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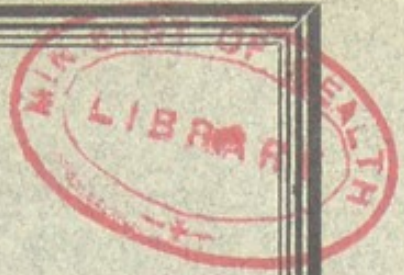
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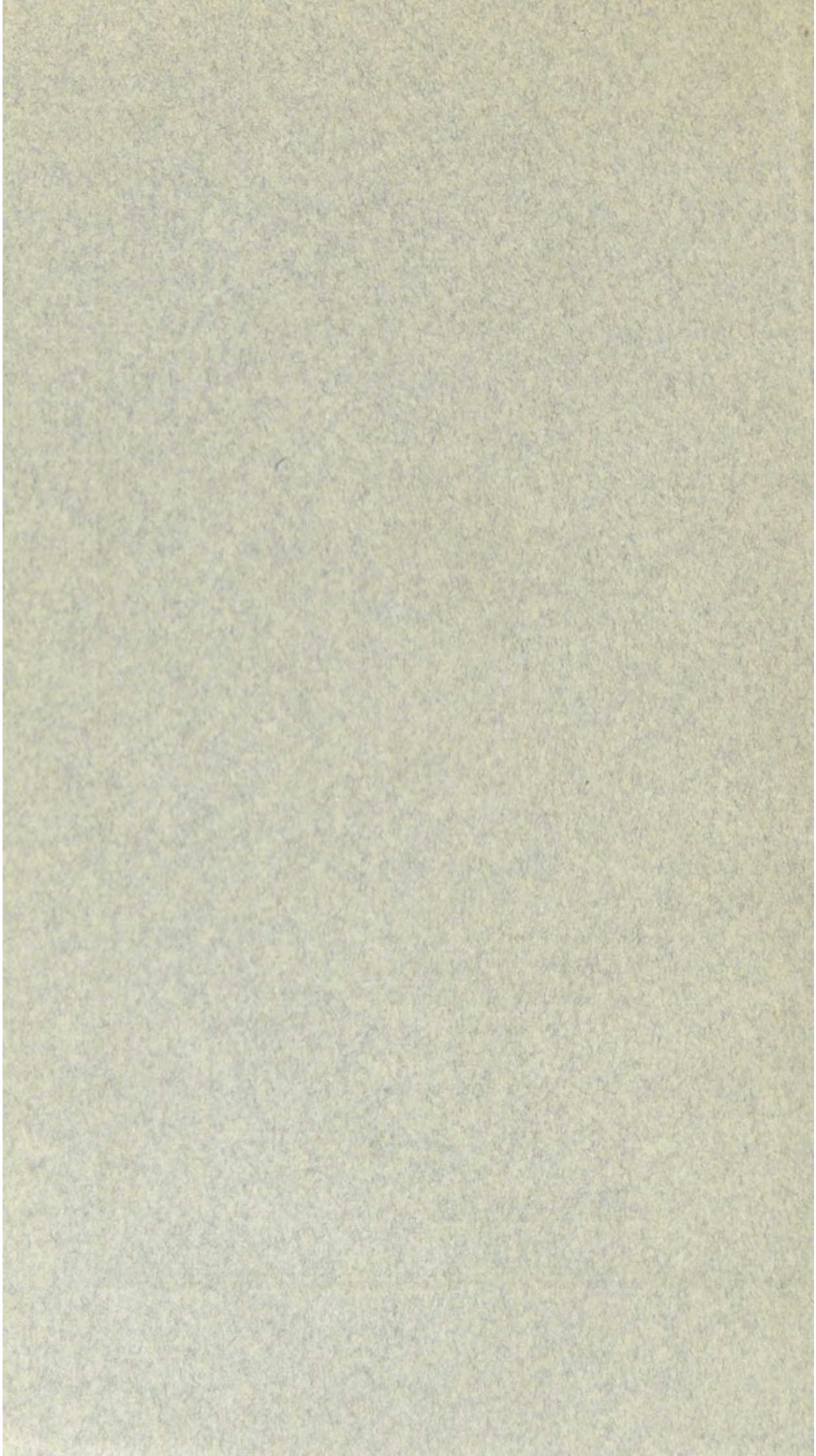


ABERTILLERY
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



REPORTS
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
AND
School Medical Officer
FOR THE YEAR
1938.

South Wales Gazette, Ltd., Abertillery



ABERTILLERY
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



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ABERTILLERY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

COUNCILLORS.

Chairman - - G. H. JONES, J.P.
 Vice-Chairman - J. E. DAY.

WARDS.

Cwmtillery.

F. Hayes.
 F. Sheen.
 J. E. Day.
 D. Walters.
 W. E. Hodges.
 T. Powell.

Abertillery.

T. Gale.
 W. Beynon.
 G. H. Jones, J.P.
 W. E. Hardwick.
 Godfrey Jones.

Six Bells.

W. H. Hillman.
 W. Saunders.

Aberbeeg.

F. J. Dayton.
 I. Morgan.
 I. Edwards.

Llanhilleth.

P. Burchell.
 W. F. Walters.

**Day of Meeting—Last Monday in each Month,
 at 6.30 p.m.**

Clerk of the Council - - D. R. Davies.
 Engineer and Surveyor - - A. Gordon Jones, M.I.M.C.E.
 Treasurer and Accountant - Harold Powell, F.I.M.T.A.,
 A.S.A.A.
 Rating and Valuation officer - D. E. Williams.
 Gas Engineer and Manager - H. Maycock, M.INST.GAS.E.,
 Chartered Gas Engineer.
 Electricity Engineer and
 Manager - - - Dawson Thomas.
 A.M.INST.E.E., M.INST.S.W.E.
 Inspector under Shops,
 Petroleum, Education,
 and Children and Young
 Persons' Act - - D. T. Bond.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE.

The Committee consists of all Members of the Council.

Councillor W. E. Hodges, Chairman.

**Day of Meeting—Friday following Second Monday in
each Month.**

SANITARY STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health	-	T. Baillie Smith, M.B., CH.B., (Glasgow), D.P.H. (Camb.).
Sanitary Inspector (Senr.)	-	J. Emlyn Blissett, A.R.SAN.I., M.I., M.S.I.A.
„ „ (Junr.)	-	Gethin A. Parry, A.R.SAN.I.
Matron Isolation Hospital	-	Vacant.
Clerk to Medical Officer	-	Stanley E. Thomas.
Health Visitor	- - -	Miss E. Hayes, Cert. Fever and Tuberculosis Training.

ABERTILLERY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

REPORT

OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH ON THE
SANITARY CONDITIONS, ADMINISTRATION, AND
VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1938.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
ABERTILLERY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour of submitting to you the Annual Report for the year 1938.

Natural and Social Conditions of the District. Physical Features and General Character.

The Abertillery Urban District is situated in the Western Valleys of Monmouthshire, 13 miles north-west of Newport, and 20 miles south-west of Monmouth.

Its greatest length, north to south is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, while it varies in breadth, east to west, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It has an area of $10\frac{1}{4}$ square miles, being one of the largest Urban Districts in the County. The population is 28,320, and the rateable value is £92,139 (Abertillery £68,253, Llanhilleth £23,886). The estimated product of a penny rate is £328.

The district lies upon the north-east corner of the South Wales Coal Field.

The Upper Coal Measures have been almost wholly denuded, but the Pennant Series form a moorland plateau from 1,200 to 1,600 feet above sea-level, through which valleys, deep, narrow, and confluent, run from north to south regardless of

the geological formation. The whole of the Blaentillery Valley and portions of the Valleys of the River Ebbw and its tributary, the Ebbw Fach, are within the Abertillery area. The Tillery coal vein, at the base of the Pennant Series, outcrops in long lines on the sides of the valleys north of Aberbeeg, and has been worked by levels.

The Deep or Steam Coal Series are nowhere exposed throughout the district, and are worked by deep pits. The rapid development and former great prosperity of the district are to be attributed mainly to the mining of the deeper coal measures.

The mountain land is sparsely inhabited. The main population is aggregated around the collieries, thus forming a chain of mining towns, linked to the central and largest one of Abertillery.

