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# ANNUAL REPORT

ON

## THE HEALTH

OF THE

**COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT**

**FOR THE YEAR 1935**

WITH STATISTICAL TABLES

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

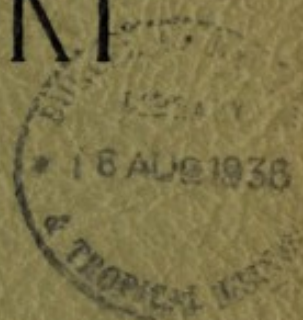
H. W. CATTO, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

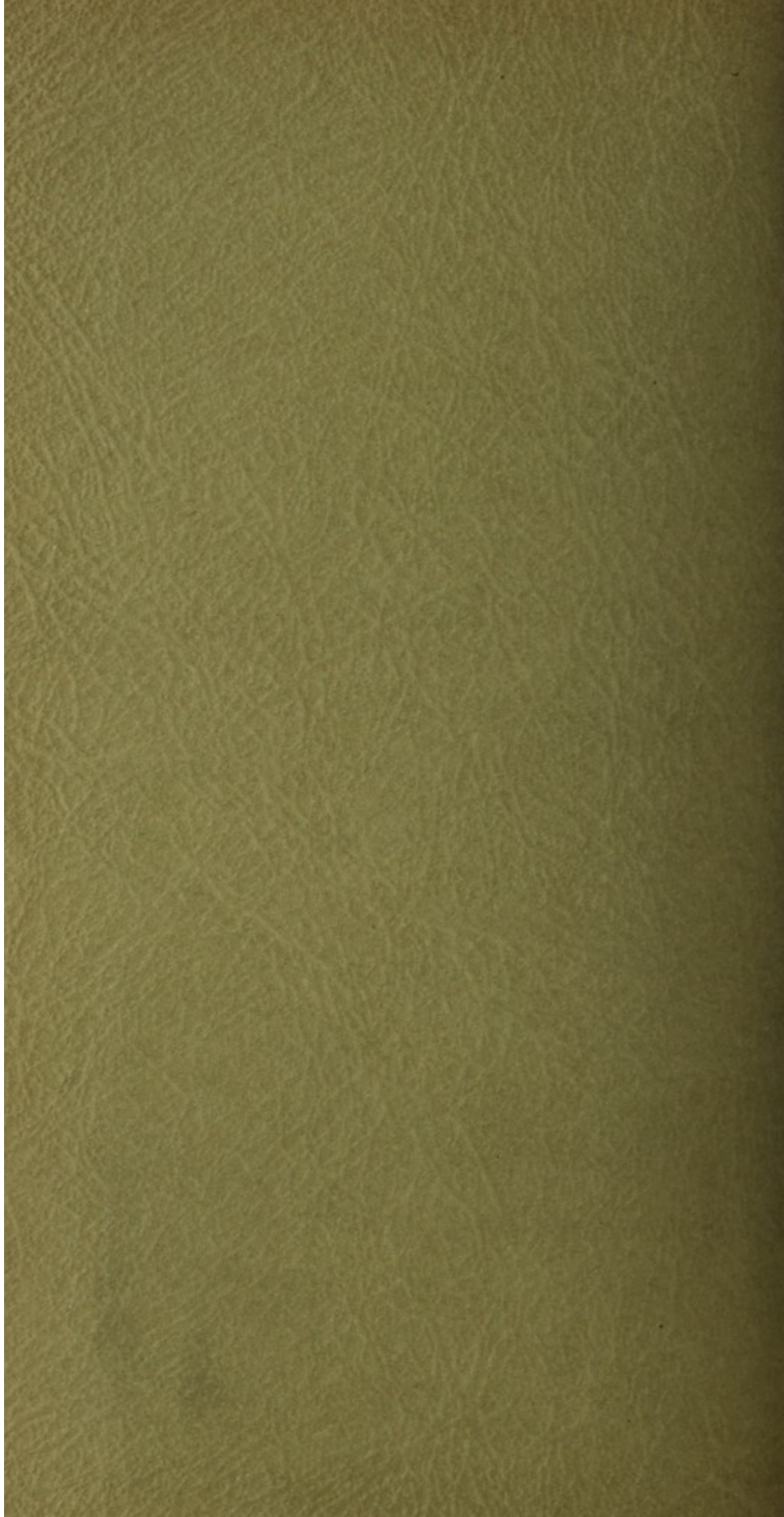
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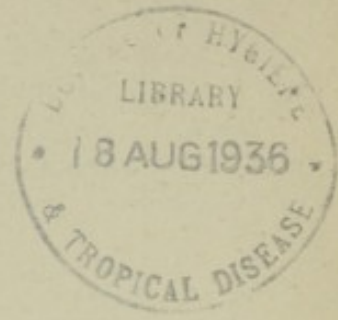
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WITH STATISTICAL TABLES

BY THE

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H. W. CATTO, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COUNTY OF

NEW YORK

FOR THE YEAR

ENDING

1880

AND

FOR THE YEAR

1881

# INDEX.

(The Tables will be found at the end of the Report.)

	<i>Page</i>
Allt-yr-yn Hospital ... ..	60 to 62, & 65 ; Tables 12 & 13
Allt-yr-yn Hospital Expenses ... ..	Table 13
Ambulance Facilities ... ..	66
Anti-Diphtheritic Serum ... ..	47
Ante-Natal Hygiene ... ..	14, 23, 27, 32
Area ... ..	Table 1 ; 3 & 4
Artificial Feeding of Infants ... ..	18
Auxiliary Clinic ... ..	38 & 39
Bacteriological Work ... ..	63 & 64
" Examination of Milk ... ..	77
Bakehouses ... ..	111
Births ... ..	3 & 9 ; Tables 4, 7 & 8
Births in Institutions ... ..	15
Blind Persons ... ..	80 to 83
Borough, Extension of ... ..	4, 70
Breaches of the C.M.B. Rules, &c. ... ..	20
Cancer Death Rates ... ..	40
Census Statistics ... ..	Table 1
Centres, The ... ..	Table 5 ; 31 to 33
Chicken Pox ... ..	58 ; Table 11
Children Act (Part 1) 1908 ... ..	26
Cinemas and Music Halls ... ..	106
Clinic, The ... ..	27 to 28 & 31 to 33
Common Lodging Houses ... ..	103
Comparative Statistics ... ..	Table 7
Complaints ... ..	102
Condemned Foods ... ..	79, 108 to 110
Contagious Diseases ... ..	42 to 45, 58 ; Table 11
Convalescent Home ... ..	32
Co-ordination of Medical Services ... ..	70
Cowsheds ... ..	110
Cream ... ..	73
Crick House Hospital ... ..	62 & 66
Dairies ... ..	110
Deaths ... ..	3, 9, 11 & 12, 39 to 41 ; Tables, 2, 3, 4 & 7
Density of Population ... ..	3 ; Table 1
Diarrhoeal Diseases ... ..	11 & 41 ; Tables 2 & 7
Dilapidated Houses ... ..	94 & 95
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ... ..	31, 47, & 61 ; Tables 2, 7 & 9
Diseases of Animals—Tuberculosis Order of 1925 ... ..	79
Disinfection ... ..	46 & 105
Dwelling Houses ... ..	3, 7, & 92 to 94 ; Table 1
Expectant Mothers ... ..	14
Extension of Borough ... ..	4 & 70
Factories, Workshops and Workplaces ... ..	97 & 98
Fees paid to Doctors under Midwives Act, 1918, Sec. 14 ... ..	16
Fees paid to Midwives in Necessitous Cases ... ..	16
Female Health Visitors ... ..	2a & 17
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926 ... ..	104



	<i>Page</i>
Food and Drugs Acts ... ..	73 to 99 & 111
Food Inspection ... ..	78 & 106 to 112
Health Education ... ..	84
Health Committee ... ..	1
Health Visitors ... ..	2a & 15
Health Services ... ..	65
Home Nursing ... ..	68
House Refuse Collection ... ..	6 & 96
Housing, &c. ... ..	92 to 94, 100
Housing Committee ... ..	1
Hospital Removals, Percentage of ... ..	Table 12
Hospitals ... ..	65 & 66 to 67; Tables 2, 9 & 12
Ice Cream Manufacturers, &c. ... ..	110
Illegitimacy ... ..	9 & 12
Infantile Mortality ... ..	3, 9, 11 & 12; Tables 3, 4 & 5
Infant Feeding ... ..	18
Infectious Diseases, Analysis of ... ..	Table 8
Infectious Diseases Hospitals ... ..	60 to 62; Tables 2, 9 & 12
"    "    in Midwives' Home or Practice ... ..	2
Infectious Diseases, Notifications of ... ..	21 & 46; Tables 9 & 10
Infectious Diseases Notifications and Deaths, Chart of ... ..	Between Tables 8 & 9
Infectious Diseases and Registered Premises ... ..	98
"    "    Schools ... ..	4
Influenza ... ..	Tables 2 & 3
Inhabited Houses ... ..	Table 1
Insanitary Property ... ..	94 & 10
Inspection, General ... ..	10
Laboratory Work ... ..	63 & 64
Legislation, New ... ..	70 to 72
Light Therapy Treatment ... ..	34 to 35
Maternal Welfare ... ..	13 to 20
Maternity and Child Welfare Committee ... ..	1
Maternity and Child Welfare Work ... ..	Table 5; 9 to 35
Maternity Hospital ... ..	15 & 6
Measles ... ..	43 to 45; Tables 2, 7 & 10
Meat Inspection ... ..	79, 107 to 108
Medical Examinations ... ..	32 & 9
Medical Services, Co-ordination of ... ..	65 & 7
Mental Deficiency ... ..	7
Merchandise Marks Act ... ..	10
Meteorological Data ... ..	89; Table 1
Midwives, Supervision of ... ..	19 to 20
Milk ... ..	73 to 79 & 11
Milk for Necessitous Cases ... ..	1
Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923 ... ..	11
Milk Stores ... ..	11
Mortuary, Public ... ..	6
Music Halls and Cinemas ... ..	10
New Houses ... ..	3, 92 & 93; Table 1
Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases ... ..	42 to 45, & 58; Table 1
Non-residents, Deaths of ... ..	40; Tables 2 & 3
Notification of Births Act, 1907 and 1915 ... ..	1
Nuisances Abated and Sanitary Defects Remedied, &c. ... ..	Table opp. p. 10



Nursing in the Home	...	...	...	68
Nursing Homes	...	...	...	15, 25
Occupation of Inhabitants	...	...	...	8
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	...	...	18, 19 & 61 ; Table 9	
Orthopaedic Work	...	...	...	28 to 30
Outworkers	...	...	...	98
Pneumonia	...	...	...	Tables 2 & 9
Population	...	...	3 & 7; Tables 1 & 4	
Pregnancy and Parturition, Diseases of	...	...	...	13, 14
Private Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	107
Propaganda, &c.	...	...	...	83
Prosecutions (under Food and Drugs Act, and other Regulations)	...	...	...	76 & 77
Public Institutions—Deaths	...	...	39 & 99; Table 2	
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	...	...	13, 14 & 61 ; Table 9	
Rag Flock Acts	...	...	...	104
Rateable Value	...	...	...	3, 8
Rats and Mice Act, Administration of	...	...	90, 91, 104 & 105	
Refuse Disposal	...	...	...	6 & 96
Registered Premises and Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	98
Reservoirs	...	...	...	86
Respiratory Diseases	...	...	41 ; Table 2	
Rest Home for Mothers	...	...	...	32
River Survey and Pollution	...	...	...	63
Sanitary Inspection of the District	...	...	...	94 to 96
Scarlet Fever	...	...	43 & 60 ; Tables 2, 7, 9 & 12	
Scavenging	...	...	...	6, 96
Seamen's Lodging Houses	...	...	...	102
Sewage, Disposal of	...	...	...	5, 95 & 96
Slaughterhouses	...	...	79, 101, 107 to 109	
Small Pox	...	...	...	57
Do. Hospital	...	...	...	62 & 66
Smoke Abatement	...	...	...	105
Tables	...	...	...	105
Staff	...	...	...	2 & 2a
Still Births	...	...	...	10 & 21
Sublet Houses	...	...	...	103
Supervision of Property	...	...	...	102
Swimming Baths and Pools	...	...	...	88 & 89
Talybont Water Scheme	...	...	...	86
Tuberculosis Order of 1925 (Diseases of Animals)	...	...	...	79
Tuberculosis	...	...	49 to 56, 67 ; Tables 2, 3, 9 & 10	
„ Bovine	...	...	...	52, 79 & 109
Typhoid Fever	...	...	48 & 61 ; Tables 2, 7 & 9	
Ultra-Violet Ray Clinic	...	...	...	34 to 38
Unemployment	...	...	...	93
Vaccination Statistics	...	...	57 ; Table 8	
Veneral Diseases Committee	...	...	...	1
„ Work	...	...	38, 39, 58 to 60 & 83; Table 14	
Vital and Mortal Statistics	...	...	3, 9 to 12, & 39 to 41 ; Tables 2, 4 & 7	
Water Supply	...	...	...	5 & 86
Whooping Cough	...	...	42 ; Tables 2, 7 & 11	
Workshops	...	...	...	97 & 98
Zymotic Mortality	...	...	3 & 41 ; Tables 2 & 7	

# COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT

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## HEALTH COMMITTEE.

### Chairman :

ALDERMAN CYRUS T. CLISSITT, J.P.

### Deputy-Chairman :

ALDERMAN COL. W. CLIFFORD PHILLIPS, D.L., T.D.

THE MAYOR (Coun. W. F. E. Smith.)

COUNCILLOR W. G. RUDD, J.P.

ALDERMAN J. LLOYD DAVIES, J.P.

" G. SCOTT

" T. G. LEWIS, J.P.

" A. LEVESON

COUNCILLOR W. J. WALL

" Mrs. E. E. POOLE

" W. CASEY

" G. W. ARMSTEAD

" T. F. MOONEY

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## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE

### Chairman :

COUNCILLOR A. LEVESON.

### Deputy-Chairman:

COUNCILLOR Mrs E. E. POOLE

### All the Members of the Health Committee.

Also COUNCILLORS Mrs. M. A. HART, J.P. and Mrs. M. J. DUNN.

### Co-opted Members :

MRS. H. E. BARRATT

MRS. N. PADGET

" M. JEFFERSON

" M. J. PARRY

" G. M. SLADE

" T. CROWTHER

Miss M. A. B. SKYRME.

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## HOUSING COMMITTEE.

### Chairman :

COUNCILLOR F. J. HUMPHRIES, J.P.

### Deputy-Chairman :

COUNCILLOR R. DAVIES.

THE MAYOR (Councillor W. F. E. Smith) COUNCILLOR F. RYAN

ALDERMAN E. A. CHARLES, J.P.

" Mrs. S. J. HAYWARD

COUNCILLOR W. J. WALL

" J. TIPPINS

" J. R. WARDELL

" C. A. CARTER

" R. DAVIES

" R. S. TYACK

" A. E. PUGH

" T. F. MOONEY

" E. W. KING

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## VENEREAL DISEASES COMMITTEE.

Chairman : Alderman Col W. Clifford Phillips, D.L., T.D.

Representing the Corporation ...

... The Mayor (Councillor W. F. E. Smith)  
Aldermen J. Lloyd Davies, J.P., T. G. Lewis, J.P., Councillors R. Davies, W. Wall, W. G. Rudd, J.P., and G. W. Armstead.

Representing the Medical Profession ...

Drs. T. Morrell Thomas, C. E. P. Forsyth and J. T. Rice Edwards.

Representing the Social Workers ...

The Revs. S. Nadale, D. D. Joseph and E. M. Griffith, and Mr. G. Thomas.



## HEALTH DEPARTMENT.



Medical Officer of Health	...	...	H. W. Catto, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Acting Deputy Medical Officer of Health (Temp.)	...	...	D. E. Lawrence, B.A., B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Lady Medical Officer (M. & C.W.)	...		Miss Andrewina Laird, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Assistant to Medical Officer of Health	...		Miss Gwyneth M. Daniel, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
do. do. (Part-Time)	...		F. G. D. Kerr, M.B., B.S.
Tuberculosis Officer (King Edward VII. Welsh National Memorial Association)			A. Carveth Johnson, M.A., M.B., Ch.B.
Public Vaccinators	...	...	Harvey Nichol, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. J. Frank Nicholson, M.D., Ch.B. J. Elgood, F.R.C.S., M.B., B.S. W. F. Waudby Smith, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. H. A. Keane, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.
District Medical Officers	...	...	W. E. Wade, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. H. A. Keane, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. W. Garraway Smith, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Miss L. M. Griffiths, B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Consultants :—			
Gynaecologist	...	...	R. Glyn Morgan, M.C., M.B., B.S.
Ophthalmic Surgeon	...	...	F. W. Robertson, M.A., M.D.
Orthopaedic Surgeon	...	...	A. O. Parker, M.D., C.M.
Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist	...	...	J. A. Lee, M.B., C.M., F.R.C.S.
Borough Analyst (Part-Time)	...	...	G. R. Thompson, F.I.C., F.C.S.
Veterinary Officer under Tuberculosis Order, 1925 (Part-Time)	...	...	H. S. Robinson, M.R.C.V.S.
Secretary, Maternity & Child Welfare and Venereal Diseases Committee	...		Percy E. Jones.
Senior Urban Sanitary Inspector	...		C. J. Burr 2,3,4.
Assistant Sanitary Inspectors	...		W. Charles 1, E. J. Davies 1, F. J. Keyes 1, W. J. Griffiths 2,3, R. J. Pendlebury 2,3 (Appointed 1/3/35), F. C. Farthing 2,3 (Appointed 12/6/35), W. E. Moses 2,3 (Appointed 29/7/35).



## HEALTH DEPARTMENT—continued.

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Health Visitors and Clinic Nurses ... Miss B. E. M. C. Evans <sup>5</sup>, Miss A. French <sup>5</sup>,  
Miss M. G. Beynon, Miss H. J. Davies <sup>5,6</sup>  
Miss M. M. Bond <sup>5,6</sup>, Miss M. Oldfield,  
Miss K. B. Baynam <sup>3,5,6</sup>, Miss E. M.  
Davies <sup>5,6</sup>, Miss A. M. Jones <sup>5,6</sup>, Miss  
E. M. Lewis <sup>5,6</sup>, Miss V. A. Phillips <sup>5,6</sup>  
(Appointed 1/4/35).

Health Visitor for Infectious Diseases... Mrs. C. Bristowe.

### Clerical—

Chief ... Percy E. Jones.  
W. H. M. Jones, E. de Lloyd, W. J.  
Crocker, L. H. Harper, A. J. Rowe, H. C.  
Coldrick, J. F. Jones, R. G. Coslett,  
D. P. Reid (Appointed 3/1/35), and  
R. D. K. Olson (Appointed 9/12/35).

Vaccination Officer ... E. de Lloyd.

Female Lay Assistants (M. & C.W.) ... Miss H. H. Waldron, Miss B. M. Pierce,  
Mrs. B. E. Cable (Part-time).

### Part-Time Assistants—

Orthopaedic and Nurse Masseuse ... Miss V. Gillman Jones.

U.V.R. Clinic Nurse ... Miss E. M. Capper.

Lay (M. & C.W.) ... Mrs. F. Gregory, Miss Huntley and Miss  
R. Harris.

### Allt-yr-yn Isolation Hospital :—

Matron ... Miss J. Adams.

Engineer-Porter ... F. W. S. Casburn.

### House Disinfectors and Ambulance

Drivers ... H. J. Smith and T. L. Taylor.

Crick House (Small Pox) Hospital ... Caretakers : Mr. & Mrs. P. H. Billing.

School Medical and M. & C.W. Clinics ... Caretakers : Mr. & Mrs. T. Young.

- 1 = Inspector's Certificate Royal Sanitary Institute.
- 2 = Meat Inspector's Certificate (Royal San. Inst.).
- 3 = Certificate Royal San. Inst. and San. Insp Joint Board
- 4 = Smoke Inspector's Certificate.
- 5 = State Certified Midwife.
- 6 = Health Visitor's Certificate (Royal San. Inst.).

SUMMARY OF VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS  
FOR 1934 & 1935.

Area of Borough (Land and Water)	...	7,873 acres
	1934	1935
Population (estimated)	... 87,600	... 97,500
Density (persons per acre)	... 17.45	... 12.88
Dwelling Houses (estimated)	... 18,119	... 21,743
Do. Void (included in above)	... 187	... 395
Average number of occupants per dwelling house	4.83	... 4.49
New Dwelling Houses rated (Less Old Houses pulled down)	... 126	... 259
Births (nett)	No. 1,490	... 1,607
	Rate 17.01	... 16.96
Deaths (corrected for Non-Residents)	No. 1,062	... 1,173
	Rate 12.12	... 12.38
Infant Deaths (Do.)	No. 119	... 113
	Rate per 1,000 Births 79.9	... 70.3
Total Zymotic Death Rate (including Tuberculosis) per 1000 per annum...	... 1.68	... 2.058
Death Rate for 7 principal Zymotic Diseases	.274	... .623
Rateable Value at March 31st	£603,109	*£699,004
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£2,364	*£2,740
Rate for Financial Year—in the £	12/1	*12/6

\*At 31st March, 1936.

## COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
ROYAL CHAMBERS,  
HIGH STREET,  
NEWPORT.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.*

MRS. POOLE AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1935. It is made in accordance with the Memorandum of the Ministry of Health.

### AREA OF BOROUGH.

By the Newport Extension Act of 1934, which became operative 1st April, 1935, the area of the Borough of Newport was increased from 5,020 acres to 7,873 acres—an addition of 2,853 acres.

This is the fifth extension of the Borough that has taken place. It will be of interest to compare the essential statistics at the dates these extensions were made :—

Year of Extension	1832	1877	1889	1904	1935
Area ...	938	2734	4924	5020	7873
Population ...	7062	32953	49910	72420	97500
Number of Houses	?	4856	7970	12450	21734
Birth Rate ...	?	40·87	33·6	32·48	16·96
Death Rate ...	?	27·31	17·5	15·63	12·38
Infant Mortality ...	?	167·8	161·8	153·9	70·3



The new areas added in 1935 comprise :—

Old Authority.	Parish.	Area in Acres.
Magor Rural District Council.	Part of Christchurch	... 1060
St. Mellons Rural District Council—		
	Part of Bettws	... 7
	„ Malpas	... 690
	„ St. Woolos	... 1096
		<hr/>
	Total	... 2853

They extend all around the old Borough except to the South. The larger extensions are to the West and South West (St. Woolos) and East and North East (Christchurch); they consist largely of agricultural land and so allow considerable space for building development—indeed the Parishes of St. Woolos and Malpas have already been developed to an appreciable extent in this direction.

The number of houses in the added areas was estimated to be 3,061. 533 of the 7,873 acres are covered by tidal water.

The old Borough was divided into 10 wards and the Council decided to re-arrange the division of the new Borough into the same number of wards but with different boundaries. The names of Crindau and Tredegar Wards were done away with and the new ward names of Allt-yr-yn and Malpas added. None of the present wards are co-extensive with the old ones, consequently no comparisons can be made with the ward statistics for past years. The names of the wards with their respective areas, number of Houses, estimated Populations, etc., will be found in Table 1 at the end of the Report.

As to Public Health Problems arising out of the Extension, the following are worthy of note :—

*Water Supply.*—Nearly all the houses erected in recent years have been provided with a continuous supply of water from the Corporation Reservoirs and the Corporation Water had already been laid on to practically all of the older dwellings. In fact there are only about 20 houses in the “added areas” that are not connected to the town mains, and 5 of these are obtaining their water from nearby houses that have the Corporation water laid on. The water supplies of the remaining 15 houses are kept under continuous observation to ensure that they remain free from contamination.

*Sewage Disposal.*—The Borough Engineer estimates that in the extended areas of the Borough, when taken over, there were 109

houses draining to cesspits and 28 houses served by earth closets. These were situated in the following districts :—

<i>Caerleon Road district</i>	...	23 cesspits
		7 houses connected to river
<i>Malpas district</i>	... ..	34 cesspits
		2 earth closets
<i>High Cross (Seven Locks) district</i>		4 earth closets
<i>Ridgeway and Allt-yr-yn districts</i>		8 cesspits
		6 earth closets
<i>Christchurch district</i>	...	*16 cesspits
		1 earth closet
		*(10 of these houses have been erected subsequent to the taking over of the new areas).
<i>Chepstow Road district</i>	...	16 cesspits
<i>Bishopool district</i>	... ..	1 cesspit
		14 earth closets
<i>Risca Road district</i>	... ..	1 cesspit
<i>Gaer district</i>	... ..	1 cesspit
<i>Cardiff Road district</i>	...	4 cesspits
		1 earth closet
<i>Nash Road district</i>	...	5 cesspits

The Corporation are proposing to lay 950 yards of sewer to drain the 10 houses mentioned under the Christchurch district, and to take the sewage resulting from further development in this area. Also 240 yards of sewer in Lliswerry Road, and 420 yards in Nash Road. These sewers will also take existing houses and provide for future development.

The erection of a further 111 houses at Maesglas has necessitated the laying of 450 yards of sewer.

Private development is proceeding on the Tyllwyd, St. Julian, Blaen-y-pant and other estates, all of which are drained to sewers.

Approximately 900 yards of sewer have been laid during the past year.

Malpas Court Estate is to be developed in the near future and there, as well as in the case of any other major development, that may take place, sewers will be laid as the work proceeds.

*Refuse Disposal and Scavenging.*—With regard to Refuse Collection from dwelling houses, and Disposal, the arrangements



existing in the old Borough have been extended to embrace the Added Areas.

The problem of Street Cleansing is not yet satisfactorily solved owing to the peculiar circumstances obtaining in certain portions of the Added Areas.

## POPULATION.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the Extended Borough at the middle of 1935 was 97,500, an increase of 9,900 over the figure in 1934 for the old Borough. This increase is probably due entirely to the added areas. During the year the natural increase (excess of births over deaths) amounted to 434.

In Table I an attempt has been made to allocate the population to the various wards. In making this estimate it has been assumed that in each ward the proportion of Population to the Municipal Electors is the same as in the whole town.

For the purpose of calculating the various annual Rates (Birth-rate, Death rates, etc.) the Registrar General has provided a "composite" population figure, namely, 94,750. This represents the population of the New Borough for three quarters of the year and of the old Borough for one quarter. Similar figures for each of the wards is not available and for this reason no Ward-Rates can be given.

Using the Ward populations as estimated for June 30th, the average number of persons per dwellinghouse was 4.49, compared with 4.83 last year, and the density of population (i.e., persons per acre) was 12.38 as against 17.45 in 1934. The figures for the various Wards will be found in Table I at the end of the Report. Central Ward gives the highest number of persons per dwelling house—5.75—and St. Woolos the lowest—3.73 persons per house. The number of persons per acre still varies very considerably in the different Wards, from 4.94 in Lliswerry Ward to 54.03 in Central Ward.

*Dwellinghouses.*—A careful examination has been made of the Rating and Valuation Lists. From this examination the



number of dwellinghouses in the Borough on June 30th was calculated to be 21,734, of which 395 were void. By December 31st the number had increased to 21,918.

