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of the
Medical Officer of Health



ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE HEALTH

OF THE

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT

For the year 1944

WITH STATISTICAL TABLES

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

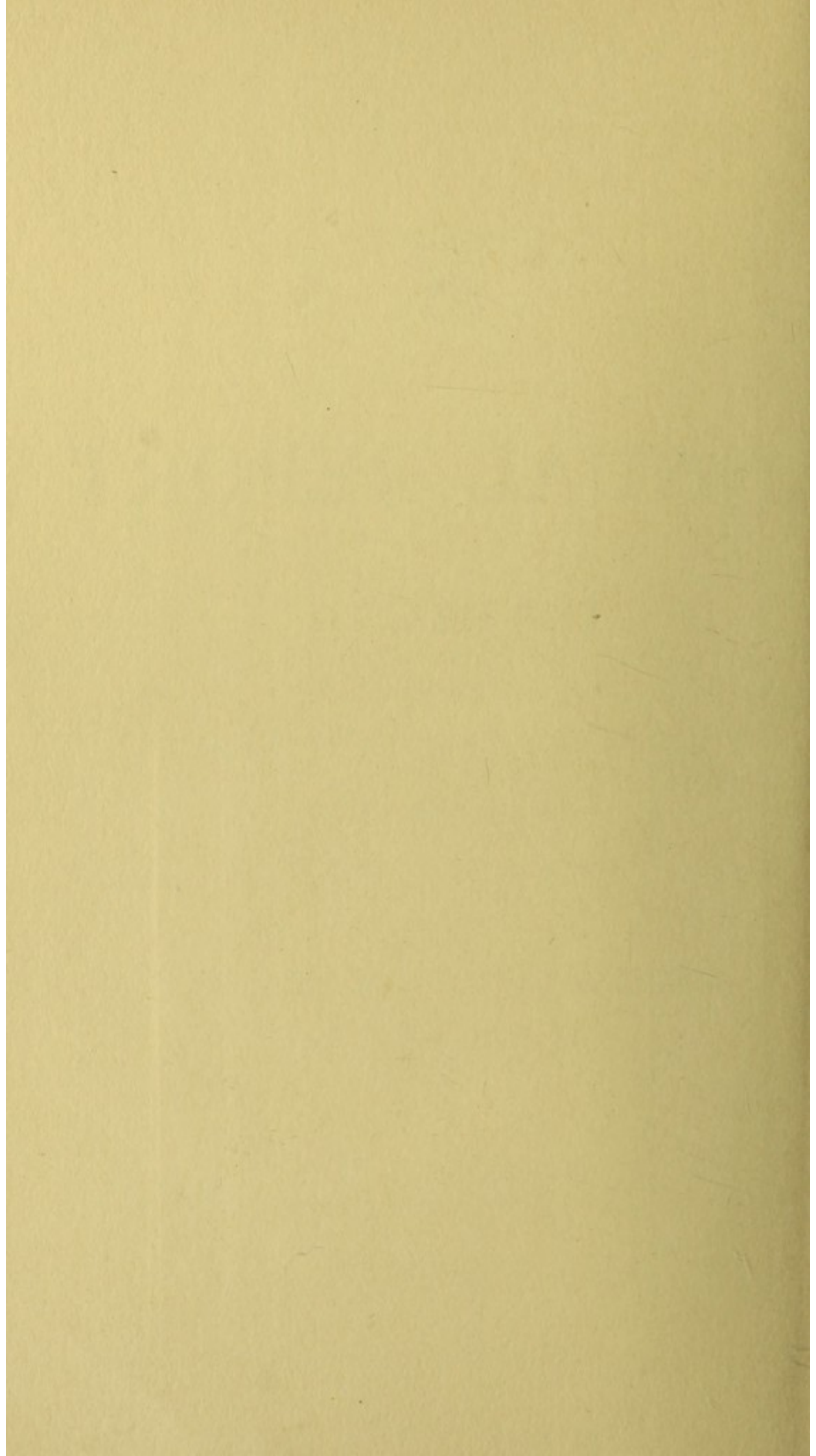
H. W. CATTO, M.D., D.P.H.

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NEWPORT :

A. T. W. James. Printer and Stationer,
York Place.

—
1946.



COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

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

Deputy-Chairman: *Councillor T. F. MOONEY.

THE MAYOR †(Councillor H. G. Barter).

Alderman *W. CASEY, J.P. Councillor *A. E. WILLS, J.P.

Alderman W. G. RUDD, J.P. „ *Mrs. LETITIA BELL

Councillor *G. SCOTT „ H. de C. TILNEY

„ *G. W. ARMSTEAD „ *Mrs. M. J. DUNN

†Died 27th July, 1944—Councillor A. H. Pursey was elected Mayor on the 15th August, 1944, for the remainder of the Mayoral Year.

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 (Councillor H. G. Barter)

Alderman I. C. VINCENT Councillor G. A. DAVIES

Councillor Mrs S. J. HAYWARD „ H. de C. TILNEY

„ W. PINNELL „ F. G. HOPTON

„ G. W. ARMSTEAD „ H. R. NOCK

VENERIAL DISEASES COMMITTEE.

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

Deputy-Chairman: Councillor G. A. Davies.

Representing the Corporation ... Councillors G. W. Armstead, A. E. Wills, J.P., G. A. Davies, W. Pinnell, Mrs. Letitia Bell, E. W. T. King, and Douglas A. Jones

Representing the Medical Profession Drs. *a*J. T. Rice Edwards, *b*Glyn Morgan and *b*D. Burke

Representing the Social Workers The Revs. *a*Father Cummings, *a*L. Stanley Jenkins and *b*E. M. Griffith, *b*Mr. G. Thomas and *a*Mrs. H. Lovelock

Women Members ... *a*Dr. Marjorie Verner and *a*Mrs. W. J. Edmonds

*a*Co-opted Member. *b*Acting in a Consultative capacity.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT — STAFF.



Medical Officer of Health	...	H. W. Catto, M.D., 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. (On Active Service) O. G. Lloyd, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (On Active Service) Miss Sadie M. Davies, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch. (Temp.)
Ass. stant	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 West District Malpas District	P. R. Barry, M.B., B.Ch. W. Garraway Smith, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. H. A. Keane, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.
District Medical Officers	...	W. E. Wade, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., H. A. Keane, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. W. Garraway Smith, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Miss L. M. Griffiths, B.Sc., M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P.
Consultants :—		
Gynaecologist	... ..	R. Glyn Morgan, M.C., M.B., B.S.
Ophthalmic Surgeon	...	F. W. Robertson, M.A., M.D.
Orthopaedic Surgeon	...	A. O. Parker, M.D., C.M.
Ear, Nose & 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	...	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} , E. V. Collins ^{2,3} .
Health Visitors and Clinic Nurses		Miss M. G. Beynon, Miss M. M. Bond ^{5,6} , Miss M. Oldfield, Miss K. B. Baynam ^{2,5,6} , 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 P. Whittaker ^{5,6} , Mrs. E. Chard, Miss J. I. Lewis ^{5,6} , Miss V. Challenger ^{5,6} , (resigned 26/10/44).

HEALTH DEPARTMENT — STAFF — continued.



Non-Medical Supervisor of
Midwives ... Miss K. B. Baynam ^{2,5,6}

Nurse for Infectious Diseases ... Mrs. F. M. Matthias (Temporary)

Municipal Midwives
(all State Certified and
Hospital Trained Nurses) ... Superintendent : Miss M. M. Goodwin
No. on Staff 31st Dec 1944 ... 14

Clerical :—

Chief ... Percy E. Jones
W. H. M. Jones, E. de Lloyd (a), W. J. Croker, *A. J. Rowe, H. M. Harris, *R. G. Coslett, Miss B. E. Williams, *R. H. Gower, *K. J. Whitcutt, Miss B. D. Gapper (resigned 5/1/44)

*On Active Service.

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

Temporary :—

(Health Work) ... T. D. Howells, Mrs. G. Chappell, Miss B. Leigh, Mrs. V. Williams, Mrs D. A. Dickinson, Miss S. Thompson, Miss B. Owen, K. C. Clark, S. H. Dunn

(A.R.P. Casualty Services) ... Miss D. M. Cobb, Miss M. Frazier, Mrs. B. Rosser, Miss E. Roney, E. C. Bland

Laboratory Assistant ... W. H. M. Jones

Vaccination Officer ... E. de Lloyd (a).

Clerical Assistants (M. & C.W.) ... Miss H. H. Waldron, Miss B. M. Pierce, Mrs. B. E. Cable and Miss L. Everson Mrs. J. Nicholls (apptd 25/4/44 part-time)

Part-time Assistants :—

Orthopaedic & Nurse Masseuse Miss V. Gillman Jones, C.S.M.M.G.

U.V.R. Clinic Nurse ... Miss Whitehead, C.S.M.M.G. M.E.L.E.T.

Centre Assistants (M. & C.W.)
(Part-time) ... Mrs. F. Gregory and Miss M. Huntley

Allt-yr-yn Isolation Hospital :—

Matron ... Miss J. Adams (died 17/10/44)
Miss D. Hughes-Jones (apptd 13/11/44)

Engineer-Porter ... F. W. S. Casburn (on Active Service)

House Disinfectors & Ambulance
Drivers ... T. L. Taylor and J. H. Pollard

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

¹=Inspector's Certificate Royal Sanitary Institute.

²=Certificate Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Insp. Joint Board.

³=Meat Inspector's Certificate (Royal Sanitary Institute).

⁴=Smoke Inspector's Certificate.

⁵=State Certified Midwife.

⁶=Health Visitor's Certificate (Royal Sanitary Institute).

SUMMARY OF VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS
FOR 1943 & 1944.

Area of Borough (Land and Water)			7,873 acres.	
			1943	1944
Population (estimated)	... ..		94,300	94,080
Density (persons per acre)	... ..		11.98	11.95
Dwelling Houses (estimated at June 30th)	... ..		23,487	23,479
Do. Void (included in above)	... ..		109	82
Average number of occupants per Dwelling House			4.01	4.01
New Dwelling Houses Rated (Less Houses De-Rated)			- 10	- 8
Live Births (nett)	No. ...		1,860	2,010
	Rate ...		19.72	21.36
Deaths (corrected for				
Non-Residents)	No. ...		1,136	1,164
	Rate ...		12.05	12.37
Infant Deaths (Do.)	No. ...		91	104
	Rate per 1,000 Births ...		48.9	51.7
Total Zymotic Death Rate (including				
Tuberculosis) per 1,000 per annum	... ..		1.77	1.34
Rateable Value at March 31st			£745,301	†£746,846
Sum represented by a Penny Rate			£2,998	†£3,017
Rate for Financial Year—in the £			13/2	†13/-
†At 31st March, 1945.				

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 1944. It is made in accordance with the Memorandum of the Ministry of Health.

AREA OF BOROUGH.

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

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

Year of Extension ...	1832	1877	1889	1904	1935
Area ...	938	2,734	4,924	5,020	7,873
Population ...	7,062	32,953	49,910	72,420	97,500
Number of Houses .	?	4,856	7,970	12,450	21,734
Birth Rate ...	?	40.87	33.6	32.48	16.96
Death Rate ...	?	27.31	17.5	15.63	12.38
Infant Mortality ...	?	167.8	161.8	153.9	70.3

The new areas added in 1935 comprise:—

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

POPULATION.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the Borough at the middle of 1944 was 94,080. In 1940 the population was 96,620; each year since there has been a decline—530 in 1941, 1090 in 1942, 700 in 1943 and 220 in 1944, making a total reduction in four years of 2540. This is undoubtedly due to the number of persons called up for service in H.M. Forces being in excess of the natural increase of births over deaths and of inward transfers, such as evacuees. The natural increase during the year (excess of births over deaths) amounted to 846—the highest number recorded for some years: the lowest figure was reached in 1940 when the excess was only 159, since then the number has increased each year. The average annual figure for the five years 1939-1943 was 472, and for the previous 5 years—1934 to 1939—413.

DWELLINGHOUSES.—From an examination of the Rating and Valuation Lists it was found that 4 new flats, by conversion of 2 houses (a nett increase of 2 dwellings) had been rated and 10 houses (of which 8 were taken over by the Crown) had been taken off the Rates during the 12 months ended 30th June, 1944—a nett decrease of 8 dwelling-houses. The number of dwellinghouses in the Borough on that date was calculated to be 23,479 of which 82 were void. At December 31st the number of houses remained practically the same—23,480.

At June 30th the average number of persons per dwellinghouse was calculated to be 4.01, the same as last year, and the density of population (i.e. persons per acre) was 11.95, as against 11.98 in 1943, 12.07 in 1942, 12.20 in 1941, 12.27 in 1940, 12.21 in 1939, 12.18 in 1938, 12.22 in 1937, and 12.35 in 1936. Central Ward had the highest number of persons per dwellinghouse—4.92; Alexandra Ward came next with 4.83; Allt-yr-yn had the lowest—3.61 persons per house. Some improvement has taken place since the commencement of the War, due to the reduction in the population. The number of persons per acre still varies very considerably in the different Wards, from 5.4 in Lliswerry Ward to 45.2 in Central Ward.

The Rateable Value of the Borough on March 31st, 1945, was £746,846; the sum represented by a penny rate was £3,017 and the Rate for the financial year, 13/- in the £.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

Live birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population ...	21.36
Still birth-rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ...	22.85
Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population ...	12.37

Deaths from Puerperal Causes—	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births.
Puerperal Sepsis (two Abortions)	0.97
Other Puerperal Causes	0.49

Death-rate of infants under one year of age—

All infants per 1,000 live births	51.7
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	49.1
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	94.8

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	147
„ Measles (all ages)	—
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	2
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	12

REGISTERED LIVE BIRTHS.

2,010 births were registered giving a birth-rate of 21.36 per 1,000 of the population, compared with rates of 19.72 in 1943, 18.31 in 1942, 17.02 in 1941, 16.77 in 1940, 15.46 in 1939, 16.39 in 1938, an average of 16.69 during the five years 1934-38, and of 17.44 during the quinquennial period 1939-43. The birth-rate in England and Wales during 1944 was 17.6 and in the 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns 20.3. The birth-rate in Newport was higher than it has been since the year 1924 when it was 21.54.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS REGISTERED: The proportion of these births to the total live births in 1944 was 5.8 per cent. — a much higher figure than the average of 4.3 for the five years 1939-43. 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, 3.7 in 1940, 4.5 in 1941, 4.6 in 1942 and 5.1 in 1943.

STILLBIRTHS.

47 Still-births (of which 4 were illegitimate) were registered giving a rate per 1,000 of the population of .50. The comparative rate for England and Wales was .50 and in the 126 Great Towns was .64.

The proportion of births belonging to the Stillborn category was 22.8 per 1,000 births (live and still), compared with the previous year's figure of 32.3. During 1910-1914 the proportion of stillbirths per 1,000 total births was 46.99; 1915-1919 it was 40.79; 1920-1924 40.77; 1926-1930 41.11; 1931-1935, 43.0, 1936-1940, 38.5, and for the five years 1939-43—38.7—a definite reduction during the past nine years.

INFANT MORTALITY.

104 infants died before reaching 12 months of age which is in the proportion of 51.7 per 1,000 live births, compared with 48.9 in 1943, 58.1 in 1942, 78.2 in 1941, 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. The mortality rate naturally fluctuates from year to year; but if quinquennial periods are taken it will be seen that there has been a steady decline in the mortality rate during the past 15 years, thus: 1929-33, 79.9; 1934-38, 67.5; 1939-43, 63.4. The average yearly infant mortality rate during the years of the Great War 1914-18 was 101.4.

In England and Wales the rate of Infantile Mortality was reduced from 50 in 1939, 55 in 1940, 59 in 1941, 49 in 1942 and 1943, to 46 in 1944. In the Great Towns the rate was 52 in 1944. 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; Deaths from Respiratory Diseases and Diarrhoeal Diseases caused more deaths than usual; but there was a diminution in the number of deaths from "Common Infectious Diseases" and convulsions and Venereal Diseases disappeared as causes of death.

INFANT MORTALITY. CAUSES OF DEATH. WHOLE TOWN.

