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ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE HEALTH

OF THE

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT

For the Year 1941

WITH STATISTICAL TABLES

BY THE

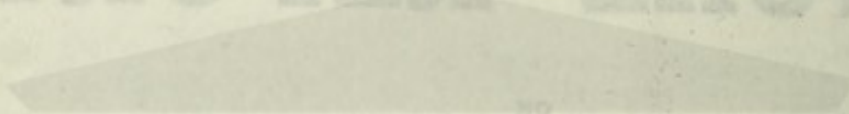
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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

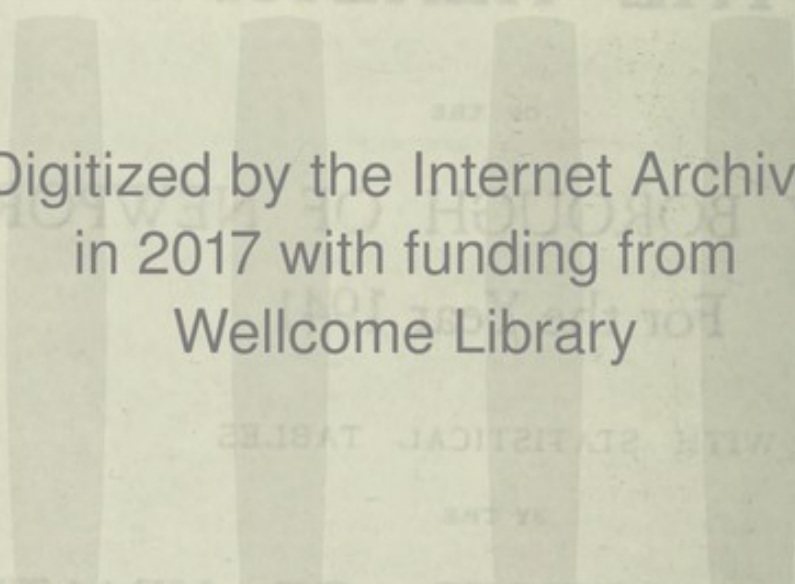
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ANNUAL REPORT



THE HEALTH



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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman:

*Alderman F. J. HUMPHRIES, J.P.

Deputy-Chairman:

*Councillor T. F. MOONEY.

THE MAYOR

(Alderman J. H. Swallow, J.P.)

*Alderman W. CASEY, J.P.

*Councillor W. G. RUDD, J.P.

" G. SCOTT

*Councillor G. W. ARMSTEAD

" A. E. WILLS, J.P.

" Mrs. LETITIA BELL

" H. de C. TILNEY

HEALTH (Maternity and Child Welfare) SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman:

Alderman F. J. HUMPHRIES, J.P.

Deputy-Chairman:

Councillor T. F. MOONEY.

Members of the Health Committee marked*

with Mrs. N. PADGET and Mrs. F. J. HUMPHRIES as Co-opted Members.

HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Chairman:

Councillor R. S. TYACK.

Deputy-Chairman:

Councillor A. F. DOLMAN.

THE MAYOR

(Alderman J. H. Swallow, J.P.)

Alderman I. C. VINCENT

Councillor Mrs. S. J. HAYWARD

" W. PINNELL

Councillor G. A. DAVIES

" Mrs. E. RAWDEN

" H. de C. TILNEY

" E. W. T. KING

VENEREAL DISEASES COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Councillor W. G. Rudd, J.P.

Deputy-Chairman: Councillor G. A. Davies.

Representing the Corporation ... The Mayor (Alderman J. H. Swallow, J.P.)
Councillors G. W. Armstead, A. E. Wills, J.P.,
W. Pinnell, Mrs. Letitia Bell, and E. W. T. King.

Representing the Medical Profession *aDrs. C. E. P. Forsyth, †J. T. Rice Edwards,
and aD. Burke.

Representing the Social Workers ... †The Revs. Father Cummings, †L. Stanley
Jenkins, and aE. M. Griffith, aMr. G. Thomas,
and aMrs. H. Lovelock.

Woman Member ... †Dr. Laura Rees.

†Co-opted Member. aActing in a Consultative capacity. *Died.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT — STAFF.

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Medical Officer of Health	...	H. W. Catto, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	...	D. E. Lawrence, B.A., B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Lady Medical Officer (M. & C.W.) and Medical Supervisor of Midwives	...	Miss Andrewina Laird, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Assistants to Medical Officer of Health		Miss Gwyneth M. Daniel, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S., D.P.H. W. B. Clark, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. O. G. Lloyd, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (On Active Service). H. H. Davies, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Temp.).
Assistant do.	(Part-Time) for Police	F. G. D. Kerr, M.B., Ch.B. (On Active Service).
,, (Temp.) do.	(Part-Time)	O. de Burgh Marsh, O.B.E., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Tuberculosis Officer (King Edward VII. Welsh National Memorial Association)	...	A. Carveth Johnson, M.A., M.B., Ch.B.
Public Vaccinators	East District	R. R. Barry, M.B., B.Ch.
	West District	W. Garraway Smith, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
	Malpas District	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	...	D. B. Sutton, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., D.L.O.
Borough Analyst (Part-Time)	...	G. Hogan, F.I.C.
Secretary, Venereal Diseases Committee	...	Percy E. Jones.
Senior Urban Sanitary Inspector	...	C. J. Burr ^{1,2,3,4}
Assistant Sanitary Inspectors	...	E. J. Davies ¹ , F. J. Keyes ¹ , W. J. Griffiths, ^{2,3} , R. J. Pendlebury ^{2,3} , F. C. Farthing ^{2,3} , T. W. Harry ² , F. K. W. Francis ^{2,3} , C. R. Pepperell ^{2,3} (Re-appointed 24/4/41).
Health Visitors and Clinic Nurses	...	Miss B. E. M. C. Evans ⁵ , Miss A. French ⁵ (retired 30/11/41), Miss M. G. Beynon, Miss M. M. Bond ^{5,6} , Miss M. Oldfield, Miss K. B. Baynam ^{2,5,6} , Miss E. M. Lewis ^{5,6} (retired 17/3/41), Miss C. Parker ^{5,6} , Miss T. M. Inns ^{5,6} , Miss B. Hoare ^{5,6} , Miss E. M. Holland ^{5,6} , Miss G. M. Thomas ^{5,6} , Miss E. B. Henshaw ^{5,6} .

HEALTH DEPARTMENT — STAFF — continued.

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Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives	Miss K. B. Baynam 2,5,6.
Nurse for Infectious Diseases	... Mrs. F. M. Matthias (Temporary).
Municipal Midwives	... Superintendent: Miss M. M. Goodwin (appointed 20/4/41).
	No. on 1st January, 1941 ... 12
	No. resigned during year ... 4
	No. appointed during year ... 4
	No. on Staff 31st Dec. 1,941 ... 12

Clerical:—

Chief	... Percy E. Jones.
	W. H. M. Jones, E. de Lloyd (a), W. J. Croker, L. H. Harper, *A. J. Rowe, E. G. Bezant (killed on Active Service 15/4/41), H. M. Harris, *R. G. Coslett, Miss B. E. Williams, *R. H. Gower, *K. J. Whitcutt, Miss B. D. Gapper, and *R. W. Powell.

* On Active Service at 31st Dec., 1941.

(a) = Seconded for A.R.P. duties.

Temporary— at 31/12/41	(Health Work)	... T. D. Howells, R. V. Lamey, M. Palmer, A. D. Williams, Mrs. G. Chappell, Miss M. Porter, Miss B. Leigh, Mrs. V. Williams.
	(A.R.P. Casualty Services)	... Miss D. M. Cobb, Miss M. Frazier, Mrs. B. Rosser, E. C. Bland.

Laboratory Assistant	... W. H. M. Jones.
Vaccination Officer	... E. de Lloyd (a).
Female Lay Assistants (M. & C.W.)	... Miss H. H. Waldron, Miss B. M. Pierce and Mrs. B. E. Cable.

Part-time Assistants:—

Orthopaedic and Nurse Masseuse	... Miss V. Gillman Jones.
U.V.R. Clinic Nurse	... Miss B. Flook.
Lay (M. & C.W.)	... Mrs. F. Gregory, Miss M. Huntley and Miss L. Everson.

Allt-yr-yn Isolation Hospital:—

Matron	... Miss J. Adams.
Engineer-Porter	... F. W. S. Casburn (on Active Service).

House Disinfectors and Ambulance Drivers	... H. J. Smith and T. L. Taylor.
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School Medical and M. & C.W. Clinics	Caretakers: Mr. & Mrs. T. Young.
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- 1 = Inspector's Certificate Royal Sanitary Institute.
- 2 = Certificate Royal San. Inst. and San. Insp. Joint Board.
- 3 = Meat Inspector's Certificate (Royal San. Inst.).
- 4 = Smoke Inspector's Certificate.
- 5 = State Certified Midwife.
- 6 = Health Visitor's Certificate (Royal San. Inst.).

SUMMARY OF VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS
FOR 1940 & 1941.

	1940	1941
Density (persons per acre) ...	12.27	12.20
Dwelling Houses Void ...	227	300
Average number of occupants per dwelling house	4.09	4.07
New Dwelling Houses rated (Less Old Houses pulled down) ...	209	Nil
		(17 Demolished)
Live Birth Rate (nett) ...	16.77	17.02
Death Rate (corrected for Non-Residents)	15.12	12.87
Infant Death Rate per 1,000 Births ...	79.7	78.2
Total Zymotic Death Rate (including Tuber- culosis) per 1000 per annum...	1.96	1.42
Death Rate for 7 principal Zymotic Diseases	0.24	0.21
Rateable Value at March 31st ...	£736,226	†£739,519
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£2,926	†£2,921
Rate for Financial Year—in the £	18/10	†18/10

†At 31st March, 1942.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT.

Health Department,
Royal Chambers,
High Street,
Newport.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1941. It is made in accordance with the Memorandum and instructions of the Ministry of Health.

At June 30th the average number of persons per dwellinghouse was calculated to be 4.07, compared with 4.09 last year, and the density of population (i.e., persons per acre) was 12.20 as against 12.27 in 1940, 12.21 in 1939, 12.18 in 1938, 12.22 in 1937, and 12.35 in 1936. Again this year Alexandra and Central Wards tie with the highest number of persons per dwellinghouse — 4.93, and Allt-yr-yn has the lowest — 3.6 persons per house. By comparison with similar figures for 1931 marked improvement has taken place. The number of persons per acre still varies very considerably in the different Wards, from 5.5 in Lliswerry Ward to 46.2 in Central Ward.

The Rateable Value of the Borough on March 31st, 1942, was £739,519; the sum represented by a penny rate was £2,921 and the Rate for the financial year, 13/10d. in the £.

Extracts from Vital Statistics.

Live birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population ...	17.02
Still birth-rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ...	39.9
Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population ...	12.87

	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births.
Deaths from Puerperal Causes—	
Puerperal Sepsis (including 3 Abortions)	2.33
Other Puerperal Causes ...	0.58

Death-rate of infants under one year of age—	
All infants per 1,000 live births ...	78.2
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	76.2
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	121.6
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ...	153
" Measles (all ages) ...	2
" Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	8
" Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ...	7

Registered Live Births.

The birth-rate was 17.01 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 16.77 in 1940, 15.46 in 1939, 16.39 in 1938, an average of 16.91 during the five years 1931-35, and of 16.34 during the quinquennial

period 1936-40. The birth-rate in England and Wales during 1941 was 14.2 and in the 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns 14.7. The birth-rate in Newport was higher than it has been since the year 1931, when it was 17.92.

Illegitimate births registered: The proportion of these births to the total live births in 1941 was 4.52 per cent. — a much higher figure than the average of 3.3 for the five years 1936-40. The figures for previous years were:—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, 3.1 in 1934, 2.7 in 1935, 2.5 in 1936, 2.99 in 1937, 3.6 in 1938, 3.4 in 1939, and in 1940, 3.70.

Stillbirths.

The compulsory registration of Stillbirths came into operation on 1st July, 1927. The rate per 1,000 of the population of Stillbirths registered in Newport in 1941 was .71. The comparative rate for England and Wales was .51 and in the 126 Great Towns was .58.

The proportion of births belonging to the Stillborn category was 39.9 per 1,000 births (live and still), compared with the previous year's figure of 35.13. During 1910-1914 the proportion of stillbirths per 1,000 total births was 46.99; 1915-1919 it was 40.79; 1920-1924 it was 40.77; 1926-1930 it was 41.11; and 1931-1935, 43.0. During 1936-40 the proportion was 37.8 in 1936, 37.9 in 1937, 35.6 in 1938, 46.3 in 1939, and 35.13 in 1940, with a yearly average for the five years of 38.46 — a definite improvement.

Infant Mortality.

The Infantile Mortality rate was 78.2 per 1,000 live births, compared with 79.7 in 1940, 53.6 in 1939, 61.7 in 1938, 62.3 in 1937, 63.8 in 1936, 70.3 in 1935, 79.9 in 1934, and with 64.5 and 79.8 during the two previous quinquennial periods, 1936-40 and 1931-35 respectively.

It will thus be seen that the marked increase in Infant Mortality in 1940 over recent years was maintained in 1941. In England and Wales also the rate of Infantile Mortality increased from 50 in 1939 to 55 in 1940, and to 59 in 1941, and in the Great Towns the increases were from 53 to 61 and to 71. The following Table shows the chief causes of death and their variations over a period of years locally. The most unsatisfactory feature continues to be the large proportion of the deaths due to Prematurity, Wasting Diseases, and Congenital defects — conditions operating before birth; Infectious diseases (other than Diarrhoea) and Respiratory Diseases also caused more deaths than usual.

Infant Mortality.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Whole Town.

CAUSE	1908-1912		1936-40		1941		
	%†	Rate per 1000 Births	%†	Rate per 1000 Births	No.	%†	Rate per 1000 Births
Common Infectious Diseases ...	6.6	7.8	5.3	3.4		6.2	4.9
Diarrhoeal Diseases ...	14.5	17.3	5.9	3.8		5.4	4.2
Wasting Diseases and Prematurity ...	28.9	34.4	41.5	26.7		38.8	30.3
Congenital Defects, Injury at Birth and Atelectasis ...	7.3	8.7	20.4	13.2		19.4	15.2
Tuberculous Diseases ...	2.5	2.9	2	1		...	...
Convulsions ...	13.6	16.2	2	1		1.5	1.2
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ...	15.4	18.3	17.7	11.4		20.9	16.4
Venereal Diseases ...	1.2	1.5	2	1		...	...
All Other Causes ...	9.8	11.7	8.6	5.6		7.8	6.1
TOTAL ...	100	118.9	100	64.5		100	78.2
Inquests ...	7.1	8.5	1.8	1.1		4.6	3.6
Uncertified Deaths ...	9	1.1	2	1		...	...
Certified by Coroner after Post Mortem ...	...	...	4.3	2.8		2.3	1.8

† Means percentage of total Infant deaths.

Compared with the previous 5-yearly period two of the groups show a decreased rate, and seven of the groups an increased rate.

Age at Death.

To endeavour to throw further light on the problem of Infant Mortality, the deaths of Infants are classified in age groups and the following figures are given for comparison; they show some improvement in the neo-natal rates (under 1 month), but the figures indicate that the babies were only kept alive a little longer to die a month or so later.

Age Group.	Percentage of total Infant Deaths.		Per 1000 Live Births.	
	1941	Previous 5 yearly average	1941	Previous 5-yearly average
Under 1 month ...	49.6	56.4	38.8	36.3
1 to 3 months ...	24.0	15.1	18.8	9.7
3 to 6 months ...	11.6	12.6	9.1	8.1
6 to 12 months ...	14.7	15.9	11.5	10.3

A progressive policy in Ante-Natal work combined with an improved obstetrical service are the most promising 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. On the other hand it has ensured that mothers who could not provide medical help for themselves could obtain it when the necessity arose.

Mortality among Illegitimate Children.—The death-rate of Illegitimate Infants was 121.6 per 1,000 of such births, compared with an average of 74.2 per 1,000 during the previous 5 years. In 1940 the rate was 65.6; in 1939, 40.0; in 1938, 122.8; in 1937, 63.8; in 1936, 73.2; in 1935, 136.4; in 1934, 81.4; in 1933, 127.9; and in 1932, 83.2.

MATERNAL WELFARE.

Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy and Parturition.

Notification.—Since October 1st, 1937, all cases of Puerperal Fever have been included in the term **Puerperal Pyrexia**. The number of cases notified per 1,000 live and still births was 6.41, compared with 10.56 during the previous five years and with 6.51 last year — a very definite decrease. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 11.91 and for the 126 Great Towns 15.64.

Deaths.—The mortality rate from Sepsis was 2.33 per 1,000 live and still births. This year the Registrar-General has excluded deaths from Septic Abortion in arriving at the Maternal Mortality rate for England and Wales, which he gives as:—Puerperal Sepsis, 0.48; Other Puerperal Causes, 1.75; Total, 2.23. Newport's comparative figures are: Puerperal Sepsis, 0.58; Other Puerperal Causes, 0.58; Total, 1.16.

The figures given below show the rates for Newport over a series of years and for England and Wales since 1937. From them it will be seen that there has been a gradual reduction in the rates in quinquennial periods since 1896, in Newport's maternal death-rates; and the rates for 1937, 1938 and 1941 compare well with those for England and Wales.

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	
1927—1931 ...	2.2	1.31	5.4	3.21	7.6	4.52	
1932—1936 ...	1.8	1.17	2.8	1.83	4.6	3.0	
Year 1937 ...	—	—	—	1.27	—	1.27	3.26
" 1938 ...	2	1.27	—	1.91	—	3.18	3.08
" 1939 ...	2	1.34	—	5.36	—	6.70	2.93
" 1940 ...	—	—	—	2.45	—	2.45	?
" 1941 ...	—	—	—	2.37*	—	2.37*	2.16*
" 1941 ...	—	2.43	—	0.61	—	3.03	?
" 1941 ...	—	2.33*	—	0.58*	—	2.91*	?
" 1941 ... excluding abortions	—	0.58*	—	0.58*	—	1.16*	2.23*

*=rate per 1000 Live and Still Births.

