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THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT



ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE HEALTH

OF THE

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT

For the Year 1956

WITH STATISTICAL TABLES

BY THE

W. B. CLARK, M.D., CH.F., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

NEWPORT
A. T. WILSON, Printer and Stationer,
York Place

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT.

Chairman : Alderman T. F. MOONEY, J.P.

Deputy-Chairman : Alderman Mrs. M. J. DUNN.

THE MAYOR

(Councillor F. V. CORNFORD, J.P.)

Alderman W. CASEY, J.P.

„ A. E. WILLS, J.P.

Councillor R. POOK.

Councillor W. E. GADSBY.

„ A. S. JENKINS.

„ A. C. POOLE.

„ R. MORGAN.

„ Mrs. J. E. L. ANDREWS.

Co-opted Members

Dr. BERNARD A. THOMAS

Dr. J. WADE THOMAS.

HOUSING COMMITTEE

Chairman : Alderman R. S. TYACK.

Deputy-Chairman : Councillor S. M. WATSON.

THE MAYOR

(Councillor F. V. CORNFORD, J.P.)

Alderman Mrs. M. J. DUNN.

Alderman A. F. DOLMAN.

Councillor F. G. HOPTON.

Councillor H. H. JONES, J.P.

„ PERCY JONES, J.P.

„ A. G. LOVELL.

„ C. A. STONE.

„ R. J. HOLLIS.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT — STAFF

Medical Officer of Health	...	...	W. B. Clark, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	...	...	J. Sleigh, M.B., Ch.B., 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.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. Miss Enid Curran, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.C.H. Mrs. D. Y. Jacobs, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch.
Tuberculosis Physician (Welsh Regional Hospital Board)	...	...	M. I. Jackson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Consultants (Welsh Regional Hospital Board):—			
Gynaecologist	...	...	R. Glyn Morgan, M.C., M.B., B.S.
Ophthalmic Surgeon	...	...	F. W. Robertson, M.A., M.D., D.O.M.S., R.C.P.S.
Orthopaedic Surgeon	...	...	A. O. Parker, M.D., C.M.
Ear, Nose & Throat Specialists	...	...	D. B. Sutton, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S. (Ed.), D.L.O. J. L. D. Williams, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.
Borough Analyst (Part-time)	...	...	Dr. G. V. James, M.B.E., M.Sc., F.R.I.C.
Chief Public Health Inspector	...	...	W. J. Griffiths ^{1,2} .
Deputy-Chief Public Health Inspector	...	...	R. G. Coslett ^{1,2,5,6} .
Public Health Inspectors	...	...	F. C. Farthing ^{1,2} , C. R. Pepperell ^{1,2} , T. W. Harry ¹ , A. Bevan ^{1,2} , G. J. Richards ^{1,2} , S. G. Gittins ¹ , L. J. Roberts ^{1,2} .
Inspectors of Corporation Houses	...	...	H. Brambley, E. D. Roberts.
Health Visitors and Clinic Nurses	...	...	Miss C. Parker ^{3,4} , Miss T. M. Inns ^{3,4} , Miss B. Hoare ^{3,4} , Mrs. E. Chard, Mrs. S. I. Herrits ^{3,4} , Miss A. Jones ^{3,4} , Mrs. E. Neve ^{3,4} , Mrs. C. M. Mountain ^{3,4} , Mrs. E. G. P. Williams ^{3,4} , Mrs. G. M. Cayzer ^{3,4} , Miss G. Bridge ^{3,4} , Mrs. R. McCarthy ^{3,4} , Miss C. Rees ^{3,4} , Mrs. E. Le Vesconte ^{3,4} , Miss C. M. Curtis ^{3,4} , Miss C. J. Mitchem ^{3,4} , Mrs. S. M. Markland ^{3,4} , Mrs. E. Price ^{3,4} .

HEALTH DEPARTMENT — STAFF (continued)

Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives and Superintendent Midwife	...	...	Miss K. B. Baynam ^{1,3,4} .		
Municipal Midwives	...	...	No. on 1st January, 1956	...	13
			No. appointed during year	...	2
			No. resigned during year	...	2
			No. on staff, 31st Dec., 1956	...	13

Superintendent District Nurses' Home ... Mrs. F. M. Heath^{3,4}.

Clerical :—

Chief Clerk ... W. H. M. Jones.

Deputy Chief Clerk ... E. de Lloyd, M.B.E.

W. J. Croker, A. G. Reece, K. J. Whitcutt,
H. F. Davies, M. G. Palmer, B. J.
Goodwin, A. D. Williams, Mrs. D.
Dickinson, Miss S. Thompson, A. Roe,
Miss F. E. Walton, Miss P. R. Cording,
Miss B. F. Terry, Miss P. Gillard.

Public Health Inspectors'
Clerical Section ... A. J. Rowe, T. P. Sullivan, Miss D. I.
Barrington, Mrs. M. Williams, Mrs. M.
Lewis, Miss J. O'Neill.

Clerical Assistants (M. & C. W.) ... Miss B. M. Pierce, Mrs. B. E. Cable, Mrs.
F. Beer, Miss, E. Harris, Miss L. H.
Browne.

Domestic Help Organiser ... Miss A. B. Davies.

Mental Health :—

Duly Authorised Officers ... R. H. Davies, P. D. C. Stokes.

After-Care Worker ... Miss F. P. Taylor.

Supervisor Occupation Centre ... Miss H. Wade.

Assistant Supervisor do. ... Mrs. O. A. Sloan.

do. do. do. ... Miss D. M. John.

Part-time Assistants :—

Physiotherapist (Regional Hospital
Board) ... Mrs. J. Jones.

Clerical (M. & C. W.) ... Mrs. B. Rosser.

¹ Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Insp. Joint Board.

² Meat Inspector's Certificate (Royal Sanitary Institute).

³ State Certified Midwife.

⁴ Health Visitor's Certificate (Royal Sanitary Institute).

⁵ Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works.

⁶ Final examination of Institute of Housing, in Housing Estate Management.

SUMMARY OF VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS

FOR 1955 & 1956

Area of Borough (Land and Water)	8,182 acres	
	1955	1956
Population (Estimated)	105,000	104,900
Density (persons per acre)	12.8	12.8
Dwelling-houses (estimated at 30th June) ...	27,324	27,663
Average number of occupants per dwelling-house	3.84	3.79
New Dwelling-houses rated (<i>less</i> houses de-rated	667	339
Live Births (nett)—No.	1,554	1,750
Rates	14.80	16.68
Deaths (corrected for non-residents)—No. ...	1,124	1,097
Rates	10.70	10.46
Infants Deaths (corrected for non-residents—No.	48	49
Rate per 1,000 births ...	30.9	28.0
Total Zymotic Death-rate (including Tuberculosis) per 1,000 per annum	.34	.10
Death-rate for seven principal Zymotic Diseases	.12	Nil
Rateable Value at 31st March	£825,900	†£1,347,776
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£3,441	†£5,616
Rate for Financial Year—in the £	27/-	†18/-

† At 31st March, 1957.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
CIVIC CENTRE,
NEWPORT.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the Year 1956. It is made in accordance with Circular 19/56 of the Ministry of Health.

The Clinical influenza spotting scheme organised by the Medical Research Council Committee on Clinical Trials of Influenza Vaccine was continued during the winter months of 1955/56.

The number of home nursing visits continues to be heavy and one reason ascertained by personal spot visiting by me with the District Nurses in different areas is the need of nursing treatment to quite ambulant patients, many of whom are in daily employment and who could and would have the treatment at a treatment Out-Patient Clinic of a hospital if such was available. This not being so, the existing Health Authorities Clinic premises could be further utilised for an hourly session once or twice each day with a District Nurse on duty for the attendance of this type of patient.

In order to arouse interest on the advent of availability of immunisation against Poliomyelitis, an intensive publicity campaign was made in the local Press, namely the South Wales Argus, the Editor of which provided additional assistance by the inclusion in his paper of leader articles and additional columns of newsprint in a prominent position submitted by me.

I wish to draw attention to the introduction of Mantoux Testing of children in the age groups 5 to 6 years and 9 to 10 years, under local arrangements, as reported on page 51.

The Department instituted two permanent Atmospheric Gauge Stations in the town, siting these after consultation with two industrial concerns in respect of their similar stations. Already, even after a short period, the information is proving valuable and suggests the advisability of a further development of the procedure in the future. The details are contained in the report of the Public Analyst.

I acknowledge the able assistance which the Staff, professional and clerical, have rendered during the year. I also acknowledge the services rendered to the Department by the Public Health Laboratory, Newport, Mon., under its Director, Dr. R. D. Gray, and of the Public Analyst, Dr. G. V. James.

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks to the Committee and the Council for their valued assistance during the year.

AREA OF BOROUGH

By the Newport Corporation Act, 1954, which became operative 1st April, 1955, the area of the Borough of Newport was increased from 7,873 acres to 8,182 acres—an addition of 309 acres. 533 of the 8,182 acres are covered by tidal water.

POPULATION

The Registrar-General's estimate of the civilian population of the Borough at the middle of 1956 was 104,900 a decrease of 100 compared

with the figures for 1955. The population at the Census carried out on the 15th April, 1951, was 105,285.

DWELLING-HOUSES.—From an examination of the Rating and Valuation Lists it was found that 349 new houses had been rated during the 12 months ended 30th June, 1956, and 10 had been taken off the rates, this gives a nett increase of 339 houses. The total number of dwelling-houses in the Borough on that date was calculated to be 27,663. By 31st December the number of houses had increased to 28,028.

At 30th June the average number of persons per dwelling-house was calculated to be 3.79, compared with 3.84 last year, and the density of population (i.e., persons per acre) was 12.8 the same as 1955 as against 13.3 in 1954, 1953, 1952 and 1951. The figures for the various Wards which were reconstituted in 1956, will be found in Table 1 at the end of the Report. Alexandra Ward had the highest number of persons, per dwelling-house—4.15; Central Ward came next with 4.13; Allt-yr-yn had the lowest—3.54 persons per house. The number of persons per acre still varies very considerably in the different Wards from 5.2 in Alexandra Ward to 42.0 in Victoria Ward.

The Rateable Value of the Borough on 31st March, 1957, was £1,347,776; the sum represented by a pennyrate was £5,616, and the Rate for the Financial Year, 18s. 0d. in the £.

REGISTERED LIVE BIRTHS

1,750 births were registered, giving a birth-rate of 16.68 per 1,000 of the population compared with rates of 14.80 in 1955, 15.61 in 1954, 16.93 in 1953, 16.85 in 1952, 17.01 in 1951, 17.39 in 1950, 17.59 in 1949, 20.28 in 1948, 22.67 in 1947, 22.76 in 1946, an average of 20.07 during the five years 1946-50 and of 16.24 during the quinquennial period, 1951-55. The birth-rate in England and Wales during 1956 was 15.7.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS REGISTERED.—The proportion of these births to the total live births in 1956 was 3.9 per cent.—a lower percentage than the average of 4.1 for the five years 1951-55. The figures for previous years were 3.3 in 1951 4.7 in 1952, 4.6 in 1953, 3.7 in 1954 and 4.3 in 1955.

STILLBIRTHS

49 Stillbirths were registered, giving a rate per 1,000 of the population of .46.

The proportion of births, belonging to the Stillborn category was 27.2 per 1,000 births (live and still) compared with the previous year's figure of 25.7. The comparative rate for England and Wales during 1956 was 23.0. 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; 1941-1945, 32.8; 1946-1950, 27.4; and for the previous five years it was 27.9.

NOTIFIED STILLBIRTHS.

51 notified stillbirths were reviewed during the year, of these the larger proportion occurred in multiparous patients—one occurred in a twin pregnancy.

In 27 cases the births were premature, mostly at the 36th week of gestation; 2 occurred as early as 30 weeks and 2 at 31 and 32 weeks respectively.

14 of the mothers were known to suffer from Toxaemia of Pregnancy, in 2 of these little ante natal care was received on account of non co-operation on the mother's part.

Of the 7 cases with a history of Ante Partum Haemorrhage, 2 had had threatened abortions in early pregnancy.

There were 4 cases of very difficult labour, one of these mothers had refused the offer of hospital care.

One mother was a Diabetic—another mother had Rh. Negative blood with antibodies.

Three mothers had a history of previous stillbirths.

There were congenital malformations in 10 cases, one of these mothers had had 2 previous hydrocephalic infants.

In 6 other cases the foetus was reported as macerated.

INFANT MORTALITY

49 infants died before reaching 12 months of age, which is in the proportion of 28.0 per 1,000 live births, compared with 30.9 in 1955, 28.8 in 1954, 31.5 in 1953, 34.4 in 1952, 32.5 in 1951, and with 31.7 and 48.7 during the two previous quinquennial periods, 1951-55 and 1946-50 respectively. In England and Wales the rate of Infantile Mortality was 23.8 during 1956. 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 of the large proportion of the deaths due to Prematurity, Wasting Diseases and Congenital Defects—conditions operating before birth; but "Common Infectious Diseases," and Venereal Diseases disappeared as causes of death.

INFANT MORTALITY

CAUSES OF DEATH

WHOLE TOWN

CAUSE	1908—1912		1951—55		1956		
	%†	Rate per 1,000 Births	%†	Rate per 1,000 Births	No.	%†	Rate 1,000 per Births
Common Infectious Diseases ...	6.6	7.8	1.1	0.4	—	—	—
Diarrhoeal Diseases ...	14.5	17.3	10.0	3.2	—	—	—
Wasting Diseases and Prematurity ...	28.9	34.4	31.1	9.9	20	40.8	11.4
Congenital Defects, Injury at Birth and Atelectasis ...	7.3	8.7	31.1	9.9	23	47.0	13.1
Tuberculous Diseases ...	2.5	2.9	0.4	0.1	—	—	—
Convulsions ...	13.6	16.2	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ...	15.4	18.3	17.0	5.4	4	8.1	2.3
Venereal Diseases ...	1.2	1.5	—	—	—	—	—
All Other Causes ...	9.8	11.7	9.3	2.9	2	4.1	1.1
TOTAL ...	100	118.9	100	31.7	49	100	28.0
Inquests ...	7.1	8.5	3.3	1.1	3	6.1	1.7
Uncertified Deaths ...	.9	1.1	—	—	—	—	—
Certified by Coroner after Post Mortem ...	—	—	7.0	2.2	3	6.1	1.7

† Means percentage of total infant deaths.

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.

Age Group	Percentage of total Infant Deaths		Per 1,000 Live Births	
	1956	Previous 5-yearly Average	1956	Previous 5-yearly Average
Under 1 month	79.6	62.3	22.3	19.7
1 to 3 months	6.1	14.4	1.7	4.6
3 to 6 months	6.1	12.6	1.7	3.9
6 to 12 months	8.2	10.7	2.3	3.5

The importance of Ante-Natal supervision and an efficient obstetrical service cannot be over estimated in the prevention of loss of life and physical disability during the first months of life.

The systematic and intelligent supervision of expectant mothers by medical practitioners and midwives from early pregnancy is the best safeguard of the life of mother and child.

MORTALITY AMONG ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.—There were 5 deaths of Illegitimate Infants during the year, a death rate of 73.5 compared with an average death rate of 14.2 per 1,000 births during the previous five years. In 1955 and 1954 there were no deaths; in 1953 the rate was 12.2; in 1952, 36.1; and in 1951, 16.9.

MATERNAL WELFARE

DISEASES AND ACCIDENTS OF PREGNANCY AND PARTURITION.

NOTIFICATION OF PUERPERAL PYREXIA.—There was 1 case notified during the year giving a case-rate of 0.56 per 1,000 live and stillbirths compared with 2.17 during the previous five years.

DEATHS.—There was one maternal death during the year, giving a death rate of 0.56 per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

The rate for England and Wales was 0.56 (including abortions).

The figures given in the following table show the rates for Newport over a series of years and for England and Wales since 1951. 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	
							Newport	England & Wales
			Yearly Av. No.	Rate	Yearly Av. No.	Rate	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
1941—1945	...	...	1.6	0.86*	1.6	0.86*	3.2	1.72*
1945—1949	...	...	1.0	0.47*	1.0	0.47*	2.0	0.94*
1950—1954	...	...	0.6	0.33*	0.6	0.33*	1.2	0.66*
Year 1951	Including abortions	—	—	—	1	0.54*	1	0.54*
	Excluding abortions	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.79*
,, 1952	Including abortions	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.65*
	Excluding abortions	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.72*
,, 1953	Including abortions	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.59*
	Excluding abortions	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.76*
,, 1954	Including abortions	1	0.59*	1	0.59*	2	1.18*	0.65*
	Excluding abortions	1	0.59*	1	0.59*	2	1.18*	0.69*
,, 1955	Including abortions	—	—	1	0.63*	1	0.63*	0.58*
	Excluding abortions	—	—	1	0.63*	1	0.63*	0.64*
,, 1956	Including abortions	—	—	—	0.56*	1	0.56*	0.54*
	Excluding abortions	—	—	—	0.56*	1	0.56*	0.56*

*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. 1,889 or 93.3 per cent. of the expectant mothers were under the observation of the staff; this figure is above the percentage for 1955 which was 84.9 per cent.

The attendances of expectant mothers at the Clinic was 8,316. 477 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. Every opportunity is taken to have personal talks with mothers on health matters.

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.

REGISTERED BIRTHS IN INSTITUTIONS

Several complicated labour cases were admitted into the Royal Gwent Hospital for special treatment. 26 births, including 1 stillbirth (7 non-residents) were registered there. At St. Woolos Hospital 1,102 births were registered, of which 46 were stillbirths; all except 300 were residents of the Borough. This makes a total of 1,128 registered births at Public Institutions. There has been a continuous increase in the number of births at St. Woolos Hospital 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 two registered for medical and surgical cases. 91 births were registered in the former, 29 were non-residents.

In all, 1,219 births at Public and Private Institutions were registered, or 60.2 per cent. of the total births.

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 1956) to £18 15s. 0d. for 11 patients; the cost was lower than for 1955.

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	
	1955	1956		1955	1956
To—			To—		
Expectant Mothers	566	477	Infants ...	8,893	7,306
Other Mothers ...	251	294	Children 1—5 years	18,224	12,268
Total ...	817	771	Total ...	27,063	19,534

	1955	1956
Total Visits, including Re-Visits	27,880	20,345

In addition 2,013 attempted visits were made.

The primary and most effective part of the work of Health Visitors is undoubtedly HOME VISITING. 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."

Close correlation between the work of the Health Visitors, the Home Help Service and the Home Nurses is maintained in After-Care.

The co-operation of the Health Visitors is also enlisted in connection with the Nursery Schools under the control of the Education Authority.

CHILDREN ONE TO FIVE YEARS OF AGE

6,682 of such children received attention at the Clinic and Centres. The total attendances recorded were 9,207. 14,506 Home Visits including attempted visits were also paid to them.

The total medical attendances of mothers and children under five years at the Clinic and Centres, including Orthopaedic and Auxiliary Clinics, were 28,993, compared with 28,215 in 1955, 29,139 in 1954, 30,652 in 1953, 33, 108 in 1952 and 33,061 in 1951.

INFANT FEEDING

98.5 per cent. of the newly-born infants were visited during 1956.