CAUSE	1908-1912		1939-1943		1944		
	%†	Rate per 1000 Births	%†	Rate per 1000 Births	No.	%†	Rate per 1000 Births
Common Infectious Diseases ...	6.6	7.8	4.5	2.9	3	2.9	1.5
Diarrhoeal Diseases ...	14.5	17.3	6.0	3.8	12	11.5	6.0
Wasting Diseases and Prematurity ...	28.9	34.4	39.5	25.1	34	32.7	16.9
Congenital Defects, Injury at Birth and Atelectasis ...	7.3	8.7	22.6	14.3	25	24.0	12.4
Tuberculous Diseases ...	2.5	2.9	.2	.1	1	1.0	.5
Convulsions ...	13.6	16.2	.6	.4	—	—	—
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ...	15.4	18.3	19.6	12.4	22	21.1	10.9
Venereal Diseases ...	1.2	1.5	.4	.3	—	—	—
All Other Causes ...	9.8	11.7	6.6	4.2	7	6.7	3.5
TOTAL ...	100	118.9	100	63.4	104	100	51.7
Inquests ...	7.1	8.5	3.6	2.3	4	3.8	2.0
Uncertified Deaths ...	.9	1.1	—	—	—	—	—
Certified by Coroner after Post Mortem	—	—	4.0	2.5	8	7.7	4.0

†Means percentage of total Infant deaths.

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

Age at Death.

For the purpose of further analysis the deaths of Infants are classified in age groups and the following figures are given for comparison. A marked improvement took place in 1944 in the proportion of deaths under one month of age.

Age Group.	Percentage of total Infant Deaths		Per 1000 Live Births	
	1944	Previous 5-yearly average	1944	Previous 5-yearly average
Under 1 month ...	46.1	56.9	23.9	36.1
1 to 3 months ...	21.1	18.3	10.9	11.6
3 to 6 months ...	23.1	11.7	11.9	7.4
6 to 12 months ...	9.6	13.2	5.0	8.4

A progressive policy in Ante-Natal work combined with an improved obstetrical service are the most promising service methods of preventing loss of life and physical disabilities during the first months of life.

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

The present system of providing medical help when emergencies arise undoubtedly has had the effect of discouraging the practice on the part of the patient of engaging a medical attendant during pregnancy. 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 94.8 per 1,000 of such births, compared with an average of 63.9 per 1,000 during the previous 5 years. In 1943 the rate was 63.2; in 1942, 25.0; in 1941, 121.6; in 1940, 65.6; in 1939, 40.0; in 1938, 122.8; in 1937, 63.8; in 1936, 73.2; in 1935, 136.4; in 1934, 148.9; in 1933, 127.6; and in 1932, 83.3. There has been little, if any change in the mortality rate among these children over a long period of time.

MATERNAL WELFARE.**DISEASES AND ACCIDENTS OF PREGNANCY AND PARTURITION.**

NOTIFICATION OF PUERPERAL PYREXIA. — The number of cases notified was 8—a rate per 1,000 live and still births of 3.89, compared with 9.07 during the previous five years and with 6.24 last year. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 10.34 and for the 126 Great Towns 13.13.

DEATHS.—There were 2 deaths from Sepsis (both abortions, one being an inward transfer death) giving a mortality rate of 0.97 per 1,000 live and still births. One death occurred from "Other Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy and Parturition," making a total of 3 deaths from Maternal Causes with a death-rate per 1,000 live and still births of 1.46.

The corresponding rates for England and Wales were:—Puerperal Sepsis (including abortions with Sepsis) 0.59; total Maternal Mortality — 1.93. It will thus be seen that whilst Newport had a higher rate from Puerperal Sepsis the total rate from Maternal Mortality was lower for Newport than for England and Wales.

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.

Period.	Deaths per 1,000 Live Births							
	Sepsis		Other Puerperal Causes		Total		England & Wales	
	Yearly Av. No.	Rate	Yearly Av. No.	Rate	Newport			
					Yearly Av. No.	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	3.00		
1937—1941	1.6	1.01	3.6	2.27	5.2	3.28		
Year 1937	—	—	2	1.27	2	1.27	3.26	
„ 1938	2	1.27	3	1.91	5	3.18	3.08	
„ 1939	2	1.34	8	5.36	10	6.70	2.93	
„ 1940	—	—	4	2.37*	4	2.37*	2.16*	
„ 1941	Including abortions	4	2.33*	1	0.58*	5	2.91*	?
	excluding abortions	1	0.58*	1	0.58*	2	1.16*	2.23*
„ 1942	Including abortions	1	0.55*	3	1.66*	4	2.21*	?
	excluding abortions	—	—	3	1.66*	3	1.66*	2.01*
„ 1943	Including abortions	1	0.52*	1	0.52*	2	1.04*	2.29*
	excluding abortions	—	—	1	0.52*	1	0.52*	1.84*
„ 1944	Including abortions	2	0.97*	1	0.49*	3	1.46*	1.93*
	excluding abortions	—	—	1	0.49*	1	0.49*	1.53*

* = rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births.

ANTE-NATAL HYGIENE.

It is satisfactory to report that this subject is receiving greater attention by expectant mothers and midwives. 1,627 or 76.2 per cent. of the expectant mothers were under the observation of the staff; this figure is higher than the percentage for 1943, which was 74.4 per cent.; actually 180 more expectant mothers received attention in 1944 than in the previous year.

110 new Expectant Mothers attended the Centres in addition to the same number on the books at the end of 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, 6,997; at Centres, 307; Total, 7,304. 1,451 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 has been entirely supplanted by the National Scheme since 1940 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 is not known.

REGISTERED BIRTHS IN INSTITUTIONS.

Several complicated labour cases were admitted into the Royal Gwent Hospital for special treatment. 13 births (10 non-residents) occurred there, of which 4 were stillborn. At 131 Stow Hill 860 births were registered, of which 27 were stillbirths; all except 5 were residents of the Borough. This makes a total of 873 registered births at Public Institutions. There has been a continuous increase in the number of births at 131 Stow Hill, particularly since 1939.

There were 2 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. 196 births occurred in the former; 1 was a stillbirth, and 79 were non-residents.

In all 1,069 births at Public and Private Institutions were registered, or 51.9 per cent. of the Total Births.

INSTITUTIONAL MATERNITY CASES.

1,007 Maternity cases (including 18 abortions and 80 cases for Antenatal treatment) were admitted during the year, on the recommendation of your Officers, to the Maternity beds reserved at the Social Welfare Hospital at 131 Stow Hill — compared with 808 in 1943, 627 in 1942, 518 in 1941, 364 in 1940, 194 in 1939, 183 in 1938, 142 in 1937, and 96 in 1936. The cost of nursing and maintenance amounted to £6,393 4s. 6d. The patients are assessed for repayment according to their financial circumstances and the sum of £4,039 11s. 6d. 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 1944) to £479 2s. 0d. for 260 patients; these figures are lower than those for 1943. The amount claimed from patients amounted to £340 7s. 3d.

Of the 260 cases, 177 were required to repay the whole of the Doctor's fee, 52 were required to repay part, and 31 were so necessitous that no demand was made for any repayment.

£28 8s. 0d. was paid to Dentists for conservative dental work for expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years. Repayments made by patients amounted to £14 1s. 4d.

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 and Re-visits			Visits and Re-visits	
	1943	1944		1943	1944
To—			To—		
Expectant Mothers	1,088	1,451	Infants	7,203	7,485
Other Mothers ...	176	141	Children 1—5 years	12,430	11,931
Total ...	1,264	1,592	Total ...	19,633	19,416

Total Visits, including Re-visits	...	1943. 20,897	1944. 21,008
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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.

7,150 of such children received attention at the clinic and centres, The total attendances recorded were 12,741. 11,931 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 37,037, compared with 34,915 in 1943, 31,988 in 1942, 32,442 in 1941, 31,130 in 1940, 31,318 in 1939, 37,151 in 1938, 31,944 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.

96.5 per cent. of the newly born infants were visited during 1944.

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

	1944 per cent.	<i>Average previous 5 years</i> per cent.
Breast Milk only	71.3	80.8
Breast Milk plus Artificial Food or Cow's Milk	3.7	3.4
Total wholly or partly Breast Fed	<u>75.0</u>	<u>84.2</u>
Artificial Food only	22.9	14.1
Too weak to take nourishment ...	2.1	1.7

The proportion of babies that receive breast milk continues to decrease. 21.5 per cent. of the babies were fed on cows' milk—20.5 per cent. receiving it in its dried form.

Enquiries were made in reference to 94 deaths under 6 months of age. In 13 or 13.8 per cent. of these deaths the infants were too feeble to take proper nourishment; in 25 of the deaths the mode of feeding could not be ascertained.

12 of the 94 infants were stated to have been wholly breast-fed, and 41 wholly fed on foods other than mother's milk.

The analysis of enquiries at the end of 6 months in reference to 1,589 infants showed that 27.7 per cent of them were still entirely breast-fed, compared with 38.8 last year. The proportion of children who are breast-fed at 6 months of age is much lower than it used to be. In 1914 it was 73.7 per cent.; in 1924, 61.4 per cent.; in 1934, 54.4 per cent.; and during the five years 1939-43 the annual average was 37.9 per cent.

INFLAMED EYES OF NEW-BORN.

7 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified or 3.48 per 1,000 registered live-births compared with an annual average of 3.95 per 1,000 births during the previous five years.

2 of the 7 cases were treated in Hospital and 5 in their homes by their own medical attendants, nursing attention being provided for 2 of them.

Enquiries made later for evidence of permanent injuries to the eyes showed at the end of the year that the vision of 6 of the children was unimpaired, but one child had probably lost its sight.

57 other cases of inflamed eyes, of which 56 were of a mild form, were discovered or reported and enquired into. All the cases were followed up until the termination of the condition.

19 of these suspicious cases were treated by their own doctors, and 2 were treated as in-patients and 2 out-patients at the Royal Gwent Hospital; the 34 very slight cases got well without medical treatment.

MIDWIVES REPORT.

At the beginning of 1944 there were 40 Midwives on the Register. During the year 13 names were added to the Register and 1 Midwife re-registered. 7 Midwives left the Town during the year and 6 did not notify their intention to practise again. At the end of the year there were 41 Midwives on the Register.

The number of births, including abortions, attended by the Midwives was 1,243, but in 379 of these cases medical practitioners were also engaged and for 397 mothers, medical aid was also obtained.

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 190 cases.

Of the other Midwives 1 did 127 cases, 7 did over 50 cases each, and 3 Midwives did under 10 cases each.

At the beginning of 1944 there were 14 *Municipal Midwives* including the Senior Midwife. One Midwife had leave of absence for her confinement. There was also a very considerable amount of sick leave in the Municipal Midwifery Service during the year.

7 Midwives attended a 2 weeks' course in training for Analgesia Administration and obtained certificates therefor.

In 1944 the Municipal Midwives attended 640 cases, and also did some relief nursings for the independent Midwives. A period of relief duty at 131, Stow Hill Maternity Wards was also undertaken.

Of the 48 practising Midwives, 27 were totally dependent on their practice for a living, 20 partially and one not at all.

Of the 48 Midwives all had the Central Midwives Board Certificate obtained by examination, and 40 also held the General Nursing Certificate.

The records for having sent for Medical Aid received from the Midwives were as follows (excluding Public Institutions):—

For the Mother		Individuals 338
During Pregnancy	106	
During Labour	280	
During Puerperium	44	
For the Child	160	Individuals 154

The Non-Medical Supervisor made 36 visits to Midwives. There were also 293 interviews at the Health Department.

BREACHES OF THE C.M.B. RULES.

Failure to send in record of having sent for Medical aid	1
Failure to send notification of Liability to be a source of infection	1
Failure to notify substitution of artificial feeding	1
Records or register incorrectly filled in	78

The attention of the defaulting Midwives was drawn to the non-observance of the rules, and they were warned to be more careful in future.

NOTIFICATION OF STILLBIRTHS.

18 Stillbirths occurred in the Midwives Practice.

Prematurity and Twins	...	...	3
Maceration	...	...	8
Placenta Praevia	...	...	1
Abnormal presentation—difficult labour	...	...	3
Reasons unknown	...	...	3

ABORTIONS AND MISCARRIAGES.

34 of these occurred in the Midwives practice.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE MIDWIVES PRACTICE.

Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	5
Breast Abscess	...	...	4
Influenza	...	...	2
Pemphigus	...	...	6
Measles	...	...	2 (in home)
Chicken Pox	...	...	2 (1 in home)
Septic Rash	...	...	1
Broncho Pneumonia	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	5
Streptococcal Throat	...	...	1

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

Generally patients are booking the services of a Midwife earlier in pregnancy than used to be the custom. This allows more supervision by the Midwife of her patient in the Ante Natal period, and this is to the benefit of the mother.

The availability of transport at night for all the Midwives has eased for them, some of the burden of night calls: calls which in the black-out were so very trying. To the Midwives for their excellent work during the war period with all its difficulties, much commendation is due.

HOME HELPS.

Local arrangements comprise the payment of a sum of 30/- per week to Home Helps whether engaged by the patient (in co-operation with Midwife or the Health Visitor) or by the Health Department. The patient is required to contribute to the cost according to her ability to pay—the Committee having established rates of assessment and issued forms for Return of Income, etc.

The practice of obtaining the assistance of the patient in securing the services of a Home Help has been in operation for some years, because (a) such an arrangement was found to be more satisfactory to the patient (an important point) and (b) of the difficulty in keeping an up-to-date Official list of women available as Home Helps. This difficulty has been insurmountable ever since the war began. Since the receipt of the Minister of Health Circular letter 2729 (Wales) close and constant touch has been maintained with the local branch of the Ministry of Labour and National Service on the matter, who have always been willing but unable to help. In six instances only was it possible to obtain the services of a Home Help during the year.

When a patient has obtained the promised help of a relative or friend for her confinement, we never interfere in any way, but leave well alone. Where home accommodation is unsatisfactory or there is likely to be a lack of proper attention, the cases are now admitted to Woolston House Hospital for their confinements.

REPORT OF LADY MEDICAL OFFICER, MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

During the year there was a slight decrease in the number of attendances at the Centres. At the Clinics the attendances were higher than those of the preceding year.

The greater difficulties of war-time shopping, the restriction of transport and the lack of help in the homes has placed a very great burden on the shoulders of the mother of a small family, and the great effort made by the majority of the mothers in the care of their children has been very praiseworthy.

The excellence of the health of most of the children is apparent. There is still a minority which is not so well cared for by mothers. Lately there seems to be an improvement in general cleanliness and the incidence of scabies has decreased.

The policy of the Ministry of Food in granting Cod Liver Oil and Malt, and fruit juices to the expectant mother and to young children has without doubt improved the health of the younger children—but some mothers still neglect taking advantage of those extra vitamins for their children.

As in previous years the housing shortage and the lack of help in the home increased the demand on the Maternity Beds at 131 Stow Hill. Many mothers found difficulty also in arranging for the care of their other children while they themselves were in hospital.

The great demand for hospital accommodation still necessitates the discharge of patients on the 10th-11th day after their confinement. To some mothers—especially the mothers of a first baby—this early return to the resumption of household duties and to the unaided care of the infant is a very considerable strain.

The visiting of the homes by the Health Visitor is of very great importance, for the Health Visitor during her contact with the mother in the home, can with her sympathy and trained observation help the mother in a more intimate way than she has the opportunity of doing in the crowded atmosphere of a Welfare Centre.

NURSING HOMES. (Sections 187-195 Public Health Act, 1936).

There were 2 Maternity Homes and one Nursing Home on the Register. These Homes are inspected regularly. Any lapse in administration of these Homes is immediately dealt with.

SOUTHERNDOWN REST HOME (convalescent).

Three cases were admitted to the Home and derived benefit from their sojourn there.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION (Section 206-220 Public Health Act, 1936).

At the end of 1944 there were 9 foster parents and 9 foster children on the Register.

None of the foster parents is entirely dependent upon the keeping of foster children for a living.

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

	Foster Parents	Foster Children
Number on Register January 1st	10	13
Number added during the year	7	7
Number taken off during the year	8	11
Number on Register December 31st 1944	9	9

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 Section 209 (2).

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.

THE CLINIC.

New Patients during 1944.

Affections.	Mothers.
General advice—no apparent disease. ...	354
Defective Teeth ...	122
Debility ...	20
Respiratory Affections ...	22
Albuminuria, Toxaemia, High Blood Pressure ...	103
Heart Conditions ...	32
Azaemia ...	124
Alimentary Affections ...	48
Gynaecological conditions ...	60
Deformity of Pelvis—History of previous difficult confinements	98
Abnormal presentations ...	22
Varicose Veins ...	82
Phthisis ...	6
Nervous Affections ...	10
Skin conditions ...	12
Other conditions ...	10
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	1125
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In addition 308 old patients attended during the year making a total of 1433 patients (individuals). 48 patients from the Ante Natal Clinic were referred for examination by Dr. Glyn Morgan, the Obstetric Consultant to the Clinic.

5 cases were X-Rayed by Dr. Hastings.