The chief centres of population are:—Cwmtillery, in the Blaentillery Valley to the north; Abertillery, at the junction of the Blaentillery and Ebbw Fach Valleys; Six Bells, in the Ebbw Fach Valley to the South of Abertillery; Aberbeeg, at the junction of the Ebbw with the Ebbw Fach; and Llanhilleth and Crumlin in the Ebbw Valley to the south.

Elevations above Ordnance Datum.

Lowest Point in District—						FEET
River bed at exit from district below Crumlin						
Low Level Station	...	...	...	...	...	370
Crumlin—						
Road near Viaduct Hotel	...	...	...	...	...	401
Top of Viaduct	...	...	...	...	...	600
Llanhilleth—						
Line at Railway Station	...	...	...	...	...	482
St. Illtyd's Church	...	...	...	...	...	1181
Aberbeeg—						
Engine Shed at Station	...	...	...	...	...	516
B.M. near Aberbeeg School	...	...	...	...	...	625
Six Bells—						
Railway Line	...	...	...	...	...	613

Abertillery—

Road fronting Tin Works	649
Foundry Bridge	748

Blaina Border—

Railway Line	815
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Cwmtillery—

Reservoir	1150
Top Rows, West Side	1157

Wards.

Up to 1908 the district was comprised of three wards. By an order of the Monmouthshire County Council, dated May 6th, 1908, and confirmed by the Local Government Board, December 8th, 1908, the district was divided into five wards, as follows:—

Ward 1, Llanhilleth.—This includes that part of Llanhilleth south-east of the Nant-Cuffin, with the portions of Crumlin and Hafodyrynys which are within the district. Members on Council, 2. Area, 894 acres. Population, 3,498. Density of population per acre—3.91 persons.

Ward 2, Aberbeeg.—Comprises Aberbeeg and that portion of Llanhilleth N.W. of the Nant Cuffin. Members on Council, 3. Area, 927 acres. Population, 3,579. Density per acre—3.86 persons.

Ward 3, Six Bells.—Comprises Warm Turn, Six Bells, and that portion of Abertillery south of Cwm Road and the Vivian Pit. Members on Council, 2. Area, 1,091 acres. Population, 4,890. Density per acre—4.48 persons.

Ward 4, Abertillery.—Comprises the township of Abertillery, with the exception of the portions included in Wards 5 and 3. Members on Council 5. Area, 1,151 acres. Population, 8,037. Density per acre—6.98 persons.

Ward 5, Cwmtillery.—Consists of Cwmtillery with Penybont, Blaenau-Gwent, and Brynteg. Members on Council 6. Area, 2,400 acres. Population, 8,316. Density per acre—

Occupations.

Agriculture, formerly the staple industry of the district, is still represented by some five and twenty sheep or milk farms.

The majority of the male inhabitants are employed in coal mining. Formerly, 9,555 men were employed therein. Of the three collieries temporarily closed down two are now working, and two collieries—one at Aberbeeg and one in Abertillery—permanently closed. Unemployment in the mining industry has existed since 1921.

The following table shows the occupations by sex of persons over 14 years of age as revealed by 1931 Census.

* Excluding employers, managers and foremen.

MALES.

Total, all ages	...	...	16,806
Total, aged 14 years and over	...	...	12,222
Occupied, 14 years and over	...	...	11,450
Operatives (in work)	...	...	8,699
Out of work (all classes)	...	...	2,184
Unoccupied and retired, 14 years and over	...	...	772
Agricultural occupations	...	...	54
Farmers	...	...	26
Gardeners and their labourers	...	...	16
Agricultural labourers	...	...	13
Mining and quarrying occupations	...	...	7,575
Makers of coal gas, coke, lime, &c.	...	...	22
Workers in chemicals, paints, &c.	...	...	3
Metal Workers	...	...	538
Foundry workers*	...	...	10
Smiths, &c.*	...	...	73
Metal Machinists*	...	...	10
Fitters, mechanical engineers, &c.*	...	...	128
Electrical apparatus makers, fitters	...	...	54
Makers of watches, clocks, &c.	...	...	2
Workers in skins ; leather goods makers	...	...	4

Textile workers	...	...	...	3
Makers of textile goods and articles of dress	...	...	...	38
Tailors*	...	...	...	5
Boot, shoe and clog makers*	...	...	...	27
Makers of foods	...	...	...	84
Makers of drinks	...	...	...	10
Workers in wood and furniture	...	...	...	91
Carpenters*	...	...	...	63
Wood carvers and turners	...	...	...	2
Papers workers, bookbinders, &c.	...	...	...	2
Printers and photographers	...	...	...	15
Builders, bricklayers, &c.	...	...	...	235
Bricklayers and masons*	...	...	...	64
Painters and decorators, &c.	...	...	...	51
Workers in miscellaneous materials	...	...	...	19
Railway transport workers	...	...	...	235
Road transport workers	...	...	...	233
Water and other transport workers	...	...	...	112
Messengers and porters	...	...	...	75
Commercial and financial occupations	...	...	...	686
Proprietors & managers of retail businesses	...	...	...	245
Shop assistants in retail businesses	...	...	...	247
Public Administration and defence	...	...	...	57
Professional occupations	...	...	...	182
Teachers	...	...	...	96
Persons professionally engaged in entertainments, &c.	...	...	...	34
Persons engaged in personal service	...	...	...	152
Clerks, draughtsmen, typists	...	...	...	163
Warehousemen, packers	...	...	...	31
Stationary engine drivers, &c.	...	...	...	384
Other and undefined workers	...	...	...	381
General and undefined labourers	...	...	...	145
Unskilled workers in factories, works, &c.	...	...	...	174

FEMALES.

Total, all ages	...	...	...	14,949
Total, aged 14 years and over	...	...	...	10,535
Occupied, 14 years and over	...	...	...	1,221
Operatives	...	...	...	973
Out of work	...	...	...	102

Unoccupied and retired, 14 years and over ...	9,314
Agricultural occupations ...	4
Metal workers ...	3
Textile workers ...	1
Makers of textile goods and articles of dress ...	29
Tailoresses* ...	2
Dress and blouse makers* ...	22
Embroiderers, milliners, sewers, &c.* ...	4
Makers of foods, drinks, tobacco ...	11
Makers of foods ...	10
Paper workers, bookbinders ...	1
Printers and photographers ...	1
Transport workers ...	12
Telegraph and telephone operators* ...	4
Commercial and financial occupations ...	346
Proprietors & managers of retail businesses ...	71
Shop assistants in retail businesses ...	260
Public administration and defence ...	1
Professional occupations ...	192
Midwives, nurses, &c. ...	44
Teachers ...	146
Persons professionally engaged in entertainments, &c. ...	5
Persons engaged in personal service ...	536
Domestic servants ...	409
Lodging and boarding house keepers ...	7
Innkeepers, barmaids, &c. ...	17
Waitresses ...	3
Laundry workers ...	4
Charwomen ...	45
Clerks, typists, &c. ...	51
Warehousewomen, packers, &c. ...	1
Unskilled workers in factories, works, &c. ...	18

The detailed figures relating to coal and shale miners in Abertillery Urban District are as follows:—

	Census 1931.	Census 1921.
	Males.	Males.
Owners, agents, managers ...	27	39
Subordinate superintending staff ...	224	368
Hewers and getters ...	4,640	6,108
Persons conveying material to shaft...	856	886
Persons making & repairing roads ...	455	624
Other workers below ground ...	800	736
Other workers above ground ...	567	796
Totals ...	7,569	9,557

The decrease in coal and shale miners between census periods is 1,988.

Vital Statistics.

The population of the Abertillery Urban District at the following Census periods is shown in this table.

Census.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1891	5,984	4,862	10,846
1901	12,069	9,876	21,945
1911	19,378	16,037	35,415
1921	203,97	18,356	38,753
1931	16,806	14,949	31,755

It will be noted that the population increase between 1901 and 1911 was 13,470 persons. This period coincided with the great developments in the coalfield.

The population increase between 1911 and 1921 was 3,338 persons.

The difference between the Census returns of 1921 and 1931 shows a decrease in the population of 6,998 persons actual. This figure is equal to a decrease of 18 per cent.