Ante-Natal Hygiene.

It is satisfactory to report that this subject is receiving greater attention by expectant mothers and midwives. 75.3 per cent. of the expectant mothers were under the observation of the staff; this figure indicates a further increase over previous years which had already shown a constant increase year by year.

142 new Expectant Mothers became members of the Centres in addition to 29 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, 5,782, at Centres 437, Total 6,219. 1,370 visits by Health Visitors 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 heavy. Nevertheless the attendance of these mothers at the Clinics must be persistently encouraged by all available means.

The provision of free milk for necessitous cases among Expectant Mothers by your Committee was during the whole year entirely supplanted by the National Scheme, but many necessitous Expectants were supplied with groats and medicated foods at the Centres and Clinic from voluntary as well as Corporation funds. The number of necessitous Expectant Mothers supplied with free milk in 1939 was 306 and in 1940, 104. The number of such who received free milk under the National Scheme in 1941 is not known.

Registered Births in Institutions.

Several complicated labour cases were admitted into the Royal Gwent Hospital for special treatment. 13 births (8 non-residents) occurred there, of which 3 were stillborn. At 131 Stow Hill 466 births were registered, of which 26 were stillbirths; all except six were residents of the Borough. This makes a total of 479 registered births at Public Institutions. The number of such births has increased greatly, especially during the past five years, in 1931 only 30 births occurred in Public Institutions, by 1937 the number had risen to 196.

There were 3 Registered Nursing and Maternity Homes in the town, at which confinements took place during the year, in addition to one Registered for medical and surgical cases. 199 births occurred in the former; 4 were stillbirths; 59 were non-residents.

In all 678 births at Public and Private Institutions were registered.

518 Maternity cases (including 26 abortions and 27 cases for Ante-natal treatment) were admitted during the year, on the recommendation of your Officers, to the Maternity beds reserved at the Public Assistance Hospital at 131 Stow Hill — compared with 364 in 1940, 194 in 1939, 183 in 1938, 142 in 1937, and 96 in 1936. The cost of nursing and maintenance amounted to £3,786 16s. 5d. (excluding the 4 E.M.S. cases); in addition the sum of £493 4s. 6d. was paid for operations and medical attention. The patients are assessed for repayment according to their financial circumstances and the sum of £2,634 18s. 2d. has been claimed in this respect.

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 1941) to £791 19s. 0d. for 423 patients; these figures are somewhat higher than those for 1940. The amount claimed from patients amounted to £449 9s. 6d.

Of the 423 cases, 169 were required to repay the whole of the Doctor's fee, 205 were required to repay part, and 49 were so necessitous that no demand was made for any repayment.

£89 12s. 9d. was paid to Dentists for conservative dental work for expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years. Repayments made by patients amounted to £15 1s. 8d.

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	
	1941	1940		1941	1940
To—			To—		
Expectant Mothers	1370	1090	Infants ...	7360	6221
Other Mothers ...	440	351	Children 1—5 years	12364	9734
Infectious Diseases	5	23	Infectious Diseases	1125	658
Total ...	1815	1464	Total ...	20849	16613

Total Visits, including Re-visits ... 1941. 22,664 1940. 18,077

The number of visits to homes was considerably higher than that for the previous year, when there was much illness among the Health-Visiting Staff. 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, and implements the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 203). Apart from the good which is done by means of personal advice and help "in situ," **Home Visiting** serves a valuable purpose in obtaining knowledge of many 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.

7,073 of such children received attention at the clinic and centres. The total attendances recorded were 14,785. 13,482 Home Visits were also paid to them.

The total medical attendances of mothers and children under 5 years at the clinic and centres, including orthopaedic and auxiliary clinics, were 36,704, compared with 31,130 in 1940, 31,318 in 1939, 37,151 in 1938, 31,994 in 1937, 34,233 in 1936, 33,432 in 1935, 26,448 in 1934, 20,113 in 1933, 17,860 in 1932, and 15,282 in 1931.

Infant Feeding.

93 per cent. of the newly born infants were visited during 1941.

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

	1941 per cent.	<i>Average previous. 5 years per cent.</i>
Breast Milk only	84.1	87.0
Breast Milk plus Artificial Food or Cow's Milk	3.7	2.8
Total wholly or partly Breast Fed	87.8	89.8
Artificial Food only	11.1	9.3
Too weak to take nourishment ...	1.1	1.4

Enquiries were made in reference to 110 deaths under 6 months of age.

In 3 of the deaths the mode of feeding could not be ascertained and in no fewer than 58 others, or 52.7 per cent. of the deaths under 6 months of age, the infants were too feeble to take proper nourishment.

26 of the 110 infants were stated to have been wholly breast-fed, and 22 wholly fed on foods other than mother's milk.

The analysis of enquiries at the end of 6 months in reference to 1,271 infants showed that 40.7 per cent. of them were still entirely breast-fed, compared with an average of 39.3 during the previous 5 years, and with 32.8 last year. The proportion of children who are breast-fed at 6 months of age is now much lower than it used to be. In 1914 it was 73.7 per cent., in 1924, 61.4 per cent., and in 1934, 54.4 per cent., but there was some improvement in the figures for 1941 compared with those for 1940 and 1939.

Inflamed Eyes of New-Born.

10 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified, compared with 4 last year. 44 other cases of inflamed eyes, of which 42 were of a mild form, were discovered or reported and enquired into. All the cases were followed up until the termination of the condition. 7 of the 10 notified cases were treated in Hospital and 3 in their own homes by their own medical attendants, nursing attention being provided for them. 25 of the 44 suspicious cases were treated by their own doctors, 1 being an out-patient at the Royal Gwent Hospital and 19 very slight cases got well without medical treatment.

In regard to the 10 cases notified the enquiries made later for evidence of permanent injuries to the eyes showed at the end of the year:—Vision unimpaired, 6; Vision impaired, 1; Still under treatment, 1 (since recovered with vision unimpaired); Died, 1; Removed from District, 1 (found later to have recovered). The one case that was under treatment at the end of the year 1940 recovered later with vision unimpaired.

Supervision of Midwives.

At the beginning of 1940 there were 44 Midwives on the Register. During the year 11 names were added to the Register, 9 Midwives left the town and 6 did not notify their intention to practise during the year. At the end of the year there were 40 Midwives on the Register.

The number of births, including abortions, attended by the Midwives was 1,229, but in 268 of these medical practitioners had been engaged prior to the confinement, while in 466 medical aid was also obtained for the mothers.

These figures do not include the births which took place in Woolston House and the Royal Gwent Hospital.

Herbert Street Nursing Home Midwives were responsible for 138 cases. Of the other Midwives 9 did over 50 cases and 3 had no cases at all.

The Municipal Midwives.—At the beginning of the year there were 12 Municipal Midwives, including the Senior Midwife. During the year 4 Midwives resigned and 4 new ones were appointed to replace them.

In 1941 the Municipal Midwives attended 705 cases and also did some nursing cases for private Midwives.

Of the 40 Midwives on the Register at the end of the year 22 Midwives were totally dependent on their practice for a living, 14 partially and 4 not at all.

All the Midwives had the Central Midwives Board Certificate obtained by examination and 34 also held the General Nursing Certificate in addition.

The records of having sent for medical aid received from the Midwives (excluding those in Public Institutions) were as follows:—

For the Mother	...	523	(Individuals 466)
During Pregnancy	...	155	
During Labour	...	319	
During Puerperium	...	49	
For the Child	...	144	

The Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives made 161 visits to Midwives. There were also 316 interviews at the Health Department.

Breaches of the C.M.B. Rules and Regulations—

Not sending record of advising Medical Aid	....	2
Delay in notification of having sent for Medical Aid	...	4
Delay in notification of substitution of Artificial Feeding	...	1
Records in Register incorrectly filled up	... ..	5 ¹

2 Midwives were cautioned by the Medical Officer of Health.

Notification of Stillbirths.

38 occurred in the Midwives' practice.

Prematurity and Twins	...	...	...	4
Maceration	...	...	...	18
Contracted Pelvis and abnormal presentation	...	...	...	9
Full time—Reason unknown	...	...	...	7

Abortions and Miscarriages.

33 of these occurred in the Midwives' practice.

Infectious Diseases in Midwives' Practice.

Puerperal Pyrexia	...	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	8
Septic Fingers	...	2
Scarlet Fever	...	1
Scabies	...	1
Pemphigus	...	10
Whooping Cough	...	2
Streptococcal Infection of throat	2—	In home of midwife

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

The majority of patients book their Midwives earlier than formally, but there are still a few who make no preparations at all until the very end, and these make the work of the Midwives more difficult.

All the midwives have had to do their work under conditions of great strain because of the "black-out," and increasing difficulty in obtaining transport at nights has added to this strain.

Illness amongst the Municipal Midwives added to the burden of those who remained on duty.

It is to be regretted that Midwives were occasionally summoned to homes during the "black-out" when their services were not urgently required.

ANNUAL REPORT OF DR. ANDREWINA LAIRD,

Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare.

During 1941 the attendances at most of the Clinics increased, while the total attendances at the Centres were less than those made in 1940.

As in 1940 in the earlier and later months of the year, the times of the sessions at the Centres had to be altered on account of the "black-out," and undoubtedly the mothers find these less convenient. The severe weather in the early months of the year influenced the attendances also.

Many of the mothers are employed and those left in charge of the children may be unable to attend the Centres.

War conditions have made it increasingly difficult for women to have their confinements at home as many homes owing to overcrowding

are unsuitable, and the rise in the employment of women in the services and industry has made help in the home very difficult to procure. These factors have put a very great strain on the existing accommodation for maternity cases at 131 Stow Hill.

The attendances at the Ante-Natal Clinic have increased. The extra rations of milk and eggs allowed to expectant mothers by the Ministry of Food have been helpful and are appreciated by the mothers.

It is doubtful whether the mothers always take their full rations however; some undoubtedly share their meat ration with the family and last winter during the period when milk was very scarce the allowance of milk for the mother was shared by the family.

There has been a slight increase in the incidence of anaemia in the mothers attending the Ante-Natal Clinic and also a slight increase in the incidence of Toxaemia of Pregnancy.

The health of the children apart from some increase in catarrhal affections has been remarkably good and has been improved by the extra rations of milk and vitamins supplied to them.

The most important part of a Health Visitor's duty is visiting in the home. This visiting is more difficult in war-time, but is work which is appreciated by many of the mothers, as many find it easier in their own homes to talk with the Health Visitor and to ask her advice than in the crowded Centres.

Lectures in Mothercraft have been given to senior girls in two of the Elementary Schools. It is so desirable that girls should be instructed in Mothercraft as so many young mothers would find the care of their first baby so much easier had they had instruction in Mothercraft before marriage.

Nursing Homes. (Sections 187-195, Public Health Act, 1936).

There were 3 Maternity Homes and one Nursing Home on the Register at the beginning of the year. One Home closed down at the end of the year.

Southerndown Rest Home.

No patient was sent to this Home during the year, as war conditions made it difficult for mothers to arrange to leave their homes.

Child Life Protection. (Section 206-220, Public Health Act, 1936).

At the end of 1941 there were 12 foster-parents and 13 foster-children on the register — 1 foster-parent having 2 foster-children in her care. None of the foster-parents is entirely dependant upon the keeping of foster-children for a living.

These children are living under satisfactory conditions and are well cared for.

Notification and Registration—

	Foster Parents.	Foster Children.
(a) Number on Register, January 1st	10	10
(b) Number added during the year:	8	9
(c) Number taken off Register	6	6
(d) No. on Register December 31st, 1941	12	13

Visitors. Under Section 209 (2) of the Act, 8 of the Department's Health Visitors act as Infant Life Protection Visitors, having been specially appointed by the Council for this purpose. There were no other Child Protection Visitors, Persons or Societies authorised to visit under this Section.

(e) No cases were proceeded against during the year.

In addition to the above, several foster-children who were being cared for without reward, were unofficially registered and supervised. At the beginning of the year there were 13 such cases. At the end of the year there were 11.

THE CLINIC.

Ante-Natal Clinic.

New patients during 1941.

<i>Affections.</i>	<i>Mothers.</i>
General Advice (no apparent disease) ...	395
Defective Teeth ...	127
Debility ...	27
Respiratory Affections ...	5
Albuminuria Toxaemia and High Blood Pressure	53
Heart Conditions and Anaemia ...	78
Alimentary Affections ...	64
Gynaecological Conditions ...	72
Deformity of Pelvis—History of Previous Difficult Confinements ...	138
Abnormal Presentations ...	5
Nervous Affections ...	3
Varicose Veins ...	66
Phthisis ...	5
Ante Partum Haemorrhage ...	3
Skin Conditions ...	13
Other conditions ...	22
	<hr/> 1076 <hr/>

In addition 181 old patients attended during the year, making a total of 1,257 individuals. 24 patients from the Ante-Natal Clinic were referred for examination by Dr. Glyn Morgan, the Obstetric Consultant to the Clinic.

At 131 Stow Hill beds are provided in a ward allocated to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee (now a Sub-Committee of the Health Committee) for the treatment of complicated cases of Pregnancy

or Labour or where there is overcrowding in the home, or the home conditions are generally unsatisfactory.

498 cases were admitted to 131 Stow Hill. Of this number 176 were sent in because of unsuitable home conditions. The majority of the remainder were admitted for complications of labour.

85 cases (of the 498) were admitted for treatment during pregnancy. Of these 11 were in for treatment during pregnancy only, 18 were treated during pregnancy and re-admitted for their confinements, and 56 were confined while in hospital for treatment.

Three cases were treated during the Puerperium only.

1 case of Puerperal Pyrexia was admitted to Allt-yr-yn Hospital.

The Ante-Natal Clinic attendances were 4,818 in 1941, as compared with 4,407 in 1940 and 3,732 in 1939.

Immunisation Clinic.

Facilities for immunisation against Diphtheria have been provided at the Clinic. 942 children were completely immunised in 1941.

In 1940 only 368 children were immunised so there has been a very definite increase in the number of children immunised in 1941. It is very desirable that a much larger number of the child population should be immunised.

Alum Precipitated Toxoid is the Prophylactic used. Two doses are given at intervals of 4 weeks.

Orthopaedic Clinic.

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

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

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

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

Mr. Parker held 4 sessions during the year.

Patients admitted into the Prince of Wales Hospital:—

Children under 5 years of age	...	11
School Children	...	6

Notification of New Cases.

Maternity & Child Welfare Cases.

Rickets	...	23
Talipes Equino Varus	...	10
Genu Valgum	...	19
Congenital Dislocation of Hip	...	2
Erb Duchenne Paralysis	...	1
Flat Feet	...	29
Torticollis	...	21
Spina Bifida	...	1
Spastic Paraplegia	...	1
Calcaneo Valgus	...	11
Metatarsus Varus	...	4
Other conditions	...	10
No disease found on examination	...	6

138

School Cases.

Spinal Curvature	...	19
Hemiplegia	...	1
Flat Feet	...	78
Genu Valgum	...	34
Torticollis	...	3
Hammer Toes	...	3
Coccydynia	...	3
Anterior Poliomyelitis	...	1
Schlatters Disease	...	1
Toxic Arthritis	...	1
Other Conditions	...	11
No disease found on examination	...	7

162

Total Attendances.

Including Massage.

Infants	...	482
Children (1—5 years)	...	971
School Children	...	3397
		<hr/> 4850

Massage only.

Infants	...	157
Children (1—5 years)	...	249
School Children	...	2116
		<hr/> 2522

Special alterations were fitted to boots in a large number of cases. Appliances were supplied to 9 children under 5 years of age, and to 15 school children.

There was a slight decrease in the number of new school children, and as in the last few years the new cases are not of the severity of the cases which attended in the early years of the scheme. This is largely due to the visiting made in the Homes by the Health Visitors and to regular medical inspections, as children are sent for treatment before grave deformities develop.

As in previous years free boots are available for necessitous cases, and this scheme has been a great boon to the children.

Aural and Ophthalmic Treatment.

During 1941 the arrangement with the Education Authority for the examination of children under 5 years of age suffering from conditions liable to lead to deafness and blindness was continued.

Mr. Sutton was in charge of the Aural Clinic and saw 10 cases. He also operated on 54 children suffering from Enlarged Tonsils and

Adenoids. These operations were performed at 131 Stow Hill under an arrangement between the Education Committee and the Public Assistance Committee.

Mr. Robertson, the Ophthalmic Surgeon, is in charge of the Eye Clinic, at which he saw 45 cases under school age.

For dental treatment 19 patients were referred from the Clinic and 121 from the Centres to private practitioners under the arrangements provided for in the scheme.

The following is a summary of the attendances at the various Clinics:—

Ante-Natal	...	...	...	4818
Immunisation	...	...	...	1785
Sunlight Clinic	...	...	...	3168
Orthopaedic Clinic	...	...	...	2328
Massage Clinic	...	...	...	2522
Auxiliary Clinic	...	...	...	1597
Other attendances at the Clinic	...	...	...	2419

THE CENTRES.

There are 2 sessions weekly at Alexandra, Central, Lliswerry, Maindee and Beechwood Centres. At Crindau, Caerau, Malpas and Maesglas Centres there is one session weekly.

New Patients.

		Mothers.	Infants.	Children.	Total.
Alexandra	...	135	163	45	343
Central	...	184	200	34	418
Crindau	...	84	102	30	216
Lliswerry	...	135	190	49	374
Maindee	...	248	226	55	529
Beechwood	...	157	186	36	379
Caerau	...	168	148	61	377
Malpas	...	28	28	6	62
Maesglas	...	52	70	18	140
		1191	1313	334	2838

New Expectant Mothers (included in the above) :—

Alexandra, 24; Central, 21; Crindau, 24; Maindee, 16; Lliswerry, 19; Beechwood, 17; Caerau, 5; Malpas, 0; Maesglas, 16.

Number of Individuals on Register at Centres at the end of the year.