At 131 Stow Hill, beds are provided in a ward allocated to the Health (Maternity and Child Welfare) Sub-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.

1007 cases were admitted to 131 Stow Hill during the year. Of these 60 were abortions. 7 were admitted for treatment of pregnancy only. 16 were admitted during pregnancy and confined while still in Hospital and 57 were admitted for treatment during pregnancy and re-admitted for confinement.

2 cases were admitted for treatment of complications of puerperium.

The Ante Natal Clinic attendances were 6,178 in 1944, as compared with 5,987 in 1943 and 5,297 in 1942.

IMMUNISATION.

Facilities for Immunisation against Diphtheria have been provided at the Clinic and also at all the Centres.

Alum Precipitated Toxoid is the prophylactic used. Two doses are given at 4 weekly intervals. It is supplied by the Ministry of Health.

The number of children 1-5 years immunised at the Clinic during the year was 23 plus 9 school children. At the Centres 1230 children (1-5 years of age) were completely immunised.

WAR-TIME NURSERIES.

There were 9 war-time Nurseries in existence during the year. At the Nurseries 40 medical sessions for the examination of children attending the Nurseries were made. During these sessions 651 examinations were carried out. Several other special medical visits were also made to the nurseries.

The immunisation of all children attending the Nurseries was advocated and a large proportion have been immunised.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

The scheme for the treatment of crippled children is a joint one between the Education Committee and the Health (Maternity & Child Welfare) Sub-Committee, and provides for the treatment of all school children as well as for 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, Orthopaedic Surgeon to the 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, and at Crossways Convalescent Home.

There are six weekly sessions devoted to the treatment of patients by massage and radio therapy.

NOTIFICATION OF NEW CASES.

MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE CASES.			SCHOOL CASES.		
Rickets	...	11	Congenital Dislocation of Hip	...	3
Talipes Equino-Varus	...	12	Pes Cavus	...	3
Genu Valgum	...	18	Schlatter's Disease	...	1
Metatarsus Varus	...	7	Torticollis	...	1
Perthe's Disease	...	1	Curvature of Spine	...	21
Flat Feet	...	19	Metatarsus Varus	...	4
Calcaneo Valgus	...	213	Calcaneo Valgus	...	36
Congenital Dislocation of the Hip	...	1	Flat Feet	...	191
Kyphosis	...	4	Genu Valgum	...	27
Torticollis	...	14	Hammer Toes	...	6
Erb Duchenne Paralysis	...	4	Spastic Paraplegia	...	1
Other Conditions	...	10	Tuberculosis of Joints	...	2
No apparent disease found on examination	...	8	Other Conditions	...	12
			No apparent disease on examination	...	6
		<u>322</u>			<u>314</u>

TOTAL ATTENDANCES.			Including Massage.	Massage only.
Infants	...	...	1387	184
Children	...	...	1225	192
School Children	...	...	3901	2466
			<u>6513</u>	<u>2842</u>

Mr. Parker held three sessions during the year.

The Patients admitted into the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff, numbered 5 children under 5 years, and 13 school children.

Special alterations were fitted to boots in a large number of cases at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff. Appliances were supplied to 4 children under 5 years of age and to 11 school children.

In addition to these a very large number of minor alterations to boots were made locally.

There was an increase in the number of new cases seen at the Orthopaedic Clinic during the year, but fortunately the majority of the cases seen were suffering from minor disabilities.

The very great shortage of good shoes for small children is making the treatment of Orthopaedic defects much more difficult—especially as with this difficulty is coupled the shortage of labour necessitating long delays in having special alterations applied to shoes and also in having shoes kept in good repair.

There is no doubt that some minor Orthopaedic conditions are arising out of the wearing of unsuitable shoes, and shoes too small in size.

As in previous years free shoes were granted to necessitous cases, and this scheme is of great benefit to the recipients.

AURAL AND OPHTHALMIC TREATMENT.

During 1944 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 19 new cases under school age and carried out re-examinations. He also operated on 5 children suffering from enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids. These operations were performed at 131 Stow Hill under an arrangement arrived at between the Education Committee and the Social Welfare Committee.

OPHTHALMIC TREATMENT.

Mr. Robertson, the Ophthalmic Surgeon, is in charge of the Eye Clinic, at which he saw 40 cases under school age, and made 25 re-examinations.

DENTAL TREATMENT.

Four patients were referred from the Clinic and 39 from the Centres to private practitioners under the arrangements provided for in the dental scheme for mothers.

ATTENDANCES.

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

Ante Natal Clinic	6178
Sunlight Clinic	3397
Orthopaedic Clinic	3671
Massage Clinic	2842
Auxiliary Clinic	1174
Immunisation Clinic	64
(Immunisation facilities are now available also at all the Infant Welfare Centres).	
Other attendances	3183

THE CENTRES.

There are two sessions weekly at Alexandra, Central, Lliswerry, Maindee and Beechwood Centres. At Crindau, Malpas and Maesglas Centres there is one session weekly. Caerau Centre has two sessions weekly but of these one session only is a medical session.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS ON REGISTER at the end of the Year:—

	Mothers.	Infants.	Children.	Total.
Alexandra ...	395	184	263	842
Central ...	429	166	367	962
Crindau ...	280	109	273	662
Lliswerry ...	428	218	397	1043
Maindee ...	787	533	975	2295
Beechwood ...	398	241	440	1079
Caerau ...	408	180	341	929
Malpas ...	321	86	240	647
Maesglas ...	173	77	152	402
	<u>3619</u>	<u>1794</u>	<u>3448</u>	<u>8861</u>

NUMBER OF NEW PATIENTS.

	Mothers.	Infants.	Children.	Total.
Alexandra ...	153	201	35	389
Central ...	186	229	61	476
Crindau ...	97	130	37	264
Lliswerry ...	190	228	59	477
Maindee ...	304	333	47	684
Beechwood ...	236	266	58	560
Caerau ...	195	219	41	455
Malpas ...	56	52	15	123
Maesglas ...	68	79	24	171
	<u>1485</u>	<u>1737</u>	<u>377</u>	<u>3599</u>

New Expectant Mothers included in the above:—

Alexandra 12; Central 23; Crindau 6; Lliswerry 14; Maindee 7;
Beechwood 8; Caerau 31; Malpas 3; Maesglas 6.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS AT THE CENTRES.

	Mothers.	Infants.	Children.	Total.
Alexandra ...	562	1881	569	3012
Central ...	517	1873	969	3359
Crindau ...	346	1086	464	1896
Lliswerry ...	553	1981	668	3202
Maindee ...	705	2501	1057	4263
Beechwood ...	567	2463	948	3978
Caerau ...	668	1568	719	2955
Malpas ...	141	413	226	780
Maesglas ...	239	742	344	1325
	<u>4298</u>	<u>14508</u>	<u>5964</u>	<u>24770</u>

TOTAL ATTENDANCES AT THE CENTRES.

		Mothers.	Infants.	Children.	Total.
Alexandra	...	3322	3043	857	7222
Central	...	3766	3108	1142	8016
Crindau	...	2407	2093	708	5208
Lliswerry	...	3642	3720	1049	8411
Maindee	...	6403	5003	1838	13244
Beechwood	...	5307	4899	1343	11549
Caerau	...	3620	2839	1174	7633
Malpas	...	1523	1055	687	3265
Maesglas	...	1697	1409	590	3696
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		31687	27169	9388	68244
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The attendances in 1944 at the Centres are slightly less than in 1943 when the numbers were 68,680.

The Dental, Maternity and Fireguard Clubs have been carried out at the Centres under the auspices of the Voluntary Committee, representatives of which attend the Centres.

The Voluntary Committee has provided free boots to Orthopaedic and necessitous cases and has helped in the purchase of artificial dentures for mothers attending the Centres.

We are very much indebted to the ladies of the Voluntary Committee for the interest which they take in the Welfare of the mothers and children, and we are especially appreciative of the services of those ladies who attend the Centres regularly to help in the work there. The time which they give there must entail great sacrifice especially in these times when the time of all is so very precious.

To them all I extend my grateful thanks.

I also record my appreciation of the help given by all the members of the Staff.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ANDREWINA LAIRD.

ULTRA VIOLET RAY CLINIC.

The following is the Report of Dr. S. M. Davies :—

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SECTION :—

During the year 1944, treatment was given by means of a Mercury Vapour Lamp. As in the previous year, treatment was given on Mondays and Fridays, both morning and afternoon.

130 cases of children under 5 years of age (of these 36 were old cases, 94 new) and 1 mother were treated at the Clinic.

Conditions for which treated.	New	Old
Rickets	40	16
Debility	34	14
Respiratory Conditions	10	3
Cervical Adenitis	4	3
Amyotonia	4	—
Spastic Diplegia	1	—
Postural Defect	1	—
	94	36
	130	

Attendances	Infants	Children	Mothers
...	160	2040	54

RICKETS.—56 cases.

Bowed Tibiae occurred in	39 cases
Calcaneo—Valgus or Flat Feet	19 "
Wide Fontanelle with Bossed Forehead	16 "
Enlarged Wrists	8 "
Prominent Abdomen	9 "
Late Teething	2 "
Pigeon Chest	4 "
Slight Anaemia	2 "

From the above figures, bowed tibiae were the commonest sign. Some cases, of course, showed a combination of the above signs.

In most cases, the general condition was good.

16 of the cases were Breast-fed in infancy.

40 " " Bottle-fed "

Results of Sunlight combined with Cod Liver Oil :—

24 were greatly improved with correction of bony deformity, etc.

2 showed no improvement although attendance was good.

12 showed no improvement due to non-attendance.

1 evacuee returned home before course completed.

17 are improving and still under treatment.

Cases showing calcaneo-valgus were also treated for this particular deformity at the Orthopaedic Clinic.

DEBILITY—48 cases.

Most of these cases appeared to have followed Infectious Fevers, Respiratory Conditions, Tonsillitis and Otorrhoea.

Only 2 of the cases were prematurely born infants.

8 cases had been Breast-fed in infancy.

40 cases had been Bottle-fed in infancy.

Results of Sunlight combined with Vitamins:—

11 cases showed great improvement with a good gain in weight, increased muscle tone and vitality.

11 cases were improved but to a lesser extent than the above.

10 cases are still under treatment and show an improvement.

3 cases showed no improvement—one case being micro-cephalic, the other 2 still having treatment.

2 cases are in hospital (Royal Gwent) under investigation.

11 cases showed no improvement due to little or irregular attendance.

CERVICAL ADENITIS—7 cases.

4 cases were Tubercular.

3 cases were Non-Tubercular, 1 of these also had Inguinal Adenitis.

(a) TUBERCULAR:—

3 Tubercular cases were improved, the gland subsided and the general condition was greatly improved.

1 Tubercular case left for Glan Ely Hospital for excision of glands.

(b) NON-TUBERCULAR:—

2 of these improved slightly but attendance was not very good.

1 case improved with glands subsiding.

RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS—13 cases.

(a) CHRONIC BRONCHITIS—9 cases.

One case gave a history of frequent attacks of Tonsillitis; one had Marasmus as an Infant; the third seemed to be associated with Otorrhoea.

Results:—

5 were greatly improved with fewer attacks at less frequent intervals.

2 are improving and still under treatment.

2 showed no improvement due to non-attendance.

(b) ASTHMA—3 cases.

Of these, 1 gave a history of Infantile Eczema. Another seemed to be associated with Tonsillitis.

Results:—

2 cases showed improvement with fewer attacks.

1 case discontinued attendance in order to have "Injection therapy" with own doctor.

(c) BRONCHIAL CATARRH—1 case following Infantile Eczema improved with treatment.

AMYOTONIA—4 cases.

In 3 cases, the condition affected the neck muscles only.

2 were greatly improved and were able to hold the head up very well on completion of treatment. The third case attended once only. The fourth case was unable to sit up at 11 months—mental deficiency? There was some improvement but patient attended only a very short time.

SPASTIC DIPLEGIA—1 case.

This case also had marked Rickets. She was greatly improved with treatment—able to sit up without assistance and later to walk a few steps though still somewhat spastic. Signs of rickets became very much less prominent.

KYPHOSIS—1 case, following Rheumatic Fever and Scarlet Fever. Much improved with Sunlight and exercises.

ONE MOTHER attended due to RHEUMATISM AND DEBILITY. Her general condition was much improved with treatment and her rheumatic pains relieved.

SCHOOL CHILDREN.

During the year 66 school cases were treated. 1141 attendances were made.

Conditions for which treated	New	Old	Attendances
Debility	22	12	636
Cervical Adenitis	11	5	311
Respiratory Conditions	10	2	123
Rheumatism	1	1	35
Alopecia	1	—	24
Kyphosis	1	—	12
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	46	20	1141
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

DEBILITY—34 cases.

Commonest causes for Debility appeared to be (i) Pneumonia, (ii) Whooping Cough, (iii) Otorrhoea. All cases were under weight and some had poor posture. In 2 cases there was a history of the mother having been Tubercular.

Results:—

In 13 cases, improvement was marked with increased weight and vitality.

8 cases showed slight improvement.

1 case improved on 1 course and treatment was discontinued for attendance at an Open-Air School.

5 cases showed no improvement—attendance was irregular.

7 cases are still having treatment.

CERVICAL ADENITIS—16 cases.

7 cases were Tubercular.

1 case was a doubtful Tubercular.

8 cases were Non-Tubercular.

(a) TUBERCULAR—7 + 1 cases, 178 attendances.

5 cases were greatly improved with treatment.

In 4 cases the glands subsided. In the 5th the gland had been excised.

The 6th case had T.B. Glands plus Erythema Nodosum. The Erythema subsided with treatment and the general condition was much improved. The glands are to be excised at the Royal Gwent Hospital in January, 1945.

The 7th case attended on 2 occasions only.

The doubtful case improved greatly with Sunlight but treatment has been temporarily suspended due to Whooping Cough.

(b) NON-TUBERCULAR—8 cases, 133 attendances.

Five of these cases seemed to have occurred with Infectious Diseases. In the other two the cause was unknown.

6 of them were improved.

1 did not attend.

The 8th is still under treatment with no improvement as yet.

RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS—12 cases.

(a) CHRONIC BRONCHITIS—3 cases, 24 attendances.

One case had a history of Pneumonia on 3 occasions also Pleurisy in early 1944—is improving with treatment.

2nd case showed no improvement.

The 3rd case attended regularly for one course and showed improvement, then had mumps and has not reported since.

(b) CHRONIC BRONCHIAL CATARRH—6 cases, 62 attendances.

5 of these are still having treatment.

1 was an old case and showed great improvement.

(c) ASTHMA—3 cases, 37 attendances.

One case gave a history of Infantile Eczema.

Results:—

2 cases showed improvement in general condition with fewer attacks of Asthma.

The 3rd case left for "Injection Therapy" with Private Doctor.

RHEUMATISM—2 cases, 35 attendances.

One case did not complete his 3rd course. He was very obese and improvement was only slight.

The other case of Sub-acute Rheumatism following Rheumatic Fever was much improved in general condition.

ALOPECIA—1 case.

This case was very much improved with Sunlight combined with Gaston's Syrup. All 5 areas on the scalp showed a fine growth of hair when discharged.

KYPHOSIS—1 case.

Greatly improved with Sunlight combined with exercises.

REMARKS:—

As in 1943, Rickets remained the commonest condition for treatment in children under 5 years of age.

73% of cases showed improvement.

27% attended irregularly or not at all.

The number of cases treated for Debility was greater than in 1944. Improvement was 66%.

There has been a 100% improvement in cases of Tubercular Adenitis.

As in 1943, Debility remained the commonest condition requiring treatment amongst the School Children.

Incidence of Tubercular Adenitis remained the same as in 1943; all cases improving with treatment.

AUXILIARY CLINIC.

Dr. Gwyneth Daniel reports that during the year, 153 new cases attended at the Clinic. Of these 7 were children under 5 years of age; 131 were expectant mothers and 15 were non-expectant. 139 were found to be suffering from conditions other than Venereal Disease; 9 had Gonorrhoea and 5 had Syphilis; the latter included one child.

CONDITIONS FOR WHICH TREATED:—

Gonorrhoea	...	...	...	9
Syphilis	...	...	...	5
Endocervicitis	...	...	...	17
Leucorrhoea	...	...	...	22
Cervical Erosion	...	...	...	32
Pruritus	...	...	...	7
Cervicitis	...	...	...	4
Salpingitis	...	...	...	1
Bartolinian Cyst	...	...	...	2
Mucous polyp.	...	...	...	4
Varicose Veins	...	...	...	3
Vulvo-vaginitis	...	...	...	2
Cystocele	...	...	...	7
Nil abnormal found	...	...	...	38
				153

Total attendance—1174.