Out of the decrease of 6,998 persons, 3,591 were males and 3,407 were females.

The population at Census period 1931 was 3,660 persons less than it was in the Census of 1911.

The population of the district according to the latest return is 28,320, an actual decrease compared with 1911 of 7,095 persons and a decrease of 3,435 as compared with the 1931 Census.

There has been a positive increment between 1921 and 1931 in respect of natural increase (i.e., the excess of births over deaths) of 10.3 per cent. and a net loss by migration of 28.3 per cent.—the highest loss recorded by migration in the county. The difference between those two amounts gives a net total loss of 18 per cent.

The percentage increase between 1911 and 1921 was 9.6 per cent.

The difference between the mid-year population of 1937—28,600—and the mid-year population of 1938—28,320—shows a further loss of 280 persons.

The total acreage of the district is 6,463 acres. Certain minor changes have been made.

The density of the population of the whole district is 4.38 persons per acre.

The actual density of the inhabited portion is greater than 4.38 as a great part of the hillside and mountain land is uninhabited.

The following are the 1938 statistics in regard to the Administrative County of Monmouth:—

Population for County	...	...	806,470
Rateable Value	...	...	£1,106,597
Penny Rate	...	...	£3,980

			Male	Female	Total
Live births:	{ Births (Legit.) Births (Illeg.)		2,500	2,255	4,755
			96	93	189
	Births	Total	<u>2,596</u>	<u>2,348</u>	<u>4,944</u>
Birth rate	...	...			16.1
Stillbirths	...		129	154	283
Stillbirth Rate	...		—	—	.92

Deaths (all causes) ...	2,071	1,663	3,734
Death-rate per 1,000 ...	...	...	12.1
Deaths under 1 year ...	169	107	276
Illegitimate ...	5	5	10
Legitimate ...	164	102	266
Infant mortality rate ...	...	...	55.8

The County of Monmouth has lost by migration about 59,000 population during the past inter-censal period.

The population of the County of Monmouthshire according to the census of 1921 was 358,436 persons (males 186,225, females 172,211) and according to that of 1931 was 345,623 persons (males 178,608, females 167,015)—an actual decrease of 12,813 persons, representing a fall of 3.6 per cent. The population of Monmouthshire increased by 13.9 per cent. between 1911 and 1921.

The estimate of population for the County as supplied by the Registrar-General for the mid-year 1938 is 306,470—a decrease of 5,830 from the previous year.

The population of England (Census 1931) is 37,354,917 (males 17,844,709, females 19,510,208).

The population of Wales and Monmouthshire is 2,479,000 persons (males 1,242,100, females 1,236,900).

**AGES (GROUPED) AND MARITAL CONDITIONS OF
POPULATION (ABERTILLERY U.D.C.)**

as constituted at 30th June, 1936, in respect of which
Boundaries have been changed between that date and
date of Census.

Total Population.	Total Population.		Married Only.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
31,755.	16,806	14,949	6,846	6,889
Marital Conditions—				
Single.	9,318	7,114	—	—
Married.	6,846	6,889	6,846	6,889
Widowed.	636	911	—	—
Divorced.	6	5	—	—
Ages (last birthday)—				
0 - 4	1,397	1,331	—	—
5 - 9	1,655	1,612	—	—
10 - 14	1,845	1,787	—	—
15 - 19	1,631	1,185	1	47
20 - 24	1,436	1,123	237	492
25 - 29	1,364	1,216	731	916
30 - 34	1,166	1,145	908	993
35 - 39	1,080	1,083	916	974
40 - 44	1,053	960	895	855
45 - 49	994	884	827	761
50 - 54	919	772	769	657
55 - 59	856	668	657	586
60 - 64	608	482	448	324
65 - 69	449	331	284	201
70 - 74	208	208	108	92
75 - 79	117	100	52	81
80 - 84	27	42	10	6
85 - 89	5	17	2	4
90 and over.	1	3	1	—

The following table is of interest as showing the populations and parliamentary electors of the various parliamentary divisions in Monmouthshire.

Parliamentary Constituencies.	POPULATION.										Residence Qualification per 1,000 population	
	1921.					1931.						Residence Qualification only. Persons
	Persons.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Parliamentary Electors, (Register 1931.)			
									All qualifications	Residence Qualification only.		
Persons.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Persons.			
Monmouthshire Parliamentary County	450,794	434,958	222,438	212,520	265,311	135,832	129,479	263,770	606			
Parliamentary Borough Newport	92,358	89,203	43,819	45,384	57,035	27,901	29,134	56,042	628			
Parliamentary County Divisions												
Abertillery	75,375	65,543	34,596	30,947	39,043	20,809	18,234	38,963	594			
Bedwelty	75,031	76,528	40,168	36,360	44,432	23,415	21,017	44,309	579			
Ebbw Vale	72,181	65,384	34,319	31,065	38,782	20,450	18,332	38,729	592			
Monmouth	66,273	71,422	34,869	36,553	44,929	21,863	23,066	44,691	626			
Pontypool	69,576	66,878	34,667	32,211	41,090	21,394	19,696	41,036	614			

There are six constituencies in the County returning six representatives to Parliament. The average population and electorate per member returned are 72,439 and 44,219 respectively. In only two of the six Monmouthshire constituencies has there been an increase in population during the inter-censal period 1921—1931.

AGES (INDIVIDUAL YEARS) UNDER 21.

Age Last Birthday	Census, 1931.		
	Males.	Females	Total.
0 - 21	6828	6139	12967
0	280	300	580
1	301	258	559
2	256	228	484
3	258	257	515
4	306	293	599
5	321	270	591
6	318	294	612
7	323	346	669
8	328	323	651
9	369	381	750
10	434	393	827
11	435	429	864
12	323	348	671
13	355	319	674
14	300	298	598
15	319	251	570
16	355	267	622
17	316	230	546
18	329	214	543
19	312	226	538
20	290	214	504

The above is a most interesting table and shows the total number of persons in the area under 21 years of age according to the Census of 1931.

Births.

	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933
Number of Births ...	465	461	530	509	494	507
Birth Rate per 1,000—						
Abertillery ...	16.4	16.1	17.9	16.9	16.0	16.2
England and Wales	15.1	14.9	14.8	14.7	14.8	14.4
Small Towns ...	15.4	15.3	15.0	14.8	15.0	14.5

The total number of births registered locally during 1938 as belonging to the district was 465, of which 229 were males and 236 females.

The return of the Registrar General differ from the local Registrars by 27.

The Registrar General's return of births is 492, an increase of 27 over local returns. Of this number 244 were males and 248 females.

The number of legitimate births was 237 males and 241 females.

The total number of illegitimate births from the Registrar General's return is 14 (7 males - 7 females), which is five in excess of the local Registrar's return of 9 (5 boys - 4 girls).

The number of births during the year 1938 is 6 less than was recorded for 1937, according to the Registrar General.

The total number of births in the County for the year 1938 was 4,994 (males 2,596 - females 2,348), giving a birth-rate of 16.1.

The number of legitimate births was 4,755 (males 2,500 - females 2,255); illegitimate births 189 (males 78 - females 93).

22 still births were recorded by the Registrar General for this area, out of which 21 (males 10 - females 11) were legitimate, and 1 female was illegitimate.

TABLE I.

BIRTHS FOR THE YEAR 1938.

Month.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
January	18	15	33	49	52	101
February	15	15	30			
March	16	22	38			
April	21	20	41	63	67	130
May	18	25	43			
June	24	22	46			
July	11	21	32	61	64	125
August	33	23	56			
September	17	20	37			
October	23	15	38	56	53	109
November	23	20	43			
December	10	18	28			
Total	229	236	465	229	236	465

TABLE 2.

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS
FOR YEAR 1938.

Month.	Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3	Ward 4	Ward 5	Total.
January ...	4	6	6	6	11	33
February ...	4	4	5	9	8	30
March ...	6	6	7	5	14	38
April ...	5	12	4	9	11	41
May ...	7	10	6	7	13	43
June ...	6	7	8	9	16	46
July ...	4	9	2	7	10	32
August ...	9	11	8	14	14	56
September ...	4	2	9	10	12	37
October ...	5	6	7	11	9	38
November ...	6	7	2	18	15	48
December ...	5	6	5	5	7	28
Total	65	86	69	105	140	465

TABLE 3.
 ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS, 1938.

