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ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE HEALTH

OF THE

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT

For the Year 1958

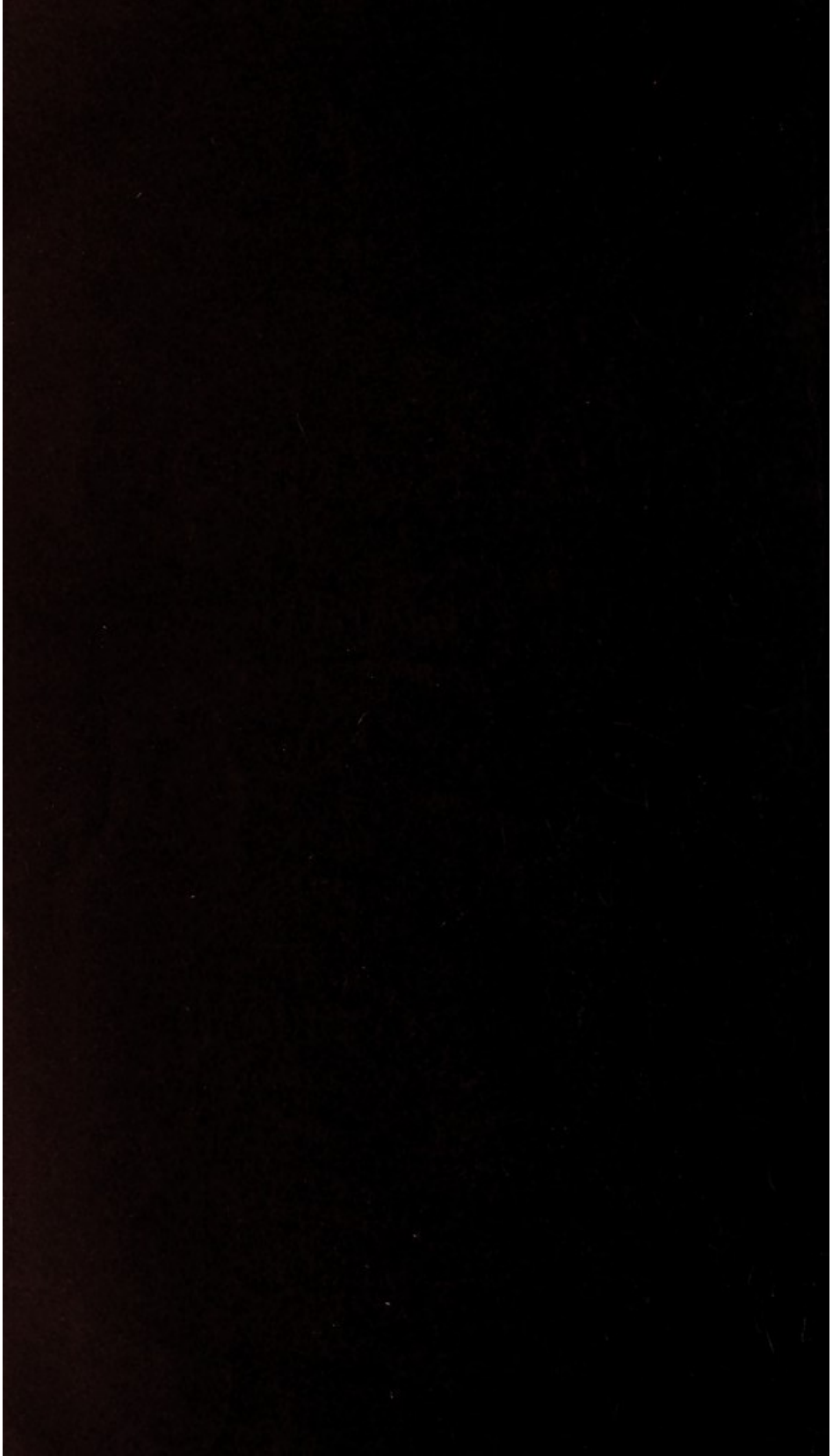
WITH STATISTICAL TABLES

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

W. E. CLARK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Printed and Published by the County Borough of Newport
1958





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COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT

HEALTH COMMITTEE

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

Deputy-Chairman : Councillor R. POOK.

THE MAYOR

(Councillor H. R. NOCK).

Alderman W. CASEY, J.P.

„ Mrs. M. J. DUNN.

„ A. E. WILLS, J.P.

Councillor F. V. CORNFORD, J.P.

„ G. H. COULSON.

„ F. H. L. KEMP.

„ C. L. TUCKER.

„ Mrs. E. M. BOSLEY.

Co-opted Members

Dr. W. J. THOMPSON.

Dr. A. G. JARRAMS.

HOUSING COMMITTEE

Chairman : Councillor S. M. WATSON.

Deputy-Chairman : Alderman R. S. TYACK.

THE MAYOR

(Councillor H. R. NOCK).

Alderman A. F. DOLMAN.

Councillor F. G. HOPTON.

„ H. H. JONES, J.P.

Councillor PERCY JONES, J.P.

„ R. MORGAN.

„ A. J. PRITCHARD.

„ P. G. SLATER.

„ Mrs. E. M. BOSLEY.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT — STAFF

Medical Officer of Health Civic Centre, Newport, Mon. Tel. 65491.	...	...	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. (Resigned 30.9.58).
Senior School Medical Officer	...	...	Miss Irene T. J. Ruxton, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Retired 30.9.58).
Assistant Medical Officers of Health and School Medical Officers	...	...	Miss Gwyneth M. Daniel, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. R. Roderick, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. R. M. Brown, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. Mrs. D. Y. Jacobs, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch. Mrs. M. Parry Jones, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. Mrs. B. M. L. Callaghan, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Appointed 18.12.58).
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., F.R.C.S.
Ear, Nose & Throat Specialists	...	...	D. B. Sutton, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., D.L.O. J. L. D. Williams, M.D., 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 ^{1,2} , A. Bevan ^{1,2} , G. J. Richards ^{1,2} , S. G. Gittins ^{1,2,7,8} , L. J. Roberts ^{1,2} , R. L. Hooper ^{1,2} , E. Ismay ¹ .
Inspectors of Corporation Houses	...	...	H. Brambley, E. D. Roberts.
Superintendent Health Visitor / School Nurse	...	...	Vacant.
Health Visitors/School Nurses	...	...	Miss C. Parker ^{3,4} , Miss T. M. Inns ^{3,4} , Miss B. Hoare ^{3,4} , Mrs. S. I. Herritts ^{3,4} , Miss A. Jones ^{3,4} , Mrs. E. E. Neve ^{3,4} , Mrs. C. M. Mountain ^{3,4} , Mrs. E. G. P. Williams ^{3,4} , Mrs. G. M. Cayzer ^{3,4} , Miss C. Rees ^{3,4} , Miss C. M. Curtis ^{3,4} , Mrs. S. M. Markland ^{3,4} , Mrs. J. M. Brock ^{3,4} , Miss H. A. Ford ^{3,4} , (appointed 1.1.58), Miss I. C. Lewis ^{3,4} (appointed 27.6.58), Miss F. E. Rossiter ^{3,4} (appointed 27.6.58), Mrs. R. Davies ^{3,4} (appointed 21.8.58), Miss D. E. Swain ^{3,4} (appointed 20.10.58).

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT — STAFF (continued)

Clinic/School Nurses	Miss C. M. Boucher ³ , Miss N. Sheahan ^{3,4} , Mrs. R. Prosser, Mrs. E. M. Bowman, Mrs. H. M. Young.
Tuberculosis Health Visitors	Mrs. E. Chard Miss C. J. Mitchem ^{3,4} .
Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives and Superintendent Midwife	Miss K. B. Baynam ^{1,3,4} .
Municipal Midwives	No. on 1st January, 1958 12 No. appointed during year 1 No. resigned during year — No. on staff 31st December, 1958 13
Superintendent District Nurses' Home ...	Mrs. F. M. Heath ^{3,4} .
Clerical :—	
Chief Clerk	W. H. M. Jones (To 27.1.58). A. J. Rowe (Appointed 24.3.58).
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, Miss F. E. Walton, Miss B. F. Terry (Resigned 7.9.58), Miss P. Gillard, Miss R. J. Axton, W. Bird.
Public Health Inspectors' Clerical Section	T. P. Sullivan, Miss D. I. Barrington, Mrs. M. Williams, Mrs. F. K. Meredith, 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, Mrs. B. Rosser (Part-time).
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.
do. do. do. ...	Miss E. A. Hollis.
Part-time Assistants :—	
Physiotherapist (Regional Hospital Board)	Mrs. J. Jones.
Physiotherapists	Mrs. J. K. Liddell, Mrs. M. E. Woodeson.

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 Estate Management.

⁷ Higher National Certificate—Institute of Builders.

⁸ Licentiate Diploma—Institute of Builders.

SUMMARY OF VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS
FOR 1957 & 1958

Area of Borough (Land and Water)	8,182 acres	
	1957	1958
Population (Estimated)	104,700	104,200
Density (persons per acre)	12.8	12.74
Dwelling Houses (Estimated at 30th June) ...	28,385	29,096
Average number of occupants per dwelling-house	3.69	3.58
New Dwelling-houses rated (<i>less</i> houses de-rated at 30th June)	722	711
Live Births (nett)—No.	1,653	1,773
Rate per 1,000 population	15.80	17.02
Stillbirths—No.	64	47
Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	37.39	25.82
Total live and still-births	1,717	1,820
Infant Deaths (Corrected for non-residents) No.	58	45
Infant Mortality—		
Rate per 1,000 live births—total ...	35.1	25.4
Rate per 1,000 live births—legitimate	34.4	24.57
Rate per 1,000 live births—illegitimate	49.2	46.88
Neonatal Mortality—		
Rate per 1,000 live births (first four weeks)	26.6	18.05
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births	3.7	3.61
Maternal Deaths (including abortion) ...	3	3
Maternal Mortality—Rate per 1,000 live and still births	1.74	1.65
Total Zymotic Death-rate (including Tuberculosis) per 1,000 population ... ..	.25	.14
Death-rate for seven principal Zymotic Diseases	.010	.010
Deaths (corrected for non-residents)—		
No.	1,209	1,207
Rate per 1,000 population	11.55	11.59
Rateable Value at 31st March	£1,256,118	†£1,281,718
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£5,234	†£5,080
Rate for Financial Year—in the £	20/-	†20/6d.

† At 31st March, 1959.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT

PUBLIC 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 1958. It is made in accordance with Circular 22/58 of the Ministry of Health.

On the 1st October of this year the co-ordination of the medical and nursing staff of the Maternity and Child Welfare Service and School Health Service was effected, with the exception of the Dental Service: Assistant Medical Officers are now also Assistant School Medical Officers and Health Visitors are also School Nurses. This has obvious advantages inasmuch as it

- (a) Provides continuity and, therefore, a better service for the public in general;
- (b) Gives officers opportunities to acquire a better knowledge and understanding of the circumstances of the individual and
- (c) Provides a more varied and rewarding field of work for the officers concerned.

The unification of the Services has permitted the introduction of self-contained units comprising a Doctor and a team of Nurses to care for the mother and her children before and during the children's attendance at school. Thus, as far as possible, continuity is assured. There is no doubt that this new arrangement has resulted in a wider interest in the work as far as the officer is concerned and the parent and child are more satisfied, and indeed more confident to find that one officer is responsible for their welfare, whereas previously half-a-dozen different Nurses attended to them.

To operate the new Service the Borough has been divided into six areas—three on the east side and three on the west side of the River Usk, each area being defined so as to provide as far as possible equality in numbers of expectant mothers, pre-school and schoolchildren. A Doctor and four Nurses serve each of the areas, thereby forming a self-contained unit—for the School Health Service the staff for each area is responsible for a group of primary schools and a number of secondary schools.

I am pleased to be able to report that the Service is running smoothly and efficiently.

RE-ORGANISATION OF THE CLERICAL SECTION

For some time this particular matter has been occupying my thoughts and in November you adopted recommendations contained in my report. I am confident that my proposals will make better provision for the following services:—

- (a) Records, Filing and Library.
- (b) Epidemiology.
- (c) Ambulance.
- (d) General Office.
- (e) Enquiries.

The re-organisation will take effect from the 1st January, 1959, with the exception of the Epidemiology Service, which was formed and operated from the 17th September, 1958.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

During the year a great deal of time had to be devoted to this service and inevitably some routine work had to suffer. The Department learned, firstly through the medium of the Press and the B.B.C., that the offer of vaccination was to be extended to include those persons born on or after the 1st January, 1933, and of the introduction of a third dose of vaccine to all those who had received their second doses seven months or more previously. In order that persons can be called for their second and third injections at the right time, it will be appreciated that the keeping of records is most important, and there were approximately 16,500 record cards to be maintained. Therefore, in September it was decided to accelerate the introduction of an Epidemiology Service as a start to the re-organisation of the Clerical Section of the Department—briefly the work involved is connected with Poliomyelitis Vaccination, Tuberculin Testing and B.C.G. vaccination, notification of general Infectious diseases, Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation, Smallpox Vaccination, Medical Examinations, arranging the collection of specimens for Laboratory examination from home-nursed cases of infectious diseases and contacts therewith, and the maintaining of stocks of vaccines. Despite the heavy pressure of work this Service has functioned exceptionally well.

To encourage vaccination a " Walk-In " Clinic was introduced in December and is held every Wednesday from 6-8 p.m. at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic, 27, Clytha Park Road. Those persons eligible can attend for registration and vaccination without appointment and I hope they will take advantage of this facility.

THE FIRST TEN YEARS OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

The Minister of Health in Circular 22/58 asked Medical Officers of Health to include in their Annual Reports a brief general review of the manner in which the Local Health Services have functioned in the wider setting of the National Health Service generally.

It is pleasing to report that the relationship between the Health Department and the Hospital, Specialist and General Practitioner Services has been good throughout the ten years since the inception of the National Health Service.

I find that my attendance at the Liaison Committee where the Local Authority Medical Officers of Health meet the Senior Administrative Medical Officer of the Regional Hospital Board and certain Medical Officers of the Ministry serves a most useful purpose. At these meetings many important matters are discussed and the opportunity is afforded to Medical Officers of Health to present their views. These meetings are interesting and informative. The relationship with General Practitioners throughout the ten years has been very friendly and the meetings of the Local Medical Committee have done much to maintain this relationship.

Generally speaking those functions of the National Health Service with which the Health Department is concerned, in conjunction with the Hospital, Specialist and General Practitioner Services, are working smoothly and efficiently. However, there is one slight criticism which I feel I must make and that concerns chronic sick cases. There are insufficient beds available to accommodate the numbers of this class of patient awaiting admission to hospital, and until adequate accommodation is provided the assessment of the degree of priority for admission is important. In my opinion, Local Health Authorities, through their Medical Officers of Health, are by virtue of the various Services at their disposal, in the best position to assess the degree of priority of any particular case.

DOMICILIARY HEALTH SERVICES

The Minister also asks for information to be given of any special ways in which it may have been found possible to strengthen the Domiciliary Health Services (including the Home Help Service) provided for the elderly sick and infirm. As far as this Authority is concerned the Domiciliary Health Services provided, in the form of Health Visitors, Home Nurses and Night Nursing Orderlies, are adequate to meet present demands and it was not necessary for such Services to be extended or strengthened following the consideration of the Ministry of Health's Circular 14/57 (Local Authority Services for the Chronic Sick and infirm). However, the same cannot be said regarding the Home Help Service; the number of aged folk who now have to be cared for in their own homes and require additional attention to that which can be given by a Health Visitor, Home Nurse or Night Nursing Orderly presents a great problem. During 1958 this Service was strengthened by engaging 28 additional Home Helps (6 full-time and 22 part-time). During the year an experimental scheme of engaging certain Home Helps for Sunday work only was tried—this proved to be successful and is continuing. To meet the demands upon this Service the number of Home Helps engaged will have to be increased again next year. Although the value of the Service provided cannot be assessed by its cost, it will of interest if I record that the probable expenditure on this Service for the period 1st April, 1958 to the 31st March, 1959, will be £24,500, and that for the twelve months ending 31st March, 1960 it is estimated, as far as it is possible to do so with such a Service, that an additional £3,000 will be required—approximately £1,500 per annum is recovered from paying cases.

As the Minister points out in his Circular these Services prevent a heavier burden being thrown on more expensive residential services, and in this connection I must point out that due to the lack of hospital beds

Local Health Authorities are shoulding a financial burden which should be borne by the Regional Hospital Boards in regard to those cases whose condition would warrant their admission to hospital.

The type of help provided extends beyond purely domestic help with cleaning and the preparation of meals. Friendly guidance is given in personal matters and in many cases shopping is carried out and Old Age Pensions collected, in addition to which help is given with the toilet and hygiene.

In the case of the elderly every effort is made to avoid frequent changes of Home Helps and interruption in the continuity of the Service.

ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME

In support of a Campaign to prevent accidents in the home an exhibition display "The Ladies not for Burning" was on view in Newport during the period 8th to 23rd May, 1958. Included in the display were:—

- (a) A set of clinical photographs showing the physical effects of serious burns; some stages in a plastic repair operation; the fires involved in the accidents concerned, and
- (b) A collection of full-sized colourful attractive garments for all age groups suitable for day, party and nightwear and made of flameproof or naturally flame resistant fabrics—the garments being displayed on models kindly loaned by a Newport firm and dressed most effectively by the staff of that firm. The display was on view at an exhibition of improvised nursery equipment organised by the Nursery Schools Association (Newport and Monmouthshire Branch) held on Thursday and Friday, the 8th and 9th May, 1958, at the Drill Hall, Stow Hill, Newport, and for the remainder of the period at the Alway Maternity and Child Welfare Centre and M. & C. W. Clinic, Clytha Park Road. The garments comprising the exhibition were obtained from the Slough Home Safety Association which is affiliated to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents.

"GUARD THAT FIRE" Campaign. 17th-29th November, 1958.

A good "send off" was given to this Campaign when a Joint Appeal by the Mayor and your Chairman appeared in the local press on the opening day. This was followed by a leading article by the Editor of the "South Wales Argus." The wide-spread circulation of these two excellent articles meant that the attention of thousands of house holders, not only in Newport, but in the County, was drawn to the importance of this Campaign.

In addition, 18,000 special Campaign leaflets dealing with the need for fitting fireguards and advising people how to go about it, were distributed by Boy Scouts and Girl Guides to Newport homes.

A coloured Cartoon Film was shown in the local cinemas during each day of the Campaign.

A printing block of the Campaign symbol bearing the slogan "Guard That Fire" was obtained and was used for all outgoing mail from the Rates Department of the Corporation.

Circular designs (6" in diameter) embodying the symbol and slogan were displayed on Corporation Buses, Haulage Vehicles and Coal Merchants' Vehicles, and these were also displayed in Hairdressers' Saloons, Gas and Electricity Showrooms, Builders Merchants' Premises and Motor Garages.

Posters and leaflets were distributed to Ironmongers Shops, Infant Welfare Centres, British Red Cross Society, Womens' Voluntary Services, Citizens Advice Bureau, Old Age Pensioners Organisations and Public and Branch Libraries.

The exhibition stands in the Main Hall of the Civic Centre and Health Department respectively also carried a display of Posters, Leaflets and a supply of literature for the free use of the public. In addition to the above, an address was given to the Newport Street Group Section of the Newport Savings Committee.

As widespread publicity as possible was given to this Campaign and it is hoped that house holders will always bear in mind the important lesson of guarding all fires at all times and thus help to reduce the alarming numbers of deaths in the home from burning accidents.

CARE OF THE UNMARRIED MOTHER— ADMISSION TO MOTHER AND BABY HOMES

The Llandaff Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare Work kindly received into their Home at Penarth two cases from Newport. One of the mothers remained in the Home for a period of nearly 20 weeks and the other mother was accommodated for nearly 16 weeks. The Committee had agreed to meet the financial responsibility.

OCCUPATION CENTRE—DENTAL SERVICES

Difficulty has been experienced in the past in arranging for patients at the Occupation Centre to receive dental treatment. During the year the Health Committee decided to request the Education Committee to agree that these patients should receive treatment under the Schools Dental Service, and I am pleased to report that the Education Committee acceded to this request.

PHYSIOTHERAPY (RELAXATION EXERCISES) FOR EXPECTANT MOTHERS

This Service was introduced in November, 1958. Three classes are held, each of one hour's duration, in the afternoons of Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic, 27, Clytha Park Road, and on Tuesday afternoons at the Alway Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Aberthaw Road. Each class is under the direction of a qualified Physiotherapist, and for this purpose two Part-time Physiotherapists are employed.

PROBLEM FAMILIES

I would draw attention to the reference which is made to this matter on page 26.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The Chief Public Health Inspector has had to devote a considerable amount of time to this matter, and I am pleased to report that as a result of his efforts, proposals for the establishment of a Smoke Control Area in the town centre were submitted to, and proved in principle by, the Minister of Housing and Local Government. At the end of the year work was proceeding on a detailed survey of the area concerned, with a view to a Smoke Control Order being made and submitted to the Minister for consideration.

In 1959 two further Atmospheric Pollution Stations will be set up in the vicinity of the proposed steelworks site at Llanwern in addition to the two already in existence.

Further information on this subject is contained in the report of the Public Analyst and Chief Public Health Inspector.

SEROLOGICAL SURVEY OF SEWER WORKERS FOR EVIDENCE OF WEIL'S DISEASE

In co-operation with Dr. R. W. S. Harvey of the Public Health Laboratory Service, Cardiff, the blood of 24 Sewer Workers in the area was examined for evidence of *Leptospira* infection.

23 of the specimens showed no evidence of infection, but the other specimen demonstrated evidence of some previous infection. It was ascertained from this man's sickness record that he had suffered no relevant illness whilst in Corporation employ.

RETIREMENTS

Dr. Andrewina Laird, Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, retired on the 30th September, 1958, after 33 years service. Dr. Laird will be well remembered by many thousands of mothers and their children who came into contact with her at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics and Centres and at the Orthopaedic Clinic. No Officer could be more devoted to the responsible duties which she carried out, nor more efficient than was Dr. Laird in carrying out her duties.

OBITUARY

Regretfully I have to record the death in January of Mr. Wilfred H. M. Jones, Chief Clerk. Mr. Jones had been a loyal and conscientious Officer for nearly forty years, and his death is a great loss to the Department.

SMOKING AND LUNG CANCER

Factories and Firms etc., employing large groups were circularised and supplied with posters on the subject of "Smoking and Cancer of the Lung," requesting their co-operation in displaying the posters in Staff Canteens and other suitable sites.

In addition to the above, in co-operation with the Education Committee, a talk was given during the Autumn Term in all Secondary Schools to children reaching the age of 15 during the school year and this talk will be given yearly.

Graphs were shown to illustrate the change in the number of deaths over the last ten years in England and Wales from lung cancer and from five other cancers and from five other causes and some of the figures on which these graphs were based are given hereunder:—

	1947	1957	% Change
Cancer of lung	9,204	19,119	+ 107.7
„ „ bowel	17,277	14,815	- 14.3
„ „ stomach	14,016	13,995	- 0.2
„ „ breast	7,738	8,613	+ 11.3
„ „ womb	4,269	3,939	- 7.8
Leukaemia	1,452	2,394	+ 64.9
Rheumatic heart disease ..	10,793	8,391	- 22.3
Home accidents	5,427	6,032	+ 11.2
Road accidents	3,917	4,898	+ 25.0
Tuberculosis	23,076	4,784	- 79.3
Poliomyelitis	688	227	- 67.3

The enormous change in the importance of lung cancer as a cause of death both absolutely and in its relation to other causes is made clear from these figures and was shown even more clearly on the graphs.

Statistical evidence drawn from various surveys reported in the medical press was then presented to show the connection between smoking and lung cancer. It was shown that whereas in a group of 1,357 men with lung cancer, 340 (25.0%) smoked the equivalent of 25 or more cigarettes a day, and seven (0.5%) were non-smokers, in a control group of 1,357 men 182 (13.4%) smoked the equivalent of 25 or more cigarettes a day, and 61 (4.5%) were non-smokers.

It was shown that the death rate from lung cancer in a group of 40,000 British doctors rose from 0.07 per 1,000 among non-smokers to 2.76 per 1,000 among those who were smoking 25 or more cigarettes a day, or in other words to a rate 39 times as high.

It was shown that whereas the chances of dying of lung cancer before 55, 60 and 65 were approximately one in 1,000 one in 500 and one in 333 among non-smokers, they were one in 30 (33 times as high, one in 13 (38 times as high) and one in seven (48 times as high) among those who smoked 25 or more cigarettes a day, on the basis of deaths in 1957.

Similar statistical surveys on the connection between smoking and bronchitis, and on the connection between smoking and tuberculosis in middle aged men (where the theory is that smoking causes a healed primary tuberculosis to break down) were also quoted and it was suggested that smoking was probably responsible not only for the 19,119 deaths from lung cancer in 1957 but also for the excess of male over female deaths from bronchitis (18,962 - 7,973 = 10,989) and from tuberculosis (3,150 - 1,099 = 2,051) or for 32,159 deaths altogether.

It had been feared that there would be difficulty in retaining children's attention for the 35 minutes required to give the talk and that they might have difficulty in following a talk on a subject which was quite new to them, but these fears proved completely groundless. Attention was held on every occasion without difficulty, and the many

intelligent questions which followed each talk, taking between them as long as 25 minutes to answer, showed that the talk had been followed.

Similar graphs to those mentioned above are also displayed in the Civic Centre Entrance Hall and in the Public Health Department Entrance Hall, flanking the Central Council for Health Education Burning Cigarette—Cancer Poster.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

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, the Public Analyst, Dr. G. V. James and the hospital consultants, in particular Dr. T. A. Brand, consultant Paediatrician who provided the Department with details which enabled "after care" to be carried out in many cases.

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 1958 was 104,200 a decrease of 500 compared with the figures for 1957. 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 716 new houses had been rated during the 12 months ended 30th June, 1958, and 5 had been taken off the rates, this give a nett increase of 711 houses. The total number of dwelling-houses in the Borough on that date was calculated to be 29,096. By 31st December the number of houses had increased to 29,413.

At 30th June the average number of persons per dwelling-house was calculated to be 3.58, compared with 3.69 last year, and the density of population (i.e., persons per acre) was 12.74 as against 12.8 in 1957, 1956, and 1955, and 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. Central Ward had the highest number of

persons, per dwelling-house—4.10; Alexandra Ward came next with 3.91; Malpas had the lowest—3.15 persons per house. The number of persons per acre still varies very considerably in the different Wards from 5.78 in Liswerry Ward to 40.25 in Victoria Ward.

The Rateable Value of the Borough on 31st March, 1959, was £1,281,718; the sum represented by a penny rate was £5,080, and the Rate for the Financial Year, 20s. 6d. in the £.

REGISTERED LIVE BIRTHS

1,773 births were registered, giving a birth-rate of 17.02 per 1,000 of the population compared with rates of 15.80 in 1957, 16.68 in 1956, 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, an average of 17.82 during the five years 1948-52 and of 15.96 during the quinquennial period, 1953-57. The birth-rate in England and Wales during 1958 was 16.4.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS REGISTERED.—The proportion of these births to the total live births in 1958 was 3.6 per cent.—a lower percentage than the average of 4.0 for the five years 1953-57. The figures for previous years were 4.6 in 1953, 3.7 in 1954, 4.3 in 1955, 3.9 in 1956 and 3.7 in 1957.

STILLBIRTHS

47 Stillbirths were registered, giving a rate per 1,000 of the population of .45.

The proportion of births belonging to the Stillborn category was 25.82 per 1,000 births (live and still) compared with the previous year's figure of 37.39. The comparative rate for England and Wales during 1958 was 21.6. During 1910-1914 the proportion of still births 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 29.38.

NOTIFIED STILLBIRTHS

Of the 40 stillbirths investigated 25 were premature and one was post-mature. Three occurred in two twin pregnancies.

Four mothers were known to have had Toxaemia of Pregnancy. One mother died 2 days after delivery. Seven mothers had Ante-Partum haemorrhage; two of these had haemorrhages in the earlier months of pregnancy.

One mother had had a previous stillbirth and two mothers a previous miscarriage.

There were two cases of difficult labour—forceps delivery. The cord around the neck in five cases and congenital malformation in four cases. In two cases the foetus was macerated.

Of six cases, one was the 11th pregnancy, and the 7th pregnancy, two the 6th pregnancy and two the fourth pregnancy. One mother had had a partial gastrectomy immediately prior to pregnancy.

Four cases were of Breech Presentation.

INFANT MORTALITY

45 infants died before reaching 12 months of age, which is in the proportion of 25.4 per 1,000 live births, compared with 35.1 in 1957, 28.0 in 1956, 30.9 in 1955, 28.8 in 1954, 31.5 in 1953, and with 31.0 and 37.6 during the two previous quinquennial periods, 1953-57 and 1948-52 respectively. In England and Wales the rate of Infantile Mortality was 22.5 during 1958. The following Tables 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.

INFANT MORTALITY CAUSE	CAUSES OF DEATH				WHOLE TOWN		
	1908—1912		1953—57		1958		
	%†	Rate per 1,000 Births	%†	Rate per 1,000 Births	No.	%†	Rate per 1,000 Births
Common Infectious Diseases	6.6	7.8	0.8	0.2	1	2.2	0.6
Diarrhoeal Diseases	14.5	17.3	7.0	2.2	1	2.2	0.6
Wasting Diseases and Prematurity	28.9	34.4	33.3	10.3	15	33.3	8.5
Congenital Defects, Injury at Birth and Atelectasis	7.3	8.7	35.7	11.0	19	42.2	10.7
Tuberculous Diseases	2.5	2.9	0.4	0.1	—	—	—
Convulsions	13.6	16.2	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	15.4	18.3	14.0	4.3	4	8.9	2.3
Venereal Diseases	1.2	1.5	—	—	—	—	—
All Other Causes	9.8	11.7	8.8	2.7	5	11.2	2.8
TOTAL ...	100	118.9	100	30.8	45	100	25.4
Inquests	7.1	8.5	3.5	1.1	1	2.2	0.6
Uncertified Deaths ... ..	.9	1.1	—	—	—	—	—
Certified by Coroner after Post Mortem ...	—	—	5.8	1.8	6	13.3	3.8

† 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	
	1958	Previous 5-yearly Average	1958	Previous 5-yearly Average
Under 1 month	71.1	67.8	18.05	20.84
1 to 3 months	17.8	12.4	4.51	3.81
3 to 6 months	8.9	9.7	2.26	2.98
6 to 12 months	2.2	10.1	0.56	3.09

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 3 deaths of Illegitimate Infants during the year, a death rate of 46.9 compared with an average death rate of 27.0 per 1,000 births during the previous five years. In 1957 the rate was 49.2. In 1956, the rate was 73.5. In 1955 and 1954 there were no deaths. In 1953 the rate was 12.2.

INFANT MORTALITY 1905-1958.

It is not generally realised how great has been the fall in the number of deaths in children over the last fifty years. It is actually the case that whereas the average number of deaths each year in Newport in children under fifteen was 501.2 during the four year period 1905-1908 it had fallen to 70.9 during the ten year period 1949-1958. Detailed figures are given in the table.

Average number of deaths each year in Newport in Children under fifteen in ten year periods 1905-1958 arranged in age groups

	Under 1 week	1 - 4 weeks	1 - 12 months	1 - 4 years	5 - 15 years	TOTAL
1905 - 1908	63.3	46.8	210.5	131.0	49.6	501.2
1909 - 1918	49.8	27.1	162.2	115.8	53.6	408.5
1919 - 1928	44.3	24.8	82.3	78.5	42.3	272.2
1929 - 1938	41.5	17.5	52.7	44.5	30.4	186.6
1939 - 1948	41.9	16.7	52.4	24.3	18.3	153.6
1949 - 1958	30.4	6.1	19.8	7.9	6.7	70.9
1949 - 1958 as % of 1905 - 1908	48.0	13.0	9.4	6.0	13.5	14.1

The largest percentage fall (94.0) has been among children aged 1-4 years, the group in which the second largest number of deaths (131.0) occurred in 1905-1908 and in which the third smallest (or third largest) number (7.9) occurred in 1949-1958. Then comes the percentage fall (90.6) among children aged 1-12 months, the group in which the largest number of deaths (210.5) occurred in 1905-1908 and the second largest (19.8) in 1949-1958. The percentage falls among children aged 1-4 weeks [smallest number (46.8) in 1905-1908 and in 1949-1958 (6.1)] and among children aged 5-15 years [second smallest number (49.6) in 1905-1908 and in 1949-1958 (6.7)] are about the same (87.0 and 86.5 respectively). Much the smallest percentage fall (52.0) has been among children under 1 week, the group in which the third smallest (or third largest) number (63.3) occurred in 1905-1908 and in which the largest number (30.4) occurred in 1949-1958.

The factors responsible for the fall can be illustrated by looking at the deaths arranged according to the six main causes of death in 1905-1908.

*Average number of deaths each year in Newport in children under
fifteen years in ten year periods 1905-1958
arranged in causes*

	Measles	Diarrhoea Dysentery Enteritis	Prematurity	Convulsions	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	All Other Causes	Total
1905 - 1908	24.0	57.3	58.3	39.3	31.8	64.0	226.5	501.2
1909 - 1918	31.0	41.6	48.9	31.2	23.1	52.4	180.3	408.5
1919 - 1928	16.1	17.8	38.3	10.4	19.1	39.9	130.6	272.2
1929 - 1938	10.1	7.9	36.7	1.8	5.2	29.9	95.0	186.6
1939 - 1948	3.3	12.6	32.3	0.6	1.4	26.8	76.6	153.6
1949 - 1958	0.4	4.3	18.8	0.0	1.0	8.0	38.4	70.9
1949-58 as % of 1905-08	1.7	7.5	32.2	0.0	3.1	12.5	17.0	14.1

Much of the largest percentage falls (100.0, 98.3 and 96.9) have been in Convulsions, Measles, and Bronchitis, which were the fourth, sixth, and fifth most important causes of death in 1905-1908 (39.3, 24.0, and 31.8 deaths) and the sixth, fifth, and fourth most important causes of death in 1949-1958 (0.0, 0.4, and 1.0 deaths). Then come the percentage falls (92.5 and 87.5) in Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Enteritis and in Pneumonia which were the third most important and the most important causes of death in 1905-1908 (57.3 and 64.0 deaths) and the third most important and the second most important causes of death in 1949-1958 (4.3 and 8.0 deaths). Much the smallest percentage fall (67.8) has been in Prematurity, which was the second most important cause of death in 1905-1908 (58.3 deaths) and the most important cause of death in 1949-1958 (18.8 deaths).