Sessions—97.

COMPARISON OF ATTENDANCES FOR PREVIOUS 5 YEARS.

Year	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Non-Venereal	Total
1939	—	588	611	1199
1940	8	173	1066	1247
1941	16	212	1369	1597
1942	5	151	1121	1277
1943	46	170	1469	1685
1944	67	123	984	1174

The Clinic is held twice a week, synchronously with the Ante-Natal Clinic. This enables patients to be referred from the Ante-Natal Clinic if necessary thus saving the patient an additional journey. Most of the patients attended regularly during the period of their pregnancy but tended to stay away as soon as the confinement was over.

VITAL STATISTICS.

DEATHS.

The total deaths registered numbered 1214; after the exclusion of non-residents dying in the district and the addition of residents who died elsewhere, the number was reduced to 1164. This afforded a death

rate of 12.37, compared with 12.05 in 1943, 11.86 in 1942, 12.87 in 1941, 15.12 in 1940, 12.87 in 1939, 12.10 in 1938, 10.98 in 1930, 12.41 in 1920, and 12.98 in 1910. The average for the last five years was 12.96 and for the past 10 years 12.64.

The average death-rate in the 126 County Boroughs of England and Wales for 1944 was 13.7.

501 deaths, or 43.0 per cent. of the nett deaths, occurred in Public Institutions, namely, Social Welfare Institution, 131 Stow Hill, 286; Royal Gwent Hospital, 127; Allt-yr-yn Hospital, 7; and other Institutions outside the Borough, 81. In addition, 149 deaths of non-residents occurred in the Borough, namely, at the Royal Gwent Hospital, 124; Social Welfare Institution, 6; Public Works and Places, 6; and in Private Institutions, etc., 13. The proportion of deaths in Public Institutions was slightly lower than in 1943 when it was 46.7 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. This indicates that the public are coming to rely more and more on hospitals in cases of serious illness.

The deaths under 5 years of age numbered 124, or 10.6 per cent. of the total deaths, whilst 561 deaths occurred among the aged (65 years and upwards), or 48.2 per cent. of all the deaths.

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 have continued, 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
1942	10.65	49.25
1943	9.86	47.01
1944	10.65	48.20

HEART DISEASES, as usual, caused the largest number of deaths, namely, 323—a rate of 3.43 per 1,000 of the population (last year the rate was 2.92). It is noteworthy that 67.5 per cent. of these had attained the age of 65 years and upwards.

CANCER. 147 deaths occurred, with a death rate of 1.562 per 1,000, compared with a rate of 1.612 per 1,000 for the previous five years. The 1944 rate was lower by 0.029 per 1,000 than that for 1943, and .050 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 males and females were the intestines, rectum and peritoneum. 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
1935—1939	...	...	1.597
1936—1940	...	...	1.626
1937—1941	...	...	1.649
1938—1942	...	...	1.672
1939—1943	...	...	1.612

The crude death rate in England and Wales from this disease during 1944 was 1.739 per 1,000 of the population.

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 (excluding Tuberculosis) caused 143 deaths—a death rate of 1.520. Of these, 55 were due to Pneumonia (all forms) and 88 to Bronchitis, etc. The death rate of 1.520 is higher than the average rate of 1.470 for the past five years.

VIOLENT DEATHS numbered 55, or 4.72 per cent. of the total deaths. 6 of the 55 were due to suicide.

Inquests were held in 87 instances, or 7.47 per cent. of the total deaths. 38 (3.26 per cent.) were certified by the Coroner after post mortem examination.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The total deaths from diseases of a Zymotic nature numbered 126 compared with 167 in 1943, and an annual average for the past five years of 147 deaths. The Zymotic death rate was 1.34 per 1,000 inhabitants per annum; the average for the past 5 years was 1.53. These diseases accounted for 10.8 per cent. of the total deaths. The 126 deaths were caused by the following diseases:—Tuberculosis 80 (lungs 74, other forms 6); Diphtheria 4; Whooping Cough 2; Typhoid Fever 1; Influenza 7; Zymotic Diarrhoea 12; Venereal Diseases 10; Septicaemia 4; Cerebro-Spinal Fever 2; Puerperal Fever 2; Encephalitis Lethargica 1; and Erysipelas 1. Tuberculosis and Influenza together were responsible for 69.8 per cent. of the total deaths from Zymotic Diseases.

The Influenza death rate of 0.07 in Newport was slightly lower than that for the Great Towns which was 0.10.

The following figures show the remarkable reduction that has taken place in the number of deaths from Zymotic or Preventable Diseases during the past 40 years in Newport:—

5 Yearly Periods	Yearly Average Death-rate
1896-1900	... 4.79
1906-1910	... 3.36
1916-1920	... 3.27
1926-1930	... 2.23
1936-1940	... 1.54
1939-1943	... 1.53

DIARRHOEAL DISEASES (Death rate .128).

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

For comparison the death rates from Diarrhoea under 2 years of age per 1,000 live births for a number of years are given.

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

Period	Rate per 1,000 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
1937—1941	... 4.17

Period			Rate per 1,000 births.
1938—1942	...	...	4.21
1939—1943	...	...	4.06
Year 1942	...	...	4.60
Year 1943	...	...	5.91
Year 1944	...	...	5.97

The Diarrhoeal death rate among children under 2 years in the 126 Great Towns was 7.3 per 1,000 births, and in England and Wales 4.8, compared with 5.97 at Newport.

The prevalence of these diseases fluctuates considerably from year to year.

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 9 shows the number of cases of Measles and Whooping Cough and particular 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.

CHICKEN POX.

During the year this disease was epidemic and 1,090 cases came to the knowledge of the Department, compared with 346 in 1943, 1,007 in 1942, 286 in 1941, 533 in 1940 and 588 in 1939. 854 of the cases were among school children and 234 among children under school age, and 2 among adults. The schools affected will be seen in Table 9. The figure of 1,090 was by far the highest number of cases of which we have records. The rules for exclusion from schools laid down by the Ministry of Health and the Board of Education in their joint memorandum were applied in all cases.

MUMPS.

157 cases were reported during the year, compared with 699 in 1943, 173 in 1942, 1,474 in 1941, 146 in 1940 and 16 in 1939.

SCABIES.

In common with the rest of the country this disease increased in prevalence during the War years. In Newport the number of cases coming to the knowledge of the Department each year were: 1940, 156; 1941, 429; 1942, 684; 1943, 689; and in 1944, 829 cases. Of the latter figure 57 cases were above and 73 below school age, 233 were in the boys' Departments of the Schools, 273 were in the girls' Departments and 193 in the Infants' Departments. Facilities are provided at the School Clinic for the treatment of school children and 686 cases were dealt with there during the year. 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.

LICE INFESTATION.

As far as school children are concerned this subject has been dealt with in my School Medical Report. With regard to children under 5 years of age the Health Visitors have received special instructions to search for cases both at Centres and in the homes and to advise and instruct Mothers in methods of prevention and eradication. Special nit combs are on sale at the Centres and Lethane Hair Oil is also kept for application to suitable cases.

The extent to which the various schools were affected by minor infectious and contagious diseases is set out in Table 7.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS.

The diseases now notifiable are Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Typhus, Typhoid or Enteric and Paratyphoid 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 1944 was 1,048 compared with 1,658 in 1943, 1,201 in 1942, 1,486 in 1941, 2,093 in 1940, 1,053 in 1939, 1,802 in 1938, and 1,024 in 1937.

VISITS AND DISINFECTION.

11,739 visits and re-visits in connection with the supervision of Infectious Diseases were made by the Staff. 508 houses (963 rooms) were disinfected, and 3,185 articles were removed for steam disinfection; 2 articles were destroyed.

1,313 bottles of disinfectant were supplied to houses where infectious diseases of various kinds occurred and for choked drains; 303 verminous houses (547 rooms) were also fumigated by the Department.

WHOOPIING COUGH. (Death rate, .021).

435 cases of this disease were discovered or notified; of these 208 cases were notified by Doctors. The yearly average for the past five years was 359 cases. 233 of the cases were under School age and 178 were in the Infants' Departments of the Schools. There were 2 deaths. The death rate from this disease in 1944 in England and Wales was 0.03 and in the 126 County Boroughs was 0.03.

MEASLES. (Death rate, Nil).

This disease was not prevalent during the year and only 152 cases were recorded, of which 58 were notified by Doctors. This gives a case rate of 1.59 per 1,000 of the population. Last year 1,586 cases were reported (case rate 16.82) and the yearly average number of cases for the five yearly period 1939-1943 was 1,148 (case rate 12.0). Of the 152 recorded cases 35 were under 5 years of age and 14 over School age. 47 of the 103 school children were in the Infants' Departments. Not a single death occurred—the first year for this to happen since 1939. The death rate in England and Wales and in the 126 Great Towns was 0.10 per 1,000 of the population.

GERMAN MEASLES.

Although this is not a notifiable disease all such cases discovered among School children are reported by the School Attendance Officers. During the year the disease was very prevalent. 483 cases being recorded. Most of the cases occurred during the 2nd and 3rd quarters of the year. The last outbreak occurred in 1939 when 1,282 cases were recorded.

SCARLET FEVER. (death rate, Nil.)

The incidence of this disease which was low from 1939 to 1942 (inclusive) increased during 1943 and 1944. In the latter year 296 notifications were received, as against 294 in 1943, 129 in 1942, 67 in 1941, 133 in 1940, 186 in 1939, 992 in 1938, and an annual average of 161.8 during the 5 years 1939-1943.

The ward with the highest case rate was Liswerry, 6.27; whilst Allt-yr-yn Ward had the lowest, 1.42.

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.

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

191 or 64.5 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 0.043).

82 cases were notified, compared with 56 in 1943; 92 in 1942; 91 in 1941; 193 in 1940; 152 in 1939, and with an annual average during the past five years of 117. 33 cases occurred during the first quarter, 12 during the second, 12 during the third, and 25 during the fourth quarter. 4 deaths occurred of residents. The death rate per 1,000 of the population was 0.043 compared with 0.02 for England and Wales and 0.03 in the 126 Great Towns. 75 of the cases, or 91.6 per cent. were treated in Hospital. In the search for sources of infection and the swabbing of contacts, 4 "carrier" cases were discovered; 3 of these were isolated in Hospital.

IMMUNISATION. Children under 5 years of age are now immunised at all the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres as well as at a special session at the Schools and School Clinic for the older children.

During the year, 2,101 children were immunised—1,374, 1-5 years of age and 727, 5-15 years. The propaganda campaign—distribution of leaflets and public appeals was continued throughout the year. It is calculated that 61.8 per cent. of the children 1-5 years of age and 72.7 per cent. of the children 5-15 years of age in Newport were immunised at December 31st, 1944.

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 for treatment is kept in stock at the Health Department to facilitate its early administration by the medical attendant.

580,000 units (58 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 .011).

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

4 cases were notified during the year; 2 of them (1 a non-civilian) were of the Para-Typhoid B group and 2 of Typhoid. 2 of the cases were females aged 8 years and 58 years; and 2 were males aged 11 years and 21 years. 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, but there was no spread of the disease. Three patients were treated in Allt-yr-yn Hospital, one of whom died 2 days after admission. One death from Typhoid Fever also occurred at the Royal Gwent Hospital but this was a non-resident admitted from outside the Borough after the onset of the disease.

The annual average number of cases of these diseases notified during the previous five years was 2.4.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER (Death rate 0.021).

The prevalence of this disease has gradually lessened in Newport, since the outbreak in 1940 when 130 cases were notified. 4 cases occurred in 1944, 3 in 1943, 16 in 1942 and 53 in 1941. All the cases in 1944 occurred during the first half of the year, 3 being in the first quarter. One of the cases was a non-civilian. All the patients were treated in hospital. Two died, one in Allt-yr-yn and one in Royal Gwent Hospital. In not a single instance was the source of infection discovered. The case rate per 1,000 of the population was 0.042 in Newport, compared with 0.05 and 0.06 in England and Wales and in 126 Great Towns respectively. The death-rate from the disease was 0.021 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 0.077 the annual average for the past five years. The death-rate for England and Wales is not available.

TYPHUS FEVER. Arrangements for dealing therewith.

The existence of Louse-Borne Typhus Fever in Europe and North Africa made it advisable to take precautions in case the disease reached this country through Refugees, Prisoners of War, etc. With this object in view several teams of volunteers have been formed from the staffs of Allt-yr-yn Hospital, the Health Department, School and Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics, to deal with any cases which may occur at Newport, and also to take the necessary measures for cleansing and keeping under observation all contacts, etc.

Thirty members of these teams have already been inoculated against the disease including Doctors, Nurses and Sanitary Inspectors. Their duties will include the removal of cases from ships or houses to Hospital, cleansing of contacts, disinfection of premises and clothing and general surveillance of the contacts over a period of time. Special clothing is provided to ensure protection for the teams.

By arrangements with the City of Cardiff all cases occurring at Newport will be sent to a special Isolation Hospital at Cardiff.

Whilst hoping that no cases will occur we feel that all possible precautions have been taken to deal with any outbreak.

TUBERCULOSIS.

[Death rate—All forms, 0.850 (Lungs 0.786; Other Forms 0.064)].

DEATHS.

The figures given below show the death rates from Pulmonary, Non-Pulmonary and "All forms" of Tuberculosis in Newport and in England and Wales for the year 1944 and for a series of past years, for comparison. It will be seen that the 1944 rates for Newport are lower than those for 1943.

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	...	...
1938-42	0.79	0.062	0.854	...	...
1938	0.709	0.104	0.813	0.63	0.81
1939	0.686	0.052	0.738	0.63	0.76
1940	0.900	0.083	0.983	0.69	0.79
1941	0.801	0.031	0.832	0.73	0.79
1942	0.863	0.042	0.905	0.66	0.75
1943	0.827	0.085	0.912	0.67	0.75
1944	0.786	0.064	0.850	0.63	0.71

NOTIFICATIONS.

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

Year	Lungs	Other Forms	Total
1938	155	53	208
1939	115	37	152
1940	134	57	191
1941	127	42	169
1942	146	32	178
1943	149	51	200
1944	195	46	241

Number of New Cases and Number of Deaths during 1944
at various age groups.

Age Periods	New Cases.				Death.			
	Respiratory		Non-Resp'tory		Respiratory		Non-Resp'tory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0—	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
1—	3	2	2	4	...	...	1	...
5—	10	11	18	7	1	...	1	1
15—	31	43	2	1	6	9	1	...
25—	20	16	3	3	5	8	...	...
35—	22	10	...	1	6	8	...	...
45—	11	6	1	1	16	2	...	...
55—	6	2	2	...	10	1	...	...
65 and upwards	...	2	...	...	1	1	..	1
Total	103	92	29	17	45	29	4	2

TUBERCULOSIS OF LUNGS.

Of the 195 cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs notified in 1944, 167 were alive in Newport at the end of the year, or 86 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, 75.3 per cent. in 1940, 79.5 per cent. in 1941, 74 per cent. in 1942 and 84 per cent. in 1943.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Of the 46 cases notified to be suffering from Non-Pulmonary forms of the disease, 40 or 87 per cent. were alive at the end of the year. This compares with 84.3 per cent. in 1943, 80 per cent. in 1926, 81 per cent. in 1927, 79 per cent. in 1928, 76 per cent. in 1929, 71 per cent. in 1930, 78 per cent. in 1931, 83.8 per cent. in 1932, 80 per cent. in 1933, 68.2 per cent. in 1934, 70.9 per cent. in 1935, 82.3 per cent. in 1936, 93.5 per cent. in 1937, 74 per cent. in 1938, 86 per cent. in 1939, 89.5 per cent. in 1940, 97.6 per cent. in 1941, and 96.9 per cent. in 1942.

As to notifications received after death of the patient, in 1944 the percentage was 2.0 per cent.; in 1943, 3.5 per cent.; in 1942, 1.1 per cent.; in 1941, 1.2 per cent.; and in 1940, 2.1 per cent.

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:—

		Males		Females		Total
Pulmonary	...	402	...	324	...	726
Non-Pulmonary	...	152	...	143	...	295
All Forms	...	554	...	467	...	1021

During each of the previous ten years the number of cases (all forms) on the Register was 1943, 1,059; 1942, 1,071; 1941, 1,023; 1940, 1,041; 1939, 957; 1938, 934; 1937, 940; 1936, 860; 1935, 861;—an almost continuous increase.

OCCUPATIONS OF CASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR.