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The Rateable Value of the Borough on March 31st, 1936, was £699,004; the sum represented by a penny rate was £2,740 and the Rate for the financial year, 12/6d. in the £.

#### CHIEF OCCUPATIONS OF THE INHABITANTS.

The special industries of the town are Shipping, Ship-repairing, Sea-faring, Steel-works (including Galvanized 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, Flour mills, and Sugar and Chocolate Confectionery making.

The chief occupations of the inhabitants are (in order of numerical importance):—

Transport and Communication (chiefly Water Transport); Metal Workers (not Electro-plate or Precious metals); Commercial, Finance and Insurance (excluding Clerks); Personal Services (Domestic Servants, Waiters, etc.); Clerks, Draughtsmen and Typists, etc.; Builders, Bricklayers, Stone and Slate Workers; Public Administration and Defence (excluding Professional men and Typists); Professional occupations; Electrical Apparatus makers, Fitters and Electricians; Workers in Wood and Furniture; Making of Foods, Drinks and Tobacco; Stationary Engine Drivers, Dynamo and Motor Attendants; Warehousemen, Store Keepers, etc., Painters and Decorators; Workers in Mixed or Undefined materials (chiefly in ships); Textile goods and articles of Dress; Printers, Bookbinders and Photographers; Mining and Quarrying; Brick making, Pottery and Glass manufacture.

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*Extracts from Vital Statistics (Ministry of Health Circular 1492  
(Wales) Appendix I.).*

		Total.	M.	F.	
Live Births	Legitimate	1563	800	763	Birth rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population ... 16.96
	Illegitimate	44	22	22	
Stillbirths	...	73	40	33	Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births ... 43.4
Deaths	...	1173	650	523	Death rate per 1000 of the esti- mated resident population 12.38
Deaths from Puerperal causes—					Rate per 1000 total (live and still) Births.
Puerperal Sepsis ...					1.78
Other Puerperal Causes ...					2.97
Death rate of infants under one year of age:—					
All infants per 1000 live births ...					70.3
Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate live births ...					68.4
Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate live births ...					136.4
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ...					26
,, Whooping Cough (all ages) ...					13
,, Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ...					12

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS, 1907 and 1915.

The total number of live births that actually occurred in the town during the calendar year 1935 was 1,630. 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 stillbirths notified and registered numbered 77; in addition there were 23 miscarriages. The figures for the years 1928-1935 are as follows:—

		1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Live Births	Notified and Registered	1736	1730	1712	1630	1554	1513	1535	1619
	Registered but not Notified	12	6	13	8	3	11	9	10
	Notified but not Registered	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total Live Births ...		1748	1736	1725	1638	1557	1524	1545	1630
Still Births Notified and/or Regist'd		80	89	65	76	72	68	73	77
Miscarriages		24	23	21	23	22	29	24	23
Twin Births (No. of Children)		38	58	46	52	48	38	46	37

The live and stillbirths notified by midwives numbered 1,264; by doctors, parents and others, 443.

REGISTERED LIVE-BIRTHS.

The net number of live births registered in the Borough during 1935, was 1,607 (822 boys and 785 girls), and the birth rate



was 16.96 per 1,000 of the population, compared with an average of 18.95 during the five years 1925-29, and of 17.22 during the quinquennial period 1930-34. The birth rate in England and Wales during 1935 was 14.7 and in the 121 County Boroughs and Great Towns 14.8. The birth rate in Newport was slightly lower in 1935 than in 1934; but was not so low as in 1933 when the birth rate was 16.03.

The proportion of live illegitimate births does not fluctuate much; but the 1935 figures showed a definite improvement, they were 44, with a percentage of 2.7 of total live births, compared with 3.1 in 1926, 2.5 in 1927, 2.8 in 1928, 3.1 in 1929, 3.7 in 1930, 3.1 in 1931, 3.2 in 1932, 3.3 in 1933 and 3.1 in 1934.

#### STILLBIRTHS.

The compulsory registration of Stillbirths came into operation on 1st July, 1927. The nett number of Stillbirths registered in Newport in 1935 was 73; with a rate of .77 per 1,000 of the population. The comparative rate for England and Wales was .62 and in the 121 Great Towns .68. Judging from the result of the compulsory registration of stillbirths, the figures previously recorded in the Borough appear to have been fairly complete: for the past 5 years they give an annual average of 66 stillbirths.

In Newport the proportion of births belonging to the Still-born category has altered very little since the time births first became notifiable in 1908. During 1910-1914 the proportion of stillbirths per 1,000 Total Births was 46.99; 1915-1919 it was 40.19; 1920-1924 it was 40.77; 1926-1930 it was 41.11; and 1930-1934, 41.2. During the year 1935 there was an increase, the proportion being 43.4.

It is estimated that throughout the Country about 15 per cent. of these stillbirths are due to Syphilis.

Syphilitic offspring may be born dead, diseased, mentally defective, deformed, blind, deaf, or may be otherwise affected so as to be a burden to the community for life.

Maternity and Child Welfare work can and does ensure in many cases the birth of healthy infants from syphilitic mothers if they have had adequate specific treatment. It is often stated that Maternity and Child Welfare work increases the proportion of the unfit among the general population. This is not so in the case of infants whose mothers submitted to proper treatment during



pregnancy, resulting in the production of many healthy children and the saving of money which would have had to be spent on their treatment and care in after-life.

#### INFANT MORTALITY.

113 infants died before reaching 12 months of age, which is in the proportion 70.3 per 1,000 births, compared with 79.9 in 1934, 93.7 in 1933, and with 72.2 and 76.1 during the two previous quinquennial periods respectively. In England and Wales the rate during 1935 was 57, and in the County Borough 62. There was an improvement in the mortality rate in Newport in 1935 compared with the previous five yearly period and with the years 1933 and 1934, in fact it is the lowest rate since 1930. The improvement is due, chiefly, to fewer deaths from Congenital Defects, Wasting Diseases and Prematurity. The deaths from Diseases of the Respiratory System whilst still above the average of the previous 5 years were fewer than in 1934. The chief causes of death and their variations from year to year will be seen in the table below.

It will be noticed when compared with the quinquennial figures, how much was the reduction in the deaths from Congenital Defects, Injury at Birth and Atelectasis in 1935.

#### INFANT MORTALITY. CAUSES OF DEATH. WHOLE TOWN.

CAUSE	1908-1912		1930-34		1935		
	%†	Rate per 100 Births	%†	Rate per 1000 Births	No.	%†	Rate per 1000 Births
Common Infectious Diseases ...	6.6	7.8	5.8	4.4	15	13.3	9.3
Gastrointestinal Diseases ...	14.5	17.3	5.1	3.9	10	8.8	6.3
Wasting Diseases and Prematurity ...	28.9	34.4	39.9	30.4	26	23.0	16.2
Congenital Defects, Injury at Birth and Atelectasis ...	7.3	8.7	18.1	13.8	19	16.8	11.8
Tuberculous Diseases ...	2.5	2.9	1.4	1.0	1	.9	.6
Convulsions ...	13.6	16.2	1.9	1.4	2	1.8	1.2
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ...	15.4	18.3	18.2	13.9	30	26.5	18.7
Genereal Diseases ...	1.2	1.5	.5	.4	1	.9	.6
All Other Causes ...	9.8	11.7	9.0	6.9	9	7.9	5.6
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>100</b>	<b>118.9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>70.3</b>
Inquests ...	7.1	8.5	2.9	2.2	...	...	...
Uncertified Deaths ...	0.9	1.1	.3	.3	2	1.8	1.2
Certified by Coroner after Post Mortem ...	...	...	1.9	1.4	4	3.5	2.5

† Means percentage of total Infant deaths.



Compared with the previous 5 yearly period five of the groups show a decreased rate and four of the groups an increased rate.

### *Age at Death.*

For the purpose of further analysis the deaths of Infants are classified in age groups and the following figures are given for comparison. (Rates per 1,000 births):—

Age Group.				Newport		England and Wales, 1934
				1935	Previous 5 yearly average	
Under 1 month	...	...	...	24.9	41.9	31
1 to 3 months	...	...	...	14.3	11.0	9
3 to 6 months	...	...	...	12.4	9.2	8
6 to 12 months	...	...	...	18.6	13.9	11

A progressive policy in Ante-Natal work combined with an improved obstetrical service are the most promising service methods 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 undoubtedly has had the effect of discouraging the practice on the part of the patient of engaging a medical attendant during pregnancy. It does not appear to have had any effect on reducing the infantile mortality to any appreciable extent.

*Mortality among Illegitimate Children.*—Of 44 infants born out of wedlock, six died. The death rate was 136.4 per 1,000 of such births compared with an average of 90.9 per 1,000 during the previous 5 years. Until the year 1933 the mortality rate among these infants had shown a marked decline, but it has been going up since.

## MATERNAL WELFARE.

## DISEASES AND ACCIDENTS OF PREGNANCY AND PARTURITION.

*Notification.*—11 cases of Puerperal Fever (3 non-residents) and 16 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia (2 non-residents) were notified during the year. The non-residents were cases admitted to local hospitals or maternity homes for the confinement or because of "fever." All the 8 Newport cases of Puerperal Fever were removed to hospital, and 8 of the 14 cases of Pyrexia also received hospital treatment.

The number of Newport cases of Puerperal Fever (8) was just slightly above the average (7.7) for the past 10 years.

*Deaths.*—8 mothers died from Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy and Child birth, or 4.98 per 1,000 live births. All of the deaths occurred in Institutions. 3 of the 8 deaths were due to Puerperal Fever (1.87 per 1,000 births). 3 non-residents admitted into local hospitals also died, 1 from Puerperal Fever and 2 from Non-Septic causes. For England and Wales the Puerperal Fever mortality rate was 1.68 and the total Maternal Mortality rate was 4.10 per 1,000 live births.

It will be seen from the figures given below that the maternal deaths in Newport during 1935 showed an increase over the three previous years, but the death rate from Sepsis was lower than in 1934. The local rate was also slightly above that for the whole country.

Period.	Deaths per 1000 Live Births.						
	Sepsis.		Other Puerperal Causes		Total.		
					Newport.		England and Wales
	Yearly Av. No.	Rate	Yearly Av. No.	Rate	Yearly Av. No.	Rate	Rate.
1896—1900 ...	3.0	1.41	6.8	3.19	9.8	4.60	
1910—1914 ...	3.2	1.36	8.4	3.58	11.6	4.95	
1922—1926 ...	4.4	2.15	4.4	2.15	8.8	4.31	
1925—1929 ...	4.4	2.43	4.6	2.54	9.0	4.98	
1930—1934 ...	1.8	1.17	3.8	2.47	5.6	3.64	
Year 1929 ..	3	1.77	4	2.37	7	4.14	4.33
" 1930 ...	2	1.19	5	2.97	7	4.16	4.40
" 1931 ...	2	1.25	8	5.00	10	6.25	4.41
" 1932 ...	1	0.66	2	1.32	3	1.99	4.21
" 1933 ...	1	0.70	2	1.41	3	2.11	4.51
" 1934 ...	3	2.01	3	1.34	5	3.35	4.60
" 1935 ...	3	1.87	5	3.11	8	4.98	4.10



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 child-birth, whilst diminished resistance to infection through lowered vitality, and damage to the tissues during labour, are undoubtedly contributory causes of the incidence of Puerperal Fever. To prevent this, medical supervision and treatment during pregnancy is therefore of great importance in the prevention of this condition.

Conditions of overcrowding still exist in a considerable number of houses in which births occur. Adequate Maternity Hospital provision is the only practical solution. A great step forward has been made by the reservation of part of the Maternity Block at 131 Stow Hill (4 of the 8 beds) for the reception of confinement cases coming under the purview of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, where the home conditions are unsatisfactory or where complications are threatened. The prejudice at first displayed against this Hospital because it was attached to a Public Assistance Infirmary has now been completely overcome.

This is in addition to the arrangement whereby beds are reserved in two private Maternity Homes for suitable cases should the need arise.

#### ANTE-NATAL HYGIENE.

It is satisfactory to report that this subject is receiving greater attention by expectant mothers and midwives. 1,016 expectant mothers were under the observation of the staff, compared with 746 during 1934.

283 new Expectant Mothers were members of the Centres in addition to 59 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 2,706, at Centres 1,108, Total 3,814. 1,144 visits were paid to Expectant Mothers at their homes. The work at the Centres consists of medical advice and instruction in infant hygiene generally. It is to be deplored that time cannot be found for systematic lectures, only personal talks being possible at odd times.

Ante-natal work continues to increase and the pressure on



the staff is getting more than they can bear. Nevertheless the attendance of these mothers at the Clinics must be persistently encouraged by all available means.

171 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 the Centres and Clinic from voluntary as well as Corporation funds.

#### REGISTERED BIRTHS IN INSTITUTIONS.

Several complicated labour cases were admitted into the Royal Gwent Hospital for special treatment. 25 births (11 non-residents) occurred there, of which 12 were stillborn. At 131 Stow Hill 96 births took place, of which 9 were stillborn; all except one were residents of the Borough. At the Barracks there were 2 births—a total of 123 registered births at Public Institutions.

There were 6 Registered Nursing and Maternity Homes in the town, at which confinements took place during the year. 153 births occurred in them; 7 were stillbirths; 32 were non-residents. In all 276 births took place at Institutions.

In addition to the reservation of maternity beds at the Public Assistance Hospital on Stow Hill, arrangements still exist for the admission of maternity cases to the Herbert Street Maternity Home and Gold Tops Nursing Home, but during the past year all the Maternity and Child Welfare cases were admitted into the Hospital at 131 Stow Hill. The Corporation pay the fees; but the patients are expected to contribute towards the expenses according to their financial circumstances. 66 cases were admitted on the recommendation of your Officers, a larger number than during the year 1934. The cost of nursing and maintenance amounted to £597 6s. 11d.; in addition £187 7s. 0d. was paid for operations and medical attention. The patients were assessed for repayment according to their financial circumstances, but the distress is such at the present moment that £81 16s. 4d. was all that could be claimed.

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



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

The fees paid to Doctors called in by Midwives in cases of emergency amounted (in 1935) to £413 5s. 6d. for 230 patients, a sum which is larger than that paid in 1934. The amount claimed from patients amounted to £64 7s. 0d.

Of the 230 cases, 34 were required to repay the whole of the Doctor's fee, 38 were required to repay part, 158 were so necessitous that no demand was made for any repayment.

£96 15s.6d. was paid to Dentists for conservative dental work for expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years. Repayments made by patients amounted to £3 4s. 6d.

*Payment of Midwives' Fees in Necessitous Cases.*

In October, 1933, a scheme was inaugurated, but it was not in full operation until the year 1934. The main objects of the scheme are :—

1. To encourage the early booking of a midwife.
2. To ensure as far as possible satisfactory ante-natal supervision of expectant mothers.
3. To ensure that the midwife is paid for her services in necessitous cases where no Maternity Benefit is available.

The Ministry of Health required as a condition that the midwife be engaged early in pregnancy and satisfactory ante-natal supervision be given.

It is also required :—

1. That early application be made by patient for help to pay the midwife's fee; and
2. That the case should be necessitous and no Maternity Benefit forthcoming.

During the past year midwives' fees have been paid in 89 cases, the cost being £135 15s. 0d.

## WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

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

Mothers.			Children.		
	Visits&Re-visits			Visits&Re-visits	
	1935	1934		1935	1934
To—			To—		
Centre and Clinic Mothers ...	61	17	Centre and Clinic Infants ...	22	28
Other Mothers ...	328	214	Other Infants ...	6545	5054
Centre and Clinic Expectant Mothers ...	19	43	Centre and Clinic Children 1-5 yrs ...	188	204
Other Expectant Mothers ...	1125	724	Other " " Infectious Diseases, etc	9306	5833
Infectious Diseases	95	79		1371	532
Total ...	1628	1077	Total ...	17432	11651

	1935.	1934.
Attempted Visits (Mothers out) ...	4,323	2,567
Total Visits, including Re-visits and Attempted Visits ...	23,383	15,295

The number of visits to homes shows a marked increase on that for the previous year. 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.

3,152 of such children received attention at the clinic and centres. The total attendances recorded was 18,446. 9,494 Home Visits were also paid to them, including 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 33,432, compared with 26,448 during 1934, 20,113 during 1933, 17,860 during 1932, and 15,282 during 1931. A truly phenomenal increase.

#### INFANT FEEDING.

1,499 newly born infants were visited during 1935.

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

	1935	<i>Average previous 5 years.</i>
Breast Milk only ... ..	88.5	86.6
Breast Milk plus Artificial Food or Cow's Milk	2.1	2.6
Total wholly or partly Breast Fed	90.7	89.2
Artificial Food only ... ..	8.0	9.1
Too weak to take nourishment ...	1.3	1.8

Enquiries were made in reference to 83 deaths under 6 months of age.

In 16 of the deaths the mode of feeding could not be ascertained and in 17 others, or 20.5 per cent. of the deaths under 6 months of age, the infants were too feeble to take proper nourishment.

27 of the 83 infants were stated to have been wholly breast-fed, and 23 wholly fed on foods other than mother's milk.

The analysis of enquiries at the end of 6 months in reference to 1,324 infants showed that 47.8 per cent. of them were still breast-fed, compared with an average of 55.4 during the previous 5 years. This is a gradually declining figure for in 1914 it was 73.7 per cent., by 1924 it had fallen to 61.4 per cent.

#### INFLAMED EYES OF NEW-BORN.

13 cases were notified, 5 more than last year. These 13 include 3 Non-Residents. 62 other cases of inflamed eyes, all of a mild

orm, were discovered or reported and enquired into. All the Newport cases were followed up until the termination of the condition. Of the 13 notified cases 11 received hospital treatment—6 as in-patients at 131 Stow Hill and 4, including the 3 Non-Residents, as in-patients of the Royal Gwent Hospital. One was treated in Allt-yr-yn Hospital. The remaining 2 were treated in their homes by their own medical attendants. 37 of the 62 mild cases were treated by their own doctors, and 25 very slight cases got well without special medical treatment.

The number of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified in 1935 gives a case rate per 1,000 births of 8.09, compared with the average for the previous 5 years of 2.86. Although this year's figure showed an increase, the disease has markedly declined since it was first made notifiable in 1914, due largely no doubt to improved instruction of midwives and their consequent better care of the baby's eyes at birth.

The enquiries made later for evidence of permanent injuries to the eyes showed:—Vision unimpaired, 10. Vision impaired, 1 (Non-Resident); Died, 3. Two of the deaths were from causes other than Ophthalmia Neonatorum and in one of these two vision was known to be unimpaired.

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

#### SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES.

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

At the beginning of 1935 there were 41 midwives on the Register. During the year 7 of these gave up practice in the town and 11 new names were added.



The number of births—including abortions—attended by the midwives was 1,476 but in 319 of these cases medical practitioners were also engaged, and in 556 of these medical aid was obtained.

Herbert Street Nursing Home was responsible for 271 cases. Of the other midwives 3 attended more than 100 cases and 5 over 50 cases each. One midwife attended 191 cases, 6 had no cases, 1 had only 1 case and another had 2 cases only.

Of the midwives 19 were totally dependent upon their practice for a living, 24 partially and 2 not at all.

40 of the midwives had the C.M.B. Certificate by examination, the remaining 5 were untrained.

The records of having sent for medical aid received from the midwives were as follows :—

For the Mother—				
	During Pregnancy ...	...	...	123
	During Labour ...	...	...	362
	During Puerperium ...	...	...	36
				<hr/>
For the Child	...	...	...	124
				<hr/>
Total				645
				<hr/>

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

Not sending record of advising Medical Help	...	1
Not sending in record of liability to be a source of infection	...	1
Delay in notifying	" " "	1
" Stillbirth	... ..	1
" Artificial Feeding	... ..	1
Failure to notify Stillbirths	... ..	2
Not advising Medical help for eyes	... ..	3
Medical Aid Form sent in after 10th day (Patient not seen by Midwife)	... ..	1
Discrepancies in Registers	... ..	67
Delay in sending Records	... ..	1
Not attending cases when engaged	... ..	2
Continuing to practise without disinfection after being in contact with Puerperal Pyrexia	... ..	1

The Inspector of midwives made 220 visits and there were also 55 interviews in the Health Department.

*Notification of Stillbirths.*

48 stillbirths occurred in the midwives' practice. In 6 of these the midwife only was present. According to the midwives' records the causes of stillbirths were as follows :—

Prematurity and Twins	...	...	...	4
Maceration		...	...	21
Placenta Praevia and Ante Partum Haemorrhage	...		...	7
Full time labour—reason of Stillbirth unknown	...		...	8
Contracted Pelvis, long labour, abnormal presentations				8

*Infectious Diseases in Midwives' Home or Practice :—*

In Home—	Puerperal Pyrexia	...	2
	Ophthalmia Neonatorum		1
	Scarlet Fever	...	1
	Chicken Pox	...	1
	Measles	...	2
	Whooping Cough	...	1
	Impetigo	...	1
In Practice—	Puerperal Fever	...	5
	Puerperal Pyrexia	...	10
	Ophthalmia Neonatorum		6
	Pemphigus	...	2
	Scarlet Fever	...	1
	Diphtheria	...	1
	Measles	...	3

In all these, precautions were successfully taken to prevent the spread of the infection.

It can be observed from the record of cases attended by the midwives that very few midwives in this town earn a living wage. Less than half of the midwives are dependent on their practice for a living, but a profession which entails very irregular hours, anxiety and arduous duties deserves a more adequate remuneration than that which the midwives can claim at present.

On the whole the midwives are devoting more care to the supervision of their patients during pregnancy. This extra supervision has been demanded of them by the Central Midwives' Board, yet the patients do not recompense them for this added care. In many cases patients seem to resent this ante-natal supervision.



This is most unfortunate, as this supervision allows defects and ill-health to be discovered and treated and much later suffering avoided.

During the year the midwives have had their fees paid by the Local Authority in necessitous cases. This has been appreciated by the midwives.

In many cases even where a Maternity Benefit is received by the patient the midwife receives no fee or only part of her fee. To midwives who are already earning little this is a great hardship, and it does seem that it would be advantageous if in the paying out of the Maternity Benefit the fee could be paid direct to the midwife, or arrangements made to ensure that the midwife does receive her fee.

**Annual Report of Dr. Andrewina Laird, Medical Officer,  
Maternity and Child Welfare.**

I beg to submit my Annual Report for 1935.

On the 1st April, 1935, the Borough was extended. The increase of population by the addition of the added areas has resulted in an expansion of the work done at the Clinic and Centres.

The Centre at Malpas was taken over from the County authorities, and is used as before for mothers living in the Malpas area. Mothers from the other areas have been catered for at the existing Centres nearest of access to their homes.

One additional Health Visitor—a nurse who was transferred from the County on 1st April—was appointed for duties in the added areas.

During the year the attendances at the Ante Natal Clinic have again increased considerably. Not only has the number of new patients attending this Clinic increased, but the total number of attendances has been greater. The increase in the population owing to the Borough extension has influenced the numbers, but mothers themselves are appreciating the necessity of medical advice, and most of their midwives are also urging them to obtain it.

In spite of the extensive propaganda in the press and elsewhere there are still a certain number of mothers who are too indifferent or too lazy to seek advice, while some mothers with large families find it difficult to make arrangements to attend a Clinic, and feel hesitant about receiving visits from their midwives in their homes.

The tendency for mothers to desire to have their confinements in Hospital or Nursing Homes is still increasing. Modern housing conditions influence their desire, and also the fact that many of those in rooms find that landladies do not encourage and even—in a few cases—forbid them to have their confinements at home. Normal confinements—if home conditions are satisfactory—are better dealt with in the patient's own home, but it is most desirable



for abnormal cases to have the advantage of hospital treatment, and the same applies to those whose home conditions are unsatisfactory. Furthermore, there is a decided need for more accommodation for the treatment of diseases of pregnancy.

It is most unfortunate that the widespread propaganda on Maternal mortality has had the much regretted effect of causing much alarm and considerable fear in the minds of many expectant mothers. This fear has a deleterious effect on the patient, in some cases rendering abnormal what should have been a perfectly normal confinement.

During the year the work at the Centres increased also. It has been our object to secure the supervision of the toddlers' health, so that any deviation from normal health that could be corrected would be treated before the child became of school age. Now the mothers are bringing the toddlers more regularly for supervision; these children are seen during the ordinary Infant Welfare session, not at special Toddlers' Clinics as are provided in certain other places.

It has always been rather difficult to persuade certain mothers of the necessity of having visual defects in their small children corrected, as it seems to have been their idea that squints, etc., should be corrected after school age has been reached. Fortunately, this fallacy is being gradually dispelled, and more children are being brought for advice. In necessitous cases glasses are provided free.

Where a prolonged period of unemployment has occurred, as has happened in many of the homes in Newport, the purchasing of new clothing and boots is a difficult task. The Social Service Council has again helped many of our mothers with very generous gifts of clothing.

The Infantile Health Central Committee has given free boots in many cases.

During the autumn and winter of 1935 the incidence of respiratory affections was very high in children. It resulted in a fairly considerable amount of debility.



A good proportion of the mothers under our care suffer from Anaemia and Debility, and a certain proportion show signs of malnutrition. In many instances where wages are low or prolonged unemployment has occurred the mothers deny themselves so that the children will not suffer.

There is a certain amount of malnutrition evident amongst the children also but it is not entirely due to lack of means, but in some cases due to improper feeding and unwise household budgeting. Free milk is given to children and nursing and expectant mothers in necessitous cases.

Three of the Health Visitors give instruction in mothercraft to senior girls at the Elementary Schools—Miss Bond at St. Woolos, Miss Jones at Crindau and Miss Davies at Maindee School. These classes are most valuable for the girls.

At present with the large amount of work done at the Centres it is impossible to arrange talks to the mothers by the Staff. The most important branch of a Health Visitor's duties is her visiting in the homes. There she can see the mother privately and can gauge any difficulties with which the mother has to contend, and she can help her in many ways by advice. With her trained observation she may notice deviations from health which may have passed unnoticed by the parents, and can persuade the mother to seek advice from the family doctor or the Centre. Also in her district visiting she comes in touch with the midwives, and this leads to a co-operation with the midwives of much advantage to the mothers and babies.

#### THE NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION ACT, 1927.

At the beginning of the year 2 Maternity Homes and 2 Nursing Homes were in existence. In April owing to the extension of the Borough 2 additional Maternity Homes came under supervision, and in the autumn a new Maternity Home was opened.

These Homes are inspected regularly. A few alterations have had to be demanded, but these requests have been complied with.



CHILDREN ACT, 1908 (PART I.) AND CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1932 (SECT. 65).

At the end of 1935 there were 6 registered foster-parents with 7 foster-children on the Register. This was a decrease of 2 parents and 5 children during the 12 months. Only one of the foster-parents has more than one foster-child. None of the registered foster-parents is entirely dependent upon the keeping of foster-children for a living. Without exception these children are living under satisfactory conditions and are well cared for.