So while infectious or contagious diseases and diseases of poor living conditions have been largely overcome by the combined efforts of Health Visitors and Public Health Inspectors (and there could be no better evidence than this of the value of the work of these two groups of Public Health Workers) prematurity, which is outside the field of work of the Public Health Inspector and to a considerable extent outside the field of work of the Health Visitor, is a different kind of problem. This cause of infant mortality belongs to the field of work of the Midwifery Service and this matter now occupies our attention.

MATERNAL WELFARE

DISEASES AND ACCIDENTS OF PREGNANCY AND PARTURITION.

NOTIFICATION OF PUERPERAL PYREXIA.—Four cases were notified during the year giving a case-rate of 2.20 per 1,000 live and stillbirths compared with 1.60 during the previous five years.

DEATHS.—There were three maternal deaths during the year, giving a death rate of 1.65 per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

The rate for England and Wales was 0.43 (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 1953. 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		
	Yearly Av. No.	Rate	Yearly Av. No.	Rate	Newport		England & Wales
					Yearly Av. No.	Rate	Rate
1896—1900	3.0	1.41	6.8	3.19	9.8	4.60	
1910—1914	3.2	1.36	8.4	3.58	11.6	4.95	
1922—1926	4.4	2.15	4.4	2.15	8.8	4.31	
1927—1931	2.2	1.31	5.4	3.21	7.6	4.52	
1932—1936	1.8	1.17	2.8	1.83	4.6	3.00	
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 1953 Including abortions	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.76*
„ 1954 Including abortions	1	0.59*	1	0.59*	2	1.18*	0.69*
„ 1955 Including abortions	—	—	1	0.63*	1	0.63*	0.64*
„ 1956 Including abortions	—	—	—	0.56*	1	0.56*	0.56*
„ 1957 Including abortions	2	1.16*	1	0.58*	3	0.47*	0.48*
„ 1958 Including abortions	3	1.65*	—	—	3	1.65*	0.43*

*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. 1,502 or 84.19 per cent. of the expectant mothers were under the observation of the staff; this figure is below the percentage for 1957 which was 89.0 per cent.

The attendances of expectant mothers at the Clinic was 8,076. 440 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. 15 births, including 2 stillbirths (5 non-residents) were registered there. At St. Woolos Hospital 1,081 births were registered, of which 49 were stillbirths; all except 330 were residents of the Borough. This makes a total of 1,096 registered births at Public Institutions.

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. 103 births were registered in the former, 51 were non-residents.

In all, 1,199 births at Public and Private Institutions were registered, or 58.65 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 to £3 15s. 0d. for 6 patients; the cost in 1957 was £27 19s. 0d.

WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS

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

Mothers.			Children.		
	Visits and Re-visits			Re-visits Visits and	
	1957	1958		1957	1958
To—			To—		
Expectant Mothers	317	440	Infants	6,240	6,563
Other Mothers ...	216	331	Children 1-5 years	10,996	11,911
Total ...	533	771	Total ...	17,236	18,474

	1957	1958
Total Visits, including Re-Visits ...	17,769	19,245

In addition 2,583 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

2,807 of such children received attention at the Clinic and Centres. The total attendances recorded were 7,514. 10,419 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 24,242, compared with 26,809 in 1957, 28,993 in 1956, 28,215 in 1955, 29,139 in 1954, 30,652 in 1953, 33,108 in 1952 and 33,061 in 1951.

INFANT FEEDING

1,713 newly-born infants were visited during 1958.

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

	1958	Average previous 5 years
	per cent.	per cent.
Breast Milk only	46.3	62.8
Breast Milk plus Artificial Food	8.7	5.9
Total Wholly or partly Breast-fed	55.0	68.7
Artificial Food only	45.0	31.3

Enquiries were made in reference to 40 deaths under six months of age. In 20, or 50 per cent., of the deaths the infants were too feeble to take proper nourishment; in 1 death the mode of feeding could not be ascertained.

6 of the 40 infants were stated to have been wholly breast-fed, and 15 wholly fed on foods other than mother's milk.

The analysis of enquiries at the end of six months in reference to 1,550 infants showed that 2.3 per cent. of them were still entirely breast-fed, compared with 1.1 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 1953-57 the annual average was 5.2 per cent.

INFLAMED EYES OF NEWBORN

1 case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was notified during the year, or 0.56 per 1,000 registered live births compared with an annual average of 0.83 per 1,000 births during the previous five years.

56 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.

45 of these cases were treated by their own doctors, 4 at Hospitals and Clinics and 7 very slight cases got well without medical treatment.

MIDWIVES REPORT

At the beginning of the year there were 36 Midwives on the Register. During the year 6 left the town, 6 new names were added, so that at the end of the year there were 36 Midwives on the Register. Four Maternity Nurses were registered during the year.

The number of births including abortions, attended by Domiciliary Midwives was 863. In all of these cases, medical practitioners had been engaged prior to the confinement, and in 217 cases medical aid was called in for the mother. (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 98 cases.

13 Municipal Midwives attended 833 cases (718 midwifery and 115 maternity cases). They also paid 2,840 visits to 652 cases delivered in hospital. Those extra duties add considerably to the work done by the Municipal Midwives.

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 502 cases.

Two Independent Midwives attended 30 cases.

Of the 36 Midwives practising at the end of the year all held the C.M.B. Certificate and 34 were also State Registered Nurses, and 33 were qualified to give Gas and Air Analgesia.

One Municipal Midwife attended a Post Graduate Course.

Two Municipal Midwives attended 107 and 102 cases respectively; five between 60 and 70 cases and six under 50 cases.

NOTIFICATION OF STILLBIRTHS

8 cases of stillbirth occurred in the Midwives' practice. According to their records the causes of stillbirth were as follows:—

Maceration	...	...	...	...	3
Cause unknown	...	...	...	...	5

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

For the Mothers	...	...	217	Individuals	...	217
During Pregnancy	...	...	26			
During Labour	...	...	133			
During Puerperium	...	...	62			
For the Child	...	...	99	Individuals	...	99

INFECTION IN THE MIDWIVES' PRACTICE

	In Practice	In Home
Pyrexia	...	5
Chicken Pox	...	6
Measles	...	5
German Measles	...	3
Mumps	...	3
Whooping Cough	...	1
		Measles ... 1

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

The majority of mothers now book the services of their midwife during the early months of pregnancy, thus ensuring adequate care and advice during pregnancy as well as at the confinement itself.

There are still, unfortunately, some mothers who made no arrangements until the confinement is imminent, and some of these are the very cases badly needing earlier medical and nursing care.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

During the last three months of the year investigations were made into 11 stillbirths, 24 premature births and 7 peri-natal deaths which occurred during that period. The following information was revealed:—

STILLBIRTHS

Number in first pregnancy	...	...	...	4
Number in second pregnancy	...	...	...	3
Number in third pregnancy	...	...	...	1
Number in fourth and over pregnancy	...	...	...	3

Causes.

Prematurity (29th to 36th week)	...	...	...	6
Short Cord around neck	...	...	...	1
Delayed second stage due to posterior position	...	...	...	1
Post Maturity	...	...	...	1
Breech Delivery	...	...	...	1
Toxaemia in pregnancy	...	...	...	1

PREMATURE BIRTHS

Of the 24 premature births 6 were stillbirths (included in the above figures) and one a peri-natal death (11 hours).

Causes.

Threatened miscarriage at 27th week	...	...	...	1
Ante-Partum Haemorrhage	...	...	...	1
Causes unknown	...	...	...	22

PERI-NATAL DEATHS

Of the 7 peri-natal deaths 3 were premature births, advanced stage of pregnancy being 36th week.

Causes.

Pulmonary Haemorrhage	...	...	...	1
Pulmonary Atelectasis	...	...	...	1
Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia	...	...	...	1
Sub-dural Haemorrhage	...	...	...	1
Causes unknown	...	...	...	3

In each of the cases investigated ante-natal care by the local authority and general practitioners was satisfactory and adequate arrangements were made for domiciliary and hospital confinement.

This survey will be continued throughout next year.

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

Of the mothers attending the Ante Natal Clinics 759 were booked for confinements in hospital. (695 St. Woolos Hospital; 31 Lydia Beynon Hospital, 6 Royal Gwent Hospital, 24 County Hospital, 1 Glossop Terrace, Cardiff, and 2 Cefn Ila, Usk). 15 mothers were admitted during pregnancy.

The total births at St. Woolos Hospital was 1,081 (including live and still births): this figure includes 330 non-residents.

The Home Help Service has done much to help mothers who have been confined at home, and has also cared for the homes and children of mothers who have been confined in hospital.

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 HOME, 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—AFFECTIONS ENCOUNTERED DURING 1958.

<i>Affections</i>							<i>Mothers</i>
Urinary Affections	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Deformed Pelvis	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
Varicose veins	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Anaemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
Dental Caries	...	...	...	...	...	...	130
Debility	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Respiratory affections	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Obesity	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Nervous affections	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Heart affections	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Gastro Intestinal affections	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
History of Difficult Labours	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Oedema	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Abnormal Presentations	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gynaecological affections	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
High Blood Pressure	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Threatened miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Other affections	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
						Total	859

Number of patients affected by the above conditions—795.

Of the total of 1,073 new patients, 312 attended Alway Ante Natal Clinic, 65 the Gaer Ante Natal Clinic, 31 the Malpas Ante Natal Clinic and 665 at 27 Clytha Park Road.

1 Post-Natal case attended.

In addition, 428 old mothers attended—including 114 at Alway, 30 at Gaer, and 27 at Malpas Ante Natal Clinics.

21 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 for an X-ray examination of the chest. Of the 931 asked to attend, 768 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 Rhydlafer 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, as are special alterations to shoes. Many alterations are also carried out locally by one of the firms under contract with the Reginal Hospital Board.

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

PATIENTS WHO RECEIVED OPERATIVE TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR

Children under 5 years of age	...	...	...	...	4
School Children	...	...	...	...	15

Plasters were applied at the Clinic in 29 cases.

Many of the cases under review for the first time during 1958 were suffering from minor disabilities, and some of these conditions were induced or aggravated by ill-fitting shoes. Many mothers complained of the difficulty in finding shoes of suitable sizes in the shops. A few children were found to be wearing shoes they had outgrown, while others wore shoes too small.

The patience and care taken by the parents of some of the more badly crippled children has done much to facilitate the improvement in the childrens' condition, and their co-operation has helped in the treatment given at the Clinic.

CLASSIFICATION OF NEW CASES

			<i>Maternity and Child Welfare Cases</i>	<i>Schoolchildren</i>
Metatarsus Varus	...	...	13	6
Calcaneo Valgus	...	...	38	73
Flat Feet	...	...	46	60
Hammer Toes	...	...	3	11
Knock Knees	...	...	14	27
Talipes	...	...	19	1
Spastic	...	...	1	2
Torticollis	...	...	15	1
Bow Legs	...	...	13	—
Spinal Curvature	...	...	2	—
Pes Cavus	...	...	—	18
Hallux Valgus	...	...	—	8
Injuries	...	...	5	9
Poor Posture	...	...	2	14
Inversion of Feet	...	...	28	9
Other Conditions	...	...	20	29
Nothing Abnormal Found	...	...	10	10
		Total	229	278

TOTAL ATTENDANCES

	<i>Medical Sessions</i>	<i>Physiotherapy</i>
Infants	310	70
Children	870	372
Schoolchildren	1,692	918
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,872	1,360
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The number of new cases seen was 507 compared with 484 in 1957.

AURAL AND OPHTHALMIC TREATMENT

Mr. Sutton is in charge of the Aural Clinic provided for all children up to 16 years of age; he saw 20 cases under five years of age.

10 cases were operated on for tonsils and adenoids, the operations taking 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 136 cases under 5 years of age.

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 promptness of the treatment given has prevented much suffering and has been appreciated by the parents of the children, and by the mothers when they have been patients themselves.

ULTRA VIOLET RAY CLINIC

During 1958 treatment was given twice weekly on Mondays and Fridays, in the afternoons.

93 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
44 School Children	254
52 Pre-School Children (1—5 years)	548
8 Infants	113
<hr/>	<hr/>
104	915
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MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SECTION

60 children under 5 years of age (including 8 infants) made 661 attendances.

AUXILIARY CLINIC.

Dr. Gwyneth Daniel reports that—

During the year, 127 new cases attended the Clinic, of these 112 were expectant mothers; 10 were non-expectant and 5 were children under 5 years of age. No case of venereal disease was discovered.

CONDITIONS FOR WHICH TREATED

Cervical erosion	...	...	...	50
Leucorrhoea	...	...	...	24
Pruritis	...	...	...	10
Vulvo-vaginitis	...	...	...	5
Cervicitis	...	...	...	8
Bartolin's Cyst	...	...	...	3
Endocervicitis	...	...	...	2
Other conditions	...	...	...	5
Nil abnormal found	...	...	...	20
				127

Total attendances — 773. Sessions — 98.

The majority of the cases seen were referred from the Ante-Natal Clinic and as in previous years cervical erosion was found to be the most common condition present. These cases were asked to return after confinement and where necessary were referred to hospital for cauterisation.

Comparison of attendances for 5 previous years:—

Year	<i>Gonorrhoea</i>		<i>Syphilis</i>	<i>Non-Venereal</i>		<i>Total</i>
1953	...	—	128	...	848	976
1954	...	—	122	...	891	1,013
1955	...	—	77	...	857	934
1956	...	—	57	...	895	952
1957	...	8	109	...	989	1,106
1958	...	—	73	...	700	773

SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCES

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

Ante Natal Clinics	...	...	...	...	8,076
(Clytha 5,574; Alway 1981; Gaer 438; Malpas 83)					
Sunlight Clinic	...	...	...	...	915
Orthopaedic Clinic	...	...	...	...	2,872
Massage Clinic	...	...	...	...	1,360
Auxiliary Clinic	...	...	...	...	774
Children 1—5 re eyes	...	...	...	...	136
Children 1—5 re dental	...	...	...	...	315

THE CENTRES

There were two sessions weekly at Malpas, Maindee, Beechwood, Central, St. Julians, Liswerry, Caerau, Gaer and Alway Centres, and one session weekly at Maesglas, Alexandra 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		
2,872	1,286	1,242	1,146	...	6,546

NUMBER OF NEW PATIENTS					
	Infants		Children		
Mothers	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years		Total
1,407	1,567	224	319		3,517

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS AT THE CENTRES					
	Infants		Children		
Mothers	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years		Total
2,091	8,729	1,362	920		13,102

TOTAL ATTENDANCES AT THE CENTRES					
	Infants		Children		
Mothers	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years		Total
28,569	23,974	3,789	1,926		58,258

The attendances at the Centres have increased during the year, being 58,258 in comparison with 56,111 in 1957 and 54,610 in 1956.

At the Centres the Fireguard and Playpen Clubs are still continued under the auspices of the Voluntary Committee, and are of much value to the mothers who take advantage of them.

To the members 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 record my appreciation of their help at all times. To their enthusiasm, co-operation and kindly interest so much of the success of the Maternity and Child Welfare work is due.

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.

CO-ORDINATING PANEL FOR PROBLEM FAMILIES

This panel was formed in March, 1957, and meets monthly for the purpose of "discussing the solving of the problems of 'problem families,' and to decide on the methods to be adopted in each case." It consists of the Medical Officer of Health as its chairman, together with various other local authority and voluntary officials dealing in social work.

During 1958, 42 families were discussed, 6 of them being helped continually throughout the year.

8 families were rehoused by the Housing Manager. In addition one Corporation tenant was granted a transfer to another estate.

1 grant was made from the Infant Welfare Voluntary Committee to enable clothing to be bought for children under school age.

6 families received free home help. In the case of 1 of these families regular overtime is involved.

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 1958.

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 839, Adjusted 835.
(ii) Institutional—Actual 1,147, Adjusted 917.

(b) STILLBIRTHS:—

- (i) Domiciliary—Actual 8, Adjusted 8.
(ii) Institutional—Actual 52, Adjusted 37.