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Totals of Both.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
In-door Occupations	27	77	2	5	111
Out-door Occupations	30	1	5	...	36
Partly In-door and Partly Out-door	30	...	1	...	31
School Children	7	7	17	9	40
Under School Age	1	1	3	1	6
No Occupation	8	6	1	2	17
Total ...	103	92	29	17	241

TUBERCULOSIS CARE.

The Government and the Corporation Schemes for the care of patients before and after Institutional treatment have been put into operation. The following information will give some idea of these new activities in Newport in the fight against this disease:—

THE CORPORATION SCHEME started in November, 1942. A second Health Visitor was appointed (March, 1943) thus providing two Health Visitors who devote their whole time to visiting and advising patients. During 1944, 80 more or less needy cases were considered and 59 of these received help such as milk, medicated food, clothing, bedding, tools, cash, etc.—the cost being £639 16s. 0d.

THE GOVERNMENT SCHEME (Mem. 266/T) providing monetary assistance, to ensure that patients with Pulmonary Tuberculosis who will benefit by treatment will receive such treatment, came into operation in May, 1943. Up to December 31st, 1944, 137 cases had been considered by your Committee and grants made amounting to over £5,115 1s. 4d.

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)	1692
Number found Tuberculous:—(a) Pulmonary	175
(b) Non-Pulmonary	31
Number found Non-Tuberculous	1350
Number of other cases previously found doubtful, found on re-examination to be Tuberculous:—	
(a) Pulmonary	14
(b) Non-Pulmonary	2
Number of cases found to be Non-Tuberculous	145
Number of cases on Institute Register at the end of the year:—	
(a) Pulmonary	731
(b) Non-Pulmonary	267
Total	798
Number of attendances at Clinic	4835
Number of successful visits to the houses of patients by the Tuberculosis and other Nurses	7492

RETURN SHOWING THE EXTENT OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT DURING 1944.

	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 ...	71	1	17	—	17	—	106
Number admitted during year ...	204	4	45	2	34	—	289
Number transferred ...	1	1	—	3	—	—	5
Total ...	276	6	62	5	51	—	400
Number Discharged—							
Quiescent ...	10	—	11	—	16	—	37
Improved ...	97	—	19	—	12	—	128
No Material Improvement ...	44	—	4	—	4	—	52
Tuberculous ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Non-Tuberculous ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Doubtfully Tuberculous ...	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Total ...	151	12	34	—	32	—	223
Died ...	28	—	1	—	1	—	30
Number Transferred ...	1	—	4	—	—	—	5
In Institutions on last day of year ...	93	—	23	—	18	—	134

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 areas 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 almost continuously decreasing since exemption was made easy; in Newport the improvement shown during the year ended June 30th, 1942, when 23.6 per cent. of the infants were successfully vaccinated was not maintained during the two subsequent years ended June 30th, when the percentage was 20.7 in 1943 and 18.9 in 1944, compared with 23.1 in 1941, 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, 1944, with comparative figures for the previous year.

	Year ended 30th June	
	1944	1943
Successfully Vaccinated ...	344	360
Insusceptible to Vaccination ...	2	5
Had Small Pox ...	—	—
Exemptions Received ...	977	966
Died Unvaccinated ...	86	71
Postponed by Medical Certificate	11	16
Removed to Districts, the Vaccination Officers of which have been apprised ...	26	20
Removed to Districts unknown, or which cannot be reached, and cases not having been found	43	30
In abeyance ...	447	366
Percentage Successfully Vaccinated	18.9	20.7

OTHER NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Notifications of the following infectious diseases were received during the year:—

Erysipelas ...	29 cases
Pneumonia-Influenzal	19
Acute Primary	99—118 cases
Encephalitis Lethargica	1 case
Dysentery (Flexner A1) Non-civilian	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:—

MALBS.—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 1935-44 were as follows:—

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Males	4009	3410	3876	2908	2361	2098	2360	2202	2496	2269
Females	2206	2446	2042	2044	1698	1676	1779	1731	2157	1718
Totals	6215	5856	4918	4952	4059	3774	4139	3933	4653	3987

The increase in the number of attendances shown in 1943 was not maintained in 1944 but comparisons of these figures over a period of recent years is not very informative because

(1) Since the outbreak of war the attendances have tended to be adversely affected by the ever increasing number of women engaged in industry, and the adoption of the "shift" in many works.

(2) Recent forms of treatment have lessened the time required to cure the disease.

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

Suffering from	1944			Average previous 5 years		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Syphilis ...	100	25	125	96.6	21.6	118.2
Soft Chancre ...	11	1	12	19.8	0.4	20.2
Gonorrhoea ...	646	32	96	135.0	25.6	160.6
Not V.D. ...	70	30	100	53.8	21.2	75.0
Totals ...	245	88	333	305.2	68.8	374.0

The number of new cases of Syphilis in 1944 (125) was considerably less than in 1943 (154) both sexes showing a reduction. With Gonorrhoea there was marked improvement with males—64 cases in 1944 as against 131 in 1943; and a slight increase with females—32 in 1944 and 29 in 1943. Taking both sexes together the improvement in Gonorrhoea during 1944 over 1943 amounted to 64 fewer cases.

The above Table shows the position in 1944 relative to that for the previous five years, from which it is seen that the incidence of Venereal Diseases diminished among the males but increased among the females.

The number of "In-Patient" days in 1944 was 378 compared with 658 in 1943, 652 in 1942, 666 in 1941, 872 in 1940, and a five yearly average of 697.

The use of Arsenobenzene Compounds, etc. in the treatment of these diseases at the Clinic has shown a continuous increase in recent years; the number of doses of these drugs given out to Private Practitioners from the Health Department has increased but little as the following figures show:—4 doses in 1944, 22 in 1943, 20 in 1942, 10 in 1941, 9 in 1940, 16 in 1939, 44 in 1938, and an average number of 15 doses during the past five years.

The number of persons who were discharged from the Clinic after completion of treatment was 55 (apart from 107 cases that were found not to be suffering from Venereal Disease), compared with 59 in 1943 and an average during the previous five years of 64. 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 20, compared with 42 in 1943, 26 in 1942, 28 in 1941, 24 in 1940, 37 in 1939, 33 in 1938, a yearly average of 33—a marked improvement. The number of male patients who so ceased to attend was 18, as against 31 in 1943, 32 in 1942, 27 in 1941, 34 in 1940, 35 in 1939, 49 in 1938, and the average for the past five years of 32—a still greater improvement.

Further information will be found on Pages 30 and 62 of this report 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 on this Clinic will be found on Page 30.

DIABETES.

The supply of insulin by the Public Health Authority authorised by the Ministry of Health in their circular No. 2734 of the 4th January, 1943, and brought to the notice of all local Practitioners resulted in only one application being received during the year. This case—a young woman—was supplied with 9,200 units. Assessment of the financial circumstances of the family resulted in the full cost being repaid.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

ALLT-YR-YN.

329 cases of Infectious Diseases were admitted during the year. 29 of the cases were admitted from outside the Borough. The deaths numbered 7. During 1943 the admissions and deaths were respectively 309 and 13. The daily average number of patients in hospital during 1942 was 21.3.

SCARLET FEVER.

191 of the cases notified in the town were removed to Hospital. In addition, 17 Non-Residents were admitted, making a total of 208 cases treated (apart from 7 suspicious cases). They all recovered. The average age of the patients was 9.1 years, and the average stay in Hospital was 31 days.

TYPHOID AND PARA-TYPHOID FEVERS.

Three of the 4 cases notified and one suspected case were treated in hospital; one case proved fatal. The average stay in hospital was 44.6 days. The age incidence of the disease is shown on Page 38 of this report and in Table No. 7 at end of report.

DIPHThERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

75 of the cases notified were treated in hospital; in addition 2 "Carriers," 7 suspected cases and 7 cases from outside the Borough were also admitted making a total of 91 cases treated in the Diphtheria Ward. 3 of the cases died from Diphtheria and 1 from Broncho Pneumonia, giving a fatality rate of 3.65 per cent. of the cases of true Diphtheria. The average stay in hospital of those who recovered was 37.9 days. The age incidence of the disease is shown in Table 7 at the end of the Report.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

The 4 cases notified were treated in hospital. In addition 6 suspected cases and 1 Non-Resident were also admitted, one case proved fatal. The average stay in hospital of those who recovered was 13.8 days. The age incidence of the disease is shown in Table 7 at the end of the Report.

OTHER DISEASES.

Other diseases, cases of which were admitted, were: Infective Hepatitis 2, Erysipelas 2, Encephalitis Lethargica 1, (fatal), Acute Poliomyelitis 1, Dysentery 1, Rubella 1 and Chicken Pox 1.

BUILDINGS AND FITTINGS.

A certain amount of repairs and renovations were essential during the year. The Borough Architect (C. F. Ward, Esq. F.R.I.B.A.) has kindly furnished the following details of the work done and its cost.

	£	s.	d.
New Hot Water Tank ...	6	14	8
Maintenance of Boiler & Heating Apparatus ...	216	17	3
Repairing Blinds ...	9	8	0
Repairs to Refrigerator ...	35	12	10
Welding Boilers and Tubes ...	23	10	0
Supplying New Tubes to Calorifier ...	18	5	1
Repairs to Valves and Hot Water Service ...	10	13	10
Internal and External Painting with incidental Repairs ...	175	9	5
Total ...	£496	11	1

LABORATORY WORK.

During 1944, 3,876 specimens of various kinds were examined at the Health Department, compared with 3,647 in 1943. The following is a summary of the work done:—

FOR MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.—Throat and Nose Swabs, 329; Sputa for Tubercle, 10; Specimens for Gonococci, 20; Other specimens, 27; Total, 386.

SCHOOLS. Swabs from Contacts, 467; Suspected cases of Diphtheria, 243; Other specimens, 47; Total, 757.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.—Swabs from notified cases of Diphtheria, 37; from Suspected Cases, 77; and from Contacts, 698; Smears for Gonococci, 187; Other specimens, 168; Total, 1,167.

ALL-YR-YN HOSPITAL CASES.—Throat and Nose Swabs, 1,433; Other specimens, 133; Total, 1,566.

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		1943	1944.
	10 years.			
Bodies removed to Mortuary ...	65.9	...	68	71
Number of Post-Mortems ...	47.9	...	55	65
Inquests <i>re</i> above ...	25.4	...	28	30

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	Drs. Lilian M. Griffiths and W. G. Smith
4	Caerleon Road and part of Chepstow Rd. Area	J. Cipkin	Dr. W. E. Wade
5	Part of Chepstow Road Area and whole of Corporation Rd. 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, TYPHUS FEVER & OTHER MAJOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The Corporation have made arrangements with the Cardiff City Corporation for the Isolation and Treatment of Newport patients, notified to be suffering from these diseases.

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

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

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

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

HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN.

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

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

OTHER HOSPITAL SERVICES.

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

Owing to War conditions considerable changes have been made in the character of the two hospitals—The Royal Gwent Hospital and Social Welfare Institution. 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.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.—The Corporation has four Ambulances: one for accidents, one for ordinary Hospital Cases and two for Infectious Diseases. The latter are:—a 6 cylinder 20 H.P. Armstrong Siddeley Ambulance having accommodation for five persons, including two stretcher patients and a 26 H.P. Bedford Ambulance, with accom-

modation for five patients. Since October, 1941, the accident Ambulance has been garaged at Emmanuel Ambulance A.R.P. Depot; and since September, 1942, the Hospital Ambulance has been garaged there also, having been loaned to the Emergency Committee. The other two Ambulances are still garaged at the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Allt-yr-yn.

By the co-ordination of these ambulance services the removal of all patients to Woolston House and the Social Welfare Hospital is undertaken by the Health Department in co-operation with the A.R.P. Casualty (Ambulance) Service.

828 cases were removed to 131 Stow Hill under these arrangements, as compared with 877 in 1943, 807 in 1942, 875 in 1941, 869 in 1940 and 819 in 1939. A Health Department Ambulance was used for 39 cases—or 4.7 per cent. of the other ambulances for 789 or 95.3 per cent. of the cases.

A total of 344 cases were removed to various Hospitals during the year by the Health Department ambulances. The total mileage of the latter ambulances during the year was approximately 8,856; in addition 885 miles were covered by the Disinfecting Van, not included in the list of the above vehicles, making a total of 9,741 miles.

The Ambulance Service may be considered quite adequate to the needs of the Borough.

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, for cases of Pneumonia, Measles and Whooping Cough with Respiratory complications, etc.; the Social Welfare 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. Diarrhœa 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 £65 for the year ended March 31st, 1945. 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 (including the Matron) employed by the Home Nursing Association and they made 10,186 visits to 528 cases during 1944 on behalf of the Corporation, 6,934 of these visits were to children under 5 years of age, and 3,252 to patients over 5 years of age, which included cases of Pneumonia, Erysipelas, 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 1944, 375 samples have been examined, details of which are as follows. Of these 125 were Informal or trial samples and they were submitted by your Officers.

MILK.—Of the 246 samples of Milk for sale to the Public, 236 were found on analysis to conform to the requirements of the "Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939," but the remaining 10 samples failed to reach the required standard, this amounting to 4.07 per cent. of the Milk samples analysed. The 10 samples which failed to conform to the requirements to the regulations were deficient in Fat to the extent of 14.00 per cent. 35.00 per cent. 5.33 per cent. 33.33 per cent. 13.00 per cent. and 2.00 per cent. respectively; whilst the remaining samples were deficient in Solids not Fat to the extent of 16.24 per cent. 39.29 per cent. 8.35 per cent. 3.06 per cent. and 35.41 per cent. respectively.

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. & over
9	89	103	25	20

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. & over
5	71	92	64	14

and the average composition was:—

Fat 3.64 p.c. Solids not Fat 8.74 p.c. Total Solids 12.38 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.

In addition to the above 5 "Appeal to Cow" samples were taken during the year and of these, two were found to be in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations, two samples were deficient in Fat to the extent of 14.00 per cent. and 2.00 per cent. respectively, whilst the remaining sample was deficient in Solids not Fat to the extent of 12.35 per cent. and was further deficient in Fat to the extent of 11.67 per cent. In the case of this latter sample, the Freezing Point (Hortvet)—0.539°C., proved that no water had been added but that the milk was abnormal in composition.

Of the remainder of the samples examined during the course of the year, comprising a large variety of foods, beverages, and medicinal preparations, 122 proved on analysis to be genuine and of satisfactory quality and 3 were found to be unsatisfactory.

Thus of a total of 375 samples submitted, sixteen were found to be unsatisfactory, so that the percentage of adulteration throughout the year amounted to 4.27 per cent.

SUMMARY OF SAMPLES TAKEN, WITH RESULTS.
(A) INFORMAL.

Description of Sample	No. taken	Result
MILK PRODUCTS—2		
Condensed Milk	1	Genuine
Milk	1	"
PUDDING STUFFS—44		
Flour	7	"
Creamola Powder	2	"
Dessert Mould	1	"
Baking Powder	3	"
Semolina	1	"
Oatmeal	2	"
Sponge Cake Mixture	2	"
Custard Powder	2	"
Barley	3	"
Pea Flour	1	"
Egg Substitute Powder	2	"
Table Delicacies	1	"
Junket Powder	1	"
Flavouring Essence	5	"
Cake Flour	2	"
Rice	1	"
Groats	2	"
Gelatine	2	"
Raisins	3	2 genuine, 1 had undergone fermentation and heavily infested by insect pests
Dates	1	Undergone fermentation and infestation with beetle of cryptophagus family
SPICES & CONDIMENTS—34		
Pepper	4	Genuine
Gravy Browning	6	"
Sauce	2	"
Mustard	6	"
Pickling Spice	2	"
Vinegar	4	"
Curry Powder	3	"
Pickles	1	"
Cloves	1	"
Ground Ginger	3	"
Ground Cinnamon	1	"
Ground Nutmeg	1	"
POTTED MEAT, FISH, ETC.—16		
Tinned Fish	2	"
Meat Paste	5	"
Fish Paste	8	"
Sausage	1	"
SUNDRIES, ETC.—12		
Spaghetti	3	"
Soup	6	"
Peas	1	"
Pears	1	The pears were coated with lime (calcium carbonate) but free from injurious metallic compounds
Boracic Acid Powder	1	Genuine
BEVERAGES—9		
Meat Cubes	1	"
Cocoa	4	"
Coffee	2	"
Tea	1	"
Drugs, etc.—8.		
Sodium Bicarbonate	4	"
Camphorated Oil	1	"
Eucalyptus Oil	1	"
Castor Oil	1	"
Seidlitz Powder	1	"
Total	125	

(B) FORMAL.

DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLE	NUMBER TAKEN	RESULT
MILK.—	250	{ 237 Genuine 13 Adult'd 5.20%
Grand Total		Formal Informal Total
Number of Samples taken		250 125 375
Number Genuine		237 122 259
Number Adulterated		13 3 16
Percentage Adulterated		5.20% 2.40% 4.27%

Results of the Analysis of 251 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 extent of the Adulteration.	Observations	
238 milk	Conform to the requirements of the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939		
1 milk No. 47	14.00% Deficient in Fat	} Course of Delivery Samples	
1 milk No. 50	35.00% Deficient in Fat		
1 milk No. 55	16.24% Deficient in Solids not Fat		
1 milk No. 61	39.29% Deficient in Solids not Fat		
1 milk No. 93	5.33% Deficient in Fat		
1 milk No. 138	33.33% Deficient in Fat		
1 milk No. 180	13.00% Deficient in Fat		
1 milk No. 188	2.00% Deficient in Fat		
1 milk No. 218	8.35% Deficient in Solids not Fat		} "Appeal to Cow" Sample
1 milk No. 220	3.06% Deficient in Solids not Fat		
1 milk No. 272	35.41% Deficient in Solids not Fat	} Course of Delivery Samples	
1 milk No. 233	11.67% Deficient in Fat and 12.35% Deficient in Solids not Fat		
1 milk No. 234	14.00% Deficient in Fat		
		} "Appeal to Cow" Samples	

PROSECUTIONS FOR BREACHES OF LAW

(A) BREACHES OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Date	Article	Sample No.	Infringement	Result
24/2/44	Milk	47	Deficient in Fat to the extent of 14.00 parts p.c.	Defendant fined £20
23/5/44	Milk	138	Deficient in Fat to the extent of 33.33 parts p.c.	Defendant fined £35
29/7/44	Milk	220	Deficient in Solids not Fat to the extent of 3.06 parts p.c.	Defendant fined £1
7/9/44	Milk	272	Deficient in Solids not Fat to the extent of 35.41 parts p.c.	Defendant fined £5

(B) OTHER THAN UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

NIL.

(C) OFFENCES NOT PROSECUTED.

24/2/44	Milk	50	Deficient in Fat to the extent of 35.00 parts p.c.	No prosecution as a result of sample taken in course of delivery
29/2/44	Milk	55	Deficient in Solids not Fat to the extent of 16.24 parts p.c.	No prosecution as a result of sample taken in course of delivery
3/3/44	Milk	61	Deficient in Solids not Fat to the extent of 39.29 parts p.c.	Case dismissed
24/3/44	Milk	93	Deficient in Fat to the extent of 5.33 parts p.c.	Case dismissed
12/6/44	Milk	180	Deficient in Fat to the extent of 13.00 parts p.c.	No prosecution having regard to the fat deficiency of "appeal to cow" sample
25/7/44	Milk	218	Deficient in Solids not Fat to the extent of 8.35 parts p.c.	No prosecution as a result of sample taken in course of delivery
3/10/44	Pears	306	Pears coated with lime (calcium carbonate) but free from injurious metallic compounds	Consignment condemned and processed for animal food
1/11/44	Raisins	327	Had undergone fermentation and heavily infested by insect pests	Consignment condemned and processed for animal food
11/12/44	Dates	358	Had undergone fermentation and infested with beetle of cryptophagus family	Consignment condemned and processed for animal food

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

As will be seen from the following table, 126 samples of Graded or Designated Milks have been submitted for examination. 33 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 ...	17	13	4
Accredited ...	50	40	10
Tuberculin Tested	39	25	14
Tuberculin Tested— (Certified) ...	20	15	5
	126	93	33

In addition to the above, 60 samples of New Milk were taken and submitted to the inoculation test for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli. The guinea pigs inoculated with three 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 guinea pigs inoculated with fifteen of the samples died before yielding any results of tuberculosis. 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. 5,240 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. Five cases of alleged Food Poisoning in three homes were notified during the year. All the patients were adults. Not one of them was seriously ill and all recovered within 8 days of the onset. In one instance 3 persons, a man, his wife and a female friend were affected. The suspected meal had consisted of bacon, beans, (not canned), chip potatoes, bread and butter and tea. The notification

was received too late (5 days after commencement of the illnesses) to obtain samples of the foods, which had been partaken of at a restaurant. Enquiries at the Restaurant and elsewhere failed to discover any other cases of similar illness. The three people made a quick recovery—the worst case being well by the 8th day. The second instance was a man ill 21 hours after eating fried fish, an isolated case. Notification was received 6 days after the occurrence, again too late for specimens of suspected food to be obtained. The third instance was that of a woman who had eaten some liver. The illness that followed was evidently due to an old standing affection of the Gall Bladder.

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 sixteen 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 1944 was 42,593, including 3,796 beasts, 6,522 calves, 575 pigs, 31,700 sheep and lambs, compared with an average of 31,453 for the five years 1910-1914, for the years 1938-42 and with 46,913 for the year 1943.

CONDEMNED FOODS.

359,180 lbs.—over 160 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 238,329 lbs. were condemned. The remainder included Fish, 31,937 lbs.; Tinned Foods, 12,101 lbs.; Vegetables, 43,091 lbs.; Dried Peas, 2,296 lbs.; Mixed Cereals, 6,958 lbs.; Rice, 7,855 lbs.; Flour, 6,396 lbs.; Bread, 674 lbs.; Sugar Beet, 1,680 lbs.; Raisins, 1,752 lbs.; Rabbits, 482 lbs.; and various, 5,626 lbs.

WELFARE OF THE BLIND.

There were 176 Blind Persons (96 males and 80 females) on our register on 31st December, 1944, a decrease of 2 from the previous year. Of these, 154 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	4	...	4
16—21	...	1	1
21—40	9	6	15
40—50	14	7	21
50—60	19	11	30
60—70	20	22	42
70 and over	28	33	61
Total of all ages	96	80	176

13 New Cases were added to the Register during the calendar year and 15 cases taken off through death, removal to another area, and de-registration.

The proportion of Newport's population who are blind (one in 534) is higher than that given for England and Wales, which was one per 557 inhabitants in 1944. 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 25 years throughout the country. In 1919 there were 25,840 registered in England and Wales, by 1944 the number had increased to 76,145. 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.

87 of the 154 unemployable blind persons came under the Council's scheme for financial assistance, and have been regularly receiving grants to augment their incomes, as against 87 last year. The total amount paid out in aid to unemployable blind during the financial year ended 31st March, 1945, was £4,521, an increase of £271 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 (which was increased during the year) grant is paid to each eligible person to bring the total income up to £1 7s. 6d. per week, or in the case of a married couple, one or both being blind, to bring the total combined income up to £2 2s. 6d. per week, plus allowances for any children.

No payment is made where the combined income equals or exceeds £2 2s. 6d. per week, plus allowances for children (if any). All cases receiving grants are reviewed at intervals.

A weekly coal allowance of 1 cwt. is granted to all Unemployable Blind Persons in receipt of domiciliary assistance and who maintain separate apartments and provide their own fire.

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 £5,819, as against £5,636 in 1943.

CERTIFICATES UNDER WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY (BLIND PERSONS' FACILITIES) ACT, 1926.

The Medical Officer of Health issued 3 certificates to enable the blind to receive exemption from the payment of "wireless" licences; 3 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 1944, was 290.

ADMINISTRATION.

The Medical Officer of Health is the Administrative Officer of the Corporation under the Act.

The "Association for the Blind" of the County Borough of Newport and the Administrative County of Monmouthshire was reformed 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 in 1941 left a sum of money to be used for the benefit of necessitous blind persons ordinarily resident in Newport, 70 blind persons have been provided with new clothing at a cost of £200. 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.

No scheme has been made under Section 176 of the Public Health Act, 1936; and not a single case requiring action was brought to the notice of the Health Services during the year.

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 Collosol 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 Central Council for Health Education 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.

An annual contribution is made to the Central Council for Health Education, whereby the services of that organisation are available and are utilised.

1,000 copies of the monthly journal "Better Health" 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. Over 11,700 leaflets on "Diphtheria Immunisation," "Scabies and Impetigo," "Coughing and Sneezing," "Influenza," "Venereal Diseases," etc., were also distributed. 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. Finally, special activities were undertaken in connection with the Ministry of Food propaganda, their posters having been widely displayed at the Clinics and Centres, and on other 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 Million Gallons
Ynysyfro	...	...	71
Ynysyfro Subsiding	...	...	35
Pantyreos	...	...	145
Wentwood	...	...	410
Talybont	...	...	2,568
		Total	3,229

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 224½ miles of mains controlled by 2,458 valves.

The number of houses to which water was supplied increased by 3 during the year. In addition the Metered Trade, or non-domestic supplies, increased by 12.

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, 49.01% of total supply.

Measured or trade, 45.90% of total supply.

Bulk, 5.00% of total supply.

The average consumption per head per day for domestic purposes was 32.31 gallons and the average consumption per head for all purposes was 65.90 gallons per day.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Samples of water supplied from each Reservoir was 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.

DROUGHT.

During the period 16th November, 1943 to 20th November, 1944, 190,472 million gallons were pumped from Ynysfro Reservoir to Pantyreos Mains, to assist the High Pressure Reservoirs, owing to the severe drought conditions.

KINGSWAY PUMPING STATION.

An Electrical Boosting Plant has been installed at Kingsway to assist in supplying the surrounding high levels of the town with water from the Talybont Low Pressure Mains, as and when required.

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 at 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 alkalinity standard—7.0-7.5 Ph. Fresh “make up” water is added so that the water is completely turned over every 3½ hours and the filters are washed out approximately twice weekly. It will thus be seen that every endeavour is made to keep to the requirements of the Ministry of Health. 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 12 are given the monthly data for the whole of the year.

The rainfall recorded at Allt-yr-yn Hospital was 41.16 inches, compared with 37.84 inches in 1943, and an average of 40.51 during the previous 5 years. The wettest month was November with 8.32 inches. March was the driest month with only .32 inches. Rain fell on 189 days of the year.

The total number of hours of sunshine recorded for the year was 1573.4, compared with a five years' average of 1556.8 hours. The daily mean was 4.3 hours of sunshine (35.1 per cent.). May was the sunniest month.

The mean maximum temperature of the air was 57.5° F. and the minimum temperature 43.6° F. The warmest day of the year was May 29th, when the maximum thermometer in the shade reached 87° F. The warmest night was August 18th with 64° F. The coldest day was December 25th, 28° F., and the coldest night of the year was December 27th, 18° F.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF ENTRANTS TO THE CORPORATION SERVICE, ETC.

107 persons have been medically examined during the year, involving 113 examinations and medical reports were furnished respecting them. The examinations were mostly for the purposes of the Corporation's Superannuation Scheme. Of the 89 candidates examined for service, 6 of them or 6.7 per cent. were rejected.

RAT AND MICE ACT.

Two professional rat catchers are employed by the Corporation; 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.

32,277 baits were laid in Town and Port, compared with 24,700 in 1943, and 4,703 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	...	...	4,407
Number of Poison Baits laid (approx.)			22,327
Number of Rats killed:—			
Dogs and Ferrets	...	...	87
Shooting		...	889
By Poisons and Traps and Gins		...	2,461
Estimated number of rats destroyed (as per Ministry of Food formula)		...	16,603

PORT—

Number of Poison Baits laid—9,950
No. of Rats killed (bodies discovered)

	Male	Female	Total	Where killed	
Brown	190	419	609	On Shore	609
Black	230	427	657	On Ships	657
Totals	420	846	1266		1266

TOTAL RATS DESTROYED:—

URBAN	...	...	...	3,437
PORT	...	...	...	1,266
				<u>4,703</u>

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

DWELLING HOUSES.

During the calendar year a nett decrease of 5 took place in the number of dwellinghouses in the Borough.

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 Cor- poration to Rent	By Private Enterprise	Total	Taken off Rates	Nett In- crease or Decrease
1932 ...	...	103	103	14	89
1933 ...	...	80	80	8	72
1934 ...	...	138	138	12	126
9 months to March 31st, 1935 ...	76	170	246	8	238
9 months 1st April to Dec. 31st, 1935	26	325	351	70	281
12 months to Dec. 31, 1936 ...	111	402	513	38	475
„ 1937 ...	...	*404	404	8	396
„ 1938 ...	8	404	412	33	379
„ 1939 ...	28	383	411	23	388
„ 1940 ...	...	80	80	21	59
„ 1941 ...	...	3	3	74	-71
„ 1942 ...	...	...	...	51	-51
„ 1943 ...	...	...	...	4	-4
„ 1944 ...	...	3	3	8	-5
TOTALS ...	249	2495	2744	372	2372

*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) ... 1950
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 9104
 - (2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ... 645
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 645
 - (3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... 1
 - (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 645

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	... ..	404
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 were served requiring repairs	... ..	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	... ..	1
(b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:—		
(1) Number of Dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	... ..	575
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—		
(a) By owners	... ..	280
(b) By local authority in default of owners	... ..	127
(c) Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—		
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	... ..	1
(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	... ..	10

(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	... ..	38
(ii.) Disinfested	... ..	38

(b) NUMBER OF OTHER HOUSES:—

(i.) Found to be infested	... ..	142
(ii.) Number of houses disinfested by the Department		135
(iii.) Number of houses disinfested by the Occupiers under the supervision of the Department (and with material supplied by the Department)	... ..	7

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 DISINFESTATION 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 there has been no alteration or extension of this service during the year.

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 the filling of the old Town Dock with refuse has been completed and that no other alteration has taken place during the year in the services of Refuse Collection and Disposal, but that Street Cleansing has been reduced owing to labour shortage.

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 ...	308	4	—
FACTORIES without mechanical power	20	—	—
*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 ...	328	4	—

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) ...	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	...	...	...	...
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3) ...	...	...	...	...
Inadequate Ventilation ...	...	...	...	...
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	...	...	...	...
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—				
Insufficient ...	3	3	...	...
Unsuitable or defective ...	1	1	...	...
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, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937).				
Total ...	4	4	...	...

3.—OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES.

Nil.

REGISTERED PREMISES AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

19 cases of Notifiable Infectious Diseases occurred on registered premises during the year, namely:—Scarlet Fever, 6; Diphtheria, 3; Measles, 2; Erysipelas, 1; and Tuberculosis, 7. 16 of the 19 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 1944:—To Registered Premises (other than Food Premises), 762; Re Meat, Food, etc., 5,240; Infectious Diseases, 11,308; Birth Enquiries, etc. 21,008; Private Houses, etc., 13,624; making a grand total of 51,942.

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 1944.

The repair and reconditioning of houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation continues to make slow progress. The standard of maintenance of house property during the war has of necessity been much lower than in normal times and the cumulative effect of these years of neglect is resulting in a very large number of houses becoming dilapidated to such an extent as to cause serious nuisance and inconvenience to the occupiers. After the service of notices on owners 811 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 36 houses have been provided with sink troughs and in 25 houses damp-proof courses have been inserted in damp walls. The provision or improvement of larders has been secured and 42 washing boilers have been provided or repaired.

The total number of visits paid by Inspectors during the year was 23,071.

The complaints received during the year numbered 2,305. 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, 3,240 nuisances or sanitary defects were discovered in dwelling houses, necessitating the service of 1,220 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.

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 ten new cases of overcrowding were reported. The number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year according to our official records was 88 although it is obvious that a survey of the Borough would reveal, as the result of wartime conditions, a number of cases of overcrowding considerably in excess of this figure.

Further particulars relating to Overcrowding will be found on page 69.