	Mothers.	Infants.	Children.	Total.
Alexandra ...	424	223	301	948
Central ...	581	490	544	1315
Crindau ...	467	109	342	918
Lliswerry ...	762	228	530	1520
Maindee ...	1602	324	1134	3060
Beechwood ...	1026	200	1763	2989
Caerau ...	858	151	695	1704
Malpas ...	296	53	229	578
Maesglas ...	381	95	266	742
	6397	1573	5804	13774

Medical Examinations at the Centres.

	Mothers.	Infants.	Children.	Total.
Alexandra ...	397	1815	597	2809
Central ...	362	1593	658	2613
Crindau ...	242	909	478	1629
Lliswerry ...	563	1648	636	2847
Maindee ...	489	2004	944	3437
Beechwood ...	658	1823	722	3203
Caerau ...	292	1158	633	2083
Malpas ...	65	372	231	668
Maesglas ...	256	634	307	1197
	3324	11956	5206	20486

Total Attendances at the Centres.

	Mothers	Infants	Children	Total
Alexandra ...	3468	2873	1096	7437
Central ...	2862	2254	932	6048
Crindau ...	2165	1614	1332	5111
Lliswerry ...	3529	3002	1249	7780
Maindee ...	4865	3568	1696	10129
Beechwood ...	4033	3223	1536	8792
Caerau ...	2385	1840	899	5124
Malpas ...	1191	792	581	2564
Maesglas ...	1292	1041	681	3014
	25790	20207	10002	55999

During 1941 the attendances at the Centres were slightly less than in 1940, when the attendances were 56,462. The number of medical examinations was increased slightly, however.

The Dental, Maternity and Fire Guard Clubs have been carried out at the Centres under the auspices of the Voluntary Committee, by members of the Committee who attend the Centres.

To the ladies of the Voluntary Committee I extend my grateful thanks. We are especially indebted to those members who find it possible to attend the Centres regularly to help with the work there,

in spite of the extra duties and difficulties which the war has imposed upon them.

I wish also to thank all the members of the Staff for the help given by them.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ANDREWINA LAIRD

Ultra Violet Ray Clinic.

The following is the Report of Dr. Gwyneth Daniel on the work of this Clinic:—

During the year 138 children under 5 years of age received treatment at the Clinic, of which 93 were new cases. Treatment was given twice a week by Mercury Vapour Lamp in gradually increasing doses.

<i>Conditions for which treated.</i>			<i>New Cases.</i>	<i>Old Cases.</i>
Rickets	...	...	57	20
Debility	..	...	24	4
Cervical Adenitis	...	...	4	6
Marasmus, and not gaining			11	5
Alopecia	..	...	1	0
Kyphosis	...	...	1	5
			<hr/> 98	<hr/> 40

Total attendances during the year = 2,359.

Rickets.—77 cases. Of these cases 22 were much improved with disappearance of the bony deformities and 6 improved in general health; 28 improved showing a lessening in the rachitic manifestations; 7 showed slight improvement and 20 showed no change — the majority of the latter, however, only attended a few times.

Debility.—28 cases. Of these 6 were much improved with gain in weight, colour and muscle tone; 11 improved and 11 showed no change. Of the latter 7 made an average attendance of 3.

Cervical Adenitis.—10 cases.

(a) **Tuberculous Adenitis.**—4 cases. Of these 3 were much improved. The Adenitis disappeared and there was a gain in weight and improved general health, 1 showed no change after much treatment and was admitted to hospital.

(b) **Non-Tuberculous Adenitis.**—6 cases. Of these 3 were much improved, 1 improved, while 2 showed no change but they only attended for 5 treatments each.

Marasmus and not gaining.—16 cases. Of these 3 were much improved with a steady gain in weight, becoming happy and contented,

8 improved; 2 showed slight improvement and 3 showed no response to treatment.

Alopecia.—1 case which improved. The hair started growing again and the general health benefited by treatment.

Kyphosis.—6 cases. Of these 5 were much improved after long treatment, the muscle tone increased and the deformity disappeared, 1 showed no change but only attended 3 times.

SCHOOL CHILDREN.

46 cases were treated during the year.

<i>Conditions for which Treated</i>	<i>New Cases.</i>	<i>Old Cases.</i>
Debility & Nervous Debility	10	4
Respiratory diseases	7	4
Cervical Adenitis	7	8
Rheumatism	2	1
Naso-pharyngeal catarrh	2	0
Scoliosis	0	1
	<hr/> 28	<hr/> 18
Total Attendances		809

Debility and nervous debility.—14 cases. Of these only 1 improved very much with a gain in weight and energy; 8 improved, while 5 showed no change. Of these only 1 case had a complete course of treatment.

Respiratory Diseases.—11 cases.

(a) **Bronchial catarrh.**—8 cases. Of these 2 showed great improvement, the condition cleared up and there was no recurrence; 4 improved and 2 showed no change.

(b) **Bronchial asthma.**—2 cases. Of these 1 improved and 1 showed no change after many courses of treatment.

(c) **Chronic bronchitis.**—1 case which improved, the attacks being less severe and less frequent.

Cervical Adenitis.—15 cases.

(a) **Tuberculous.**—13 cases. Of these 6 showed great improvement, the adenitis subsided and did not recur, and there was a steady gain in weight and well being; 7 improved with a diminution in the size of the glands and improved general health.

(b) **Non-Tuberculous.**—2 cases. Both improved under treatment.

Naso pharyngeal catarrh.—2 cases. Both responded well to treatment and the condition cleared up.

Rheumatism.—3 cases. Of these 2 showed much improvement. The rheumatic pain disappeared and there was no recurrence, 1 showed no change, but only attended once.

Scoliosis.—1 case which improved with improved muscle tone.

Remarks.—During the year 25 cases of cervical adenitis were treated at the Clinic, of which 17 were due to tuberculous infection. With the exception of one case all responded well to treatment; over 50 per cent. were so much benefited that they were eventually discharged as cured. Some of these had local treatment to the gland as well as general treatment and all received cod liver oil in some form.

The attendance for treatment was maintained in spite of war conditions,

AUXILIARY CLINIC REPORT FOR 1941.

Dr. Gwyneth Daniel reports that during the year 143 cases were treated. Of these 121 were expectant mothers; 15 non-expectant mothers and 7 were children under 5 years of age.

The sessions were held twice a week at a time that coincided with the Ante Natal Clinic held in the same building. This arrangement saved the patients the necessity for making an extra visit.

Conditions for which patients attended—

Gonorrhoea	...	...	...	3
Syphilis	...	...	...	1
Endocervicitis	...	...	...	25
Leucorrhoea	...	...	...	17
Cervical Erosion	...	...	...	14
Lacerated Cervix	...	...	...	6
Prolapse	...	...	...	4
Pruritis	...	...	...	4
Vaginitis	...	...	...	2
Ophthalmia	...	...	...	2
Varicose veins	...	...	...	2
No ascertainable disease	...	...	...	62
				<hr/>
				143
				<hr/>

There were 4 cases of Venereal Disease all in expectant mothers. Of the children examined none were found to be suffering from Venereal Disease. Attendance at the Clinic was fairly satisfactory up to the time of confinement but later tended to lapse.

Comparison with previous years—

		G.C.	S.		N.V.D.	Total
1937	...	583	7	—	574	1164
1938	...	798	—	—	928	1726
1939	...	590	—	—	609	1199
1940	...	173	8	—	1056	1247
1941	...	212	16	—	1369	1597

VITAL STATISTICS.

Deaths.

The total death-rate from all causes, after the exclusion of Non-Residents dying in the district and the addition of residents who died elsewhere, afforded a death-rate of 12.87 — a marked improvement on that for 1940 when the rate was 15.12, and it compares with 12.87 in 1939, 12.10 in 1938, 12.78 in 1937, 12.11 in 1936, 12.38 in 1935, 12.12 in 1934, 10.98 in 1930, 12.41 in 1920, and 12.98 in 1910. The average for the last five years was 13.00 and for the past 10 years 12.77.

The average death-rate in the 126 County Boroughs of England and Wales for 1941 was 14.9.

42.8 per cent. of the nett deaths occurred in Public Institutions, namely, Public Assistance Institution, 131 Stow Hill, 28.4 per cent.; Royal Gwent Hospital, 7.0 per cent.; Allt-yr-yn Hospital, 1.2 per cent.; and other Institutions outside the Borough, 6.2 per cent. In addition, 186 deaths of non-residents occurred in the Borough, namely, at the Royal Gwent Hospital, 137; Allt-yr-yn Hospital, 12; Public Assistance Institution, 8; Public Works and Places, 9; and in Private Institutions, etc., 20. The proportion of deaths in Public Institutions was higher than in 1940 when it was 37.0 per cent.; the proportion of such deaths has increased considerably of recent years. In 1925, it was only 24.3 and in 1915, 22.0 per cent.

The deaths under 5 years of age equalled 12.3 per cent. of the total deaths, whilst 44.5 per cent. of all the deaths occurred among the aged (65 years and upwards).

The increase in the proportion of the total deaths that were over 65 years of age and the decrease in the proportion that were under 5 years of age which have been such marked features in the mortal statistics in recent years were arrested during 1940 and 1941 as the following figures show:—

Percentage of Total Deaths.				
	Under 5 years of age.		65 years and over	
1900	...	45.21	...	15.63
1910	...	34.38	...	21.62
1920	...	26.99	...	23.80
1930	...	12.86	...	36.89
1938	...	12.23	...	47.03
1939	...	8.16	...	51.29
1940	...	12.94	...	46.00
1941	...	12.27	...	44.54

Heart Diseases, as usual, caused the largest number of deaths — a rate of 3.03 per 1,000 of the population (last year the rate was 4.12). It is noteworthy that 70.0 per cent. of these had attained the age of 65 years and upwards.

Cancer. The number of deaths gave a death-rate of 1.592 per 1,000, compared with a rate of 1.626 per 1,000 for the previous five years. The 1941 rate was lower by .023 per 1,000 than that for 1940, and .034 per 1,000 below the last five yearly average. The disease was more fatal in males than in females. The sites most commonly affected in females were the intestines, rectum and peritoneum; in males, the stomach. The steady increase in the mortality from this disease in Newport (as 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	...	...	1.302
1931—1935	...	...	1.314
1932—1936	...	...	1.381
1933—1937	...	...	1.424
1934—1938	...	...	1.538
1935—1939	...	...	1.597
1936—1940	...	...	1.626

The death-rate in England and Wales from this disease during 1938 was 1.665 per 1,000 of the population — the rates for the past three years have not been published at the time of going to print.

Radium and Radium-Therapy.

The Directors of the Royal Gwent Hospital decided in 1937 to bring the Hospital to the forefront in the treatment of Cancer and to expend a sum of £1,500 for this purpose.

The old radium-therapy equipment has now been replaced by an up-to-date shock proof set. In addition, 85 milligrams of radium with the necessary safe and equipment have been purchased. This will enable a considerable saving to be effected in the hiring which has been the practice heretofore.

Respiratory Diseases caused a death-rate of 1.301. Of these, 52 per cent. were due to Pneumonia (all forms) and 32 per cent. to Bronchitis, etc. The death-rate of 1.301 is slightly below the average rate of 1.354 for the past five years.

Violent Deaths caused 9.86 per cent. of the total deaths. 5 were due to suicide and 1 to homicide.

Inquests were held in 9.86 per cent. of the total deaths, and 2.83 per cent. were certified by the Coroner after post mortem examination.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The Zymotic death-rate was 1.42 per 1,000 inhabitants per annum; the average for the past 5 years was 1.55. These diseases accounted for 11.0 per cent. of the total deaths. Tuberculosis and Influenza together were responsible for 65.4 per cent. of the total deaths from Zymotic Diseases.

The Influenza death-rate of 0.09 in Newport was lower than that for the Great Towns; which was 0.17.

Diarrhoeal Diseases (Death-rate .073).

The total deaths from Zymotic Diarrhoea and Enteritis gave a death-rate of .073. 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 live births for a number of years are given.

The figures for quinquennial periods and recent single years being:—

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
1935—1939	...	5.08
1936—1940	...	4.18
Year 1937	...	5.09
Year 1938	...	7.00
Year 1939	...	2.01
Year 1940	...	3.07
Year 1941	...	4.25

The Diarrhoeal death-rate among children under 2 years in the 126 Great Towns was 7.5 per 1,000 births, and in England and Wales 5.1, compared with 4.25 at Newport.

The prevalence of these diseases fluctuates considerably from year to year; the figures for the past three years show a marked decrease compared with previous years.

Infectious Diseases and Schools.

On November 8th, 1939, the Public Health (Measles and Whooping Cough) Regulations came into force in Newport, making these diseases compulsorily notifiable by the Medical Attendant.

Table N shows the number of cases of Measles and Whooping Cough and certain non-notifiable infectious diseases (namely, 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.

Further measures are taken to prevent the spread of Infectious Diseases in Schools such as (1) Routine Swabbing of school contacts with cases notified as Diphtheria and of the whole class when more than one case occurs, (2) the disinfection of school premises when necessary, (3) Immunisation of children against Diphtheria.

The extent to which the various schools were affected by minor infectious diseases is set out in Table N. 9

Chicken Pox.

During the year 286 cases came to the knowledge of the Department, compared with 533 in 1940, 588 in 1939. 233 of the cases were among school children, and 52 among children under school age. The schools affected will be seen in Table 11. 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.

Mumps.

1,474 cases were reported during the year — by far the highest number ever recorded. The figures for 1940 were 146 and for 1939, 16. 688 of the cases occurred in the Infants' Departments of the Schools. The epidemic started in the fourth quarter of 1940 and did not subside until the third quarter of 1941.

Scabies.

In common with the rest of the country this disease increased in prevalence during 1941 when 429 cases came to the knowledge of the Department, compared with 156 cases in 1940. Facilities are provided at the School Clinic for the treatment of school children and over 400 cases were dealt with there during the year. But all notified cases were visited at their homes by a Health Visitor to advise the parents or guardians; they were followed up until cured. For cases that are persistently neglected in their own homes, whether adults or children, facilities are available for their treatment at Woolston House Hospital; but so far the use of the powers to forcibly remove any such case for treatment contained in the Scabies Order, 1941, has not been necessary.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS.

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

The number of notifications received from Doctors during 1941 was 1,486, compared with 2,093 in 1940, 1,053 in 1939, 1,802 in 1938, and 1,024 in 1937.

Visits and Disinfection.

5,585 visits and re-visits in connection with the supervision of Infectious Diseases were made by the Staff. 426 houses (1,667 rooms)

were disinfected, and 4,219 articles were removed for steam disinfection; 61 articles were destroyed.

4,011 bottles of disinfectant were supplied to houses where infectious diseases of various kinds occurred and for choked drains; 227 verminous houses (620 rooms) were also fumigated by the Department.

Whooping Cough (Death-rate 0.083).

744 cases of this disease were discovered or notified; of these 341 cases were notified by Doctors. The disease was more prevalent than during any previous year since 1908. The yearly average for the past five years was 204 cases. 380 of the cases were under School age and 319 were in the Infants' Departments of the Schools. 621 of the cases occurred during the second half of the year. The deaths were all under 5 years; but the disease was not generally of a severe type for the fatality rate was below the average. The death-rate from this disease in 1941 in England and Wales was 0.06, and in the 126 County Boroughs was 0.07.

Measles (Death-rate 0.021).

This disease, which was epidemic from the fourth quarter of 1939 to the middle of 1940, again became prevalent during the first half of 1941. 954 cases were recorded during the year — 865 occurring in the first 6 months.

The yearly average number of cases notified during the previous five years was 834.

Of the 954 cases reported 620 were notified by Doctors. 409 cases were under School age and 457 cases were in Infants' Departments of the Schools.

The death-rate from Measles during 1941 in England and Wales and in the 126 Great Towns was 0.03, compared with 0.02 in Newport.

Scarlet Fever (Death-rate, Nil).

The low incidence of this disease in 1940 continued during 1941 and only 67 notifications were received, compared with 133 in 1940, 186 in 1939, 992 in 1938, and an annual average of 327.4 during the 5 years 1936-40.

The ward with the highest case rate was Allt-yr-yn, 1.39; whilst not a single case of the disease was notified in Alexandra Ward.

The disease was of a mild type and no deaths occurred, in fact there has not been a death from Scarlet Fever in Newport since 1938 and only 2 deaths during the past 9 years.

In England and Wales and in the 126 Great Towns the death-rate from Scarlet Fever was 0.00.

51 or 76.1 per cent. of the notified cases were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. The other cases were home-nursed at the parents' special request, and the Department satisfied themselves

that the home circumstances were favourable for proper isolation and treatment.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup (Death-rate 0.031).

91 cases were notified, compared with 193 in 1940, 152 in 1939, and with an annual average during the past five years of 214. 32 cases occurred during the first quarter, 13 during the second, 31 during the third, and 15 during the fourth quarter. 3 deaths occurred. The death-rate per 1,000 of the population was 0.031 compared with 0.07 for England and Wales and 0.08 in the 126 Great Towns. All but one of the cases, or 98.9 per cent., were treated in Hospital. In the search for sources of infection and the swabbing of contacts, 15 "carrier" cases were discovered; 9 of these were isolated in Hospital.

Immunisation. Special sessions for the immunisation of children are held regularly at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic for those under 5 years of age and at the School Clinic for the older children.

During the year, 2,174 children were immunised — 918 under 5 years of age, 1,250 5-15 years, and 6 over 15 years. The propaganda campaign — distribution of leaflets and public appeals, etc. — is now beginning to show results for 1,807 more children were immunised in 1941 than in 1940.

A supply of immunising products for Private Practitioners should they need them for their patients is also kept at the Health Department. So far there has been little demand for them.

Anti-diphtheritic serum is kept in stock at the Health Department to facilitate its early administration by the medical attendant.

330,000 units (33 phials) of Antitoxin were supplied to medical men for notified or suspected cases. The administration of antitoxin before admission of the cases into hospital greatly improves the chances of recovery in serious cases.

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

Typhoid or Enteric Fever (Death-rate, Nil).