	Population of each Ward.	ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS		
		Boys	Girls.	Total.
Ward 1 ...	3,498	—	—	—
„ 2 ...	3,579	—	1	1
„ 3 ...	4,890	1	—	1
„ 4 ...	8,037	1	—	1
„ 5 ...	8,816	3	3	6
Total ...	28,320	5	4	9

TABLE 4.

Comparison of Birth Rate and Death Rate
with that of England and Wales.

Year.	Popu- lation.	No. of Births	Birth Rate.	England and Wales	No. of Deaths.	Death Rate.	England & Wales.
1924	39,520	815	20·2	18·8	876	9·5	12·2
1925	39,260	768	19·7	18·3	341	8·6	12·2
1926	39,250	749	19·9	17·8	317	8·5	14·4
1927	36,290	578	15·9	16·7	351	9·7	12·3
1928	32,840	621	18·9	16·7	332	10·1	11·7
1929	32,840	595	18·1	16·3	353	10·7	13·4
1930	32,840	600	18·2	16·3	296	9·0	11·4
1931	31,803	588	18·4	15·8	346	10·8	12·3
1932	31,560	538	17·0	15·3	352	11·1	12·0
1933	31,150	507	16·2	14·4	322	10·8	12·3
1934	30,720	494	16·0	14·8	357	11·6	11·8
1935	30,070	502	16·9	14·7	338	11·0	11·7
1936	29,600	530	17·9	14·8	387	13·0	12·1
1937	28,600	461	16·1	14·9	365	12·7	12·4
1938	28,320	465	16·4	15·1	316	11·1	11·6

Deaths.

The total number of deaths which occurred according to the Registrar General's return was 315, a decrease of 50 as compared with 1937, when the total number was 365.

172 of these deaths occurred in males and 143 in females.

Weekly returns of the deaths are received from the local Registrar, and these returns show the total deaths as 236—124 males and 112 females. In addition there were 80 deaths registered outside the district, making a total of 316.

The death rate for the year was 11·1 per 1,000.

Causes of Death.
TABLE 5. (TABLE III.).

Causes of Death.		M.	F.
ALL CAUSES ...		172	143
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ...	...	...
2	Measles ...	1	...
3	Scarlet fever ...	...	...
4	Whooping cough ...	...	...
5	Diphtheria ...	...	1
6	Influenza ...	2	1
7	Encephalitis lethargica ...	...	...
8	Cerebro-spinal fever ...	3	1
9	Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...	8	8
10	Other tuberculosis diseases ...	3	1
11	Syphilis ...	...	1
12	General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis ...	...	2
13	Cancer, malignant disease ...	17	1
14	Diabetes ...	...	1
15	Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c. ...	10	11
16	Heart disease ...	63	44
17	Aneurysm ...	...	...
18	Other circulatory diseases ...	8	2
19	Bronchitis ...	3	1
20	Pneumonia (all forms) ...	11	11
21	Other respiratory diseases ...	...	...
22	Peptic ulcer ...	2	...
23	Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years) ...	...	...
24	Appendicitis ...	...	...
25	Cirrhosis of liver ...	...	...
26	Other diseases of liver, etc. ...	2	2
27	Other digestive diseases ...	2	3
28	Nephritis ...	3	5
29	Puerperal sepsis ...	...	2
30	Other puerperal causes ...	...	2
31	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc. ...	9	13
32	Senility ...	3	2
33	Suicide ...	2	...
34	Other violence ...	10	1
35	Other defined diseases ...	15	17
36	Causes ill-defined or unknown ...	...	...
Special Causes (included in No. 35 above).		...	...
	Small-pox ...	...	...
	Poliomyelitis ...	...	...
	Polioencephalitis ...	...	...
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age			
	Total ...	15	17
	Legitimate ...	14	16
	Illegitimate ...	1	1
TOTAL BIRTHS ...		244	248
	Legitimate ...	237	241
	Illegitimate ...	7	7
STILL BIRTHS TOTAL ...		10	12
	Legitimate ...	10	11
	Illegitimate ...	...	1
POPULATION.—			
	For Birth and Death Rates ...	28,320	

Out of a total of 315 deaths 107 of those deaths were due to heart disease.

TABLE 6.

MONTHLY DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES,
1938.

Month.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January ...	12	12	24
February ...	12	7	19
March ...	10	12	22
April ...	15	11	26
May ...	6	6	12
June ...	12	9	21
July ...	10	13	23
August ...	13	17	30
September ...	7	4	11
October ...	8	6	14
November ...	10	8	18
December ...	9	7	16
Outside District ...	49	81	80
Totals ...	173	143	316

Death Rate—Males ... 6·1 per 1,000
 Death Rate—Females ... 5·0 per 1,000
 Population for Death Rate ... 28,320

TABLE 7.

DEATHS, 1938.—Monthly and Ward Distribution.

Month.	Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3	Ward 4	Ward 5	Total.	
						Months	Quarter
January ...	1	4	4	7	8	24	} 65
February ...	1	4	2	5	7	19	
March ...	3	3	3	7	6	22	
April ...	4	6	4	6	6	26	} 59
May ...	2	2	...	3	5	12	
June ...	...	4	4	5	8	21	
July ...	4	7	2	5	5	23	} 64
August ...	1	4	5	10	10	30	
September ...	2	3	...	3	3	11	
October ...	2	2	4	2	4	14	} 48
November ...	4	2	3	4	5	18	
December ..	...	...	1	8	7	16	
Transferable Deaths ...	6	12	12	18	32	80	
Total ...	30	53	44	83	106	316	

TABLE I.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1938 and Previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.			Nett Deaths belonging to the District.		
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	Of Non-registered residents in the District.	Of Registered residents in the District.	Under 1 yr. of age	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Number	At all ages
			Number.	Rate.									8	9	10	11	12	13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1926	37,250	742	749	20.1	248	6.6	0	69	47	62.7	317	8.5
1927	36,290	578	577	15.9	279	7.7	0	75	49	84.9	351	9.7
1928	32,840	605	621	17.3	264	7.3	0	67	44	70.8	332	10.1
1929	32,840	594	595	18.1	280	8.5	0	73	41	68.9	353	10.7
1930	32,840	589	600	18.2	233	7.0	0	65	34	56.6	298	9.0
1931	31,803	589	588	18.4	292	9.1	0	63	41	69.7	355	11.5
1932	31,560	543	538	17.0	270	8.5	0	83	42	78.0	353	11.1
1933	31,150	492	507	16.2	257	8.2	0	68	44	86.7	325	10.4
1934	30,720	482	494	16.0	292	9.5	0	64	31	62.7	357	11.6
1935	30,070	502	509	16.9	263	8.7	0	70	37	72.6	330	11.0
1936	29,600	530	539	18.2	303	10.2	0	84	38	70.5	385	13.0
1937	28,600	461	486	16.9	286	10.0	0	80	35	72.0	366	12.7
1938	28,320	465	492	17.2	236	8.3	0	80	32	65.0	316	11.1

Inquests.

Twenty-four inquests were held during 1938. The certified causes of deaths were as follows:—

ACCIDENTS.

	M.	F.	Total
In or about Coal Mines ...	6	—	6
Run over by Vehicles ...	1	—	1
Falls	2	1	3
Suicide	2	—	2
Gas Poisoning ...	1	1	2
Natural causes:—			
Heart Condition ...	2	2	4
Pneumonia	1	—	1
Tuberculosis	1	—	1
Meningococcal Meningitis	1	—	1
Gastritis	—	1	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	1	—	1
Beat. Hand	1	—	1
	19	5	24

Ten inquests were held on residents who died outside the area.

Colliery Fatalities.

The rate for this is .21 per 1,000 of the population.

Certified Deaths.

The proportion of deaths certified by medical practitioners and inquest cases registered during 1938 was as follows:—

Certified by Medical Practitioners ...	283
Uncertified	9
Inquest Cases	24

Of the 80 transferable deaths, 68 were certified by Hospital Surgeons and 12 by the Coroner.

TABLE 8.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1938.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under one year of age.