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, Milk-shops, Dairies	Restaurants and Kitchens	Fried Fish Shops	Ice Cream Premises	Provision Shops and Stores	Butchers Premises	Cooked Meat Premises	Bake-houses and Fruit Premises	Stables	Other Premises	
Exterior.																			
Chimney stacks rebuilt or repaired	69	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roofs repaired or renewed	840	334	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Rainwater pipes & eaves gutters renewed or repaired	253	252	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Walls—Rebuilt or repaired	34	29	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rendered for the prevention of dampness	80	75	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
External plastering repaired	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damp proof courses inserted	27	25	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Outbuildings repaired	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Obstructive Outbuildings demolished	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Yards, passages, etc. paved or repaired	34	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Interior.																			
Doors and frames renewed or repaired	47	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Floors renewed or repaired	177	169	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Floors ventilated	16	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grates or ovens renewed or repaired	88	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Internal plastering (walls) repaired or replastered	348	338	...	...	...	...	4	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Internal plastering (ceilings) repaired or replastered	115	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Larders provided	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Larders improved or repaired	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lighting or ventilation of rooms improved	16	2	...	...	...	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Limewashing carried out	122	1	...	...	...	8	2	33	12	5	21	...	3	4	3	28	2	...	...
Rooms, passages, etc. cleaned & repap'd or dist'p'd	109	30	...	...	...	31	19	5	6	7	...	...	7	...	...	4	...	...	...
Staircases repaired	12	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Windows and frames renewed or repaired	109	103	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Window cords renewed	659	659	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washing boilers provided or repaired	42	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washhouses provided or improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drainage.																			
New drains constructed	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drains cleaned	247	239	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Drains reconstructed	41	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drains repaired	68	65	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drains tested—Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smoke	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemical	49	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gullies fixed	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection chambers provided or repaired	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Intercepting traps provided or repaired	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lavatory basins or bath waste pipes trapped or rep'd	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rainwater pipes disconnected from drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soil pipes or ventilating shafts fixed or repaired	17	16	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sink troughs provided	38	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sink troughs trapped or waste pipes repaired	46	44	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water Closets.																			
Additional water closets provided	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water closet buildings repaired	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seats, doors renewed or repaired	42	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lighting and ventilation of W.C. improved	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water closets reconstructed	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water closet pans cleaned	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New W.C. pans and traps fixed	55	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Flushing apparatus provided	22	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flushing apparatus repaired	56	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Repairs & Nuisances Abated.																			
Accumulations removed	25	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Ashbins provided	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animals, nuisances from, abated	10	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Overcrowding abated	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water supply provided	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water taps or pipes repaired	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other repairs and nuisances abated	300	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
TOTALS	3859	3305	...	...	...	47	32	74	29	19	21	...	6	13	3	34	2	9	265

No.	Date	Description
1	1/1/1900	...
2	1/15/1900	...
3	2/1/1900	...
4	2/15/1900	...
5	3/1/1900	...
6	3/15/1900	...
7	4/1/1900	...
8	4/15/1900	...
9	5/1/1900	...
10	5/15/1900	...
11	6/1/1900	...
12	6/15/1900	...
13	7/1/1900	...
14	7/15/1900	...
15	8/1/1900	...
16	8/15/1900	...
17	9/1/1900	...
18	9/15/1900	...
19	10/1/1900	...
20	10/15/1900	...
21	11/1/1900	...
22	11/15/1900	...
23	12/1/1900	...
24	12/15/1900	...
25	1/1/1901	...
26	1/15/1901	...
27	2/1/1901	...
28	2/15/1901	...
29	3/1/1901	...
30	3/15/1901	...
31	4/1/1901	...
32	4/15/1901	...
33	5/1/1901	...
34	5/15/1901	...
35	6/1/1901	...
36	6/15/1901	...
37	7/1/1901	...
38	7/15/1901	...
39	8/1/1901	...
40	8/15/1901	...
41	9/1/1901	...
42	9/15/1901	...
43	10/1/1901	...
44	10/15/1901	...
45	11/1/1901	...
46	11/15/1901	...
47	12/1/1901	...
48	12/15/1901	...
49	1/1/1902	...
50	1/15/1902	...
51	2/1/1902	...
52	2/15/1902	...
53	3/1/1902	...
54	3/15/1902	...
55	4/1/1902	...
56	4/15/1902	...
57	5/1/1902	...
58	5/15/1902	...
59	6/1/1902	...
60	6/15/1902	...
61	7/1/1902	...
62	7/15/1902	...
63	8/1/1902	...
64	8/15/1902	...
65	9/1/1902	...
66	9/15/1902	...
67	10/1/1902	...
68	10/15/1902	...
69	11/1/1902	...
70	11/15/1902	...
71	12/1/1902	...
72	12/15/1902	...
73	1/1/1903	...
74	1/15/1903	...
75	2/1/1903	...
76	2/15/1903	...
77	3/1/1903	...
78	3/15/1903	...
79	4/1/1903	...
80	4/15/1903	...
81	5/1/1903	...
82	5/15/1903	...
83	6/1/1903	...
84	6/15/1903	...
85	7/1/1903	...
86	7/15/1903	...
87	8/1/1903	...
88	8/15/1903	...
89	9/1/1903	...
90	9/15/1903	...
91	10/1/1903	...
92	10/15/1903	...
93	11/1/1903	...
94	11/15/1903	...
95	12/1/1903	...
96	12/15/1903	...
97	1/1/1904	...
98	1/15/1904	...
99	2/1/1904	...
100	2/15/1904	...

Business Affairs & Maritime Law

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 4,520 inspections and re-visits were made during the year.

The disinfestation of 84 rooms was carried out under the supervision of the officers of the Health Department and the importance of this work cannot be over-estimated when one considers the discomforts suffered by a fairly large percentage of the population and particularly young children.

SEAMEN'S LICENSED LODGING HOUSES.

On the 1st January, 1944, there were 10 Seamen's Licensed Lodging Houses on your register with a total accommodation for 125 seamen.

During the year one licence was cancelled at the request of the keeper, so that 9 Seamen's Lodging Houses remain on the Register with a total accommodation for 111 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, 28 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 28 inspections were made, and 31 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 FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

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

The 24 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 6 samples were obtained. The analyst's report showed that the amount of chlorine in one of the samples was 54 parts per hundred thousand and in another sample 47 parts per hundred thousand, this being in excess of the maximum of 30 parts per hundred thousand recommended as the permissible limit by the Local Government Board. The matter was taken up with the dealer and producer concerned. The proportion of chlorine in each of the remaining samples was less than the maximum permitted by the Regulations.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

In March of this year, under direction from the Ministry of Food, an intensive rat disinfestation campaign was commenced within the Borough. An additional Rat Officer was engaged and as will be seen from the following Table, satisfactory results were obtained:—

Number of visits to premises	...	...	4,407
Number of poison baits laid (approx.)	...	...	22,327
Number of rats killed by poison, traps and gins	...	...	2,461
Number of rats killed by dogs and ferrets	...	...	87
Number of rats killed by shooting	...	...	889
Estimated number of rats destroyed (as per Ministry of Food formula)	...	...	16,603

In September the first phase of a campaign for rat destruction in the sewers was commenced. The results, given below, may be regarded as being in all respects satisfactory:—

Number of manholes pre-baited	...	...	1,782
Quantity of pre bait laid	...	...	3,008lbs.
Number of manholes poison baited	...	...	1,782
Quantity of poison bait laid	...	...	1,437lbs.
Number of dead rats found	...	...	1,561
Estimated number of rats destroyed (as per Ministry of Food formula)	...	...	21,830

The second phase of the Committee's campaign of rat destruction in sewers was still in progress at the end of the year.

There can be no doubt that this blitz on Newport rats has resulted in a marked decrease in the rat population frequenting surface premises, which is reflected in the comparatively few number of complaints that are now received.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.

Part II. of this Act (which came into force on 1st May, 1936) is administered by this Department and 51 Licences were issued during the year.

During the year 68 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.

CAMPING SITES (Public Health Act, 1936, Sec. 269).

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

REGULATION OF THE CONDITIONS IN OFFICES.

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

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	144	61	303	508
Rooms disinfected	283	123	547	953
Articles disinfected	—	—	—	3185
Articles destroyed	—	—	—	2

STABLES.

The number of visits to stables was 107. 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 preparatioin 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	Informal Notices Served	Formal Notices Served
Cowsheds	151	12	—	—
Dairies, Milkshops, Milk Purveyors	1029	95	—	—
Bakehouses	326	16	—	—
Butcher's Premises	665	30	—	—
Cattle Market	3	—	—	—
Cold Stores	4	—	—	—
Cooked Meat Shops	24	—	—	—
Fish and Fruit Premises	289	26	—	—
Food Vehicles	3	1	—	—
Fried Fish Shops	240	17	—	—
Provision Market	226	8	—	—
Provision Shops and Stores	488	79	—	—
Restaurants and Kitchens	182	46	—	—
Slaughterhouses (Public)	482	483	—	—
Slaughterhouses (Private)	121	50	—	—
Other Food Stores	48	18	—	—
Chemists	2	—	—	—
Water Sampling	60	—	—	—
Railway Stations re Food	14	2	—	—
	4357	883	—	—

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, Sultanas, 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 carcass is thoroughly inspected before it is passed as fit for human consumption. As will be seen from the following table 42,593 animals were slaughtered, of which 326 entire carcasses were condemned. Particulars of these condemnations are shown in the table on Page 81.

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 traders 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 slaughter bays and slaughtering equipment after slaughtering;
- (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	3796	—	3796
Calves	6522	—	6522
Pigs	575	1456	2031
Sheep and Lambs ...	31700	—	31700
	42593	1456	44049

(2) AMOUNT IN LBS. CONDEMNED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

Description	Public Abattoir	Private Slaughter Houses	Private Premises	Total
Beef and Veal ...	205460	—	1172	206632
Pork ...	5809	4638	14260	24707
Mutton and Lamb ...	6875	62	53	6990
	218144	4700	15485	238329

(3) ENTIRE CARCASSES CONDEMNED AND THE REASONS FOR CONDEMNATION.

CAUSE	Beasts	Calves	Pigs	Sheep and Lambs	Total
Anaemia ...	1	—	—	2	3
Bruised ...	—	1	—	—	1
Carcinoma ...	—	—	1	2	3
Cysts ...	—	—	1	—	1
Decomposition ...	—	—	—	1	1
Distomatosis ...	—	—	1	2	3
Emaciation & Oedema ...	11	1	1	7	20
Enteritis ...	5	—	1	—	6
Erysipelas ...	—	—	1	—	1
Immaturity ...	—	8	—	1	9
Johne's Disease ...	1	—	—	—	1
Lymphadenitis ...	—	—	—	1	1
Melanosis ...	—	—	—	1	1
Moribund ...	1	2	1	3	7
Oedema ...	13	2	1	23	39
Pyæmia ...	—	5	—	2	7
Septicæmia ...	20	4	2	9	35
Tuberculosis (generalised) ...	152	12	14	4	182
Uraemia ...	2	1	2	—	5
Totals ...	206	36	26	58	326

(4) CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle including Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (in Borough) ...	3796	6522	31700	575
Number inspected (including animals slaughtered outside Boro).	3796	6522	31700	575
All diseases except Tuberculosis. Whole carcasses condemned ...	54	24	54	12
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	944	17	2536	36
Percentage of the number inspec- ted affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	26.29	0.63	8.17	8.35
Tuberculosis only Whole carcasses condemned ...	152	12	4	14
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	834	18	—	60
Percentage of the number inspec- ted affected with Tuberculosis	25.99	0.46	.01	12.87

TUBERCULOSIS.

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

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

OTHER FOOD 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	31937
Vegetables	Decomposition	"	43091
Dried peas	"	"	2296
Mixed cereals	"	"	6958
Rice	"	"	7855
Flour	"	"	6396
Bread	"	"	674
Sugar beet	"	"	1680
Raisins	Unsound	"	1752
Rabbits	"	"	482
Tinned foods	Decomposed and blown	"	12101
Various foods	Unwholesome and Decomposed	"	5628
			120850

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES, MILKSHOPS AND MILK VENDORS.

The milk supply of the Town receives very close attention and under this heading, 1,287 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, 8.74 per cent. Of the 247 samples submitted for analysis under the Food and Drugs Adulteration Act, 10 samples, as compared with 15 last year, failed to conform to the necessary standards.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936.

During the year, 18 milk-sellers were licensed, authorising them to use the following designation: "Tuberculin Tested," 5; "Accredited," 6; "Pasteurised," 6; "Tuberculin Tested (Certified)," 1.

The requirements of the Ministry of Health were complied with respecting the sampling of Designated Milks, 126 samples being submitted for Bacteriological examination, 33 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.

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

BAKEHOUSES.

The number on the register was 60 within the Borough; Visits, 342 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.

375 samples were submitted for analysis during the year. 250 samples of milk were formal samples and 125 informal samples. 13 of the formal samples and 3 of the informal samples did not conform to the required standard.

The results of the analyses and the nature of the samples taken are shown in the Public Analyst's report on Page 52.

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking the Sanitary Inspectors and other members of the Staff 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.

POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS RELATING TO THE VARIOUS WARDS.

Wards	Area in Acres	*Census 1931.			Estimated No. of Houses	Average No. of Persons per House	Borough (as extended April, 1935), shewing New Wards.					
		No. of Persons		Area in Acres			Estimated No. of Persons June 30th, 1944	Ascertained No. of Houses in Borough on June 30th, 1944	Average No. of Persons per Dwelling House	Density (Persons per Acre)		
		Male	Female								Total	
Crindau	277	4156	4114	8270	1681	4.92	Malpas	944	7279	1905	3.82	7.7
Caerau	502	4282	5176	9458	2216	4.27	Allt-yr-yn	727	6327	1754	3.61	8.7
St. Woolos	244	3320	4077	7397	1541	4.80	Caerau	268	9904	2278	4.35	36.9
Tredegar	79	3522	3598	7120	1119	6.36	St. Woolos	830	9162	2501	3.66	10.9
Alexandra	a1251	4830	4226	9056	1355	6.68	Alexandra	a1377½	8427	1744	4.83	6.1
Central	194	3411	3184	6595	1043	6.32	Central	204	9231	1898	4.92	45.2
St. Julians	421	5347	5615	10962	2574	4.26	St. Julians	570	12200	3211	3.80	21.4
Maindee	273	3557	3940	7497	1809	4.14	Maindee	685	9590	2528	3.79	14.0
Victoria	175	3874	3936	7810	1623	4.81	Victoria	250½	11121	2696	4.13	44.4
Liswerry	1604	7572	7461	15033	2871	5.24	Liswerry	2017	10839	2966	3.65	5.4
Whole Borough	5020	43871	45327	89198	17832	5.00	Whole Borough	7873a	94080+	23481	4.01	11.95

*Figures supplied by the Registrar-General prior to the issue of the Official Census Returns. a Includes 533 acres covered by tidal water.

+Registrar-General's Estimate.

Table 3.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1944.

Nett 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
	33	8 2 1	44	20 20 4	4 92	3 3 1 1 8	2 1	3 1 1 8	1 2 1	4
All Causes	(Certified by Coroner after P.M. Uncertified Inquests)	2 1	3	3 1 1 8	3 3 1 1 8	1 2 1	3 1 1 8	1 2 1	4	4
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria & Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tubercul's Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdom. Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms)	1 2	3	3 8 2 4 20	1 1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Venereal Dis.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth	4 1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Atelectasis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Congenital Malformations	7 2 2 1 12	3 4	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Premature Birth	20 3	23 3 2	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	2 1	3 2 1	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Violence	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	36 9 2 1 48	22 24 5 5 104	5 104	5 104	5 104	5 104	5 104	5 104	5 104	5 104

CALENDAR YEAR.

Legitimate.	1,894	116	2,010
Illegitimate.	93	11	104
Total.	1,987	127	2,114
Nett Births Registered	1,894	116	2,010
Infant Deaths—Number	93	11	104
Rate	49.1	94.8	51.7
Deaths from all causes at all ages:	1164.	Population:	94,080.

Table 4.
VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1944
AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	Population Estimated to Middle of each Year	BIRTHS			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT					
		Unrecorded No.	Net No.	Rate	No.	Rate	of Non-Residents registered in the District	of Residents not registered in the District	Under 1 Year of Age	At all Ages				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	No.	Rate per 1000 net Births	10	11	12	13
Five-year Average 1934-38	94884	1639	1574	16.69	1222	12.95	142	81	106	67.5	106	51.7	1161	12.30
Five-year Average 1930-43	*95636 †95586	1712	1667	17.44	1303	13.62	159	96	106	†63.4	106	†63.4	1240	12.96
1939	*96170 †95920	1568	1483	15.46	1252	13.02	125	111	80	‡53.6	80	‡53.6	1238	12.87
1940	96620	1694	1620	16.77	1535	15.89	178	104	130	†79.7	130	†79.7	1461	15.12
1941	96090	1664	1635	17.02	1328	13.82	186	95	129	†78.2	129	†78.2	1237	12.87
1942	95000	1763	1739	18.31	1191	12.64	145	81	101	58.1	101	58.1	1127	11.86
1943	94300	1870	1860	19.72	1208	12.81	159	87	91	48.9	91	48.9	1136	12.05
1944	94050	2064	2010	21.36	1214	12.90	149	99	103	51.7	103	51.7	1164	12.37

* For calculating Death Rates.

† For calculating Birth Rates.

‡ Calculated on 1493 Births (Registrar-General's figure), 1939.

1940.
1941.
1949

Table 5.
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.
SUMMARY for the Year ended 31st December, 1944.