(c) TOTALS:—

- (i) Domiciliary—Actual 847, Adjusted 843.
(ii) Institutional—Actual 1,199, Adjusted 954

2. ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS

(1)	(2) Number of premises* in use at end of year (whether held at Child Welfare Centres or elsewhere).	(3) Average number of sessions held per month during the year†.		(4) No. of Women in Attendance		(6) Total number of attendances during the year.	
				(4) Number of women who attended during the year.	(5) Number of new cases included in col. (4).		
LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY CLINICS:		Medical Officers Sessions	Midwives Sessions†			Medical Officers Sessions	Midwives Sessions†
Ante-natal Clinics ...	4 [4]	49 [49]	— [—]	1,501	1,073	8,082	—
Post-natal Clinics ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
CLINICS PROVIDED BY VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS:							
Ante-natal Clinics ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-natal Clinics ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTES: *Premises used both for ante-natal and post-natal work, whether in the same or different clinic sessions, are counted as clinics for ante-natal examination, but their number is also shown separately in the brackets.

†Where no medical officer is present.

‡Sessions in which both ante-natal and post-natal work is done are counted as ante-natal sessions but their number is 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.
				1958	1957	1956-53		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.	12	81	1778	1286	1242	1146	3674	23974	3789	1926	29689
(b) Vol. Org.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

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

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	...	...	...	...	...	.03
(2) Dental Officers	...	...	...	...	...	.06

(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 2/11

(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 95

(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 ...	303	289	255	56
Children under Five years ...	246	235	235	20

(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 ...	6	27	—	—	1172	254	56	29	8
Children under Five ...	—	8	4	—	550	293	—	—	—

The following is the Report of Mr. W. G. Clarkson, Principal School Dental Officer:—

In presenting the Annual Report for the year 1958 on the Dental Service for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and children under five years of age progress with the Service could not be maintained.

Although there were changes in the Staff, the same equivalent of whole-time officers was employed but with a reduced number of sessions available for inspections and treatment.

As will be appreciated the greater part of the time of the School Dental Officers must of necessity be devoted to the dental care of the school children. However, there is much that is required to be done for the Maternity and Child Welfare patients and it is regretted that the lack of recruitment of professional staff will not allow this to be accomplished.

This service is part of the priority service but the only priority it can render under present conditions is for the relief of toothache and free dentures—a priority that tends to be taken advantage of by many to the exclusion of a much needed comprehensive dental conservative programme.

EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS

During the year 303 mothers attend for dental inspection at the School Clinic, a reduction of 21 patients on the previous year.

Of the 303 examined, 255 or 84.1% were found to be in need of treatment.

Unfortunately only 21.9% of the patients continued for the completion of treatment. So many prefer to have the occasional extraction as toothache develops, rather than have all the carious teeth attended to as a conservative measure, or extractions completed at arranged subsequent visits.

703 visits were made by the 255 patients for treatment, making an average of 2.7 visits per patient.

The number of fillings inserted was 27, a considerable reduction on the figure of the year previous, which was 108.

This is reflected in the increased number of extractions—for 1958, 1,172 teeth were extracted whereas in 1957 the figure was 902.

The administration of General Anaesthetics was increased from 197 in 1957 to 254 in 1958.

The number of artificial dentures inserted remained much the same, 85 for this year and 89 for 1957. As in former years an arrangement exists with a local firm of dental artificers to do the workshop side for the supply of dentures.

X-ray facilities being now available at the Clinic, more use is yearly being made of this aid to diagnosis. This has proved to be a much more satisfactory arrangement than having to refer patients to the hospitals for radiographs.

CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE.

During the year the total number of pre-school children dentally examined was 246, a reduction of 36 compared with the previous year.

Of those examined 235 children or 95.5% were found to be in need of treatment. A total of 315 visits were required to complete the treatment; this represents 1.3 visits per child.

Treatment consisted mainly of the extraction of aching teeth—550 teeth were extracted, a decrease of 119 teeth over the previous year.

For the extractions Gas Anaesthesia was administered on 293 occasions.

As stated in previous reports the great need for the pre-school child, and the only way to build up a nation with sound teeth, is for periodic dental examinations from early years followed by the necessary conservative measures of treatment.

To attain this, increased recruitment to the dental profession is essential.

In conclusion, grateful thanks are again extended to all members of the Medical Staff for their help and co-operation during the year.

5. HEALTH VISITING AND TUBERCULOSIS VISITING

A. Visiting

(1)	HEALTH VISITORS										TUBER- CULOSIS VISITORS
	Number of children under 5 years of age visited during year	Expectant mothers ^a		Children under 1 year of age [†]		Children age 1 and under 2 years	Children age 2 but under 5 years	Tuberculous Households [‡]	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.	8612	365	440 (71)	1915	6563 (951)	3030 (429)	8881 (1084)	1 (Nil)	1569 (144)	8737	3657 (541)
(b) Vol. Org.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

^aThese figures do 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" 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 ... 1,291

(b) Total number of attendances by whole-time tuberculosis visitors at chest clinic sessions during the year ... 146

6. HOME NURSING

(1)	Medical (2)	Surgical (3)	Infectious Diseases (4)	Tuberculosis (5)	Maternal Complications (6)	Others (7)	Totals (8)	Patients included in (2)- (7) who were 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year (9)	Children included in (2)- (7) who were under 5 at the time of the first visit during the year (10)	Patients included in (2)- (7) who have had more than 24 visits during the year (11)
Number of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year:—										
(a) L.H.A. ...	2160	611	7	62	52	35	2927	1079	203	1451
(b) Vol. Org. under arrangements with the Authority	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year:—										
(c) L.H.A. ...	85957	22556	90	3740	530	421	113294	55543	2933	38715
(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. The home care of this type of case which is particularly heavy in this area has relieved the pressure on hospitals.

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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
(b) Part-time	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68

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

(a) Maternity (including expectant mothers)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
(b) Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
(c) Chronic sick including aged and infirm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	361
(d) Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42

488

8. **DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS**
 Number and type of distribution points at end of year :—
 (a) Maternity and child welfare centres 12
 (b) Others 1
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, 1958.
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	—	22 2	22 2
(d) Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Homes)	2 1	3 1	5 2
Totals ...	15 1	25 3	40 4

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					
	Doctor not booked		Doctor booked		Totals (6)	
	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 ...	—	—	115	718	833	—
(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 ...	—	—	—	—	—	1045
(d) Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Homes) ...	—	—	11	19	30	101
Totals ...	—	—	126	737	863	1146

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 : 652.

(f) **Breast Feeding.** Number of domiciliary cases in which the infant was wholly breast fed at the fourteenth day : 636.

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 ... 294

(ii) Others ... 22

Total ... 316

(b) Cases in Institutions ... 139

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	19
(b) Employed in nursing homes or in maternity homes and hospitals not in the National Health Service ...	<u>1</u>
Total	<u>20</u>

(2) Domiciliary Midwives.

(1)	(2) Number of domiciliary midwives practising in the area at end of year who were qualified to administer inhalational analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board	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)	Gas Gair (5)	'Tri-lene' (6)	Gas Gair (7)	'Tri-lene' (8)	When doctor was present at time of delivery of child. (9)	When doctor was not present at time of delivery of child. (10)
(a) Domiciliary Midwives employed directly by Local Health Authority	13	9	—	98	—	622	—	74	428
(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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	15
Totals	13	9	—	98	—	622	—	82	443

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	35
Daily Minders	1	8

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 are 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	87
(b) At home	26
* (c) In private nursing homes	7
• Total	120

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

(a) In hospital	24
(b) At home	2
* (c) In private nursing homes	—
Total	26

* " 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 nursed entirely there			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
(1)	(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			
(a) 3 lb. 4 oz. or less (1,500 gms. or less)	10	5	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	11	1	—
(b) Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz. (1,500-2,000 gms.)	17	3	13	1	—	—	4	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	6	—	—
(c) Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz. (2,000-2,250 gms.)	20	—	20	3	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
(d) Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz. (2,250-2,500 gms.)	40	—	39	16	—	15	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	5	1	—
Totals	87	8	75	20	—	18	6	1	1	7	1	6	—	—	—	24	2	—

†The group under this heading includes 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 ...	—	—	—	—	19	14 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	—	—	—	5	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
(b) Voluntary Organisation ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

2. DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY

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

^oNon-Medical Supervisors of Midwives are included and also shown separately in the brackets.

†Midwives approved as teachers are shown separately in the 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	...	...	...	...	20

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	—	—	10	14	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	1	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	—
(b) Vol. Org.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

4. NURSES ENGAGED ON COMBINED DUTIES

Number of nurses engaged in:—

(a) Health visiting and school nursing	...	...	...	19
(b) In home nursing and midwifery	...	...	...	Nil
(c) Health visiting, home nursing and midwifery only	...	...	...	Nil
(d) Health visiting, home nursing, school nursing and midwifery only	...	...	...	Nil
(e) Others [school nursing, maternity and child welfare (not health visiting)]	...	...	...	5

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	28
(b) Part-time	39

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	Nil

AMBULANCE SERVICES

(1)		(2) Number of vehicles at 31st December, 1958.	(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, 1958.
Directly provided Service	Ambulances	6	7,192	24,623	924	68,598	21
	Cars	3	4,061	12,705	224	59,604	
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, 1958.

	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, 1958.	675	336	72	26	20	247	1	1377
(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, 1958.	—	—	1	—	3	661	5	670

In addition to the above figures, 8 children were inoculated against whooping cough only.

IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION

Number of Children at 31st December, 1958 who had completed a course of Immunisation AT ANY TIME BEFORE THAT DATE (*i.e.*, at any time since 1st January, 1944).

Age at 31.12.58 <i>i.e.</i> Born in Year	Under 1 1958	1-4 1954-1957	5-9 1949-1953	10-14 1944-1948	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster)					
A. 1954-1958	677	3,297	5,183	544	9,701
B. 1953 or earlier	—	—	2,730	7,425	10,155
C. Estimated mid-year child population	1,620	6,280	16,600		24,500
Immunity Index 100A/C	41.79	52.5	34.5		39.59

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, 1958 TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1958.

Age at Vaccination ..	Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated	558	30	29	15	22	654
Number Re-Vaccinated	—	—	—	4	14	18

NUMBER OF CASES SPECIALLY REPORTED DURING PERIOD:—Nil.

3. POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

At the commencement of the year those eligible for Poliomyelitis Vaccination were children born in 1943 and later who reached the age of six months, expectant mothers, general medical practitioners and families, ambulance staff and families and hospital staff and families. In September, Circular 20/58 extended the offer of vaccination to include those persons born on or after 1st January, 1933 and also marked the introduction of a third dose of vaccine to all those who have been vaccinated seven months or more. As supplies of vaccine became available a start was made on giving third injections to those who had been vaccinated in the first groups in 1956. These third injections will continue to be given keeping as near as possible to the chronological order of the completion of the course of two injections.

Throughout the whole year clinics were held regularly at Infant Welfare Centres and at general practitioners' surgeries.

*Number of persons who had received
two injections during 1958*

1943—1958 age group	...	...	...	9,879
1933—1942 age group	...	...	...	115
Expectant mothers	...	...	...	145
General practitioners and families	...	...	...	74
Hospital staff and families	...	...	...	142
Total				10,355

In addition to the above 1,589 persons had received a third injection.

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 H. R. Nock).

Alderman W. Casey, J.P.

Alderman A. E. Wills, J.P.

Councillor F. V. Cornford, J.P.

Councillor C. L. Tucker.

Councillor R. Pook.

Dr. W. J. Thompson.

Dr. A. G. Jarrams.

The Committee meet as required.

- (b) There are ten 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.

Three Assistant Supervisors (1 qualified).

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.

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 2,112 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 151 cases of persons alleged to be of unsound mind, 19 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 ACTS, 1913-1938

The Duly Authorised Officers also undertake, as part of their duties, the visiting of Mental Defectives. During the year 376 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 Act is 229, provided for as follows:—

	Males	Females	Total
Placed in Institutions	42	48	90
On Licence from Institutions	—	—	—
Placed under Guardianship	—	—	—
Placed under Statutory Supervision	66	73	139

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

	Males	Females	Total
Placed in Institutions	—	2	2
Placed under Guardianship	—	—	—
Placed under Statutory Supervision	3	—	3
Placed under Voluntary Supervision	4	9	13

At the end of the year 3 defectives (1 males and 2 females) were urgently awaiting vacancies in Institutions.

(ii) GUARDIANSHIP AND SUPERVISION

There are no defectives under guardianship residing in the area.

Defectives attending the Centre are supervised by the Supervisor of the Occupation Centre. All other defectives residing in the area, 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	...	396
Number of Patients on register on 1st January, 1958		48
Number of Patients on register on 31st December, 1958		47
Total attendances during year	... ..	15,644
Average attendance	... ..	39

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948 and 1951.

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

No action was taken during the year under this section.

BLIND WELFARE—INCIDENCE OF BLINDNESS.

1. The number of person of the Register at 31st December, 1958, was :

Blind	...	...	...	...	...	233
Partially Sighted	...	...	...	...	...	65
						298

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

Certified Blind	...	...	...	...	43
Certified Partially Sighted	...	...	...	...	28
Not Certified	...	...	...	...	3
						74

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	13	3	—	34
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	11	2	—	8
(ii) No. of cases at (i) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	2	2	—	4
Reason for no treatment	2 unwilling 1 poor health 5 awaiting treatment 1 died.	—	—	1 died 2 refused 1 awaiting treatment.

WELFARE SERVICES FOR EPILEPTICS AND SPASTICS.

A. EPILEPTICS.

There were 30 Epileptics registered with the Welfare Department during the year. There has been a slight decrease in numbers since last year. Of those registered 18 are males and 12 are females.

Degree of Epilepsy.

Of those registered 21 are suffering from Grand Mal and 9 from Petit Mal.

Distribution according to age.

	0-15	16-29	30-39	40-49	50-64	Over 65	Total
Grand Mal	1	8	6	1	5	0	21
Petit Mal	0	2	2	2	3	0	9
							30

Employment.

The employment position regarding the 30 registered Epileptics is as follows:

	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	Total
	Of School Age.	In suitable Employment.	At present in employment which is likely to be irregular or temporary.	Un-employed.	Adults in Colonies or Hospitals	
Grand Mal	1	5	1	9	5	21
Petit Mal	0	7	0	2	0	9
						30

B. SPASTICS.

During the past year the number registered with the department has remained at 12. There must, however, be many more who are not known to the Welfare Department and it is possible that the department could provide some services to individual spastics if they came forward.

VITAL STATISTICS

The total deaths registered numbered 1,395; after the exclusion of non-residents dying in the district and the addition of residents who died elsewhere, the number was reduced to 1,207. This afforded a death-rate of 11.59, compared with 11.55 in 1957, 10.46 in 1956, 10.70 in 1955, 10.98 in 1954, 10.32 in 1953, 10.98 in 1930 and 12.41 in 1920. The average for the previous five years was 10.80 and for the past ten years 11.02.

The death-rate in England and Wales for 1958 was 11.7.

484 deaths, or 40.1 per cent. of the nett deaths, occurred in Public Institutions, namely St. Woolos Hospital, 225; Royal Gwent Hospital, 155; Allt-yr-yn Hospital, 7; and other Institutions outside the Borough, 97. In addition, 315 deaths of non-residents occurred in the Borough, namely at the Royal Gwent Hospital, 133; Allt-yr-yn Hospital, 6; St. Woolos Hospital, 141; and in Private Institutions, etc, 35. The proportion of deaths in Public Institutions was higher than in 1957, when it was 36.5 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 52 or 4.3 per cent. of the total deaths, whilst 814 deaths occurred among the aged (65 years and upwards) or 67.4 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
1957	4.90	66.60
1958	4.31	67.44

HEART DISEASES, as usual, caused the largest number of deaths, namely, 418, a rate of 4.013 per 1,000 of the population (last year the rate was 3.67). It is noteworthy that 322 of these had attained the age of 65 years and upwards.

CANCER—235 deaths occurred with a death-rate of 2.256 per 1,000 compared with a rate of 1.969 per 1,000 of the previous five years. The 1958 rate was higher by 0.229 per 1,000 than for 1957 and 0.287 per 1,000 above the last five-yearly average. The disease was more fatal in males—126 deaths, the deaths of females number 109. The sites most commonly affected in males were the lungs and mediastina and in females the breast. 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 1958 was 2.14 per 1,000 of the population.

RESPIRATORY DISEASES (excluding Tuberculosis) caused 115 deaths—a death-rate of 1.104. Of these, 40 were due to Pneumonia (all forms) and 75 to Bronchitis etc. The death-rate of 1.104 is lower than the average rate of 1.120 for the past five years.

VIOLENT DEATHS numbered 52, or 0.5 per cent. of the total deaths. 7 of these were due to suicide, and 1 due to a homicide.

Inquests were held in 62 instances, or 5.14 per cent. of the total deaths. 86 (7.13 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 15 compared with 26 in 1957, and an annual average for the previous five years of 31 deaths. The Zymotic death-rate was 0.144 per 1,000 inhabitants per annum; the average for the previous five years was 0.294. These diseases accounted for 1.24 per cent. of the total deaths. The 15 deaths were caused by the following diseases: Tuberculosis, 4 (all Lungs); Influenza, 5; Venereal Diseases, 1; Septicaemia, 1; and other infective and parasitic Diseases, 4.