1. *Notification and Registration :—*

	Foster Parents.	Foster Children
Number on Register, January 1st	8	12
Number added during the year :	5	6
	<hr/> 13	<hr/> 18
Number taken off Register		
Child attained 9 years of age	1	3
Transferred to "Not for Reward" Section ...	2	2
With Relatives ...	4	6
	<hr/> 7	<hr/> 11
No. on Register December 31st, 1935 ...	6	7

2. *Visitors.*—Under Section 2 (2) of the Act, 7 of the Department's Health Visitors act as Infant Life Protection Visitors.

3. No cases were proceeded against during the year.

4. *Section III. (1908 Act).*—There has been no case where it was found necessary to prohibit any person receiving children for reward.

5. *Section 67 (1932 Act).*—No orders have been made by, or sought from, a Justice of the Peace or the Local Authority for the removal of any infant because it was improperly kept.

## THE CLINIC.

## ANTE NATAL CLINIC.

*New Patients during 1935 :—*

<i>Affections.</i>	<i>Mothers.</i>
General Advice (no apparent disease) ...	44
Defective Teeth ...	63
Debility ...	25
Respiratory Affections ...	14
Albuminuria Toxaemia and High Blood Pressure	74
Heart and Anaemia ...	46
Alimentary Conditions ...	107
Gynaecological Conditions ...	62
Nervous Affections ...	15
Gonorrhoea ...	18
Deformity of Pelvis—History of Previous Difficult Confinements ...	55
Varicose Veins ...	25
Phthisis ...	6
Breech Presentations ...	3
Ante Partum Haemorrhage ...	5
Other conditions ...	12
	<hr/> 574 <hr/>

95 old patients also attended during the year, making a total of 669 individuals.

13 patients from the Ante Natal Clinic were examined by Dr. Glyn Morgan, the Consultant to the Clinic. 3 patients were X-Rayed by Dr. Hastings.

At 131 Stow Hill beds are provided in a ward allocated to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee for the treatment of complicated cases of pregnancy or labour or where there is overcrowding in the home.

23 patients were admitted during pregnancy. Of these 15 were confined while under treatment and 8 were re-admitted for their confinements later.

Of the above cases, 1 of Puerperal Fever and 1 of Puerperal Pyrexia were isolated and treated at 131 Stow Hill, whilst 1 case



of Puerperal Fever and 1 of Puerperal Pyrexia were admitted to Allt-yr-yn Hospital.

The majority of the remaining patients were admitted for complications of labour. 7 were admitted because of unsuitable housing conditions.

2 patients were sent into Nantyderry Home—one of these was discharged before her confinement.

A minor ailment Clinic is held weekly at the Clinic. At this Clinic, apart from the treatment of minor ailments, facilities for immunisation against Diphtheria have been arranged. So far few parents have taken advantage of this offer for their children.

The attendances at the Ante Natal Clinic were 2,415 in 1935,

Ante-Natal Clinic ...	...	...	2415
Mothers, Infants and Children	...	...	206
Sunlight Clinic ...	...	...	3822
Orthopaedic Clinic	...	...	2124
Massage Clinic ...	...	...	3177
Auxiliary Clinic ...	...	...	1858
Other attendances at the Clinic	...	...	1963

The attendances at the Ante Natal Clinic were 2,415 in 1935, compared with 1,828 in 1934.

### ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

The scheme for the treatment of crippled children is a joint one between the Education Authority and the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee; and provides for all school children as well as for children under 5 years of age. It is administered by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

Two medical sessions are held weekly at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic. The Orthopaedic Surgeon, Mr. Parker, attends periodically at the Clinic to see new cases and to supervise treatment. Special cases are also seen by him at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff, where necessary X-Ray examinations are made.

Six sessions weekly are devoted to the treatment of patients by massage and remedial exercises.

Operative and conservative treatment is carried out at the Prince of Wales Hospital and Crossways Convalescent Home.

Appliances and special boots are made at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff.

*Classification of New Cases :—*

Maternity & Child Welfare Cases.			Infants and Children.		
Rickets	...	29	Perthés Disease	...	2
Flat Feet	...	14	Poliomyelitis	...	4
Knock Knees	...	16	Other Paralysis	...	9
Poliomyelitis	...	1	Torticollis	...	4
Epiphysitis Knee	..	1	Flat Feet	...	56
Torticollis	...	10	Scoliosis	...	16
Talipes ...	..	5	Kyphosis	...	18
Other conditions	...	10	Knock Knees	...	13
No disease found on ex-amination	...	4	Arthritis Hip	...	3
		—	Arthritis Knee	...	1
		90	Epiphysitis Knee	...	1
		—	Pes Cavus	..	2
			Synovitis Knee	...	2
			Hallux Valgus	...	6
			Other conditions	...	21
			No disease found on ex-amination	...	13
					171

*Total Attendances :—*

<i>Including Massage.</i>			<i>Massage only.</i>		
Infants	...	206	Infants	...	52
Children	...	915	Children	...	325
School Children	...	4180	School Children	...	2800
		5301			3177

*Appliances and Special Boots supplied :—*

Children under 5 years of age, 21 ; School Children, 54.

*Operations and Conservative Treatment :—*

Children under 5 years of age, 5 ; School Children, 20.



Special alterations to boots were fitted in a large number of cases. Several patients were treated by the application of plasters at the Clinic.

In necessitous cases free boots have been supplied by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee and the Education Authority.

During the year Mr. Parker held 5 special sessions at the Clinic.

There has been an increase in the number of new cases dealt with at the Orthopaedic Clinic. This has been due partly to the fact that the population has been increased by the extension of the Borough, and partly to the fact that a very large number of postural deformities have been sent from the School Clinic.

Some of these postural defects have occurred after illnesses, some are connected with general debility and the after-results of affections of the Nose and Throat.

As in former years many of the Orthopaedic cases have been given Artificial Sunlight Treatment with beneficial results—especially in the case of Rickets.

An extension of physical education in the schools and the treatment of debilitated children and those suffering from malnutrition should do something towards reducing the number of postural defects—defects which influence health adversely in later years and may—and indeed in some cases do—prevent employment in certain trades and professions.

Dr. Daniel reports on the Sunlight and Auxiliary Clinics elsewhere in the Report.

## THE CLINIC AND CENTRES SALES ACCOUNT.

	Clinic.			Centres.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
VOLUNTARY ACCOUNT—									
Dried Milk, Groats, &c.	31	7	6	658	2	5	689	9	11
CORPORATION ACCOUNT—									
Patent Foods ...	8	5	0	112	13	9			
Medicated Foods ...	7	19	3	110	15	7			
Appliances, Belts, Bandages	3	4	5	0	6	0			
Bottles ...	—			0	14	6			
Medical Treatment ...	17	11	11	87	14	6			
Dental Treatment ...	0	6	0	2	18	6			
Orthopædic Treatment	2	12	4	—					
Light Treatment ...	5	0	6	—					
Tonsil and Adenoids Opera- tion Fees ...	8	4	0	—					
Totals	53	3	5	315	2	10	368	6	3
							1057	16	2

## VALUE OF GIFTS—

VOLUNTARY ACCOUNT—									
Dried Milk, Groats, etc.	5	14	7	66	3	9	71	18	4
CORPORATION ACCOUNT—									
Patent and Medicated Foods and Medical Appliances ...	27	7	11	65	17	9	93	5	8
	33	2	6	132	1	6	165	4	0

During 1935 an arrangement existed with the Education Committee for the examination of children under 5 years suffering from conditions liable to lead to deafness and blindness.

Mr. Lee is in charge of the Aural Clinic and saw 3 of our patients. He also operated on 55 patients suffering from Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids. This treatment was carried out at the School Clinic.

Mr. Robertson, the Ophthalmic Surgeon, is in charge of the Eye Clinic at which he examined 12 patients for the first time and also made 3 re-examinations.

For dental treatment 22 patients were sent from the Clinic and 226 from the Centres.

12 cases were immunised against Diphtheria.



## SOUTHERNDOWN REST HOME.

9 mothers were admitted for a stay of 2 weeks each. The train fares in 6 cases were paid by the Voluntary Committee. The mothers derived great benefit from their sojourn at the Home.

## THE CENTRES.

(Malpas Centre from 1st April, 1935.)

*New Patients :—*

	Mothers	Infants.	Children.	Total.
Alexandra ...	184	152	118	454
Central ...	324	255	208	787
Crindau ...	132	107	81	320
Lliswerry ...	200	196	111	507
Maindee ...	206	170	92	468
Beechwood ...	210	169	106	485
Caerau ...	125	85	86	296
Malpas ...	120	57	96	273
	1501	1191	898	3590

*New Expectant Mothers (included above) :—*

Alexandra, 43; Central, 70; Crindau, 30; Lliswerry, 40; Maindee, 55; Beechwood, 33; Caerau, 6; Malpas, 6.

*Number of Patients on Registers of Centres at the end of the year :—*

	Mothers.	Infants.	Children.	Total.
Alexandra ...	490	125	470	1085
Central ...	744	202	755	1701
Crindau ...	283	80	285	648
Lliswerry ...	480	146	471	1097
Maindee ...	621	165	508	1294
Beechwood ...	439	130	384	953
Caerau ...	201	58	170	429
Malpas ...	124	37	109	270
	3382	943	3152	7477

*Medical Examinations at the Centres :—*

	Mothers.	Infants.	Children.	1935. Total.	1934. Total.
Alexandra ...	658	1833	1562	4053	2575
Central ...	1260	2202	2138	5600	3946
Crindau ...	617	1034	1062	2713	1994
Lliswerry ...	898	1835	1200	3933	2586
Maindee ...	611	1323	853	2787	1839
Beechwood ...	641	1550	1174	3365	2563
Caerau ...	308	643	673	1624	985
Malpas ...	123	331	341	795	—
	5116	10751	9003	24870	16488

*Total Attendances at the Centres :—*

		Mothers	Infants	Children	Total
Alexandra	...	3732	2291	2191	8214
Central ...	...	5313	2953	3264	11530
Crindau	...	2789	1564	1885	6238
Lliswerry	...	3639	2433	2028	8100
Maindee	...	3389	2130	1542	7061
Beechwood	...	3338	2079	1961	7378
Caerau	...	1509	903	928	3340
Malpas	...	885	486	489	1810
		24544	14839	14288	53671

The attendances at the Centres have increased. Milk foods are now sold at the Centres. Formerly mothers with large families living in the outlying districts found the necessity of attending the Clinic for the purchase of milk foods a disadvantage, and appreciate the new arrangement.

As in previous years various Clubs—Dental, Maternity and Fireguard—have been carried on at the Centres under the auspices of the Voluntary Committee. Members of this Committee who attend at the Centres are responsible for the organisation of these activities.

These ladies do valuable work at the Centres and help the mothers in many ways. Many of them have attended the Centres for years, and have supported the work in the various changes which have taken place as development of the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme has occurred. To them I extend my grateful thanks.

I wish also to record my appreciation of the help given me by the Staff. The development of the Centres has made the duties of them all more arduous, and their loyalty and support has been of the utmost value.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ANDREWINA LAIRD.



## ULTRA VIOLET RAY CLINIC.

Below is given the Report of Dr. Gwyneth Daniel on the work of this Clinic during the year.

Children under 5 years of age.

175 infants and children under 5 years of age received Artificial Sunlight treatment at the Clinic. Of these 109 were new cases.

*Conditions for which treated :—*

			<i>New Cases.</i>	<i>Old Cases.</i>
Rickets	...	...	66	33
Debility	..	...	19	18
Nervous Debility		...	3	0
Anaemia	...	...	2	1
Marasmus and not gaining	...	...	8	6
Respiratory Diseases		...	4	2
Cervical Adenitis		...	3 (2 T.B.)	3 (2 T.B.)
Kyphosis	...	...	2	2
Alopecia	...	...	2	0
Tuberculous Peritonitis		...	0	1
			109	56

*Total Attendances—*

<i>Infants</i>		<i>Children</i>		<i>Total</i>
307	...	2655	...	2962

*Sessions.*—190.

The Artificial Sunlight Clinics are held on Mondays and Fridays, 4 sessions per week. The lamps used for treatment are the mercury vapour lamp and and carbon arc lamp.

*Rickets.*—99 cases. 13 improved very much, the bony deformities becoming less marked and in some cases disappearing while the general well-being of the child improved; 41 improved both in general health and bony condition; 11 showed slight improvement in that the general health improved but there was no appreciable change in the rickets condition. 34 remained unaffected by the treatment and of these 19 did not complete one entire course of treatment; most of the latter indeed attended one or two sessions only.

*Debility.*—37 cases. 9 improved very much, gaining weight steadily, the improvement showing itself further in a better colour and an increased appetite; 16 improved with gain in weight and lessened irritability; 2 showed slight improvement and 9 showed no change. Of these 5 did not complete a single course of treatment.

*Nervous debility.*—3 cases. All three responded to treatment to a marked degree. All gained weight during treatment and became less apprehensive and irritable. Their appetites increased and the parents remarked on the change.

*Anaemia.*—3 cases. 1 showed great improvement in colour and general health; 1 showed no change; 1 died of pneumonia before completing one course.

*Marasmus and Not gaining.*—14 cases. These cases again proved very satisfactory. 8 were very much improved gaining as much as 8 ozs. a week and changing from miserable half-starved children to happy, placid and contented ones; 4 improved and 2 showed no response.

*Respiratory diseases.*—6 cases. These include chronic bronchitis, bronchial catarrh and asthma. 2 were much improved, the attacks becoming less frequent and less severe; 3 improved and 1 showed no response to treatment.

*Cervical adenitis.*—6 cases. 4 of these were of tuberculous origin. Of these 1 improved very much, the adenitis disappeared, there was an increase in weight and general improvement; 1 improved, the adenitis becoming less and 2 showed no change.

2 were of non-tuberculous origin and showed no improvement. Both are on the waiting list for tonsillectomy.

*Kyphosis.*—4 cases. 2 showed great improvement, the kyphosis disappeared and the muscular tone increased; 2 improved showing a less degree of kyphosis.

*Alopecia.*—2 cases. Both responded well to treatment and were discharged as cured.



*Tuberculous peritonitis.*—1 case. Much improved, the abdomen became smaller and the general health normal.

There were 11 children reporting during the year who had received treatment in the previous year :

*Rickets.*—7 cases. In all the improvement was maintained.

*Debility.*—4 cases. Improvement was marked in 3 cases and one had continued to improve.

### School Children.

49 school children received treatment during the year, of which 24 were new.

<i>Condition.</i>		<i>New Cases.</i>	<i>Old Cases.</i>
Debility	...	9	2
Nervous Debility	...	2	2
Respiratory Diseases	...	5	7
Tuberculous Adenitis	...	1	5
Phlyctenular Ulceration	...	2	0
Tuberculous Peritonitis	...	0	2
Alopecia	...	2	2
Anaemia	...	1	2
Rickets	...	1	2
Rheumatism	...	1	1
		—	—
		24	25
		—	—

*Debility.*—11 cases. 3 showed great improvement as evidenced by increase in weight and greater energy and alertness; 4 improved and 4 were unchanged.

*Nervous debility.*—4 cases. 2 improved, becoming less nervous and gaining some weight; 2 were unchanged.

*Respiratory diseases.*—12 cases. These include chronic bronchitis, bronchial catarrh and asthma. 1 showed great improvement with cessation of attacks during treatment and during the next 3 months; 6 improved, the attacks becoming less frequent and less severe; 5 were unchanged.

*Tuberculous adenitis.*—6 cases. 4 were greatly improved by treatment, the glands disappeared and the general health

improved; 2 improved, the glands becoming smaller. All received local treatment to the glands as well as general treatment.

*Phlyctenular ulceration*.—2 cases. Both improved in general health but there was little alteration in the local condition. Both were old standing cases and are receiving appropriate local treatment.

*Tuberculous peritonitis*.—2 cases. Both were treated by carbon arc therapy. 1 improved very much, the abdomen became normal and much weight was gained. At the beginning of treatment this girl was toxic and emaciated and at the end was plump and healthy; 1 is improving and is still having treatment.

*Alopecia*.—4 cases. 1 improved very much, the growth of hair becoming thick and strong; 1 improved and 2 were unchanged. Both of these were cases of several years standing and had had various other treatments without success.

*Anaemia*.—3 cases. All improved very much both in colour and general health.

*Rickets*.—3 cases. 1 improved and 2 showed no change.

*Rheumatism*.—2 cases. Both improved very much, the rheumatic pains disappeared and had not recurred 3 months later.

#### *General Remarks.*

Amongst the children from the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic the majority of cases treated were suffering from rickets. All received cod liver oil in some form. The results were fairly satisfactory, but there were many defaulters in attendance so that the percentage of those responding to treatment was lowered. Those infants and children suffering from wasting to some degree or other responded well and the results were most satisfactory. Of the school children the most successfully treated were those suffering from tuberculous adenitis. All responded, some more than others and in all cases there was general health improvement. Although the treatment was tedious, the parents fully appreciated what was being done for the children and the attendance was very regular.



This year a new mercury vapour lamp was installed with a Sollux radiant heat lamp attached. This enables the children to receive the maximum benefit from the ultra violet rays.

#### AUXILIARY CLINIC.

Dr. Gwyneth Daniel reports that 102 new cases were treated at the Clinic during the year.

#### *Conditions for which treated :—*

Gonorrhoea	...	...	16	}	21
Gonorrhoeal Vulvo-vaginitis	...	...	5		
Endocervicitis	...	...	...		22
Leucorrhoea	...	...	...		20
Vulvo-vaginitis	...	...	...		3
Cystocele and Rectocele	...	...	...		8
Retroversion of Uterus	...	...	...		2
Cervical Erosion	...	...	...		3
Pruritus	...	...	...		7
Vulvitis	...	...	...		4
No apparent disease	...	...	...		12
					<hr/> 102 <hr/>

#### *Total Attendances :—*

Expectant Mothers	...	...	288
Non-expectant Mothers	...	...	1009
Children	...	...	546
Total	...	...	<hr/> 1843 <hr/>

#### *Comparison with 5 previous years :—*

Year.		No. of Cases.	Non- Venereal.	Syphilis.	Gonor- rhoea.	Total Atten- dances.
1930	...	59	41	—	18	1147
1931	...	87	60	2	25	1308
1932	...	69	47	1	21	1235
1933	...	69	44	—	25	1622
1934	...	125	83	—	42	1774
1935	...	102	81	—	21	1843

102 new cases were treated at the Clinic during the year. Of these 69 were expectant mothers, 25 were non-expectant and 8 were female children under 5 years of age. Of the cases

treated 21 were suffering from venereal disease including 5 of the children.

The total number of persons treated was lower than that of the previous year, while the total attendance was increased and was the highest since the Clinic was started. The same difficulty was, however, again met of persuading the mothers to attend after confinement had taken place.

During the year 13 children suffering from venereal disease have been under treatment. Some had been attending the Clinic for a considerable time. By using a new form of treatment it was possible to discharge as cured 8 of these.

The appointment of a health visitor to visit the patients in their homes has helped the work considerably. She visits especially those who are irregular in attendance and endeavours to make them attend. In proportion to the increased numbers there have been fewer absentees than in previous years. The sessions are now held on Tuesday and Thursday mornings and coincide with the ante natal clinic. This provides for the treatment of ante natal cases with greater ease as they have not to make a double journey.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

### DEATHS.

The total deaths registered numbered 1,218; after the exclusion of non-residents dying in the district and the addition of residents who died elsewhere, the number was reduced to 1,173. This afforded a death rate of 12.38 compared with 12.12 in 1934, 13.18 in 1933, 11.85 in 1932, 13.07 in 1931, 10.98 in 1930, 12.62 in 1929, 11.15 in 1928, 12.45 in 1927, 10.49 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 12.23 and for the past 10 years 11.96.

The average death rate in the County Boroughs of England and Wales for 1935 was 11.8.

428 deaths or 36.5 per cent. of the nett deaths, occurred in Public Institutions, namely, Public Assistance Institution, 131 Stow Hill, 255; Royal Gwent Hospital, 103; Allt-yr-yn Hospital, 9; and



other Institutions outside the Borough, 61. In addition, 127 deaths of non-residents occurred in the Borough, namely, at the Royal Gwent Hospital, 99; Public Assistance Institution, 131 Stow Hill, 7; Allt-yr-yn Hospital, 2; Public Works and Places, 5; and in Private Institutions, etc., 14. An ever increasing proportion of deaths take place in Public Institutions: last year the figure was 34.9 per cent., in 1925 it was 24.3 and in 1915 22.0 per cent.

The deaths under 5 years of age numbered 161 or 13.7 per cent. of the total deaths whilst 489 deaths occurred among the aged (65 years and upwards) or 41.7 per cent. of all the deaths. The latter figure continues to increase and the former to diminish, as the following show:—

		Percentage of Total Deaths	
		Under 5 years of Age.	65 years and over.
1900	...	45'21	15'63
1905	...	35'46	19'96
1910	...	34'38	21'62
1915	...	26'84	25'88
1920	...	26'99	23'80
1925	...	24'26	29'81
1930	...	12'86	36'89
1935	...	13'72	41'69

*Heart Diseases*, as usual, caused the largest number of deaths, namely, 273—a rate of 2.88 per 1,000 of the population (last year the rate was 2.52). It is noteworthy that 184 of these had attained the age of 65 years and upwards.

*Cancer* came next with 139 deaths and a death rate of 1.467 per 1,000, compared with a rate of 1.302 for the previous five years. The 1935 rate was higher by 0.189 per 1,000 than that for 1934 and was .165 per 1,000 above the last five yearly average. The disease was more fatal in males—87 deaths; the deaths of females numbered 52. In both sexes the stomach was the most common site affected. The steady increase in the mortality from this disease in Newport (in common with the rest of the Country generally) will be seen from the following figures:—

Average Death Rate (per 1.000 living) in 5 yearly periods.			
1915—1919	...	...	.841
1920—1924	...	...	.977
1925—1929	...	...	1.256
1930—1934	...	...	1.802

*Respiratory Diseases* caused 123 deaths—a death-rate of 1.298. Of these 78 were due to Pneumonia (all forms) and 25 to Bronchitis. The deaths were less numerous than usual. In fact, only in the years 1930 (1.227) and 1932 (1.294) have lower death-rates from these diseases been recorded.

*Violent deaths* numbered 35 or 2.98 per cent. of the total deaths. 8 of the 35 were due to suicide.

Inquests were held in 58 instances or 4.94 per cent. of the total deaths. 35 (2.98 per cent.) of the deaths were certified by the Coroner after post mortem examination and 4 deaths were uncertified.

#### ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.

The total deaths from diseases of this nature numbered 195, compared with 147 in 1934, 227 in 1933, 159 in 1932, 218 in 1931, 152 in 1930, 236 in 1929, 202 in 1928, 256 in 1927, 208 in 1926, 237 in 1925, and 192 in 1924. The Zymotic death rate was 2.06 per 1,000 inhabitants per annum; the average for the past 5 years was 2.02. These diseases accounted for 16.6 per cent. of the total deaths. The 195 deaths were due to the following diseases:—Tuberculosis, 101 (lungs 90, other forms 11); Measles, 26; Diphtheria, 8; Influenza, 12; Zymotic Diarrhoea, 12; Whooping Cough, 13; Puerperal Fever, 3; Encephalitis Lethargica, 1; Erysipelas, 5; Cerebro-Spinal Fever, 1; Venereal Diseases, 11; Acute Poliomyelitis, 1; and Tetanus, 1. Tuberculosis, Influenza and Measles were responsible for 71.3 per cent. of the total deaths from Zymotic Diseases.

#### DIARRHOEAL DISEASES (Death Rate .127).

The total deaths from Zymotic Diarrhoea and Enteritis were 12. The deaths included in this category are limited to those under 2 years of age.

For comparison the death rates from Diarrhoea under 2 years of age per 1,000 births have been calculated for a number of years.



The figures for quinquennial periods are as follows :—

Period.			Rate per 1000 births.
1911—1915	...	...	21'81
1916—1920	...	...	8'87
1921—1925	...	...	7'52
1926—1930	...	...	6'18
1930—1934	...	...	4'67
Year 1933	...	...	8'45
Year 1934	...	...	5'37
Year 1935	...	...	7'47

The Diarrhoeal death rate among children under 2 years in the 121 Great Towns was 7.9 per 1,000 births, and in England and Wales 5.7, compared with 7.47 at Newport.

The prevalence of these diseases fluctuates from year to year; the figure for the year under review shows a slight increase compared with 1934 and the quinquennial periods 1926-1930 and 1930-1934.

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND SCHOOLS.

Table 12 shows the number of cases of certain non-notifiable infectious diseases (namely, Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox, Mumps and also Scabies, Impetigo, etc.) coming to the knowledge of the Department, and the Schools affected. By arrangement with the Education Authority—an arrangement which has been in operation for many years—the School Attendance Officers report direct to the Medical Officer of Health all such cases coming to their knowledge. By these means early and surprisingly accurate information is obtained of the existence and extent of these diseases. Early information of suspected cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria is also obtained and close co-operation with the School Clinic completes the circle and ensures prompt measures being taken.

#### WHOOPING COUGH (Death Rate .137).

286 cases of this disease were discovered or reported by the School Attendance Officers. 13 deaths occurred, 8 of which were less than 12 months old and the remaining 5 between 1 and 5 years. Both cases and deaths were above the average for the previous 5



years. The death-rate from this disease in England and Wales was .04 and in 121 County Boroughs .04. Of the 286 cases recorded 146 were under School age and 129 were in the Infants' departments of the Schools.

#### MEASLES (Death Rate .274).

This disease, which had become active in October, 1934, reached epidemic proportions early in 1935. 909 cases were recorded throughout the year of which 890 occurred before the end of June when the epidemic died out. During the first Quarter, 690 cases were recorded and 200 in the second Quarter. As a mild epidemic of Measles had occurred during the first half of 1933 its prevalence returned sooner than usual. This may explain why the epidemic, which in relation to its periodicity should have been a heavy one, coming toward the end of the year, proved to be lighter than usual. No fewer than 353 of the 909 cases were among children under 5 years of age; 504 cases were among the children of Infant Departments of the Schools and 52 cases among the Boys' and Girls' Departments. The disease caused 26 deaths (25 under 5 years of age) which gave a death-rate of 0.274 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 0.04 in the Great Towns and 0.03 in England and Wales. This death-rate of .274 per 1,000 of the population if compared with that for the Great Towns (viz., .04) appears to be decidedly excessive. This is explained by the fact that Measles tends to occur in epidemics every two years, and the rest of the Country did not suffer to the same extent as Newport during the year under review. In 1934, when Newport was comparatively free from Measles the local death-rate was .011 per 1,000 population compared with .12 for the Great Towns.

The 1935 case rate worked out at 9.59 per 1,000 of the population and the fatality rate (per 1,000 cases) at 28.6.

A special Nurse was employed to give nursing attention and instruction to serious cases in their own homes. Although this service was not totally adequate much good was undoubtedly done in the way of preventing complications and the nurse's services were greatly appreciated by patient and parent. 81 cases received attention.



The accompanying table gives particulars of previous epidemics in Newport for comparison. The *recorded* fatality rates given are undoubtedly higher than the *actual* fatality rates for the reason that whilst all the deaths are recorded, not all cases of Measles that occur come to our knowledge, e.g. :—

A. Where no children attend Elementary Schools, i.e. :

- (1) Where there are no children over 5 years of age.
- (2) Where the children attend Secondary or Private Schools.