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

5 cases were notified during the year; 4 of them were of the Para-Typhoid B group and 1 of Typhoid. Although all the cases occurred between June 19 and August 12th, there was no connection between the cases and all the patients lived in different parts of the town. Neither could any source of infection be discovered — except possibly in one instance where the patient had drunk water from a pump in the country on a date that approximated to the time when he contracted the disease; but no case of Typhoid was known in that district. There was no spread of the disease. All the cases were treated in Allt-yr-yn Hospital and made good recoveries.

The annual average number of cases of these diseases notified during the previous five years was 2.8.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever (Death-rate 0.083).

The prevalence of this disease in Newport diminished during the year to 53 cases from 130 cases in 1940. The cases were well distributed throughout the town — cases occurring in every ward except Caerau. St. Woolos Ward had the highest number — 13, Central and Liswerry came next with 10 and 9 cases, respectively; Allt-yr-yn and St. Julians had only one case each. 20 of the cases occurred during the 1st Quarter of the year, 18 in the 2nd Quarter, 11 in the 3rd, and 4 in the 4th Quarter, — a progressive diminution in the incidence which fortunately has been maintained. 34 of the patients were males and 19 were females. The cases were of all ages from under 1 year to 65 years; the age group 2-5 years had the most cases — 13 (7 males and 6 females), and 4 of these died. In not a single instance was the source of infection discovered. All the patients were removed to Allt-yr-yn Hospital. The death-rate from the disease was 0.083 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 0.228 in 1940. The death-rate for England and Wales is not available.

TUBERCULOSIS.

[Death-rate — All Forms, 0.832 (Lungs 0.801; Other Forms 0.032)].

Deaths.

In 1939 the death-rate from "All Forms" of Tuberculosis was the lowest recorded, as were also the death-rates from both Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis; the year 1940 showed an increase in all of these rates, but in 1941 there was again a decrease, the death-rate from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis being the lowest ever recorded 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).

Year	Pulmonary	Non Pulmonary	All Forms		
			Newport	England & Wales	Wales & Mon shire
1923-27	1.04	0.22	1.26	...	...
1928-32	1.09	0.17	1.26	...	...
1933-37	0.862	0.136	0.998	...	...
1932	0.96	0.156	1.116	0.84	0.98
1933	0.79	0.158	0.948	0.82	0.99
1934	0.868	0.194	1.062	0.76	0.91
1935	0.950	0.116	1.066	0.72	0.92
1936	0.957	0.093	1.050	0.69	0.86
1937	0.738	0.125	0.863	0.69	0.88
1938	0.709	0.104	0.813	0.63	0.81
1939	0.686	0.052	0.738	0.62	0.76
1940	0.900	0.083	0.983	0.68	0.79
1941	0.801	0.031	0.832	0.69	0.79

Notifications.

The following table shows the number of fresh cases notified each year for the past seven years:—

Year	Lungs	Other Forms	Total
1935	145	62	207
1936	133	51	184
1937	155	62	217
1938	155	53	208
1939	115	37	152
1940	134	57	191
1941	127	42	169

Number of New Cases and Number of Deaths during 1941
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—	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
5—	4	5	9	10	...	1	1	1
15—	23	22	6	5	6	6	...	...
25—	14	15	4	3	10	15	1	...
35—	13	5	...	...	8	7	...	...
45—	7	4	...	...	6	5	...	...
55—	8	3	...	...	9	1	...	...
65 and upwards	2	1	...	1	2	1	...	...
Total	71	56	23	19	41	36	2	1

Tuberculosis of Lungs.

Of the 127 cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs notified in 1941, 101 were alive in Newport at the end of the year, or 79.5 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, 74.2 per cent. in 1934, 68.9 per cent. in 1935, 69.9 per cent. in 1936, 78.7 per cent. in 1937, 80 per cent. in 1938, 79 per cent. in 1939, and 75.3 per cent. in 1940.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Of the 42 cases notified to be suffering from Non-Pulmonary forms of the disease, 41 or 97.6 per cent. were alive at the end of the year — the highest proportion yet recorded, and compares 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. 1931, 83.8 per cent. in 1932, 80 per cent. in 1933, 68.2 per cent. in 1934, 70.9 per cent. in 1935, 82.3 per cent. in 1936, 93.5 per cent. 1937, 74 per cent. in 1938, 86 per cent. in 1939, and 89.5 per cent. in 1940.

As to notifications received after death of the patient, there was an improvement in the percentage of cases so notified, the proportion being as low as 1.2 per cent. last year. In 1940 the percentage was 2.1.

Tuberculosis — All Forms.

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

		<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
Pulmonary	...	361	...	281	...	642
Non-Pulmonary	...	190	...	191	...	381
All Forms	...	551	...	472	...	1023

During each of the previous ten years the number of cases (all forms) on the Register was 1940, 1,041; 1939, 957; 1938, 934; 1937, 940; 1936, 860; 1935, 861; 1934, 821; 1933, 798; 1932, 730; 1931, 701; 1930, 676; 1929, 655 — an almost continuous increase.

• **Occupations of cases notified during the year.**

	<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>		<i>Total of Both</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
In-door Occupations	29	39	6	7	81
Out-door Occupations	30	2	3	1	36
Partly In-door and Partly Out-door	1	...	...	...	1
School Children	4	4	8	10	26
Under School Age	...	2	3	...	5
No Occupation	7	9	3	1	20
Total ...	71	56	23	19	169

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

Number of New cases examined (including Contacts)	936
Number found Tuberculous :—(a) Pulmonary	119
(b) Non-Pulmonary	29
Number found Non-Tuberculous	735
Number of other cases previously found doubtful, found on re-examination to be Tuberculous :—	
(a) Pulmonary	8
(b) Non-Pulmonary	7
Number of cases found to be Non-Tuberculous	28
Number of cases on Institute Register at the end of the year :—	
(a) Pulmonary	721
(b) Non-Pulmonary	301
Total	1022
Number of attendances at Clinic	2769
Number of visits to the houses of patients by the Tuberculosis and other Nurses	6313

Return showing the Extent of Residential Treatment during 1941.

	A.—Hospital Pulmonary Cases		B.—Hospital Non-Pulmonary		C.—Sanatorium Pulmonary		A. B. & C. Totals
	Definite Case	Case for Observation	Definite Case	Case for Observation	Definite Case	Case for Observation	
In Institutions on 1st day of year	52	1	18	—	22	—	93
Number admitted during year	128	2	31	3	24	1	189
Number transferred	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Total	180	4	49	4	46	1	284
Number Discharged—							
Quiescent	2	—	6	—	12	1	20
Improved	52	—	15	—	6	—	73
No Material Improvement	27	—	2	—	5	—	34
Tuberculous	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Non-Tuberculous	—	3	—	3	—	1	7
Doubtfully Tuberculous	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total	81	4	23	4	23	1	136
Died	32	—	1	—	—	—	33
Number Transferred	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
In Institutions on last day of year	66	—	24	—	23	—	113

SMALL POX.

No case of this disease was notified during the year.

Vaccination.

The Vaccination Districts and the names of the Public Vaccinators are:—Malpas, Dr. H. A. Keane; St. Woolos and remaining area West of River, Dr. W. Garraway Smith; Area East of River, Dr. P. R. Barry.

The percentage of children successfully vaccinated has been rapidly and continuously decreasing since exemption was made easy; but in Newport during the year ended June 30th, 1941, there was a slight improvement, and 23.1 per cent. of the infants were successfully vaccinated, compared with 15.5 per cent. in 1940, 15.1 per cent. in 1939, 17.6 per cent. in 1938, 17.5 per cent. in 1937, 20.8 per cent. in 1936, 26.3 per cent. in 1930, 35.5 per cent. in 1920, 58.9 per cent. in 1910, and 93 per cent. in 1897.

The Vaccination Officer, Mr. E. de Lloyd, has presented the following report for the year ended 30th June, 1941, with comparative figures for the previous year.

	Year ending 30th June	
	1940	1941
Successfully Vaccinated	234	362
Insusceptible to Vaccination	8	10
Had Small Pox	—	—
Exemptions received	1089	966
Died unvaccinated	104	87
Postponed by Medical Certificate	32	34
Removed to Districts, the Vaccination Officers of which have been apprised	35	23
Removed to Districts unknown, or which cannot be reached, and cases not having been found	55	85
In Abeyance	104	121
Percentage successfully Vaccinated	15.5	23.1

Other Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Notifications of the following Infectious Diseases were received during the year:—

Erysipelas	28 Cases
Pneumonia—Influenzal	14
Acute Primary	76
	90
Encephalitis Lethargia	1 Case

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.

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.; and by appointment.

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 (open daily) provides for irrigation treatment for males between their attendances at the medical session.

The total attendances during the years 1934-41 were as follows:—

	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Males	3775	4009	3410	3876	2908	2361	2098	2360
Females	2217	2206	2446	2042	2044	1698	1676	1779
Totals	5992	6215	5856	4918	4951	4059	3774	4139

It will be seen that the decline in both male and female attendances which has taken place during the past few years, was arrested in 1941. Since the outbreak of war the attendances have tended to be adversely affected by the large number of men and women joining H.M. Forces, the ever increasing number of women engaging in industry, and the adoption of the "shift" in many works.

The number of persons who attended the Clinic for the first time was as follows:—

Suffering from	1941			Average previous 5 years		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Syphilis ...	118	24	142	58.8	16.6	75.4
Soft Chancre ...	21	—	21	15.2	0.8	16.0
Gonorrhoea ...	172	20	192	127.4	23.8	151.2
Not V.D. ...	51	23	74	37.0	13.6	50.6
Totals ...	362	67	429	238.4	54.8	293.2

The total figures show that the number of persons dealt with was much above the average for the past five years; they are also higher than those for 1939 and 1940. There was an increase in each type of Venereal Disease, although Gonorrhoea in the females was less; but there was a higher incidence of Syphilis in the females as well as in the males. Of the three diseases Syphilis (in both sexes) showed the largest increase.

The number of "In-Patient" days in 1941 was 666, compared with 872 in 1940, 635 in 1939, 451 in 1938, 450 in 1937, 457 in 1936, 450 in 1935, 341 in 1934, and a five-yearly average of 389.

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:—10 doses in 1941, 9 in 1940, 16 in 1939, 44 in 1938, and an average number of 40 doses during the past five years.

The number of persons who were discharged from the Clinic after completion of treatment was 61 (apart from the 61 cases that were found not to be suffering from Venereal Disease), compared with 45 in 1940 and an average during the previous five years of 69. These lower figures are doubtless explained by the large increase in the proportion of cases of Syphilis under treatment since the War began.

The number of female patients who ceased to attend before completing treatment was 28, compared with 24 in 1940, 37 in 1939, 33 in 1938, and a yearly average of 34 — a marked improvement during the past two years. The number of male patients who so ceased to attend was also less — 27, as against 34 in 1940, 35 in 1939, 49 in 1938, and the average for the past five years of 41. There is still room for improvement. In the case of sailors this can hardly be looked for because of the nature of their calling; but 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 so that their treatment may be continued at any port they may enter.

Further information will be found on Page 50 and statistical information in Table 11 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. The report of this Clinic will be found on page 16.22

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITALS.

Allt-yr-yn.

378 cases of Infectious Diseases were admitted during the year. 123 of the cases (16 Scarlet Fever, 58 Diphtheria, 38 Cerebro-Spinal Fever, 8 Enteric Fever, 2 Polio-myelitis, and 1 Whooping Cough) were admitted from outside the Borough. The deaths numbered 27. During 1940 the admissions and deaths were respectively 556 and 37. The daily average number of patients in hospital during 1941 was 28.2.

Scarlet Fever.

51 of the cases notified in the town were removed to Hospital. In addition, 16 Non-Residents were admitted, making a total of 61 cases treated. They all recovered. The average age of the patients was 10.1 years, and the average stay in Hospital was 29 days.

Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fevers.

13 cases were admitted, including 8 cases from out-lying districts. One of the latter died. The average age of the patients was 26.8 years and the average stay in hospital 36.7 days. 2 suspected cases were also admitted.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.

86 of the cases notified were treated in Hospital; in addition 9 "Carriers," 4 suspected cases and 58 cases from outside the Borough were also admitted, making a total of 157 cases treated in the Diphtheria Ward. 4 of the cases of Diphtheria (of which 3 were from outside the Borough) died, giving a fatality rate of 2.77 per cent. of the genuine cases. The average stay in Hospital of those who recovered was 32.5 days and the average age of all the patients was 14.4 years.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

All of the 53 cases notified were treated in Hospital. In addition 27 suspected cases and 38 Non-Residents were also admitted. There were 20 deaths among cases admitted as Cerebro-Spinal Fever, but 8 were from causes other than Cerebro-Spinal Fever. Of the remaining 12 deaths, 7 were residents and 5 Non-Residents. The average stay in hospital of those who recovered was 12.3 days, and the average age of all patients was 18 years.

Other Diseases....

Other diseases cases of which were admitted were:—Erysipelas, 4; Puerperal Pyrexia, 2; Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 2; Poliomyelitis, 2; Measles, 6; Whooping Cough, 4; Encephalitis, 1; and Mumps, 1.

Buildings, etc.

A certain 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 during the year, the cost of which totalled £873 0s. 6d.

Repairs to Buildings	...	194	6	5
" to Heating apparatus	...	631	4	5
" to Machinery	...	40	15	6
		866	6	4
Alterations to Internal Telephones		6	14	2
		873	0	6
Total		873	0	6

LABORATORY WORK.

During 1941, 5,347 specimens of various kinds were examined at the Health Department, compared with 8,097 in 1940. The following is a summary of the work done:—

For Medical Practitioners.—Throat and Nose Swabs, 410; Sputa for Tubercle, 18; Blood for Typhoid, 1; Specimens for Gonococci, 27; Other specimens, 38; Total, 494.

Schools.—Swabs from Contacts, 383; Suspected cases of Diphtheria, 395; Other specimens, 7; Total, 785.

Health Department.—Swabs from notified cases of Diphtheria, 126; from Suspected Cases, 63; and from Contacts, 875; Smears for Gonococci, 157; Blood for Typhoid, 2; Other specimens, 242; Total, 1,465.

Allt-yr-yn Hospital Cases.—Throat and Nose swabs, 2,199; Sputa for Tubercle, 2; Blood for Typhoid, 17; Faeces and Urine for Enteric organisms, 87; Other specimens, 292; Total, 2,597.

Other Institutions.—Throat and Nose swabs, 6; Total, 6.

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	1940		1941
Bodies removed to Mortuary	57.6	102	...	91
Number of Post-Mortems	41.7	73	...	55
Inquests <i>re</i> above	22.9	48	...	49

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN NEWPORT.

Poor Law Medical Out-Relief.

The Relief Districts are:—

No.	District	Relieving Officer	Medical Officer
1	Shaftesbury St. Area Crindau, Malpas, etc.	J. F. Wilson	Drs. W. G. Smith and H. A. Keane
2	Town Area, Baneswell, The Gaer, etc.	S. B. Thomas	Drs. H. A. Keane and Lilian M. Griffiths
3	Maesglas and whole of Pillgwenlly	R. Finnemore	Dr. Lilian M. Griffiths and Dr. W. G. Smith
4	Caerleon Road and part of Chepstow Road Area	J. Cipkin	Dr. W. E. Wade
5	Part of Chepstow Road Area and whole of Cor- poration Road Area.	H. J. Sutton	Dr. W. E. Wade

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, Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis, 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.—The Corporation have made arrangements with the Cardiff City Corporation as regards the Isolation and Treatment of Small Pox patients.

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

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

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.

875 cases were removed to 131 Stow Hill under these arrangements, as compared with 869 in 1940, 819 in 1939 and 885 in 1938. Of these, the Police ambulance was used for 789 (90.2 per cent.) cases and a Health Department ambulance for 86 (9.8) cases.

A total of 563 cases were removed to various Hospitals during the year by the Health Department ambulances. The total mileage of the ambulances during the year was approximately 7,754; in addition 1,612 miles were covered by the Disinfecting Van, not included in the list of the above vehicles, making a total of 9,366 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 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 Price of Wales Hospital, Cardiff.

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

Other Hospital Services.

Owing to War conditions considerable changes have been made in the character of the two hospitals — The Royal Gwent Hospital and Woolston House Infirmary. Both of these Institutions are now part of the Emergency Medical Service Scheme and belong to 1A Class Hospitals. There has been considerable addition to the bed accommodation for Civil Defence purposes and for the treatment of Service sick and wounded.

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 annually to the funds of the Association for the nursing of sick cases at home, namely, through (1) the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee £88, for children under 5 years of age and Puerperal Pyrexia and Puerperal Fever cases nursed at home; (2) the Education Committee, £50, for children of School age; and (3) the Health Committee, £100 (increased during 1939 from £22), for cases of Pneumonia, Measles and Whooping Cough with Respiratory complications, etc.; the Public Assistance Committee also contribute £20 per annum 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 where 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 £55 for the year ended March 31st, 1942. This grant is for the provision of home nursing for both Pulmonary and Other Forms of Tuberculosis, and for occasional attendances at the Tuberculosis Institute.

There were 12 Nurses employed by the Home Nursing Association and they made 10,756 visits to 425 cases during 1941 on behalf of the Corporation. 7,056 of these visits were to children under 5 years of age, and 3,700 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.

New Legislation.

There has been no new Legislation during the year applicable to Newport only.

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

Mr. George Hogan, F.I.C., the Borough Analyst, reports as follows:—

During the year 1941, 407 samples have been examined, details of which are as follows. Of these 144 were Informal or trial samples and they were submitted by your Officers.

Milk.—Of the 231 samples of Milk for sale to the Public, 228 were found on analysis to conform to the requirements of the "Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939," but the remaining 3 samples failed to reach the required standard, this amounting to 1.30 per cent. of the Milk samples analysed. The 3 samples which failed to conform to the

requirements of the regulations were deficient in Solids not Fat to the extent of 19.76 per cent., 15.65 per cent., and 9.06 per cent, respectively, but in the case of the latter sample the Freezing Point (Hortvet) — 0.542°C — showed that no water had been added and that the milk was "abnormal" in composition.