Causes of Death.		Under 1 Wk.	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 Year.
All Causes	Certified	9	2	5	1	17	7	2	2	3	31
	Uncertified	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
(	Small Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Whooping-cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(	Tubercular Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meningitis (<i>Not Tuberculous</i>)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pneumonia	...	1	1	1	3	3	...	1	3	10
(	Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Suffocation, Overlaying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Injury at Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(	Congenital Malformations	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3
	Premature Birth	3	1	3	...	7	...	...	...	...	7
	Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	4
	Other Causes	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	4
	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Polio-Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Outside District	3	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Totals		10	2	5	1	18	7	2	2	3	32

TABLE 9.

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE
DURING 1938.

Monthly, Quarterly, and Ward Distribution.

Month.	Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3	Ward 4	Ward 5	Outside District	Total.	
							Months	Quarter.
January	2	...	1	2	...	5	} 10
February	1	...	...	1	...	2	
March ...	1	...	1	1	...	...	3
April	} 7
May	1	1	2	
June	1	...	...	2	2	5	
July	1	1	...	2	} 6
August	1	...	1	
September	1	2	...	3	
October	1	...	1	} 9
November	1	...	...	2	...	3	
December	1	1	2	1	5	
Total ...	1	6	2	4	15	4		32

Infantile Mortality.

DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE IN
RELATION TO POPULATION AND DENSITY IN WARDS.

	No. of Deaths.	No. of Births.	Popula- tion.	Deaths per 1,000 of Pop.	Infantile Mortality	Density of Persons per acre.
Ward I	1	65	3,498	.28	15.3	3.91
" II	6	86	3,579	1.67	69.7	3.86
" III	2	69	4,890	.40	28.9	4.48
" IV	4	105	8,037	.49	38.0	6.98
" V	15	140	8,316	1.80	107.1	3.49
Outside District	4					
	32	465	28,320	1.12	68.8	4.38

	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
Number of Deaths under 1 year	32	35	38	37	31
Number of Births	465	461	530	502	482
Infantile Mortality, Abertillery	68.8	75.9	71.5	72.6	62.7

The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 32—a decrease of three as compared with previous year.

The number of deaths of infants under one year recorded for the County was 276 (legitimate 266 - illegitimate 10), equal to an infantile mortality of 55.8.

There were 492 births during the year as recorded by the Registrar General, 478 legitimate births, out of which 30 children died, and 14 illegitimates, out of which 2 children died.

The Infantile Mortality rate forms "the most sensitive index we possess of social welfare and of sanitary administration, especially under urban conditions."

Table 8 gives a full return of all deaths in children under one year.

Pneumonia caused 10 deaths. Respiratory diseases are very common in our area owing to the severe climatic conditions, etc., under which we live.

Congenital Malformation accounted for 2 deaths within the first month of life.

Premature birth and congenital debility was the cause of 13 deaths. This is a pre-natal question. If this cause of infant death could be materially dealt with, it would lead to a great reduction of infantile mortality.

Out of 13 deaths recorded from above causes you will observe that 10 of these deaths occurred within the first month of life.

A substantial proportion of the incoming race is lost each year through abortion, miscarriages, still-births, and dead infants, and it is of national importance that these lives should be saved. The causes of high infantile death rate also affect the health of the survivors, and lie near the roots of our social life.

Zymotic Diseases.

	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
Number of Deaths	2	7	6	8	12
Death Rate per 1,000, Abertillery ...	.07	.24	.20	.26	.39

The number of deaths from the principal zymotic diseases during 1938 was 2, equivalent to a death rate of .07 per 1,000 persons of all ages.

Details as to the number of cases, deaths, etc., are given in the following table under the headings of various diseases.

TABLE 10.

ZYMOTIC DISEASES, 1938.

	Notified Cases.	Deaths.	Case Fatality per cent.	Death Rate.	England & Wales.
1 Small Pox ...	—	—	—	—	·00
2 Scarlet Fever ..	167	—	—	—	·01
3 Diphtheria ...	29	1	3·3	·03	·07
4 Fevers					
Typhus, etc. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid ...	1	—	—	—	·00
Continued ...	—	—	—	—	—
5 Measles ...	—	1	—	·03	·04
6 Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	·03
7 Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 yrs.)	—	—	—	—	5·5

TABLE II.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, 1938.

	Total Cases Notified.	Cases ad- mitted to Hospital	Total Deaths.
Small-Pox ...	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	29	5	1
Scarlet Fever ...	167	3	—
Enteric Fever (including Para-Typhoid ...	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	3	—	2
Chicken Pox ...	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	1
Pneumonia—		—	—
(a) Influenzal ...	4	—	22
(b) Acute Primary ...			
Erysipelas ...	1	—	—
Polioencephalitis ..	1	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	9	9	4
Tuberculosis—			
(a) Pulmonary	M ... 14	9	8
	F ... 17	9	8
	Total 31	18	16
(b) Non-Pulmonary	M ... 6	2	3
	F ... 4	1	1
	Total 10	3	4

TABLE 12 (continued).

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED, 1938.

Ward Distribution.

DISEASE.	Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3	Ward 4	Ward 5	Totals	
Small Pox ...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	10	7	1	2	9	29	
Scarlet Fever ...	30	63	29	23	22	167	
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	2	1	...	...	...	3
Pneumonia	M ...	1	...	1	1	3	
	F ...	...	...	1	...	1
	Total	1	...	2	1	4	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	...	2	1	...	1	4
Erysipelas ...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	...	4	1	2	2	9
Tuberculosis—							
(a) Pulmonary	M...	...	4	...	5	5	14
	F...	1	3	2	6	5	17
	Total	1	7	2	11	10	31
(b) Non-Pulmonary	M...	1	1	2	1	1	6
	F...	2	1	...	1	...	4
	Total	3	2	2	2	1	10

Scarlet Fever.

	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
Number of Cases Notified	167	119	161	44	110
Number of Deaths	—	—	1	1	—
Death Rate per 1,000					
Abertillery	—	—	.08	.03	—
England and Wales	.01	.01	.01	.01	.02

167 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year—an increase of 48 as compared with the previous year. A study of the above figures will show the rise and fall of cases since 1934.

The number of cases notified each month, compared with the numbers notified monthly during previous years, can be seen from the following table.

MONTHLY NOTIFICATION OF SCARLET FEVER.

	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
January	20	24	5	3	2
February	15	21	5	1	3
March	16	15	5	3	4
April	4	16	2	3	3
May	6	4	1	3	4
June	7	7	6	2	19
July	8	3	8	3	28
August	1	—	2	4	21
September	20	3	13	5	7
October	27	8	22	7	10
November	83	6	50	6	5
December	15	12	42	4	4
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	167	119	161	44	110

The Ward distribution was as follows:—

	No. of cases each year.				
	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
Ward I	30	14	3	2	9
" II	63	14	10	2	9
" III	29	14	39	4	22
" IV	23	41	49	14	24
" V	22	36	60	22	46
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	167	119	161	44	110

The age distribution of the cases can be seen from Table 12.

119 cases were notified in young persons between the age of 4 years and under 15 years.

26 cases occurred in children under four years of age.

114 cases occurred in school children.

Diphtheria.

	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
Number of Cases notified ...	29	3	8	9	6
Number of Deaths ...	1	...	...	2	1
Death Rate per 1,000 :					
Abertillery ...	·03	...	...	·06	·03
England and Wales ...	·07	07	07	·08	·10

The Ward distribution was as follows :—

Ward I ...	...	9
Ward II ...	...	7
Ward III ...	...	1
Ward IV ...	...	3
Ward V ...	...	9
		29

The number of cases notified during 1938 was 29, as compared with 3 during the year 1937, and 8 during the year 1936.

This shows an increase of 26 cases compared with the previous year.

You will note the low incidence of Diphtheria in this area for several years past.

One death was certified as due to Diphtheria.

Diphtheria Antitoxin is supplied free to all cases.

Success in the treatment of Diphtheria depends on the promptness of administration of the Antitoxin. The result of a swab should not be awaited before administering the Antitoxin. In all cases give Antitoxin at once.

In all cases of throat trouble in children the family doctor should be called in at once.

The Medical Practitioners invariably give Antitoxin promptly.

Enteric Fever.

One case of Enteric Fever was notified during the year. This case made a good recovery.