B. Secondary cases in homes where first case has come to the notice of the Department.

In this respect the situation now is similar to that during previous epidemics in Newport.

## MEASLES IN NEWPORT.

Period.		Yearly Number of Cases.	Case Rate per 1000 population.	Deaths.	Fatality Rate (1000 cases).	Death Rate per 1000 population.	
Years.	Quarters of greatest prevalence.						
1900	1st and 2nd	1220	18.4	104	85.2	1.56	One Epidemic of un- usual length. It merely subsided dur- ing 1st and 2nd quar- ters of 1917.
1916	Four	1977	24.93	37	18.7	.47	
1917	Four	1294	15.65	27	20.1	.33	
1918	1st and 2nd	1514	18.58	24	14.5	.32	
1920	1st and 2nd	1328	16.4	61	45.9	.67	Most fatal of recent years.
1922	4th	239	2.52	9	33.5	.09	
1923	1st and 2nd	1823	19.09	38	20.8	.398	One Epidemic.
1924	1st, 2nd and 3rd	450	4.65	8	17.7	.083	
1925	1st and 2nd	1684	17.29	17	10.1	.174	One Epidemic.
1927	1st and 2nd	1258	13.22	18	14.3	.19	
1928	3rd and 4th	357	3.79	9	25.2	.093	
1929	1st and 2nd	616	6.6	18	29.2	.187	
1931	1st and 2nd	1524	17.1	19	12.5	.213	Very short Epidemic.
1933	1st and 2nd	653	7.37	22	33.7	.248	
1934	4th	136	1.55	1	7.3	.011	One Epidemic.
1935	1st and 2nd	909	9.59	26	28.6	.274	



## 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, Dysentery, Tuberculosis, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, and Malaria.

The number of notifications received during 1935 was 800, compared with 890 in 1934, and 1,017 in 1933.

6,206 visits and re-visits in connection with the supervision of Infectious Diseases were made by the Staff. 646 houses (1,930 rooms) were disinfected, and 5,395 articles were removed for steam disinfection; 67 articles were destroyed.

3,122 bottles of disinfectant were supplied to houses where infectious diseases of various kinds occurred and for choked drains; and 802lbs. of sulphur were supplied free for the fumigation of verminous houses. 210 such houses (548 rooms) were fumigated by the Department.

### SCARLET FEVER (Death Rate, Nil).

The number of notifications during 1935 was 198, compared with 271 in 1934, and an average of 562 during the 5 years 1930-1934. 48 cases occurred in the first quarter, 53 in the second, 52 in the third, and 45 in the fourth quarter.

The "case rate" per 1,000 of the population was 2.09, compared with 6.28 during the previous 5 years.

The disease was of a mild type and no deaths occurred.

Both in England and Wales and in the 121 Great Towns the death-rate from Scarlet Fever was 0.01.

169 or 85.3 per cent. of the notified cases were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. The other cases were home-



nursed at the parents' special request, the Department having satisfied themselves that the home circumstances were favourable for proper isolation and treatment. The daily average number of cases of Scarlet Fever under treatment throughout the year was 17.9, compared with 25.5 in 1934.

## DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

(Death Rate .084).

208 cases were notified, compared with 158 in 1934, and with an annual average during the past five years of 149.8. The case rate per 1,000 living was 2.19. The disease was most prevalent during the first half of the year. 62 cases occurred during the first, 61 during the second, 44 during the third and 41 during the fourth quarter. 8 deaths occurred, giving a fatality rate of 38.5 per 1,000 cases notified, compared with 40.05 during the past five years. The death rate of .084 per 1,000 of the population was slightly lower than that for the Great Towns which was .09. 191 or 91.8 per cent. of the notified cases were treated in Hospital. In the search for sources of infection and the swabbing of contacts 16 "carrier" cases were discovered. 5 of these were isolated in Hospital (including one in 131 Stow Hill).

Although the Health, Education and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees have made arrangements for the immunisation of children at their Clinics free of charge and circulars setting out the advantages of this protection have been distributed throughout the Schools, full advantage has not been taken of the facilities provided. Not until parents realise the benefits to their children to be derived from immunisation can we hope to see a definite decline in the incidence and fatality of this dread disease.

It has been decided to keep in the Health Department a supply of immunising products for Private Practitioners should they need it for their patients. So far there has been little demand for it.

Antitoxin has been kept in stock at the Health Department since it was first brought into use some 40 years ago, to facilitate its early administration by the medical attendant: but in most cases the injection of antitoxin continues to be postponed until after admission to Hospital. This may mean delay, possibly fatal delay



in some instances, as patients cannot be admitted into Hospital until they have been notified.

566,000 units (66 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.

Six cases were notified during the year, and 5 were admitted to the Isolation Hospital.

Of these, one proved to be a case of Lobar Pneumonia. Two others never showed any clinical signs or symptoms of Typhoid Fever, and although in one case the agglutination reaction was suggestive of Paratyphoid B infection, the organism was never recovered; the second case was completely negative bacteriologically.

The two remaining cases were true infections, the one being a lascar sailor who was infected abroad and took ill on board his ship, while the other had apparently contracted his infection outside the Borough of Newport.

As regards the home-nursed case, the source of infection could not be ascertained in spite of exhaustive inquiries.

There was no extension of the disease from any of these cases.

The annual average number of cases notified during the past five years was 3.0.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

[Death Rate—All forms, 1.066 (Lungs, 0.950; Other forms, 0.116)]

DEATHS.—101 deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis occurred in Newport; 90 from Pulmonary and 11 from Other Forms. The latter include Brain 6, Bowel 1, Other 4.

The rate for Pulmonary Tuberculosis is slightly higher than for the two previous years (1933 was the lowest on record), whilst for "Other Forms" of Tuberculosis the rate of 0.116 for 1935 is the lowest that has yet occurred in Newport. The figures given below show the comparison with previous years and with England and Wales.

Tuberculosis Death-Rates (per 1,000 of Population).

	Pulmonary	Other Forms	All Forms	
			Newport	England & Wales
1923-27	1.04	0.22	1.26	...
1928-32	1.09	0.17	1.26	...
1932	0.96	0.156	1.116	0.84
1933	0.79	0.158	0.948	0.82
1934	0.868	0.194	1.062	0.76
1935	0.950	0.116	1.066	...

## Notifications.

Year	Lungs	Other Forms	Total
1931	175	64	239
1932	188	68	256
1933	170	55	225
1934	132	66	198
1935	145	62	207



Number of New Cases and Number of Deaths during 1935  
at various age groups.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0—	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
1—	1	2	7	2	...	...	3	...
5—	5	12	13	12	1	4	1	1
15—	17	17	6	6	10	13	2	...
25—	19	18	3	3	9	7	2	...
35—	7	8	2	3	10	6	1	...
45—	16	5	...	3	11	2	...	...
55—	7	2	...	1	9	2	...	1
65 and upwards	2	6	...	1	2	3	...	...
Total	74	71	31	31	52	38	9	2

145 cases of Tuberculosis of the lungs were notified in 1935. 100 of these were alive in Newport at the end of the year, or 68.9 per cent., compared with 70 per cent. in 1926, 62 per cent. in 1927, 69 per cent. in 1928, 62 per cent. in 1929, 63 per cent. in 1930, 68 per cent. in 1931, 66.5 per cent. in 1932, 75.3 per cent. in 1933, and 74.2 per cent. in 1934.

62 cases were notified to be suffering from other forms of the disease, and 44 of these were alive at the end of the year (70.9 per cent.) compared with 80 per cent. in 1926, 81 per cent. in 1927, 79 per cent. in 1928, 76 per cent. in 1929, 71 per cent. in 1930, 78 per cent. in 1931, 83.8 per cent. in 1932, 80 per cent. in 1933, and 68.2 per cent. in 1934.

The above figures show some improvement in the past few years as far as Pulmonary Tuberculosis is concerned. As to notifications after death of the patient, the percentages of both Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary cases so notified are somewhat lower during the past few years than previously, but there is still room for improvement.

The total number of cases of Tuberculosis (all forms) on the Register at the end of the year was 861 :—

		<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
Pulmonary	...	304	...	255	..	559
Non-Pulmonary	...	139	...	163	...	302
All Forms	...	443	...	418	...	861

The figures include 47 cases in the area added to the Borough on 1st April, 1935.

During each of the previous five years the number of cases (all forms) on the Register was :—1934, 821; 1933, 798; 1932, 730; 1931, 701; 1930, 676; 1929, 655—a continuous increase.

Analysis of the figures for the previous years also brings out the following facts : The percentage alive at the end of the years of notification from 1913 to 1935 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, 62, 63, 68, 66.5, 75.3, 74.2 and 69.5.

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; for 1927-31, 662.5; and for 1930, 713.2; 1931, 571.4; 1932, 457.4; 1933, 411.8; 1934, 575.7; and for 1935, 620.7.

The publicity given to the subject of Tuberculosis has probably created an objection on the part of many householders to having Tuberculosis 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.

All medical practitioners have been circularised with the object of securing diagnosis and notification of cases at the earliest possible moment.

To ensure the early diagnosis of cases, the examination of contacts is a very important branch of the work of the Tuberculosis Institute. 346 such cases were examined by Dr. Johnson or his



assistant during 1935. This is an improvement on the past two years when the number examined was 204 and 195, respectively. It is satisfactory to note that the Tuberculosis Officer and his Staff are fully alive to the desirability of pressing on with this preventive aspect of their work.

With regard to the Non-Pulmonary form of the disease, the infection in many of the cases is Bovine in origin and is conveyed to children and infants by means of infected milk. There are hopeful signs, however, that the country is gradually appreciating the advantages of a "safe" milk. At present pasteurisation properly carried out is the only certain method of safeguarding our milk supplies.

The occupations of the cases of Tuberculosis notified during 1935 are set out below :—

PULMONARY									
MALES					FEMALES				
In-door	No.	Out-door	No.	Partly In-door and partly Out-door	No.	In-door	No.	Out-door	No.
Accountants	2	Dairyman	1	Boatswain	1	Clerks	3		
Billiard Table Fitter	1	Hawker	1	Coal-trimmer	1	Chambermaid	1		
Clerks	5	Labourers	18	House Repairer	1	Domestic Servants	4		
Common Lodging House Keeper	1	Mason	1	Lampman	1	Dressmaker	1		
Cycle Mechanic	1	Ship's Rigger	1	(Railway) Painter's	1	Home-helps	6		
Fireman	1	Timber Measurer	1	Apprentice	1	Housewives	39		
Fruiterer	1	Tram Conductors	2	Seamen	7	Shop Assistant	3		
Hide and Skin Worker	1			Ship's Steward	1	Sweet Sorter	1		
Musician	1			Tube Cleaner (Railway)	1	Waitress	1		
Plumber	1								
Railway Time-keeper	1								
Ship's Cook	1								
Steelworkers	3								
Sheetworker	1								
Students	2								
Wagon Repairer	1								
Total	24	Total	25	Total	14	Total	59	Total	—



NON-PULMONARY.									
MALES.					FEMALES.				
Indoor.	No.	Out-door.	No.	Partly In-door and Partly Out-door.	No.	In-door.	No.	Out-door.	No.
Confectioner's Warehousemen Clerk Student	1 1 1	Brickworker Errand Boy Labourers Lifter Railway Examiner Travelling Show- man	1 1 2 1 1 1	Seaman	1	Domestic Servant Hairdresser Housewives Packer Shop Assistants Student	1 1 10 1 2 1	Traveller	1
Total	3	Total	7	Total	1	Total	16	Total	1

SUMMARY.

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total of Both.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
In-door Occupations	24	59	3	16	102
Out-door "	25	...	7	1	33
Partly In-door and Partly Out-door	14	...	1	...	15
School Children	7	9	12	12	40
Under School Age	...	3	7	2	12
No Occupation	4	...	1	...	5
Total	74	71	31	31	207

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

DIAGNOSIS	PULMONARY						NON-PULMONARY						BOTH						Totals	
	Adults			Children			Adults			Children			Adults			Children				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
A. NEW CASES examin'd during the year (excluding contacts) :	66	46	10	12			7	15			10	5			187	206	145	111		649
(a) Definitely tuberculous	66	46	10	12			7	15			10	5			73	61	20	17		171
(b) Diagnosis not completed	...	...	...	...			...	...			...	...			...	...	...	1		1
(c) Non-tuberculous	...	...	...	...			...	...			...	...			114	145	125	93		477
B. CONTACTS examined during the year :	2	5	...	6			...	1			...	...			72	102	86	86		346
(a) Definitely tuberculous	2	5	...	6			...	1			...	...			2	6	...	6		14
(b) Diagnosis not completed	...	...	...	...			...	...			...	...			...	...	...	...		...
(c) Non-Tuberculous	...	...	...	...			...	...			...	...			70	96	86	80		332
C. CASES written off Register :	6	7	4	...			2	9			11	10			194	260	227	184		865
(a) Recovered	6	7	4	...			2	9			11	10			8	16	15	10		49
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on Register as tuberculous)	...	...	...	...			...	...			...	...			186	244	212	174		816
D. NUMBER OF CASES on Register on Dec. 31st :	267	235	59	49			41	91			77	54			308	326	136	103		873
(a) Definitely tuberculous	...	...	...	...			...	...			...	...			...	...	...	...		...
(b) Diagnosis not completed	502		108				132				131				634		239			873



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 voluntary agencies 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, 1935.

All Forms of Tuberculosis.

				Adults.		Children	
				M.	F.	M.	F.
In Institutions on January 1st, 1935 :							
Definite	...	..		40	18	10	9
Observation	...	...		...	...	...	...
Total	...	...		40	18	10	9
Admitted during the year :							
Definite	...	...		71	40	15	27
Observation	..	...		1	...	1	2
Total	...	...		72	40	16	29
Discharged during the year :							
Definite	...	...		55	38	14	18
Observation	...	..		1	...	1	...
Total	..	...		56	38	15	18
Died in Institutions :							
Definite	...	..		19	5	1	2
Observation	...	...		...	...	...	...
Total	...	...		19	5	1	2
In Institutions on December 31st, 1935 :							
Definite	...	...		37	15	10	16
Observation	..	...		...	...	...	2
Total	...	...		37	15	10	18

## SMALL POX.

No case of this disease was notified during the year.

## VACCINATION.

The question of vaccination is a very vexed one. The position in this country continues to be entirely unsatisfactory. The facility with which exemption can be obtained has diminished in the mind of the public the value of Vaccination as a preventative of Small Pox. The percentage of children successfully vaccinated has been rapidly and continuously decreasing since exemption was made easy (see Table 8). In Newport during the year ended June 30th, 1935, 20.1 per cent. of the infants were successfully vaccinated compared with 16.9 per cent. in 1934, 20.3 per cent. in 1933, 20.97 per cent. in 1932, 27.5 per cent. in 1931, 34.4 per cent. in 1922, and 93 per cent. in 1897.

The Vaccination Officer, Mr. E. de Lloyd, has presented the following report for the year ended 30th June, 1935 :—

	Year ended 30th June, 1935	Year ended 30th June, 1934
No of Births Registered	... 1,538	1,690
No. Successfully Vaccinated	... 289	268
No. Insusceptible to Vaccination	... 1	3
No. had Small Pox	... —	—
No. of Exemptions received...	... 1,044	1,004
No. died unvaccinated	... 85	86
No. postponed by Medical Certificate	... 26	33
No. removed to Districts, the Vaccination Officers of which have been apprised	... 11	15
No. removed to Districts unknown, or which cannot be reached, and cases not having been found	... 39	38
No. in abeyance	... 43	43
Percentage successfully Vaccinated	... 20.1	16.9

"The percentage of children successfully vaccinated shows a decided increase as compared with the previous year, but whether this will be maintained is a matter for doubt, as exemption from vaccination is obtained so easily."



## CHICKEN POX.

During the year 247 cases came to the knowledge of the Department, compared with 433 in 1934. 187 of the cases were among school children, and 60 among children under school age. The schools affected will be seen in Table II. The rules for exclusion from school laid down by the Ministry of Health and the Board of Education in their joint memorandum were applied in all cases.

## VENEREAL DISEASES.

Facilities for free diagnosis and treatment for all persons suffering from Venereal Diseases are provided by arrangement with the Directors of the Royal Gwent Hospital.

On May 20th, 1935, the number of sessions was increased from five per week to six, giving an additional session for females on Tuesdays at 5.30 p.m. and changing the male session on Tuesdays at 4.30 p.m. to Mondays at 10 a.m. The clinic is now open for :—

*Males.*—Mondays, 10 a.m.; Wednesdays, 2 p.m.; Thursdays, 4.30 p.m.; and Fridays, 6 p.m.

*Females.*—Tuesdays, 5.30 p.m.; and Thursdays, 2 p.m.

Notices are hung up at Public and "Public House" 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 at the Royal Gwent Hospital, was erected and equipped for providing irrigation treatment for males between their attendances at the medical sessions.

The total attendances during the years 1925-35 were as follows :—

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Males	3522	4054	3801	3765	3372	3241	3759	2857	4508	3775	4009
Females	1497	1296	1136	1223	1045	1126	1386	1505	1603	2217	2206
Totals	5019	5350	4937	4988	4417	4367	5145	4362	6106	5992	6215



The increase in the total attendances is most satisfactory especially so as it is combined with a reduction in the total number of new cases seen.

The marked increase in the female attendances dates from the time when a special Health Visitor was employed to act in a confidential capacity as a link between the Clinic and the patients' homes. The maintenance of the improved attendances of females is most satisfactory.

The number of new patients was as follows :—

	1935			Average previous 5 years		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Syphilis ...	49	18	67	67·0	19·2	86·2
Soft Chancre ...	28	1	29	20·8	·4	21·2
Gonorrhœa ..	115	33	148	122·2	21·2	143·4
Not V.D. ...	30	19	49	40·8	13·2	54·0
Totals ...	222	71	293	250·8	54·0	304·8

The figures show that the total number of persons dealt with for the first time was below the average for the past five years; the number was also lower than that for 1934. Syphilis (in females) and Soft Chancre showed an increase: whilst the number of cases of Gonorrhœa attending the Clinic declined. There was also a decrease in the percentage of patients who attended for the first time and were found not to be suffering from Venereal Diseases.

The number of "In-Patient" days in 1935 was 450, compared with 341 in 1934 and a five yearly average of 432.

The use of Arsenobenzene Compounds in the treatment of these diseases at the Clinic continues to increase, but the number of doses of Arsenobenzene Compounds given out to private practitioners from the Health Department has been getting less as the following figures show :—34 in 1935, 60 in 1934, 39 in 1933, 40 in 1932, 78 in 1931, 80 in 1930, 110 in 1929, 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.



The number of patients, both male and female, who cease to attend before completing treatment is diminishing, although there is still room for improvement. In the case of sailors this is unavoidable because of the nature of their calling; they are provided with circulars giving information as to the facilities for treatment in other ports, etc., and with cards upon which the treatment given is entered.

Further information will be found on Pages 38, 83 and 84 and statistical information in Table 14 at end of Report.

Facilities for privacy in treatment are necessarily desirable when dealing with these conditions especially so in the case of Female patients. With this object in view mothers and expectant mothers are provided with facilities at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITALS.

### ALLT-YR-YN.

419 cases of Infectious Diseases were admitted during the year. 35 of the cases (18 of Scarlet Fever, 16 of Diphtheria, and 1 of Typhoid Fever) were from outside the Borough. Also, one of the Diphtheria admissions was an "imported" case. The deaths numbered 11. During 1934, the admissions and deaths were respectively 418 and 11. The daily average number of patients in hospital, 1935, was 35.64.

Cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Typhoid Fever (one only) were admitted from the districts controlled by the following: The Urban District Councils of Abersychan, Caerleon, Bedwas and Machen, Mynyddislwyn, Pontypool, and Rhymney; the Rural District Councils of Pontypool and Magor and St. Mellons.

### SCARLET FEVER.

169 of the 198 cases notified in the town were removed to Hospital. 18 cases were also admitted from outside districts, making a total of 187 cases. The average age of the patients was 9.3 years, and the average stay in Hospital of those who recovered was 34.5 days. One Scarlet Fever patient (a resident) died; but the true cause of death was Encephalitis Lethargica, which had supervened.



### TYPHOID FEVER.

Six cases were admitted to Allt-yr-yn Hospital—including one case from outside the Borough. The 5 "resident" cases included one from the Port. The 1 Non-resident case died; one of the Newport cases also died, but the cause of death was Lobar Pneumonia. The other cases recovered. The average age of the patients was 32.2, and the average stay in hospital of those who recovered was 27.75 days.

### DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

191 of the 208 cases of Diphtheria notified were treated in Hospital. 16 cases were also admitted from outside districts—and one "imported" case—making a total of 208 cases. In addition 4 "Carriers" (all residents) were admitted. 7 cases proved fatal—one being a non-resident. One of the 6 "residents" died from Broncho-Pneumonia. The fatality of the Borough Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) cases was 3.8 per cent. (3.14 per cent. among Hospital cases and 11.7 per cent. among home-nursed cases). The average stay of those who recovered was 29.0 days, and the average age of all patients was 8.0 years.

### OTHER DISEASES.

The other diseases, cases of which were admitted were :—Erysipelas, 1 case; Cerebro-Spinal Fever, 1 (died); Puerperal Fever, 1; Puerperal Pyrexia, 3; Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 1; and Observation cases, 7—comprising Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever. All were borough cases.

### BUILDINGS.

A considerable amount of repairs and renovations have been carried out during the year. The Borough Architect (C. F. Ward, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.) has kindly furnished the following details of the special work and renovations carried out from the 1st April, 1935, to 31st March, 1936, the cost of which totalled £360 :—

#### *Internal Decorating—*

Administrative Block (part).  
Lodge (part).

#### *External Painting—*

Repair and paint Greenhouse and Potting Shed.



*General—*

Electric Potato Peeling Machine.

Electric Emery Wheel.

Rubber Flooring to Corridor and treads to Stairs.

Repairs to Floors.

Repairs to Paths.

The total cost of the above work was £360.

*Work of Capital Nature—*

Remodelling Heating and Domestic Hot Water Supply.

New Cooking Apparatus.

New Greenhouse.

The total cost of the above work was £5,040 (approx.).

New Hot Water Heating Systems and Domestic Hot Water Supplies have been installed throughout all buildings, except Ward 5.

A new Boilerhouse was erected adjoining the old premises near the Laundry. This building houses two gravity fed tubular steam boilers, fitted with the latest methods of automatic control.

Steam mains run from the Boilerhouse in underground ductways to the Calorifier Rooms of each of the various buildings and feed calorifiers for each heating system and storage calorifiers for each hot water supply system. In the case of Ward 5 the existing heating and hot water supply circuits were connected to new calorifiers.

Condensate is collected from all calorifiers and carried through underground ductways to the basement of Ward 5, from where it is automatically sent back to the boilers.

Steam cooking apparatus has also been installed in the kitchen, together with two Aga Patent Cookers.

*CRICK HOSPITAL.*

There were no admissions during the year.

## LABORATORY WORK.

During 1935, 9,370 specimens of various kinds were examined at the Health Department—the highest number yet examined in any one year and compares with 6,657 in 1934. The following is a summary of the work done :—

*For Medical Practitioners.*—Throat and Nose swabs, 589; Sputa for Tubercle, 145; Faeces and Urine for Enteric organisms, 7; Blood for Typhoid, 7; Specimens for Gonococci, 53; Other specimens, 24; Total, 825.

*Schools.*—Swabs from Contacts, 1,706; Suspected cases of Diphtheria, 971; Total, 2,677.

*Health Department.*—Swabs from notified cases of Diphtheria, 55; from Suspected cases, 108; and from Contacts, 2,046; Smears for Gonococci, 269; Blood for Typhoid, 1; Faeces and Urine for Enteric Organisms, 8; Other specimens, 215; Total, 2,702.

*Allt-yr-yn Hospital Cases.*—Throat and Nose swabs, 2,761; Sputa for Tubercle, 2; Smears for Gonococci, 12; Blood for Typhoid, 4; Faeces and urine for Enteric organisms, 25; Other specimens, 65; Total, 2,869.

*Other Institutions.*—Throat and Nose swabs, 171; Sputa, 95; Specimens for Gonococci, 3; Other specimens, 28; Total, 297.

In addition to the above a number of Water Samples were examined in connection with the Hydrographical survey of the River Usk and its estuary. This survey has been proceeding for some years in collaboration with the Standing Committee on River Pollution. Weekly samples of River Water were taken on the ebb tide up to the first week in October and estimates made of the amount of dissolved oxygen present. The object is to see that the "margin of safety" in regard to sewage pollution is not unduly encroached upon. 20 samples, involving 62 examination, were tested.

Attention has already been drawn in previous report to the inadequacy of the Laboratory facilities. At present the work dealt



with is simply that connected with ordinary Public Health Administration, viz. :—the examination of swabs for the Klebs Loeffler Bacillus, Microscopic examination for Tubercle Bacilli, Bloods for Widal Reaction, microscopic examination for Gonococci, Faeces and Urines for bacilli of the Enteric Group, and a few other minor investigations. Even from the point of view of what constitutes a bare necessity as regards Public Health work it fails absolutely to meet the necessary requirements. In this connection I need only mention the biological tests to determine the virulence or otherwise of the Klebs Loeffler Bacilli isolated on culture, and the detection of Tubercle Bacilli in Milk samples by inoculation experiments.

This is far from being the sum total of the deficiencies. There are no Laboratory facilities for the Pathological work for the 200 odd patients at the Public Assistance Hospital, 131 Stow Hill, or for the inmates of Caerleon Asylum, while all the examinations of Milk samples under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, and practically the whole of the Laboratory work under the Venereal Diseases Scheme are performed elsewhere.

The Committee have now realised the deficiencies in this particular service and at the request of the Ministry of Health (Welsh Board of Health) are examining the possibilities of establishing a Joint Laboratory with Monmouthshire County Council with the view to bringing about an expansion of this phase of work.

### 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.

	Average previous 10 years.		1934.		1935.
Bodies removed to Mortuary	48.9	...	48	...	57
Number of Postmortems	26.6	...	36	...	38
Inquests <i>re</i> above	25.9	...	16	...	17



## GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN NEWPORT.

### POOR LAW MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.

The Relief Districts were reconstituted on April 1st, 1935 :—

<i>Relief District</i>	<i>Relieving Officer.</i>	<i>Medical Officer.</i>
No. 1.	Mr. W. B. Owen	Drs. W. G. Smith and Lilian M. Griffiths
No. 2.	Mr. S. B. Thomas	Drs. H. A. Keane, W. G. Smith and Lilian M. Griffiths
No. 3.	Mr. F. J. Wilson	Dr. Lilian M. Griffiths
No. 4.	Mr. R. Finnemore	Dr. W. G. Smith
No. 5.	Mr. F. G. W. Hurd	Dr. W. E. Wade
No. 6.	Mr. H. J. Sutton	Dr. W. E. Wade

The reconstitution involved the dividing of the old No. 1 Medical Relief District into two districts and the appointment of two Medical Officers. A report on the new arrangements of the Public Assistance Medical Relief Services has to be submitted to the Public Assistance Committee in twelve months time.