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

	1956 per cent.	Average previous 5 years per cent.
Breast Milk only	53.0	62.8
Breast Milk plus Artificial Food or Cow's Milk	6.0	7.5
Total Wholly or partly Breast-fed	59.0	70.3
Artificial Food only	40.0	29.2
Too weak to take nourishment	0.5	0.4

The proportion of babies that received breast milk only shows a decrease on the previous five years. 34.7 per cent. of the babies were fed on cow's milk—34.4 per cent. receiving it in its dried form.

Enquiries were made in reference to 45 deaths under six months of age. In 24, or 53.3 per cent., of the deaths the infants were too feeble to take proper nourishment; in 13 of the deaths the mode of feeding could not be ascertained.

2 of the 43 infants were stated to have been wholly breast-fed, and 5 wholly fed on foods other than mother's milk.

The analysis of enquiries at the end of six months in reference to 1,447 infants showed that 4.3 per cent. of them were still entirely breast-fed, compared with 5.9 last year. The proportion of children who are breast-fed at six months of age is much lower than it used to be. In 1916 it was 72.2 per cent.; in 1926, 61.2 per cent.; in 1936, 53.7 per cent., and during the five years 1951-55 the annual average was 6.6 per cent.

INFLAMED EYES OF NEWBORN

3 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year, or 1.71 per 1,000 registered live births compared with an annual average of 0.23 per 1,000 births during the previous five years.

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

59 of these cases were treated by their own doctors, 7 at Hospitals and Clinics and 14 very slight cases got well without medical treatment.

MIDWIVES REPORT

At the beginning of the year there were 40 Midwives on the Register. During the year 14 left the town, 6 new names were added to the Register, and one re-registered, so that at the end of the year there were 33 Midwives on the Register. Eight Maternity Nurses were also registered during the year.

The number of births, including abortions, attended by the Midwives on the district was 823. In 192 of these cases medical practitioners had been engaged prior to the confinement, and in the case of 166 other mothers medical aid was called in. (These figures do not include the births which took place at St. Woolos Hospital and the Royal Gwent Hospital.)

The Grange Maternity Home was responsible for 91 cases (60 maternity and 31 midwifery cases).

13 Municipal Midwives were employed during the year. Of these, 2 Midwives left during the year, and 2 new Midwives were appointed. The Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives also carried out the duties of Superintendent Midwife.

Three of the Municipal Midwives are each responsible for the training of 2 pupil midwives for the 3 months training which the pupil midwives are required to undertake on the district during their Part II Midwifery Training.

The Municipal Midwives attended 778 cases. Gas and Air Analgesia was given in 694 of their cases. All the Municipal Midwives are trained in the administration of Gas and Air Analgesia, and facilities are provided for the transport of the apparatus. Pethidine is also used by the Midwives in their practice, and was given in 492 cases.

In addition to their own cases the Municipal Midwives attended on 588 mothers after their discharge from hospital where they had been confined, and made 2,350 visits to these mothers. Those extra duties add considerably to the work done by the Municipal Midwives.

3 Independent Midwives attended 43 cases.

Of the 33 Midwives practising at the end of the year all held the C.M.B. Certificate and 29 were also State Registered Nurses, and 30 held the Gas and Air Certificate.

The 3 Teacher Midwives attended 97, 90 and 89 cases respectively. Of the remaining Midwives (Municipal and Private) 3 attended over 60 cases and under 70; 2 attended over 50 and under 60 cases, and 5 attended under 40 cases during the year.

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

<i>For the Mothers</i>	168	Individuals	... 166
During Pregnancy	30		
During Labour	84		
During Puerperium	54		
<i>For the Child</i>	125	Individuals	... 125

INFECTION IN THE MIDWIVES' PRACTICE.

	In Practice
Pyrexia	20
Mumps	1
Whooping Cough	3
Chicken Pox	9
Measles	2
Sore Throat	1

Adequate precautions to prevent spread of infection were taken in each case.

NOTIFICATION OF STILLBIRTHS

18 stillbirths occurred in the Midwives' practice. According to the Midwives' records, the causes of stillbirth were as follows:—

Prematurity	4
Abnormal Labour	1
Maceration	8
Cause unknown	6

BREECHEES OF THE C.M.B. RULES

Delay in notifying having sent for medical aid	1
Delay in notifying the substitution of artificial feeding	1
Failure to notify that artificial feeding had been substituted	1

There are now very few mothers who fail to book the services of a Midwife until the end of pregnancy; the tendency is for most mothers to make early arrangements for their confinements. In this way they have the benefit of the midwife's care and advice for a much longer period. Many mothers also book their doctors if they are to have their confinements at home.

Unfortunately, the few mothers who do neglect to make provision for care by a midwife are often those for whom care is badly needed.

To the untiring, kindly and efficient care by the midwife, much of the well being of the mother and infant is due.

REPORT OF THE SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER, MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE, DR. ANDREWINA LAIRD.

The facilities provided under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme were those in existence in 1956.

Since the inception of the National Health Service, here, as throughout the Country, there has tended to be a decline in attendances at the Infant Welfare Centres; this year, however, the attendances have increased.

At the Centres, mothers are helped to keep their babies healthy. Advice is given on feeding, and on the advantages of immunization and vaccination.

At a medical examination at a Centre the first sign of departure from normal health may be seen, very early signs of disease recognised, and steps can then be taken to ensure that very early treatment is received to correct these.

Advice is given to the mothers where behaviour problems have arisen in the children, and coping early with such problems may do much to prevent anti-social behaviour in older life.

The health of the infants and children is good. The provision of cheaper milk for mothers and children, the increased income of the family and the family allowance have contributed largely to the improvement in the health of the children, but these alone would not succeed were it not for the loving and efficient care given by most of the mothers, as shown in the happy appearance of the children. It is all the more sad to see the families where this care is not given.

In many homes there is still considerable overcrowding involving a lack of privacy for the parents in which to rear their children, and a lack of freedom for adequate play for the children. For those mothers who cope successfully with cooking and domestic washing and the rearing of healthy and happy children under those inadequate conditions, the greatest admiration must be extended.

A very grave problem is the number of fatal accidents and the amount of suffering and ill health which accrues from inadequate protection of children in the streets and in the home. These accidents are more prone to occur where homes are overcrowded or where mothercraft is poor.

The scope of the duties of the Health Visitors have been extended since 1948. She is in increasing liaison with the Paediatric Specialist at the hospital, carrying out special visits to the homes of children discharged from hospital to ensure that advice given at the hospital is carried out in the home—a service which it is hoped should do much to reduce ill-health and the incidence of re-admission to hospital wards.

The Health Visitor also follows up the after-care of other special cases on discharge from hospital care, and visits the ailing and needy aged patient.

The Ante Natal Clinics which have been provided at the Gaer and Alway Estates, have been appreciated by the mothers, and that at Alway has been opened now for two sessions weekly.

There is a great demand on the part of many mothers for hospital deliveries, probably because they think it is less expensive and less troublesome, but the provision of beds is inadequate to deal with all those desiring admission, and beds have to be given only to those who must be admitted, either for medical reasons, or on account of inadequate facilities or lack of suitable accommodation in the home.

The Home Help Service has done much to help mothers who are being confined at home, and has also cared for the homes and children of mothers who have been confined in hospital. Some of these latter mothers have also been helped by the facilities provided by the Children's Department.

MATERNITY HOSPITAL PROVISION

Beds are provided at St. Woolos Hospital for the treatment of complicated cases of pregnancy, and for maternity cases.

From the Ante Natal Clinic, complicated cases of pregnancy or labour, are admitted to the hospital, and also those mothers who cannot be adequately cared for at home on account of unsuitable home conditions.

At the Clinic 786 cases were booked for confinements in hospital. In 322 of these cases the home conditions were unsuitable.

(A few of these cases were booked for the Lydia Beynon Hospital and the Royal Gwent Hospital). 81 were admitted during pregnancy for treatment; of these, 7 were treated during pregnancy only: 26 were confined while under treatment and 48 were readmitted for delivery.

The total births at St. Woolos Hospital were 1,102 (including live and still births), this figure includes 300 non-residents.

NURSING HOMES (SECTION 187-195, PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936).

There were two Nursing Homes, and two Maternity Homes. These Homes are inspected regularly.

THE REST (SEASIDE) CONVALESCENT HOMES, PORTHCAWL.

Three patients were admitted to the Home during the year, and appreciated the benefit they received from their sojourn there.

THE CLINIC

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS—NEW MOTHERS DURING 1956.

Affections						Mothers	
General Medical Advice—no apparent disease						...	439
Skin affections	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Varicose Veins	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Anaemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	141
Debility	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Dental Caries	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Respiratory affections	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Toxaemia of Pregnancy—kidney affections	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Heart affections	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Gastro Intestinal affections	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
Nervous affections	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Gynaecological conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Deformity of Pelvis—history of previous difficult confinements	...	...	...	...	...	...	119
T.B. cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Adenitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Twins	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Goitre	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Venereal Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Abnormal Presentations	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Rh. Negative Antibodies	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Threatened miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Ante Partum Haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

1,212

Of this total of 1,212, 174 attended Alway Ante Natal Clinic, 54 the Gaer Ante Natal Clinic and 984 at 27 Clytha Park Road.

3 Post-Natal cases attended.

In addition, 677 old mothers attended—including 32 at Alway; and 31 at Gaer Ante-Natal Clinics.

22 mothers from the Ante Natal Clinic were referred for examination to Dr. Glyn Morgan the Obstetric Consultant to the Clinic.

By arrangement with Dr. Jackson the Chest Physician, all mothers attending the Ante Natal Clinics (except those who are under the care of the Chest Clinic) are asked to attend at the Chest Clinic for an X-ray examination of the chest. Of the 873 asked to attend, 764 attended.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC

The scheme for the treatment of crippled children is administered by the Health Committee for the Regional Hospital Board, and provides for the treatment of all school children as well as for children under 5 years of age.

Three medical sessions are held weekly at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic. Mr. Parker, Orthopaedic Surgeon, Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff, attends periodically at the Clinic to examine new cases, and to review the after-care of old cases. Urgent cases are seen at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff, where all necessary X-ray examinations are made.

Operative and conservative treatment is carried out at Rhydlafor Orthopaedic Hospital, and at Crossways Convalescent Home.

There are 5 sessions weekly for Physiotherapy.

All appliances are provided by the Prince of Wales Hospital, where special boots are obtained also, or made by one of the firms under contract with the Regional Hospital Board—as are special alterations to shoes.

During the year, Mr. Parker held 3 sessions at the Clinic in Newport.

PATIENTS WHO RECEIVED OPERATIVE TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR

Children under 5 years of age	...	...	...	...	5
School Children	...	...	...	...	11
Surgical appliances were supplied to 8 school children.					

Special alterations were applied to boots in a very large number of cases. Some of these were carried out at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff, and the remainder by two of the local firms under contract with the Regional Hospital Board.

35 plasters were applied at the Clinic.

CLASSIFICATION OF NEW CASES

*Maternity and Child Welfare
Cases*

Metatarsus Varus	44
Calcaneo Valgus	45
Flat Feet	20
Knock Knees	31
Hammer Toes	16
Bow Legs	9
Torticollis	34
Spastic	2
Talipes	10
Spinal curvature (Postural)	4
Injury	4
Anterior Poliomyelitis ...	2
Congenital Malformations + other conditions	8
Nothing abnormal found ...	17

246

School Children

Metatarsus Varus	9
Calcaneo Valgus	64
Flat Feet	46
Hammer Toes	19
Spinal Curvature	12
Spastic	2
Knock Knees	43
Pes Cavus	13
Hallux Valgus	2
Perthes Disease	1
Congenital Dislocation of Hip	1
Synovitis knee	1
Talipes	2
Painful heels—Apophysitis Os Calcis	8
Angioma	1
Other Conditions	8
Nothing abnormal found ...	12

244

TOTAL ATTENDANCES

	Medical Sessions	Physio- therapy
Infants	367	232
Children	941	330
School Children	1,511	1,060
	2,819	1,622

The number of new cases seen was 490 compared with 509 in 1955.

The majority of the cases examined were suffering from minor defects only. Many were found to be wearing unsuitable foot wear—the shoes either badly fitting or too short—conditions aggravating defects already present and likely to produce much discomfort later.

There is no doubt that the cost of shoes causes difficulty in a number of cases, causing shoes to be worn when the child's foot has outgrown the shoes.

AURAL AND OPHTHALMIC TREATMENT.

Mr. Sutton is in charge of the Aural Clinic provided for all children up to 16 years of age and saw 5 cases. 11 cases were operated on for tonsils and adenoids. These operations took place at St. Woolos Hospital.

Mr. Robertson, the Ophthalmic Surgeon in charge of the Eye Clinic for all children up to 16 years of age, saw 72 new cases and re-examined 34 other cases.

10 patients were operated on for the correction of squint.

DENTAL TREATMENT.

A priority Dental Scheme for the treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and for children under 5 years of age is combined with the School Dental Service.

The kindly and efficient way in which this scheme is operated is much appreciated, and the promptness of the treatment has prevented much suffering and has been valued by the parents of the children, and by the mothers when they are the patients themselves.

SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCES

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

Ante Natal Clinics	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,316
Sunlight Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,232
Orthopaedic Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,819
Massage Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,622
Auxiliary Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	952
Children 1—5 re eyes	...	...	...	...	...	...	212
„ „ re dental	...	...	...	...	...	...	15

THE CENTRES

There were two sessions weekly at Alexandra, Beechwood, Central, Lliswerry, Caerau, Gaer and Alway Centres. Three sessions weekly at Maindee and one session weekly at Maesglas, Malpas and Crindau Centres.

TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS ON CENTRE REGISTERS AT END OF YEAR

Mothers	Infants		Children		Total
	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years		
3,049	1,218	1,132	1,542	...	6,941

NUMBER OF NEW PATIENTS

Mothers	Infants		Children		Total
	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years		
1,386	1,571	110	333	...	3,400

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS AT THE CENTRES

Mothers	Infants		Children		Total
	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years		
2,586	... 10,285	... 1,723	... 1,574	...	16,168

TOTAL ATTENDANCES AT THE CENTRES

Mothers	Infants		Children		Total
	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years		
26,025	... 22,225	... 3,641	... 2,719	...	54,610

The attendances at the Centres have increased during the year, being 54,610 in comparison with 47,395 in 1955.

At the Centres the Fireguard and Playpen Clubs are still continued under the auspices of the Voluntary Committee. These Clubs are of value to the mothers.

To the ladies of the Voluntary Committee we are much indebted for the interest which they take in the welfare of the mothers and children.

To all the members of the Staff I wish to express my appreciation of their help at all times, to their enthusiasm and willing co-operation so much of the success of the Maternity and Child work is due.

ULTRA VIOLET RAY CLINIC

The following is the report of Dr. E. Curran:—

During 1956 treatment was given twice weekly on Mondays and Fridays—both mornings and afternoons.

194 sessions were held.

Cases were referred to the Clinic from the Welfare Centres, the Orthopaedic Clinic and, in a few instances, by General Practitioners.

No. of Individuals						No. of Attendances	
38	School Children	...	...	...	...	...	788
90	Pre-School Children (1—5 years)	...	...	...	...	...	1,336
9	Infants	...	...	...	...	...	101
2	Mothers	...	...	...	...	...	7
139						2,232	

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SECTION

2 expectant mothers suffering from Fibrositis were unable to complete the Course.

99 children under 5 years of age (including 9 infants) made 1,437 attendances.

Conditions treated were:—

Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	51
Alopecia	...	...	...	...	...	2
General Debility	...	...	...	...	...	29
Recurrent Tonsillitis	...	...	...	...	...	3
Respiratory Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	14
						99

Rickets—51 cases.

In this group one or more of the following signs were present:—

Widely open fontanelle	...	...	...	17
Bowed Tibiae	...	...	...	27
Hypotonia	...	...	...	8
Lordosis	...	...	...	3

Conditions Treated	No. of Cases	Improved	Some Improvement	Attendance Insufficient
Rickets (chiefly very bowed legs and wide Fontanelle)	51	28	13	10
Alopecia	2	2	—	—
General Debility	29	16	2	11
Recurrent Tonsillitis	3	—	3	—
Respiratory Conditions (Chiefly Colds)	14	9	1	4
	99	55	19	25

Cases which could not be assessed as attendance was insufficient, were cases where the child was ill or the mother unable to bring child on account of her own ill health or domestic circumstances.

SCHOOL CHILDREN

38 School Children made 788 attendances.

Conditions Treated	No. of Cases	Improved	Some Improvement	Attendance Insufficient
General Debility	24	15	5	4
Respiratory Conditions	8	8	—	—
Rheumatism	3	2	1	—
Skin Conditions	3	3	—	—
	38	28	6	4

AUXILIARY CLINIC

Dr. Gwyneth Daniel reports that during the year 142 new cases attended at the Clinic. Of these 131 were expectant mothers, 8 were non-expectant mothers and 3 were children under 5 years of age.

All the patients were found to be suffering from conditions other than Venereal Disease.

Conditions for which treated :

Cervical Erosion	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Leucorrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Cervicitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Endocervicitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Pruritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Vulvo-vaginitis (children)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Torn cervix	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Mucous polyp	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cystocele and rectocele	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nil abnormal found	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
							142

Total attendances, 952. Sessions, 93.

The Clinic is held at the same time and in the same building as the Ante Natal Clinic which facilitates the examination of expectant mothers. In all cases blood tests for syphilis are taken. Patients are asked to return after confinement for a further examination.

Comparison of attendances for five previous years:—

Year	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Non-Venereal		Total
1951	...	265	...	5	...	971	1,241
1952	...	229	...	—	...	982	1,211
1953	...	128	...	—	...	848	976
1954	...	122	...	—	...	891	1,013
1955	...	77	...	—	...	857	934
1956	...	57	...	—	...	895	952

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES ACT, 1946

HEALTH OF CHILDREN (SECTION 28).

The policy adopted during the year in the matter of the prevention of the break-up of families has been a series of consultations of Chief Officers concerned convened by the Town Clerk. As a result, the Department has provided for certain families assistance and advice by the Health Visitor and by the Home Help Service in conjunction or separately to families, as the agreed opinion of these meetings. One is happy to report that there are instances of successful prevention of the break-up of a family.

The above procedure, administrative and executive, has been further implemented and enhanced, by the convening by the Medical Officer of Health each month and more often if the need arises, of meetings consisting of the Children's Officer, the Home Help Organiser, and the N.S.P.C.C. Inspector, and their assistants, for the precise discussion and follow up action and progress of these problem families.

LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES—PART I

RETURN RELATING TO SERVICES PROVIDED BY OR ON BEHALF OF THE COUNCIL AS LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY AND OF THE WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR 1956.

1. BIRTHS

Actual number of births in the Authority's area during the year as notified under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, or Section 255 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, and the number as adjusted by any notifications transferred in or out of the area:—

(a) LIVE BIRTHS:—

- (i) Domiciliary—Actual 787, Adjusted 784.
(ii) Institutional—Actual 1,170, Adjusted 971.

(b) STILLBIRTHS:—

- (i) Domiciliary—Actual 18, Adjusted 18.
(ii) Institutional—Actual 49, Adjusted 33.