Classified in my usual manner, the following details show the composition of the milk samples:—

According to Content of Fat—

Under 3 p.c.	3—3.49 p.c.	3.5—3.99 p.c.	4—4.9 p.c.	4.5 p.c. and over
Nil	93	94	30	14

According to content of Solids not Fat—

Under 8.5 p.c.	8.5—8.69 p.c.	8.7—8.89 p.c.	8.9—9.09 p.c.	9.1 p.c. and over
3	34	87	76	31

and the average composition was:—

Fat 3.64 p.c. Solids not Fat 8.84 p.c. Total Solids 12.48 p.c.

which is quite satisfactory and well above the minimum required by the Regulations. Each sample has been examined for the presence of preservatives and added colouring matter, which were found to be absent in each case.

The remainder of the samples examined during the course of the year, comprising a large variety of foods, beverages, and medicinal preparations, all proved on analysis to be genuine and of satisfactory quality.

Thus of a total of 407 samples submitted, only two, namely the samples of milk to which reference has been made, were found to be unsatisfactory, so that the percentage of adulteration throughout the year amounted to only 0.49 per cent. (if the "abnormal" sample is excluded).

Summary of Samples taken, with Results.

INFORMAL		FORMAL		
DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLE	NUMBER TAKEN	DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLE	NUMBER TAKEN	RESULT
MILK PRODUCTS—23		MILK—	231	228 Genuine 3 Adult'd 1.8%
Condensed Milk ...	4			
Butter	19			
FATS—6		BEVERAGES	32	All Genuine
Margarine	6			
PUDDING STUFFS—64		Whisky	6	
Flour S.R.	12	Brandy	5	
Almond Flour Substitute	1	Gin	4	
Corn Flour	4	Rum	5	
Rice	8	Beer	11	
Custard Powder	11	Sherry	1	
Tapioca	2			
Blancmange Powder	5			
Pearl Barley	2			
Baking Powder	5			
Egg Substitute Powder	7			
Sultanas	4			
Raisins	1			
Currants	1			
Jam	1			
SPICES & CONDIMENTS— 11				
Pepper	5			
Mustard Compound	2			
Mixed Spice	2			
Gravy Powder	1			
Gravy Browning	1			
POTTED MEAT, FISH & C—13				
Sausage Pork	2			
Liver Roll	1			
Chicken and Ham Roll	1			
Beef Roll	1			
Cooked Veal	1			
Luncheon Pork	1			
Tinned Roast Pork	1			
Liver Paste	1			
Fish Paste	2			
Tinned Fish	2			
SUNDRIES—8				
Soup	4			
Tinned Peas	1			
Lentils	1			
Beans	2			
BEVERAGES—9				
Cocoa	4			
Coffee and Chicory Extract	2			
Coffee	3			
DRUGS, ETC.—10				
Ammoniated Tr. of Quinine	2			
Spirit of Nitre	2			
Boracic Acid Powder	1			
Seidlitz Powder	1			
Carbonate of Soda	1			
Camphorated Oil	1			
Castor Oil	2			
Total	144			

GRAND TOTAL	Formal	Informal	Total
Number of Samples taken	263	144	407
Number Genuine	260	144	404
Number Adulterated	3	—	3
Percentage Adulterated	1.14%	—	0.74%

Results of the Analysis of 231 Samples of Milk.

Article submitted for Analysis	Result of Analysis, showing whether the sample was Genuine or Adulterated, and if Adulterated what was the nature and the extent of the Adulteration	Observations
228 Milk	Conform to the requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations 1939	The freezing point of C. (Hortvet) shows that Water has been added and the Milk is abnormal composition
1 Milk No. 207	9.06 p.c. Deficient in Solids not Fat	
1 Milk No. 303	19.76 p.c. do. do.	
1 Milk No. 350	15.65 p.c. do. do.	

Breaches of Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.
(A) Prosecutions.

Date.	Article.	Sample No.	Infringement.	Result.
9/10/41	Milk	303	Deficient in solids not fat to the extent of 19.76 parts % and at least 14.3 parts % of added water	Two defendants fined £3 each and costs and £2/2/0 Analyst's Fee.
18/11/41	do.	350	Deficient in solids not fat to the extent of 15.65 parts per cent and at least 17.9 parts per cent added water.	Defendant fined £5 and his Agent 10/-

(B) Offences Not Prosecuted.
Nil.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

As will be seen from the following table, 143 samples of Graded or Designated Milks have been submitted for examination. 31 were found to be "unsatisfactory." In each case the vendor was warned, and further samples taken and submitted for examination.

Designation of Milk.	No. of Samples taken.	Result of Examination.	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised ...	23	17	6
Accredited ...	62	51	11
Tuberculin Tested ..	36	26	10
Tuberculin Tested— (Certified) ..	22	18	4
	143	112	31

In addition to the above, 57 samples of New Milk were taken and submitted to the inoculation test for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli. The guinea pigs inoculated with six of the samples showed evidence of Tuberculosis upon post-mortem examination. The farms concerned being situate outside the Borough, the facts were notified to Monmouthshire County Council and investigations were carried out at the offending farms. The inoculations carried out with the remaining samples gave negative results.

Food Inspection.

Apart from the administration of the Food and Drugs Act, much attention has been paid to Food Inspection in general. 4,398 inspections and visits have been made to some 20 different classes of premises where food is prepared, stored and/or exposed for sale. It was not found necessary to serve any notices in consequence of unsatisfactory conditions.

Under Section 17 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, cases of Food Poisoning have been, since October 1st, 1939, compulsorily notifiable by Medical Practitioners. Twenty such cases were notified during 1941. These cases occurred in 13 homes and 25 persons in all were found to be affected; most of them were mild attacks indicating nothing more than digestive disturbance; but in one house where 4 persons were taken ill, one of them — a girl of 8 years — died after admission to Allt-yr-yn Hospital, the cause of death being Acute Gastro Enteritis and Toxaemia. Examination of the faeces from the patients in the family failed to reveal any organisms of Food Poisoning group. None of the other 3 patients was seriously ill. The food suspected was rabbit which had been boiled, but 4 of the other inmates of the house who suffered no illness had also eaten this meat. In two other instances, in different homes, duck eggs were suspected as the cause of illness in 7 persons in all. In one of these patients in whose family 4 persons were ill, examination of the blood taken after her removal to Hospital gave a positive reaction for the Salmonella group and for B.Aertrycke O. All the cases recovered.

These illnesses did not occur in any particular period of the year, but were spread over the whole twelve months with the exception of May, August and October.

Shell-fish.—There are no shell-fish beds or layings within the Borough or Port of Newport.

Tuberculosis Order of 1925.

The administration of this Order was transferred from Local Authorities to the Ministry of Agriculture on 1st April, 1938.

During the year notification was received from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries that Clinical Examination of Dairy Herds had been carried out on nineteen herds. In all cases where any of the animals in the herds had been found to be suffering from any condition likely to convey disease the farm was visited and steps taken to prevent the milk being sold to the public.

Public Slaughterhouse.

The total number of animals slaughtered in 1941 was 60,737, including 5,628 beasts, 4,513 calves, 2,754 pigs, 47,842 sheep and lambs, compared with an average of 31,453 for the five years 1910-14, 38,648 for the years 1935-39 and with 74,434 for the year 1940.

Condemned Foods.

264,419 lbs. — over 118 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 255,504 lbs. were condemned. The remainder included Fish, 825 lbs.; Game, 108 lbs.; Tinned Foods, 1,202 lbs.; Potatoes, 1,703 lbs.; Celery, 2,600 lbs.; Rice, 672 lbs.; Rabbits, 632 lbs., and various, 1,168 lbs.

WELFARE OF THE BLIND.

There were 194 Blind Persons (104 males and 90 females) on our register on 31st December, 1941 — an increase of 5 over the previous year. Of these, 165 came under the classification of "Unemployable Blind."

The following table shows the number and sex of the Registered Blind at the various age periods. It is satisfactory to note that there are but two blind children under 5 years of age in Newport.

Ages of Blind Persons.			
Age Period.	Number of Persons		
	Males	Females	Total
...
0—5	2	...	2
5—16	3	1	4
16—21	1	2	3
21—40	12	2	14
40—50	15	3	18
50—60	14	20	34
60—70	25	23	48
70 and over	32	39	71
Total of all ages...	104	90	194

23 New Cases were added to the Register during the calendar year and 18 cases taken off through death, removal to another area, and de-registration.

The proportion of Newport's population who are blind is higher than that given for England and Wales, which was one per 495 inhabitants in 1941.

Unless Registration remains more complete in Newport than in the country generally, the proportion of blind persons in Newport is still above the average. There has been a marked increase in the number of blind persons registered during the last 14 years throughout the country. In 1919 there were 25,840 registered in England and Wales, whilst in 1940 the number had increased to 74,324. 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 recent years.

Grants to Unemployable Blind.

86 of the 175 unemployable blind persons came under the Council's scheme for financial assistance, and have been regularly receiving grants to augment their incomes, as against 111 last year. The total amount paid out in aid to unemployable blind during the financial year ended 31st March, 1942, was £3,260, a decrease of £121 compared with the previous year.

The duty of investigating the means of applicants for grants under the Council's Blind Welfare Scheme is performed by the Health Department, as is the supervision of the Home Teachers.

Under the Corporation scale, grant is paid to each eligible person to bring the total income up to £1/2/6 per week, or in the case of a married couple, one or both being blind, to bring the total combined income up to 35/- per week, plus allowances for any children.

No payment is made where the combined income equals or exceeds 35/- per week, plus allowances for children (if any). All cases receiving grants are reviewed at intervals.

The total expenditure by the Council for the year, under the whole of the Scheme for Blind Welfare, i.e., including Augmentation of Wages of Workshop Employees, Grants to Unemployable Blind, &c., was £4,224, as against £4,496 in 1940.

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

The Medical Officer of Health issued 19 certificates to enable the blind to receive exemption from the payment of "wireless" licences; 15 of these were Primary Certificates. The total number of Primary Certificates issued from the commencement of the Act in December, 1926, to the end of 1941, was 266.

Administration.

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 in Newport has now been completed by the recognition by the Corporation jointly with the Monmouthshire County Council of the "Association for the Blind" of the County Borough of Newport and the Administrative County of Monmouthshire. This Association was re-formed a few years ago for dealing with matters not covered by the activities of the two Local Authorities, such as the teaching of embossed type and suitable industries and the after-care of pupils leaving institutions, provision of employment, the establishment of a Hostel and Workshops at Ffrwd Vale, Chepstow Road, Newport, the collection and distribution of charitable funds, etc. The Hostel and Workshops were re-opened in July, 1941.

Mrs. M. J. Richards' Bequest.

Through the generosity of the late Mrs. M. J. Richards of Newport, who left a sum of money to be used for the benefit of necessitous blind persons ordinarily resident in Newport, 31 blind persons have been provided with new clothing at a cost of £77. The Chairman of the Health Committee (Alderman F. J. Humphries, J.P.) was authorised to act as distributor for this bequest and those who have received clothing have expressed their gratitude for the practical assistance they have received from this Fund.

Prevention of Blindness.

Although no scheme has been made under Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936, as regards adults, two cases were dealt with, the patients being examined by the Council's Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon and suitable glasses were supplied.

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 quickly discover if any cases have not been treated or notified and report them.

3. All midwives use Colloidal 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 mass meetings and special lectures for men and women, particularly adolescents, for which special lecturers are engaged and at which special films are shown and literature sold and distributed.

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

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

HEALTH EDUCATION.

Apart from assisting in various National Movements, when a large amount of valuable information is disseminated through the medium of the Press, a considerable amount of specialised Educational and Propaganda work has continued to be done locally.

1,000 copies of the monthly Journal have been distributed each month — chiefly to Schools, Doctors' and Dentists' surgeries, and to Hairdressers' saloons.

Throughout the year Pamphlets on various Health subjects, such as "Hints to Expectant Mothers," "How to Rear a Baby," "Hints on Management of Children 1 to 5 Years, and a booklet "To Fathers and Mothers — How to keep yourselves and your children well and strong," have been left at homes, wherever required, by the Health Visitors during their routine visits. Leaflets on "Diphtheria Immunisation," "Flies and Summer Diarrhoea," "Scabies and Impetigo," "Coughing and Sneezing," "Bugs," and "War against Lice," were also distributed. The three Empire Marketing Board's Poster Frames have been kept posted with a change of posters on Health subjects each month and suitable health literature has been available at the Public Libraries for

reference and on loan. The Film "The Birth of a Baby" was shown for a week at one of the large local Cinemas and was very well received and patronized. Finally special activities were undertaken in connection with War-time Health Literature, which has been widely distributed through the Clinic and Centres, and at the Homes, on such subjects as "How to Purify Water in Emergency," "Our Food To-day," "How to Eat Wisely," "Wise Housekeeping in War-time," "The Baby in an Air Raid," and "Health for A.R.P. Workers." Posters were displayed in and on Official Buildings.

WATER SUPPLY.

I am indebted to Major W. W. Marsden, M.Inst.C.E., the Engineer and Manager of the Water Department, for the following information.

Reservoirs of the Corporation.

			Capacity	
Ynysyfro	...	71	Million Gallons	
Ynysyfro Subsiding	...	35	"	"
Pantyreos	...	145	"	"
Wentwood	...	397	"	"
Talybont	...	2,567	"	"
TOTAL		3,215	"	"

The Talybont Reservoir was officially opened by the Mayor of Newport (Alderman J. R. Wardell), Chairman of the Waterworks Committee, on June 29th, 1939.

Purification.

The whole of the supplies are purified by Storage, Filtration and Chlorination.

Distribution.

The water is distributed to the Consumers by means of 224 miles of mains controlled by 2,448 valves.

The number of houses to which water was supplied increased by 79, and the population by 6,000, during the year. In addition the Metered Trade, or non-domestic supplies, increased by 45.

Rainfall.

The Rainfall at Talybont for the year was 95 per cent. of the average.

The total quantity of water supplied was distributed as follows:—

Domestic and unmeasured	...	53.7%	of total supply.
Measured or Trade	...	42.6%	" "
Bulk	...	3.7%	" "

The average consumption per head per day for domestic purposes was 29.27 gallons and the average consumption per head for all purposes was 54.48 gallons per day.

General Observations.

Samples of water supplied from each Reservoir were submitted to Chemical and Bacteriological Examinations at frequent intervals to ensure the efficiency of the purification processes.

No analysis has revealed an unsatisfactory water and practically all revealed a water of the highest standard of purity.

The water has also been periodically tested for Plumbo-Solvency and found perfectly safe for delivery to the Consumer.

Air Raid Precautions.

A portable Sterilizing plant is available for sterilization of any burst mains before being refilled. Alternative bye-pass mains have been laid to provide more means of distribution should damage occur due to air raids.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

There are three such places in Newport:

The two Corporation Baths.—The Baths on Stow Hill consist of two swimming baths each of 55,000 gallons capacity. The New Swimming Baths at Maindee, opened on 14th July, 1938, also consist of two swimming baths — one large and one small — having a total capacity of 230,000 gallons. All are provided with up-to-date plant for the filtration, chlorination and aeration of the water. The water is examined by the Superintendent three times a day and tested for chlorine .2 to .5 ppm and ph value 7.0 - 7.5. Fresh "make up" water is added each day and the water is completely turned over every three and a half to four hours. In addition to the Swimming Baths there are at the Stow Hill premises 10 Slipper Baths, 4 Foam Baths, and the necessary equipment for treatment by Ultra-Violet Rays, and at the Maindee premises 8 Slipper Baths.

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. 15,000 gallons of fresh water, which is obtained from local springs, are added daily to the Bath. The water is tested twice daily by the proprietors.

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.

The Station, which is situated at Allt-yr-yn Hospital, is 265 feet above sea level; and the Meteorological Office of the Air Ministry has recognised it as one of their official Climatological Stations for the recording of Meteorological Data which are transmitted to the Air Ministry monthly.

In Table ¹²15 are given the monthly data for the whole of the year.

The rainfall recorded at Allt-yr-yn Hospital was 37.54 inches, compared with 45.56 inches in 1940, and an average of 45.12 during the previous 5 years. The wettest month was August with 5.78 inches. September was the driest month with only .47 inches. Rain fell on 163 days of the year.

The total number of hours of sunshine recorded for the year was 1426.0, compared with a five years' average of 1507.7 hours. The daily mean was 3.91 hours of sunshine (31.8 per cent.) July was the sunniest month.

The mean maximum temperature of the air was 56.2° F. and the minimum temperature 43.0° F. The warmest days of the year were June 21st and July 7th, when the maximum thermometer in the shade reached 85° F. The warmest nights were June 22nd and July 13th with 65° F. The coldest day was January 1st, 31° F., and the coldest night of the year was January 3rd, 23° F.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF ENTRANTS TO THE CORPORATION SERVICE, ETC.

No fewer than 172 persons have been medically examined during the year, involving 188 examinations and medical reports. The examinations were mostly for the purposes of the Corporation's Superannuation Scheme, but 35 were for the Police Force, and 52 under the Road Transport Act and for other purposes. Of 163 candidates examined for service, 14 of them or 8.6 per cent. were rejected.

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.

23,200 baits were laid in Town and Port, compared with 23,220 in 1940, and 3,069 rats were killed.

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 inspections	...	...	344
Number of Poison Baits laid (approx.)	...	...	13100
do. Rats killed:—			
Dogs and Ferrets	...	...	88
Shooting	...	...	998
By Poisons and Traps and Gins	...	...	891
Total	...	...	1977

PORT—

Number of Poison Baits laid—10,100.				Where killed	
No. of Rats killed (Bodies discovered)					
	Male.	Female.	Total.		
Brown	72	237	309	On Shore	309
Black	321	462	783	On Ships	783 & 25 mice
Totals	393	699	1092		1092
TOTAL RATS DESTROYED:—					
URBAN	...	...	...	1977	
PORT	...	..	...	1092	
				3069	

URBAN WORK.

RATS KILLED WITH VARIOUS METHODS.