Under the Unemployment Act, 1934, provision was made for the transfer of the functions exercised by the Public Assistance Authorities, for the making of determinations under the Transitional Payments Regulations, 1931, to the Unemployment Assistance Board, and this took effect on the 7th January, 1935.

### HOSPITALS PROVIDED FOR OR BY THE 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).

Number of Beds = 80. In addition there are covered-in verandahs which permit of a further 8 beds being erected for convalescents or cases suitable for open-air treatment. There are also 3 revolving shelters in which 3 beds can be put up if necessary.

Cases from outside areas are admitted, if accommodation permits.



*Small Pox Hospital.*—The old Port Sanitary Small Pox Hospital at Cefn was closed and demolished in July, 1931. Crick House Hospital was officially opened the same month. This Hospital was established by the County Borough Authority for the reception of Town and Port cases. It is equipped to provide accommodation for 26 patients.

*Ambulance Facilities.*—The Corporation has three ambulances: Infectious Diseases Ambulances—A 6 cylinder 20 H.P. Armstrong Siddeley Ambulance having accommodation for five persons including two stretcher patients; and a 26 H.P. Bedford ambulance, with accommodation for 5 patients: both are garaged at the Infectious Diseases (Allt-yr-yn) Hospital.

An accident ambulance, which is in the charge of the Police, is housed at the Fire Station.

In April, 1935, a new Ford chassis was purchased, and the bedding body from the old "Vulcan" car fitted on it, to make an efficient Disinfecting Van.

By the co-ordination of these ambulance services the removal of all patients to Woolston House and the Public Assistance Hospital is undertaken by the Health Department in co-operation with the Police, as the accident ambulance is used for this purpose when possible. It was in furtherance of this co-ordination that the Bedford ambulance was purchased. This ambulance is used for Infectious Diseases cases only when the Armstrong Ambulance is not available.

580 cases were removed to 131 Stow Hill under these arrangements. Of these the Police ambulance was used for 295 cases and a Health Department ambulance for 285 cases.

A total of 704 cases were removed to Hospitals during the year by the Health Department ambulances. The total mileage of both ambulances during the year was 7,300; in addition, 1,800 miles were covered by the Disinfecting Van, making a total of more than 9,000 miles.

The ambulance service may be considered quite adequate to the needs of the Borough.



*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 also visits notified patients at their homes.

*Maternity Hospitals.*—The Corporation have arranged for the reservation of beds in the Maternity Ward of 131 Stow Hill for the admission on the recommendation of the Medical Staff of the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, of cases where complications exist or are threatened, or where home conditions are unsatisfactory. In addition, arrangements exist with two private Maternity Homes which can be utilised if and when necessary. Patients contribute to the cost according to their means. Complicated cases and patients suffering from Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia are also admitted to the Royal Gwent Hospital.

A Maternity Ward is still reserved at 131 Stow Hill for the admission of Maternity cases through the Relieving Officers.

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

#### HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN.

*Royal Gwent Hospital.*—The Corporation subscribe towards the Hospital. Sick children are admitted there and also into 131 Stow Hill.

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

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

#### EXTENSION OF HOSPITAL SERVICES.

Apart from the provision of hospital treatment for the sick poor, and a certain number of emergency cases at 131 Stow Hill, and the work done at Private Nursing Homes, the work of providing hospital accommodation at Newport for the general public has been carried out by the Royal Gwent Hospital. This institution is performing a great service to the public in this respect, and thanks



to its great reputation it has created a demand for Hospital treatment far beyond its powers of fulfilment. The great demand for surgical beds has interfered with the extension of the medical work there.

In the last "waiting list" at the end of the year there were 171 patients awaiting admission into the Royal Gwent Hospital, namely: male, medical and surgical, 60; female, medical and surgical, 18; children, 6; eye cases, 21; ear, nose and throat, 30; gynaecological, 36. This is a much smaller waiting list than last year; but there is ample scope for extension of the hospital services of the town, without competition. The opening of the unused ward as a Women's and Children's or Children's Ward has increased the accommodation materially, but it will not meet the requirements of the town.

The sick poor, contributors under a voluntary scheme to our Voluntary Hospitals, and those who can afford to pay for admission into private nursing homes are fairly well provided for in respect of hospital treatment, but there is a large section of the community not included in these categories who find it very difficult to obtain admission into Hospital, except for accidents. Hospital accommodation either in Voluntary or Municipal hospitals, for paying patients who cannot afford to utilise private nursing homes, should be made readily available.

The hospital accommodation at Woolston House cannot be satisfactorily utilised for the public until it is "appropriated" under the Local Government Act, 1929. This matter is at present engaging the attention of the Council and no doubt a solution of the difficulty will not be long delayed.

#### HOME NURSING.

The establishment of the Newport Home Nursing Association in 1928 brought about a great improvement in the nursing of the sick at their homes, and it has had the effect of reducing the number of cases requiring treatment in the hospitals of the town.

The Corporation contribute to the funds of the Association for the nursing of sick cases at home, namely, the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, £80, for children under 5 years of age



and Puerperal Pyrexia and Puerperal Fever cases nursed at home; the Education Committee, £25, for children of school age; the Health Committee, £20, for cases of Pneumonia, Measles and Whooping Cough with Respiratory complications, etc., and the Public Assistance Committee give a small contribution towards the home nursing of the sick poor.

The work undertaken by the Association in return for these grants is of a general nature, but it definitely includes the Home Nursing of patients suffering from the following diseases :—

1. Measles, severe and complicated cases.
2. Whooping Cough, severe and complicated cases.
3. Scarlet Fever with complications (after ordinary period of infection has passed).
4. Chicken Pox—occasionally, in special circumstances or when cases are very severe.
5. Puerperal Sepsis.
6. Puerperal Pyrexia.
7. Miscarriages.
8. Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 5 years of age.
9. Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
10. Influenza.
11. Pneumonia.
12. Erysipelas, &c., &c.

With regard to *Tuberculosis*, the Welsh National Memorial Association make a grant of £5 per annum for each nurse employed by the Home Nursing Association in each area, which is increased or decreased accordingly as the nurse attends more or less than 5 cases per annum; for Newport the Grant amounted to £52 10s. 0d. for the year ended March 31st, 1935. This grant is for the provision of home nursing for both Pulmonary and Other Forms of Tuberculosis.

There were 10 Nurses employed by the Home Nursing Association and they made 5,206 visits to 270 cases during 1935 on behalf of the Corporation. 2,527 of these visits were to children under 5 years of age, and 2,679 to patients over 5 years of age, which included Pneumonia, Influenzal Pneumonia, Erysipelas, Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Tuberculosis and special Maternity cases.



## MENTAL DEFICIENCY.

Reference to this matter, including institutional provision for the care of Mental Defectives, will be found in the Annual Report of the School Medical Officer.

## CO-ORDINATION OF MEDICAL SERVICES.

All the Medical Services of the Corporation are now under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health and when the appropriation of the Public Assistance Hospital is approved the co-ordination will be complete.

## NEW LEGISLATION.

During the year 1935 two new Local Acts of Parliament have come into operation :—

*Newport Extension Act*, 1934, is an Act to extend the boundaries of the Borough and for purposes incidental thereto. The extension took place on April 1st, 1935, and has been referred to already on page 4 of this Report.

*Newport Corporation (General Powers) Act*, 1934, is an Act to remove certain restrictions against the erection of buildings applicable to the Old Cemetery, Newport, to confer further powers upon the Newport Corporation in relation to their water and electricity undertakings and other matters, to make better provision for the health, local government improvement, and finance of the borough and for other purposes. It came into operation on July 12th, 1934.

It contains XI. Parts and is divided into 75 Sections and 2 Schedules. Only Parts VI., VII. and VIII., which are concerned with strictly Public Health matters, are referred to here :—

### *Part VI.—Street Buildings, Sewers and Drains.*

*Section 21* requires every dwellinghouse erected after the passing of this Act to be provided with sufficient, properly ventilated and reasonably fly-proof food storage accommodation. This also applies to every *existing* dwellinghouse, where reasonably practicable. Penalty £5, and continuing daily penalty £1.

There is right of appeal to Court of Summary Jurisdiction.

*Section 22* empowers the Corporation to make an Order requiring the owner of any chimney of a washhouse or outbuilding forming part of, or in proximity to, a dwellinghouse, emitting smoke, gas, vapour or soot so as to be a nuisance to any of the inhabitants of the Borough, to cause the chimney to be raised or to adopt other means to prevent or mitigate the nuisance. Penalty £5 and daily penalty of £2.

*Section 23.* Where any drain, water closet or soil pipe is stopped or defective, the Corporation is given power to remedy the defect themselves and to recover the cost if the owner, after notice, fails to commence work in 24 hours.

*Section 24* refers to Banners and Signs over streets.

*Part VII.—Infectious Diseases and Sanitary Provisions.*

*Section 25* empowers the Corporation on the Certificate of the Medical Officer of Health that any dwellinghouse is in an insanitary condition and the occupier is unable through disease, infirmity or mental incapacity to remedy such condition and that his health is thereby endangered, to apply to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, after 7 days' notice, for the removal of the occupier to an institution or other dwellinghouse for such period as is necessary to enable the dwellinghouse to be cleansed and disinfected.

*Section 26* enables the Medical Officer of Health if he certifies that any person aged, infirm, or incapacitated, resides in in or under insanitary conditions or is suffering from grave chronic disease and is unable to receive proper care and attention, and that it is in the interest of such person and other persons that he should be removed from his dwelling place, to apply to Court of Summary Jurisdiction and the Court may (with certain precautions) make an order for the person's removal to a suitable institution or place within or near to the Borough and for the detention of such person for a period not exceeding 3 months, which period of detention may be extended by further Orders. 3 days' notice is required to be given to the person concerned of such application. The Corporation must bear the cost of the



removal, detention and maintenance of such person and may be required by the Court to contribute to the maintenance of any dependants of the person removed. After 6 weeks, application may be made for the rescission of the Order.

These Powers cannot be put into operation by the Medical Officer of Health unless specially authorised by the Corporation to do so.

*Section 27* prohibits the sorting or disturbing of refuse tips and of contents of dustbins when placed in the street, by unauthorised persons.

### *Part VIII.—Human Food.*

*Section 28* is an extension of *Section 72* of the Public Health Act, 1925. The occupier of any room to which that Section applies and which is used for the preparation of food for sale or (other than food in receptacles so closed as to exclude contamination) for the sale of food shall provide in connection with the room satisfactory water supply and suitable washing-up sinks and sufficient hot water, soap, towels, etc., for toilet purposes of persons employed therein.

*Section 29* prohibits (after Resolution by Corporation—duly advertised) the sale of Meat or Meat Food products from any cart, basket or barrow by any person other than a person keeping open shop for the sale of such products, unless he hold a Certificate from the Corporation. Conditions are set out governing the issue and withdrawal of certificates and power of entry for inspection purposes is given. The Corporation are required to keep a register of certified premises.

*Section 30* gives further powers to examine and search any cart, or other vehicle or container where it is suspected that food-stuffs are being kept for sale or are in the course of delivery after sale. (Extension of Sections 116 to 118 Public Health Act, 1875, etc.)

*Section 31* throws responsibility and penalty on original vendor of unsound food seized under the Public Health Acts.

*Section 32* repeals Sections 134 and 135 of the Newport Corporation Act of 1889. (Extensions of Sections 116 to 119 of Public Health Act, 1875—powers as to unwholesome food.)

*Section 33* makes compulsory the registration by the owner with the Corporation of any premises used for the preparation or manufacture of Sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved meat, fish or other food intended for sale. Penalty for non-compliance 40/-, with a daily penalty of 20/-. The Corporation is given power to refuse to register or to remove from register unsuitable premises. Appeal by aggrieved persons to Court of Summary Jurisdiction is provided for.

*Section 34* makes compulsory the registration with the Corporation of manufacturers, vendors, merchants and dealers in ice-cream or similar commodity and any premises used therefor. There are certain exceptions. Penalty 40/-, and 20/- daily.

*Section 35* gives the Corporation power to refuse registration or to remove from register under certain conditions, ice-cream manufacturers, etc., and their premises. Aggrieved persons may appeal to Court of Summary Jurisdiction.

*Section 36* extends Section 67 of the Newport Corporation Act, 1925, to include power of entry for inspection of premises (re Byelaws as to foods).

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

Mr. G. R. Thompson, F.I.C., F.C.S., the Borough Analyst, reports as follows :—

“During the 12 months ended December 31st, 1935, 245 samples have been analysed which were submitted by your officers.

Of these 43 were informal or trial samples.

The particulars of the samples analysed are as under :—182 Milk, 1 Separated Milk, 4 Condensed Milk, 1 Cream, 2 Lard, 4



Table Jelly, 2 Jam, 1 Flour, 4 Custard Powder, 1 Egg Powder, 1 Egg Substitute, 2 Blancmange Powder, 1 Cornflour, 2 Pepper, 1 Cayenne Pepper, 1 Mustard Compound, 1 Mixed Spice, 1 Sauce, 1 Coffee and Chicory Mixture, 1 Lemonade Crystals, 3 Brandy, 4 Rum, 4 Gin, 5 Whiskey, 1 Veal, Ham and Tongue Roll, 3 Sausage, 1 Pork Pie, 1 Tinned Tomatoes, 1 Creamed Mushrooms, 4 Tinned Peas, and 4 Dried Peas.

*Milk*.—182 samples were submitted for analysis and of these 173 proved to be genuine; but 9 failed to conform to the standard, the particulars being as follows :—

5 samples contained Added Water to the extent of 16.12 per cent., 11.29 per cent., 9.18 per cent., 8.00 per cent., and 2.59 per cent., respectively, 3 were deficient in fat to the extent of 16.33 per cent., 16.33 per cent., and 8.00 per cent., and one sample contained 2.82 per cent. of added water and was further deficient in fat to the extent of 22.85 per cent.

The average composition of the milk examined during the year is :—

*Fat*, 3.47 per cent. *Solids not Fat*, 8.68 per cent.

*Total Solids*, 12.15 per cent.

and for the purpose of comparison the figures for the three previous years are given below :—

Year.	Fat. %	Solids not Fat. %	Total Solids. %
1932	3.47	8.73	12.20
1933	3.56	8.68	12.24
1934	3.43	8.64	12.07

so that the average composition is quite satisfactory and compares favourably with that of the milk sold during previous years.

The detailed composition of the milk samples for the year is :—

*According to Content of Fat—*

Under 3%	3—3.49%	3.5—3.99%	4—4.49%	4.5% and over
5	96	56	22	3

*According to Content of Solids not Fat—*

Under 8.5%	8.5—8.69%	8.7—8.89%	8.9—9.09%	9.1% and over
6	82	59	24	11

In no case has the presence of any added preservatives or colouring matter been detected in any of the milk samples.

The percentage (4.94) of milks failing to conform to the Sale of Milk Regulations is slightly higher than in 1934.

The sample of Separated Milk was genuine and free from preservatives, the Condensed Milks all satisfied the requirements of the Condensed Milk Regulations with regard to composition and the description on the label, whilst the Cream contained a high percentage of milk fat and was free from preservatives and thickening agents.

Of the two specimens of Lard one was composed of genuine pig fat, but the second sample proved on analysis to be a lard substitute and consequently it was necessary to issue a certificate against this preparation.

The samples of Flour, Custard Powder, Egg Powder, Corn-flour, etc., were all perfectly genuine and free from metallic contamination, and the Jam samples conformed to the descriptions on the labels and contained no excess of sulphur dioxide, and the specimens of Table Jelly also contained less than the legal maximum of this preservative.

The spices and condiments submitted for analysis included Pepper, Cayenne Pepper, Mustard, Mixed Spice, and Sauce and in no instance could any exception be taken to any of these preparations from the point of view of composition and purity.

Various samples of alcoholic beverages have been analysed during the year including Brandy, Rum, Gin and Whiskey. These, with one exception, were of satisfactory strength but one sample of Whiskey was found to be 50° under proof thus containing 15 per cent. less alcohol than the minimum permitted by the law.

Samples of Pork Pie, Sausage, etc., were examined with regard to their freedom from preservatives and two specimens of Sausage were found to contain sulphur dioxide which had not been declared at the time of sale, this constituting an infringement of the Regulations.



Samples of Tinned Tomatoes, Mushrooms, and Peas were, in every instance, in sound condition and in the case of the Peas no copper could be detected.

Thus of the 245 samples analysed during the year the number found to be adulterated amounted to 13 or 5.31 per cent. of the total."

### PROSECUTIONS FOR BREACHES OF LAW.

#### (A) Under Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

Date.	Article.	Sample No.	Infringement.	Action taken and Result.
4/1/35	Lard	266	Having characteristics of hydrogenated cotton seed-oil—100 per cent.	Fined 40/-.
29/3/35	Milk	26	8 parts per cent added water.	No action. Defendant died.
do.	do.	32	11.29 parts per cent. added water.	Case dismissed.
26/3/35	do.	—	Obstruction of Inspector in the course of his duties.	Fined £2 and ordered to pay 5/- costs.
24/5/35	do.	50	8.00 parts per cent. deficient in fat.	Both cases dismissed. Held that there was insufficient evidence to convict.
do.	do.	51	16.33 parts per cent. deficient in fat.	
19/6/35	do.	75	16.33 parts per cent. deficient in fat.	Case enquired into. Further sampling carried out.
13/8/35	do.	125	2.59 parts per cent. of added water.	Fined 40/- (including costs).
do.	do.	126	2.82 parts per cent. of added water, and 22.85 parts per cent. deficient in fat.	Fined 40/- (including costs).
5/9/35	do.	150	9.18 parts per cent. of added water.	Fined 80/-.
do.	do.	151	16.12 parts per cent. of added water.	

## (B) Other than under the Food and Drugs Act.

Date of offence.	Act or Order Contravened.	Infringement.	Action taken and Result.
1/2/35 (D.D.)	Newport Corporation Act, 1930.	Permitting land to be occupied by van used as a dwelling without consent of the Council.	Fined 20/-.
1/2/35 (G.W.)	do.	Occupying land with van used as a dwelling without consent of the Council.	Fined 20/-.
10/4/35 (S.S.)	do.	do.	Fined 20/-.
10/35 (M.P.)	Public Health (Preservatives, etc. in Food) Regulations, 1925.	Sausages not labelled in accordance with the Regulations.	2 defendants each ordered to pay 5/- costs.
11/35 (E.M.)	do.	do.	Ordered to pay 5/- costs.
10/35 10/35 10/35 (W.H.)	Merchandise Marks Act, 1926. Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 3 Order, 1928.	Apples not marked in accordance with the Act and Order.	Fined 10/- on each of two charges.
10/35 (A.W.)	do.	do.	Fined 10/-.
10/35 (H.B.)	Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.	Milk improperly stored.	Dismissed. Caution given.
10/9/35 (W.R.)	Public Health Act 1925. Section 73.	Exchanging toys for rags.	Fined 5/-.

## BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

85 samples of Graded or Designated Milks have been submitted for examination. 8 were found to be "unsatisfactory." In each case the vendor was warned, and further samples taken and submitted for examination. In the following table the samples and the results of the Examinations are classified :—



Designation of Milk.	No. of Samples taken.	Result of Examination.				
		Unsatisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Of Moderate Bacterial Purity.	Of Good Bacterial Purity.	Of High Bacterial Purity.
Pasteurised ...	34	3	15	4	12	..
Grade "A" ...	19	...	9	5	5	..
Grade "A" T.T. ...	32	5	10	6	11	...
Certified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	85	8	34	15	28	..

In addition to the above, 72 samples of New Milk were taken and submitted to the inoculation test for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli. 3 guinea pigs, each inoculated with 4 samples of milk, showed evidence of Tuberculosis upon post-mortem examination. A full investigation was carried out at the farms concerned, the offending animals traced and subsequently slaughtered. The remaining 60 samples all gave negative results.

Although the number of samples examined was larger than last year, the question of Milk examination is a pressing one. The work should be intensified; but the whole subject has an important bearing on the provision of proper Laboratory facilities.

#### FOOD INSPECTION.

Apart from the administration of the Food and Drugs Acts, much attention has been paid to Food Inspection in general. 5,208 inspections and visits have been made of more than 20 different classes of premises where food is prepared, stored and/or exposed for sale and 17 notices were served for the remedying of sanitary defects and the improvement of unsatisfactory conditions.

One instance of alleged Food Poisoning came to the knowledge of the Department early in September, and was investigated. A family—Father, Mother and two children (a boy 6 years of age and a girl 2 years) were taken ill and removed to hospital with symptoms which suggested food poisoning. The illnesses followed from 3 to 4½ hours after eating a "hashed" meal of roast beef, potatoes and dried peas, and tea containing condensed milk. All the patients made a quick recovery and were discharged cured from



Hospital in 4 days. Bacteriological examination of blood and faeces failed to reveal any causative organism. Unfortunately the information was received by the Department too late to obtain samples of the foods partaken of that would have been likely to cause the illness.

Enquiries made from the shops at which the various articles of food were purchased failed to reveal any cases of similar illness among customers: also enquiries were made of all the Medical Practitioners of the district, but no cases of illness that could be attributed to contaminated food were brought to light.

Because of the delay which occurred in information of this outbreak of illness reaching the Health Department, all Medical Practitioners in the Borough were written to requesting them to communicate with the Medical Officer of Health immediately Food Poisoning is suspected to be the cause of illness in any case they may be called to attend.

#### 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)]:—Nil.

43 Routine inspections were made, in the course of which 546 Bovine animals were examined; none of the animals was found to be affected with Tuberculosis.

#### PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

The total number of animals slaughtered in 1935 was 37,495, including 2,886 beasts, 1,783 calves, 13,266 pigs, 2,773 sheep and 16,787 lambs, compared with an average of 31,453 for the five years 1910-14 and with 39,697 for the years 1930-34.

#### CONDEMNED FOODS.

160,832½lbs. — over 71 tons — of various foods were condemned and surrendered for destruction or "conversion" during



the year. The greater part of these foods consisted of Meat, of which 154,433½lbs. were condemned. The remainder included Fish 2,580lbs., Vegetables 308lbs., Black Currants 90lbs., Tinned Foods 3,063½lbs., and Game 358lbs.

### WELFARE OF THE BLIND.

There were 195 Blind Persons (100 males and 95 females) on our register for 1935, including 10 in the added areas taken over when the Borough was extended. Of these, 163 came under the classification of "Unemployable Blind." 156 of the latter were living at home or in lodgings, while 7 were in Poor Law Institutions, Mental Institutions, etc. The total number of persons, who in addition to blindness, were suffering from other physical or mental defects, was 27, made up as follows :—

Mentally defective	...	...	5
Physically defective	...	...	7
Mentally and physically defective	...	...	2
Mentally defective and deaf	...	...	1
Deaf-blind	...	...	12
			—
			27
			—

There was one registered blind person in Newport in 1935 per 486 inhabitants. In England and Wales there was one per 624 inhabitants in 1934, the latest year for which figures are available.

Unless Registration is more complete in Newport than in the country generally, the proportion of blind persons in Newport is above the average. There has been a marked increase in the number of blind persons registered during the last 13 years throughout the country. In 1919 there were 25,840 registered, whilst in 1934 the number had increased to 64,842, 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 5 or 6 years.

#### *Grants to Unemployable Blind.*

99 of the 163 unemployable blind persons came under the Council's scheme for financial assistance, and have been regularly receiving grants to augment their incomes. The total amount paid

out in aid to unemployable blind was £1,981 12s. 5d., an increase of £137 3s. 10d. over the previous year.

As from 11th December, 1934, the duty of investigating the means of applicants for grants under the Council's Blind Welfare Scheme was transferred from the Borough Treasurer's Department to that of the Medical Officer of Health.

Under the Corporation scale, grant is paid to each eligible person to bring the total income up to £1 per week, or in the case of a married couple, both being blind, to bring the 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 £2,819 10s. 9d.

*Certificates under Wireless Telegraphy (Blind Persons Facilities) Act, 1926.*

The Medical Officer of Health issued 39 certificates to enable the blind to receive exemption from the payment of "wireless" licences. Twenty-four of these were Primary Certificates and 15 replacements. The total number of Primary Certificates issued from the commencement of the Act in December, 1926, to the end of 1935 was 172.

The Medical Officer of Health is the administrative officer of the Corporation under the Act. The Organisation for looking after the welfare of the Blind is now undergoing changes and the Corporation jointly with the Monmouthshire County Council are at present considering a scheme whereby new arrangements are to be initiated.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

No action has yet been taken under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925, as regards adults. It should be of interest to



know what steps are being taken by the Health Services to prevent Blindness. The following is a summary :—

A. *Under Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme—*

1. All the Mothers, who are found to be suffering from Gonorrhoea and Syphilis, and who are Ante-Natal cases, are treated during pregnancy as long as they are able to come to the Clinic for treatment.

2. All cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum are treated either at the General Hospital or by the Medical Attendant. Midwives must under the Central Midwives' Board Rules notify any inflammation or discharge from the baby's eyes. The Health Visitors in their visits to the homes check midwives' work, and if any cases have not been treated and notified, report these.

3. All midwives use Coll. Argentum drops for the infant's eyes immediately after the birth of infant. The preparation is supplied by the Health Department free of charge.

4. When children are found to have defective vision, they are dealt with by the Committee's Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon.

B. *Under Scheme for Medical Inspection of School Children—*

1. Lighting in Schools receives expert attention.

2. Early detection and treatment of eye defects is ensured :—

Children due for routine medical inspection whose distant vision in either eye is, by Snellen's test, 6/18 or worse, or if they suffer from headaches or other eye symptoms, are referred to the Clinic for examination by the Ophthalmic Surgeon.

Children who are not due for medical examination at the routine inspections are also specially referred by teachers if they suspect them to be suffering from defective vision. Medical Officers when making a round of the school, make a special point of asking teachers regarding children who complain that their eyesight is bad.



Children examined by the Medical Officers at the Clinic and found to have defects are also referred to the Ophthalmic Surgeon.

3. Re children with defective or questionable eyesight :—

After examination by the Ophthalmic Surgeon the date on which he again wishes to see the case is recorded on the card, and a notice is sent from the Clinic making the new appointment. If glasses are prescribed the case is followed up by the nurse until glasses are obtained, and also examined by the Medical Officers on their next visit to the school.

In cases where glasses are provided by the Education Committee and not contributed to by the parents, the children are again referred to the Ophthalmic Surgeon to ensure that the glasses are suitable and as per prescription given.

In cases of high myopia where limitation of near work by the child is considered necessary by the Ophthalmic Surgeon, the parent is advised accordingly and a letter is sent to the Head Teacher asking that the child may be allowed to sit in a good light in the front row of the class, and do as little writing, reading and near work as possible.

C. *Propaganda under Scheme for the Diagnosis and Prevention of Venereal Diseases—*

1. The Borough Council make a yearly grant to the British Social Hygiene Council to assist that Authority in their work of providing films, etc., literature and lecturers; and the organisation of education and propaganda campaigns for the country generally.

2. The holding of occasional health weeks when the subject of Venereal Diseases and their prevention and treatment, etc., is dealt with.