(c) TOTALS:—

- (i) Domiciliary—Actual 805, Adjusted 802.
(ii) Institutional—Actual 1,219, Adjusted 1,004.

2. ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS

		No. of Women in Attendance					
(1)	(2) Number of clinics provided at end of year (whether Child Welfare Centres or other premises).	(3) Number of sessions now held per month at clinics included in col. (2).	(4) Number of women who attended during the year.	(5) Number of new cases included in col. (4).	(6) Total number of attendances during the year.		
LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY CLINICS:		Medical Officers Sessions	Midwives Sessions*	Medical Officers Sessions	Midwives Sessions*		
Ante-natal Clinics ...	3	39	—	1,889	1,212	8,316	—
Post-natal Clinics ...	—	—	—	3† [3]	3† [3]	3† [3]	—
CLINICS PROVIDED BY VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS:							
Ante-natal Clinics ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-natal Clinics ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTES : *Where no medical officer is present.

†Women examined post-natally at ante-natal clinics are included in the post-natal (not ante-natal) figures and also shown separately in the brackets.

3. CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

Centres provided by:	Number of centres provided at end of year.	Number of Child Welfare sessions now held per month at centres in col. (2).	Number of children who first attended a centre of this Local Health Authority during the year, and who at their first attendance were under 1 year of age.	Number of children who attended during the year and who were born in :			Total Number of children who attended during the year.	Number of attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were :			Total Attendances during the year.
				1956	1955	1954-51		Under 1 year	1 but under 2	2 but under 5	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
(a) L.H.A.	11	80	1571	1218	1132	1542	3892	22225	3641	2719	28585
(b) Vol. Org.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

List showing the Names and Addresses of the Centres in Column (2)

Name of Centre	Address	Sessions	
		Morning	Afternoon
CRINDAU	Crindau Gospel Hall, Malpas Road.	—	Thursday
CENTRAL	Wrenford Memorial Hall, Commercial Street.	Wednesday	Wednesday
ALEXANDRA	Alexandra Road Baptist Schoolroom, Alexandra Road.	Wednesday	Wednesday
LLISWERRY	Corporation Road Baptist Church.	Tuesday	Tuesday
MAINDEE	Caerleon Road Presbyterian Schoolroom.	Thursday	Thursday
BEECHWOOD	Beechwood Presbyterian Church Hall, Kenilworth Road.	Monday	Monday
CAERAU	Maternity & Child Welfare Clinic, 27 Clytha Park Road.	Monday	Monday
MALPAS	Malpas War Memorial Institute.	—	Tuesday
MAESGLAS	St. Thomas' Church, Maesglas.	Friday	—
ALWAY	Aberthaw Road.	Thursday	Thursday
GAER	Gaer Road.	Tuesday	Tuesday

4. DENTAL CARE OF EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE

(a) Number of Officers employed at end of year on a salary basis in terms of whole-time officers to the maternity and child welfare service:—

(1) Senior Dental Officer	...	...	...	...	Nil
(2) Dental Officers	...	...	...	...	Nil

(b) Number of Officers employed at end of year on a sessional basis in terms of whole-time officers to the maternity and child welfare service ... 4/11

(c) Number of dental clinics in operation at end of year ... 1

(d) Total number of sessions (i.e. equivalent complete half days) devoted to maternity and child welfare patients during the year ... 92

(e) Number of dental technicians employed in the Local Health Authority's own laboratories at the end of the year ... Nil

DENTAL TREATMENT RETURN

(a) Numbers provided with Dental Care:—

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ...	395	386	386	373
Children under Five years ...	357	351	351	351

(b) Forms of Dental Treatment provided:—

	Scalings and Gum Treatment	Fillings	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Crowns or Inlays	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Provided Dentures		Radiographs
							Full Upper or Lower	Partial Upper or Lower	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ...	—	60	—	—	632	164	49	11	—
Children under Five ...	—	40	—	—	613	283	—	—	—

The following Report is submitted by me in the absence of Mr. W. G. Clarkson, Principal School Dental Officer, who has been ill during the year.

In presenting the Annual Report for the year 1956 on the Dental Service for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and children under 5 years of age—the figures for the year being seen in the above tables—I have to report that progress with the service has not been maintained owing to reduction of Dental Staff on account of sickness and resignations from the service.

EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS

During the year 395 mothers attended for dental examination, an increase of 29 on the previous year.

Of the 395 examined 386 or 97.7% were found to be in need of treatment.

Those actually treated were 386, the highest figure since the service started, with a total attendance of 462 visits.

The actual number of mothers having treatment completed, having been made dentally fit, was 373 or 96.9% of those starting treatment. This figure does not include a number of patients waiting for the insertion of dentures.

The number of sessions devoted to the treatment of mothers has decreased during the year owing to the absence of staff.

The number of fillings inserted during the year was 96 less than last year.

The number of artificial dentures inserted was 60, compared with 66 last year.

As formerly, an arrangement exists with a local firm of dental technicians to do the necessary workshop part for the supply of dentures.

X-Ray facilities are now provided at the Clinic, which does away with having to refer patients to the local hospital for radiographs.

CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE

As stated in previous reports the great need for the under 5's is conservative treatment of the teeth.

With this in mind and with the co-operation of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department, forms were sent to the parents of the under 5's asking for consent for conservative treatment at the Clinic during 1955, but this was not possible during 1956, owing to shortage of Staff.

During the year the total number of pre-school children who were dentally examined was 357, a decrease of 420 on the previous year.

A total of 373 attendances was made by 351 children for dental treatment.

Treatment consisted mainly of the extraction of aching teeth. 613 teeth were extracted under Gas Anaesthesia, a decrease of 588 extracted compared with last year. 283 anaesthetics were administered for the extractions; 40 fillings were inserted in the temporary teeth.

5. HEALTH VISITING AND TUBERCULOSIS VISITING

A. Visiting

A. Visiting											
(1)	HEALTH VISITORS									TUBER- CULOSIS VISITORS	
	Number of children under 5 years of age visited during year	Expectant mothers*		Children under 1 year of age†		Children age 1 and under 2 years	Children age 2 but under 5 years	Tuberculous Household‡	Other cases§	Total number of families or households visited by Health Visitors	Total visits paid to tuberculous households¶
		First visits	Total visits	First visits	Total visits	Total visits	Total visits	Total visits	Total visits		
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
(a) L.H.A.	8423	322	477 (21)	1766	7306 (725)	3237 (303)	9031 (935)	—	2357 (122)	7243	4860 (1376)
(b) Voi. Org.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*These figures should not include visits paid by a midwife-health visitor who is to attend the confinement as a midwife or maternity nurse. The "first visit" to an expectant mother is the first visit paid by a health visitor during any one pregnancy.

†The "first visit" to a child under 1 year old is the first visit paid by a health visitor of this Local Health Authority after the birth of the child.

‡This heading relates to visits made by health visitors not employed solely on tuberculosis work [as to which see col. (12)].

§"Other cases" should include visits for such purposes as reporting on still-births and infant deaths, infectious disease, care of old people, hospital after-care, etc.

¶This heading relates to visits made by health visitors and tuberculosis visitors employed solely on tuberculosis work.

Figures in brackets are "no access" visits and are excluded in total figures.

B. Clinics.

- (a) Total number of attendances made by health visitors at local health authority clinic sessions during the year ... 1,373
- (b) Total number of attendances by whole-time tuberculosis visitors at chest clinic sessions during the year ... 139

6. HOME NURSING

(1)	Medical	Surgical	Infectious Diseases	Tuberculosis	Maternal Complications	Others	Totals	Patients included in (2)-(7) who were 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year	Children included in (2)-(7) who were under 5 at the time of the first visit during the year	Patients included in (2)-(7) who have had more than 24 visits during the year
Number of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year:—	2559	777	3	125	46	51	3561	1211	285	543
(a) L.H.A. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Vol. Org. under arrangements with the Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year:—	94211	21369	49	7349	531	547	124056	52427	3373	30400
(c) L.H.A. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Vol. Org. under arrangements with the Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

No special provision is made for the home nursing of sick children. These are attended by the Nurse in whose district they reside in the normal course of the Nurse's work.

The administration of injections, particularly Penicillin and Streptomycin, has increased the work of the District Nurses tenfold.

Due to the shortage of hospital accommodation for the chronic sick, the home nursing of this type of case is particularly heavy in this area.

7. DOMESTIC HELPS

(i) Number of Domestic Help Organisers employed at the end of the year:—

(a) Whole-time	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(b) Part-time	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

(ii) Number of Domestic Helps employed at the end of the year:—

(a) Whole-time	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
(b) Part-time	...	...	...	...	...	...	46

(iii) Number of cases where domestic help was provided during the year:—

(a) Maternity (including expectant mothers)	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
(b) Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
(c) Chronic sick including aged and infirm	...	...	...	...	...	...	294
(d) Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	48

439

8. **DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS**

Number and type of distribution points at end of year :—

(a) Maternity and child welfare centres	11
(b) Others	2

9. **DAY NURSERIES (INCLUDING 24-HOUR NURSERIES) AS AT END OF YEAR**
Nil.10. **DAILY MINDERS RECEIVING FEES FROM THE AUTHORITY UNDER SECTION 22 OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946, AT END OF YEAR**

(a) Number of Minders ... Nil. (b) Number of Children cared for Nil.

11. **MOTHER AND BABY HOMES—**

(i.e. Homes or hostels for unmarried mothers and their babies)

No homes were provided by the Authority or Voluntary Organisations during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1956.

12. **ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN (with special reference to Circular 2866)**

A Social Worker is employed by the Authority for the purpose of Circular 2866.

PART II**MIDWIVES ACT, 1951. RETURN BY LOCAL SUPERVISING AUTHORITY**1. **MIDWIVES**

NOTE: Midwives engaged in both domiciliary and institutional practice are included in the capacity in which they are mainly employed.

	Number of Midwives practising in the area of the Local Supervising Authority at end of year		
	Domiciliary Midwives	Midwives in Institutions	Total
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority ...	13	—	13
(b) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations:			
(i) Under arrangements with the Local Health Authority in pursuance of Section 23 of the National Health Service Act 1946	—	—	—
(ii) Otherwise (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act) ...	—	—	—
(c) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act:			
(i) Under arrangements with the Local Health Authority in pursuance of Section 23 of the National Health Service Act, 1946	—	—	—
(ii) Otherwise	—	20 3	20 3
(d) Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Homes) ...	4 3	4 2	8 5
Totals ...	17 3	24 5	41 8

Small figures in Black face are Midwives who notified intention to practice as Maternity Nurses, and are included in other figures.

2. DELIVERIES ATTENDED BY MIDWIVES

(1)	Number of Deliveries attended by midwives in the area during the year					Cases in institutions (7)
	Domiciliary Cases				Totals (6)	
	Doctor not booked		Doctor booked			
	Doctor present at time of delivery (2)	Doctor not present at time of delivery (3)	Doctor present at time of delivery (either the booked Dr. or another (4)	Doctor not present at time of delivery (5)		
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority ...	—	2	176	600	778	—
(b) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations:						
(i) Under arrangements with the Local Health Authority in pursuance of Section 23 of the National Health Service Act 1946 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Otherwise (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act ...	—	—	—	—	—	1081
(d) Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Homes) ...	—	—	16	29	45	93
Totals	—	2	192	629	823	1174

NOTE : Where Midwives are engaged in both domiciliary and institutional practice, cases attended by them are separated into domiciliary or institutional.

(e) Number of cases delivered in institutions but attended by domiciliary midwives on discharge from institutions and before the fourteenth day : 588.

(f) **Breast Feeding.** Number of domiciliary cases in which the infant was wholly breast fed at the fourteenth day : 588.

3. MEDICAL AID UNDER SECTION 14 (1) OF THE MIDWIVES ACT, 1951

Number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives Act, 1951, by a Midwife, whether a fee was payable by the Local Health Authority or not :—

(a) Domiciliary cases :—

(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service ...	...	...	...	...	...	234
(ii) Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	287

(b) Cases in Institutions ... 105

4. ADMINISTRATION OF GAS AND AIR ANALGESIA

(1) Institutional Midwives:—

Number of *Institutional* Midwives in practice in the area at the end of the year qualified to administer inhalational analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board:

(a) Employed in homes and hospitals in the National Health Service	17
(b) Employed in nursing homes or in maternity homes and hospitals not in the National Health Service ...	1
Total	18

(2) Domiciliary Midwives.

(1)	(2)	Number of sets of apparatus for the administration of inhalational analgesics in use at end of year		Number of cases in which inhalational analgesics were administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year:—				Number of cases in which pethidine was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year:—	
		Gas Gair (3)	'Tri-lene' (4)	When doctor was present at time of delivery of child		When doctor was not present at time of delivery of child		When doctor was present at time of delivery of child. (9)	When doctor was not present at time of delivery of child. (10)
				Gas Gair (5)	'Tri-lene' (6)	Gas Gair (7)	'Tri-lene' (8)		
(a) Domiciliary Midwives employed directly by Local Health Authority	13	9	—	154	—	540	—	112	380
(b) Domiciliary Midwives employed under Section 23 by voluntary organisations as agents of Local Health Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Domiciliary Midwives employed under Section 23 by hospital authorities as agents of Local Health Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Domiciliary Midwives in private practice or employed by organisations not acting as agents of Local Health Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	19
Totals	13	9	—	154	—	540	—	121	399

PART III

RETURN OF WORK DONE BY THE AUTHORITY UNDER :

1. NURSERIES AND CHILD-MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948 :

Premises :—	Number registered at end of year.		Number of Children provided for.	
(a) Factory	—	...	...	—
(b) Other Nurseries	2	...	...	33
Daily Minders	—	...	...	—

2. REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES (Sections 187 to 194 of the Public Health Act, 1936):

	Number of Homes	Number of Beds provided for		
		Maternity	Others	Totals
Homes first registered during year	—	—	—	—
Homes on the register at end of year	4	7	35	42

PART IV

PREMATURE BIRTHS

NOTES : This section covers live births and still-births of 5½ lbs. or less at birth.
Births in an ambulance or in the street should be listed under the place to which the case is immediately transferred.

1. NUMBER OF PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS NOTIFIED (AS ADJUSTED BY ANY NOTIFICATIONS TRANSFERRED IN OR OUT OF THE AREA)

(a) In hospital	102
(b) At home	36
*(c) In private nursing homes	4
Total	142

2. NUMBER OF PREMATURE STILL-BIRTHS NOTIFIED (AS ADJUSTED BY ANY NOTIFICATIONS TRANSFERRED IN OR OUT OF THE AREA)

(a) In hospital	20
(b) At home	10
*(c) In private nursing homes	—
Total	30

* " Private nursing homes " includes nursing homes and maternity hospitals and homes not in the National Health Service and Mother and Baby Homes where women are confined in the Home.

Weight at birth	PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS												PREMATURE STILL-BIRTHS					
	†Born in Hospital			Born at home and nursed entirely at home			Born at home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			Born in nursing home and transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			(17) Born in hospital	(18) Born at home	(19) Born in nursing home			
	(2) Total	(3) Died within 24 hrs. of birth	(4) Survived 28 days	(5) Total	(6) Died within 24 hrs. of birth	(7) Survived 28 days	(8) Total	(9) Died within 24 hrs. of birth	(10) Survived 28 days	(11) Total	(12) Died within 24 hrs. of birth	(13) Survived 28 days	(14) Total	(15) Died within 24 hrs. of birth	(16) Survived 28 days			
(1)																		
(a) 3 lb. 4 oz. or less (1,500 gms. or less)	9	6	2	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—
(b) Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz. (1,500-2,000 gms.)	13	1	10	4	—	4	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	9	4	—
(c) Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz. ... (2,000-2,250 gms.)	30	1	28	2	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—
(d) Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz. ... (2,250-2,500 gms.)	50	1	49	22	—	21	2	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	5	2	—
Totals	102	9	89	30	2	27	6	1	1	4	—	4	—	—	—	20	10	—

†The group under this heading will include cases which may be born in one hospital and transferred to another.

PART V

STAFF RETURN

NURSING STAFF EMPLOYED AT THE END OF THE YEAR BY THE AUTHORITY, AND BY VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS AND HOSPITALS UNDER ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE AUTHORITY FOR SERVICES UNDER PART III OF THE N.H.S. ACT.

1. HEALTH VISITING, TUBERCULOSIS VISITING,
CLINIC DUTIES, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

(1)	Administrative and Supervisory Nursing Staff (excluding Health Visitor Tutors)			Health Visitors except those in Cols. (8)-(10)			Tuberculosis Visitors†			Other Nurses		
	(2) Whole-time	(3) Part-time	(4) Equiv. Whole-time of (3)	(5) Whole-time	(6) Part-time	(7) Equiv. Whole-time of (6)	(8) Whole-time	(9) Part-time	(10) Equiv. Whole-time of (9)	(11) Whole-time	(12) Part-time	(13) Equiv. Whole-time of (12)
(a) Local Health Authority ...	—	—	—	16	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Voluntary Organisation ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

†This relates to Health Visitors and Tuberculosis Visitors employed solely on tuberculosis work.

2. DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY

	Administrative and Supervisory Nursing Staff			Domiciliary Midwives		
	Whole- time*	Part-time*	Equivalent Whole-time of (3)	Whole- time†	Part- time†	Equivalent Whole-time of (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(a) Local Health Authority ...	1 [1]	—	—	13 [3]	—	—
(b) Voluntary Organisation...	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) H.M.C. or B.G.	—	—	—	—	—	—

*Non-Medical Supervisors of Midwives are included and shown separately in brackets.

†Midwives approved as teachers are shown separately in brackets.

PUPIL MIDWIVES

Number of pupils who have completed their district training in the area during the year as part of a Part II Midwifery course taken :—

- (i) Wholly on the district ... Nil
 (ii) Partly on the district ... 15

3. HOME NURSING

(1)	Administrative and Supervisory Nursing Staff			State Registered Nurses (S.R.N., R.S.C.N., and R.F.N.)			Enrolled Assistant Nurses			Student Home Nurses		
	(2) Whole-time	(3) Part-time	(4) Equiv. Whole-time of (3)	(5) Whole-time	(6) Part-time	(7) Equiv. Whole-time of (6)	(8) Whole-time	(9) Part-time	(10) Equiv. Whole-time of (9)	(11) Whole-time	(12) Part-time	(13) Equiv. Whole-time of (12)
(a) L.H.A.	1	—	—	12	10	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	1	—	—	—	—
(b) Vol. Org.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4. NURSES ENGAGED ON COMBINED DUTIES

- (a) Number of nurses engaged in health visiting and school nursing ... Nil
 (b) Number of nurses engaged in home nursing and midwifery ... Nil
 (c) Number of nurses engaged in health visiting, home nursing and midwifery ... Nil
 (d) Others (please specify) ... Nil

5. ADMINISTRATIVE NURSING STAFF (EXCLUDING HEALTH VISITOR TUTORS)

Actual number of nurses whose duties in the services in 1, 2 and 3 above are :—

(a) Wholly administrative and supervisory	2
(b) Partly administrative and supervisory	Nil

6. TOTAL STAFF

Actual number of nursing staff represented in the tables 1, 2 and 3 above, including administrative nursing staff but *excluding* students and pupils whose employment in these three services is :—

(a) Whole-time	46
(b) Part-time	11

7. NURSERY STAFF—DAY NURSERIES

Nil.