The following figures show the remarkable reduction that has taken place in the number of deaths from Zymotic or Preventable Diseases during the past 60 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, 0.010.

There was 1 death 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 Diarrhoea under 2 years of age per 1,000 live births for a number of years are given.

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

Period	Rate per 1,000 births
1911—1915	... 21.81
1916—1920	... 8.87
1921—1925	... 7.52
1926—1930	... 6.18
1930—1934	... 4.67
1935—1939	... 5.08
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
1957	... Nil
1958	... .010

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, German Measles, Mumps, and Scabies) 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 253 cases came to the knowledge of the Department, compared with 260 in 1957, 372 in 1956, 375 in 1955, 434 in 1954 and 539 in 1953. 216 of the cases were among school children, 35 among children under school age and 2 cases were above 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

387 cases were reported during the year, compared with 12 in 1957, 79 in 1956, 450 in 1955, 108 in 1954 and 335 in 1953.

SCABIES

The number of cases coming to the knowledge of the Department during 1958 was 5 compared with 14 in 1957, 3 in 1956, 8 in 1955, 14 in 1954 and 20 in 1953. 2 cases were in the senior section of the schools (1 boy and 1 girl), 2 were in the infants and 1 case was under school age. Facilities are provided at the School Clinic for the treatment of school children and 5 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 1958 was 1,779, compared with 1,553 in 1957, 1,949 in 1956, 2,592 in 1955, 735 in 1954 and 1,912 in 1953.

VISITS AND DISINFECTIONS

No fewer than 4,402 visits and re-visits in connection with the supervision of Infectious Diseases were made by the Health Visiting Staff. Apart from disinfection, 744 houses (3,406 rooms) were disinfected. 64 articles were removed for steam disinfection.

654 bottles of disinfectant were supplied to houses where infectious diseases of various kinds occurred and for choked drains: 607 verminous houses (1,169 rooms) were also fumigated by the Department or under the supervision of, and with materials supplied by the Department.

WHOOPIING COUGH (Death-rate Nil).

341 cases of this disease were discovered or notified; of these 229 cases were notified by doctors. The disease was less prevalent than during the previous year, when 401 cases were recorded. The yearly average for the previous five years, was 465 cases. 162 of the cases were under school age and 153 were in the infants' department of the schools. There were no deaths.

MEASLES (Death-rate Nil)

1,265 cases were recorded, of which 1,076 were notified by doctors, compared with 985 during the previous year. This gives a case-rate of 12.1 per 1,000 of the population. The yearly average number of cases for the five-yearly period 1953-1957 was 1,102 (case-rate 10.4). Of the 1,265 recorded cases 680 were under school age and 585 were school children (502 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. 432 cases were reported during the year.

SCARLET FEVER (Death-rate, nil)

The incidence of this disease shewed a decrease from that of 1957, 87 cases being notified compared with 117 in 1957, 311 in 1956, 311 in 1955, 96 in 1954 and 167 in 1953.

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.

49 or 56.3 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 CROUP (Death-rate, nil)

No cases have been notified for the seventh 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)

1 notification of Paratyphoid B was received during the year. This case was admitted to hospital.

The annual average number of cases of these diseases notified during the previous five years was 6.2.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA (Death-rate Nil).

4 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified in 1958. These cases occurred in the midwives district, one case subsequently being removed to hospital.

1 case occurred on the 5th day, 1 on the 8th day and 2 on the 9th day of the puerperium.

The system of infection for each case was recorded as follows:—

(a) Constipation (coliform infection)	...	1
(b) Secondary Anaemia	... ..	1
(c) No apparent cause	... ..	2
	Total	4

The causal organism of these cases was not established, except in the case of (a) which appeared to be due to the presence of coliform bacteria.

POLIOMYELITIS (Death-rate Nil).

No cases of poliomyelitis were notified during 1958. This was the first year in which no cases were notified since 1951.

1 suspected case was investigated and found subsequently not to be Poliomyelitis.

FOOD POISONING

33 cases of Food Poisoning were notified during 1958, 12 of the cases being subsequently admitted to hospital. The cases were distributed among 9 of the 12 wards in the Borough, the most occurring in any ward being 11 cases. One case (an infant aged 3 months) died whilst in hospital, the case of death being given as bronchopneumonia.

The 33 causes were made up of 2 outbreaks of 2 cases and 29 single cases.

AGENTS CAUSING OUTBREAKS

Salmonella dublin	...	...	1 (single case).
Salmonella infantis	...	...	3 (1 single case—1 outbreak of 2 cases).
Salmonella meleagridis	...	...	1 (single case).
Salmonella orion	...	...	1 (single case).
Salmonella st. paul	...	...	4 (single cases).
Salmonella thompson	...	...	4 (single cases).
Salmonella typhimurium	...	...	19 (17 single cases—1 outbreak of 2 cases).

In no case was it possible to ascertain the origin and preparation of food causing illness.

A distribution map was maintained of cases of salmonella typhimurium and cases 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:—

Acute Encephalitis, post-infectious	...	...	1 case(s)
Dysentery	...	...	280 ,,
Erysipelas	...	...	6 ,,
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	4 ,,
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	1 ,,
Pneumonia, Influenzal	...	...	13 ,,
Pneumonia, Primary	...	...	10 ,,

TUBERCULOSIS

[Death-rate—All Forms, 0.038 (Lungs 0.038, Other Forms Nil)]

The figures given overleaf show the death-rates from Pulmonary, Non-Pulmonary and "All Forms" of Tuberculosis in Newport and in England and Wales for the year 1958 and for a series of past years for comparison. It will be seen that the 1958 rates for Newport for "Pulmonary," "Non-Pulmonary" and "All Forms" of Tuberculosis were lower than in 1957.

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

Year	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	ALL FORMS		
			Newport	England & Wales	Wales & Mon'shire
1923-27	1.04	0.22	1.26	...	...
1928-32	1.09	0.17	1.26	...	...
1933-37	0.862	0.136	0.998	...	...
1938-42	0.792	0.062	0.854	...	...
1943-47	0.772	0.109	0.881	...	...
1948-52	0.462	0.043	0.505	...	...
1953-57	0.137	0.013	0.150	...	...
1958	0.038	—	0.038	0.10	0.13

NOTIFICATIONS

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

Year	Lungs	Other Forms	Total
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
1957	107	8	115
1958	59	8	67

Number of New Cases and Number of Deaths during 1958 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	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—5	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—15	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
15—25	5	5	...	2	...	...	...	...
25—35	6	6	...	2	...	...	...	...
35—45	3	2	...	3	...	...	...	...
45—55	5	4	...	...	1	...	...	...
55—65	4	2	...	...	1	1	...	...
65 and upwards	6	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Total	33	26	1	7	3	1	...	...

TUBERCULOSIS OF LUNGS

Of the 59 cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs notified in 1958, 57 were alive in Newport at the end of the year, or 96.6 per cent., compared with 96.3 per cent. in 1957, 96.1 per cent. in 1956, 95.2 per cent. in 1955, 94.0 per cent. in 1954, and 87.2 per cent. in 1953.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Of the 8 cases notified to be suffering from Non-Pulmonary forms of the disease, all were alive in Newport at the end of the year. This compares with 100 per cent. in 1957, 87.5 per cent. in 1956, 87.5 per cent. in 1955, 100.0 per cent. in 1954 and 81.8 per cent. in 1953.

As to notification received after the death of the patient in 1958 the percentage was nil; in 1957, 0.7 per cent.; in 1956, nil; in 1955, nil; in 1954, nil and in 1953, 2.9 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 ...	603	489	1,092
Non-Pulmonary ...	42	49	91
All Forms ...	645	538	1,183

During each of the previous five years the number of cases (all forms) on the Register was: 1957, 1,182; 1956, 1,141; 1955, 1,128; 1954, 1,083; and 1953, 1,072.

OCCUPATIONS OF CASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR

Type of Occupation	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Totals of Both
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
In-door ...	6	4	...	2	12
Out-door ...	7	...	...	...	7
Partly In-door and Partly Out-door ...	10	...	...	...	10
School Children ...	2	3	1	1	7
Under School Age ...	2	3	...	...	5
No Occupation ...	6	16	...	4	26
Totals ...	33	26	1	7	67

The number of cases of Tuberculosis admitted to hospital during the year and on the register at the Health Department was Pulmonary 103, Non-pulmonary 3,—Total 106. This compares with Pulmonary 140 and Non-pulmonary 6 during the previous year.

B.C.G. VACCINATION

B.C.G. vaccination was offered during the autumn term to all children reaching their fourteenth birthday during the school year and it is interesting to compare the figures with those for previous years.

	B.C.G.	%	TB+	%	Total
Summer term 1955:					
Grammar school children reaching 14th birthday	188	72.9	70	27.1	258
Autumn term 1955:					
All children reaching 14th birthday	675	79.1	178	20.9	853
Autumn term 1956:					
All children reaching 14th birthday	745	81.4	170	18.6	915
Autumn term 1957:					
All children reaching 14th birthday	911	86.2	146	13.8	1,057
Autumn term 1958:					
All children reaching 14th birthday	814	90.5	85	9.5	899
Total ...	3,333	83.7	649	16.3	3,982

This programme was not fully implemented until the Autumn term 1955. The group done during the Summer term 1955 was a pilot programme to ensure the smooth performance of the full programme for children reaching the age of 14 during the school year 1955-56.

The rise from 853 to 1,057 in the numbers coming forward for tuberculin testing and B.C.G. vaccination during the first three years in which the full programme was carried out was not continued in 1958 when there was a fall to 899. It had been hoped that the numbers would continue to rise steadily year by year as the procedure was accepted by the parents and this setback is very disappointing. It is suggested that this is caused partly by parents confusing B.C.G. vaccination with poliomyelitis immunisation, and thinking that if the latter has been carried out there is no need for the former, and partly by parents having taken the trouble to sign the consent form for poliomyelitis immunisation not being prepared to take the trouble to sign the consent form for B.C.G. vaccination also. As tuberculosis killed twenty-one times as many people in England and Wales in 1957 as poliomyelitis (4,783 against 225) this is most unfortunate.

It will be seen that there has been a fall in the percentage of children found to be tuberculin positive from 20.9% to 9.5% during the four years in which the full programme has been carried out, indicating a fall in the sources of tuberculosis infection. If the result of the pilot programme is included the fall has been from 27.1% to 9.5% but this result is not strictly comparable partly because the numbers were much smaller, and more important because the children were eight months older and had been exposed to infection that much longer.

It is as well that B.C.G. vaccination has at last been accepted in this country, as without it the removal of sources of tuberculosis infection, which in most cases produce immunity rather than disease in those exposed to the infection, would have produced a population increasingly susceptible to the disease. In particular the compulsion to have milk tuberculin tested or pasteurised removed the opportunity to have what in most cases was a symptomless but immunising infection.

CONTACT SCHEME—CIRCULAR 72/49 (WALES)

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.

(i)	No. skin tested	...	...	...	387
(ii)	No. found negative	...	...	...	325
(iii)	No. vaccinated	...	...	...	321

Figures in age groups of those vaccinated:—

	Male	Female	Totals
0 — 5 years ...	81	86	167
5 — 10 „ ...	52	34	86
10 — 15 „ ...	24	32	56
15 — 25 „ ...	3	9	12
Over 25 „ ...	—	—	—
All ages ...	160	161	321

TUBERCULIN TESTING

Tuberculin testing was offered during the year to all children reaching their sixth and tenth birthdays during the school year and it is interesting to compare the figures with those for the previous years.

	TB -	%	TB +	%	Total
1956:					
Children reaching 6th birthday ...	781	96.4	29	3.6	810
1957:					
Children reaching 6th birthday ...	910	96.6	32	3.4	942
1958:					
Children reaching 6th birthday ...	788	91.7	71	8.3	859
Total ...	2,479	94.9	132	5.1	2,611
1956:					
Children reaching 10th birthday ...	1,073	88.8	135	11.2	1,208
1957:					
Children reaching 10th birthday ...	1,285	90.5	135	9.5	1,420
1958:					
Children reaching 10th birthday ...	1,257	94.4	74	5.6	1,331
Total ...	3,615	91.3	344	8.7	3,959

This programme was commenced in 1956.

The rise from 1,073 to 1,285 in the number of ten year olds and from 781 to 910 in the number of six year olds coming forward for tuberculin testing during the first two years in which the programme was carried out was not continued in 1958 when there were falls to 1,257 and 788. The comments on the fall in the number of fourteen year olds coming forward for tuberculin testing and B.C.G. vaccination in 1958 which were made in the last section of the report are equally applicable in this instance.

It will be seen that there has been a fall in the percentage of ten year olds found to be tuberculin positive from 11.2% to 5.6% during the three years in which the programme has been carried out indicating a fall in the sources of tuberculous infection. The apparent rise in the percentage of six year olds found to be tuberculin positive in 1958 is thought to be due to reading of negative reactions as first degree positive reactions by staff carrying this out for the first time. Further instruction in the reading of tuberculin test reactions has been given to the staff concerned.

The tuberculin positive children were given a chest X-ray. No cases of tuberculosis were found in either age group. Tuberculin testing is a much cheaper and more efficient way of finding cases of tuberculosis than mass X-ray, as it makes it unnecessary to X-ray any but the tuberculin positive cases.

In addition tuberculin skin testing was started on the 3-4 years age group of children who were attending nursery schools in the Borough. A total of 211 children were skin tested and all tests proved negative.

The availability of the Static Mass Miniature Radiography Unit made it possible to X-ray also the contacts of those tuberculin positive children.

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 1958 when 1,652 persons were examined. 13 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, 2 were healed cases, 19 had other pulmonary abnormalities, and 2 cases were found to be normal. In addition to the above cases 12 persons were found to be suffering from other abnormalities.

STATIC MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT

This Unit, stationed at Newport, is part of the Mass Radiography Service of the Welsh Regional Hospital Board. During the year, the number of persons examined was 11,905, of which 1,101 were diagnosed as being abnormal.

TUBERCULOSIS AFTER-CARE.

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

The number of cases on the dispensary register on 1st January, 1958 were 1,066 respiratory and 76 non respiratory. On 31st December, 1958

there were 1,080 respiratory and 72 non-respiratory cases. Compared with 1957 and 1948 when there were:—

1957. 1,028 respiratory and 92 non-respiratory.

1948. 804 respiratory and 206 non-respiratory.

The increase in the number of respiratory patients is due to the lessened mortality and the gradual improved prognosis of the disease. The low number of non-respiratory patients show the benefit of a milk supply free from tuberculosis. The increased number of patients on the register entails more clinics and after-care work.

In 1958, 63 cases were notified as suffering from respiratory tuberculosis of which 10 were children who had primary tuberculous disease. This compares with 105 cases in 1957.

There were 458 contacts examined for the first time and it is interesting to note the tuberculin reaction of contacts compared with patients referred by their own General Practitioners:—

	<i>Referred by G.P.</i>				<i>Contacts</i>						
	<i>Positive</i>		<i>Negative</i>		<i>Positive</i>		<i>Negative</i>				
0—5 ...	8.	7%	...	111.	93%	...	9.	4%	...	215.	96%
5—10 ...	11.	7%	...	166.	93%	...	27.	20%	...	106.	80%
10—15 ...	14.	13%	...	95.	87%	...	26.	14%	...	159.	86%
15—16 ...	10.	53%	...	9.	47%	...	11.	92%	...	1.	8%

Of the 458 contacts seen for the first time 6 were found to be suffering from active respiratory tuberculosis.

It can be noted that the tuberculosis morbidity in the Borough of Newport has decreased and, what is also important, the infection rate in the children is decreasing.

Tuberculosis is becoming less but as the treatment of it is specific and the prognosis is good, there must be a continuous intensive search for cases of tuberculosis, the continued use of the tuberculin test and the follow up of contacts to positive tuberculin reactors in children.

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 1958 considered under similar headings to those previously submitted.
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

During the year a total of 518 samples were examined, 213 of which were informal or trial samples. This was an increase of 13 samples over 1957.

Milk—312 samples of milk were taken in course of sale to the public, five of which were adulterated, the causes of adulteration were added water in three cases and fat deficiency in the other two.

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

FAT 3.80%; SOLIDS NOT FAT 8.72%; TOTAL SOLIDS 12.52%

The remaining 215 samples comprised a wide variety of foods, beverages and medical preparations which have been classified as previously:—

DAIRY PRODUCTS (including Ice Cream and Ice Lollies)

56 samples of butter, margarine, lard, cheese, cream and ice cream were submitted during the year and only two samples were not satisfactory. The one sample was an informal ice cream which was fat deficient to the extent of 20% but formal resampling was satisfactory. The second sample was a bottle of milk containing a piece of wood.

MEAT AND FISH PRODUCTS AND PASTES

24 samples of beef and pork sausages, pies, meat and fish pastes, tinned fish etc., were examined.

One sample of chicken and ham cutlets contained only 45% meat, one sample of cooked sausage contained a surgical dressing, a pot of liver and bacon paste contained moulds and bacteria and a tin of salmon was infected with bacteria and liable to cause gastro-enteritis. The remaining samples were satisfactory.