3. The holding of mass meetings once a year for men and women for which special lecturers are engaged and at which special films are shown and literature sold and distributed.

4. The publication from time to time in local press of special articles prepared and supplied by the British Social Hygiene Council.



5. The display of notices in all Public Urinals giving particulars of local arrangements for diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Diseases.

6. Supplying ships in dock with leaflets on the dangers of Venereal Diseases and the arrangements for their diagnosis and treatment.

7. Under consideration : The best ways and means of imparting information on the subject of Venereal Diseases to young people's organisations.

### HEALTH EDUCATION.

Apart from assisting in the various National Movements such as "Baby Week" and "Empire Health Week," when a large amount of valuable information is disseminated through the medium of the press, a certain amount of specialised Educational and Propaganda work has been done locally :—

1. All State Certified Midwives were furnished with a supply of pamphlets—"Golden Rules of Diet for Expectant and Nursing Mothers" issued by the National Baby Week Council and requested to hand one to each of their patients when they were first engaged.

In addition, pamphlets on "Hints to Expectant Mothers," "How to Rear a Baby" and "Hints on Management of Children 1 to 5 years" were left at homes, wherever required by the Health Visitors during their routine visits.

2. *Flies and Summer Diarrhoea.*—From May to September some thousands of leaflets—chiefly pictorial—were distributed by the Staff, and Posters were displayed in suitable places including shops where foods are prepared.

3. *Social Hygiene.*—No public meetings were held; but by arrangements with the Manager of the Employment Exchange, 700 pamphlets issued by the British Social Hygiene Council, were distributed in the waiting rooms of the Exchange. The subjects of the Pamphlets were "What Parents Should Tell Their Children," "Sex in Life (Young Men)," "Sex in Life (Young Women)," "Damaged Drivers—For Men on the Road."

Enamelled notice plates, in four languages—English, French, Spanish and Norwegian—giving particulars of the local arrangements and clinics for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Venereal Diseases were prepared and fixed in conspicuous places on Dock Premises for the convenience of Seamen.

4. *National Rat Week*.—4th to 9th November.—As usual this year a special effort was made by the Health Department during the National campaign to deal with the Rat Menace locally.

Posters were displayed in Public Buildings and Institutions, and leaflets, including those issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, were distributed by the out-door staff of the Health Department to Food Stores, Shops, Breweries, Marine Stores, Poultry Keepers, Pig Keepers, Allotment Holders and Private Householders.

Pamphlets were also distributed at the Maternity and Child Welfare and School Clinics and Health Department Waiting Rooms.

The information contained in these pamphlets was supplemented in difficult cases of rat infestation by advice and by the services of the Rat Officer.

The Health Department collaborated with the Borough Engineer's Staff and other Corporation Departments and special attention was given to Sewers, Reens, Refuse Tips, Parks, Cemeteries, Provision Market, Public Slaughterhouse and other Corporation properties and all other likely harbour-ages.

All Sheds, Warehouses, Huts, Coal Hoists, Dry Docks and Private Premises within the Port Sanitary District were inspected and a large number of posters and pamphlets were distributed. Fifty-four vessels were also inspected.

*Summary :*

Number of Posters displayed	...	108
Number of Pamphlets distributed	...	3210
Number of Poison Baits laid	...	3250
Number of Rats killed by		
Poison	...	158
Gas	...	128
Dogs and Ferrets		48
	—	334



The above figures do not include the routine work on Vessels in the docks, neither do they include the number of rats killed by "private enterprise," of which no information is available.

Continual warfare on rats is made as an expert Rat Catcher is regularly employed by the Corporation. He devotes the whole of his time to the destruction of rats in the Town and Port.

5. The Health Committee have taken over three of the four Empire Marketing Board's Poster Frames, which are situate in Dock Street, Corporation Road and Cardiff Road. Again this year 12 sets of special Health Posters were obtained for these Boards from the Central Council for Health Education, so that the posters were changed monthly.

## WATER SUPPLY.

### RESERVOIRS OF THE CORPORATION.

		Capacity.	Area.	Greatest Depth.
Ynis-y-fro	...	77,000,000 gallons	15 acres 8 rds	37ft.
Do. Subsiding		35,000,000 gallons	9 acres 2 rds.	22ft. 7ins.
Pant-yr-eos	...	145,000,000 gallons	15 acres 3 rds.	84ft.
Wentwood	...	410,000,000 gallons	41 acres 0 rds.	86ft. 2ins.
Talybont Intake and Llantarnam Service Reservoir	...	5,000,000 gallons	—	—
		672,000,000		

TALYBONT WATER SUPPLY.—(*Extract from Corporation Year Book*).—The first portion commenced in May, 1923, was officially opened by the Chairman of the Waterworks Committee (Alderman Thomas Parry, J.P.) on the 29th September, 1927, and consists of an Intake Weir on the River Caerfanell (a tributary of the River Usk) with a drainage area of 3,416 acres. For the complete scheme the drainage area is 6,000 acres. From the intake the water passes through about 1¼ miles of 25 inch pipe to the Filtration Plant, which has a maximum capacity of filtration of 5 million gallons per day. After filtration the water flows to the Supply Basin, a short distance away, and there enters the mains for Newport.

The first section of piping from the Supply Basin to Pontypool Road Break Pressure Tank, a distance of 25 miles, is 25 inches in diameter. From the Break Pressure Tank to the Service Reservoir at Llantarnam, a distance of about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles, the piping is 19 inches in diameter, then to the town a portion of the piping is 25 inches, and the remainder 27 inches in diameter.

At Malpas there is a Pressure Reducing Valve for limiting the pressure.

The Service Reservoir at Llantarnam has a storage capacity of 5 million gallons, and its function is to equalise the irregular demand for water in the town.

A considerable number of bridges and sub-ways have been constructed to carry the piping over or under canals, streams, railways, &c.

The first sod in connection with the Impounding Reservoir was cut on the 28th July, 1932, by the Mayor (Councillor Griffith J. Jones, J.P.) and the new road was then opened by the late Alderman Thomas Parry, J.P., Chairman of the Waterworks Committee.

The water from all the Reservoirs is filtered before it enters the service mains. Pressure filters are used at Ynis-y-fro, Pantyr-eos, and Wentwood Reservoirs and Gravity Filters at Talybont.

It was not necessary to restrict the supply of water—which was constant throughout the year.

The daily average amount of water supplied in 1935 to 112,502 persons resident in Newport and surrounding districts, was 4,114,312 gallons, or 37.46 gallons per head.

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.

Samples of water from each of the Reservoirs and from Talybont have been submitted to Chemical and Bacteriological examination from time to time. The results were quite satisfactory as will be seen from the following table :—



## SUMMARY OF ANALYSES OF CORPORATION WATERS, 1935.

The results of chemical analyses are expressed in parts per hundred thousand, except Hardness which is expressed in Degrees (Clarkes' Scale).

	Talybont.		Pant-yr-eos.		Wentwood.		Y. & T.*
	July 6th	Oct. 29th	July 6th	Oct. 22nd	July 6th	Oct. 22nd	July 6th
<i>Chemical Analysis.</i>							
Total Solids ..	7.4	7.00	14.40	14.20	9.6	10.6	11.6
Suspended Matter...	faint trace	faint trace	faint trace	faint trace	faint trace	faint trace	faint trace
Organic Matter (by ignition) ...	trace	faint trace	trace	faint trace	trace	faint trace	trace
Chlorine ...	.90	1.00	1.20	1.05	1.3	1.2	1.10
O <sub>2</sub> absorbed in 4 hrs. ...	.092	.088	.022	.034	.042	.055	.059
Nitrogen as Nitrates	faint trace	trace	faint trace	trace	faint trace	trace	faint trace
Free Ammonia ...	.001	.001	.002	.001	.001	.001	.001
Albumenoid Ammonia ...	.004	.003	.006	.004	.006	.003	.006
Hardness ...	2.9°C.	2.9°C.	7.2°C.	7.1°C.	4.2°C.	4.9°C.	5.4°C.
<i>Bacteriological Analysis</i>							
Total Organisms per cc. ...	60	12	105	56	130	54	350
Organisms growing on Agar at 37°C. ...	4	4	5	5	20	3	19
Organisms of B. Coli. Group ...	absent in 50ccs.	absent in 50ccs.	absent in 50ccs.	present in 50ccs.	present in 10ccs.	absent in 50ccs.	absent in 50ccs.
Organisms of B. Enteritidis Sporogenes Group ...	absent in 50ccs.	absent in 50ccs.	absent in 50ccs.	absent in 50ccs.	absent in 50ccs.	absent in 50ccs.	absent in 50ccs.

\*The figures under column "Y & T" give the result of analysis of a sample containing a mixture of water from Ynys-y-fro and Talybont supplies.

## SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There are two such places in Newport :

*The Corporation Baths* consist of two swimming baths each of 55,000 gallons capacity. They are provided with an up-to-date plant for the filtration, chlorination and aeration of the water. The chlorination plant was installed in 1935 and the new filtration plant has just been completed. The water is sampled by the Superintendent at intervals during the day and 15 minutes after the last bather has left the water, and tested for chlorine content and pH. value. Independent samples are taken at intervals to ensure that the water is in a satisfactory condition.

*Allt-yr-yn Park Swimming Pool* is an open air swimming bath of 140,000 gallons capacity. A Paterson's Plant for filtration and chlorination has been installed; it deals with 30,000 gallons of water per hour and works at least 5 hours daily—continuously during the busy season. 30,000 gallons of fresh water are added daily to the Bath. The water was completely changed four times during the 10 busy weeks of 1935. Here also steps are being taken to have the water examined periodically.

### METEOROLOGICAL DATA.

Sunshine, maximum and minimum 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 265 feet above sea level.

In Table 15 are given the monthly data for the whole of the year.

The rainfall recorded at Allt-yr-yn Hospital was 48.98 inches compared with 38.85 inches in 1934, and an average of 42.06 during the previous 5 years. The wettest month was September, with 9.47 inches. May was the driest month with .88 of an inch. Rain fell on 195 days of the year.

The total number of hours of sunshine recorded for the year was 1609.4 compared with a five years' average of 1469.1 hours. The daily mean was 4.41 hours of sunshine (36.0 per cent.). July was the sunniest month.

The mean maximum temperature of the air was 56.9° F. and minimum temperature 43.0° F. The warmest day of the year was July 13th when the maximum thermometer in the shade reached 86° F. The warmest night was June 25th with 64° F. The coldest days were December 19th and 23rd, 34° F., the coldest night of the



## MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF ENTRANTS TO THE CORPORATION SERVICE, ETC.

No fewer than 106 persons have been medically examined and medical reports respecting them issued during the year. Most of the examinations were for purposes of the Local Government and Other Officers' Superannuation Act, 1922, but 19 were for the Police Force, 5 for purposes of (Section 43) Newport Corporation (General Powers) Act, 1934, and several were new entrants to the Corporation service who were not eligible either because they were too young, or the posts they were to fill were not "established" ones.

## RAT AND MICE ACT.

One professional rat catcher is 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.

27,006 baits were laid in Town and Port compared with 17,595 in 1934 and 1,077 more rats were killed than last year.

As a systematic policy Post Mortem and Bacteriological examinations are made of batches of rats found on board ship after fumigation.

The following tables summarise the work done and the results achieved during the year :—

## URBAN—

Number of Premises inspected	...	...	376
Number of Poison Baits laid (approx.)	...	...	16436
do. Rats killed :—			
Dogs and Ferrets	...	...	1028
By Poisons, (estimated) and Traps and Gins	...	...	1179
Total	...	...	2207

## PORT—

Number of Poison Baits laid—10,570.				Where killed.	
No. of Rats killed (Bodies recovered).					
	Male.	Female.	Total.		
Brown	198	474	672	On Shore	672
Black	280	610	890	On Ships	890 + 35 Mice
Totals	478	1084	1562		1562 + 35 Mice

## TOTAL RATS DESTROYED :—

URBAN	...	...	2207
PORT	...	...	1562 + 35 Mice
			3769 + 35 Mice

## URBAN WORK.

## RATS KILLED WITH VARIOUS METHODS.

	No. of Premises Deratised.	By Poison, Baits, Traps and Gins.			Dogs and Ferrets			Shooting.			Total Rats Killed.
		Males.	Females.	Sex Un-known	Males.	Females.	Sex Un-known	Males.	Females.	Sex Un-known	
ate Houses	71	1	4	—	33	67	—	—	—	—	105
els and Breweries	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
lic Buildings	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
ar Mills, Food Stores, etc.	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
cs, Allotments, Refuse Tips and	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
pen Spaces	216	254	664	—	277	448	—	—	—	—	1643
us, River Banks	34	72	156	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	228
aring Apparel Stores and Shops	13	6	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
er classes	30	—	1	—	46	157	—	—	—	—	204
Totals	376	333	846	—	356	672	—	—	—	—	2207



## HOUSING CONDITIONS.

## DWELLING HOUSES.

The total Dwellinghouses (including Institutions) in Newport enumerated at the Census was 18,159. The Local estimate at June 30th, 1931, was 17,832, a difference of 327. In the Census Returns are included as separate dwellings :—(1) all tenements if they have separate entrances from outside, and (2) all Huts intended as dwelling places. As these are not included in the Local figures the difference is accounted for.

The estimated number of Dwellinghouses in the Borough on June 30th, 1935, was 21,734, including 3,061 houses in the added areas taken over when the Borough was extended April 1st, 1935. By December 31st, the number had increased to 21,918.

## VOID HOUSES.

At the last Census 444 Dwellings were returned as vacant, but 117 of these were furnished. The remainder, 327, was therefore, the actual number of Void houses. According to the Rate books the figure on June 30th 1931 was 208. Even if the Census figures be taken, only 1.8 per cent. of the Dwellinghouses were void. This shows the demand more than equals the supply, for, to allow for removals, there must always be a certain number of void houses. On June 30th, 1935, there were 395 void houses in the Borough—the same percentage of total houses as at the last Census.

## NEW HOUSES.

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

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

Year ending June 30th	Inside Borough.							Outside Boro.	Total Houses Built		Net Increase in Houses for Newport People.	
	By Corporation.			By Private Enterprise.	Total.	Taken off Rates.	Net Increase.		Corporation Schemes*	Under Corporation Schemes		Total for Newport People.
	To Rent.	Subsidy.	Total.									
1919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1920	102	...	...	8	8	...	8	...	...	8	8	
1921	102	..	102	21	123	4	119	...	102	123	119	
1922	176	...	176	25	201	...	201	...	176	201	201	
1923	150	...	150	56	206	3	203	...	150	206	203	
1924	80	57	137	83	220	6	214	3	140	223	217	
1925	8	315	323	17	340	1	339	38	361	378	377	
1926	2	262	264	48	312	20	292	109	373	421	401	
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	
1930	...	171	171	52	223	9	214	330†	501	553	544	
1931	...	...	...	103	103	8	95	...	...	103	95	
1932	...	...	...	103	103	14	89	...	...	103	89	
1933	...	...	...	80	80	8	72	...	...	80	72	
1934	...	...	...	138	138	12	126	...	...	138	126	
9 mo's to Mar 31 1935	...	...	...	170	170	8	162	76†	76	246	238	
Totals	634	1452	2086	985	3071	109	2962	1461	3547	4532	4423	

\*Up to 30th June, 1928, all were Subsidy Houses.

†Includes 126,278 and 76 houses "To Rent."

### NEW HOUSES ERECTED SINCE EXTENSION OF BOROUGH, 1st APRIL, 1935.

	By Corporation to Rent	By Private Enterprise	Total	Taken off Rates	Net Increase
9 months 1st. April, to 31st. Dec. 1935	26	325	351	70	281

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 10,227 at the end of 1935, which was more by 1,409 than the figure for 1934 and only 115 fewer than the "peak" year of 1932. The



number of men and boys unemployed increased from 8,468 in 1934 to 9,501 in 1935 and the women and girls from 350 to 726.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

### 1. INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES DURING THE YEAR :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	3552
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...				3552
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	...	1445
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...				1445
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	8
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...				814

### 2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES :—

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	...	...	...	...	542
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

### 3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR :—

#### (a) Proceedings under sections 17, 18, and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...				139
--	-----	--	--	--	-----

(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—				
(a) By owners	...	...	...	119
(b) By local authority in default of owners	...			19
(b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :—				
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied				
...	...	...	...	302
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—				
(a) By owners	...	...	...	49
(b) By local authority in default of owners	...			1
(c) Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—				
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made				
...	...	...	...	Nil
(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders				
...	...	...	...	Nil
(d) Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—				
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made				
...	...	...	...	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit				
...	...	...	...	Nil

Further references to House Inspection and insanitary property with figures and comparisons with previous years are to be found in the Tables of the Chief Sanitary Inspector's report.

*Excrement Disposal.*—The water carriage system is in existence in all parts of the Borough, with the exception of a few houses in certain of the outlying parts of the extended Borough, and practically every water closet is fitted with a flushing cistern. The



fact that Newport is situated on the banks of a large and swiftly flowing tidal river makes the water carriage system an economical and hygienic method of sewage disposal.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that the Corporation has now completed the programme for overhauling of the sewerage system of the town, which they initiated in 1926.

The Borough Engineer has kindly supplied me with the details of new and re-construction work carried out during the year 1935 :—

“Approximately 3,200 yards of sewers have been laid by private estates during the year and I would estimate their value at £2,700. Work carried out by me under contract for various Committees of the Council, such as Maindee Park Estate and Bassaleg Road amount in value to about £600; the length being 770 yards approximately. A new sewer was laid by my Works Department in Pill-mawr Road and Cardiff Road and also the sewer outfall at Maesglas is being repaired. The total cost of these works will be about £200, and the length of sewers involved about 180 yards.”

#### SCAVENGING AND REFUSE DISPOSAL.

Movable bins are in general use, but unfortunately a large proportion of them are “improvised,” and they are coverless and therefore unsatisfactory, especially during wet weather, as the contents become wet and offensive. Under the Newport Corporation Act (No. 2), 1930, the Corporation have power to require owners or occupiers of dwellinghouses, etc., to provide portable covered galvanised iron bins or to themselves provide the dust-bins and to maintain them and to recover from the owners or occupiers the cost, if reasonable : but because of the unsatisfactory financial position it has not been considered advisable to put the powers into operation.

All refuse is disposed of on Refuse Tips which the Corporation maintain for the purpose and is immediately covered with soil—in this way marsh land is reclaimed and nuisance reduced to a minimum.

## THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

## 1. INSPECTIONS AND SUMMARY.

(Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.)

Premises.  (1)	Number of			
	Inspec- tions. (2)	Re-visits (3)	Written Notices. (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
Factories ... (Including Factory Laundries & Bakehouses)	299	67	4	—
Workshops ... (Including Workshop Laundries)	97	87	—	—
Workplaces ... (Other than Outworkers' Premises)	—	Included in Workshops		—
Total	396	154	4	—



## 2. DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under Public Health Acts:</i> *				
Want of cleanliness ...	37	37	...	...
Want of ventilation ...	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding ...	...	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors ...	...	...	...	...
Other nuisances ...	21	21	...	...
Sanitary } insufficient ...	...	...	...	...
accommo- } unsuitable or defective ...	15	15	...	...
dation } not separate for sexes ...	...	...	...	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ...	...	...	...	...
Other offences ...	...	...	...	...
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921)				
Total ...	73	73	...	...

\*Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 & 8 of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

## 3. OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES.

Nil.

## REGISTERED PREMISES AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

18 cases of Notifiable Infectious Diseases occurred on registered premises during the year, namely :—Scarlet Fever, 4; Diphtheria, 4; Pneumonia, 2; Typhoid Fever, 1; and Tuberculosis, 7. All except 2 of the cases were removed to Hospital.

The following is a summary of the inspections and visits made by the Sanitary Inspectors and the Health Visitors during 1935 :—To Registered Premises (other than Food Premises), 441; Re Meat, Food, etc., 5,208; Infectious Diseases, Birth Enquiries, etc., 28,123; Private Houses, etc., 19,266, making a grand total of 53,038.

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At Newport the death rate in 1895 was 19.4 per 1,000 inhabitants per annum. During the 5 years period 1930-34 it was just over 12.0 per 1,000 per annum.

The birth-rate has gone down from 36.2 per 1,000 to 17. If this reduction, which is common to the country as a whole, continues, the deaths will exceed the births, especially as the death-rate is more likely to rise than to fall in the future. It will then become a matter of serious national importance.

The death-rate from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases has gone down during the same period from 1.64 to .36 per 1,000. Diphtheria (from .3 to .10), Enteric Fever (from .12 to Nil), and Diarrhoeal diseases (from .46 to .127) showed the greatest reduction.

The Pneumonia and Bronchitis death-rates have also been reduced during that period from 3.47 to 1.298, whilst the Tuberculosis death-rate was 1.58 in 1895 compared with 1.066 in 1935.

On the other hand the death-rate attributed to Cancer has shown a marked increase during the last 40 years. This is undoubtedly due to a great extent to a more accurate diagnosis of the disease, and a change in the age constitution of the population.

Institutional treatment of disease has become much more common. The percentage of the inhabitants dying in Hospitals, etc., has increased by 25.9 during the last 40 years, or from 10.6 in 1895 to 36.5 in 1935.

I have the honour to be,

Mrs. Poole and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. CATTO,

*Medical Officer of Health.*



*To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.*

Mrs. Poole and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1935.

The repair and reconditioning of houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation has been speeded up and continues to make satisfactory progress, and after the service of notices on owners 680 houses have been made fit under the supervision of your officers.

The details of the works of reconstruction and repair are contained in the table following page 101, where it will be seen, among other items, that 91 houses have been provided with sink troughs and in 196 houses damp-proof courses have been inserted in damp walls. The lighting and ventilation of rooms has been improved in 82 instances; the provision or improvement of ladders has been secured and 82 washing boilers have been provided or repaired.

Year	Month	Day	Time	Location	Remarks
1901	Jan	1	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived from New York
1901	Jan	2	10:00	San Francisco	Left for New York
1901	Jan	3	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived from New York
1901	Jan	4	10:00	San Francisco	Left for New York
1901	Jan	5	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived from New York
1901	Jan	6	10:00	San Francisco	Left for New York
1901	Jan	7	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived from New York
1901	Jan	8	10:00	San Francisco	Left for New York
1901	Jan	9	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived from New York
1901	Jan	10	10:00	San Francisco	Left for New York
1901	Jan	11	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived from New York
1901	Jan	12	10:00	San Francisco	Left for New York
1901	Jan	13	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived from New York
1901	Jan	14	10:00	San Francisco	Left for New York
1901	Jan	15	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived from New York
1901	Jan	16	10:00	San Francisco	Left for New York
1901	Jan	17	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived from New York
1901	Jan	18	10:00	San Francisco	Left for New York
1901	Jan	19	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived from New York
1901	Jan	20	10:00	San Francisco	Left for New York
1901	Jan	21	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived from New York
1901	Jan	22	10:00	San Francisco	Left for New York
1901	Jan	23	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived from New York
1901	Jan	24	10:00	San Francisco	Left for New York
1901	Jan	25	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived from New York
1901	Jan	26	10:00	San Francisco	Left for New York
1901	Jan	27	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived from New York
1901	Jan	28	10:00	San Francisco	Left for New York
1901	Jan	29	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived from New York
1901	Jan	30	10:00	San Francisco	Left for New York
1901	Jan	31	10:00	San Francisco	Arrived from New York



# **Nuisances Abated and Sanitary Defects Remedied, etc.**

	Totals.	Private Houses re Complaint	Re-corded "Houses.	Super-vision List Houses.	Houses let in Lodgings.	Common Lodging Houses.	Seamen's Lodging Houses.	Factories, Workshops, Workplaces.	Cowsheds, Milkshops, Dairies.	Restau-rants and Kitchens.	Fried Fish Shops.	Ice Cream Premises.	Provision Shops and Stores.	Butchers' Premises.	Cooked Meat Premises.	Bake-houses.	Fish and Fruit Premises.	Stables.	Other Premises.
<b>Exterior.</b>																			
Chimney stacks rebuilt or repaired	147	12	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roofs repaired or renewed	321	70	249	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rainwater pipes and eaves gutters renewed or repaired	246	52	190	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Walls—Rebuilt or repaired	83	8	75	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rendered for the prevention of dampness	74	10	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
External plastering repaired	46	12	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damp proof courses inserted	196	9	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Outbuildings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Obstructive Outbuildings demolished	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yards, passages, etc., paved or repaired	223	61	159	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
<b>Interior.</b>																			
Doors and frames renewed or repaired	353	40	310	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Floors renewed or repaired	574	74	489	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1
Floors ventilated	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grates or ovens renewed or repaired	243	32	210	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Internal plastering (walls) repaired or replastered	641	76	563	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Internal plastering (ceilings) repaired or replastered	373	17	356	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Ceilings provided to Sculleries	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Larders provided	56	1	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Larders improved or repaired	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lighting or ventilation of rooms improved	83	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Limewashing carried out	73	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	24	...	3	...	1	4	...	28	2	6	...
Rooms, passages, etc., cleansed & repapered or distempered	28	18	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	3	...	2	...
Sculleries rebuilt	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Staircases repaired	59	7	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Windows and frames renewed or repaired	392	25	367	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Window cords renewed	474	36	438	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washing boilers provided or repaired	84	8	74	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Washhouses provided or improved	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Drainage.</b>																			
New drains constructed	38	23	11	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Drains cleansed	155	138	13	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Drains re-constructed	18	13	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drains repaired	178	139	31	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drains tested—Water	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colour	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smoke	22	15	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemical	167	135	19	5	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
Gullies fixed	61	46	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection chambers provided or repaired	28	16	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Intercepting traps provided or repaired	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lavatory basins or bath waste pipes trapped or repaired	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rainwater pipes disconnected from drains	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soil pipes or ventilating shafts fixed or repaired	19	11	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sink troughs provided	95	13	78	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Sink troughs trapped or waste pipes repaired	15	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waste pipes provided	21	2	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baths provided	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Water Closets.</b>																			
Additional water closets provided	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intervening ventilated spaces provided	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water closet buildings repaired	45	12	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seats, doors, renewed or repaired	70	29	39	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lighting and ventilation of W.C. improved	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water closets reconstructed	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water closet pans cleansed	7	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New W.C. pans and traps fixed	96	64	21	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...
Flushing apparatus provided	10	6	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flushing apparatus repaired	13	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urinals provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Miscellaneous Repairs and Nuisances Abated.</b>																			
Accumulations removed	49	15	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	3	15	...
Ashbins provided	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...
Animals, nuisances from, abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Communicating sleeping places abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manure receptacles provided	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding abated	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Storage accommodation provided or improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water supply provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water taps or pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other repairs and nuisances abated	68	16	45	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>5814</b>	<b>1146</b>	<b>4447</b>	<b>2</b>	...	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>38</b>	...	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	...	<b>39</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>25</b>	...