8. VACANCIES

Number of vacancies for nursing staff at the end of the year (*i.e.* additional staff which the Authority would employ immediately if available) expressed in terms of the equivalent of whole-time staff under each heading :—

(a) Health Visitors	1
(b) Tuberculosis Visitors	Nil
(c) Domiciliary Midwives	Nil
(d) Home Nurses	Nil
(e) Day Nursery Staff (specify grades)	Nil

AMBULANCE SERVICES

(1)		(2) Number of vehicles at 31st December, 1956.	(3) Total number of journeys during the year.	(4) Total number of patients carried during the year.	(5) Number of accident and other emergency journeys included in col. (3) during the year.	(6) Total mileage during the year.	(7) Number of paid whole-time staff at 31st December, 1956
Directly provided Service	Ambulances	5	6,689	20,521	627	57,717	21
	Cars	4	4,082	12,063	171	55,200	
Agency service(s)	Ambulances	—	—	—	—	—	
	Cars	—	—	—	—	—	
Supplementary Service(s)	Ambulances	—	—	—	—	—	
	Cars	—	—	—	—	—	

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

1. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION AND COMBINED DIPHTHERIA/PERTUSSIS IMMUNISATIONS.

PARTICULARS OF IMMUNISATIONS CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR ENDING
31st December, 1956

	Age at date of final injection (as regards A) or of reinforcing injection (as regards B)							
	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 to 9	10 to 14	Total
(a) Number of Children who completed a full course of Primary Immunisation in the Authority's Area (including temporary residents) during the year ended 31st December, 1956.	583	362	105	44	25	172	—	1291
(b) Number of Children who received a Secondary (Reinforcing) Injection (i.e. subsequently to primary immunisation at an earlier age) during the year ended 31st December, 1956.	—	—	1	—	32	876	8	917

In Addition to the above figures, 105 children were inoculated against whooping cough only.

IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION

Number of Children at 31st December, 1956 who had completed a course of Immunisation AT ANY TIME BEFORE THAT DATE (*i.e.*, at any time since 1st January, 1942).

Age at 31.12.56 <i>i.e.</i> Born in Year ...	Under 1 1956	1-4 1955-1952	5-9 1951-1947	10-14 1946-1942	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)					
A. 1952-1956 ...	166	3,753	5,253	452	9,624
B. 1951 or earlier ...	—	—	2,981	6,442	9,423
C. Estimated mid - year child population ...	1,640	6,460	16,700		24,800
Immunity Index 100A/C	10.12	58.10	34.16		38.81

The propaganda campaign — distribution of leaflets and public appeals—was continued throughout the year.

A supply of immunisation products for general practitioners is kept at the Health Department.

2. SMALL POX VACCINATION

NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED (OR RE-VACCINATED) DURING PERIOD
1ST JANUARY, 1956 TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1956.

Age at Vaccination ..	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated	490	18	29	18	24	579
Number Re-Vaccinated	—	—	1	3	30	34

NUMBER OF CASES SPECIALLY REPORTED DURING PERIOD:—Nil.

3. POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Number of children born in years 1947 to 1954 registered for Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

Males	Females	Total
2,869	2,797	5,666

Number of children given two injections:

Males	Females	Total
216	232	448

Number of children given only one injection:

Males	Females	Total
40	33	73*

*These children will be given the first opportunity to receive second injection in 1957.

MENTAL HEALTH

(1) ADMINISTRATION.

- (a) The Committee dealing with Mental Health is a sub-committee of the Health Committee and the constitution is as follows:—

Chairman: Alderman T. F. Mooney, J.P.

Deputy Chairman: Alderman Mrs. M. J. Dunn.
 The Mayor (Councillor F. V. Cornford, J.P.).
 Alderman W. Casey, J.P.
 Alderman A. E. Wills, J.P.
 Councillor W. E. Gadsby.
 Councillor Mrs. J. E. L. Andrews.
 Dr. Bernard Thomas.
 Dr. Wade Thomas.

The Committee meet as required.

- (b) There are nine persons employed in the Mental Health Service consisting of:—

The Medical Officer of Health.
 The Deputy Medical Officer of Health.
 Two Duly Authorised Officers.
 One Female Social Worker employed in connection with welfare and after-care work of mental health.

Staff at Occupation Centre:—

One Qualified Supervisor.
 Two Assistant Supervisors.
 One Caretaker/Cook.

- (c) Close co-ordination is maintained with the Regional Hospital Board and the Hospital Management Committee. The Medical Officers at St. Cadoc's Mental Hospital are consulted in cases of difficulty.

Liaison is maintained with the Mental Hospitals through the Duly Authorised Officers and the Social Worker, the latter having performed similar duties for many years.

Supervision of patients on trial and on licence from Mental Hospitals and Institutions for Mental Defectives, is carried out by the members of Mental Health Service Staff and frequently work in connection with the Mental Hospital is undertaken by these Officers at the request of the Medical Superintendent.

- (d) There are no duties delegated to Voluntary Organisations.

- (e) Both the Duly Authorised Officers (who were previously engaged in the Social Welfare Department) were on appointment referred to St. Cadoc's Mental Hospital for a preliminary course of training before undertaking their duties. It is proposed to allow students in training for Mental Health work to attend the Occupation Centre for instruction.

Arrangements are being made in conjunction with the National Association for Mental Health for receiving such students during the coming year.

2. WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY

- (a) UNDER SECTION 28, NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946;
PREVENTION, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

In this connection the emphasis has very definitely been upon Welfare work; not only in the field of after-care, but frequently in the initial stages when a complaint is first received.

As the Mental Health Service has become more established, it has been confronted with a variety of Social problems hitherto uncatered for. It has been found essential to work in the closest collaboration with the Police, N.S.P.C.C. Probation Officers, Ministry of Pensions, Ministry of Labour and the Mental Health Services of other Local Authorities. The good offices of all Welfare Organisations are constantly enlisted in the same cause.

Visits totalling 1,911 have been made under this heading.

Personal contact with the patient, his family and his affairs has proved one of the greatest factors.

- (b) UNDER THE LUNACY ACT AND MENTAL TREATMENT ACTS, 1890-1930,
BY DULY AUTHORISED OFFICERS

The policy of avoiding certification whenever possible has been adhered to; of 164 cases of persons alleged to be of unsound mind, 26 have been certified, and a large proportion have been admitted as voluntary patients. The remainder have been dealt with according to the circumstances of the case.

Matters pertaining to receiverships, pensions and statutory benefits were also dealt with, and arrangements made for the safe custody of patients' personal effects.

- (c) UNDER MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACT, 1913-1938

The Duly Authorised Officers also undertake, as part of their duties, the visiting of Mental Defectives. During the year 476 visits were made. Frequently it has been found possible to benefit their lot by invoking help, or special consideration, from the Services enumerated in paragraph (a).

(i) ASCERTAINMENT, INCLUDING NUMBER OF DEFECTIVES AWAITING VACANCIES IN INSTITUTIONS AT END OF YEAR

The total number of defectives ascertained to be subject to be dealt with under the Mental Deficiency Acts is 235, provided for as follows:—

	Males	Females	Total
Placed in Institutions ...	40	44	84
On Licence from Institutions ...	1	1	2
Placed under Guardianship ...	1	6	7
Placed under Statutory Supervision ...	66	76	142

22 new cases were dealt with during the year in the following manner:—

	Males	Females	Total
Placed in Institutions ...	1	—	1
Placed under Guardianship ...	—	—	—
Placed under Statutory Supervision ...	9	6	15
Placed under Voluntary Supervision ...	4	2	6

At the end of the year 12 defectives (6 males and 6 females) were urgently awaiting vacancies in Institutions.

(ii) GUARDIANSHIP AND SUPERVISION

There are 7 defectives under guardianship of whom 6 are residing in the area and 1 outside. The case outside the area, was originally placed through the Provisional National Council for Mental Health.

Defectives attending the Centre are supervised by the Supervisor of the Occupation Centre. All other defectives residing in the area, including those under Guardianship are supervised by the Duly Authorised Officers and the Female Social Worker.

(iii) TRAINING

The following are particulars relating to the attendance of patients at the Occupation Centre:—

Number of sessions on which Centre was opened ...	395
Number of patients on register on 1st January, 1956 ...	48
Number of patients on register on 31st December, 1956 ...	48
Total attendances during year ...	15,796
Average attendance ...	39

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951.

SECTION 47.—REMOVAL OF PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION.

During the year the Council took action in two cases under this Section. The cases (both females) were as follows:—

- (a) Female (81 years)—Order obtained 6/1/56 under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act for three months detention in Part III Accommodation, St. Woolos Hospital. The order was applied for on grounds of person being aged, infirm, physically handicapped and living in insanitary conditions. This person settled down quite well at St. Woolos Hospital and remained voluntarily until her death on the 20/12/56.
- (b) Female (75 years)—Order obtained 2/3/56 under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act for three months detention in Regent House, Chepstow. The order was applied for on grounds of person suffering from grave chronic disease, being aged, infirm and physically handicapped and living in insanitary conditions. After admission to hospital this person's health improved and she has now been transferred to the Part III Accommodation, St. Woolos Hospital and is quite content to remain in the Accommodation.

BLIND WELFARE—INCIDENCE OF BLINDNESS.

1. The number of persons on the Register at 31st December, 1956, was:

Blind	...	...	...	...	...	...	222
Partially Sighted	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
							285

2. The number of persons examined during the year:—

Certified Blind	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Certified Partially Sighted	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Not Certified	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
							60

3. A. Follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons.

	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(i) No. of cases registered during the year of which Form B.D.8. recommends:				
(a) No Treatment	12	4	—	21
(b) Treatment (medical surgical or optical)	9	2	—	10
(ii) No. of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	2	2	—	6
Reason for no treatment	1 Unwilling 6 Poor Health	—	—	2 Poor Health 1 Awaiting Treatment 1 Unwilling

B. OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

- (i) Total number of cases notified during the year ... 3
- (ii) Number of cases in which:—
- | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| (a) Vision lost | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |
| (b) Vision impaired | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |
| (c) Treatment continuing at end of year | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |

WELFARE SERVICES FOR EPILEPTICS AND SPASTICS

A. EPILEPTICS

During the past year there has been little change in number of Epileptics known to the Welfare Department. The numbered registered is 37 compared with 38 last year. The decrease is due to the fact that one Epileptic left the Borough. Of the 37 registered, 28 are Males and 9 are Females.

Degree of Epilepsy

24 of those registered are suffering from Grand Mal and 13 from Petit Mal.

Distribution according to age

	0-15	16-29	30-39	40-49	50-64	Over 65	Total
Grand Mal	... 1	... 11	... 6	... 4	... 2	... 0	... 24
Petit Mal.	... 2	... 6	... 2	... 2	... 1	... 0	... 13
							— 37 —

Employment

Many Epileptics find it difficult to obtain suitable employment. The employment position regarding the 37 registered Epileptics is as follows:

	A. Of School Age.	B. In suitable Employ- ment.	C. At present in employment which is likely to be irregular or temporary.	D. Un- employed.	E. Adults in Colonies or Hospitals	Total
Petit Mal. ...	2	7	1	3	0	13
Grand Mal. ...	1	7	2	9	5	24
						— 37 —

B. SPASTICS.

During the past year the number registered with the Department has remained constant at 8 and there has been no change in circumstances to report. The Welfare Committee, however, has sent one young Spastic away for assessment and this has resulted in an improvement in his physical condition and capabilities.

VITAL STATISTICS

DEATHS

The total deaths registered numbered 1,299; after the exclusion of non-residents dying in the district and the addition of residents who died elsewhere, the number was reduced to 1,097. This afforded a death-rate of 10.46, compared with 10.70 in 1955, 10.98 in 1954, 10.32 in 1953, 11.05 in 1952, 12.29 in 1951, 10.98 in 1950 and 12.41 in 1949. The average for the previous five years was 11.07 and for the past 10 years 11.39.

The death-rate in England and Wales for 1956 was 11.7.

385 deaths, or 35.1 per cent. of the nett deaths, occurred in Public Institutions, namely St. Woolos Hospital, 195; Royal Gwent Hospital, 111; Allt-yr-yn Hospital, 2; and other Institutions outside the Borough, 77. In addition, 305 deaths of non-residents occurred in the Borough, namely at the Royal Gwent Hospital 134; Allt-yr-yn Hospital, 4; St. Woolos Hospital, 128; Public Works and Places, 16; and in Private Institutions, etc., 23. The proportion of deaths in Public Institutions was higher than in 1955, when it was 34.6 per cent.; but the proportions of such deaths have increased considerably of recent years. In 1925 it was only 24.3, and in 1915, 22.0 per cent.

The deaths under 5 years of age numbered 55 or 5.0 per cent. of the total deaths, whilst 719 deaths occurred among the aged (65 years and upwards) or 65.5 per cent. of all 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 are still evident, as the following figures show:—

		Percentage of Total Deaths	
		Under 5 years of age.	65 years & over.
1900	...	45.21	15.63
1910	...	34.38	21.62
1920	...	26.99	23.80
1930	...	12.86	36.89
1940	...	12.94	46.00
1950	...	6.70	60.80
1951	...	5.20	61.60
1952	...	5.90	62.00
1953	...	6.40	60.50
1954	...	4.45	70.00
1955	...	4.72	64.15
1956	...	5.01	65.54

HEART DISEASES, as usual, caused the largest number of deaths, namely, 352, a rate of 3.36 per 1,000 of the population (last year the rate was 3.49). It is noteworthy that 260 of these had attained the age of 65 years and upwards.

CANCER—205 deaths occurred with a death-rate of 1.954 per 1,000 compared with a rate of 1.900 per 1,000 of the previous five years. The 1956 rate was lower by 0.046 per 1,000 than for 1955 but 0.054 per 1,000 above the last five-yearly average. The disease was more fatal in males—114 deaths, the deaths of females number 91. The sites most commonly affected in males were the lungs and mediastina and in females 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 five yearly periods.

1915—1919	...	...	...	.841
1920—1924	...	...	...	.977
1925—1929	...	...	...	1.256
1930—1934	...	...	...	1.302
1935—1939	...	...	...	1.597
1940—1944	...	...	...	1.601
1945—1949	...	...	...	1.754
1950—1954	...	...	...	1.817

The death-rate in England and Wales from this disease during 1956 was 2.075 per 1,000 of the population.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES (excluding Tuberculosis) caused 88 deaths—a death-rate of 0.839. Of these 32 were due to Pneumonia (all forms) and 56 to Bronchitis etc. The death-rate of 0.839 is lower than the average rate of 1.250 for the past five years.

VIOLENT DEATHS numbered 44, or 4.0 per cent. of the total deaths. 3 of these were due to suicide.

Inquests were held in 62 instances, or 5.6 per cent. of the total deaths. 77 (7.2 per cent.) of the deaths were certified by the Coroner after postmortem examination.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES

The total deaths from diseases of a Zymotic nature numbered 11 compared with 36 in 1955, and an annual average for the previous five years of 52 deaths. The Zymotic death-rate was 0.11 per 1,000 inhabitants per annum; the average for the previous five years was 0.49. These diseases accounted for 1.0 per cent. of the total deaths. The 11 deaths were caused by the following diseases: Tuberculosis, 6 (lungs 6, other forms Nil); Influenza, 1; Venereal Diseases, 1; Septicaemia, 1; and other infective and parasitic Diseases, 2.

The following figures show the remarkable reduction that has taken place in the number of deaths from Zymotic or Preventable Diseases during the past 50 years in Newport:—

Five 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
1946—1950	... 1.14
1950—1954	... 0.57

DIARRHOEAL DISEASES—DEATH RATE, Nil.

There were no deaths from Zymotic Diarrhoea and Enteritis during the year. The deaths included in this category are limited to those under 2 years of age.

For comparison, the death-rates from Diarrhœa 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
1940—1944	... 4.84
1945—1949	... 8.75
1950—1954	... 2.27
1952	... 2.80
1953	... 1.10
1954	... 3.10
1955	... 7.70
1956	... Nil

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

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND SCHOOLS

Table 7 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 Education Welfare 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.

CHICKEN POX

During the year 372 cases came to the knowledge of the Department, compared with 375 in 1955, 434 in 1954, 539 in 1953, 629 in 1952, and 663 in 1951. 318 of the cases were among school children and 54 among children under school age. The schools affected will be seen in Table 7. The rules for exclusion from schools laid down by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education in their joint memorandum were applied in all cases.

MUMPS

79 cases were reported during the year, compared with 450 in 1955, 108 in 1954, 335 in 1953, 389 in 1952, and 235 in 1951.

SCABIES

The number of cases coming to the knowledge of the Department during 1956 was 3 compared with 8 in 1955, 14 in 1954, 20 in 1953, 28 in 1952, and 42 in 1951. All 3 cases were in the senior section of the schools (1 boy and 2 girls). Facilities are provided at the School Clinic for the treatment of school children and 2 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 St. Woolos Hospital.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS

The diseases now notifiable are Acute Encephalitis (Infective and Post-Infectious), Cholera, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Malaria, Measles, Meningococcal Infection, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Para-typhoid Fever, Typhoid or Enteric Fever, Plague, Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Influenzal), Poliomyelitis (Paralytic and Non-paralytic), Puerperal Pyrexia, Relapsing Fever, Scarlet Fever, Small Pox, Tuberculosis, Typhus Fever and Whooping Cough.

The number of notifications received from doctors during 1956 was 1,949, compared with 2,592 in 1955, 735 in 1954, 1,912 in 1953, 2,017 in 1952, and 2,191 in 1951.

VISIT AND DISINFECTION

No fewer than 7,612 visits and re-visits in connection with the supervision of Infectious Diseases were made by the Health Visiting Staff. Apart from disinfection, 846 houses (2,825 rooms) were disinfected. 159 articles were removed for steam disinfection.

510 bottles of disinfectant were supplied to houses where infectious diseases of various kinds occurred and for choked drains: 248 verminous houses (612 rooms) were also fumigated by the Department or under the supervision of, and with materials supplied by the Department.

WHOOPIING COUGH (Death-rate Nil).

542 cases of this disease were discovered or notified; of these 420 cases were notified by doctors. The disease was more prevalent than during the previous year, when 242 cases were recorded. The yearly average for the previous five years, was 545 cases. 350 of the cases were under school age and 179 were in the infants' department of the schools. There were no deaths.

MEASLES (Death-rate Nil)

1,022 cases were recorded, of which 959 were notified by doctors, compared with 2,119 during the previous year. This gives a case-rate of 9.7 per 1,000 of the population. The yearly average number of cases for the five-yearly period 1951-1955 was 1,256 (case-rate 11.9). Of the 1,022 recorded cases 686 were under school age and 336 were school children (323 in infants departments). There were no deaths.

GERMAN MEASLES

Although this is not a notifiable disease, all such cases discovered among school children are reported by the Education Welfare Officers. 10 cases were reported during the year.

SCARLET FEVER (Death-rate, nil)

The incidence of this disease equalled that of 1955, 311 cases being notified compared with 311 in 1955, 96 in 1954, 167 in 1953, 111 in 1952 and 195 in 1951.