WINES, SPIRITS AND SOFT DRINK PREPARATIONS

42 samples of beers, wines, spirits and soft drinks preparations including tea, coffee etc., were received and found to be pure and suitable for use.

CEREAL AND FARINACEOUS PRODUCTS

31 samples of bread and confectionery, cake mixture and custard powders and other similar products were received. Five samples were unsatisfactory as they contained glass, insects, moulds and uncooked dough derived from dirty machinery in the bakery.

JAMS, PRESERVES, TABLE JELLIES, DRIED FRUITS, ETC.

12 samples of this class of product were received and they all conformed with various requirements of purity, etc.

SALAD CREAM, SPICES, SAUCES AND VINEGAR

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

MISCELLANEOUS

44 samples of unclassified foods were submitted and included vegetables both fresh and canned, canned fruits, sweets, etc., and one sample of fresh apples was found to be adulterated by an excessive quantity of arsenic and lead from a spray residue.

ADULTERATED SAMPLES

A total of 17 samples were adulterated, this being 3.27% which is an increase compared with 1957.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

During the year 24 samples were submitted under the above Act.

A formal sample of Feeding Bone Flour showed an excess of protein and phosphoric acid evidently due to overdrying during manufacture, and an informal sample of Bone Meal showed slight excesses in nitrogen and phosphoric acid and a formal sample was recommended. The remaining samples all conformed with the Statutory Statements supplied.

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.

As the raw water at Talybont has a marked plumbo-solvency, treatment is given to prevent this and periodic tests are made on the treated water to ensure that this treatment is satisfactory. The tests made confirm the efficiency of the treatment.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Occasional samples of effluent are received from the Hartridge and Pillmawr sewage treatment plants. The results obtained do confirm that the standard recommended by the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal is usually maintained.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The results of examination of stations set up and operated by local firms, the Central Electricity Generating Board and our own Authority are shown in Tables I and II.

Table I gives the quantity of sulphur dioxide in milligrammes per day collected by the special lead peroxide candles. The considerable drop shown during the summer months when domestic pollution is at a minimum does confirm statements made that domestic pollution is about 50% of all pollution.

Table II shows the total solids deposited on a particular site and returned as tons per square mile per month. The industrial sites are worst and the fact that the deposition of solids runs parallel with the amount of rain is amply borne out. The effect of the prevailing S.W. wind is also seen as solid matter is conveyed to the N.E. of the industrial sites and deposited there.

Many other industrial areas in other parts of the country do show worse results (but there is much room for improvement in our figures) and it will be of interest to see if the Smoke Control Area set up by the Borough Council will have much effect upon these results.

A drawback already pointed out is that all of our stations lie on the east banks of the Usk, and the establishment of further stations on the west banks are desirable as well as provision for further stations to test the effect of the new steelworks at Llanwern.

I should like to take the opportunity of thanking the Medical Officer of Health, the Chief Public Health Inspector and their staffs, Mr. Middle (Borough Engineer) and Mr. A. E. Guild (Manager and Engineer of the Water Department) and their staffs for the continued and valued co-operation I have enjoyed during 1958.

TABLE No. I
Sulphur Dioxide in Milligrammes per day

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Lower Lake Farm ...	0.59	0.62	0.66	0.47	0.25	0.29	0.26	0.21	0.23	0.35	0.44	0.49
Cross Farm ...	0.56	0.41	0.50	0.45	0.22	0.23	0.20	0.17	—	0.29	0.57	0.49
Fairfield Farm ...	0.73	0.70	0.82	0.62	0.23	0.25	0.34	0.22	0.33	0.50	0.70	0.59
Corporation Road ...	1.56	1.58	1.45	1.36	1.07	0.82	0.61	0.50	0.87	0.91	1.29	1.19
Decoy Pool Farm ...	0.46	0.41	0.50	0.43	0.18	0.15	0.13	0.14	0.12	—	0.34	0.44
Standard Telephones ...	2.28	2.19	2.30	1.65	1.89	1.29	0.96	0.85	1.06	1.64	2.14	2.49
Beechwood Park ...	1.76	0.75	0.52	0.50	0.52	0.38	0.48	0.34	0.37	0.39	0.43	0.77

TABLE No. II

Deposit Gauge totals in tons per square mile per month

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Lower Lake Farm ...	25.6	17.9	12.1	10.0	14.5	29.6	10.9	19.0	17.6	11.9	9.6	15.8
Cross Farm ...	16.9	20.9	8.5	7.7	12.1	8.8	8.9	9.4	22.8	9.6	17.6	16.0
Fairfield Farm ...	13.0	13.0	9.0	5.5	9.3	16.7	11.1	12.3	9.1	6.4	6.4	14.9
Corporation Road ...	15.6	24.3	10.7	9.0	20.0	11.0	15.1	12.0	19.0	13.4	18.7	19.3
Decoy Pool Farm ...	13.3	14.4	8.2	5.1	—	6.5	7.3	11.2	21.7	3.7	6.1	12.3
Lower Lake Farm II ...	35.0	20.8	7.0	7.1	10.1	7.8	11.1	8.3	—	11.5	5.3	10.9
Monsanto N.E. ...	43.8	35.2	50.9	20.7	17.6	28.0	26.9	25.2	17.7	—	32.0	15.0
Monsanto S.W. ...	53.2	43.8	38.2	19.8	13.5	18.1	20.5	16.2	—	39.7	7.5	18.1
Standard Telephones ...	28.1	27.6	9.3	19.8	19.5	18.8	16.3	22.4	18.3	26.0	16.3	23.8
Beechwood Park ...	12.9	22.2	7.5	18.8	19.1	14.9	16.5	9.5	10.2	12.3	10.1	20.1

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—77		
Butter	5	Genuine
Cream	2	"
Evaporated milk	1	"
Milk	69	1 Sample 3.3% "deficient in fat; 68 Genuine
POTTED MEAT, FISH ETC.—11		
Fish paste	1	Genuine
Tinned fish	2	"
Minced liver and bacon	2	Lacquer film of "top of one bottle incomplete allowing puncturing; also moulds and bacteria gained access to contents. 1 Sample Genuine.
Minced crab	1	Genuine
Hamburgers & vegetables	1	"
Salmon	1	Contained "bacteria.
Baked beans	1	Genuine
Ham & chicken cutlets	1	Contained only 45.4% meat.
Tinned grapes	1	Genuine
SPICES AND CONDIMENTS—2		
Dried parsley	1	"
Parsley & thyme stuffing	1	"
BEVERAGES—18		
Tea	9	"
Coffee	5	"
Malt extract	2	"
Lemonade	1	"
Glucose drink	1	"

(A) INFORMAL—continued

Description of Sample	No. taken	Result
PUDDING STUFFS—17		Genuine
Rice	3	"
Custard powder	3	"
Cornflour	1	"
Blancmange powder	2	"
Flour	3	"
Cake mixture	2	"
Tapioca	1	"
Macaroni	2	"
ICE CREAM—39	39	1 Sample 24.0% deficient in fat; 38 Genuine
SUNDRIES—35		
Golden raising powder	1	Genuine
Marrowfat peas	2	"
Sweets	4	"
Apples	5	1 Sample was found to be over the required limits for metallic con- tamination. 4 Genuine.
Potatoes	2	Genuine
Beef sausage	2	"
Biscuits	2	"
Pork sausage	1	"
Toasted tea cakes	1	"
Sugar	3	"
Sultanas	2	"
SUNDRIES—35		
Icing sugar	2	"
Prunes	1	"
Currants	1	"
Cake	1	"
Cut mixed peel	1	"
Beef suet	1	"
Raisins	1	"
Spaghetti	1	"
Mincemeat	1	"

(B) FORMAL

Description of Sample	No. taken	Result
Milk	243	4 Adulterated; 239 satisfactory.
Beer	12	Genuine
Whisky	9	"
Rum	3	"
Ice Cream	1	"
Pork sausage	4	"
Jelly	4	"
Baking powder	1	"
Cream doughnuts	1	"
Butterscotch	1	"
Saccharin	1	"
Meat paste	2	"
Fish paste	1	"
Mustard	2	"
Margarine	2	"
Fish cakes	2	"
Jam	2	"
Tomato ketchup	1	"
Suet	1	"
Butter	2	"
Meat extract	1	"
Crab	1	"
Clotted cream	2	"
Shelled walnuts	1	"
Raisins	1	"
Christmas pudding	1	"
Minced chicken	1	"
Chinese figs	1	"
Biscuits	1	"

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

Description of Sample	No. taken	Result
1. SUBMITTED TO PUBLIC		
ANALYST		
Bread	6	5 Adulterated; 1 Genuine.
Cake	4	Genuine
Orange juice	1	"
Potato crisps	1	"
Milk bottle	1	Adulterated
Sausage	1	Adulterated

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

Description of Samples	No. taken	Result
2. NOT SUBMITTED TO PUBLIC ANALYST		
Bread	3	Adulterated
Cake	1	Adulterated
Dried milk	1	Adulterated
Marmalade	1	Adulterated
Pie	1	Adulterated
Milk bottle	2	Adulterated

Grand Total		Formal	Informal	Total
Number of "Samples"	... ..	305	222	527
Number Genuine	... ..	301	200	501
Number Adulterated	... ..	4	22	26
Percentage Adulterated	... ..	1.31	9.90	4.93

Results of the Analysis of 312 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
306 Milk	Conform to the requirements of the "Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939."	
1 Milk No. 121	6.4% deficient in Solids not Fat.	Proceedings instituted.
1 Milk No. 132	1.76% deficient in Solids not Fat.	See No. 121.
1 Milk No. 162	1.17% deficient in Solids not Fat.	Proceedings instituted.
1 Milk No. 182	5% deficient in Fat based on the 4.0% Fat Standard in C.I. milk.	Proceedings instituted.
1 Milk No. 285	3.3% deficient in Fat.	Informal sample.
1 Milk No. 309	2.35% deficient in Fat.	Abnormal composition.

PROSECUTIONS FOR BREACHES OF LAW

(A) BREACHES OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Date	Article	Sample No.	Infringement	Result
14/4/58	Bread	45	Contained a piece of glass.	Fined £20 with £5 1s. 7d. costs.
15/5/58	Milk	121	6.4% deficient in solids not fat.	} Fined £1 plus £1 11s. 6d. costs.
20/5/58	Milk	132	1.76% deficient in solids not fat.	
20/6/58	Milk	162	1.17% deficient in solids not fat.	Fined £1 plus £1 8s. 0d. costs.
9/7/58	Sliced loaf	79	Contained mould.	Fined £5 with £6 7s. 0d. costs.
23/7/58	Milk	182	5.0% deficient in fat.	Fined £5 with £3 10s. costs.
6/12/58	Sausage	150	Contained a waterproof dressing.	Fined £5 plus £3 15s. costs.

(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.				
7/5/58	Bread	59	Contained an insect.	Matter taken up with manufacturers.
16/6/58	Bread	71	Contained uncooked wheat starch.	In the Analyst's opinion this was an adulteration although harmless.
7/7/58	Minced liver & bacon	77	Contained moulds and bacteria.	Due to incomplete lacquer film on tin. Matter taken up with manufacturer.
3/10/58	Salmon	118	Contained bacteria.	Matter taken up with manufacturers.
31/10/58	Ham & chicken cutlets	132	Contained only 45.4% meat.	Matter taken up with manufacturers.
17/11/58	Milk bottle	139	Contained a piece of wood.	Matter taken up with the producer.

C. OFFENCES NOT PROSECUTED (continued)

Date	Article	Sample No.	Infringement	Remarks
9/12/58	Bread roll	149	Contained dirty and oily dough.	Investigated — insufficient evidence to institute proceedings.
3/12/58	Milk	285	3.3% deficient in fat.	Formal sample proved satisfactory.
2. Not Submitted to Public Analyst.				
24/1/58	Bread	—	Contained dark patches.	Manufacturer interviewed.
14/3/58	Cake	—	Contained a nail.	Manufacturer interviewed. Complainant did not wish legal proceedings to be instituted.
16/4/58	Dried milk	—	Contained a piece of sorbo rubber.	Matter taken up with the manufacturer.
31/5/58	Marmalade	—	Contained a piece of glass.	Matter taken up with the manufacturer.
1/8/58	Bread	—	Mildew due to being prepacked before loaf was cold.	Matter taken up with the manufacturer.
6/8/58	Sliced loaf	—	Mildew due to being prepacked before loaf was cold.	Matter taken up with manufacturer.
7/8/58	Pie	—	Contained pieces of bovine head (mucous membrane).	Referred to the authority in whose area the pie was manufactured.
15/11/58	Milk bottle	—	Bottle insufficiently cleaned.	Matter taken up with the manufacturer.
3/12/58	Milk bottle	—	Contained a milk bottle cap.	Manufacturer interviewed.

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, 182 samples of Designated milks have been submitted for examination. All of these samples proved to be satisfactory.

Designation of Milk	No. of Samples taken	Result of Examination	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Sterilised	24	24	—
Pasteurised	123	123	—
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	35	35	—
	182	182	—

MILK EXAMINED FOR TUBERCULOSIS

65 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

49 samples were examined during the year. Of these 37 were regarded as satisfactory; but 12 reduced the methylene blue in 2 hours or less.

THE FOOD STANDARDS (ICE-CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1959

40 samples (1 formal, 39 informal) were taken during the year. One informal sample proved to be 24.0% deficient in fat. A further formal sample proved to be satisfactory. All of the remaining samples proved to be satisfactory.

FOOD INSPECTION

7,733 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 67 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 1958 was 39,912 including 3,878 beasts, 1,544 calves, 10,761 pigs, 23,729 sheep and lambs compared with an average of 31,450 for the five years 1910-14, 43,768 for the years 1952-1956 and with 43,872 for the year 1957.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSE

36,179 Pigs were slaughtered at the bacon factory situated at Maesglas.

CONDEMNED FOODS

111,064 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.—approximately 49 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 78,649 lbs. were condemned. The remainder included: Fish, 1,312 lbs., tinned foods, 23,101 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., cheese, 1,127 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., salt, 3,360 lbs., cauliflower, 1,404 lbs.; and various, 2,110 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 Education 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.

500 copies of the monthly journal “Better Health” have been distributed each month—chiefly to Schools, Doctors’ and Dentists’ surgeries, and Hairdressers’ saloons.

Leaflets on “Diphtheria Immunisation,” “Vaccination,” “Tuberculosis” and “B.C.G. Vaccination” were left at homes wherever required by the Health Visitors during their routine visits and also distributed to the Welfare Centres. Suitable health literature has been available at the Public Libraries.

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 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)	32,558
(b) By means of standpipes	None
Population served (including outside areas)	118,000

The extension of mains for the year was 4.60 miles.

EXAMINATION OF FILTERED WATERS (expressed in parts per million)

	Wentwood	Talybont	Pantyreos	Ynysyfro
Total Solids	125	85	160	207
Suspended Matter	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Chlorine as Chloride	11	8	11	12
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours ...	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.4
Nitrites	0.002	0.005	0.004	0.010
Ammoniacal Nitrogen ...	0.005	0.005	0.024	0.004
Albuminoid Nitrogen ...	0.023	0.025	0.035	0.022
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.4	0.25	0.4	0.7
Total Hardness as Calcium Carbonate	85	40	110	146
Poisonous Metals	7.2	Nil	Nil	Nil
pH Value	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.6
Colour	Colourless	Colourless	Colourless	Colourless

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.

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.

The water is subject to continuous filtration with a complete turnover of the water of each bath every 4 hours. It is treated with chemicals to remove all organic impurities and suspended matter, which is retained on the top of the filter, and removed to the drains by reversing the flow.

After the filtrate leaves the filter it has a special injection of Chlorine Gas which gives a sterile agent to the water, which ensures safe bathing to the public.

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.

354 persons have been medically examined during the year. The examinations were chiefly for the purpose of the Corporation's Superannuation Scheme. Of 279 candidates examined for service, 11 of them, or 4.0 per cent., were rejected.

RODENT CONTROL

Four 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.

7,229 baits were laid in Town and Port and 1,764 sewer manholes were baited. The bodies of 742 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	...	...	...	4,090
Number of Poison Baits laid	...	...	...	5,880
Number of Rats killed	...	...	...	293

PORT :

Number of Poison Baits laid—1,349

Number of Rats killed (bodies recovered) :—

	Male	Female	Total	Where killed
Brown	53	118	171	Ashore
Black	5	11	16	On Ship
	58	129	187	

(The Rat-catcher employed by the British Transport Commission destroyed 240 rats on Dock Premises, in addition to the figures quoted above.)