The nature of these inspections and visits is shown in the following table :—

	Inspec- tions.	Revisits.	Informal Notices Served.	Formal Notices Served.
<i>General Sanitary Inspection.</i>				
Dwelling houses on complaint ...	2107	3818	542	50
Houses inspected and "Recorded" ...	1445	6332	...	270
Premises on the "Supervision List"—				
(a) Corporation Houses ...	3215	837	...	...
(b) Corporation houses on change of tenancy ...	101	4	...	...
(c) Privately owned houses ...	...	...	...	...
Houses let in lodgings ...	10	3	...	...
Common Lodging Houses ...	91	6	...	...
Seamen's Lodging Houses ...	44	5	...	...
Accumulations ...	1	...	1	...
Amusement places ...	20	2	...	...
Animals improperly kept ...	...	2	...	...
Back lanes ...	2	2	...	...
Factories ...	46	11	...	...
Workshops ...	86	85	...	...
Workplaces ...	11	2	...	...
Outworkers' premises ...	...	...	...	...
Fever cases removed to Hospital ...	...	...	...	...
Infectious disease enquiries ...	14	3	...	...
Marine stores ...	8	4	...	...
Offensive trades ...	21	8	...	...
Owners or Contractors interviewed ...	192	46	...	...
Public buildings, hotels, etc. ...	77	43	3	...
Piggeries ...	63	15	...	...
Public urinals ...	11	...	...	...
Rat infestation ...	64	54	8	...
Rubbish tips and open spaces ...	33	23	...	1
Smoke observations ...	...	5	...	...
Schools ...	15	3	...	...
Stables ...	94	30	5	...
Tents, vans and sheds ...	70	39	...	...
Water courses and reens ...	1	1	...	...
Visits not classified ...	623	114	10	...
<i>Inspection of Food and Supervision of Handling, Storage, and Preparation of Food.</i>				
Cowsheds ...	123	52	2	...
Dairies ...	467	95	5	...
Milkshops ...	231	16	2	...
Milk purveyors ...	395	33	...	...
Bakehouses ...	253	56	4	...
Butchers' premises ...	962	143	...	...
Cattle Market ...	19	...	...	...
Cold Stores ...	7	...	...	...
Cooked meat shops ...	6	...	...	...
Fish and fruit premises ...	126	7	...	...
Food vehicles ...	3	...	...	...
Fried fish shops ...	493	56	...	...
Ice cream premises and barrows ...	144	10	...	...
Provision Market ...	55	2	...	...
Provision shops and stores ...	204	36	3	...
Restaurants and kitchens ...	17	2	1	...
Railway stations re food ...	2	...	...	...
Slaughterhouses (Public) ...	412	551	...	...
Slaughterhouses (Private) ...	200	17	...	...
Other food stores ...	7	6	...	...
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>12591</b>	<b>12579</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>321</b>



The total number of visits paid by the Inspectors during the year was 25,170.

The complaints received during the year numbered 1,263. Every complaint is thoroughly investigated no matter how trivial it may appear, for often upon enquiries being made into the trivial matter a major defect or nuisance is found that requires immediate attention. Arising out of these complaints, 1,146 nuisances or sanitary defects were discovered, necessitating the service of 556 written notices upon the persons responsible. In many instances the necessary work was carried out as a result of verbal notice being given by the Inspector.

#### SUPERVISION OF CORPORATION HOUSES.

The supervision of Corporation houses is primarily concerned with the maintenance of general cleanliness by the tenants and the detection and eradication of vermin by the Health Department and in this connection 4,052 inspections and re-visits were made during the year.

The disinfestation of 175 rooms was carried out under the supervision of the officers of the Health Department and the importance of this work cannot be over-estimated when one considers the discomforts suffered by a fairly large percentage of the population and particularly young children.

#### SEAMEN'S LICENSED LODGING HOUSES.

On the 1st January, 1935, there were 14 Seamen's Licensed Lodging Houses on your Register with a total accommodation for 116 seamen.

During the year licences in respect of 2 of these were cancelled at the request of their respective keepers, so that there are now 12 Seamen's Lodging Houses with a total accommodation for 103 seamen.

This accommodation appears to be more than sufficient for the present requirements of the Port.

In the year 1896 Byelaws were sanctioned by the Board of Trade respecting the licensing, inspection and sanitary conditions of Seamen's Lodging Houses.

In pursuance of these Byelaws, 49 visits were made during the past twelve months and on no occasion was a serious breach of the Byelaws discovered. Infringements, of a minor character, were immediately rectified upon the keeper's attention being drawn to the matter and at all times the licensees appeared anxious to comply with the regulations.

Having regard to the abnormal wear and tear to which premises of this kind are subjected, they are kept, generally speaking, in good sanitary condition, for during the year only a few sanitary defects and nuisances were discovered. These were remedied after Verbal Notices and the work entailed together with the statutory half-yearly cleansing and limewashing was carried out under the supervision of, and to the satisfaction of, the Health Department.

#### COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are 9 within the Borough, with accommodation for 248 lodgers. These premises require constant supervision to ensure that a reasonable standard of cleanliness and sanitation is maintained. During the year 97 inspections were made, and 4 nuisances and sanitary defects were remedied.

#### HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

The Bye-laws have been applied only to houses requiring special supervision as it would be impracticable to register all houses coming within the legal definition of a house let in lodgings. The inspections were directed primarily to the maintenance of cleanliness and the prevention of overcrowding.

#### MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

This Act provides for the marking of certain imported food-stuffs in order that the public may know whether they are buying "Foreign," "Empire" or "English" produce.



It was found that numerous Traders were unaware of their responsibilities with respect to the correct marking of these food-stuffs. To assist them, handbills were distributed to all green-grocers, grocers, fishmongers, and others concerned, directing their attention to the requirements of the Orders in Council relating to the marking of imported Fresh Apples, Raw Tomatoes, Eggs in Shell, Dried Eggs, Currants, Sultanias, Raisins, Oat Products, Honey, Frozen or Chilled Salmon, Butter, Dead Poultry, and Bacon and Ham.

Since the distribution of the handbills and subsequent warning letters when necessary, there has been a considerable improvement in the observance of the marking orders.

#### FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

The registers, statutory statements and other records kept by manufacturers and others were examined and found to comply with the provisions of the Act.

The 8 samples obtained were submitted for analysis and the nature, substance or quality of the samples proved to be in accordance with the statutory statements supplied.

#### RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 and 1928.

Premises where Rag Flock is used are visited and samples of the flock are submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. During the year 7 samples were obtained. The proportion of chlorine in each of the samples was less than the maximum permitted by the Regulations.

#### RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

In many instances of rat infestation it has been found that the ingress of rats into buildings has been by means of defective drains; when these have been located and repaired or re-constructed it is rarely that a second complaint is received.

Additional information concerning the details of the work performed during "Rat Week" will be found on page 85 of the Medical Officer of Health's Report.

National Rat Week, of course, received considerable publicity and for one week of the year the attention of the public is focused on this problem. For the Health Department, however, every week of the year is a Rat week and the following table summarises the work done by the Rat Officer :—

Number of premises visited	...	...	...	376
Number of poison baits laid (approx.)	...	...	...	16436
Number of rats killed by poison (estimated), traps and gins	...	...	...	1179
Number of rats killed by dogs and ferrets	...	...	...	1028

#### DISINFECTION WORK.

The following work has been carried out by the Disinfectors during the year :—

	General.		T.B.		Vermin.		Total
Premises disinfected	512	...	134	...	210	...	856
Rooms disinfected	1628	...	302	...	548	...	2478
Articles disinfected	—	...	—	...	—	...	5395
Articles destroyed	—	...	—	...	—	...	67

#### STABLES.

The number of visits paid to stables was 124. In addition to verbal notices being given for slight infringements of the Bye-laws 5 notices were served requiring the provision of improved drainage and suitable and properly constructed manure receptacles, and 1 receptacle was constructed in accordance with the Bye-laws.

The provision of proper receptacles and the rigid supervision to prevent large accumulations of manure, combined with

the advice given to stable keepers, respecting the destruction of flies in the larval stage, does much to lessen the fly nuisance and its attendant dangers.

#### SMOKE ABATEMENT.

During the year under review smoke observations were made and in all instances where undue emissions were observed the firms concerned were immediately notified.

Whenever practicable, advice on modern methods of smoke



prevention and fuel economy is given to those responsible for the management of boilers and it is to be hoped that by this co-operation with manufacturers a considerable reduction in the emission of black smoke from boiler chimneys will be effected.

#### MUSIC HALLS AND CINEMAS.

Visits have been paid to all music halls and cinemas in connection with the ventilation and sanitary accommodation of these premises, and improvements have been effected in all instances upon informal notice being given to the management.

#### FOOD INSPECTION.

The following table shows the number of visits, re-visits, and notices served in connection with the inspection and supervision of the handling, storing and preparation of food.

The provision of suitable receptacles for the storage of refuse has received close attention.

All the fried fish shops in the Borough now have sanitary fly-proof receptacles for storing refuse.

Admirable though this may be, the fact should be kept in mind that much of the good in this connection is nullified when, as often happens, the occupiers of adjoining houses store domestic refuse in all kinds of decrepit receptacles, a practice which can only retard the attainment of a reasonable standard of environmental sanitation.

Premises.	Inspections	Revisits.	Informal Notices Served.	Formal Notices Served.
Cowsheds ...	123	52	2	—
Dairies, Milkshops, Milk Purveyors	1093	144	7	—
Bakehouses ...	253	56	4	—
Butchers' Premises ...	962	143	—	—
Cattle Market ...	19	—	—	—
Cold Stores ...	7	—	—	—
Cooked Meat Shops ...	6	—	—	—
Fish and Fruit Premises ...	126	7	—	—
Food Vehicles ...	3	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops ...	493	56	—	—
Ice Cream Premises and Barrows ...	144	10	—	—
Provision Market ...	55	2	—	—
Provision Shops and Stores ...	204	36	3	—
Restaurants and Kitchens ...	17	2	1	—
Railway Stations re Food ...	2	—	—	—
Slaughterhouses (Public) ...	412	551	—	—
Slaughterhouses (Private) ...	200	17	—	—
Other Food Stores ...	7	6	—	—
	4126	1082	17	—

#### MEAT INSPECTION AT THE PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

A complete system of meat inspection at the Public Abattoir ensures that every carcass is thoroughly inspected before it is passed as fit for human consumption. As will be seen from the following table 37,495 animals were slaughtered, of which 282 entire carcasses were condemned. Particulars of these condemnations are shown in the table on page 109.

#### PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are three of these premises licensed within the Borough and during the year 907 animals were slaughtered and inspected.

#### MEAT INSPECTION AT PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

The work done in connection with meat inspection during the year is set out in detail in the following tables :—



(1) *Number of Animals slaughtered and inspected.*

Description.	Public Abattoir.	Private Slaughter Houses.	Total.
Beasts ... ..	2886	1	2887
Calves ... ..	1783	—	1783
Pigs ... ..	13266	440	13706
Sheep and Lambs ...	19560	466	20026
	37495	907	38402

In addition to the above, 29 carcasses were inspected which had been slaughtered outside the Borough.

(2) *Amount in lbs. condemned as unfit for human consumption.*

Description.	Public Abattoir.	Private Slaughter Houses.	Private Premises	Total.
Beef and Veal ...	136022½	6	814	136842½
Pork ... ..	13928¾	1078½	128¾	15136
Mutton and Lamb ...	2340	10	105	2455
	152291¼	1094½	1047¾	154433½

(3) *Entire carcasses condemned and the reasons for condemnation.*

Cause.	Beasts.	Calves.	Pigs.	Sheep & Lambs.	Total.
Carcinoma ...	1	—	—	—	1
Dropsy, General ...	15	1	9	1	26
Dropsy and Emaciation ...	19	—	5	7	31
Extensive and Severe Bruising ...	1	—	1	1	3
Immaturity ...	—	4	—	—	4
Jaundice ...	1	—	1	—	2
Johnes Disease ...	2	—	—	—	2
Moribund ...	—	1	6	2	9
Leucocythaemia and Oedema ...	—	—	1	—	1
Pleurisy and Peritonitis ...	2	—	2	—	4
Pyæmia ...	3	—	2	—	5
Septicaemia ...	10	—	1	2	13
Septic Mastitis ...	1	—	—	—	1
Slink ...	—	1	—	—	1
Suffocation ...	—	—	1	1	2
Swine Erysipelas ...	—	—	3	—	3
Swine Fever ...	—	—	1	—	1
Tuberculosis (Generalised) ...	99	—	44	—	143
Tuberculosis and Emaciation ...	24	—	—	—	24
Tuberculosis and Bruising ...	1	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis and Carcinoma ...	1	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis and Dropsy ...	1	—	—	—	1
Uraemia ...	2	—	—	—	2
Black Quarter ...	1	—	—	—	1
Totals ...	184	7	77	14	282

## TUBERCULOSIS.

The commonest disease met with in meat inspection is Tuberculosis and the amount of meat condemned for this disease was more than one half of the total quantity condemned for all causes.

This is not surprising in view of the high percentage of cattle in the average herd that react to the Tuberculin test.



## OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED.

In addition to Meat condemned at the Public and Private Slaughterhouses, the undermentioned foods have also been condemned during the year :—

Description.	Reason for Condemnation.	Premises.	Amount in lbs.
Fish	Decomposed ...	Private ...	2580
Rabbits ...	" ...	" ...	358
Potatoes .	" .	" ...	308
Black Currants	" ...	" ...	90
Tinned Foods...	Decomposed and Blown ...	" ...	3053½
			6399½

## ICE CREAM MANUFACTURERS AND VENDORS.

Premises where ice cream is manufactured or sold are inspected at frequent intervals, care being taken to ensure that the utmost cleanliness is maintained in the preparation, handling and storage of this commodity.

Where premises are found to be quite unsuitable for the manufacture or sale of ice cream, owing to unsuitable structure, dilapidations, unsuitable or unwholesome condition, the existence of which would render the ice cream liable to become contaminated, the vendor or manufacturer is warned that until the premises are put into a satisfactory condition, permission will be withheld for the manufacture or storage of ice cream with the alternative of proceedings being instituted.

## COWSHEDS, DAIRIES, MILKSHOPS AND MILK VENDORS.

The milk supply of the Town receives very close attention and under this heading, 1,422 inspections were made to premises where milk is produced or stored. A general tightening up of the Regulations has produced a marked improvement in the condition of these premises.

The quality of the milk sold is well above the minimum required by the Sale of Milk Regulations, the average composition

of the milk submitted for analysis being : Fat, 3.47 per cent. ; Solids not Fat, 8.68 per cent. Of the 182 samples submitted for analysis under the Food and Drugs Adulteration Act, 9 samples, as compared with 3 last year, failed to conform to the necessary standards and in 8 instances legal proceedings were instituted against the vendors. In one instance no action was taken, as the defendant died.

#### MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

There are now twenty-four milksellers licensed in the Borough to sell milk under this Order. 2 "Grade A. (T.T.)", 4 Grade "A" and 18 "Pasteurised."

The requirements of the Ministry of Health were complied with respecting the sampling of Designated Milks, 85 samples being submitted for Bacteriological examination. 8 of the samples shewed an excess of organisms and in each instance cautions were issued after enquiries had been made, which were followed by an immediate improvement.

#### MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915.

72 samples of milk were taken for the inoculation tests for tuberculosis (see page 78).

#### BAKEHOUSES.

The number on the register was 67 within the Borough; Inspections, 253 during the year. The number of nuisances and defects discovered in the course of inspection was 39, for which 4 notices were served; 56 re-visits were paid in order to ensure that the notices were complied with—33 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 good sanitary condition, due, no doubt, to the close supervision given to them.

#### FOOD AND DRUGS ADULTERATION ACT, 1928.

245 samples were submitted for analysis during the year. 202 were official samples and 43 informal samples. Thirteen of the formal samples (milk 9; lard 1; whiskey 1; and sausages 2) were found to be adulterated and legal proceedings were instituted in



each case with the exception of the sample of whiskey, when the matter was investigated and a satisfactory explanation given. The results of analysis and the nature of the samples taken is shown in the Public Analyst's report on page 73.

With the advent of new legislation, the extension of the Borough Boundaries, and our intensified activities in connection with better housing for the working classes, the duties and responsibilities of the Sanitary Inspectors are increasing rapidly and I take this opportunity of thanking them for their valuable assistance and co-operation throughout the year.

I am, Mrs. Poole and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C. J. BURR,

*Chief Sanitary Inspector.*

**Table 1.**

**POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS RELATING TO THE VARIOUS WARDS.**

Wards.	Area in Acres.	*Census, 1931.			Estimated No. of Houses.	Average No. of Persons per House	Borough (as extended April, 1935) showing New Wards.					
		No. of Persons					Wards.	Area in Acres.	Estimated No. of Persons June 30th, 1935.	Ascertained No. of Houses in Borough on June 30th, 1935.	Average No. of Persons per Dwelling House.	Density (Persons per acre).
		Male	Female	Total								
Crindau ...	277	4156	4114	8270	1681	4'92	Malpas ...	944	7377	1731	4'26	7'81
Caerau ...	502	4282	5176	9458	2216	4'27	Allt-yr-yn	727	6593	1671	3'94	9'07
St. Woolos	244	3320	4077	7397	1541	4'80	Caerau ...	268	10967	2337	4'69	40'92
Tredegar ...	79	3522	3598	7120	1119	6'36	St. Woolos	830	8081	2165	3'73	9'74
Alexandra	1251	4830	4226	9056	1355	6'68	Alexandra	1377½	9217	1669	5'52	6'69
Central ...	194	3411	3184	6595	1043	6'32	Central ...	204	11022	1916	5'75	54'03
St. Julians	421	5347	5615	10962	2574	4'26	St. Julians	570	12576	2968	4'24	22'06
Maindee ...	273	3557	3940	7497	1809	4'14	Maindee...	685	9621	2311	4'16	14'04
Victoria ...	175	3874	3936	7810	1623	4'81	Victoria ...	250½	12085	2658	4'55	48'24
Lliswerry...	1604	7572	7461	15033	2871	5'24	Lliswerry	2017	9961	2308	4'31	4'94
Whole Borough	5020	43871	45327	89198	17832	5'00	Whole Borough	7873α	97500	21,734	4'49	12'38

\*Figures supplied by the Registrar General prior to the issue of the Official Census Returns.

a Includes 533 acres covered by tidal water.



**Table 2.**  
CAUSE OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1935.

[illegible]

Table 3.

## INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1935.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 4 Weeks	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 Year
All Causes	{ Certified ...	27	6	2	2	37	20	20	19	11	107
	{ Certified by										
	{ Coroner after										
	{ P.M. ...	1		1		2	2				4
	{ Uncertified ...	1				1	1				2
	{ Inquests ...										
Small-pox ...											
Chicken-pox ...											
Measles ...								1	3	2	6
Scarlet Fever ...											
Whooping Cough ...							4	1	2	1	8
Diphtheria and Croup ...											
Influenza ...											
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...										1	1
Erysipelas ...											
Tuberculous Meningitis ...											
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...											
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...							1				1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ...										1	1
Convulsions ...			2			2					2
Laryngitis ...											
Bronchitis ...							1	1			2
Pneumonia (all forms) ...							5	9	11	3	28
Other Respiratory Diseases ...											
Diarrhœa ...											
Enteritis ...							1	4	2	3	10
Gastritis ...							1				1
Syphilis ...											
Other Venereal Diseases ...							1				1
Rickets ...											
Suffocation, overlying ...											
Injury at Birth ...		1	1			2					2
Atelectasis ...		4	1			5					5
Congenital Malformations ...		3	1	1		5	5	2			12
Premature Birth ...		13	3		2	18	2	1			21
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...		4				4	1				5
Violent Deaths ...		1				1					1
Other Causes ...		1		2		3	1	1	1		6
Totals ..		29	6	3	2	40	23	20	19	11	113

## CALENDAR YEAR.

Nett Births registered :—Legitimate, 1,563; Illegitimate, 44; Total, 1,607.

Infant Deaths—Number:—Legitimate, 107; Illegitimate, 6; Total, 113.

Rate:—Legitimate, 68·4; Illegitimate, 136·4; Total, 70·3

Deaths from all causes at all ages : 1,173; Population 97,500.

94.750\*

\*Composite figure for purpose of calculating Annual Rates.



**Table 4.**

**VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1935  
AND PREVIOUS YEARS.**

Year	Popula- tion estimated to Middle of each Year	BIRTHS			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT		TRANSFER- ABLE DEATHS		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
		Un- correct- ed Number	Net		Number	Rate	Nonres- idents regis- tered in the District	Residents not regis- tered in the District	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1000 net Births	Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
five y'rs Av'rage 1925-1929	95375	1841	1808	18.95	1206	12.64	156	67	131	72.2	1116	11.70
five y'rs Av'rage 1930-1934	89414	1602	1540	17.22	1166	13.04	143	71	117	76.1	1094	12.23
1930	92070	1745	1682	18.27	1104	11.99	166	73	92	54.7	1011	10.98
1931	89210	1648	1599	17.92	1263	14.16	166	69	126	78.8	1166	13.07
1932	89630	1557	1509	16.83	1106	12.34	108	64	116	76.9	1062	11.85
1933	88560	1490	1420	16.03	1225	13.83	127	69	133	93.7	1167	13.18
1934	87600	1572	1490	17.01	1132	12.92	149	79	119	79.9	1062	12.12
1935	97500 *94750	1621	1607	16.96	1218	12.85	127	82	113	70.3	1173	12.38

Populations 1926 to 1930 revised after 1931 Census.  
\*Composite figure for purpose of calculating Annual Rates.

Table 5.

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

*SUMMARY for Year ended 31st December, 1935.*

Name of Centre	Grindan.	Central.	Alexandra.	Maindee.	Lisverry.	Beechwood.	Carran.	Malpas.	Whole Town.
No. of Sessions held	48	143	96	49	98	94	47	35	610
No. on Register	246	654	436	558	435	400	193	118	3040
Mothers	37	90	54	63	45	39	8	6	342
Expectant Mothers	283	744	490	621	480	439	201	124	3382
Total Mothers	80	202	125	165	145	130	58	37	943
Infants	285	755	470	508	472	384	170	109	3152
Children	648	1701	1085	1294	1097	953	429	270	7477
Total on Register									
<b>Medical Examinations.</b>									
Expectant Mothers	25	68	45	147	34	14	7	4	186
Other Mothers	114	560	156	200	218	193	94	67	1073
Total Mothers	139	628	201	347	252	207	101	71	1259
Infants under 1 year	113	156	103	168	250	160	111	51	1216
Children 1-5 years	110	172	106	135	262	211	86	96	1488
Total	362	511	273	408	512	384	197	148	2747
<b>Attendances.</b>									
Mothers	2780	5701	3544	3239	3412	3206	1477	825	23526
Expectant Mothers	99	206	188	150	197	132	32	10	1108
Total	2879	5907	3732	3389	3609	3338	1509	835	24634
Infants under 1 year	1564	3248	2053	2130	2433	2079	993	486	14839
Children 1-5 years	1885	3928	2191	1542	2028	1961	928	489	14288
Total Attendances	6328	13183	8214	7061	8100	7398	3340	1810	53761
<b>Weightings.</b>									
Number of Individuals	Under 1 year	Under 1 year	Under 1 year	Under 1 year	Under 1 year	Under 1 year	Under 1 year	Under 1 year	Under 1 year
Number of Weightings	146	352	231	232	230	229	109	57	1586
Total	1132	2701	1035	1877	1890	1856	823	472	12686
<b>Maternity Club.</b>									
Number paying in	1	6	2	12	2	5	2	...	30
Amount paid in	2	13	7	19	14	10	2	...	67
Number paid out	£1 0 0	£17 3 9	£5 4 3	£18 18 9	£14 5 0	£12 16 0	£2 12 3	...	£72 0 0
Amount paid out	£1 0 0	£13 9 6	£4 9 3	£18 6 0	£16 4 0	£12 15 6	£3 6 6	...	£69 10 9
Interest	£0 5 0	£3 5 11	£1 2 3	£4 11 5	£3 14 4	£3 3 10½	£0 16 3	...	£16 19 0½
<b>Clothing.</b>									
Garments made and sold	2	7	14	3	5	8	...	...	39
Amount received	£0 11 6	£0 19 1½	£2 1 8	£0 13 11	£0 13 10	£2 3 8	£0 2 9	...	£7 6 3½
Number and value of Garments given away	(2) 0 5 8	(5) £0 14 4	(6) £0 18 0	(3) £0 9 0	(4) £0 11 4	(8) £1 2 8	...	...	(28) £4 1 0
Total value of Stock in hand—Flannel	£1 12 6	£1 18 4	£3 12 11	£1 10 8	£2 0 8	£1 12 6½	£0 13 3	...	£13 0 10½
Rubber Goods	...	...	£0 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	£0 11 6
<b>Other Monies received and paid in for:</b>									
Playgrounds	£0 9 1	£0 4 0	£0 5 1	£0 18 5	£0 3 4	£0 14 1	£0 3 4	£0 0 8	£2 18 0
Fireguards sold	£0 1 4	(3) £1 1 10	(3) £0 18 3	(5) £3 7 7½	(1) £0 14 4	(1) £0 8 6	...	...	(14) £6 11 10½
Dentures	£1 12 0	£3 4 10	£0 5 0	£1 2 0	£4 3 3	£9 1 2	£11 1 0	...	£30 9 3



**Table 6.**  
SUMMARY OF NECESSITOUS CASES SUPPLIED WITH FREE MILK DURING  
THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1935.

Ward.	Expectant Mothers	Nursing Mothers	Mothers	Infants	Children	Total Cases	Pasteurised Milk			Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested) Milk.			Dried Milk		Total			
							Amount in Pints	Cost	d. s. £	Amount in Pints	Cost	d. s. £	Amount in Pounds	Cost	Pints	Pounds	Cost	
Caerau ...	28	59	...	18	21	126	2436	£ 24 11 0 <sup>2</sup>	d. 0 <sup>2</sup>	912	£ 12 18 0 <sup>1</sup>	d. 0 <sup>1</sup>	26	£ 1 13 2	3348	26	£ 39 2 2 <sup>7</sup>	d. 2 <sup>7</sup>
St. Woolos ...	9	11	1	13	11	45	588	£ 6 7 2	d. 2	420	£ 5 2 11 <sup>3</sup>	d. 11 <sup>3</sup>	28	£ 1 18 8	1008	28	£ 13 8 9 <sup>1</sup>	d. 9 <sup>1</sup>
Alexandra ...	48	107	1	62	45	263	4368	£ 44 1 4 <sup>3</sup>	d. 4 <sup>3</sup>	1876	£ 25 7 1	d. 1	176	£ 10 19 4	6244	176	£ 80 7 9 <sup>3</sup>	d. 9 <sup>3</sup>
Central ...	17	76	1	43	79	216	2593	£ 27 3 0 <sup>3</sup>	d. 0 <sup>3</sup>	2681	£ 36 15 11 <sup>4</sup>	d. 11 <sup>4</sup>	108	£ 7 11 0	5274	108	£ 71 9 11 <sup>4</sup>	d. 11 <sup>4</sup>
St. Julians ...	8	21	...	7	9	45	812	£ 8 4 3 <sup>4</sup>	d. 3 <sup>4</sup>	448	£ 6 0 2	d. 2	...	...	1260	...	£ 14 14 5 <sup>2</sup>	d. 5 <sup>2</sup>
Maindee ...	8	21	1	13	7	50	812	£ 8 12 1	d. 1	283	£ 3 12 4 <sup>1</sup>	d. 4 <sup>1</sup>	42	£ 2 8 8	1095	42	£ 14 13 1 <sup>1</sup>	d. 1 <sup>1</sup>
Llswerry ...	33	106	1	107	76	323	3878	£ 39 15 6 <sup>1</sup>	d. 6 <sup>1</sup>	3301	£ 44 5 5 <sup>1</sup>	d. 5 <sup>1</sup>	264	£ 15 9 1	7179	264	£ 99 10 1	d. 1
Victoria ...	15	45	...	17	17	94	1680	£ 16 19 9 <sup>3</sup>	d. 9 <sup>3</sup>	644	£ 8 10 4	d. 4	38	£ 2 10 2	2324	38	£ 28 0 3 <sup>3</sup>	d. 3 <sup>3</sup>
Alltryn ...	1	10	...	9	2	22	308	£ 3 3 10 <sup>2</sup>	d. 10 <sup>2</sup>	168	£ 2 2 0	d. 0	16	£ 1 4 0	476	16	£ 6 9 10 <sup>2</sup>	d. 10 <sup>2</sup>
Malpas ...	4	18	...	13	6	41	616	£ 6 6 7	d. 7	364	£ 4 10 5	d. 5	40	£ 2 2 0	980	40	£ 12 19 0	d. 0
Whole Borough	171	474	5	302	273	1225	18091	£ 185 4 10 <sup>2</sup>	d. 10 <sup>2</sup>	11097	£ 149 4 9	d. 9	738	£ 45 16 1	29188	738	£ 380 5 8	d. 8

Borough extended 1st April, 1935. Milk given during 1st quarter re-allocated to Wards as constituted 1st April, 1935.