	No. of Premises Deratised.	No of Visits	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.	
Private Houses	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hotels and Breweries	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public Buildings	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flour Mills, Food Stores, etc.	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parks, Allotments, Refuse Tips and Open Spaces	16	243	197	534	—	22	51	—	271	727	—	160
Reens, River Banks	3	44	47	113	—	6	9	—	—	—	—	17
Wearing Apparel Stores and Shops	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other classes	1	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	29	344	244	647	—	28	60	—	271	727	—	197

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

Dwelling Houses.

During the calendar year a nett decrease of 71 took place in the number of dwellinghouses in the Borough, for the first time on record.

The following table (the figures for which have been obtained from the Borough Engineer and the Borough Architect) affords information respecting the number of new houses erected since the last census:—

Houses Built.

Year ending June 30th	By Corporation to Rent	By Private Enterprise	Total	Taken off Rates	Nett Increase
1932	...	103	103	14	89
1933	...	80	80	8	72
1934	...	138	138	12	126
9 months to March 31, '35	76	170	246	8	238
9 months 1st Apl. to Dec. 31, 1935	26	325	351	70	281
12 months to Dec. 31, 1936	111	402	513	38	475
1937	...	*404	404	8	388 396
1938	8	404	412	33	396 399
1939	28	383	411	23	379 388
1940	...	80	80	21	59
1941	..	3	3	74	-71
TOTALS	249	2492	2741	309	2432

* Includes 11 self contained flats converted from 4 houses - Nett increase of 7 dwellings

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) ... 1213
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 4764
- (2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ... 380
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 380
- (3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation nil
- (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 ... 380

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 187

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:—

- (a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16, of the Housing Act, 1936:—

- (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices

...	...	...	...	...	nil
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—				
(a)	By owners	...	...	...	nil
(b)	By local authority in default of owners	...	...	...	nil
(b)	Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:—				
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	196
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—				
(a)	By owners	...	...	...	142
(b)	By local authority in default of owners	...	...	...	34
(c)	Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—				
(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 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—				
(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
4.	Housing Act, 1936 (Part VI.) — Overcrowding.				
	(Appointed Day — 1st July, 1937):—				
(a)	(i.) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	78
	(ii.) Number of families dwelling therein	...	...	...	78
	(iii.) Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	...	501
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	nil
(c)	(i.) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	nil
	(ii.) Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	...	...	nil
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	...	...	...	nil
(e)	Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report:—				
	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved in Corporation houses (included in (c) above)	...	...	...	nil

N.B.—No cases of overcrowding were relieved during the year, chiefly due to the fact that Corporation houses becoming vacant were offered to families rendered homeless by enemy action.

Eradication of Bugs.

The following particulars show the action taken during the year for the eradication of Bed Bugs:—

1. (a) **Number of Council Houses:—**

(i.) Found to be infested	...	...	...	33
(ii.) Disinfested	...	...	...	33
- (b) **Number of Other Houses:—**

(i.) Found to be infested	...	...	...	65
(ii.) Number of houses disinfested by the Department	...			53
(iii.) Number of houses disinfested by the Occupiers under the supervision of the Department (and with material supplied by the Department)	...	...	...	12
2. **Methods employed for freeing infested houses from Bed Bugs:—**
 - (i.) By Burning Sulphur.
 - (ii.) By Burning Sulphur and spraying with Liquid Insecticides.
 - (iii.) By spraying with Liquid Insecticides. Insecticides used:—
"Zaldecide" and "Lawvercide."
3. **Method employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council Houses:—**

No special steps are taken to ensure that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin.
4. **Whether the work of disinfection is carried out by the Local Authority or by a Contractor:—**

By the Local Authority.
5. **The measures taken by way of supervision or education of tenants to prevent infestation or re-infestation after cleansing:—**

In all instances where houses are found to be verminous advice is given to the tenants as to the best means of preventing re-infestation, and re-visits are made by Inspectors when thought necessary.

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 Borough Engineer states :—The work on the first section of the East Newport Main Drainage Scheme was commenced in April, 1941, the necessary sanction having been received from the Ministry of Health.

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.

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 Borough Engineer states that no alteration has taken place during the year in the services of Refuse Collection and Disposal and Street Cleansing.

Certain works and improvements connected with sewerage and sewage disposal were carried out during the year.

The Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1937.

1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted (4)
FACTORIES with mechanical Power ...	91	2	—
FACTORIES without mechanical power	27	—	—
*Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises).	—	—	—
"Electrical Stations should be reckoned as factories. TOTAL ...	118	2	—

2.—Defects Found.

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects			Number of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted. 5
	Found 2	Remedied 3	Referred to H.M. Inspector 4	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	...	...
Overcrowding [S. 2]	...	...	...	...
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3)	...	...	...	...
Inadequate Ventilation	...	...	...	...
Ineffective drainage of floors [S. 6]	...	...	...	...
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7)	...	...	...	...
insufficient	...	...	...	...
unsuitable or defective	2	2	...	...
not separate for sexes	...	...	...	...
Other offences	...	...	...	...
(Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Section mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1941, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937).				
Total	3	3	...	...

3.—Outwork in Unwholesome Premises.

Nil.

Registered Premises and Infectious Diseases.

6 cases of Notifiable Infectious Diseases occurred on registered premises during the year; namely:—Scarlet Fever, 1; Para Typhoid Fever, 1; Pneumonia, 3; and Puerperal Pyrexia, 1. 4 of the 6 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 1941:—To Registered Premises (other than Food Premises), 571; Re Meat, Food, etc., 4,398; Infectious Diseases, 6,932; Birth Enquiries, etc., 22,664; Private Houses, etc., 13,944; making a grand total of 48,509.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen;

Your obedient Servant,

H. CATTO,

Medical Officer of Health.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1941.

The repair and reconditioning of houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation continues to make progress, although war time restrictions in connection with supplies of essential materials has slowed up this phase of the Department's work. After the service of notices on owners 363 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 this page, where it will be seen, among other items, that 34 houses have been provided with sink troughs and in 35 houses damp-proof courses have been inserted in damp walls. The lighting and ventilation of rooms has been improved in 10 instances; the provision or improvement of ladders has been secured and 18 washing boilers have been provided or repaired.

Overcrowding. The Survey of the Borough was completed during 1937, and at the end of that year there were 265 dwellings overcrowded. During the year under review no new cases of overcrowding were reported. The number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year was 78.

Further particulars relating to Overcrowding will be found on page 56.

The total number of visits paid by Inspectors during the year was 18,913.

The complaints received during the year numbered 1,178. 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, 1,736 nuisances or sanitary defects were discovered in dwelling houses, necessitating the service of 578 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 4,771 inspections and re-visits were made during the year.

The disinfestation of 71 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.

Nuisances Abated and Sanitary Defects, etc.	Provision Shops and Stores	Butchers Premises	Cooked Meat Premises	Bake-houses	Fish and Fruit Premises	Stables	Other
Exterior.							
Chimney stacks rebuilt or repaired
Roofs repaired or renewed	1	...	...	5
Rainwater pipes & eaves gutters renewed	1
Walls—Rebuilt or repaired	3	...	...	...
Rendered for the prevention of damp
External plastering repaired
Damp proof courses inserted
Outbuildings repaired	1	...	...	...
Obstructive Outbuildings demolished
Yards, passages, etc. paved or repaired
Interior.							
Doors and frames renewed or repaired
Floors renewed or repaired	1	...	...	2
Floors ventilated
Grates or ovens renewed or repaired
Internal plastering (walls) repaired or renewed
Internal plastering (ceilings) repaired or renewed	8	...	...	...
Larders provided
Larders improved or repaired
Lighting or ventilation of rooms improved	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Limewashing carried out	...	13	1	20	1	...	4
Rooms, passages, etc. cleaned & repapered
Staircases repaired
Windows and frames renewed or repaired
Window cords renewed
Washing boilers provided or repaired
Washhouses provided or improved
Drainage.							
New drains constructed	1	...	...	3
Drains cleansed	6
Drains reconstructed	1
Drains repaired	1
Drains tested—Water
Smoke
Chemical	3
Gullies fixed	1	1	...	...	...	...	4
Inspection chambers provided or repaired	8
Intercepting traps provided or repaired
Lavatory basins or bath waste pipes trapped
Rainwater pipes disconnected from drains
Soil pipes or ventilating shafts fixed or improved
Sink troughs provided
Sink troughs trapped or waste pipes repaired
Water Closets.							
Additional water closets provided	1	...	...	...
Intervening ventilated spaces provided
Water closet buildings repaired
Seats, doors renewed or repaired
Lighting and ventilation of W.C. improved	1
Water closets reconstructed
Water closet pans cleansed	1
New W.C. pans and traps fixed
Flushing apparatus provided
Flushing apparatus repaired
Miscellaneous Repairs & Nuisances.							
Accumulations removed	3
Ashbins provided
Animals, nuisances from, abated	3
Water supply provided
Water taps or pipes repaired	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other repairs and nuisances abated	61
TOTAL	1	23	1	36	1	...	103

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
Exterior.																		
Chimney stacks rebuilt or repaired ...	28	28																
Roofs repaired or renewed ...	192	183					2		1							1		5
Rainwater pipes & eaves gutters renewed or repaired ...	155	154																1
Walls—Rebuilt or repaired ...	38	35														3		
Rendered for the prevention of dampness ...	33	29						4										
External plastering repaired ...	16	16																
Damp proof courses inserted ...	35	35																
Outbuildings repaired ...	3	2														1		
Obstructive Outbuildings demolished ...																		
Yards, passages, etc. paved or repaired ...	51	51																
Interior.																		
Doors and frames renewed or repaired ...	30	30																
Floors renewed or repaired ...	69	59						5			2					1		2
Floors ventilated ...	12	12																
Grates or ovens renewed or repaired ...	37	27					4	4			2							
Internal plastering (walls) repaired or replastered ...	175	135					32				8							
Internal plastering (ceilings) repaired or replastered ...	59	39					12									8		
Larders provided ...																		
Larders improved or repaired ...	4	3					1											
Lighting or ventilation of rooms improved ...	10	4						2			2			2				2
Limewashing carried out ...	78	2																
Rooms, passages, etc. cleaned & repaid or dist'emp'd ...	155	33				92	24	7	18	6			19	1	20	1		4
Staircases repaired ...	7	7																
Windows and frames renewed or repaired ...	37	35									2							
Window cords renewed ...	157	131					26											
Washing boilers provided or repaired ...	18	18																
Washhouses provided or improved ...	1	1																
Drainage.																		
New drains constructed ...	38	29					1	4								1		3
Drains cleansed ...	197	184				6		1										6
Drains reconstructed ...	50	48						1										1
Drains repaired ...	43	41																2
Drains tested—Water ...	7	7																
Smoke ...	42	42																
Chemical ...	46	43																3
Gullies fixed ...	36	29						1					1	1				4
Inspection chambers provided or repaired ...	30	24						3										3
Intercepting traps provided or repaired ...	1	1																
Lavatory basins or bath waste pipes trapped or rep'd ...	6	1					4	1										
Rainwater pipes disconnected from drains ...	2	2																
Soil pipes or ventilating shafts fixed or repaired ...	15	14					1											
Sink troughs provided ...	34	27					2	4			1							
Sink troughs trapped or waste pipes repaired ...	44	39					2	2			1							
Water Closets.																		
Additional water closets provided ...	11	3					2	5								1		
Intervening ventilated spaces provided ...	3							3										
Water closet buildings repaired ...	19	19																
Seats, doors renewed or repaired ...	27	25						2										
Lighting and ventilation of W.C. improved ...	3							2										1
Water closets reconstructed ...	5	1					1	3										
Water closet pans cleansed ...	18	9					2	6										1
New W.C. pans and traps fixed ...	61	53					2	6										
Flushing apparatus provided ...	31	24					2	5										
Flushing apparatus repaired ...	27	27																
Miscellaneous Repairs & Nuisances Abated.																		
Accumulations removed ...	16	12						1										3
Ashbins provided ...	1	1																
Animals, nuisances from, abated ...	10	6					1											3
Water supply provided ...	9	8						1										
Water taps or pipes repaired ...	27	21						3						1				2
Other repairs and nuisances abated ...	80	19																61
TOTALS	2339	1828				98	121	73	23		29		1	23	1	36	1	105

TOTALS		1912		1913		1914		1915		1916		1917		1918		1919		1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		1925		1926		1927		1928		1929		1930		1931		1932		1933		1934		1935		1936		1937		1938		1939		1940		1941		1942		1943		1944		1945		1946		1947		1948		1949		1950		1951		1952		1953		1954		1955		1956		1957		1958		1959		1960		1961		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966		1967		1968		1969		1970		1971		1972		1973		1974		1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026		2027		2028		2029		2030		2031		2032		2033		2034		2035		2036		2037		2038		2039		2040		2041		2042		2043		2044		2045		2046		2047		2048		2049		2050		2051		2052		2053		2054		2055		2056		2057		2058		2059		2060		2061		2062		2063		2064		2065		2066		2067		2068		2069		2070		2071		2072		2073		2074		2075		2076		2077		2078		2079		2080		2081		2082		2083		2084		2085		2086		2087		2088		2089		2090		2091		2092		2093		2094		2095		2096		2097		2098		2099		2100		2101		2102		2103		2104		2105		2106		2107		2108		2109		2110		2111		2112		2113		2114		2115		2116		2117		2118		2119		2120		2121		2122		2123		2124		2125		2126		2127		2128		2129		2130		2131		2132		2133		2134		2135		2136		2137		2138		2139		2140		2141		2142		2143		2144		2145		2146		2147		2148		2149		2150		2151		2152		2153		2154		2155		2156		2157		2158		2159		2160		2161		2162		2163		2164		2165		2166		2167		2168		2169		2170		2171		2172		2173		2174		2175		2176		2177		2178		2179		2180		2181		2182		2183		2184		2185		2186		2187		2188		2189		2190		2191		2192		2193		2194		2195		2196		2197		2198		2199		2200		2201		2202		2203		2204		2205		2206		2207		2208		2209		2210		2211		2212		2213		2214		2215		2216		2217		2218		2219		2220		2221		2222		2223		2224		2225		2226		2227		2228		2229		2230		2231		2232		2233		2234		2235		2236		2237		2238		2239		2240		2241		2242		2243		2244		2245		2246		2247		2248		2249		2250		2251		2252		2253		2254		2255		2256		2257		2258		2259		2260		2261		2262		2263		2264		2265		2266		2267		2268		2269		2270		2271		2272		2273		2274		2275		2276		2277		2278		2279		2280		2281		2282		2283		2284		2285		2286		2287		2288		2289		2290		2291		2292		2293		2294		2295		2296		2297		2298		2299		2300		2301		2302		2303		2304		2305		2306		2307		2308		2309		2310		2311		2312		2313		2314		2315		2316		2317		2318		2319		2320		2321		2322		2323		2324		2325		2326		2327		2328		2329		2330		2331		2332		2333		2334		2335		2336		2337		2338		2339		2340		2341		2342		2343		2344		2345		2346		2347		2348		2349		2350		2351		2352		2353		2354		2355		2356		2357		2358		2359		2360		2361		2362		2363		2364		2365		2366		2367		2368		2369		2370		2371		2372		2373		2374		2375		2376		2377		2378		2379		2380		2381		2382		2383		2384		2385		2386		2387		2388		2389		2390		2391		2392		2393		2394		2395		2396		2397		2398		2399		2400		2401		2402		2403		2404		2405		2406		2407		2408		2409		2410		2411		2412		2413		2414		2415		2416		2417		2418		2419		2420		2421		2422		2423		2424		2425		2426		2427		2428		2429		2430		2431		2432		2433		2434		2435		2436		2437		2438		2439		2440		2441		2442		2443		2444		2445		2446		2447		2448		2449		2450		2451		2452		2453		2454		2455		2456		2457		2458		2459		2460		2461		2462		2463		2464		2465		2466		2467		2468		2469		2470		2471		2472		2473		2474		2475		2476		2477		2478		2479		2480		2481		2482		2483		2484		2485		2486		2487		2488		2489		2490		2491		2492		2493		2494		2495		2496		2497		2498		2499		2500		2501		2502		2503		2504		2505		2506		2507		2508		2509		2510		2511		2512		2513		2514		2515		2516		2517		2518		2519		2520		2521		2522		2523		2524		2525		2526		2527		2528		2529		2530		2531		2532		2533		2534		2535		2536		2537		2538		2539		2540		2541		2542		2543		2544		2545		2546		2547		2548		2549		2550		2551		2552		2553		2554		2555		2556		2557		2558		2559		2560		2561		2562		2563		2564		2565		2566		2567		2568		2569		2570		2571		2572		2573		2574		2575		2576		2577		2578		2579		2580		2581		2582		2583		2584		2585		2586		2587		2588		2589		2590		2591		2592		2593		2594		2595		2596		2597		2598		2599		2600		2601		2602		2603		2604		2605		2606		2607		2608		2609		2610		2611		2612		2613		2614		2615		2616		2617		2618		2619		2620		2621		2622		2623		2624		2625		2626		2627		2628		2629		2630		2631		2632		2633		2634		2635		2636		2637		2638		2639		2640		2641		2642		2643		2644		2645		2646		2647		2648		2649		2650		2651		2652		2653		2654		2655		2656		2657		2658		2659		2660		2661		2662		2663		2664		2665		2666		2667		2668		2669		2670		2671		2672		2673		2674		2675		2676		2677		2678		2679		2680		2681		2682		2683		2684		2685		2686		2687		2688		2689		2690		2691		2692		2693		2694		2695		2696		2697		2698		2699		2700		2701		2702		2703		2704		2705		2706		2707		2708		2709		2710		2711		2712		2713		2714		2715		2716		2717		2718		2719		2720		2721		2722		2723		2724		2725		2726		2727		2728		2729		2730		2731		2732		2733		2734		2735		2736		2737		2738		2739		2740		2741		2742		2743		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VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1941 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	Population Estimated to Middle of each Year	BIRTHS			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT		TRANSFER-ABLE DEATHS		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
		Un- cor- rected Number	Net		Number	Rate	of Non-Res- idents regis- tered in the District	of 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 yrs Average 1931-1935				16.91		13.22	135	73		79.8		12.52
five yrs Average 1936-1940				16.34		13.58	147	92		64.5		13.00
1936				16.76		12.80	147	80		63.8		12.11
1937				16.34		13.38	144	87		62.3		12.78
1938				16.39		12.79	142	76		61.7		12.10
1939				15.46		13.02	125	111		53.6		12.87
1940				16.77		15.89	178	104		79.7		15.12
1941				17.02		13.82	186	95		7.82		12.87

Birth and Death Rates for the five years average 1931 to 1935 are calculated on Composite Population figures, because of the extension of the Borough in 1935.