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.

201 or 64.6 per cent. of the notified cases were removed to Infectious Diseases Hospitals. 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 GROUP (Death-rate, nil)

No cases have been notified for the fifth year in succession. In 1951 there were 2 cases and in 1950, 7 cases.

TYPHOID OR ENTERIC FEVER (Death-rate, nil)

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

No notifications were received during the year.

The annual average number of cases of these diseases notified during the previous five years was 7.6.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA (Death-rate, nil)

One case of Puerperal Pyrexia was notified in 1956. This case occurred in the midwife's district, and was subsequently removed to hospital.

Onset occurred on the 6th day.

The system of infection was recorded as due to poor general condition of patient.

The causal organism of this case was not established.

POLIOMYELITIS (Death-rate, Nil)

Three cases of Poliomyelitis, paralytic, (1 male and 2 females) were notified during 1956, all occurring between the end of October and the end of November.

Two of these cases were removed to hospital. All the cases occurred among children between the ages of 1 and 10 years.

The cases were distributed among three of the twelve wards in the Borough. There was no history of contact between any of the cases involved, and no case occurred amongst children immunized against poliomyelitis.

A distribution map was maintained of cases of poliomyelitis and these were marked on it as they occurred.

FOOD POISONING

18 cases of Food Poisoning were notified during 1956, 12 of the cases being subsequently admitted to hospital. No deaths occurred. The cases were distributed among 7 of the 12 wards in the Borough, the most occurring in any ward being 6 cases.

The 18 cases were made up of 1 outbreak of 3 cases, 1 outbreak of 7 cases and 8 single cases.

AGENTS CAUSING OUTBREAKS

Salmonella dublin	...	...	2 (Single cases)
„ typhimurium	...	...	16 (6 single cases, 1 outbreak of 3 cases and 1 outbreak of 7 cases)

In two single cases the suspected food was ice cream and carrots respectively.

A distribution map was maintained of cases of salmonella typhimurium and these were marked on it as they occurred. The pattern which appeared showed a scatter which was completely random both in time and in place. The conclusion which was drawn was that these cases were due to the importation of infection into the town from outside in small doses in imported foodstuffs.

OTHER NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

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

Dysentery	...	...	...	112 cases
Erysipelas	...	...	...	10 „
Pneumonia—Influenzal	...	...	...	5
Acute Primary	...	...	...	38
				—
				43 „
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	3 „
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	2 „
Acute Encephalitis Post-infectious	...	...	...	1 „

TUBERCULOSIS

[Death-rate—All Forms, 0.057 (Lungs 0.057, Other Forms Nil)]

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 1956 and for a series of past years for comparison. It will be seen that the 1956 rates for Newport for "Pulmonary," "Non-Pulmonary" and "All Forms" of Tuberculosis were lower than in 1955.

Tuberculosis Death-rates (per 1,000 of Population)

Year	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	ALL FORMS		
	NEWPORT		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	0.792	0.062	0.854	...	...
1943-47	0.772	0.109	0.881	...	...
1948-52	0.462	0.043	0.505	...	...
1953	0.257	0.038	0.295	0.20	0.28
1954	0.143	0.019	0.162	0.19	0.26
1955	0.133	—	0.133	0.146	0.22
1956	0.057	—	0.507	0.121	0.17

NOTIFICATIONS

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

Year	Lungs	Other Forms	Total
1947	131	35	166
1948	114	22	136
1949	149	25	174
1950	129	26	155
1951	126	12	138
1952	132	18	150
1953	94	11	105
1954	117	12	129
1955	84	8	92
1956	76	8	84

Number of New Cases and Number of Deaths during 1956
at various age groups.

Age Periods		New Cases				Deaths			
		Respiratory		Non-Resp'tory		Respiratory		Non-Resp'tory	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—	...	2	5	...	1	...	...	...	...
15—	...	5	7	...	2	...	...	...	...
25—	...	5	10	1	1	...	...	...	...
35—	...	11	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
45—	...	13	5	...	...	2	...	...	...
55—	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
65 and upwards	...	5	1	...	...	4	...	...	...
Total	...	47	29	2	6	6	...	...	...

TUBERCULOSIS OF LUNGS

Of the 76 cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs notified in 1956, 73 were alive in Newport at the end of the year, or 96.1 per cent., compared with 95.2 per cent. in 1955, 94.0 per cent. in 1954, 87.2 per cent. in 1953, 95.5 per cent. in 1952 and 84.13 per cent. in 1951.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Of the 8 cases notified to be suffering from Non-Pulmonary forms of the disease, 7 or 87.5 per cent. were alive in Newport at the end of the year. This compares with 87.5 per cent. in 1955, 100.0 per cent. in 1954, 81.8 per cent. in 1953, 83.3 per cent. in 1952 and 75.0 per cent. in 1951.

As to notification received after the death of the patient in 1956 the percentage was nil; in 1955, nil; in 1954, nil; in 1953, 2.9 per cent.; in 1952, 0.67 per cent.; and in 1951, 3.6 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 ...	563	474	1,037
Non-Pulmonary ...	52	52	104
All Forms ...	615	526	1,141

During each of the previous five years the number of cases (all forms) on the Register was: 1955, 1128; 1954, 1,083; 1953, 1,072; 1952, 1,182, and 1951, 1,139.

OCCUPATIONS OF CASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Totals of Both
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
In-door Occupations ...	22	5	2	2	31
Out-door Occupations .	5	...	...	...	5
Partly In-door and Partly Out-door ...	12	...	...	...	12
School Children ...	2	6	...	1	9
Under School Age ...	1	1	...	...	2
No Occupation ...	5	17	...	3	25
Total ...	47	29	2	6	84

The Returns of the Welsh Regional Hospital Board (Tuberculosis Division) show the number of admissions of tuberculous patients to Institutions for the County Borough during the year:—

Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
154	11	165

compared with 188 Pulmonary and 6 Non-Pulmonary in 1955.

VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

A scheme for B.C.G. Vaccination was initiated during 1950 in conjunction with the Chest Physician. One session each week is allotted to the scheme. The individuals vaccinated were, in the main, contacts of tuberculosis or persons who would benefit from such vaccination.

Number of persons vaccinated through the Authority's approved arrangements under Section 28 of the N.H.S. Act.

(a) Contact Scheme [Circular 72/49 (Wales)]

(i) No. skin tested	...	...	275
(ii) No. found negative	...	...	237
(iii) No. vaccinated	...	...	229

Figures in age groups of those vaccinated.

			Males		Females		Totals
0—5 years	...	...	64	...	62	...	126
5—10 "	...	...	30	...	26	...	56
10—15 "	...	...	16	...	13	...	29
15—25 "	...	...	3	...	13	...	16
Over 25 "	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
All ages	...	...	114	...	115	...	229

(b) School Children Scheme [Circular 22/53 (Wales)]

1. (i) No. skin tested	...	...	915
(ii) No. found negative	...	...	745
(iii) No. vaccinated	...	...	745
2. If re-examinations are made at end of year			
(i) No. skin tested	...	...	202
(ii) No. found negative	...	...	Nil
(iii) No. vaccinated	...	...	Nil

MANTOUX TESTING IN CHILDREN UNDER LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS

Table I

	No. tested	Mantoux Negative	Mantoux Positive
5—6 age group	818	788 (or 96.33%)	30 (or 3.66%)
9—10 age group	1,221	1,085 (or 88.86%)	136 (or 11.13%)

Chest X-ray examination was arranged for the mantoux 'convertors,' and in the 5—6 age group three children and in the 9—10 age group fourteen children did not so avail themselves.

Table II
Results of X-ray

	Lung fields normal	Enlarged roots	For X-ray recall	Enlarged or Calcified Glands	Healed Primary Complex	Pleural re-action	Evidence of active disease
5—6 age group	14	4	1	—	7	1	Nil
9—10 age group	103	4	7	3	5	—	Nil

No case of active lung tuberculosis was discovered.

To have made the programme complete, it would have been advantageous to have arranged Chest X-ray of the home contacts of the "convertors," but in the absence still of the static miniature X-ray Unit in Newport, such was not possible. We could only visit, therefore, and ascertain that from "outward appearances" there was no such complaint in the households.

Similar Surveys will be repeated each year with the above-named age groups, and possibly the 2—3 group will be included.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY—MOBILE UNITS

Arrangements have been made in different parts of the country to examine by means of mass radiography, groups of office, shop and factory workers, for signs of tuberculosis and other chest abnormalities. In Wales, this work is undertaken by the Mass Radiography Service of the Welsh Regional Hospital Board.

Surveys of various Industrial concerns were carried out at Newport during 1956 when 1,933 persons were examined. 16 of these cases were referred to the Chest Physician for further investigation with the following results:—3 were found to be definite pulmonary tuberculosis cases, 5 were healed cases, 3 required further observation, 2 had other pulmonary abnormalities, and 3 cases were found to be normal. In addition to the above cases 83 persons were found to be suffering from other abnormalities.

TUBERCULOSIS AFTER-CARE

I am indebted to Dr. M. I. Jackson, Chest Physician, for the following information.

In the County Borough of Newport 76 new cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis and 8 cases of non respiratory Tuberculosis, making a total of 84 diagnosed during the year 1956. 464 new contacts were examined and 229 B.C.G. vaccinations given. Deaths from Tuberculosis were 6. 3,278 cases were X-rayed by the Miniature Radiography Unit, 16 of which were found to have tuberculosis. 1,097 cases were referred from the Ante-Natal Clinic.

The mortality rate shows a further reduction and over the years the incidence rate shows a decline.

Treatment continues on similar lines. Long term chemotherapy is essential for the control of the disease. Surgical treatment is less required. Hospital beds are fully used but there is no waiting list. The reasons for this being

1. Very few relapses in previously diagnosed cases.
2. Less Tuberculosis.
3. Domiciliary treatment is now effective in suitable cases.
4. Long term bed rest is not so essential.

Again this year the emphasis has been on contact examination and case finding with close supervision of the infectious case. The number of infectious cases in the Borough is less.

I would impress on your Health Committee the importance of continued health visiting. It is a vital aspect of the preventive side of the service. Morbidity and mortality trends are down throughout the country but the problem of Tuberculosis remains one of importance and diagnostic and preventive measures must be continued at a high level and not be allowed to be reduced. There is a tendency in some quarters to undue and facile optimism that Tuberculosis is no longer an important disease and the services do not require the same attention as in previous years.

I would like to thank the Health Department for the close co-operation in all aspects of the work particularly in case finding and the tuberculin testing of school children. The positive reactors are followed up with an X-ray and the home contacts are also X-rayed. It is too early to assess the success of this method but some cases of tuberculosis have been found thereby.

NEWPORT CORPORATION MORTUARY

MORTUARY STATISTICS

	Average previous 10 years		1955		1956
Bodies removed to Mortuary	...	80.7	...	80	93
Number of Post-Mortems	...	70.9	...	75	86
Inquests re above	...	23.8	...	16	20

REPORT OF THE BOROUGH PUBLIC ANALYST,

Dr. G. V. JAMES, M.B.E., M.Sc., F.R.I.C.

I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year 1956. The work performed in my laboratory is best considered under the various Acts which it helps to administer.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

This Act has replaced the 1938 Act on 1st January, 1956, and has consolidated various orders and extended the functions of the Act in many directions. In my opinion the present Act will be much more useful and this will be appreciated as additional experience of the working of the new Act is obtained.

During the year a total of 448 samples were examined of which 198 were informal trial samples. This total is an increase of 83 on the total for 1955.

MILK.—257 samples of milk were taken in course of sale to the Public, 17 of which were adulterated.

The average composition of the milk samples was satisfactory giving results as under:—

Fat 3.63%, Solids not Fat 8.73% Total Solids 12.38%.

The remaining 191 samples comprised a wide variety of foods, beverages and medical preparations and for the sake of brevity they have been classified as follows:—

DAIRY PRODUCTS INCLUDING ICE CREAM AND ICE LOLLIES.

31 samples of butter, margarine, cheese, tinned cream, dried milk, lard and ice cream were submitted during the year, and all were satisfactory with the exception of one sample of ice cream, which was 45.0% deficient in fat.

MEAT AND FISH PRODUCTS AND PASTES

28 samples of beef and pork sausages, meat pies, fish and meat pastes, tinned fish and meats and yeast and meat extracts were examined. Two meat pies were unfit for consumption, as they were mouldy at the time of purchase, three samples of corned beef were badly contaminated with metals derived from the container and one sample of luncheon meat was also unfit. The other samples were all genuine.

WINES, SPIRITS AND SOFT DRINK PREPARATIONS

27 samples of beers, wines, spirits and soft drinks preparations were received and found to be satisfactory.

CEREAL AND FARINACEOUS PRODUCTS

31 samples of bread and confectionery, fruit pies, cake mixtures, custard powders, coconut and similar products were received and two samples of bread were not satisfactory on account of rodent faeces or evidence of insect infestation.

JAM, PRESERVES, TABLE JELLIES, FLAVOURING AND DRIED FRUITS.

13 samples of this class of product were examined and they all conformed with various requirements for purity, etc.

SALAD CREAM, SPICES, SAUCES AND VINEGAR.

8 samples of spices, condiments, sauces and vinegar were received during the year and all were of good quality.

SWEETS.

3 samples of sweets were examined and found to be fit for human consumption.

DRUGS.

Twelve samples of drugs were submitted and these either conformed with the declarations on the label or with the requirements of the British Pharmacopoeia.

DRIED EGGS.

Four samples were examined and were satisfactory.

POTATO CRISPS.

Arising out of a case of illness, four samples of crisps were received, and whilst it was possible for this product to absorb odour from a high smelling paint used on the container, there was no reason that the illness could be ascribed to consumption of this commodity.

CREAM FILLINGS.

Of two samples examined, one was considered to be misdescribed as it contained no butter fat, but was called a cream filling and was not qualified by an adjective such as artificial.

MISCELLANEOUS.

28 samples of unclassified foods and food containers were submitted and includes milk bottles, canned fruits and vegetables etc. Of this total eight were considered to be adulterated.

ADULTERATED SAMPLES.

A total of 35 samples were adulterated, this being 7.8% or an increase of over 2.0% over 1955. It should be pointed out that 1955 showed an increase of over 1.0% from 1954, and I believe that this increased rate reflects on increased interest taken by the public in matters of food hygiene etc.

MILK BOTTLES.

Five bottles contained foreign bodies including cement, dried milk, bottle cap and dried animal tissue.

The wipings of a milk churn were examined and found to consist largely of rust which showed that the churn had been insufficiently cleaned.

MILK.

Seventeen adulterated samples have been received, the adulteration varying from 31.50% addition of water to 16.70% deficiency of fat.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

During the year, 24 samples were submitted to me in my capacity as OFFICIAL AGRICULTURAL ANALYST to the Borough. Of these samples, only one showed an irregularity which was an omission in the statutory declarations. This has subsequently been corrected.

WATER EXAMINATION.

Chemical and Bacteriological examinations are regularly made on the sources of water supply to the Borough and a satisfactory standard of purity is maintained.

The raw water at Talybont has a marked action on lead and treatment is given to prevent this. Periodic tests are made on the treated water to ensure that the treatment is effective and is without action on lead. It is confirmed that my tests show that the treatment is effective.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Periodic samples of sewage effluent are received from the Hartridge and Pillmawr Sewage treatment plants. The results are all good and the recommended standard of the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal is usually maintained.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Two permanent stations have been set up in the Borough and together with other stations operated by one of the Nationalised Industries and a local firm, a valuable set of records will be obtained for the future.

Our own records do show that pollution from domestic chimneys is serious, this pollution occurring even when factories are shut down as in August or at Christmas, so establishment of a smokeless zone may have to be considered as soon as adequate supplies of the right fuels are forthcoming.

In order to complete our records, it is recommended that further stations should be considered and placed on the west side of the town.

I should like to take the opportunity of thanking the Medical Officer of Health, the Chief Public Health Inspector and their staffs; Mr. Middle, the Borough Engineer, and Mr. A. E. Guild, the Manager and Engineer of the Water Department and their staffs for such valuable co-operation throughout the year.

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

SUMMARY OF SAMPLES TAKEN, WITH RESULTS

(A) INFORMAL

Description of Sample			No. taken	Result
MILK PRODUCTS—74				
Dried Milk	...	...	7	Genuine
Cream	...	...	2	"
Skim Milk Powder	...	...	1	"
Butter	...	...	1	"
Rum Butter	...	...	1	"
Cream Cheese	...	...	1	"
Cream Filling	...	...	1	Article misdescribed—adulterated.
Milk & Cream	...	...	1	Contained animal tissue—adulterated.
Double Cream	...	...	1	Genuine
Milk	...	...	58	1 adulterated; 57 genuine.
DRUGS—11				
Syrup of Figs	...	...	1	Genuine
Bicarbonate of Soda	...	...	1	"
Cough Syrup	...	...	2	"
Digestive Tablets	...	...	1	"
Camphorated Oil	...	...	1	"
Spirit of Sal Volatile	...	...	1	"
Boric Acid Ointment	...	...	1	"
Sulphur Ointment	...	...	1	"
Olive Oil	...	...	1	"
Aspirin	...	...	1	"
POTTED MEAT, FISH, ETC.—15				
Fish Paste	...	...	1	"
Baked Beans	...	...	2	"
Corned Beef	...	...	4	1 Genuine; 3 adulterated, containing excessive quantities of poisonous metals.
Stewed Beef Steak	...	...	1	Adulterated, containing excessive quantities of poisonous metals.
Luncheon Sausage	...	...	1	Genuine
Crab Meat	...	...	1	"
Cocktail Sausages	...	...	1	"
Meat Paste	...	...	2	"
Condensed Skimmed Milk	...	...	1	"
Chicken in Jelly	...	...	1	"
SPICES AND CONDIMENTS—5				
Tomato Sauce	...	...	2	"
Ground Ginger	...	...	1	"
Mixed Spice	...	...	2	"
BEVERAGES—8				
Cocoa	...	...	1	"
Tea	...	...	3	"
Rich Golden Wine	...	...	1	"
Malt Drink	...	...	1	"

(A) INFORMAL—continued

Description of Sample			No. taken	Result
Coffee	...	...	1	Genuine
Glucose Drink	...	...	1	"
PUDDING STUFFS—22				
Cornflour	...	...	2	Genuine
Blancmange Powder	...	...	2	"
Flaked Rice	...	...	1	"
Rice	...	...	2	"
Sponge Mixture	...	...	1	"
Macaroni	...	...	1	"
Flour	...	...	1	"
Custard Powder	...	...	1	"
Cake Mixture	...	...	2	"
Pudding Mixture	...	...	2	"
Semolina	...	...	1	"
Egg Powder	...	...	4	"
Creamed Rice	...	...	1	"
Plum Pudding	...	...	1	"
ICE CREAM—15				
Ice Cream	...	...	15	14 Genuine 1 sample 45% deficient in fat.
SUNDRIES, ETC.—33				
Marmalade	...	...	1	Genuine
Suet	...	...	1	"
Margarine	...	...	1	"
Meat Extract	...	...	1	"
Pork Roll	...	...	1	"
Apple Pie	...	...	1	"
Sandwich Spread	...	...	1	"
Raspberry Syrup	...	...	1	"
Biscuits	...	...	2	"
Honey	...	...	1	"
Potato Crisps	...	...	4	"
Prunes	...	...	1	"
Saccharin	...	...	1	"
Artificial Cream Cakes	...	...	1	"
Fruit Pie	...	...	2	"
Jam	...	...	1	"
Greaseproof Paper	...	...	1	Taken from churn containing milk. Paper had rust and dried milk stains on it indicating that churn not cleansed properly. Adulterated
Lemonade Powder	...	...	1	Genuine
Gelatine	...	...	1	"
Imitation Cream	...	...	1	"
Luncheon Meat	...	...	1	"
Dessicated Coconut	...	...	1	"
Chocolate Bar	...	...	1	"
Bar of Chocolate	...	...	1	"
Milk Fudge	...	...	1	"
Bread Slices	...	...	1	"
Steak and Kidney Pie	...	...	1	"
Lard	...	...	1	"

(B) FORMAL

Description of Sample	No. taken	Result
Milk	199	16 adulterated; 4 abnormal; 179 satisfactory.
Beer	11	Genuine
Whisky	6	"
Rum	2	"
Gin	2	"
Brandy	3	"
Jelly	5	"
Tomato Ketchup	1	"
Mustard	2	"
Pork Sausage	3	"
Beef Sausage	3	"
Beef Suet	2	"
Fish Paste	1	"
Meat Paste	1	"
Mincemeat	1	"
Butter	5	"
Ice Cream	1	"
Flour	1	"
Curry Powder	1	"

(C) FOODSTUFFS SOLD TO THE PUBLIC AND COMPLAINTS RECEIVED FROM PURCHASERS.