Table 7.

Showing for Comparison Birth-Rates, Death-Rates, and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1935, for Newport, England and Wales, etc.

(Registrar General's Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	Rate per 1,000 Total Population		Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Population.										Rate per 1,000 Live Births			
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 Years	Total Deaths under One Year	Maternal Mortality		
														Puerperal Sepsis	Others	Total
England and Wales ...	14'7	0'62	11'7	0'00	—	0'03	0'01	0'04	0'08	0'18	0'52	5'7	57	1'68	2'42	4'10
121 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	14'8	0'68	11'8	0'00	—	0'04	0'01	0'04	0'09	0'16	0'45	7'9	62	?	?	?
140 Smaller Towns (1931 Census Populations 25,000—50,000) ...	14'8	0'64	11'2	0'00	—	0'03	0'01	0'03	0'07	0'17	0'41	3'8	55	?	?	?
London ...	13'3	0'52	11'4	0'00	—	0'00	0'01	0'04	0'06	0'11	0'51	11'2	58	?	?	?
NEWPORT, C.B. ...	16'9	0'77	12'38	—	—	0'27	—	0'14	0'08	0'13	0'37	7'47	70	1'87	3'11	4'98

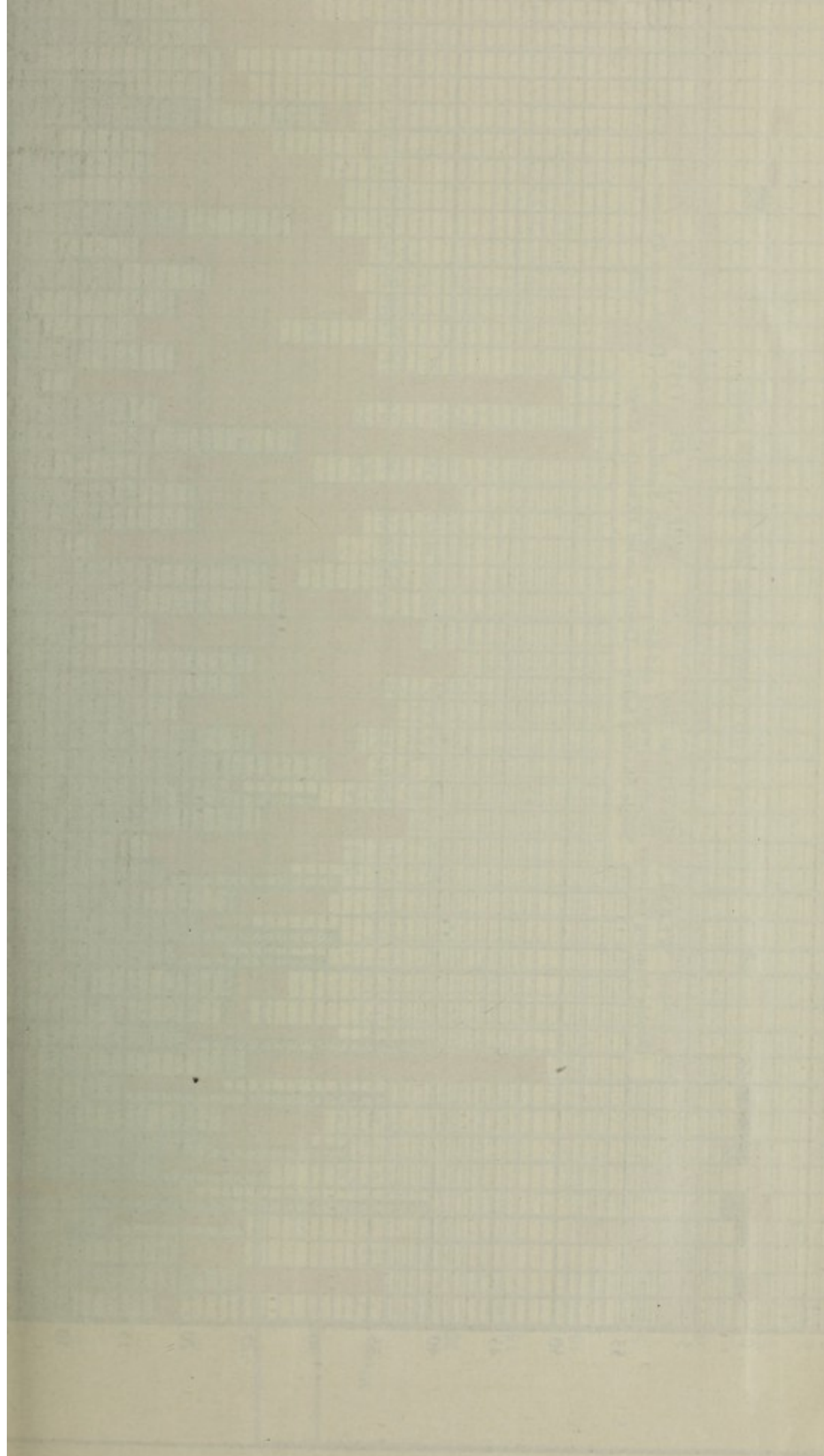


# Table 8.

## VACCINATION STATISTICS.

Returns as to the Vaccination of Children Born from July 1st, 1896,  
to June 30th, 1935.

YEAR. (ended June 30)	Births	Successfully Vaccinated	Insusceptible of Vaccination	Had Small Pox	Dead Unvaccinated	Postponed by Medical Certificate	Removed to Districts the Vaccination Officer of which has been apprised	Removed to Districts unknown or that cannot be reached, and cases not having been found	In Abeyance	Certificates of Exemption	Percentage successfully Vaccinated
10 yrs. av. 1897-1906	2223	1708	11'6	'2	243	57	13'4	82	34.8	72	87'7
10 yrs. av. 1907-1916	2350	1148	5'7	..	203	110	12'8	146	2'6	719	53'4
10 yrs. av. 1917-1926	2101	715	4'6	..	127	103	13'0	67	4'0	1068	36'7
1927	1917	597	6	...	96	79	21	86	9	1023	33'2
1928	1714	446	13	...	91	72	24	75	15	978	28'1
1929	1757	378	3	...	99	51	20	86	82	1038	23'1
1930	1833	448	8	1	80	20	40	85	49	1102	26'3
1931	1670	425	11	..	99	32	16	65	20	1002	27'5
1932	1659	327	6	...	85	30	9	81	15	1106	20'97
1933	1531	288	4	...	84	38	23	52	28	1014	20'3
1934	1690	268	3	...	86	33	15	38	43	1004	16'9
1935	1538	289	1	...	85	26	11	39	43	1044	20'1





Births, Deaths & Infectious Diseases Notification Chart, for the year 1935.

(The notifications of, and deaths from Infectious Diseases (other than Postprandial Pyrexia) refer to Residents only

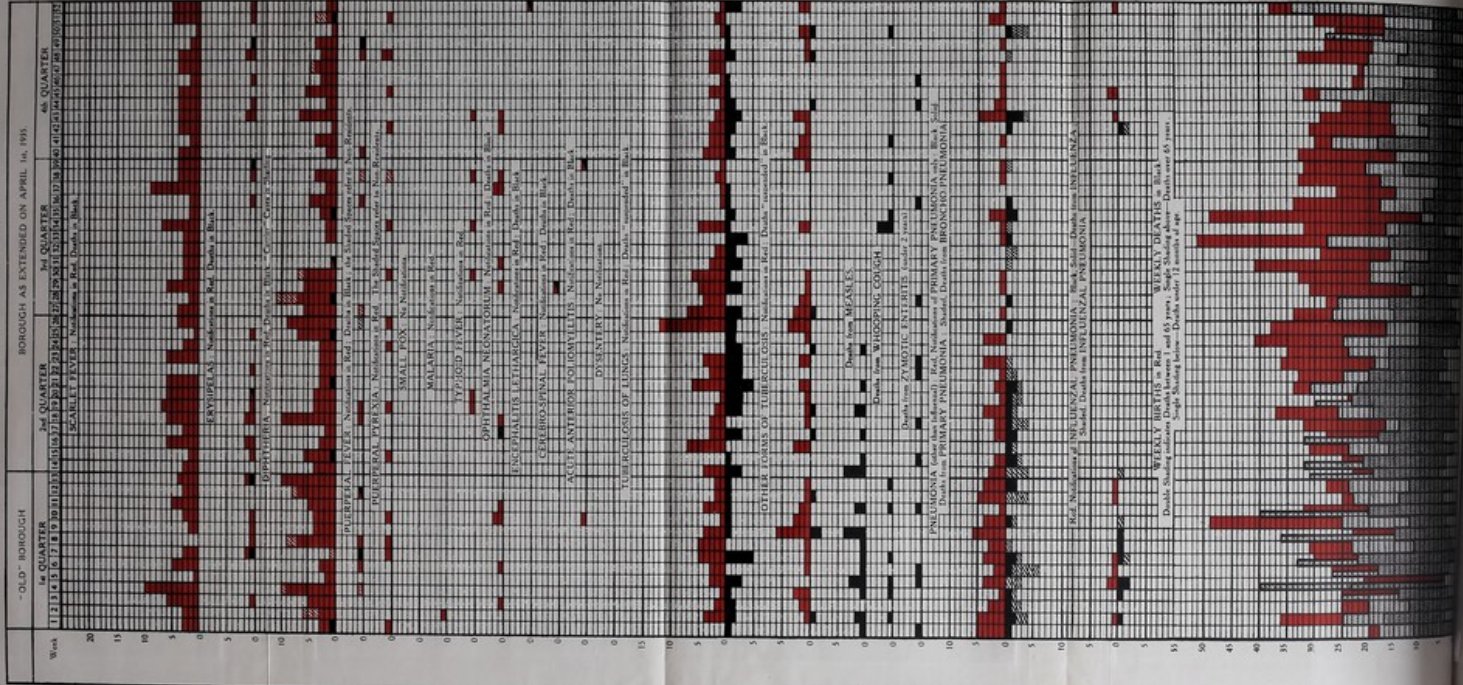


Table 9.

ANALYSIS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS  
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1935.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.																At all Ages.	Corresponding period last year.	Cases Admitted from outside Borough.	Total Admissions.
	At Ages—Years.																			
	Un- der 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and up- wards								
Scarlet Fever— Males ... Females ...	1 ...	4 ...	8 ...	9 ...	12 ...	41 ...	21 ...	1 ...	5 ...	...	...	...	198	271	18	190				
Diphtheria and Mem- branous Croup— Males ... Females ...	5 ...	1 ...	4 ...	9 ...	6 ...	50 ...	12 ...	3 ...	1 ...	...	...	...	208	158	17	212				
Erysipelas— Males ... Females ...	...	...	1 ...	1 ...	...	1 ...	1 ...	1 ...	...	1 ...	4 ...	3 ...	27	44	...	12				
Enteric Fever— Males ... Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 ...	1 ...	...	...	1 ...	...	6	...	1	8				
Puerperal Fever Puerperal Pyrexia Ophthalmia Neonatorum— Males ... Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ...	7 ...	3 ...	2 ...	1 ...	11	17	...	11				
Influenzal Pneumonia Males ... Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ...	12 ...	2 ...	...	...	16	9	...	10				
Acute Primary Pneumonia— Males ... Females ...	3 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	8	...	9				
Acute Poliomyelitis— Males ... Females ...	...	...	1 ...	...	...	...	...	1 ...	2 ...	...	2 ...	...	11	12	...	1				
Tuberculosis (Lungs)— Males ... Females ...	1 5	1 2	2 ...	2 ...	3 ...	3 ...	2 ...	3 ...	12 ...	3 ...	22 ...	9 ...	98	164	...	29				
(Other Forms)— Males ... Females ...	...	1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1				
Cerebro-spinal Fever— Males ... Females ...	...	...	1 ...	3 ...	1 ...	10 ...	3 ...	5 ...	4 ...	2 ...	...	...	62	66	...	21				
Encephalitis Lethargica— Males ... Females ...	1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	1				
Malaria— Males ... Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	*				
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1				
Totals ...	27	19	35	41	38	212	106	43	130	39	80	30	800	890	36	624				
Diphtheria "Carriers" Males ... Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	1 ...	...	...	1 ...	...	...	...	16	14	...	5				

\* Included among Scarlet Fever admissions, as case was first notified as and admitted as Scarlet Fever.



PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930  
Summary of Notifications from 1st January to 31st December, 1935.

[illegible]

Table 11.

MINOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES TABLE, YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1935.

School.	MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES.					WHOOPING COUGH.					CHICKEN POX.					MUMPS.					OTHER INFECTIOUS & CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.									
	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Under School age.	Above School age.	Total No.	Of Cases.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Under School age.	Above School age.	Total No.	Of Cases.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Under School age.	Above School age.	Total No.	Of Cases.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Under School age.	Above School age.	Total No.	Of Cases.		
Alexandra	...	...	6	6	...	12	...	...	...	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
*Bassaleg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bolt Street	3	2	39	33	...	77	...	1	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
*Caerleon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Central	...	2	22	16	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
*Christchurch	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Church Road	3	1	42	25	...	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Corporation Road	3	1	51	36	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Clytha ...	2	...	2	3	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Crindau	3	3	...	7	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Durham Road	...	4	77	17	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Eveswell	...	1	14	15	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gaer	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Holy Cross	...	...	10	10	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Llswerry	...	...	28	15	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Maesglas	...	1	13	12	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Maindee	4	...	9	13	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Malpas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Shaftesbury	...	...	47	14	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
St. David's	...	1	18	11	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
St. Joseph's	2	1	5	5	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
St. Mary's	1	1	16	9	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
St. Michael's	...	...	17	11	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
St. Woolos	5	1	51	17	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Somerton	...	...	5	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tredegar Wharf	1	2	30	11	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Belle Vue	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Brynglas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hatherleigh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Newport Sec. Girls	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
High School	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Technical College	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Father Hill Memorial	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Private School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
No School	...	...	61	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTALS	29	23	504	353	...	909	5	6	129	146	...	286	35	22	130	60	...	247	3	5	17	2	...	27	23	25	51	15	...	114

A Bournemouth School.

†A Bournemouth School.

\*Outside-Borough Schools where cases have occurred among children who are Newport Residents.



# Table 12

PERCENTAGE OF NOTIFIED CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.  
1897 to 1935.

Year.	*Total number of Infectious Diseases (Borough) Cases treated in Hospitals	SCARLET FEVER.		TYPHOID FEVER.		DIPHTHERIA & MEMBRANOUS CROUP.			
		Notifica- tions.	Percent- age of removals	Notifica- tions.	Percent- age of removals	Notifica- tions.	Percent- age of removals	Fatality per cent. Hospital cases.	Fatality % Home Nursed cases.
10 yrs. av. 1897- 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	8.0
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
1930	617	307	82.7	8	100.0	227	75.8	...	1.8
1931	820	976	65.3	2	100.0	135	74.1	3.0	2.8
1932	782	865	72.8	4	100.0	79	86.1	5.9	...
1933	556	389	84.6	1	100.0	150	85.3	7.0	13.6
1934	361	271	78.6	...	...	158	89.2	5.67	5.9
1935	383	198	85.3	6	83.3	208	91.8	3.14	11.7

\*Tuberculosis cases excluded.

Table 13.

## ALLT-YR-YN HOSPITAL.

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

ITEM.	1931			1932			1933			1934			1935		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Groceries ...	482	9	9	500	8	11	495	4	3	382	7	1	306	10	5
Meat and Fish ...	398	14	5	463	12	2	425	1	7	347	2	6	292	7	6
Vegetables and Fruit ...	29	0	0	129	15	11	132	4	2	98	18	3	103	14	5
Milk, Cream and Eggs ...	399	6	10	399	8	4	374	8	0	338	17	6	273	16	7
Wines, Spirits and Minerals ...	16	16	9	10	12	6	14	3	8	17	14	11	12	8	5
Medical Appliances, Drugs, etc. ...	358	8	0	382	18	7	452	4	11	456	3	4	339	15	8
Disinfectants, Soaps, Oils, etc. ...	141	13	8	159	0	10	131	12	10	77	6	4	77	9	8
Ironmongery ...	28	17	2	32	8	1	33	1	9	28	18	6	20	15	1
Crockery ...															
Drapery and Uniforms ...	42	14	6	48	6	0	67	2	4	72	7	6	31	19	3
Furniture, Repairs, Linoleum, Bedding, etc. ...	273	15	3	288	14	10	221	8	8	196	5	1	182	3	4
Printing, Stationery and Advertising ...	33	5	3	32	19	3	29	7	5	25	19	5	18	17	10
Repairs, Fittings, etc. ...	895	11	0	323	13	7	1201	13	4	1120	5	7	1027	5	6
Poultry and Poultry Food ...	42	11	2	40	15	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ground Expenses ...	102	15	9	107	5	5	198	1	9	77	0	9	265	14	2
Horse and Motor Hire—Hauling ...	72	5	9	35	14	4	44	19	1	59	8	9	45	9	3
Coal, Wood and Chimney Sweeping ...	393	19	0	417	18	5	370	14	10	316	17	9	287	10	3
Electricity ...	260	0	2	272	7	4	270	1	4	209	16	7	224	17	11
Gas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water ...	85	16	10	104	2	4	86	15	5	79	9	0	60	18	0
Rates and Insurance ...	205	2	2	160	1	1	182	9	11	181	7	7	177	16	8
Telephone Charges ...	31	12	5	38	16	4	44	3	0	32	8	11	45	6	6
Sundries ...	14	3	11	47	12	8	27	18	4	32	16	1	*218	9	0
Disbursements ...	3	5	2	11	5	11	10	6	5	6	18	2	4	1	8
Salaries { Med. Supt., Matron and Nurses	†1052	11	4	†1243	15	9	†1248	3	4	†1194	13	6	†1179	12	2
{ Domestic and Grounds	1213	0	11	1189	0	0	1220	9	4	1105	3	11	1124	10	10
Interest and Sinking Fund ...	455	17	9	317	18	3	215	5	7	228	1	8	553	15	1
Allowances, N. H. and Unemployment Insurance, etc. ...	73	18	11	103	7	9	109	17	11	94	3	9	105	11	6
TOTALS ...	7107	13	10	6862	0	5	7606	19	2	6780	12	5	6980	17	2
RECEIPTS ...	1802	3	4	1440	15	8	1172	14	11	1245	1	4	1120	2	10
No. of Patients treated ...	601			947			653			524			334		

†Includes Clerical Assistance at Health Dept.

\*Includes £200 refund to Port Sanitary Authority.



Table 14.

# VENEREAL DISEASES TREATMENT CENTRE.

Summary of Returns made to the Medical Officer of Health during the year ended 31st December, 1935, relating to persons residing in the County Borough of Newport, with figures for previous year and averages for previous five years for comparison.

	Year ended 31st Dec., 1935.		Year ended 31st Dec. 1934.		Average for 5 years 1930-34	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Number of persons dealt with at or in connection with the Out-Patient Clinic for the first time and found to be:—						
Suffering from Syphilis ... ..	49	18	53	11	67.0	19.2
" " Soft Chancre ... ..	28	1	12	...	20.8	4
" " Gonorrhœa ... ..	115	33	122	42	122.2	21.2
Not suffering from Venereal Disease ...	30	19	53	17	40.8	13.2
Total ... ..	222	71	240	70	250.8	54.0
2. Number of persons discharged from the Out-Patient Clinic after completion of treatment for:—						
Syphilis ... ..	10	7	8	8	7.0	3.2
Soft Chancre ... ..	10	1	15	...	10.8	4
Gonorrhœa ... ..	35	24	17	18	36.8	7.8
Not suffering from Venereal Disease ...	31	15	56	18	40.0	14.4
Total ... ..	86	47	96	44	94.6	25.8
3. Number of persons who ceased to attend the Out-Patient Clinic without completing treatment and who were suffering from:—						
Syphilis ... ..	19	21	68	23	37.6	19.2
Soft Chancre ... ..	3	...	8	...	5.2	...
Gonorrhœa ... ..	29	17	84	12	46.4	9.2
Total ... ..	51	38	160	35	89.2	28.4
4. Total attendances of all persons at the Out-Patient Clinic who were suffering from:—						
Syphilis ... ..	2120	1368	2141	1308	1887.4	1154.0
Soft Chancre ... ..	90	3	63	...	86.4	1.8
Gonorrhœa ... ..	1738	783	1439	822	1564.4	368.4
Not found to be suffering from Venereal Disease	61	52	132	87	88.8	43.2
Total ... ..	4009	2206	3775	2217	3627.0	1567.4
5. Aggregate number of "In-Patient days" of treatment given to persons suffering from:—						
Syphilis ... ..	152	67	78	149	91.4	80.4
Soft Chancre ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhœa ... ..	65	166	34	80	102.8	155.2
Non-Venereal Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	2.6	...
Total ... ..	217	233	112	229	196.8	235.6
6. Number of persons treated with Arsenobenzene Compounds ... ..	82	51	144	59	172.8	100.8
Number of doses of Arsenobenzene Compounds given:—						
N.A.B., and others. Under '3 ... ..	40	62	655	467	431.4	318.0
" " "3 and under '6 ... ..	181	119	680	468	451.8	316.0
" " "6 and over ... ..	106	13	149	17	151.4	17.6
1 c.c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	105.4	71.0
2 c.c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	40.6	22.6
5 c.c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1.4
Bismuth '2 ... ..	973	593	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	1300	787	1484	952	1180.6	746.6
8. Examinations of Pathological material:—						
Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were examined at an independent laboratory. Number:—						
For detection of Spirochaetes ... ..	30	4	24	...	30.6	3.0
" " " Gonococci ... ..	344	435	321	393	307.6	206.0
For Wassermann Reaction ... ..	413	244	403	206	333.6	165.0
Others ... ..	151	106	113	89	31.2	18.4
Total ... ..	938	789	861	688	703.0	392.4
9. Number of Arsenobenzene Compounds issued from Health Department:—						
Under '3 ... ..	...	...	...	...	2.6	...
'3 and under '6 ... ..	21	...	47	...	36.0	...
'6 and over ... ..	13	...	13	...	20.8	...
Galyl '3 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
'4 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	34	...	60	...	59.4	...

**Table 15.**

**METEOROLOGICAL DATA FOR THE YEAR 1935.**  
 Barometer Readings reduced to Sea Level and 32° F. and corrected for Index Error).

	Mean Reading of Barometer.	Mean Temperature of Air					Degree of Humidity of Atmosphere (per cent.)	Mean Temperature of Earth at		Rainfall in Inches Allt-yr.-yn Hospital	Registered Sunshine in Hours and Tenths	Sun above the Horizon in Hours and Minutes
		Highest by Day	Lowest by Night	Daily Range	Dry Bulb	Wet Bulb		One Foot	Four Feet			
ry	30.289	45.7	37.4	8.3	41.2	39.4	84	42.6	46.4	.94	69.8	258' 34"
ary	29.723	48.1	37.9	10.2	42.6	41.0	86	42.5	44.8	4.31	66.4	276' 41"
h	30.154	50.4	37.6	12.8	42.8	40.9	85	43.3	44.4	.99	121.8	365' 24"
	29.805	54.1	40.6	13.5	47.5	44.2	75	48.6	47.0	6.71	156.8	413' 16"
	30.083	60.6	42.4	18.2	50.9	46.6	70	53.2	50.4	.88	196.0	481' 24"
	29.853	66.1	52.4	13.7	59.7	56.2	79	59.4	54.0	5.04	180.2	494' 08"
	30.107	73.4	55.4	18.0	64.3	60.2	78	65.8	59.6	.89	270.0	497' 47"
st	29.980	72.5	53.8	18.7	63.8	58.9	74	64.7	61.0	1.98	196.8	450' 46"
	29.841	63.4	50.1	13.3	57.0	54.2	82	59.4	59.6	9.47	139.0	379' 10"
ber	29.822	55.8	44.5	11.3	50.1	48.2	87	52.9	55.7	6.63	97.7	330' 47"
emb'r	29.641	49.6	39.3	10.3	44.1	42.9	90	47.1	51.5	7.07	54.1	266' 05"
ember	29.622	42.7	34.2	8.5	38.1	36.8	87	40.8	46.5	4.07	60.8	243' 49"
										48.98	1609.4 hrs.	



Table 14

Table 14. Summary of the results of the analysis of variance for the year 1955. The results are presented in the following table. The first column shows the source of variation, the second column shows the degrees of freedom, the third column shows the mean square, the fourth column shows the F-value, and the fifth column shows the probability of error.

Table 15

Table 15. Summary of the results of the analysis of variance for the year 1956. The results are presented in the following table. The first column shows the source of variation, the second column shows the degrees of freedom, the third column shows the mean square, the fourth column shows the F-value, and the fifth column shows the probability of error.

Source of Variation	D.F.	Mean Square	F-Value	Probability of Error	Table 15. Summary of the results of the analysis of variance for the year 1956.			
					1	2	3	4
Between Treatments	10	1.12	1.12	0.05	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Within Treatments	100	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Total	110	1.22	1.22	0.05	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22
Between Replicates	2	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Within Replicates	108	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Total	110	0.15	0.15	0.05	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15
Between Blocks	4	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Within Blocks	106	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Total	110	0.12	0.12	0.05	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Between Plots	10	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Within Plots	100	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Total	110	0.11	0.11	0.05	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Between Rows	5	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Within Rows	105	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Total	110	0.11	0.11	0.05	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Between Columns	5	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Within Columns	105	0.10	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Total	110	0.11	0.11	0.05	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11