N.B.—The figures for the above blank columns have been omitted as a precautionary measure because of the present emergency.

Seamen's Licensed Lodging Houses.

On the 1st January, 1941, there were 8 Seamen's Licensed Lodging Houses on your register with a total accommodation for 88 seamen.

During the year a licence was issued in respect of 1 new lodging house with accommodation for 10 persons, and one licence was cancelled at the request of the keeper, so that 8 Seamen's Lodging Houses remain on the register with a total accommodation for 90 seamen.

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

In pursuance of these Bye-laws, 47 visits were made during the past twelve months and on no occasion was a serious breach of the Bye-laws 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.

In view of 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 as the result of Verbal Notices and the work entailed, together with the statutory half-yearly cleansing and lime-washing, was carried out under the supervision of, and to the satisfaction of the Health Department.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are 4 within the Borough, with accommodation for 144 lodgers. These premises require constant supervision to ensure that a reasonable standard of cleanliness and sanitation is maintained. During the year 50 inspections were made, and 92 rooms, passages, etc., were cleansed and re-papered or distempered.

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 are directed primarily to the maintenance of cleanliness and the prevention of overcrowding.

Fertilisers and Feedings 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 23 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 1938.

Premises where Rag Flock is used are visited and samples of the flock are submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. During the year 12 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 rare that a second complaint is received.

The following table summarises the work done by the Rat Officer in the Urban Area:—

Number of visits to premises	...	...	344
Number of poison baits laid (approx.)	...	...	13,100
Number of rats killed by poison, traps and gins	...	...	891
Number of rats killed by dogs and ferrets	...	...	88
Number of rats killed by shooting	...	...	998

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.

Part II. of this Act (which came into force on 1st May, 1936) is administered by this Department.

During the year periodical inspections were made to ensure that the provisions of the Act were observed.

Shops Act, 1934.

The Shops Act, 1934, is an Act which, *inter alia*, makes provision for the health and comfort of workers in wholesale and retail shops and warehouses.

During the year 35 visits were made.

Camping Sites (Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 269).

There are no camping sites in the Borough, and during the year no application for licences were made.

Regulation of the Conditions in Offices.

(Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 43 to 46 and 91 and 92).

Systematic inspections of Offices are made with a view to ascertaining the conditions and the need for improvements, and as a result of representations made by the Department improvements have been secured.

Disinfection Work.

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

	General	T.B.	Vermin	Total
Premises disinfected	317	113	224	654
Rooms disinfected	1318	354	624	2296
Articles disinfected	—	—	—	4203
Articles destroyed	—	—	—	64

Stables.

The number of visits to stables was 11. Verbal Notices were given for slight infringements of the Bye-laws, requiring the provision of improved drainage and suitable and properly constructed manure receptacles.

The provision of proper receptacles and the rigid supervision to prevent large accumulations of manure, combined with the advice given stable keepers, respecting the destruction of flies in the larval stage, does much to lessen the fly nuisance and its attendant dangers.

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 formal 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	Re-visits	Informa Notices Served	Formal Notices Served
Cowsheds	53	13	—	—
Dairies, Milkshops, Milk Purv'ys	907	39	—	—
Bakehouses	174	23	—	—
Butcher's Premises	445	28	—	—
Cattle Market	3	—	—	—
Cold Stores	3	—	—	—
Cooked Meat Shops	15	—	—	—
Fish and Fruit Premises	75	6	—	—
Food Vehicles	2	—	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	115	1	—	—
Ice Cream Premises & Barrows	5	—	—	—
Provision Market	111	7	—	—
Provision Shops and Stores	303	74	—	—
Restaurants and Kitchens	18	25	—	—
Slaughterhouses (Public)	906	732	—	—
Slaughterhouses (Private)	151	39	—	—
Other Food Stores	21	7	—	—
Re Pharmacy & Poisons Act, 1933	15	20	—	—
Water Sampling	62	—	—	—
	3384	1014	—	—

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.

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

To assist Traders handbills were distributed to all greengrocers, 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.

Meat Inspection at the Public Slaughterhouse.

A complete system of meat inspection at the Public Abattoir ensures that every carcase is thoroughly inspected before it is passed as fit for human consumption. As will be seen from the following table 60,737 animals were slaughtered, of which 409 entire carcasses were condemned. Particulars of these condemnations are shown in the table on page 66.

At the latter end of 1939 the Council entered into a voluntary agreement with the Ministry of Food in respect of the use of the

Council's Slaughterhouse under the plan for the control of meat and livestock.

Government control of meat and livestock was instituted on the 15th January, 1940, and on that date the Ministry became the sole slaughterer of stock. Accordingly, there was a discontinuance of the past arrangements whereby butchers slaughtered animals at public or private slaughterhouses.

The Ministry's slaughterhouse activities do not extend beyond:—

- (a) the slaughter of animals which is carried out for the Ministry by Contractors;
- (b) the sale of the meat to the Wholesale Meat Supply Association, by which it is distributed to the retail trade; and
- (c) the disposal of by-products through existing channels.

The Council provide premises, equipment and services on the lines of the past practice as between the Council and private trades which are as follows:—

- (a) the provision at the Slaughterhouse of all facilities for stunning, killing, dressing, hanging, weighing and lairage;
- (b) the provision of labour for cleaning the premises, excepting the cleaning of the slaughtering bays and slaughtering equipment after slaughter;
- (c) the removal and disposal of manure and condemned meat;
- (d) the provision of managerial, inspectorial, and clerical staff for performing the Council's usual functions in connection with the Slaughterhouse.

For these services the Ministry pay the ordinary slaughtering, weighing and lairage fees which were charged to private traders before they were superseded by the Ministry.

Cattle are received from Monmouthshire and the surrounding Counties and even from as far away as South Devon.

The Slaughterhouse is the central slaughtering establishment for supplying the whole of the official home-killed meat quota to Newport, Caerleon, Chepstow, Magor and St. Mellons, Cwmbran and Risca, and in addition sends supplementary supplies to other parts of the country including London and Birmingham.

The supplies of animals are fairly regular and adequate but difficulties in connection with transport make their times of arrival uncertain and often several hours behind schedule, with the result that sometimes half a working day is wasted in waiting for their arrival and during the remainder of the day the work has to be performed at high pressure in order to have the carcasses ready in time for the following day's trade.

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	5628	—	5628
Calves	4513	—	4513
Pigs	2754	1184	3938
Sheep and Lambs ...	47842	—	47842
	60737	1184	61921

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

Description	Public Abattoir	Private Slaughter Houses	Private Premises	Total
Beef and Veal ...	194576	—	25621	220197
Pork ...	9968	2368	216	12552
Mutton and Lamb ...	22755	—	—	22755
	227299	2368	25837	255504

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

Cause	Beasts	Calves	Pigs	Sheep and Lambs	Total
Blackleg	3	2	...	...	5
Bruising	...	...	...	4	4
Carcinoma	...	1	...	2	3
Decomposition	...	1	...	4	5
Emaciation	14	3	1	23	41
Erysipelas (Swine)	...	...	1	...	1
Fever Acute	5	3	8	9	25
Immaturity	...	17	...	1	18
Jaundice	1	1	...	...	2
John's Disease	2	...	...	...	2
Mastitis (Septic)	2	...	...	...	2
Metritis (Septic)	1	...	...	...	1
Moribund	...	2	2	5	9
Oedema	11	4	1	59	75
Osteomyelitis	...	1	...	...	1
Pyæmia	...	2	...	3	5
Pericarditis (Septic)	4	...	...	3	7
Septicaemia	6	2	4	4	16
Tuberculosis (Gen.)	143	26	11	...	180
Sept. Metritis	4	...	1	...	5
Umbilical Pyæmia	...	2	...	...	2
Totals	196	67	29	117	409

(4) Carcasses inspected and condemned.

	Cattle including Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed (in Borough) ...	5628	4513	61921	2,754
Number inspected (including animals slaughtered outside Bor.)	5628	4513	61921	2,754
All diseases except Tuberculosis. Whole carcasses condemned ...	53	41	117	18
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1161	36	5480	118
Percentage of the number inspec- ted affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	21'51	1'71	9'06	4'94
Tuberculosis only Whole carcasses condemned ...	143	26	—	11
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	774	59	—	424
Percentage of the number inspec- ted affected with Tuberculosis ...	16'29	1'88	—	15'79

Tuberculosis.

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

This is not surprising in view 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 ...	Unsound	Private	825
Game ...	"	"	108
Rabbits ...	"	"	632
Rice ...	"	"	672
Potatoes ...	Decomposed	"	1708
Celery ...	"	"	2600
Tinned Foods ..	Decomposed and Blown	"	1202
Various Foods	Unwholesome and D'cpsd	"	1168
			8915

Cowsheds, Dairies, Milkshops and Milk Vendors.

The milk supply of the Town receives very close attention and under this heading, 1,012 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, 3.64 per cent.; Solids not Fat, 8.34 per cent. Of the 231 samples submitted for analysis under the Food and Drugs Adulteration Act, 2 samples, as compared with 3 last year, failed to conform to the necessary standards.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

During the year, 16 milk-sellers were licensed, authorising them to use the following designation:—"Tuberculin Tested," 4; "Accredited," 6; "Pasteurised," 5; "Tuberculin Tested (Certified)," 1.

The requirements of the Ministry of Health were complied with respecting the sampling of Designated Milks, 143 samples being submitted for Bacteriological examination, 31 of the samples showed an excess of organisms and in each instance cautions were issued after enquiries had been made.

Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915.

57 samples of milk were taken for the inoculation test for tuberculosis (see page 45).

Bakehouses.

The number on the register was 60 within the Borough; Visits, 194 during the year. Nuisances and defects of a minor nature were remedied after Verbal Notice from the Sanitary Inspectors and it was not necessary to serve any Written Notices. Nearly all these premises are of modern construction and on the whole are kept in good condition, due no doubt to the close supervision given to them.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

407 samples were submitted for analysis during the year. 263 (231 milk and 32 spirits and beers) were formal samples and 144 informal samples. 2 of the formal samples (all of milk) did not conform to the required standard and legal proceedings were instituted.

The results of analyses and the nature of the samples taken are shown in the Public Analyst's report on page 41).

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking the Sanitary Inspectors for their valuable assistance and co-operation throughout the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C. J. BURR,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Table 1.

Causes of Death and Death Rates at all ages during
the Year 1941.

Causes of Death	Rate per 1000 population
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...
Small Pox	...
Measles	... .021
Scarlet Fever	...
Whooping Cough	... .083
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	... .031
Epidemic Influenza	... .094
Erysipelas	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	... .010
Cerebro-spinal Fever	... .083
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age)	... .073
Puerperal Fever	... .042
Venereal Diseases	... .104
Septicaemia and Pyaemia	... .021
Phthisis	... .801
Tuberculous Meningitis	... .010
Tuberculous Enteritis, Peritonitis, etc.	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	... .021
Acute Poliomyelitis	...
Other Zymotic Diseases	... .021
Rheumatic Fever	... .031
Cancer, Malignant Disease	... 1.592
Diabetes	... .146
Bronchitis	... .416
Broncho Pneumonia	... .448
Pneumonia (all other forms)	... .229
Other Diseases of the Respiratory Organs	... .208
Gastric or Duodenal Ulcer	... .125
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	... .062
Alcoholism	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	... .031
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	... .333
Atelectasis	... .062
Injury at Birth	... .052
Congenital Malformation, Marasmus, etc.	... .281
Premature Birth	... .396
Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy and Parturition	... .010
Heart Diseases	... 3.028
Arterio Sclerosis	... .094
Cerebral Haemorrhage	... 1.197
Meningitis	... .021
Violent Deaths (excluding Suicides)	... 1.207
Suicides	... .052
Homicides	... .010
Other Defined Diseases	... 1.093
Diseases Ill-defined or Unknown	... .333
All Causes	... 12.873
Inquests	... 9.86%
Certified by Coroner after Post Mortem	... 2.83%
Uncertified	...

Table 2.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1941.

Net Deaths from stated Causes at various ages under One year of age

CAUSES 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	46	8	3	6	63	27	12	7	11	120
	Certified by Coroner after P.M.	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3
	Uncertified Inquests	1	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	1	6
Small-pox Chicken-pox Measles Scarlet Fever Whooping Cough Diphtheria & Croup	Common Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
		..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	5
	
	
Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abdom. Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Convulsions	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	1	1	..	2	7	8	4	5	26
Other Respiratory Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis	..	..	2	..	..	2	3	2	..	..	7
Gastritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Venereal Dis.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlying	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Injury at Birth	..	4	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
Atelectasis	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	6
Congenital Malformations	..	7	1	..	2	10	3	..	..	1	14
Premature Birth	..	29	2	1	1	33	5	..	..	..	38
Atrophy Debility and Marasmus	..	1	2	..	2	5	7	..	..	..	12
Violent Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	3
Other Causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	5
Totals		47	8	3	6	64	31	15	7	12	129

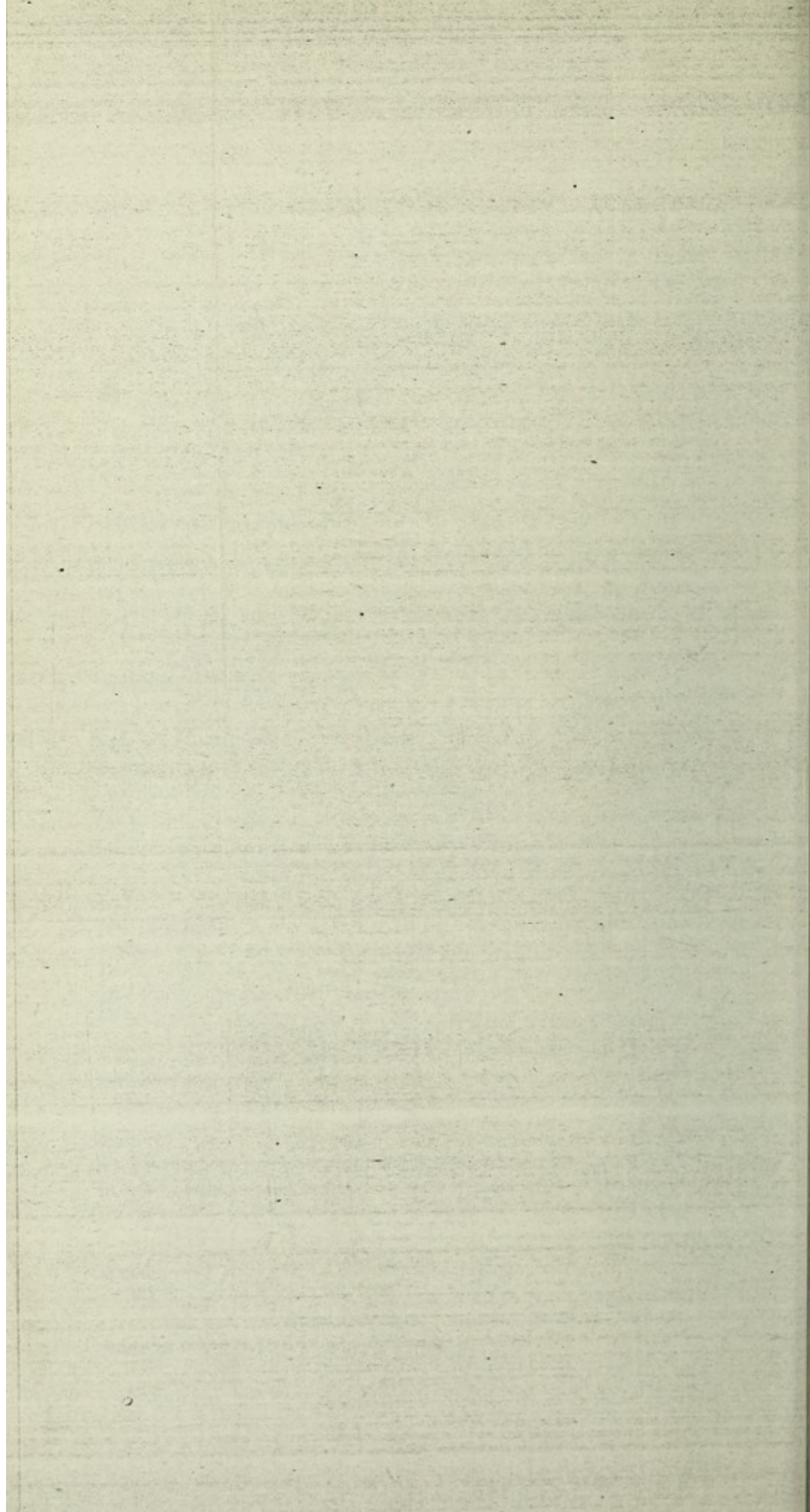


Table 4.

me of Centre	...	Crindau.	Central.	Alexandra.	Maindee.	Lliswerry.			
of Sessions held	...	47	98	98	94	96			
on Register, Dec. 31st	...								
Mothers	...	437	558	394	1582	738			
Expectant Mothers	...	30	23	30	20	24			
Total Mothers	...	467	581	424	1602	762			
Infants	...	109	190	223	324	228			
Children	...	342	544	301	1134	530			
tal on Register	...	918	1315	948	3060	1520			
		Individuals	Exam.	Individuals	Exam.	Individuals	Exam.	Individuals	Exam.
Medical Examinations.									
Expectant Mothers	...	16	27	17	23	10	13	15	20
Other Mothers	...	122	215	129	339	143	384	245	469
Total Mothers	...	138	242	145	362	153	397	260	489
Infants under 1 year	...	168	909	267	1593	267	1815	313	2004
Children 1-5 years	...	159	478	172	658	177	597	231	944
Total	...	465	1629	584	2613	597	2809	804	3437
		Total	Sessional Average	Total	Sessional Average	Total	Sessional Average	Total	Sessional Average
Attendances.									
Expectant Mothers	...	67	1.4	63	.6	68	.7	71	.9
Other Mothers	...	2098	44.7	2799	28.6	3400	34.7	4794	59.9
Total	...	2165	46.1	2862	29.2	3468	35.4	4865	60.8
Infants under 1 year	...	1614	34.3	2254	23.0	2873	29.3	3568	44.6
Children 1-5 years	...	1332	28.3	932	9.5	1096	11.2	1696	21.2
Total Attendances	...	5111	108.7	6048	61.7	7437	75.9	10129	126.6
		Under 1 year	1-5 yrs.	Under 1 year	1-5 yrs.	Under 1 year	1-5 yrs.	Under 1 year	1-5 yrs.
Birthings.									
Number of Individuals	...	172	112	282	197	248	158	327	244
Number of Weighings	...	1108	400	2230	623	2456	465	3484	1289

CENTRES.
mber, 1941.