Total Rats Destroyed (bodies recovered) :—

Urban :	Surface premises	...	...	...	293
	Sewers	...	...	...	22
Port :	...	...	...	...	427
					<u>742</u>

HOUSING CONDITIONS

DWELLING-HOUSES

During the calendar year a nett increase of 665 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, the Borough Treasurer 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
1957	619	108	727	7	720
1958	514	158	672	7	665
TOTALS ...	5,223	793	6,016	83	5,933

*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)	1,024
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	17,841
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) (a) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 ...	384
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	384
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	39
(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	786

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	147
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3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR:—

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

(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	594
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
By owners	380
By local authority in default of owners	72

(c) Proceedings under Section 18, the Housing Act, 1957 :—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	2
(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
(d) Proceedings under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	9
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	27
(4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which the Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling house having been rendered fit	3

4. HOUSING ACT, 1957 (PART IV)—OVERCROWDING

Since 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.* 21

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	24
(ii) Disinfested	24
(b) NUMBER OF OTHER HOUSES :—	
(i) Found to be infested	583
(ii) Number disinfested by the Department	583
(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 :—

By Spraying with Liquid Insecticides containing 5% D.D.T. and Pyrethrins.

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 disinfection 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

- (i) Approval has been received from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for connection of 4 small septic tanks and two cesspits to the Main Sewerage System.
- (ii) *Main Drainage.* The Council has recognised that a major scheme for the disposal of the whole of Newport's sewage by purification works may eventually become necessary, and that in the meanwhile, works be not carried out which will not fit into the major scheme. The Minister has now approved the following main drainage works at Hartridge and Bettws subject to the Council proceeding without delay with further surveys and the preparation of the major scheme.
 - (a) At Hartridge, due to the rapid development of the Ringland Estate, it is proposed to lay a 21" dia. pressure main to discharge the purified effluent from the existing sewage works and the surplus crude sewage into the River Usk, near the Orb Steelworks.
 - (b) Proposed Bettws Neighbourhood Development necessitates the laying of a 21" dia. outfall sewer from Malpas Mill to Bettws Lane, constructing a pumping station west of Maplas Brook, finally discharging into the Main Sewerage System. A further pumping station will be constructed in Shaftesbury Park near the Alderney Street outfall to discharge the additional sewage into the River at suitable states of the tide.

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.

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	26	47	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	416	733	5	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	14	27	—	—
TOTAL	456	807	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	2	—	2	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	8	8	—	8	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	10	10	—	10	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK (Section 110 and 111)

The number of outworkers shown in the August lists was 18 (wearing apparel 14, curtains and furniture hangings 2 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.

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

I beg to present to you my Annual Report for the year, 1958.

During the year under review 2,592 complaints were received and dealt with by your officers. The nature of these complaints in general related to defective drains and sewers, housing defects, offensive odours, rats and mice infestation, the sale of unsound food, nuisance due to atmospheric pollution and the existence of filthy accumulations.

Following the investigation into these complaints, it became necessary to deal with them by the service of Informal and Statutory Notices and in this connection, 1,182 Notices were served during the year. The serving of Notices was also augmented by informing owners and occupiers of land; also others, of matters which caused discomfort, inconvenience or anxiety to residents of the borough and which could not be dealt with in strict accordance with the law. The adoption of this method of solving problems has given good results, in addition to those obtained by the service of Notices under the various statutes appertaining to public health.

The total number of visits, including revisits, which were made by your officers during the year was 44,547.

During this year the number of houses which were repaired following the service of Notices, was 599 and from this figure, the Corporation undertook the repair of 72, either by the request of an owner or on default of compliance with a Court Order. Here again, I must repeat that which I stated in earlier reports that, coupled to the work of inspection and recording, your Inspectors continue to prepare Bills of Quantities relating to the repair of dwelling houses and which are used as the basis to a contract between the owner, the Local Authority and the successful contractor.

Among other items of repair and reconstruction included in the table which follows it will be seen that the roofs of 383 houses have been repaired or renewed and that in 272 houses damp proof courses have been inserted in damp walls.

PROGRESS REVIEW UNDER THE HOUSING ACT, 1957

I stated in my report for 1957 that the occupiers and their families residing at the Fair Oak Avenue Clearance Area would probably be rehoused in 1958. This has proved to be the case and, following the evacuation, the houses were demolished; within a short time afterwards the site was cleared. The removal of these properties marked the fulfilment of the Housing Committee's decision to have these ten houses demolished, arising from the Housing Survey report of 1954/55.

SHAFTESBURY STREET CLEARANCE AREAS

39 families were rehoused by the Housing Department during the year, but five houses were still occupied on the 31st December, 1958. When these are vacated the job of demolishing will be the next stage and it is hoped, when this has taken place, that the cleared site will be developed to provide an additional open space amenity, in accordance with modern planning requirements.

CLEARANCE AREAS

During the year 18 houses were dealt with under the provisions of the Act which deals with Clearance Areas. Ten are situate in Bream Place and eight in Victoria Square.

The eight houses in Victoria Square were scheduled for clearance and submitted to the Housing Committee on the 5th June, 1957, whose recommendation was approved by Council on the 9th July, 1957.

This Order was submitted for confirmation to the Minister of Housing and Local Government on the 12th June, 1958 and confirmed by him without modification, coming into force on the 5th September, 1958. Following confirmation of the Order seven families were provided with alternative accommodation but one house remained occupied on the 31st December, 1958.

The ten houses in Bream Place were also scheduled for clearance and dealt with by the Housing Committee on the 5th June, 1957, whose recommendation was approved by the Council on the 9th July, 1957. This Order was submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for confirmation on the 12th June, 1958, but during the period allowed for appeals to be lodged by interested parties, the Minister received an objection against confirmation of the Order. Since the objection was lodged, the owners' representative has asked to be supplied with a schedule of repair in respect of each individual house. These were supplied and are being considered by the owners of these properties. The matter will, in all probability, be finalised in 1959.

Individual properties were dealt with as follows:—

Nine Demolition Orders and thirty Closing Orders were proposed during the year. Of these 38 became operative and 41 families were rehoused by the Housing Committee.

RENT ACT, 1957

This Act came into operation on the 6th July, 1957 and in consequence, the Repairs and Rent Act of 1954 and other Acts governing rent control were replaced or amended.

During the year the following applications were received from owners and tenants under the Housing and Rent Act Regulations and the details are as follows:—

PART I APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF DESREPAIR

(1)	No. of applications for certificates	...	...	110
(2)	No. of decisions not to issue certificates	...	...	1
(3)	No. of decisions to issue certificates	...	...	69
	(a) in respect of some but not all defects	...	...	16
	(b) in respect of all defects	...	...	53
(4)	No. of undertakings given by landlords under Paragraph 5 of first Schedule	...	...	40
(5)	No. of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the first Schedule	...	...	3
(6)	No. of certificates issued	...	...	69

PART II APPLICATIONS FOR CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES

(7)	Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	...	...	...	6
(8)	Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	...	...	...	3
(9)	Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection	...	...	...	Nil
(10)	Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	...			3

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Information was received each month from the Department of Scientific Research giving the combined results of samples of pollution which had been collected from the seven stations in the Borough. One of these stations is operated by the Central Electricity Authority; four are operated by Monsanto Chemicals Limited and two are operated by your own Authority. Results of analyses are interchanged between these bodies and comparison between the areas bounded by these stations gives a more detailed picture of the degree of pollution in certain parts of the Borough. Authority was obtained to set up two further Atmospheric Pollution Stations in 1959 within the vicinity of the proposed steelworks site at Llanwern. Comparisons could then be made between the amount of atmospheric pollution before and after the operation of the steelworks.

With the coming into operation of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958, it was necessary to devote more time to the operation and enforcement of the provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956 during the year.

The survey of industrial establishments was continued and many official smoke observations were carried out to see how those plants most likely to infringe the new regulations were matching up to their responsibilities.

On a number of occasions it was necessary to issue verbal warnings to factory managements following the emission of either black smoke or dark smoke for periods in excess of those allowed by the new regulations. It was also necessary to serve three Notices under Section 1 of the Act in connection with infringements of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations.

In order to reduce smoke emission (and in an endeavour to comply with the new law), factory managements have taken various forms of action. In many cases low volatile Welsh dry steam coal is now being burned in place of bituminous coal (and in this connection the department has acted as a liaison with the National Coal Board to ensure supply of the appropriate fuel): in others solid fuel firing has been replaced by oil firing and in one factory a smoke prevention device incorporating special arrangements for secondary air has met with a measure of success.

Four notifications under Section 3 of the Clean Air Act relating to new furnaces were received during the year. One application for twelve months' exemption under Section 2 of the Act, pending the provision and installation of new plant, was granted.

Nuisances Abated and Sanitary Defects Remedied, etc.	Totals	Private Houses, re Complaint	Corp'n Houses	Common Lodging Houses	Seaman'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 at Stores	Restaurants and Kitchens	Other Premises
Exterior.																			
Chimney stacks rebuilt or repaired ...	33	33																	
Roofs repaired or renewed ...	383	383																	
Rainwater pipes & eaves gutters renewed or repaired	314	310					4												
Walls—Rebuilt or repaired ...	32	32																	
Rendered for the prevention of dampness	53	53																	
External plastering repaired	7	7																	
Damp proof courses inserted	272	272																	
Outbuildings repaired ...	3	3																	
Obstructive Outbuildings demolished																			
Yards, passages, etc. paved or repaired	39	39																	
Interior.																			
Doors and frames renewed or repaired	58	58																	
Floors renewed or repaired ...	87	87																	
Floors ventilated ...	2	2																	
Grates or ovens renewed or repaired	86	86																	
Internal plastering (walls) repaired or replastered	486	486																	
Internal plastering (ceilings) repaired or replastered	92	92																	
Larders provided ...																			
Larders improved or repaired	12	12																	
Lighting or ventilation of rooms improved																			
Limewashing carried out ...																			
Rooms, passages, etc. cleaned & repap'd or dist'mp'd	3					2												1	
Staircases repaired ...	7	7																	
Windows and frames renewed or repaired	208	206						2											
Window cords renewed ...	399	399																	
Washing boilers provided or repaired	3	3																	
Washhouses provided or improved																			
Drainage.																			
New drains constructed ...																			
Drains cleansed ...	96	90	1				4												1
Drains reconstructed																			
Drains repaired ...	46	45	1																
Drains tested—Water																			
Smoke	309	309																	
Chemical																			
Gullies fixed ...	7	7																	
Inspection chambers provided or repaired	9	9																	
Intercepting traps provided or repaired	2	2																	
Lavatory basins or bath waste pipes trapped or rep'd																			
Rainwater pipes disconnected from drains																			
Soil pipes or ventilating shafts fixed or repaired	15	14	1																
Sink pipes provided ...	17	17																	
Sink troughs trapped or waste pipes repaired	15	14					1												
Water Closets.																			
Additional water closets provided	1					1													
Intervening ventilated spaces provided	1					1													
Water closet buildings repaired	47	47																	
Seats, doors renewed or repaired	41	37					4												
Lighting and ventilation of W.C. improved	3	1					2												
Water closets reconstructed	1	1																	
Water closet pans cleansed	11	7					4												
New W.C. pans and traps fixed	49	49																	
Flushing apparatus provided	32	32																	
Flushing apparatus repaired	18	18																	
Miscellaneous Repairs & Nuisances Abated.																			
Accumulations removed	12	12																	
Ashbins provided																			
Animals, nuisances from, abated	1	1																	
Manure receptacles provided																			
Overcrowding abated																			
Storage accommodation provided or improved																			
Water supply provided	2	2																	
Water taps or pipes repaired	10	10																	
Other repairs and nuisances abated	26	17				6	3												
TOTALS	3350	3311	3			20	12	2										1	1

	1941		1940	
	Total	%	Total	%
Plumbing, electrical and mechanical work	23	31	50	24
	100	100	100	100
	123	31	150	24
Structural steel	23	31	50	24
	100	100	100	100
	123	31	150	24
Roofing and waterproofing	23	31	50	24
	100	100	100	100
	123	31	150	24
Painting and decorating	23	31	50	24
	100	100	100	100
	123	31	150	24
Other trades	23	31	50	24
	100	100	100	100
	123	31	150	24
Total	73	100	200	100
		1939		
		1938		
		1937		
		1936		
		1935		
		1934		
		1933		
		1932		
		1931		
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		1900		

The almost continuous infringement of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations by an industrial plant incorporating a Scheduled Process was referred to the Alkali Inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for action as required by the Act.

The plant referred to in my last report as giving rise to a grit nuisance was fitted with a new Grit Arrestor and a substantial reduction in grit emission was achieved.

SMOKE CONTROL AREA

Proposals for the establishment of a Smoke Control Area in the town centre were approved by the Health Committee and submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for approval in principle. The area comprises approximately 43 acres in the Town Centre bounded broadly by the bank of the River Usk to the East, the railway to the North-west, Cambrian Road, the eastern side of Stow Hill and the northern sides of Charles Street and Llanarth Street.

The Minister approved the proposals in principle (with one modification) and authorised a detailed survey of the area concerned to be undertaken with a view to a Smoke Control Order being made and submitted to him for consideration. This work was proceeding at the end of the year.

Reference to Atmospheric Pollution is also to be found in the report of Dr. G. V. James, Public Analyst.

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 9,353 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 and written notices to those tenants of houses where conditions were not up to the general standard of cleanliness and improvement followed.

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 disinfestation 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 6 on the register, with accommodation for 92 seamen. 40 visits were made to these premises, all of which were found to be satisfactory.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are 3 within the Borough, with accommodation for 103 lodgers. 56 visits were made during the year and the houses were found to be in a satisfactory condition.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

There are two manufacturers of feeding stuffs and fertilisers in the Borough. During the year 24 samples (9 formal and 15 informal) were obtained, wholesale and retail, and submitted for analysis. 13 of the samples were fertilisers and 11 were of feeding stuffs.

One formal sample of Feeding Stuff showed considerable excess of both phosphates and protein and this was due to the fact that the sample was very dry. Had the natural moisture been present the results would have been quite normal. In view of this the analyst did not consider the excess to be damaging although the true figures should have been declared.

One informal sample of Fertiliser had nitrogen and phosphoric acid in excess of the permitted limits of variation from the declared value. A further formal sample proved to be satisfactory. All of the remaining samples proved to be satisfactory.

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. 3 samples were taken and submitted for examination, all of which proved to be satisfactory.

RODENT CONTROL

It is with regret that I have to report that the rodent advisory service of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food will undergo a change during the early part of 1959. On the 5th May, 1958, the following circular was received from the Ministry:—

“ PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949 ”

1. I am directed by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to inform your Authority that the review of the State rat and mouse destruction services, recommended by the Arton Wilson Committee, has taken place and that it has been decided that the rat and mouse contract service, operated formerly by agricultural executive committees and now by the Ministry's organisation, shall be run down over the next twelve months. No further contracts will be taken out and no existing contracts renewed.
2. The Minister would appreciate the help of your Authority in ensuring a smooth adjustment to the new conditions and hopes that your Authority will take this opportunity of reviewing and, if necessary, strengthening your organisation for the treatment of infestations of rats and mice in rural areas.
3. The dropping of the State service should release a number of trained operators over the next twelve months or so. If your Authority needs to recruit trained operators, it would be appreciated if the Ministry's divisional office could be consulted.”

The change which will take place at the Ministry's headquarters on rodent control will not interfere with our local service. The necessity for continuing the service has justified itself, based on the results achieved during the last eighteen years.

The baiting of sewer manholes on some Sunday mornings in the town centre was continued during the year, and from the check-up which followed baiting, the results were satisfactory.

PARTICULARS OF WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR TO SURFACE PREMISES

	Dwelling Houses	Business Premises	L.A. Premises	Total
No. of Inspections	2,775	909	406	4,090
No. of Drains tested	295	17	19	331
No. of Drains defective	116	6	9	131
No. of Traps set	—	—	—	—
No. of Dead Rats found	96	117	80	293
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.

Number of man-holes baited	5,630
Number of man-holes showing pre-bait take	36
Number of man-holes showing complete pre-bait take	Nil
Number of man-holes test-baited	131

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933

Part II of this Act is administered by the department and 106 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 841 inspections were made under the provisions of the Act.

CAMPING SITES—Public Health Act, 1936, and Newport Corporation Act, 1954.

During the year the three licensed caravan sites within this Borough were constantly kept under the vigilant supervision of your officers. As a result, statutory nuisances did not arise, and there is every indication that this position will continue.

However, the siting of caravans on unlicensed areas continues from year to year, and complaints of their presence were received by this department from residents in the neighbourhood. Steps were taken to deal with these complaints, in accordance with the law.

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 to do so. A Court Order was obtained for the removal of this caravan from the site within 56 days.

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 ...	689	55	607	1,351
Rooms Treated ...	3,326	80	1,169	4,575
Articles Treated ...	1,979	932	9,454	12,365
Articles Destroyed ...	84	14	5	103

STABLES

The number of visits to stables was 12. Verbal Notices were given for slight infringements of the Bye-laws, but no serious nuisances were discovered.

AMUSEMENT PLACES

43 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 AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

AND

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1956

FOOD INSPECTION

During the year 7,733 visits were made to food premises by your officers and the conditions under which food was prepared, stored and exposed for sale were observed.

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.

Although informal notices were served during the year, in respect of contraventions of the Regulations, it was not found necessary to institute legal proceedings.