Description of Sample	No. taken	Result
1. SUBMITTED TO PUBLIC ANALYST		
Luncheon Meat	1	Adulterated
Ox Liver	1	Genuine
Meat Pies	2	Adulterated
Milk Bottles	5	"
Bread	4	2 adulterated; 2 genuine.
Baked Beans	1	Genuine
Doughnut	1	"
2. NOT SUBMITTED TO PUBLIC ANALYST		
Vegetables Soup	1	Adulterated
Milk Bottles	4	Adulterated
Lemonade	1	Adulterated (fly)
Bread	3	1 genuine; 2 adulterated.
Chocolate	1	Adulterated
Grand Total		Formal Informal Total
Number of "Samples"		250 208 458
Number Genuine		234 179 413
Number Adulterated		16 19 35
Percentage Adulterated		6.4 9.6 7.8

Results of the Analysis of 257 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
179 Milk	Conform to the requirements of the "Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939."	
1 Milk No. 38	5.88% deficient in Solids not Fat. At least 7.36 parts per cent. of added water.	See at place of delivery samples Nos. 41, 43, 44, 45, 48/55.
1 Milk No. 41	1.48% deficient in Solids not Fat.	At place of delivery sample re No. 38. Abnormal composition.
1 Milk No. 43	3.33% deficient in fat. 6.23% deficient in Solids not Fat. 8.48% added water.	At place of delivery samples re No. 38.
1 Milk No. 44	2.35% deficient in Solids not Fat. 7.54% added water.	"
1 Milk No. 45	4.12% deficient in Solids not Fat. 6.41% added water.	"
1 Milk No. 48	5.28% deficient in Solids not Fat. 8.11% added water.	"
1 Milk No. 49	3.33% deficient in Fat. 30.58% deficient in Solids not Fat. 31.5% added water.	"
1 Milk No. 50	25.30% deficient in Solids not Fat. 29.00% added water.	"
1 Milk No. 51	10.00% deficient in Fat. 7.06% deficient in Solids not Fat. 9.43% added water.	"
1 Milk No. 52	6.67% deficient in Fat. 6.47% deficient in Solids not Fat. 9.81% added water.	"
1 Milk No. 53	5.28% deficient in Solids not Fat. 10.10% added water.	"
1 Milk No. 54	6.67% deficient in Fat. 12.87% deficient in Solids not Fat. 16.9% added water.	"
1 Milk No. 55	7.06% deficient in Solids not Fat. 14.34% added water.	"
1 Milk No. 46	7.05% deficient in Solids not Fat.	Freezing point showed milk to be of abnormal composition. Genuine.
1 Milk No. 131	6.6% deficient in Fat. 2.9% deficient in Solids not Fat. 5.00% added water.	—
1 Milk No. 133	3.3% deficient in Fat. 6.4% deficient in Solids not Fat.	—
1 Milk No. 134	16.6% deficient in Fat.	—

Results of the Analysis of 257 samples of milk (continued).

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
1 Milk No. 135	5.3% deficient in Solids not Fat.	—
1 Milk No. 231	1.17% deficient in Solids not Fat.	Freezing point showed milk to be of abnormal composition. Genuine.
1 Milk No. 250	2.95% deficient in Solids not Fat.	"
1 Milk No. 117	16.7% deficient in Fat.	Informal sample.

PROSECUTIONS FOR BREACHES OF LAW

(A) BREACHES OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Date	Article	Sample No.	Infringement	Result
17.3.56	Milk	49	3.33% deficient in Fat. 30.58% deficient in Solids not Fat. 31.5% added water.	Fined £5.
17.3.56	Milk	50	25.3% deficient in Solids not Fat. 29% added water.	Fined £5.
17.3.56	Milk	51	10.0% deficient in Fat. 7.06% deficient in Solids not Fat. 9.43% added water.	Fined £10 and ordered to pay £3 3s. costs.
17.3.56	Milk	52	6.67% deficient in Fat. 6.47% deficient in Solids not Fat. 9.81% added water.	
17.3.56	Milk	53	5.28% deficient in Solids not Fat. 10.10% added water.	
17.3.56	Milk	54	6.67% deficient in Fat. 12.87% deficient in Solids not Fat. 16.9% added water.	
17.3.56	Milk	55	7.06% deficient in Solids not Fat. 14.34% added water.	
25.7.56	Milk	131	6.6% deficient in Fat. 2.9% deficient in Solids not Fat. 5.0% added water.	Fined £3 and ordered to pay £1 12s. 7d. costs.
25.7.56	Milk	133	3.3% deficient in Fat. 6.4% deficient in Solids not Fat.	Case dismissed.

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

(C) OFFENCES NOT PROSECUTED

Date	Article	Sample No.	Infringement	Remarks
1. Submitted to Public Analyst.				
23.2.56	Luncheon Meat	29	Unfit—bacterial action, unsterile.	Remainder of consignment withdrawn from sale and condemned.
9.3.56	Meat Pie	31	Unfit — infected with moulds.	Insufficient evidence to institute proceedings.
9.3.56	Milk Bottle	32	Contained brown dry matter, identified as charred milk.	Analyst considered it not necessarily harmful. Matter taken up with firm concerned.
20.3.56	Loaf of Bread	34	Contaminant identified as Rodent faeces.	Proceedings instituted, but case withdrawn.
30.6.56	Meat Pie	106	Infected with moulds.	Analyst of opinion that growth only started a short time before sample received.
20.7.56	Milk Bottle	109	Deposit identified as Dried Milk.	Analyst of opinion that deposit unharmed. Matter taken up with dairy concerned.
25.7.56	Milk	134	16.6% deficient in Fat.	No proceedings — technical difficulty.
25.7.56	Milk	135	5.3% deficient in Solids not Fat.	"
2.8.56	Bread	110	Contained insect identified as the beetle colandra.	Unable to prove source of manufacture.
18.10.56	Milk Bottle	131	Deposit of cement in bottle.	Referred to authority in whose area milk was bottled.
9.11.56	Milk Bottle	213	Contained milk bottle cap.	"
5.12.56	Milk Bottle	160	Contained deposits of iron oxide.	"
2. Not Submitted to Analyst.				
10.2.56	Loaf	—	Contained a pin.	Insufficient evidence.
3.4.56	Milk Bottle	—	Contained a safety pin.	"
2.5.56	Tinned Soup	—	Contained pieces of glazed tile.	Taken up with manufacturer.
28.5.56	Milk Bottle	—	Contained glass.	Insufficient evidence.
5.7.56	Chocolate	—	Contained a fly.	"

C. OFFENCES NOT PROSECUTED (continued)

Date	Article	Sample No.	Infringement	Remarks
22.8.56	Bread	—	Contained vegetable oil.	Taken up with manufacturerers.
24.9.56	Bread	—	Contained fibrous matter.	Unable to prove source of manufacture.
7.11.56	Milk Bottle	—	Contained piece of cardboard.	Referred to authority in whose area milk was bottled.
16.11.56	Milk Bottle	—	Contained piece of coal.	"
19.11.56	Lemonade	—	Contained a fly.	Insufficient evidence.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (SPECIFIED AREAS) ORDER 1954

This Order included Newport in Area No. 7 and makes compulsory the use of special designations for retail sales of milk within the Borough.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

As will be seen from the following table, 177 samples of Designated milks have been submitted for examination. 4 were found to be "unsatisfactory." The 3 unsatisfactory samples of Pasteurised milk were processed outside the borough and were referred to the Authority in whose area the milk was processed.

The unsatisfactory sample of Raw "Designated" Milk was referred to the Monmouthshire Agriculture Executive Committee for attention.

Designation of Milk	No. of Samples taken	Result of Examination	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Sterilised	25	25	—
Pasteurised	110	108	2
Tuberculin Tested	7	6	1
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	35	34	1
	177	173	4

MILK EXAMINED FOR TUBERCULOSIS

10 samples of Milk were taken for the inoculation test for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli, all of which gave negative results to tuberculosis.

In addition to the above, several of the samples of "Tuberculin Tested" milk submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination are subjected to the guinea pig inoculation test for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli.

ICE CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT, ETC.) REGULATIONS 1947 AND 1952

11 samples were examined during the year. Of these 8 were regarded as satisfactory; but 3 reduced the methylene blue in 2 hours or less.

THE FOOD STANDARDS (ICE CREAM) ORDER, 1953

16 samples were taken during the year, 15 of which were satisfactory. 1 informal sample proved to be 45.0% deficient in fat but a subsequent formal sample was satisfactory.

FOOD INSPECTION

6,562 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 necessary to serve 37 notices regarding unsatisfactory conditions.

SHELL FISH

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

PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSE

The total number of animals slaughtered in 1956 was 37,635 including 3,720 beasts, 1,924 calves, 8,614 pigs, 23,376 sheep and lambs, and 1 goat compared with an average of 31,450 for the five years 1910-14, 43,733 for the years 1950-1954 and with 38,002 for the year 1955.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSE

37,108 Pigs were slaughtered at the new bacon factory situated at Maesglas.

CONDEMNED FOODS

96,352 lbs.—approximately 43 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 81,116 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. were condemned. The remainder included: Fish, 1,221 lbs., tinned foods, 11,504 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.; and various 2,509 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

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 Hairdressers’ saloons.

Throughout the year pamphlets on various health subjects, such as "Hints to Expectant Mothers," "How to Rear a Baby" and "Hints on Management of Children 1 to 5 Years," have been left at homes, wherever required, by the Health Visitors during their routine visits. Over 15,000 leaflets on "Diphtheria Immunisation," "Vaccination," "Tuberculosis," "B.C.G. Vaccination," "Infantile Paralysis," "Influenza," "Measles," "Whooping Cough," "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. 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.

Exhibition stands are displayed in the Entrance Halls of the Civic Centre and Health Department. The topic is changed periodically and suitable literature placed on the stands for the use of the general public.

WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to Mr. A. E. Guild, B.Sc., 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 extensions of mains for the year was 6.72 miles.

The water supply throughout the area was satisfactory both in respect of quality and quantity.

Bacteriological and chemical analyses were made periodically on all the sources of supply and supplies from each treatment plant. Typical results from filtered water analyses are given herewith and the tests showed that a high standard of purity was maintained.

The Talybont water was treated to obviate any risk of plumbosolvency, by lime treatment at the Purification Plant. Regular tests are carried out at the plant to ensure that the correct dosage is applied and periodical tests carried out on the treated water, to ensure that the treatment is satisfactory.

There is nothing to report in respect of any form of contamination.

The number of dwelling-houses supplied from public water mains :—

(a) Direct to houses (including outside areas) ...	30,953
(b) By means of standpipes ...	None
Population served (including outside areas) ...	118,000

EXAMINATION OF FILTERED WATERS

(expressed in parts per million)

	Wentwood	Talybont	Pantyreos	Ynysyfro
Total Solids ...	66	77	175	190
Suspended Matter ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Chlorine as Chloride ...	6	0.75	10	12
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours ...	0.5	0.75	0.55	0.7
Nitrites ...	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Ammoniacal Nitrogen ...	less than 0.001	less than 0.001	less than 0.001	less than 0.001
Albuminoid Nitrogen ...	0.06	0.08	0.02	0.08
Nitrate Nitrogen ...	Nil	Nil	0.2	0.3
Total Hardness as Calcium Carbonate ...	46	46	120	140
Temporary Hardness do. ...	30	28	95	115
Permanent Hardness do. ...	16	18	25	25
Poisonous Metals ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
pH Value ...	8.6	9.1	7.5	7.6
Colour ...	Clear and Colourless	Clear and Colourless	Clear and Colourless	Clear and Colourless
Organisms grown on Agar p.ml. in 48 hours at 37° C. ...	7	3	1	13
Organisms grown on Agar p.ml. in 72 hours at 22° C. ...	9	5	2	1
Coliform Organisms Count per per 100 ml. ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Faecal Coli Count per 100 ml.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

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 Swimming Baths at Maindee also consist of two swimming baths—

one large and one small—having a total capacity of 230,000 gallons. The water at both Maindee and Stow Hill Public Baths is purified by a rapid pressure filter system in which an alkali and Sulphate of Alumina are added according to the bathing load. At Maindee there are precleansing showers whilst at Stow Hill, showers and foot-baths are provided for all patrons before entering the bath.

At Maindee and Stow Hill Baths the water is turned over completely every four hours, and treated with chemicals and passed through Pressure Filters to remove all impurities. The water is then treated by the latest method of a Chlorine Injection Plant to give a sterile water.

The water is tested at regular intervals during the course of the day, for the degree of alkalinity, and residual chlorine contents.

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 200,000 gallons capacity. A Paterson's Plant for filtration and chlorination has been installed; it deals with 30,000 gallons of water per hour and the water is clarified, cleansed and chlorinated. Fresh water, which is obtained from local springs, is added daily to the Bath. The water is completely changed every month.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF ENTRANTS TO THE CORPORATION SERVICE, ETC.

397 persons have been medically examined during the year, involving 448 examinations and medical reports. The examinations were chiefly for the purpose of the Corporation's Superannuation Scheme. Of 330 candidates examined for service, 19 of them, or 5.7 per cent., were rejected.

RODENT CONTROL

Five rodent operators are employed full-time by the Corporation, two of whom are engaged on the maintenance baiting of sewers. The improvement brought about through the persistent efforts made to reduce the rat population has been maintained.

9,856 baits were laid in Town and Port and 4,773 sewer manholes were baited. The bodies of 1,373 rats were recovered.

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 (Surface Premises):				
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	5,671
Number of Poison Baits laid	...	...	...	7,156
Number of Rats killed	...	...	...	405

PORT :

Number of Poison Baits laid—2,700

Number of Rats killed (bodies recovered) :—

			Male	Female	Total	Where killed
Brown	...	...	101	244	345	Ashore
Black	...	...	5	11	16	On Ship
			106	255	361	

(The Rat-catcher employed by the British Transport Commission destroyed 324 rats on Dock Premises, in addition to the figures quoted above.)

Total Rats Destroyed (bodies recovered) :—

Urban :	Surface premises	...	...	...	405
	Sewers	...	...	...	283
Port :	...	...	...	...	685
					1,373

HOUSING CONDITIONS**DWELLING-HOUSES**

During the calendar year a nett increase of 520 took place in the number of dwelling-houses 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 1946 :—

HOUSES BUILT

Year ending 31st December	By Cor- poration to Rent	By Private Enterprise	Total	Taken Off Rates	Nett In- crease or Decrease
1946	212	22	234	—	234
1947	490	1	491	7	484
1948	712	20	733	7	726
1949	324	7	331	4	327
1950	178	52	230	4	226
1951	138	46	184	8	176
1952	286	61	347	6	341
1953	388	50	438	11	427
1954	427	55	482	10	472
1955	526*	95*	621	6	615
1956	408	118	526	6	520
TOTALS	4,090	527	4,617	69	4,548

*Includes 187 and 41 from added area.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR:—

1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,226
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	18,602
2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 ...	498
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	498
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	3
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	823

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

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	226
--	-----

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR:—

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	Nil
(b) By local authority in default of owners ...	Nil
(b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	649
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
By owners	528
By local authority in default of owners	123

- (c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—
- | | |
|--|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | *3 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | Nil |
- (d) Proceedings under Section 12, 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 |
- (e) Proceedings under Section 10; Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1953 :—
- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made | 3 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit | 1 |

* (On the hearing of an appeal against a Demolition Order the owner of 1 house gave an undertaking, which was accepted, to make the house fit for habitation within 3 months from the date the tenant was re-housed, temporarily, by the Corporation and on completion of the repairs to re-let the house to the tenant or to another tenant selected from those families on the waiting list for Council houses. In addition the owner of 1 house submitted proposals under the provisions of Section 5 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, which was accepted: The house has now been made fit.)

4. HOUSING ACT, 1936 (PART VI)—OVERCROWDING (Appointed Day—1st July, 1937) :—

Since the 31st December, 1939, it has been impracticable to keep records of all new cases of overcrowding and the number of cases of overcrowding that have been relieved. The only official figure that can be given is that of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year, i.e 23. There is no doubt that a further survey is required in regard to overcrowding, and new or amended legislation introduced for this purpose.

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 | 21 |
| (ii) Disinfested | 21 |
- (b) NUMBER OF OTHER HOUSES :—
- | | |
|--|-----|
| (i) Found to be infested | 227 |
| (ii) Number disinfested by the Department | 227 |

- (iii) Number of houses disinfested by the Occupiers under the supervision of the Department (and with materials supplied by the Department) ... Nil

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. Insecticide used: "Killgercide."

3. METHOD EMPLOYED FOR ENSURING THAT THE BELONGINGS OF TENANTS ARE FREE FROM VERMIN BEFORE REMOVAL TO COUNCIL HOUSES:—

The furniture and effects of prospective tenants are inspected before tenants occupy Council Houses or Bungalows. Where necessary disinfestation is carried out before removal.

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 Chief Public Health 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 following report is submitted by the Borough Engineer.

- (i) The extension of the sewerage system has continued at Ringland Top Estate.
- (ii) During improvements to the bed and banks to the Lliswerry Common Winter Sewer (East), leakages from septic tanks to cottages on the south bank have been detected and cut off.

REFUSE COLLECTION, DISPOSAL AND STREET CLEANSING

Refuse collection has been further expanded due to housing developments. Tipping to final levels continues at the Glebelands Tip and has been almost completed at Maesglas Tip.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health
(Including Inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

PREMISES	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	43	81	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	431	717	5	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	12	18	—	—
TOTAL	486	816	5	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient	2	1	—	2	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	6	3	—	6	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	2	1	—	2	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	10	5	—	10	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111)

The number of outworkers shown in the August lists was 19 (wearing apparel 17, and stuffed toys 2). In no instance was work carried out in unwholesome premises.