Beechwood.		Caerau.		Malpas.		Maesglas.		Whole Town	
96		48		48		48		673	
1005		853		296		363		6226	
21		5		0		18		171	
1026		858		296		381		6397	
200		151		53		95		1573	
1763		695		229		266		5804	
2989		1704		578		742		13774	
Individuals	Exam.	Individuals	Exam.	Individuals	Exam.	Individuals	Exam.	Individuals	Exam.
18	23	5	5	...	...	9	13	106	152
204	635	168	287	38	65	64	243	1288	3172
222	658	173	292	38	65	73	256	1394	3324
287	1823	202	1158	56	372	100	634	1950	11956
170	722	182	632	65	231	90	307	1458	5206
679	3203	557	2083	159	668	263	1197	4802	20486
Total	Sessional Average	Total	Sessional Average	Total	Sessional Average	Total	Sessional Average	Total	Sessional Average
63	6	6	1	0	0	25	5	437	6
3970	41.4	2379	49.5	1191	24.8	1267	26.4	25353	37.7
4033	42.0	2385	49.6	1191	24.8	1292	26.9	25790	38.3
3223	33.6	1840	38.4	792	16.5	1041	21.7	20207	30.0
1536	16.0	899	18.7	581	12.1	681	14.2	10002	14.9
8792	91.6	5124	106.7	2564	53.4	3014	62.8	55999	83.2
Under 1 year	1-5 yrs.	Under 1 year	1-5 yrs.	Under 1 year	1-5 yrs.	Under 1 year	1-5 yrs.	Under 1 year	1-5 yrs.
294	220	211	181	68	66	116	106	2034	1500
2690	669	1853	697	749	359	911	298	18080	5490

Table 5.

MILK.

MARY OF NECESSITOUS CASES SUPPLIED WITH FREE MILK DURING
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1941.

Ward	Expectant Mothers	Nursing Mothers	Mothers	Infants	Children	Total Cases	Pasteurised Milk		Dried Milks		Total Cost		
							Amount in Pints	Cost	Amount in Pounds	Cost			
								£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£	s. d.
Lliswerry				4		4			44	3 12 0			
Malpas				1		1			4	0 7 4			
Allt-yr-yn									...	0 0 0			
Caerau									...	0 0 0			
St. Woolos				1		1			4	0 5 8			
Alexandra				3		3			32	2 9 8			
Central				5		5			78	6 10 6			
St. Julians				1		1			6	0 8 6			
Maindee				1		1			2	0 3 2			
Victoria				...		...			...	0 0 0			
Whole Borough				16		16			170	13 16 10		13	16 10
1940	104	164	2	150	177	597	25390	291 0 10½	652	49 12 1		340	12 11½

Table 6.

Showing for Comparison Birth-Rates, Death-Rates, and Analysis of Mortality
(Registrar General's Provisional Figures)

	Rate per 1,000 Total Population		Annual Death Rate			
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Para- Typhoid Fevers	Small Pox	Measles
England and Wales ...	14.2	0.51	12.9	0.00	—	0.03
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London ...	14.7	0.58	14.9	0.00	—	0.03
148 Smaller Towns (1931 Census Populations 25,000—50,000 ...	16.4	0.60	13.0	0.00	—	0.03
London ...	8.9	0.33	16.3	0.01	—	0.02
NEWPORT, C.B. ...	17.0	0.71	12.9	0.00	—	0.02

ity during the Year 1941, for Newport, England and Wales, etc.
 es based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

per 1,000 population					Rate per 1,000 Live Births		Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births		
s	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diph- theria	Influenza	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years	Total Deaths under 1 year	Maternal Mortality (exclud'g Abortions)		
							Puerperal Sepsis	Others	Total
	0.00	0.06	0.07	0.19	5.1	59	0.48	1.75	2.23
	0.00	0.07	0.08	0.17	7.5	71	?	?	?
	0.01	0.06	0.06	0.20	4.6	56	?	?	?
	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.15	6.8	68	?	?	?
	0.00	0.08	0.03	0.09	4.3	78	0.58 2.33	0.58 0.58	1.16 2.91 (includ'g Ab 2/)

1010 1.

ANALYSIS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS—YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1941.

[illegible]

Fever—	2	1	7	5	5	4	1	...	7	1	1	...	...	53	130	3	1	...	13	5	10	1	4	7	9	1
Males	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis(Lungs)	1	...	...	3	1	17	6	14	14	7	8	2	...	127	134	11	4	14	13	23	22	12	7	13	8	5
Males	...	...	...	1	4	13	8	15	5	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
(Other Forms)	...	...	...	4	3	6	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	42	57	3	2	7	4	5	3	1	4	10	1	...
Males	...	...	...	3	6	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	...	...	...	4	4	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	18	35	142	8	4	2	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	620	1203	61	28	29	64	37	66	96	79	62	98	...
Females	17	21	118	16	1	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	17	23	63	59	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	341	16	9	8	21	58	24	58	59	29	28	47	...
Females	19	30	67	59	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephal. Letharg.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mumps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	91	120	445	429	75	68	48	68	44	39	32	27	...	1486	2093	111	57	94	200	114	190	140	158	226	36	1
Diphtheria "Carriers"	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	1	2	...	...	...	15	8	...	...	1	9	1	...	...	2	2	...	...
Males	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* refer to Cancelled Cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

SEASONS NOTIFICATIONS — YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1941.

	At all Ages	Corresponding period last year	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH WARD.									NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH WARD.									Cases Admitted from outside Borough.	Total Admissions		
			Malpas	Allt-yr-yn	Caernau	St. Woolos	Alexandra	Central	St. Julians	Maindee	Victoria	Lliswerry	Malpas	Allt-yr-yn	Caernau	St. Woolos	Alexandra	Central	St. Julians	Maindee			Victoria	Lliswerry
... }	67	133	1	9	7	7	...	4	8	6	11	14	1	6	4	6	...	4	5	3	10	12	16	67
... } 1	91	193	8	3	5	29	8	8	5	4	7	14	10	3	4	29	8	9	5	4	5	13	58	148
4 } 5	28	40	5	...	1	2	3	1	...	2	8	6	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	6
... } ... }	5	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	8	15
... } ... }	11	11	1	...	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	7
... } ... }	10	4	...	...	1	...	2	4	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	7
... } ... }	14	42	1	...	1	2	...	2	2	1	4	1	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	6
7 } 6	76	117	6	2	7	5	7	9	7	6	14	13	...	...	1	3	2	3	...	1	...	2	...	12
... }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1	...	...	*6	*2	*4	*5	*2	*2	*5	...	...

Table 8

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS)
Summary of Notifications from 1st .

	Total	Pulmonary		Total	Non-Pulmonary		Total	Bones Joints
		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males
FORM "A."								
Total Notifications (<i>i.e.</i> , including cases previously notified by other Doctors)	297 ²	135 ¹	101 ¹	236	30	31	61	7
Primary Notifications	169 ²	71 ¹	56 ¹	127	23	19	42	5
FORM I.—Notifications.								
Poor Law Institutions	86	44	33	77	5	4	9	2
Sanatoria	116	58	42	100	8	8	16	4
FORM II.—Notifications.								
Poor Law Institutions	63	29	25	54	5	4	9	3
Sanatoria	95	40	43	83	6	6	12	6

The small figures shown are those notified "after death," the total being

OSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

January to 31st December, 1941.

Further Analysis of Non-Pulmonary Cases.

F and nts	Bowels		Glands		Brain		Skin		Kidneys		Eyes		General	
	Males	Fe males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males
2	16	20	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	5	7
2	14	12	...	...	...	2	1	..	...	...	3	3
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2
2	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	2	2
2	...	1	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

2, same are included in the figures in which spaces they are shown.

SUMMARY OF MINOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES

SCHOOL	MEASLES & GERMAN MEASLES.						WHOOPIING COUGH.					
	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 ...	...	...	8	6	...	14	2	...	4	10	...	16
Bolt Street ...	2	...	1	6	...	9	...	...	10	...	...	10
Central ...	...	...	3	4	...	7	...	...	3	4	...	7
Church Road ...	...	...	3	2	...	5	...	...	8	5	...	13
Corporation Road ...	...	...	22	6	...	28	5	1	24	19	...	59
Clytha ...	1	...	7	...	...	8	...	1	13	4	...	18
Crindau ...	...	3	24	19	...	46	2	1	35	26	...	64
Durham Road ...	2	...	39	13	...	54	...	...	13	12	...	25
Eveswell ...	5	4	39	25	...	73	3	1	24	10	...	38
Gaer ...	1	...	14	10	...	25	...	...	12	10	...	22
Holy Cross ...	1	1	2	8	...	12	...	...	1	2	...	3
Lliswerry ...	...	1	14	12	...	27	3	4	40	30	...	77
Maesglas ...	1	3	10	7	...	21	1	...	17	16	...	34
Maindee ...	2	1	36	23	...	62	3	...	21	20	...	44
Malpas ...	1	9	37	14	...	61	...	...	4	4	...	8
St. David's ...	...	...	1	2	...	3	1	...	5	2	...	8
St. Joseph's ...	...	1	1	1	...	3	1	...	5	3	...	9
St. Mary's ...	2	1	5	6	...	14	...	...	3	7	...	10
St. Michael's ...	...	...	8	5	...	13	3	...	18	14	...	35
St. Woolos ...	...	1	2	1	...	4	2	1	17	15	...	35
Somerton ...	...	...	29	4	...	33	2	...	8	9	...	19
Tredegar Wharf ...	...	...	11	12	...	23	...	...	14	13	...	27
Belle Vue Central ...	1	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	2
Brynglas Central ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Hatherleigh Cent. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	...	6
Newport Sec. Sch. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
High School ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Technical College ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Father Hill Mem. ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	4	...	5
Private School ...	1	2	3	4	...	10	...	...	1	...	...	1
No School or School unknown	12	15	137	217	11	392	1	1	7	135	2	146
M.D. School	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	33	44	457	409	11	954	32	11	319	380	2	744

Table 9.

ES RECORDED DURING THE YEAR 1941.

CHICKEN POX.						MUMPS.						OTHER INFECTIOUS AND 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
2	4	7	6	...	19	23	19	42	6	...	90	9	6	7	...	...	22
1	3	1	...	...	5	10	17	...	2	...	29	15	32	...	...	...	47
1	1	4	3	...	9	5	4	24	4	...	37	2	3	6	...	...	11
1	...	...	...	...	1	11	8	20	...	...	39	7	1	9	...	...	17
3	7	33	7	...	50	14	7	42	2	...	65	11	16	13	...	...	40
...	3	26	8	...	37	14	5	14	2	...	35	1	2	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	3	...	3	41	19	70	8	...	138	8	11	6	...	...	25
1	1	1	...	...	3	11	12	13	2	...	38	2	1	3	...	...	6
6	10	2	4	...	22	27	16	63	16	...	122	11	12	3	...	...	26
4	8	15	4	...	31	2	2	8	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	3	3	3	...	10	11	3	7	...	...	21	11	11	6	...	...	28
1	3	4	1	...	9	12	17	57	7	...	93	7	6	5	...	...	18
...	...	4	...	...	4	22	16	82	19	...	139	8	8	16	...	...	32
4	4	6	4	...	18	28	32	42	13	...	115	6	10	9	...	...	25
...	...	4	1	...	5	26	25	43	17	...	111	3	1	2	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	14	2	1	27	...	1	6	...	...	7
3	1	2	4	...	10	11	1	8	...	...	20	2	1	1	...	...	4
5	4	1	...	...	10	12	17	16	4	...	49	6	5	5	...	...	16
...	1	7	1	...	9	21	12	36	11	...	80	3	4	11	...	...	18
...	6	...	...	...	6	24	36	50	6	...	116	7	3	5	...	...	15
...	...	5	1	...	6	5	1	11	...	...	17	...	...	4	...	...	4
2	...	1	2	...	5	3	2	26	2	...	33	2	2	5	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	6	6	4	...	...	...	10
...	1	...	...	...	1	9	5	...	...	...	14	3	7	...	...	...	10
1	4	...	...	...	5	2	2	...	...	...	4	4	3	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	6	2	1	...	...	...	3
...	2	...	...	...	2	5	1	...	...	...	6	1	1	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
...	2	3	...	...	5	...	4	...	2	...	6	7	9	...	...	...	16
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	1
...
37	68	129	52	...	286	360	294	688	130	2	1474	145	161	122	...	1	429

Table 10.

PERCENTAGE OF NOTIFIED CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.
1897 to 1941.

Year	SCARLET FEVER		TYPHOID FEVER		DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP			
	Notifica- tions	Percent- age of removals	Notifica- tions	Percent- age of removals	Notifica- tions	Percent- age of removals	Fatality % Hospital cases	Fatality % Home Nursed cases

* To all number of
Infectious Diseases
(Brought) Cases
treated in Hospitals

10 yrs. av. 1897- 1906.	225	255	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
10 yrs. av. 1927- 1936.	454	340	80.1	4	87.3	135	82.2	4.5	5.4
1937	506	229	82.1	7	100.	330	83.3	1.09	—
1938	978	992	64.2	4	100.	396	80.55	2.5	1.3
1939	289	186	69.89	1	100.	152	85.53	3.8	—
1940	450	133	70.0	1	100.	193	86.5	1.8	3.85
1941	305	67	76.1	5	100.	91	94.5	1.16	—

*Tuberculosis cases excluded.

	Year ended 31/12/1941		Year ended 31/12/1940		Average 5 Years 1936-1940	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. The number of persons dealt with at or in connection with the Out-Patient Clinic for the first time and found to be:—						
Suffering from Syphilis	118	24	74	18	52.8	16.6
" " Soft Chancre	21	—	17	1	15.2	.8
" " Gonorrhœa	172	20	133	33	127.4	23.8
Not Suffering from Venereal Disease	51	23	44	17	37.0	13.6
Total	362	67	268	69	238.4	54.8
2. Number of persons discharged from the Out-Patient Clinic after completion of treatment for:						
Syphilis	3	10	1	2	6.2	5.2
Soft Chancre	7	—	5	1	5.0	1.6
Gonorrhœa	29	12	27	9	26.2	14.6
Not found to be suffering from Venereal Disease	46	15	32	13	30.4	17.2
Total	85	37	65	25	77.8	38.6
3. Number of persons who ceased to attend the Out-Patient Clinic without completing treatment and who were suffering from:—						
Syphilis	11	14	17	19	17.6	25.8
Soft Chancre	1	—	1	—	1.0	—
Gonorrhœa	15	14	16	5	22.8	8.2
Total	27	28	34	24	41.4	34.0
4. Total attendances of all persons at the Out-Patient Clinic who were suffering from—						
Syphilis	1074	1050	894	1019	1239.8	1405.2
Soft Chancre	78	1	83	5	59.6	4.6
Gonorrhœa	1124	659	1061	580	1375.4	522.6
Not found to be suffering from Venereal Disease	84	69	60	72	55.8	48.8
Total	2360	1779	2098	1676	2730.6	1981.2
5. Aggregate number of "In-Patient days" of treatment given to persons suffering from:—						
Syphilis	138	44	28	7	67.8	61.4
Soft Chancre	33	—	13	—	12.2	—
Gonorrhœa	176	269	273	535	134.8	292.2
Not Suffering from Venereal Disease	6	—	16	—	4.6	—
Total	353	313	330	542	219.4	353.6
6. Number of persons treated with Arsenobenzene Compounds	130	39	88	33	69.6	48.4

7. Number of doses of Arsenobenzene Compounds given :

Name of drug	dose.....	2	5	7	11	2.0	14.2
Arseno Argenticum	dose .1.....	—	—	1	3	15.8	7.4
Novarsenobillion	dose .15.....	—	32	2	37	48.8	78.8
	dose .2.....	—	46	15	30	37.0	37.0
Stabilarsan	dose .3.....	13	77	58	54	62.2	124.4
	dose .45.....	77	101	—	—	70.6	25.0
	dose .6.....	177	36	111	—	18.6	—
Sulphostab	dose .75.....	45	—	22	5	—	2.4
Kharsulphan	dose .05.....	—	2	—	—	—	—
Bismuth	dose.....	387	288	206	228	307.8	311.2
	dose .2.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
	dose.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quinostab (sol)	dose.....	147	215	161	238	137.6	165.2
	dose .3.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
	dose.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
	dose.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		848	725	643	606	755.2	769.6

8. Examinations of Pathological material :—

Specimens from persons attending at the treatment centre which were examined at an independent laboratory. Number:—

	64	859	325	441	3	30.2	1.6
For detection of Spirochetes	...	382	...	...	750	335.0	505.6
" " Gonococci	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Wassermann Reaction	329	204	301	190	190	236.4	231.4
Others	92	25	155	43	43	161.4	50.8
Total	867	1094	826	936	936	824.2	819.4

9. Number of Arsenobenzene Compounds issued from Health Department :—

[illegible]