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

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

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

Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	35
Premises used for the preparation or manufacture of Sausages, Pressed Meat, Pickled Meat, Preserved Meat	...	...	...	...	...	68

FOOD PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH

The number of food premises included in the register maintained by the department is 1,780 namely:—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	23
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	113
Cooked Meat Shops	...	...	...	...	...	68
Fish and Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	203
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	35
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	323
Provision Shops and Stores	...	...	...	...	...	468
Restaurants and Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	95
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	452

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	Inspections	Re-visits	Informal Notices Served	Formal Notices Served
Dairies, Milkshops, Milk Distributors	410	26	—	—
Bakehouses	308	11	—	1
Butchers' Premises	791	60	—	3
Cattle Market	3	55	—	—
Cold Stores	62	28	—	—
Cooked Meat Shops	99	3	—	—
Fish and Fruit Premises	597	53	—	5
Fried Fish Shops	217	12	—	1
Food vehicles & Meat in Transit	37	—	—	—
Ice Cream Premises & Barrows	190	31	—	—
Provision Market	127	1	—	—
Provision Shops and Stores ...	1,085	328	—	45
Restaurants and Kitchens ...	694	39	—	3
Slaughterhouses (Public) ...	384	668	—	—
Slaughterhouses (Private) ...	398	390	—	—
Other Food Stores	535	24	—	9
Railway Stations re Food ...	5	1	—	—
Merchandise Marks Act ...	7	—	—	—
Works & School Canteens ...	51	3	—	—
	6,000	1,733	—	67

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

39,912 animals were slaughtered during the year, particulars of which are given on page 90. 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 91.

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.

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE

THE SLAUGHTERHOUSES (HYGIENE) REGULATIONS, 1958

These regulations deal with the hygienic construction, layout and equipment of slaughterhouses and the practices to be observed therein. Parts II and III which relate to construction etc., reproduce with only minor alterations the provisions in pages 7-10 of Command Paper 243 which was sent to all local authorities under cover of Circular FSH 6/57 dated 8th August, 1957. The regulations relating to practices were prepared after consultation with all interested parties, including local authority associations.

The regulations will come into force for all new slaughterhouses on the 1st January, 1959. New slaughterhouses are those not covered by the definition of "existing slaughterhouse" in the regulations. As regards existing slaughterhouses, Part II and III and three of the requirements in Part IV will not come into operation until the date appointed by the Minister for your Authority's area following the submission of the report required by section 3 of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958.

TRANSPORT OF MEAT

The transport and carrying of meat were kept under observation by your officers during the year and it was found in general that the

conditions laid down by regulations were, on the whole, observed by those traders engaged in the business. However, in a few instances, carriers were approached and advised that a better standard of hygiene could be adopted particularly in regard to the appearance of the apparel worn during the carrying of meat from the vehicles to butchers' premises.

In this respect, I would like to make some comment. Regulation 30 of the Food Hygiene Regulations lays down that "Every person who in the course of a food business carries meat, being meat which is open food, otherwise than in the course of distribution by a retailer to his customers, shall while so engaged wear a clean and washable overall and, if the meat is liable to come into contact with his neck or head, a clean and washable head covering."

While carriers endeavour to comply with this requirement there is one thing that prevents overalls and head coverings from retaining a clean appearance even when they have been in use for only a few hours. The fatty areas on meat surfaces which come into contact with clean overalls cause a fatty stain to be left around the wearer's shoulders, and this stain becomes more pronounced towards the middle of the day. Overalls in this condition appear soiled and dirty, whereas the accumulation is due to the oily nature of the substances which are being carried. Nevertheless carriers and their staff are constantly reminded of their obligations to the public in this respect.

MEAT INSPECTION AT MAESGLAS BACON FACTORY

36,179 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, Llanelly 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	3,878	—	3,878
Calves	1,544	—	1,544
Pigs	10,761	36,179	46,940
Sheep and Lambs	23,729	—	23,729
	39,912	36,179	76,091

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

Description	Public Abattoir	Private Slaughter-houses	Private Premises	Total
Beef and Veal	34,137	—	4,145 $\frac{3}{4}$	38,282 $\frac{3}{4}$
Pork	4,774 $\frac{3}{4}$	30,246 $\frac{1}{2}$	822	35,843 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mutton and Lamb ...	4,327	—	196	4,523
	43,238 $\frac{3}{4}$	30,246 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,163 $\frac{3}{4}$	78,649

(3) ENTIRE CARCASES CONDEMNED AND THE REASON FOR CONDEMNATION

CAUSE	Beasts	Calves	Pigs	Sheep & Lambs	Total
Tuberculosis	8	2	7	—	17
Emaciation	1	—	3	16	20
Oedema	6	3	3	8	20
Acute Fever	2	3	5	5	15
Bruising	—	—	—	1	1
Immaturity	—	15	—	—	15
Septicaemia	2	1	7	6	16
Moribund	1	1	8	1	11
Septic Pneumonia ...	—	—	8	—	8
Decomposition	—	—	1	1	2
Asphyxia	—	1	—	—	1
Jaundice	2	—	1	1	4
Acute Pericarditis ...	—	—	1	—	1
Abscess	—	—	2	—	2
Acute Erysipelas ...	—	—	3	—	3
Died in transit	—	—	3	1	4
Uraemia	—	—	1	—	1
Bone taint	—	—	—	1	1
Pleurisy	—	1	—	—	1
Pyæmia	—	—	3	—	3
TOTALS	22	27	56	41	146

(4) CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle including Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Goats	Horses
Number killed	3,878	1,544	23,729	46,958	—	—
Number inspected	3,878	1,544	23,729	46,958	—	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci. Whole carcasses condemned	14	25	41	49	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1,377	19	1,303	3,469	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	35.50	1.23	5.49	7.38	—	—
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcasses condemned	8	2	—	7	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	212	3	—	1,258	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	5.47	0.19	—	2.69	—	—
Cysticercosis. Carcasses 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.
Tinned goods ...	Decomposition.	Private	23,101½
Cheese	„	„	1,127½
Chicken	„	„	55
Fish	„	„	1,312
Pears	„	„	120
Sausage	„	„	38
Flour	Contaminated by maggots.	„	158
Salt	Damaged and contaminated by reën flood water.	„	3,360
Australian tripe ...	Badly discoloured.	„	784
Cauliflower	Out of condition.	„	1,404
Various foods	Decomposition.	„	955¼
			<hr/> 32,415¼

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 436 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 Daries Regulations 1949 is 28.

The quality of milk sold is above the minimum required by the Sale of Milk Regulations, the average composition of the milk submitted for analysis being: Fat, 3.80 per cent.; Solids not Fat, 8.72 per cent. 6 samples of milk (4 formal, 2 informal) did not conform to the standard prescribed by the Sale of Milk Regulations—1 was of abnormal composition and 5 adulterated.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS 1949/1954

During the year 239 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, 182 samples being submitted for Bacteriological examination. All these samples were reported to be satisfactory.

BAKEHOUSES

The number on the register was 23 within the Borough; Visits 319 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

518 "samples" were submitted for analysis during the year. In addition, 9 "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 527. 305 were formal samples and 222 were informal samples.

Full particulars are contained in the report of the Public Analyst and in pages 64 to 70.

In addition to the above, 65 samples of milk were taken for the inoculation tests for tuberculosis (see page 70).

ICECREAM (HEAT TREATMENT, ETC.) REGULATIONS 1947 AND 1952

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

Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV
36	1	9	3

THE FOOD STANDARDS (ICE-CREAM) ORDER, 1953

40 samples (1 formal, 39 informal) were taken during the year. One informal sample proved to be 24.0% deficient in fat. A further formal sample proved to be satisfactory. All of the remaining samples proved to be satisfactory.

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

Manufacture and Sales	...	...	...	...	20
Sale only	...	...	...	...	303

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, 1958.					
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	9282	2950	3.15	11.36
Allt-yr-yn . . .	940	8541	2455	3.48	9.09
Caerau	267	8373	2267	3.69	31.36
St. Woolos . . .	554	8685	2496	3.48	15.68
Alexandra . . .	^a 1503	9452	2419	3.91	6.29
Central	258	8844	2158	4.10	34.28
St. Julians . . .	409	7508	2228	3.37	18.36
Christchurch . .	508	7431	2187	3.40	14.63
Maindee	351	8357	2453	3.41	23.81
Victoria	198	7969	2293	3.48	40.25
Liswerry	1704	9841	2641	3.73	5.78
Alway	673	9917	2549	3.89	14.74
Whole Borough . . .	^a8182	104200	29096	3.58	12.74

^a Includes 533 acres covered by tidal water.

Census population 15th April, 1951=105,285

Table 3

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1958

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	27	1	1	1	30	5	2	...	1	38		
	Certified by Coroner after P.M.	...	2	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	6		
	Uncertified Inquests	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1		
{ 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 ... Pneumonia (all forms) Other Respiratory Diseases ... Diarrhoea ... Enteritis ... Gastritis ... Syphilis ... Other Ven. Diseases Rickets ... Suffocation, overlying Injury at Birth ... Atelectasis ... Congenital Malformation ... Premature Birth ... Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ... Violence ... Other causes ...	Common infec- tious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
	
TOTALS ...	...	27	3	1	1	32	8	4	...	1	45		

CALENDAR YEAR

Nett Births registered : Legitimate, 1,709; Illegitimate, 64; Total, 1,773.
 Infant Deaths, number : Legitimate, 42; Illegitimate, 3; Total, 45.
 Death Rate : Legitimate, 24.6; Illegitimate, 46.9; Total, 25.38.
 Deaths from all causes at all ages : 1,207; Population : 104,200.

TABLE 4

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1958
AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	BIRTHS			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
		Uncorrected No.	Net		No.	Rate	No. of Non-residents registered in the district	Residents not registered 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 1948-52	105520	2089	1880	17.82	1363	12.92	278	99	71	37.6	1185	11.23
Five-year Average 1953-57	104820	1907	1673	15.96	1331	12.68	304	105	52	31.0	1132	10.80
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	293	90	48	30.9	1124	10.70
1956	104900	1956	1750	16.68	1299	12.38	305	103	49	28.0	1097	10.46
1957	104700	1891	1653	15.80	1348	12.89	271	132	58	35.1	1209	11.55
1958	104200	1988	1773	17.02	1395	13.39	315	127	45	25.4	1207	11.59

Table 5
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.
SUMMARY for the Year ended 31st December, 1958.

Name of Centre	No. of Sessions held										St. Julians	Whole Town	
	Beechwood	Caerau	Liswerry	Malpas	Gaer	Central	Alexandra	Maindee	Grindhu	Alway			Maesglas
No. on Register at 31st Dec.	96	96	70	83	96	98	57	108	48	100	48	68	968
Mothers	303	193	213	189	217	315	104	422	214	417	82	113	2672
Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	303	193	213	189	217	315	104	422	214	417	82	113	2672
Infants under 1 year	149	84	138	76	94	165	99	102	99	181	41	58	1256
Infants over 1 but under 2 yrs.	162	93	116	50	89	94	77	219	117	160	40	36	1242
Children over 2 but under 5	102	39	112	74	56	103	45	196	72	234	67	47	1146
GRAND TOTAL	706	409	578	389	456	677	415	938	502	992	230	254	6546
Medical Examinations													
Mothers	141	256	87	106	98	179	116	161	218	142	61	97	1337
Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	141	256	87	106	98	179	116	161	218	142	61	97	1337
Infants under 1 year	223	99	131	61	144	213	104	213	105	250	76	65	236
Infants over 1 but under 2 yrs.	31	148	34	103	21	35	88	45	37	41	21	8	34
Children over 2 but under 5	35	47	43	51	30	46	38	51	42	52	26	13	16
GRAND TOTAL	430	1494	995	907	983	476	345	470	1487	486	181	114	399
Attendances													
Mothers	3957	42	1897	1769	2096	3345	1877	3768	2074	3840	1148	749	28561
Expectant Mothers	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3990	42	1897	1769	2096	3345	1877	3768	2074	3840	1148	749	28561
Infants under 1 year	3353	1614	17	1448	1791	2721	1631	3305	1780	31	949	50	2374
Infants over 1 but under 2 yrs.	564	341	4	218	3	481	5	387	6	509	3	96	1
Children over 2 but under 5	233	2	146	167	117	193	2	151	3	353	4	52	1
GRAND TOTAL	8142	43	3940	3622	4238	6742	3845	7611	4272	7825	49	1554	58258
Weights													
Infants under 1 year	291	362	102	1658	176	293	172	3275	186	346	88	909	2756
Infants over 1 but under 2 yrs.	79	549	44	231	33	295	40	72	54	113	30	171	96
Children over 2 but under 5	74	193	44	114	37	113	35	57	39	98	36	101	601
GRAND TOTAL	444	1104	280	2003	246	379	247	3807	279	557	154	1271	4000

Table 7

SUMMARY OF MINOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES RECORDED DURING THE YEAR, 1958.

SCHOOL	GERMAN MEASLES					MEASLES					WHOOPING COUGH					CHICKEN POX					MUMPS					SCABIES											
	B	G	I	U	O	T	B	G	I	U	O	T	B	G	I	U	O	T	B	G	I	U	O	T	B	G	I	U	O	T	B	G	I	U	O	T	
Alexandra	3	3	14			20	4	19			23			7			7						1	2	18			21									
Alway	1		4			5	1	1	30		32			10			10	3	1	7			11	1	2	9			11								
Bolt Street	5	2	11			18	3	2	5		10	1		1			2		1	3			4		3	6			9								
Brynglas		1				1			1		1			1			1	4	5	25			34			2			2								
Clytha	2	1	2			5	2	9	24		35	1		3			4						2														
Crindau		1	1			2	3	1	41		45	2		8			10						2														
Durham Road	15	1	14			30	6	4	63		73	1		28			29	3	2	35			40	2	2	30			34								
Eveswell		4	1			5	2	1	28		31	1		6			7						1	2	7	10			19								
Gaer	48	39	32			119	4	4	30		38	1	1	6			8			1			2	6	4	12			22								
Glasllwch									25		25			2			2																				
Liswerry		1	2			3		1	5		6	1		2			3																				
Maesglas	9	8	13			30	1	2	4		7	2	1	4			7	9	3	8			20	2	4	3			9								
Maindee			4			4			50		50			14			14						3	1	6			7									
Malpas Church						1			16		17			2			2			2			3		1	6			7								
Malpas Court	2		1			3	1		6		7			4			4						2		1	23			24								
Ringland			2			2		1	28		29			6			6			1			1	1	21			22									
St. Andrew's	3	3	6			12	1	3	22		26			7			7			1	2		3	5	2	21			28								
St. David's	1		1			2			1		2			1			1			1	1		2														
St. John's	1		4			5			1		6			1			2						1														
St. Joseph's	1	3	4			8		1	8		9		1	4			5	5	3	17			25	1	1	8			9								
St. Julian's	10	9	16			35	4	3	36		43	2	3	13			18	7	9	18			34	1	1	7			9								
St. Mary's	4	1	8			13	1		7		8			6			6			1			1	1	2	4			7								
St. Michael's	4	1	2			7			2		2			4			4			2			3	1	2	1	12			13							
St. Woolos	3	4	4			11	2	5	25		32		2	4			6			1			1	2	3	21			26								
Somerton						7			7		7			3			3	1		2			3		4			4									
Tredegar Wharf	1		28			29			16		16			7			7	1	1	9			11		18			18									
Belle Vue Secondary	2	3				5																	1	3		4			4								
Brynglas Secondary		1				1																															
Crindau Secondary	1	2				3											1						1	1	2			3									
Fairoak Secondary	2					2												1					1		1			1									
Father Hill Secondary																							2						2								
Hatherleigh Secondary	1	2				3											1						1		3			3									
Holy Family Secondary	1	4				5		1			1																										
Maesglas Secondary	6	2				8	1	2			3		1			1							1			1		1									
St. Andrew's Secondary	1	2				3		2			2												1														
Stow Hill Secondary	1	4				5						2				2							1														
Newport High		1				1												1					1	1													
St. Julian's High	3					3												1					1														
Technical College		1				1																															
Private Schools						1					1		1				1																				
No School or School unknown				26	1	27	1	1		674	6	682	1		1	159	3	164		2		35	2	39		1		27			28				1	1	
TOTALS	131	104	170	26	1	432	35	48	502	674	6	1265	16	10	153	159	3	341	35	6	145	35	2	253	29	51	280	27		387	1	1	2	1		5	

* B -- Boys; G -- Girls; I -- Infants; U -- Under School Age; O -- Over School Age; T -- Total.

TABLE 8

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

1897 to 1958.

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	333	275	67.0	3	93.5	155	87.6	3.6	1.4
10 yrs. av. 1947-1956	327	249	—	4	—	5	—	—	—
1947	404	248	72.58	—	—	21	95.24	5.0	—
1948	421	348	72.70	—	—	18	100.0	—	—
1949	408	442	73.30	—	—	5	100.0	—	—
1950	353	258	82.95	—	—	7	100.0	—	—
1951	321	195	77.95	1	100.0	2	100.0	50.0	—
1952	243	111	83.78	12	100.0	—	—	—	—
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	—	—	—	—	—	—
1957	169	117	64.1	6	50.0	—	—	—	—
1958	180	87	56.3	1	100.0	—	—	—	—

* Tuberculosis cases excluded.