It was not necessary to serve notices for contravention of the provisions of these sections of the Act.

REGISTERED PREMISES AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

No cases of Notifiable Infectious Diseases occurred on registered premises during the year.

The following is a summary of the inspections and visits made by the Public Health Inspectors and the Health Visitors during 1956: To Registered Premises (other than Food Premises), 2,522; re Meat, Food, etc., 6,562; Infectious Diseases, 7,624; Birth Enquiries, etc., 23,148; Private Houses, etc., 32,251; making a grand total of 72,107.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

W. B. CLARK,

Medical Officer of Health

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
HEALTH COMMITTEE

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present to you my Annual Report for the year, 1956.

During the year under review the Sanitary Inspectors (Change of Designation) Act, 1956, came into operation and provides that Sanitary Inspectors shall in future be designated Public Health Inspectors. The new designation is an attempt, in the right direction, to describe more accurately an official whose duties in connection with public health are many and varied. Since June of this year there has been one vacancy in the establishment for Public Health Inspectors and this vacancy still remains to be filled. In common with some other authorities Newport is finding it increasingly difficult to fill vacancies as and when they occur—the reason being that there are insufficient numbers of young men studying to become a member of the profession. In an effort to encourage more young men to study for this work the Working Party on the recruitment, training and qualification of Public Health Inspectors recommended that the system of paid pupilage for Public Health Inspectors should be extended with the prospect of it ultimately becoming the normal avenue of entry and that practical training for Student Inspectors should be obtained in the service of local authorities approved for the purpose by the new Education Board. The Minister supports the view of the Working Party that the best training is obtained by those students who are engaged by a local authority specifically as pupils or Student Public Health Inspectors. The paid pupilage scheme has some merit inasmuch as it provides some inducement for pupils who are confronted with at least four years study before they can hope to qualify as a Public Health Inspector, but I think that the biggest obstacle to be overcome in regard to the recruitment aspect is the fact that other professions offer greater financial reward for little, if any, more study. Certain sections of the Clean Air Act, 1956, came into operation on the 31st day of December this year and the additional duties envisaged by the implementation of the provisions of this Act will mean that an additional Inspector will have to be added to the establishment of this Department.

2,732 complaints were received and investigated during the year. The nature of the complaints varied from insanitary conditions in dwelling-houses to unsound foodstuffs sold to the public, and in each instance a thorough investigation was made. In addition to the complaints registered at the office, your officers dealt with nuisances, etc., which were observed by them during the routine inspection of their particular districts.

As a result of complaints received and observed by Inspectors on their district it was necessary to serve 1,335 Notices upon owners and/or occupiers requiring them to carry out such work as may be necessary for the abatement of nuisances, etc.

877 houses were repaired as a result of representations made by this Department and of this number 123 houses were repaired by the Corporation. Many owners entered into agreements with the Corporation whereby the work required by a Statutory Notice would be carried out under the supervision of your officers—the owners repaying the cost

thereof to the Corporation upon completion of the work. In many instances the mode of repayment was by way of monthly instalments. Although it is not the normal practice for Public Health Inspectors to prepare Bills of Quantities such work is carried out by your officers where the Council execute work either in default, or at the request, of owners. The Bills of Quantities are then sent to local contractors who are invited to tender for the work.

Among other items of repair and reconstruction included in the table following this page it will be seen that the roofs of 654 houses have been repaired or renewed and that in 522 houses damp-proof courses have been inserted in damp walls.

The total number of visits paid by Inspectors during the year was 41,335.

HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954

The initial survey of the Borough was completed in May, 1955, and provided for the inclusion of 96 houses in Clearance Areas and the demolition or closing of 19 individual unfit houses. At the same time I pointed out that within the ensuing five years another 50 houses would probably deteriorate to such an extent as to become unfit for human habitation.

The west side of Shaftesbury Street, comprising 61 houses, was divided into Clearance Areas Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, and were, in fact, declared to be Clearance Areas. The Town Clerk was instructed to negotiate with the Railway Executive for the purchase of the houses at cleared site value.

The 15 houses on the south side of Fair Oak Avenue were declared to be a Clearance Area but a Clearance Order has not yet been made.

All of the houses on the north side of Dock Parade, excepting No. 5, which was separately owned, were purchased by a Newport firm who gave an undertaking to demolish the properties. Demolition is proceeding.

No action has as yet been taken regarding the 9 houses in Granville Square which, at that time, I recommended should be made the subject of Clearance Areas. Further consideration is to be given as to the manner in which these houses should be dealt with.

Of the 19 houses recommended for demolition or closing only 7 houses remain to be dealt with. Of the remaining 12 houses, 1 has been closed and 11 have been or are in the process of being made fit for human habitation.

In November, the Housing Committee requested that I report regarding the revision of the Council's slum clearance programme and in this connection a further survey is being carried out.

During the year 10 applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received, of which 8 were granted and 2 refused. 10 applications were received from landlords or their agents for certificates revoking disrepair certificates, all of which were granted.

Nuisances Abated and Sanitary Defects Remedied, etc.	Totals	Private Houses re Complaint	Corp'n Houses	Common Lodging Houses	Seamen's Lodging Houses	Factories, Workplaces	Public Buildings Hotels etc.	Shops Act	Stables	Dairies Milkshops	Bake- houses	Butchers Premises	Cooked Meat Premises	Fish and Fruit Premises	Fried Fish Shops	Ice Cream Premises	Provision Shops and Stores	Restau- rants and Kitchens	Other Premises
Exterior.																			
Chimney stacks rebuilt or repaired ...	68	64	3				1												
Roofs repaired or renewed ...	658	637	17			2	1	1											
Rainwater pipes & eaves gutters renewed or repaired	433	417	18			3													
Walls—Rebuilt or repaired	70	69				1													
Rendered for the prevention of dampness	103	103																	
External plastering repaired	3	3																	
Damp proof courses inserted	522	522																	
Outbuildings repaired	4	4																	
Obstructive Outbuildings demolished	1	1																	
Yards, passages, et paved or repaired	78	76	2																
Interior.																			
Doors and frame: renewed or repaired	94	90	3				1												
Floors renewed or repaired	184	177	4					3											
Floors ventilated	11	11																	
Grates or ovens renewed or repaired	125	119	6																
Internal plastering (walls) repaired or replastered	766	758					4											4	
Internal plastering (ceilings) repaired or replastered	139	136				1											1	1	
Larders provided	1	1																	
Larders improved or repaired	29	29																	
Lighting or ventilation of rooms improved	5	5																	
Limewashing carried out																			
Rooms, passages, etc. cl'nsed & repap'd or dist'mp'd	6	2					1											3	
Staircases repaired	15	15																	
Windows and frames renewed or repaired	370	369	1																
Window cords renewed	615	603	12																
Washing boilers provided or repaired	9	8	1																
Washhouses provided or improved																			
Drainage.																			
New drains constructed																			
Drains cleansed	111	102	1			1	4	1					1				1		
Drains reconstructed	4	3	1																
Drains repaired	48	44	1				1						1						1
Drains tested—Water	1	1																	
Smoke	192	192																	
Chemical																			
Gullies fixed	14	13				1													
Inspection chambers provided or repaired	12	10	2																
Intercepting traps provided or repaired																			
Lavatory basins or bath waste pipes trapped or rep'd	3	3																	
Rainwater pipes disconnected from drains																			
Soil pipes or ventilating shafts fixed or repaired	11	11																	
Sink troughs provided	38	37	1																
Sink troughs, trapped or waste pipes repaired	40	38	1			1													
Water Closets.																			
Additional water closets provided	2					2													
Intervening ventilated spaces provided	6					4	2												
Water closet buildings repaired	90	88	1				1												
Seats, doors renewed or repaired	70	70																	
Lighting and ventilation of W.C. improved	1					1													
Water closets reconstructed																			
Water closet pans cleansed	4	3				1													
New W.C. pans and traps fixed	75	66	7			1	1												
Flushing apparatus provided	56	54	1			1													
Flushing apparatus repaired	39	39																	
Miscellaneous Repairs & Nuisances Abated.																			
Accumulations removed	22	20	1					1											
Ashbins provided																			
Animals, nuisances from, abated	1	1																	
Manure receptacles provided																			
Overcrowding abated																			
Storage accommodation provided or improved	1	1																	
Water supply provided	3	3																	
Water taps or pipes repaired	50	47	1			1	1												
Other repairs and nuisances abated	51	47	2				2												
TOTALS	5254	5112	82			21	19	7					2				2	8	1

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Certain provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, came into force on the 31st day of December this year. The Act gives local authorities new powers and duties for the prevention of air pollution. The provisions now brought into force deal *inter alia* with the installations of new furnaces, the height of chimneys, smoke control areas, pollution from colliery spoilbanks, research and publicity, and the making of building bye-laws.

Section II of the Act makes it an offence to emit smoke from any building in a smoke control area, unless it can be shown that the emission of smoke was not caused by the use of any fuel other than an authorised fuel. In England and Wales the following fuels have been declared to be authorised fuels for the purposes of the Act:—

- Anthracite;
- Briquetted fuels, carbonised in the process of manufacture;
- Coke;
- Electricity;
- Gas;
- Low temperature carbonisation fuels and
- Low volatile steam coals.

The Corporation have set up two permanent stations in the Beechwood and Corporation Road areas from which samples are submitted each month to the Analyst for examination. In addition, copies of reports are received from one of the Nationalised industries and a local firm who operate stations themselves.

Dr. James, the Borough Analyst, in his report on Page 55 refers to serious pollution from domestic chimneys in the Borough and to the establishment of a smoke control area. It is hoped that during the ensuing year a survey will be commenced with a view to establishing a smoke control area.

SUPERVISION OF CORPORATION HOUSES

All dwelling houses on the Housing Estates are inspected systematically by two Lay Inspectors. Primarily the inspections are concerned with the maintenance of general cleanliness by the tenants and the detection and eradication of vermin. During the year 10,638 visits were made and generally the standard of cleanliness was found to be satisfactory. However, there were occasions when it was necessary to give verbal notice to those tenants of houses where conditions were not up to the general standard of cleanliness and improvement followed.

Vermin was detected in 21 houses and the necessary disinfection was carried out by the fumigator employed by the Department. With regard to the control and elimination of infestation in Council Dwelling Houses, the practice of inspecting the furniture and effects of prospective tenants is being continued and in those cases where disinfection is necessary it is carried out before removal. Furthermore, the interiors of new houses and bungalows are sprayed with a liquid insecticide, containing D.D.T., before they are occupied—this precaution being taken so that any vermin which may be introduced upon occupation will be destroyed after coming into contact with a surface so treated.

Defects which are noticed by the Lay Inspectors during routine inspections are referred to and dealt with by your Inspectors as matters which fall within their province. As a result of the close liaison between this Department and the Housing Department, an appreciable amount of repairs has been carried out for the abatement of nuisances and the remedying of defects.

SEAMEN'S LICENCED LODGING HOUSES

There are 4 Seamen's Licensed Lodging Houses on the register with a total accommodation for 73 seamen. 35 visits were made to these premises.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are 2 within the Borough, with accommodation for 63 lodgers. 33 visits were made during the year and the houses were found to be in a satisfactory condition.

During the year proceedings were instituted in regard to a house kept as a Common Lodging without the person having control being registered to keep a lodging house. The defendant was fined £2.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

There are two manufacturers of feeding stuffs and fertilisers in the Borough. During the year 24 samples (12 formal and 12 informal) were obtained, wholesale and retail, and submitted for analysis. 15 of the samples were fertilisers and 9 were of feeding stuffs. 1 formal sample of fertiliser did not contain information as to the degree of fineness; but otherwise it was satisfactory. The remaining samples were satisfactory in every way.

The taking of formal samples of large quantities of bulk or bagged materials in accordance with the Regulations involves a considerable amount of work. The registers, statutory statements and other records kept by manufacturers and others were examined and found to comply with the provisions of the Act.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS REGULATIONS, 1951

The Regulations prescribe, inter alia, standards of cleanliness for each of more than 20 different materials to which the Act applies. 5 samples were taken and submitted for examination, all of which proved to be satisfactory.

RODENT CONTROL

Rat and mice destruction continued throughout the year with the usual tenacity. The work of baiting manholes of the sewerage system continued with satisfactory results. In order to carry out this work successfully it was necessary for your officers and operatives to work on some Sunday mornings. The reason why this overtime had to be worked was due to the fact that the traffic in the town centre on week days is so heavy that adequate attention to the method of baiting cannot be achieved. Similarly, with a few food premises. The work of drain testing particularly where the drain passes under the shop is best carried out when the business is at rest.

I would also mention the new manhole lifting apparatus which was purchased and which has proved to be of immense value in removing those heavy manhole covers. Before this item had been acquired there was some delay in getting a tight fitting cover away from its frame but this difficulty has now been overcome, and as a result, more manholes can be dealt with per day and with greater ease.

Complaints of rats or mice infestation on all premises were fully investigated during the year, and where appropriate, the drainage system was tested and in many cases yielded positive results.

The poison "Warfarin" is being used on a larger scale than heretofore and is proving very effective. It is a blood anti-coagulant, which induces fatal haemorrhage in rodents.

PARTICULARS OF WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR TO SURFACE PREMISES

	Dwelling Houses	Business Premises	L.A. Premises	Total
No. of Inspections	3,255	1,471	945	5,671
No. of Drains tested	159	20	13	192
No. of Drains defective	98	6	9	113
No. of Traps set	3	13	—	16
No. of Dead Rats found	139	131	135	405
No. of Dead Mice found	—	—	—	—

Surface infestation is very closely linked with the rat population in the sewers and for this reason maintenance treatments of the whole of the town's sewer system were continued during the year (two such treatments being carried out).

Number of man-holes baited	4,773
Number of man-holes showing pre-bait take	40
Numbers of man-holes showing complete pre-bait take	Nil
Number of man-holes test-baited	133

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933

Part II of this Act is administered by the department and 92 licences were issued during the year.

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

SHOPS ACT, 1950

The Shops Act, 1950, is an Act which, inter alia, makes provision for the health and comfort of workers in wholesale and retail shops and warehouses. During the year 686 inspections were made under the provisions of the Act.

CAMPING SITES (Public Health Act, 1936, Section 269)

The unauthorised occupation of odd open sites within the borough by gypsies and other van dwellers continues to cause the Public and your officers much concern.

While having every sympathy with the van dweller, his presence on land adjoining houses in a densely populated urban area such as Newport, without adequate sanitary arrangements, cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

Unfortunately the legislators saw nothing wrong, for Section 269, Public Health Act, 1936, provides that van dwellers may remain on any land for a certain period of time in any one year before the local authority can take steps to remove them.

Within these limitations your officers are doing their best to keep these sites free.

This unauthorised occupation of land has been to some extent due to the absence of sufficient licensed sites. At present there are three such sites, taking twenty-five, seven and three caravans each respectively. The same van dwellers have been occupying the two smaller sites for some time and they are in every way satisfactory.

Proceedings were instituted against one person for stationing and using a caravan on an unlicensed site without being in possession of a licence authorising him so to do. The defendant was fined £2.

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 AND DISINFESTATION WORK

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

		General	T.B.	Vermin	Total
Premises Treated	...	808	38	248	1,094
Rooms Treated	...	2,753	72	612	3,437
Articles Treated	...	4,547	613	4,651	9,811
Articles Destroyed	...	27	—	—	27

STABLES

The number of visits to stables was 9. Verbal Notices were given for slight infringements of the Bye-laws, but no serious nuisances were discovered.

AMUSEMENT PLACES

27 visits have been paid to music halls and cinemas, etc., in connection with the ventilation and sanitary accommodation of these premises, and, where necessary, improvements have been effected upon notice being given to the management.

FOOD INSPECTION

On the 1st January, 1956, the Food and Drugs (Amendment) Act, 1954, came into operation, but was repealed immediately by the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, which, in fact, operated from that date. Under the provisions of Section 13 of the 1955 Act the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, were made on the 16th December, 1955, and came into operation on the 1st January, 1956 (apart from certain paragraphs, the operative date for which was the 1st July, 1956). These Regulations are a great step forward in securing a higher standard of hygiene in premises on or from which there is carried on any food business, and at the same time means additional responsibility for your officers.

During the year, inspections of food premises have been carried out systematically by your officers under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1956. The advent of the new regulations was received by traders in the main in a realistic manner, and the majority of those interviewed to date decided to co-operate with the local authority and its officers in giving effect to the new provisions.

However, disagreement arose between the local authority and the Directors of a large multiple firm concerning the interpretation of the regulations in one respect, and steps are being taken to find a satisfactory solution to this problem.

The interests of the public in food hygiene is still keen. During the year purchasers of food brought to the notice of the department various items of foodstuffs, which they felt had been contaminated, and these complaints were fully investigated and dealt with according to the law relating to unsound food and other circumstances. I am sure that members of the public will continue to show interest in this vital and important branch of public health work.

During the year, several requests for advice were received from various food trading organisations regarding the new regulations.

Advice was given readily in the form of talks to the members, followed by a discussion arising from questions which were asked. In addition, advice was given to individuals who were engaged in the handling of food, and I feel confident that good results should follow this line of approach.

NEWPORT CORPORATION (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1934, SECTION 33

79 premises are registered under the provisions of this section, namely:—

Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	39
Premises used for the preparation or manufacture of Sausages, Pressed Meat, Pickled Meat, Preserved Meat	...	...	...	...	...	40

FOOD PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH

The number of food premises included in the register maintained by the department is 1,302 namely:—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	34
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	106
Cooked Meat Shops	...	...	...	...	...	40
Fish and Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	160
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	39
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	305
Provision Shops and Stores	...	...	...	...	...	368
Restaurants and Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	90
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	160

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

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

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	Inspec- tions	Re- visits	Informal Notices Served	Formal Notices Served
Dairies, Milkshops, Milk Distributors	444	10	—	—
Bakehouses	217	32	—	2
Butchers' Premises	885	88	—	12
Cattle Market	3	75	—	—
Cold Stores	4	—	—	—
Cooked Meat Shops	69	12	—	1
Fish and Fruit Premises ...	252	82	—	3
Fried Fish Shops	167	7	—	—
Food vehicles & Meat in Transit	116	—	—	—
Ice Cream Premises & Barrows	110	5	—	—
Provision Market	74	12	—	—
Provision Shops and Stores ...	870	234	—	6
Restaurants and Kitchens ...	457	174	—	6
Slaughterhouses (Public) ...	378	595	—	—
Slaughterhouses (Private) ...	346	400	—	—
Other Food Stores	345	16	—	6
Railway Stations re Food ...	3	—	—	—
Merchandise Marks Act ...	3	—	—	—
Works & School Canteens ...	70	7	—	1
	4,813	1,749	—	37

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.

The attention of all greengrocers, grocers, fishmongers, and others concerned, is directed 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.

MEAT INSPECTION AT THE PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSE

37,635 animals were slaughtered during the year, particulars of which are given on page 63. The amount of meat condemned as unfit for human consumption and the number of entire carcasses condemned and the reason therefor will be seen on page 82.