Name of Centre ...	Crindau.	Central.	Alexandra.	Maindee.	Llhwerry.	Beechwood.	Caerau.	Malpas.	Maesglas.	Whole Town										
No. of Sessions held ...	48	96	96	94	95	96	96	48	48	717										
No. on Register, Dec. 31st Mothers ...	265	382	366	774	408	381	354	307	182	3399										
Expectant Mothers ...	15	47	29	13	20	17	54	14	11	220										
Total Mothers ...	280	429	395	787	428	398	408	321	173	3619										
Infants ...	109	166	184	533	218	241	180	86	77	1794										
Children ...	273	367	263	975	397	440	341	240	152	3448										
Total on Register December 31st, 1944.	662	962	842	2295	1043	1079	829	647	402	5861										
Medical Examinations.	Individuals Exam.	Individuals Exam.	Individuals Exam.	Individuals Exam.	Individuals Exam.	Individuals Exam.	Individuals Exam.	Individuals Exam.	Individuals Exam.	Individuals Exam.	Individuals Exam.	Individuals Exam.	Individuals Exam.	Individuals Exam.	Individuals Exam.	Individuals Exam.	Individuals Exam.	Individuals Exam.	Individuals Exam.	Individuals Exam.
Expectant Mothers ...	10 129	11 535	25 157	39 478	2 199	3 559	7 331	5 597	6 209	6 547	3 250	4 553	19 227	54 514	25 116	25 116	3 113	3 236	100 1731	153 4145
Other Mothers ...																				
Total Mothers ...	139	346	182	517	201	562	338	705	215	553	253	567	246	668	141	141	116	239	1831	4298
Infants under 1 year ...	222	1086	331	1873	287	1881	423	2501	333	1981	394	2463	282	1568	79	419	116	742	2467	14508
Children 1-5 years ...	195	464	353	969	102	569	240	1057	143	668	129	948	244	719	55	225	73	344	1534	5964
Total	556	1896	886	3359	590	3012	1001	4253	691	3202	776	3975	772	2955	275	780	305	1325	5832	24770
Attendances.	Total	Sessional Average	Total	Sessional Average	Total	Sessional Average	Total	Sessional Average	Total	Sessional Average	Total	Sessional Average	Total	Sessional Average	Total	Sessional Average	Total	Sessional Average	Total	Sessional Average
Expectant Mothers ...	23	5	61	6	53	6	13	1	34	3	18	2	75	8	14	3	16	3	307	4
Other Mothers ...	2384	49.7	3705	38.6	3269	34.0	6390	68.0	3605	38.0	5289	55.1	3545	36.9	1509	31.4	1681	35.0	31380	43.8
Total	2407	50.2	3766	39.2	3322	34.6	6403	68.1	3642	38.3	5307	55.3	3620	37.7	1523	31.7	1697	35.3	31687	44.2
Infants under 1 year ...	2093	43.6	3108	32.4	3043	31.7	5003	53.2	3720	39.1	4899	51.0	2839	29.6	1055	22.0	1409	29.3	27169	37.9
Children 1-5 years ...	708	14.7	1142	11.8	857	8.9	1838	19.6	1049	11.0	1343	14.0	1174	12.2	687	14.3	590	12.3	9388	13.1
Total Attendances	5208	108.5	8016	83.5	7222	75.2	13244	140.6	8411	88.5	11549	120.3	7633	79.5	3265	68.0	3696	77.0	68244	95.2
Weighings.	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.	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.
Number of Individuals	270	136	330	319	315	119	478	359	382	194	409	210	313	263	111	74	113	77	2721	1751
Number of Weighings	1824	455	3141	963	2773	445	5158	1599	3156	620	5216	935	2360	953	1035	618	1206	226	26369	68.4

Table 6.

Showing for Comparison Birth-Rates, Death-Rates, and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1944, for Newport, England and Wales, etc.

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

	Rate per 1,000 Total Population		Annual Death Rate per 1,000 population								Rate per 1,000 Live Births		Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births		
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fevers	Small Pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years	Total Deaths under 1 year	Maternal Mortality (including Abortions)		
													Puerperal Sepsis	Others	Total
England and Wales ...	17.6	0.50	11.6	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.12	4.8	46	0.59	1.34	1.93
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London ...	20.3	0.64	13.7	0.00	—	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.10	7.3	52	?	?	?
148 Smaller Towns (1931 Census Populations 25,000—50,000 ...	20.9	0.61	12.4	0.00	—	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.11	4.4	44	?	?	?
London ...	15.0	0.42	15.7	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.08	10.1	61	?	?	?
NEWPORT, C.B. ...	21.4	0.50	12.4	0.01	—	—	—	0.02	0.04	0.07	5.9	52	0.97	0.49	1.46

A dash (—) signifies that there were no deaths.

Table 8.
PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.
 Summary of Notifications from 1st January to 31st December, 1944.

	Total	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary			Further Analysis of Non-Pulmonary Cases.																
		Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Fe- males	Total	Bones and Joints		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	Males	Fe- males
FORM "A."																							
Total Notifications (i.e. including cases previously notified by other Doctors)	440	204	156	360	43	37	80	11	13	...	...	20	19	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	3
Primary Notifications	241	103	92	195	29	17	46	9	6	1	...	10	9	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1
FORM I.—Notifications.																							
Poor Law Institutions	263	142	79	221	21	21	42	6	10	...	...	6	9	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	1
Sanatoria	41	17	20	37	3	1	4	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FORM II.—Notifications.																							
Poor Law Institutions	208	101	70	171	17	20	37	6	11	...	...	3	6	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	6	2
Sanatoria	35	13	20	33	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

The above Table does not include "Inward Transfers," whereas Table on Form T.137 (Revised) sent to Welsh Board of Health does.

Table 9.

SUMMARY OF MINOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES RECORDED DURING THE YEAR 1944.

SCHOOL	MEASLES.						GERMAN MEASLES.						WHOOPIING COUGH.						CHICKEN POX.						MUMPS.						SCABIES					
	Boys	Girls	Infants	Under School age	Above School age	Total No. of Cases	Boys	Girls	Infants	Under School age	Above School age	Total No. of Cases	Boys	Girls	Infants	Under School age	Above School age	Total No. of Cases	Boys	Girls	Infants	Under School age	Above School age	Total No. of Cases	Boys	Girls	Infants	Under School age	Above School age	Total No. of Cases	Boys	Girls	Infants	Under School age	Above School age	Total No. of Cases
Alexandra	1	..	2	3	7	11	22	2	..	42	5	5	4	3	12	19	1	..	4	5	14	7	13	1	..	35
Bolt Street	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	29	22	51		
Central	1	..	4	..	..	6	1	1	7	1	10	..	..	13	..	..	13	..	1	12	3	..	16	..	..	1	3	5	14	..	..	22
Church Road	..	2	1	3	2	1	2	..	5	11	2	..	13	13	15	38	4	..	70	1	..	2	..	3	13	8	5	26		
Corporation Road	..	1	2	3	14	20	23	4	62	2	2	16	3	24	5	9	18	19	51	4	6	11	..	22	18	21	14	2	..	55		
Clytha	..	1	1	2	1	3	1	..	5	6	1	..	7	2	2	1	1	..	6		
Crindau	..	1	1	2	3	4	2	..	9	1	..	13	7	..	21	9	7	9	33	..	2	5	..	7	7	13	21	41		
Durham Road	2	1	3	2	..	8	11	6	14	1	32	1	..	9	3	..	13	37	16	70	10	134	11	9	40	2	68	8	18	9	35			
Ereswell	4	5	2	2	..	13	17	19	22	..	58	2	..	2	29	42	75	29	..	175	2	4	2	..	8	7	13	19	2	..	43			
Guer	..	1	1	2	3	5	11	..	19	2	1	..	3	19	11	65	1	..	96		
Holy Cross	3	..	5	8	2	2	7	..	11	11	4	..	15	7	6	7	4	..	24	5	12	12	29			
Liswerry	1	1	18	14	15	17	64	1	1	19	5	..	33	14	10	50	10	86	1	3	1	..	5	20	14	17	7	..	58			
Maesglas	2	5	..	2	1	16	2	3	6	1	12	..	..	1	6	4	..	11	8	19	4	45	..	2	..	2	15	20	17	2	..	54		
Maindee	1	2	6	9	13	18	36	..	67	7	1	..	8	11	6	30	4	51	1	3	1	..	5	6	12	11	29			
Malpas	1	1	1	..	3	4	..	1	5	1	..	7	2	1	3			
St. David's	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	1	2	2	6	1	1	5	7	3	2	6	2	13	1	1	9	4	1	14			
St. Joseph's	1	..	1	1	1	1	4	..	2	4	..	10	1	..	1	6	6	3	..	15			
St. Mary's	..	..	3	..	..	3	1	2	2	..	5	1	..	3	..	..	4	11	..	10	..	21	..	..	..	..	3	7	4	..	..	14
St. Michael's	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	2	4	..	7	..	..	2	..	..	3	4	5	2	24	35	1	..	..	1	4	5	2	..	..	11
St. Woolos	..	..	2	..	..	2	2	7	9	1	19	..	2	4	4	..	10	3	4	41	24	64	..	..	2	17	24	8	..	..	..	49
Somerton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	4	2	1	1	4	6	3	3	2	..	8
Tredegar Wharf	3	1	2	..	..	6	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	2	4	2	..	2	1	1	11	..	..	13
Belle Vue Central	2	..	..	1	..	3	2	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	5	9	7	..	..	22
Brynglas Central	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	9	5	..	..	..	14
Hatherleigh Cent.	4	4	..	1	1	1	7	1	2	..	11	1	1	2	6	6	..	1	..	13			
Newport Sec. Sch.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	4	15	..	..	..	19
High School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	8
Technical College	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	3	..	8	1	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	4
Father Hill Mem.	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	2	..	6	..	1	..	..	1	11	8	..	..	19
Private School	4	4	..	1	1			
No School or School unknown	9	3	12	19	12	55	1	1	2	15	6	25	2	3	39	186	1	231	2	2	6	59	2	71	1	2	1	4	1	9	2	9	2	55	57	125
Belle Vue Nurs'y	3	3	8	8	
Kimberley	3	3	7	7	
TOTALS	30	26	47	35	14	152	104	130	191	52	6	483	11	12	178	233	1	435	195	172	487	234	2	1090	30	37	76	13	1	157	233	273	193	73	57	829

N.B.—The smaller figures shown in the above table are the number of cases in War-time Day Nurseries and are included in the totals.

Table 10.

**PERCENTAGE OF NOTIFIED CASES IN THE
BOROUGH REMOVED TO HOSPITAL.**

1897 to 1944.

Year	*Total number of Infectious Diseases (Borough) Cases treated in Hospitals	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
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	—
1942	225	129	66·6	3	66·6	92	95·6	3·41	—
1943	271	294	58·8	2	100·	56	82·14	1·78	—
1944	300	296	64·5	4	75·	82	91·46	4·0	14·28

*Tuberculosis cases excluded.

Table 11.

VENEREAL DISEASES TREATMENT CENTRE.

Summary of Returns to the Medical Officer of Health for the Year ending Dec. 31st, 1944, relating to persons residing in the County Borough of Newport, with corresponding figures for previous year and average of previous five years for comparison.

	Year 1944		Year 1943		Average of Previous 5 Years 1939-43		
	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	100	25	120	34	95.6	21.6	
" " Soft Chancres	11	1	18	—	19.8	—	4
" " Gonorrhoea	64	32	131	29	155.0	25.6	
Not Suffering from Venereal Disease	70	30	89	39	53.8	21.2	
Total	245	88	358	102	305.2	68.8	
2. Number of persons discharged from the Out-Patient Clinic after completion of treatment for :-							
Syphilis	4	7	2	7	3.8	6.4	
" " Soft Chancres	4	1	5	—	5.6	1.0	
" " Gonorrhoea	23	16	31	14	31.0	16.6	
Not found to be suffering from Venereal Disease	71	36	68	42	41.4	21.0	
Total	102	60	106	63	81.8	48.0	
3. Number of persons who ceased to attend the Out-Patient Clinic without completing treatment and who were suffering from :-							
Syphilis	9	17	14	30	14.4	23.4	
" " Soft Chancres	—	9	3	16	1.0	—	
" " Gonorrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	18	20	31	42	31.8	33.4	
4. Total attendances of all persons at the Out-Patient Clinic who were suffering from :-							
Syphilis	1361	1164	1282	1579	1070.0	1177.9	
" " Soft Chancres	36	27	57	74	73.4	1.9	
" " Gonorrhoea	727	424	1023	485	1069.8	568.4	
Not found to be suffering from Venereal Disease	145	100	184	93	91.2	61.4	
Total	2269	1718	2496	2157	3203.4	1808.2	
5. Aggregate number of "In-Patient days" of treatment given to persons suffering from :-							
Syphilis	70	174	89	45	97.2	33.4	
" " Soft Chancres	3	3	—	—	18.4	—	
" " Gonorrhoea	39	92	173	351	176.8	365.0	
Not Suffering from Venereal Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	112	266	262	396	296.0	388.4	
6. Number of persons treated with Arsenobenzene Compounds							
7. Number of doses of Arsenobenzene Compounds given :-							
Name of drug Arseno Argentum dose 1							
Novarsenobillon dose 15	—	16	—	10	2.2	5.4	
" " dose 2	—	12	2	1	1.6	—	
" " dose 3	18	10	25	18	46.8	75.8	
Stabilsaran dose 45	160	291	1158	384	816.8	401.6	
" " dose 75	213	5	227	35	141.8	133.8	
" " dose 75	28	—	28	—	14.0	13.4	
Bismuth dose 6	61	85	118	153	—	8.4	
" " dose 3	362	990	487	543	—	—	
Bis. Oxchloride dose 2	88	113	—	—	—	—	
" " dose 3	88	113	—	—	—	—	
" " dose 2	—	—	—	—	150.2	170.0	
" " dose 2	—	—	—	—	313.8	274.8	
Total	1018	921	1005	1219	830.0	778.0	
8. Examinations of Pathological material :-							
Specimens from persons attending at the treatment centre which were examined at an independent laboratory. Number :-							
For Kahn Test	336	397	—	—	—	—	
For detection of Spirochetes	37	15	45	11	47.2	5.0	
" " Conoco	205	500	334	556	353.0	707.0	
For Wassermann Reaction	332	317	347	331	331.8	242.2	
Others	88	68	150	74	182.0	81.6	
Total	1018	1207	876	973	854.0	1005.8	
9. Number of Arsenobenzene Compounds issued from Health Department :-							
Under 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
" " 3 and under 6	4	—	12	—	9.6	—	
" " 6 and over	—	—	10	—	5.6	—	
Galyl 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	
" " do. 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	4	—	22	—	15.4	—	

Table 12.

METEOROLOGICAL DATA FOR THE YEAR 1944.

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

MONTH	Mean Reading of Barometer	Mean Temperature of Air					Degree of Humidity of Atmosphere (per cent.)	Mean Temperature of Earth at		Rainfall in inches All-yr-yn Hospital	Registered Sunshine in Hours and Tenths	Sun above the Horizon in Hours and Minutes
		Highest by Day	Lowest by Night	Daily Range	Dry Bulb	Wet Bulb		One Foot	Four Feet			
January	30.133	48.6	39.0	9.6	43.9	42.2	86	42.4	44.9	4.59	36.0	260'05"
February	30.122	44.3	34.5	9.8	39.0	36.7	78	40.4	44.6	.68	87.1	288'29"
March	30.140	51.5	36.3	15.2	43.2	39.7	71	41.3	43.4	.32	159.6	368'25"
April	30.007	60.3	43.9	16.4	52.5	48.3	74	50.6	48.7	2.43	163.9	416'10"
May	30.109	64.6	44.1	20.5	56.2	50.6	66	55.6	53.7	1.12	232.6	484'11"
June	29.909	65.6	49.9	15.7	58.6	53.4	71	60.6	57.8	3.17	169.7	496'34"
July	29.861	69.1	55.2	13.9	63.0	58.8	77	63.3	60.5	3.39	116.9	499'24"
August	29.966	72.2	55.2	17.0	63.9	59.8	78	65.1	63.0	3.04	216.4	451'42"
Sept.	29.992	63.0	47.3	15.7	56.7	53.1	77	58.0	60.3	5.85	157.1	379'39"
October	29.811	55.2	43.7	11.5	49.9	47.5	83	51.6	55.7	5.62	116.3	331'02"
November	29.763	50.3	39.2	11.1	44.7	43.5	89	45.5	50.4	8.23	47.4	266'56"
December	29.932	45.9	35.3	10.6	39.8	38.3	86	41.1	46.6	2.72	70.4	245'33"
										41.16	1573.4	hrs.