The death rate per 1,000 for England and Wales was .01.

Memorandum.

The Registrar General has pleasure in furnishing, for the information of the Medical Officer of Health of the Urban District of Abertillery, the tabular statement showing in the first column of figures the number of cases of certain infectious diseases notified during the year, as compiled from his returns, and in the second column case rates per 1,000 population from the same diseases in England and Wales during the year 1938.

Disease.	Cases notified in the District.	Case Rate per 1,000 living England & Wales.
Small-Pox	—	—
Scarlet Fever	167	2.41
Diphtheria	29	1.58
Enteric Fever	1	0.08
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	14.42
Erysipelas	1	0.40

Tuberculosis.

The total number of cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year was 41, as compared with 37 cases during 1938.

Of this, 31 cases were of a pulmonary type, and 10 cases of non-pulmonary type.

The following table gives in detail the monthly notification of all cases of Tuberculosis.

MONTHLY NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Month of Year.	Total.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
January ...	2	—	2	—	—
February ...	6	1	2	2	1
March ...	5	1	4	—	—
April ...	3	—	1	1	1
May ...	5	3	2	—	—
June ...	2	1	—	—	1
July ...	3	1	1	1	—
August ...	6	2	3	1	—
September ...	4	2	1	—	1
October ...	3	2	—	1	—
November .	2	1	1	—	—
December ...	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	41	14	17	6	4

Total :	1st Quarter ...	13	3rd Quarter ...	13
	2nd „ ...	10	4th „ ...	5

Under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930, it is the duty of every Medical Practitioner to notify each patient suffering from Tuberculosis within 48 hours of his becoming aware that the patient was so affected. I particularly call the attention of medical practitioners to this regulation.

No deaths occurred in non-notified cases.

The Minister views failure to perform this duty with much concern.

The Tuberculosis Regulations expressly require that all notifications shall be regarded by the Medical Officer of Health and every person who has access thereto as confidential.

According to the Registrar-General's returns, 16 deaths were recorded from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, of which 8 occurred in males, and 8 in females.

Three male deaths and one female death were recorded of the Non-Pulmonary type of the disease.

The local returns show 16 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 8 in males, 8 in females—and 2 males and 1 female from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The following tables analyse the deaths from Tuberculosis occurring in notified and non-notified cases with the monthly distribution.

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS, 1938.
MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION.

Month of Year.	Total Deaths.		DEATHS IN NOTIFIED CASES.				DEATHS IN NON-NOTIFIED CASES.					
	Notified Cases.	Un-Notified	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.			
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females		
January	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
March	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August	4	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	8	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	19	—	8	8	2	1	8	2	1	—	—	—

Dr. J. Glyn Jones, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., Tuberculosis Physician, attends at Abertillery Centre on Wednesday of each week. The Centre is situate at 88, Queen Street, Abertillery.

Dr. J. Glyn Jones, Tuberculosis Physician, presents the following Report on Tuberculosis work in the Abertillery Urban District for the year ending 31st December, 1938.

The first Wednesday of each month is specially devoted to the examination of school children.

ABERTILLERY.
TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

Number of new cases examined during the year 1938	147
Number of new school cases examined during the year	36
Number diagnosed as suffering from	
(a) Pulmonary Tuberculosis	24
(b) Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	9
Total	33
—————	
Total number of patients examined at the Tuberculosis Dispensary	638
—————	
Number of Patients admitted to Hospital	25
Number of Patients admitted to Sanatorium	6
Total	31

T.B Cases notified in School Children, 1938 :

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Pulmonary	—	2	2
Non-Pulmonary	1	—	1
	1	2	3

Special forms marked "I" and "II" are received each week from the County Medical Office, and also from Medical Officers

in charge of Tuberculosis Institutions informing me of the patients from this area admitted, or discharged, from various sanatoria.

Form "I" contains details of cases admitted, and Form "II" details of cases discharged from various Institutions.

The following table shows the total number of cases treated during the year, together with the number admitted to or discharged from sanatoria, etc., during the various months of the year.

	Admitted.				Discharged.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
February	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
March	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
April	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
May	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	...
June	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
July	3	1	...	...	1	1	...	...
August	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
September	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
October	1	3	...	...	2	1	...	...
November	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
December	2	...	...	1	1	1	..	...
	9	9	2	1	9	9	3	1
	21				22			

From the above table you will note that 21 cases of Tuberculosis—11 males and 10 females—were admitted in Institutions, and 22 cases—12 males and 10 females discharged.

The following table shows the various Institutions for the treatment of Tuberculosis to which patients were treated during the year, together with the number admitted or discharged from each Institution.

T B. Hospital or Sanatorium.	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary.			
	Admitted.		Discharged		Admitted.		Discharged	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Glan Ely	...	...	...	..	...	1	2	...
Cefn-Mably	7	3	4	4	...	...	...	...
North Wales San., Llangwyfan	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Mardy, Merthyr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Wales San., Sully Hospital, Glam,	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Highlands Moors, Ty-Bryn, Tredegar	1	4	4	2	...	...	...	...
St Brides	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Adeline Patti	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...
West Wales	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	9	9	9	9	2	1	3	1

**Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis)
Regulations, 1925.**

No Tuberculous employees are engaged in the milk trade, and consequently no action was necessary.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.

No order for the compulsory removal of patients to hospital was made.

The following table shows the number of cases of tuberculosis of all kinds notified and of the recorded deaths from this disease over a period of years.

Year	Yearly Notification of Tuberculosis.				Total Yearly Cases of Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Deaths from Tuberculosis.				Total Yearly Deaths from Tuberculosis
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary			Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		
	Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females	
1922	45	25	11	13	94	20	15	2	3	40
1923	15	32	15	11	73	10	11	3	3	27
1924	17	28	10	8	63	8	13	3	7	31
1925	22	29	7	13	71	12	17	6	5	40
1926	22	18	10	6	56	9	12	3	4	28
1927	17	22	11	7	57	8	11	4	6	29
1928	16	7	5	11	39	13	14	3	1	31
1929	7	6	4	5	22	8	7	4	1	20
1930	9	17	8	5	39	8	11	6	1	26
1931	25	20	3	7	55	12	11	5	4	32
1932	18	19	9	6	52	12	10	2	—	24
1933	27	16	4	4	51	13	12	4	1	30
1934	15	12	4	3	34	13	13	4	1	31
1935	11	24	2	4	41	11	14	1	1	27
1936	14	18	4	3	89	12	9	2	—	23
1937	15	15	5	2	37	5	10	1	1	17
1938	14	17	6	4	41	8	8	2	1	19

TUBERCULOSIS.
AGE PERIODS OF NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS
AND OF ALL DEATHS FROM THE DISEASE DURING.
1938.

Age Periods in Years.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
15	2	4	3	1	2	2	1	...
20	2	4	...	...	1	1	...	...
25	5	2	...	1	1	1	1	...
35	3	2	...	...	1	2	...	...
45	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	...
55	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65+	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	14	17	6	4	7	9	2	1
	31		10		16		3	

Restored to Register : 2 Male Pulmonary
1 Female „

Speaking generally, pulmonary tuberculosis is not a disease of "school age." It is uncommon below the age of 10 years and only slightly more common from 10—15 years.

Improved methods of diagnosis, particularly X-Ray examination, have shown that the disease does exist at these ages.

From 15—25 there is a very large increase in its incidence about 36 per cent. of the cases diagnosed as pulmonary tuberculosis are in this age group—males and females being almost equally affected. After 25 years there is a diminution of the incidence rate up to 40 years of age when there is another rise accounting for 20 per cent. of the total cases.

This rise is chiefly between 45 and 55 and usually is mostly in men, there being three men to one woman in this age group.

In the middle-aged group the disease is of a fairly chronic type, whereas in the young adult the type is of acute tuberculosis. The chronic type usually responds well to treatment, but not so the young adult acute type, and the aim should be, if possible, prevention.

Many cases return to houses totally unsuitable for the continuous treatment necessary to effect an arrestment or cure and also without the accommodation to ensure a separate well-ventilated bedroom and thus prevent them from becoming a source of infection to others.

I have recommended the Council to build a specified number of houses for families in which one or more of the members suffer from this disease and to let them at extremely low rentals. This suggestion has not yet materialised.