The inspection of meat at the slaughterhouse was carried out in accordance with the principles laid down by the Ministry of Food, acting jointly with the Ministry of Health, and which are set out in Memo 3/Meat. The application of these principles ensures that every carcass is inspected thoroughly including the associated organs, and where found to be diseased or affected by parasitic conditions are detained and ultimately condemned as unfit for human consumption.

It will be readily appreciated, that this branch of food inspection is an exacting one, for the simple reason that hundreds of incisions have to be made during each day's kill, some of which are deep seated. Care, therefore, has to be exercised in carrying out these post mortem examinations which are necessary for the detection of the various diseases, whilst at the same time mutilation of the carcass and offal must be avoided. This work is carried out by your officers who are qualified in meat and foods inspection.

In addition to the inspection of meat which has been explained, I would point out the additional duty which is undertaken by your officers namely, that of seeing that the provisions of The Slaughtering of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) (No. 2) Regulations, 1954, are observed by all parties engaged in this field of activity.

It is hoped that the construction of the proposed new Abattoir will not long be delayed, particularly in view of the fact that the report of the Interdepartmental Committee on Slaughter Houses, 1955, recommends that a Slaughter House should be sited in Newport to cater for the needs of the population of Newport, Abercarn, Caerleon, Cwmbran, Pontypool, Risca, Usk, and Magor and St. Mellons—the population estimated at present as being 221,500.

TRANSPORT OF MEAT

It is satisfactory to record that after representations from this Department the main contractor responsible for transporting meat from the Public Abattoir to the Group Depots and from there to the Retail Butchers, is transporting the meat under more hygienic conditions.

MEAT INSPECTION AT MAESGLAS BACON FACTORY

37,108 pigs were slaughtered at these premises during the year and all were systematically inspected by your meat and food inspectors. These pigs were imported to the factory from Pembrokeshire, Carmarthenshire, Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire, while the finished article in the form of bacon and kindred products was re-distributed to Newport, Cardiff, Swansea, Llanelli and Bristol.

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	3,720	—	3,720
Calves	1,924	—	1,924
Pigs	8,614	37,108	45,722
Sheep and Lambs	23,376	—	23,376
Goats	1	—	1
	37,635	37,108	74,743

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

Description	Public Abattoir	Private Slaughter-houses	Private Premises	Total
Beef and Veal	35,577 $\frac{1}{2}$	39	5,303 $\frac{1}{2}$	40,920
Pork	4,853 $\frac{1}{2}$	31,014 $\frac{1}{4}$	254	36,121 $\frac{3}{4}$
Mutton and Lamb	3,859	—	162	4,021
	44,290	31,053 $\frac{1}{4}$	5,719 $\frac{1}{2}$	81,062 $\frac{3}{4}$

(3) ENTIRE CARCASSES CONDEMNED AND THE REASON FOR CONDEMNATION

CAUSE	Beasts	Calves	Pigs	Sheep & Lambs	Total
Immaturity	—	3	—	—	3
Septicaemia	—	—	—	1	1
Generalised Tuberculosis	12	1	21	—	34
Emaciation	4	—	1	17	22
Peritonitis	—	—	2	—	2
Bruising—Extensive	—	—	—	1	1
Uraemia	—	—	1	—	1
Fever	3	—	2	7	12
Oedema	2	—	13	8	23
Pyæmia	1	—	4	—	5
Septic Pneumonia	—	—	7	1	8
Jaundice	—	1	—	—	1
Septic Pericarditis	—	—	1	—	1
Swine Erysipelas	—	—	3	—	3
Died in transit	—	—	1	—	1
Decomposition	—	—	—	9	9
Abnormal Odour	—	—	—	2	2
Tumours	1	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	23	5	56	46	

(4) CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle including Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Goats	Horses
Number killed	3720	1924	23376	45722	1	—
Number inspected	3720	1924	23376	45722	1	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci. Whole carcasses condemned	11	4	46	35	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1769	11	868	2217	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	47·85	0·78	3·91	4·93	—	—
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcasses condemned	12	1	—	21	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	314	2	—	1782	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	8·76	0·16	—	3·94	—	—
Cysticercosis. Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

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	1,221
Tinned Goods	Decomposed and Blown	„	11,558 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sausages	Decomposition	„	303
Apricot Pulp	„	„	740
Cheese	„	„	418 $\frac{1}{2}$
Various Foods	Unwholesome and Decomposed	„	1,048
			15,289 $\frac{1}{4}$

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOOD

All meat and offal condemned at the Public Slaughterhouse is released to two contractors for processing, the previous arrangement whereby the condemned meat and offal was removed to the Council's concentrator plant for conversion into animal feeding stuffs being discontinued.

No difficulties were experienced during the year arising from the conveyance of condemned meat and this was due, in my opinion, to the system of disposal which has been operative now for some time.

The conditions under which condemned meat is released is set out below:—

1. Two contractors only are responsible for the collection and disposal.

2. The contractors must satisfy and continue to satisfy the Medical Officer of Health and the Chief Public Health Inspector that they are able to transport and dispose of the condemned meat as a raw material in the best interests of public health.

3. The contractors shall process the condemned meat on their own premises and shall permit no re-sale of the condemned meat in its unprocessed condition.

4. That the condemned meat shall be collected from the mortuary at the Slaughterhouse within 48 hours from the time of seizure.

5. The Council shall in no way be responsible for any payment to be made to the contractors or for the acts of the contractors in collecting condemned meat.

All condemned meat is stained with a green dye before it is removed by the contractor.

DAIRIES, MILKSHOPS AND MILK DISTRIBUTORS

Under this heading 454 inspections were made to premises where milk is sold or stored. A general tightening up of the Regulations has produced a marked improvement in the condition of these premises.

The number of dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949 is 27.

The quality of the milk sold is above the minimum required by the Sale of Milk Regulations, the average composition of the milk submitted for analysis being: Fat, 3.63 per cent.; Solids not Fat, 8.73 per cent. 21 samples of milk (20 formal, 1 informal) did not conform to the standard prescribed by the Sale of Milk Regulations—4 were of abnormal composition and 17 adulterated.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS 1949/1954

During the year 157 licences were issued authorising the use of special designations in relation to milk sold within the Borough.

The requirements of the Ministry of Health were complied with respecting the sampling of Designated Milks, 177 samples being submitted for Bacteriological examination.

2 samples of Pausteurised milk and 1 sample of Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) milk were reported to be unsatisfactory. These milks were processed outside the Borough and were referred to the Authority in whose area the milks were processed. 1 unsatisfactory sample of Tuberculin Tested milk was referred to the Monmouthshire Agricultural Executive Committee for attention.

BAKEHOUSES

The number on the register was 34 within the Borough; Visits 249 during the year. Nuisances and defects of a minor nature were remedied after Verbal Notice from the Public Health Inspectors. 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 ACT, 1955

448 "samples" were submitted for analysis during the year. In addition, 10 "samples" were not submitted for examination it being deemed unnecessary to receive an Analyst's report thereon; thus the total number of "samples" taken during the year under the Act was 458. 250 were formal samples and 208 were informal samples.

Full particulars are contained in pages 53 to 62.

In addition to the above, 10 samples of milk were taken for the inoculation tests for tuberculosis (see page 62).

ICECREAM (HEAT TREATMENT, ETC) REGULATIONS 1947 AND 1952

11 samples were taken and submitted to the methylene blue test and were classified as follows:—

Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV
8	Nil	2	1

FOOD STANDARDS (ICECREAM) ORDER, 1953

16 samples were taken during the year, 15 of which were satisfactory. 1 informal sample was 45.0% deficient in fat but a formal sample taken subsequently was satisfactory.

The number of premises registered under provisions of Section 34, of the Newport Corporation (General Powers) Act, 1934 is:—

Manufacture and Sales	...	...	...	...	30
Sale only	...	...	...	...	275

I should like to take this opportunity of thanking the Public Health Inspectors and other members of the Staff for their valuable assistance and co-operation throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

W. J. GRIFFITHS,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Table 1

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

30th JUNE, 1956					
Wards	Area in Acres	Estimated No. of Persons	Ascertained No. of Houses in Borough	Average No. of Persons per Dwelling- House	Density (Persons per Acre)
Malpas	817	9042	2827	3.20	11.07
Allt-yr-yn . . .	940	8683	2403	3.61	9.24
Caerau	267	9313	2267	4.11	34.88
St. Woolos . .	554	8470	2382	3.56	15.29
Alexandra . . .	^a 1503	10747	2427	4.43	7.15
Central	258	10061	2159	4.66	39.00
St. Julians . .	409	7980	2228	3.58	19.51
Christchurch .	508	6720	2053	3.27	13.23
Maindee	351	8709	2382	3.66	24.81
Victoria	198	8752	2292	3.82	44.20
Liswerry . . .	1704	10700	2596	4.12	6.28
Alway	673	5723	1647	3.47	8.50
Whole Borough . . .	^a 8182	104900	27663	3.79	12.82

^a Includes 533 acres covered by tidal water.

Census population 15th April, 1951=105,285

CAUSE OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1956

[illegible]

Table 3

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1956

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
All Causes	Certified by Coroner after P.M.	31	1	3	1	36	1	2	3	1	43
	Uncertified Inquests	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3
		2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	3
Common infectious diseases		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tub. Meningitis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tub.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not T.B.)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia (all forms)		...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Other Respiratory Diseases		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Diarrhoea		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ven. Diseases		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth		...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
Atelectasis		...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6
Congenital Malformation		...	5	...	1 1	7	1	...	3 1	...	12
Premature Birth		...	18	1 1	...	20	...	...	...	...	20
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violence		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Other causes		...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
TOTALS		...	34	1 3 1	...	39	3 3 3 1	...	...	...	49

CALENDAR YEAR

Nett Births registered : Legitimate, 1,682; Illegitimate, 68; Total, 1,750.

Infant Deaths, number : Legitimate, 44; Illegitimate, 5; Total, 49.

Death Rate : Legitimate, 26.2; Illegitimate, 73.5; Total, 28.00.

Deaths from all causes at all ages : 1,097. Population : 104,900.

TABLE 4

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1956
AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	BIRTHS			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT		TRANSFER- ABLE DEATHS		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
		Uncor- rected No.	Net		No.	Rate	of Non-resi- dents regis- tered in the district	of Residents not regis- tered in the district	Under 1 year of age		At all ages	
			No.	Rate					No.	Rate per 1000 net Births	No.	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Five-year Average 1946-50	103482	2257	2077	20.07	1356	13.08	227	84	101	48.7	1213	11.70
Five-year Average 1951-55	104880	1938	1703	16.24	1373	13.09	317	105	54	31.7	1161	11.07
1951	104800	1966	1783	17.01	1481	14.13	311	118	58	32.5	1288	12.29
1952	105100	2036	1771	16.85	1375	13.08	332	118	61	34.4	1161	11.05
1953	104900	1988	1776	16.93	1321	12.49	341	103	56	31.5	1083	10.32
1954	104600	1894	1633	15.61	1357	12.97	305	97	47	28.8	1149	10.98
1955	105000	1804	1554	14.80	1332	12.69	298	90	48	30.9	1124	10.70
1956	104900	1956	1750	16.68	1299	12.38	305	103	49	28.0	1097	10.46

Table 5
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.
SUMMARY for the Year ended 31st December, 1956.

Name of Centre	Beechwood	Caerau	Liswerry	Malpas	Gaer	Central	Alexandra	Maindee	Grindau	Alway	Maesglas	Whole Town
No. of Sessions held	98	98	96	48	96	96	96	140	48	96	48	960
No. on Register at 31st Dec.												
Mothers	342	244	343	302	227	350	243	507	197	176	118	3049
Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	342	244	343	302	227	350	243	507	197	176	118	3049
Infants under 1 year	159	110	152	54	82	198	109	124	88	91	51	1218
Infants over 1 but under 2 yrs.	125	88	123	101	95	135	102	169	89	61	43	1132
Children over 2 but under 5	182	104	179	190	111	140	114	239	143	88	52	1542
GRAND TOTAL	809	546	737	647	515	823	568	1039	517	416	264	6941
Medical Examinations												
Mothers	190	388	134	257	159	237	86	237	90	199	188	299
Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	190	388	134	257	159	237	86	237	90	199	188	299
Infants under 1 year	255	1440	177	941	199	1347	111	604	118	766	230	1144
Infants over 1 but under 2 yrs.	57	190	33	164	66	235	21	98	30	211	49	206
Children over 2 but under 5	98	182	51	104	106	240	57	123	86	199	81	148
GRAND TOTAL	600	2200	395	1466	530	2059	275	1062	324	1375	548	1797
Attendances												
Mothers	3607	36-81	2375	24-23	2661	27-72	1369	28-62	2215	23-07	3855	34-95
Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3607	36-81	2375	24-23	2661	27-72	1369	28-62	2215	23-07	3855	34-95
Infants under 1 year	3245	33-52	1982	20-22	2232	23-25	1115	23-23	1716	17-88	2819	29-36
Infants over 1 but under 2 yrs.	427	4-36	327	3-34	369	3-75	163	3-40	411	4-28	532	5-54
Children over 2 but under 5	385	3-42	196	2-00	416	4-03	186	3-88	254	2-65	210	2-19
GRAND TOTAL	7654	78-11	4680	49-79	5669	59-05	2833	59-03	4596	47-88	6915	72-04
Weights												
Infants under 1 year	276	3240	200	1980	225	2226	126	1113	163	1715	286	2822
Infants over 1 but under 2 yrs.	73	392	48	326	70	339	24	156	47	411	67	522
Children over 2 but under 5	101	245	60	198	117	324	57	170	96	250	87	233
GRAND TOTAL	450	3877	314	2504	412	2889	201	1439	306	2376	440	3577

Table 6.

ANALYSIS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS—YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1956.

Notifiable Diseases	Sex	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT														Total all Ages and Sexes	Corresponding Period Last Year	Total Hospital Admissions
		At Ages — Years																
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 & upwards					
Scarlet Fever	Males ... Females ...	...	3	54	77	13	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	311	311	201		
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	Males ... Females ...	...	5	34	94	20	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Erysipelas	Males ... Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	1	10	15	3	
Puerperal Pyrexia	Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Males ... Females ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...		
Pneumonia, Influenzal	Males ... Females ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	5	11	1		
Pneumonia, Primary	Males ... Females ...	...	1	...	3	1	...	2	...	2	1	2	4	7	38	35	7	
Meningococcal Infection	Males ... Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2		
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	Males ... Females ...	...	...	1	1	1	1	4	5	11	13	5	5	76	84	106		
Tuberculosis, Other Forms	Males ... Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	8	8	4		
Measles (Doctors cases)	Males ... Females ...	20	42	217	171	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	959	1850	21		
Whooping Cough (Doctors cases)	Males ... Females ...	12	17	97	67	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	420	153	22		
Polio-myelitis, Paralytic	Males ... Females ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	2		
Polio-myelitis, Non-Paralytic	Males ... Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...		
Dysentery	Males ... Females ...	4	1	12	15	1	2	1	4	2	...	...	1	...	112	99	52	
Enteric Fever	Males ... Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...		
Malaria contracted abroad	Males ... Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		
Acute Encephalitis	Males ... Females ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		
Post-Infantile	Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
TOTALS	All Sexes...	78	134	789	726	57	20	13	32	32	27	18	23	1949	2592	422		
Diphtheria 'Carriers'	Males ... Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Notified by Education Welfare Officers	Males ... Females ...	...	...	8	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	269	...		
German Measles	Males ... Females ...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	14	...		
Whooping Cough	Males ... Females ...	4	1	11	38	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	89	...		

Table 7

SUMMARY OF MINOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES RECORDED DURING THE YEAR, 1956.

SCHOOL	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	
Alexandra ...	...	...	25	...	...	25	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	1	5	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Alway ...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bolt Street ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Brynglas ...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Clytha ...	...	1	32	...	...	33	...	...	14	...	...	14	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Crindau ...	...	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Durham Road ...	...	...	74	...	...	74	...	2	13	...	...	15	...	1	59	...	...	60	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Eveswell ...	...	1	3	6	...	10	2	...	19	...	...	21	...	5	5	...	...	10	1	1	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Fairoak ...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gaer ...	...	...	18	...	...	18	...	...	13	...	...	13	6	3	35	...	...	44	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Liswerry ...	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Maesglas ...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	1	3	...	...	4	2	1	14	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Maindee ...	...	...	11	...	...	11	...	1	10	...	...	11	...	2	37	...	...	39	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Malpas Church ...	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Malpas Court ...	...	1	2	...	...	3	1	2	23	...	...	26	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	14	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Powell's Place ...	...	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
St. Andrew's ...	...	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
St. David's ...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	10	...	...	13	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
St. John's ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
St. Joseph's ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	9	1	...	4	...	...	5	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
St. Julian's ...	...	2	2	49	...	53	...	...	35	...	...	35	...	1	21	...	...	22	...	...	15	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	
St. Mary's ...	...	1	4	...	...	5	...	1	6	...	...	7	1	5	28	...	...	34	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	
St. Michael's ...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	11	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
St. Woolos ...	...	1	1	30	...	32	...	...	9	...	...	9	...	1	8	...	...	9	1	2	9	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Somerton ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tredegar Wharf ...	...	...	14	...	...	14	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	6	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Belle Vue Secondary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Brynglas Secondary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Crindau Secondary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Fairoak Secondary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Father Hill Secondary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hatherleigh Secondary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holy Family Secondary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Maesglas Secondary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
St. Andrew's Secondary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stow Hill Secondary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Newport High ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
St. Julian's High ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Technical College ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Private Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
No School or School unknown ...	...	...	...	685	2	687	...	...	343	7	350	...	...	...	54	...	...	54	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTALS ...	5	10	330	685	2	1032	5	8	179	343	7	542	20	29	269	54	...	372	7	10	58	4	...	79	1	2	...	...	...	3	

*Includes 10 cases of German Measles.

TABLE 8

PERCENTAGE OF NOTIFIED CASES IN THE
BOROUGH REMOVED TO HOSPITAL

1897 to 1956

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	255	225	72·0	46	74·8	109	52·5	12·7	25·0
10 yrs. av. 1907-1916	385	464	68·5	23	75·9	89	63·6	10·0	17·9
10 yrs. av. 1917-1926	268	266	70·9	10	82·7	96	71·5	5·8	8·0
10 yrs. av. 1927-1936	454	340	80·1	4	87·3	135	82·2	4·5	5·4
10 yrs. av. 1937-1946	383	275	67·0	3	93·5	155	87·6	3·6	1·4
1947	404	248	72·58	—	—	21	95·24	5·0	—
1948	421	348	72·70	—	—	18	100·	—	—
1949	408	442	73·30	—	—	5	100·	—	—
1950	353	258	82·95	—	—	7	100·	—	—
1951	321	195	77·95	1	100·	2	100·	50·0	—
1952	243	111	83·78	12	100·	—	—	—	—
1953	247	167	84·4	—	—	—	—	—	—
1954	190	96	80·2	21	81·0	—	—	—	—
1955	371	311	74·3	4	100·0	—	—	—	—
1956	312	311	64·6	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Tuberculosis cases excluded.