Erysipelas.

One case of Erysipelas was notified during the year.

Small Pox.

No case of Small Pox was notified during the year under review.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Three cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified during the year.

Puerperal Sepsis accounted for two deaths, and other Puerperal cases for two deaths.

The rates of Puerperal Sepsis and other Puerperal causes are better expressed in relation to the number of births registered rather than to the population. When calculated on this basis the rates are for England and Wales:—Puerperal Sepsis 0.89 and other Puerperal causes 2.19 per 1,000 births registered during the year.

The Maternal Mortality Rates for the County are:—

	Puerperal Sepsis.	Others.
Per 1,000 Live Births	... 2.63	5.05
Per 1,000 Total Births	... 2.48	4.78

Polio-Encephalitis.

No case was notified during the year.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

Nine cases were notified during the year. All were removed to hospital. Four cases proved fatal.

A Special Report on C.S.M. was presented to the Council in May, 1938.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

For the purpose of notification the expression "Ophthalmia Neonatorum" means a purulent discharge from the eyes of an infant, commencing within twenty-one days from the date of birth.

Four cases were notified during the year.

This disease is apt to cause ulceration of the cornea, and this condition is followed by visual impairment, or, if severe, actual blindness.

The County Council supply "eye-drops" to each Midwife in the area from the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, and these "drops" are instilled into the eyes of the newly-born child.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum is a highly preventable condition.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Cases.			Vision un-impaired	Vision impaired	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
	Notified	Treated.					
		At Home	In Hospital				
	4	4	...	...	...	...	...

Measles.

One male death was recorded during the year as due to Measles.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis.

No deaths were registered as due to Enteritis in children under two years during 1938.

There was a remarkable absence of diarrhoea in children.

Influenza.

Two male deaths and one female death were recorded from this disease. Influenza was prevalent during the year.

Pneumonia.

	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
Number of Deaths (all forms)	22	85	25	31	18
Death-rate per 1,000					
Abertillery	·77	1·2	·84	·09	·58

Twenty-two deaths were registered as due to Pneumonia (all forms) (11 males and 11 females), and of these, 10 occurred in children under one year of age.

Notice was given to all Medical Practitioners of the duties imposed upon them by these regulations, and their special attention has again been called to the fact that cases of Acute Pneumonia and Influenzal Pneumonia were notifiable diseases.

Four cases of Pneumonia were notified during the year, three males and one female.

Cancer.

17 male and 1 female deaths were attributed to Cancer.

Isolation Hospital.

The local Isolation Hospital was closed during the year.

Cases of Infectious Disease are now sent to the Isolation Hospital at Aberbargoed.

Public Mortuary and Post-Mortem Room.

The old Public Mortuary, situate in Castle Street, has been closed.

The Council has provided an excellent new mortuary and post-mortem room. The new building was opened on 27th November, 1937.

It is situate on the approved site on the Cemetery Road.

Summary of Nursing Arrangements, Hospitals, and other Institutions available for the District.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

(1) *General.*—There is now a voluntary Nursing Association, and four nurses are engaged. This has supplied a long-felt want.

Judging from the reports, excellent work is being done and the financial situation is sound.

(2) *For Infectious Diseases, e.g., Measles, etc.*—This is done by the Local Authority when necessary.

Midwives.—The midwives are under the control of the County Council. A special lady inspector visits the midwives at regular intervals, also when the occasion demands.

**Clinic and Treatment Centres.
Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.
(Consultation and Treatment).**

Three Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics are under the control of a Local Committee responsible to the County Council. One centre is situate at Abertillery, one at Six Bells, and one at Llanhilleth.

The Abertillery Centre is now held at the old Police Station, Tillery Street, on Fridays, from 9 a.m. till 3 p.m., one doctor being in attendance, assisted by three nurses.

The Six Bells Centre is held at the Primitive Methodist Chapel, High Street, on Wednesday afternoons.

The Llanhilleth Centre is held at the Workmen's Hall on Monday afternoons.

The accommodation at the three Centres consist of a waiting-room, weighing-room, and consulting-room.

The premises at Llanhilleth and Six Bells are taken by the County Council at weekly rentals.

The Police Station belongs to the Monmouthshire County Council.

The Ante-natal Clinic at Crumlin is held at the Clinic, 4, Hafodyrynys Road, Crumlin.

It is open every second Friday from 10 a.m. to 12 noon. The accommodation consists of a waiting-room and consulting room for ante-natal cases, and in addition, there are three rooms used for the ordinary purposes of the Infant Welfare Centre.

Another ante-natal centre has been established at Abertillery, and a Lady Doctor attends each Thursday.

Day Nurseries.—The industry is mostly coal-mining, and little or no female labour is employed. There is no demand for an institution of this kind.

School Clinics.—See Table.

Tuberculosis Centre.—This is situate at 83 Queen Street, where the Tuberculosis Physician attends on Wednesday of each week. The Tuberculosis Centre at Abertillery is now a very busy Centre, and patients should attend before 11 a.m. and have the time of their appointment fixed, and so prevent a tedious wait of several hours. The Tuberculosis Physician also visits cases in their own homes at the request of the medical practitioner.

School children are examined at a special session held on the first Wednesday of each month.

An X-Ray Centre has been established by the Welsh National Memorial Association at Pontllanfraith.

Venercal Disease Centre—The Clinic is under under the control of the County Council, and is attached to the Royal Gwent Hospital, Newport.

HOSPITALS PROVIDED OR SUBSIDISED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY OR COUNTY COUNCIL.

(1). *Tuberculosis.*—All accommodation for this disease is under the control of the Welsh National Memorial Tuberculosis Association.

There is no local hospital accommodation for Tuberculosis

(2). *Maternity.*—Maternity cases are provided for at a special hospital at Tredegar and also at Blaina, and a few cases are dealt with at Cardiff. A few special cases are treated at the local hospital. Further provision in this direction is being made by the County Council.

(3). *Children.*—There is no local children's hospital. Special beds are provided at Aberbeeg Hospital when required.

(4). *Fever.*—See under Isolation Hospital.

(5). *Small-Pox.*—The Isolation Hospital at Abertillery was originally built for a Small-Pox Hospital, and any cases that have occurred have been isolated there. The County Council have a special Small-Pox Hospital near Pontypool.

(6). *Other.*—The Local Authority contribute £10 per annum to the Royal Gwent Hospital for the benefit of their employees.

The hospital at Aberbeeg receives contributors only, and contributors only, and contains about 40 beds.

The hospital is supported by poundage contributions, levied weekly on the colliery workmen, teachers, Council Officials, employees, etc.

It was primarily intended as an Accident Hospital, but owing to change of policy it has been opened as a General Surgical Hospital, with out-patient departments for eye, throat, nose and ear, X-ray work, diseases of women, and arrangements exist with the local dentists for the necessary dental treatment of subscribers.

ANY INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS, ETC., IN THE DISTRICT.

No institutional provisions exist in the district for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants, or homeless children, but the Public Assistance Committee deal with some of these cases at their hospital and children's homes at Tredegar, and other unmarried mothers are accommodated at Nantyderry.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.	Where Situate.	Nature of Accommodation.	By Whom Provided.
1. Abertillery ...	Old Police Station, Tillery Street.	One Consulting Room and several other Rooms	} County Council
2. Llanhilleth ...	Workmen's Institute	One Consulting Room and two other Rooms	
3. Six Bells ...	Primitive Methodist Chapel	ditto	
Ante natal Clinics			
1. Crumlin ...	4 Hafodyrynys Road	Consulting and Waiting Room Consulting Room and other rooms	} County Council
2. Abertillery ...	Tillery Street.		
School and Dental Clinics			
1. Abertillery ...	Council Offices, Abertillery.	Waiting Room Treatment Clinic, Dark Room for Eye-sight and Inspection Clinic Room Dental Room	} Abertillery Urban District Council
2. Llanhilleth ...	Workmen's Hall, Llanhilleth.	Waiting Room, Treatment and Dental Room.	
3. Crumlin ...	Sofrydd School, Crumlin.	Special Room	
Tuberculosis Centre	83, Queen Street, Abertillery.	Consulting and Waiting Room and Small Office.	Welsh National Memorial Assoc. for Tuberculosis

Ambulance Facilities.

(a) *For Infectious Diseases.*—The Ambulance attached to Isolation Hospital at Aberbargoed removes our cases.

The County Council have a motor ambulance for removal of Small-pox cases.

(b) *For Non-Infectious and Accident Cases.*—The Colliery Companies have a motor-ambulance for accident cases only which is stationed at Cwmtillery.

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem have a motor Ambulance service with headquarters at Newport, and these ambulances are always available for transfer of sick to and from hospital at stated charges.

An up-to-date ambulance belongs to the Abertillery and District Hospital.

Laboratory Work.

A Laboratory was built and equipped by the Council in the background of the Council Offices during the year 1910. The Laboratory consists of two rooms.

The necessary outfits are supplied on request to all medical men.

During the year the following specimens were examined:—

	No. of Specimens.	Positive.	Negative.
For Widal Tests ...	—	—	—
Swabs for Diphtheria ...	5	2	3
For Tubercle Bacilli—			
Sputum ...	12	5	7
Urine ...	1	—	1
Urine—			
For Pus, etc. ...	6	1	5
For Gonococci ...	1	—	1
Swabs for Gonococci ...	4	1	3
Hair for Ringworm ...	2	1	1
	—	—	—
	31	10	21

Ringworm specimens were taken from schoolchildren.

WATER BOARD REPORT.

Abertillery and District Water Board.

W. Cory Goddard, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., Engineer to the Abertillery and District Water Board submits a report on the water supply and rainfall and work carried out during 1938.

RAINFALL AND SUPPLY.

The rainfall at the Board's Grwyne Fawr Reservoir, Breconshire, during the year 1938 was 49.97 inches as compared with 57.77 inches in 1937, and 61.09 inches in 1936.

The Board's district has been well supplied with water during 1938, except for a short period during the summer, when restrictions were in force.

SUBSIDENCE.

Subsidence through colliery working is a source of trouble in providing a constant supply of water, throughout the area, the mains being frequently affected and large quantities of water are sometimes lost through burst pipes and leakages, requiring constant watching and attention on the part of the Board's workmen and Officials.

NEW MAINS.

To improve the distribution of the Board's water, several main schemes have been submitted to the District Commissioner for Special Areas. Grant Schemes to the value of about £27,000 have been granted by the Commissioner for this work and the new mains were laid in the Abertillery, Abercarn, Risca and Mynyddislwyn Areas. This work was completed during 1938. Further schemes were submitted last year and a grant has been received from the Commissioner. These schemes are now in hand.

Bye-Laws and Regulations.

The Council have made Bye-Laws and Regulations with regard to the following :—

1. New Streets and Buildings.
2. Swimming Baths and Pleasure Grounds
3. Water Works.
4. Tents, Vans, and Sheds.
5. Employment of Children.
6. Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops
7. Houses Let in Lodgings.
8. Slaughter Houses.
9. Nuisances.
10. Cleansing Footpaths, etc.
11. Removal of House Refuse.
12. New Streets.
13. Management of Mortuary.
14. Management of Cemetery.
15. Fish and Chip Potato Fryers.
16. Dealers in Rags, Bones, and Rabbit Skins.
17. Fire Brigade.
18. Bye-laws with respect to "Registries for Female Domestic Servants."

Adopted and Local Acts.

The Local Acts of Parliament are:—

1. The Abertillery Local Board (Gas and Water) Act, 1894.
2. The Electric Lighting Order and Confirmation Act, 1901.
3. The Abertillery Urban District Council Act, 1902.
4. The Western Valleys (Mon.) Sewerage Board Act, 1903.
5. The Abertillery and District Water Board Act, 1910.

The following Acts have been adopted:—

1. The Baths and Wash-houses Act, 1846 to 1882.
2. Part III of the Public Health Amendments Acts, 1890, relating to Sanitary and other Conveniences, and Part IV relating to Music and Dancing.
3. Parts II, III, IV, V, and VI of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.
4. The Private Street Works Acts, 1892.
5. Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928.

Public Health Staff.

SANITARY STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health	- - T. Baillie Smith, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., (CAMB.)
Sanitary Inspector (Senr.)	- J. Emlyn Blissett, M.I., A.R.SAN.I., M.S.I.A.
Sanitary Inspector (Junr.)	- Gethin J. Parry, A.R.SAN.I.
Matron Isolation Hospital	- Vacant.
Clerk to the Medical Officer	- Stanley E. Thomas.
Health Visitor - - - - -	Miss M. E. Hayes, Cert. Fever & Tuberculosis Training.

The Medical Officer of Health is a full-time Medical Officer, and holds the degree of M.B., Ch.B., with Commendation, Glasgow, 1906, D.P.H., Cambridge, 1910, and also studied Medicine and Surgery in Paris Hospitals after Graduating.

J. E. Blissett, M.I., A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., began as Clerk (Shorthand Typist) to the previous Medical Officer of Health in the year 1910. He obtained the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute in 1911, and later attended a Course of Meat and Food Inspection, the Diploma for which he obtained in 1914.

Stanley E. Thomas, the Clerk, has been on the staff since 1912.

Nurse M. E. Hayes devotes two half-days per week to health visiting and holds Certificates for Fever and Tuberculosis Training.

Gethin Parry, Assistant Sanitary Inspector, was appointed on the 29th November, 1937, and commenced duties on January 1st, 1938.

Housing.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

Total	Nil
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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	1966
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(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	2686
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(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925-1932	...	517
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(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	675
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(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	10
(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	238
2. <i>Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices :—</i>	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	173
3. <i>Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.</i>	
(a)—Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	4
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	4
(b) By local authority in default of owners	Nil
(b)—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	87
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	85
(b) By local authority in default of owners	2

(c)—Proceedings under section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(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

(d)—Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	1
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ...	1

4. *Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding:—*

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the Year ...	66
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ...	66
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ...	502
(b) Number of new cases, etc. ...	2
(c) (i) Number relieved ...	17
(ii) Number concerned ...	27½
(d) Number of dwelling houses overcrowded, etc., after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ...	Nil

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle, exclud- ing Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs,	Pigs.
Number killed (if known) ...	342	60	126	2,989	681
Number Inspected	321	56	92	2,332	593
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis.</i> Whole carcasses condemned	...	...	...	...	...
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	...	7	...	9	1
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	...	12.5	...	0.38	0.16
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i> Whole carcasses condemned	...	1	...	...	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	...	5	...	...	...
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis	...	10.71	...	...	0.16

NOTE.—The number killed was supplied by the Butchers

ERADICATION OF BED-BUGS.

1.—Eradication of Bed-Bugs:

The number of houses found with bugs in them:—

(a) Council Houses ...	3	Treated ...	3
(b) other Houses ...	32	Treated ...	32

Housing.

Special reports on the housing conditions have been presented to the Council and these reports with accompanying recommendations are still sub judice. So far the Council have decided to build 20 houses on Sofrydd, Crumlin, and 30 houses on Rose Heyworth Road, Abertillery.

Subsidence.

Special photographs were taken of the extensive damage done to certain properties several years ago.

Active subsidence is again being seen in this district.

Drainage and Sewerage Disposal.

The Western Valleys Trunk Sewer, which was completed in 1910, has worked well, although trouble has been experienced from time to time owing to subsidence due to underground colliery workings.

A scheme was submitted to the District Commissioner for Special Areas to re-lay the Trunk Sewer between Crumlin and Newbridge.

A grant of about £19,000 was received and this work is at present proceeding.

Public Sanitary Conveniences.

ABERTILLERY.

- Rose Heyworth Road.
- Royal Lane, Blaenau Gwent.
- Alma Street.
- Foundry Bridge.
- Tillery Road (below Club Row).
- Tillery Road.
- Alexandra Road.

Bush Hill.

Ladies' convenience situate in Chapel Street with lady attendant.

Market Street.

Near New Bridge End Inn, Penybont.

SIX BELLS.

Near Six Bells Bridge.

Near Coach and Horses Inn.

ABERBEEG.

Near G.W.R. Station.

LLANHILLETH.

Opposite Ty'r Graig Schools.

Near Central Hotel.

CRUMLIN.

Near Viaduct Hotel.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE.

The collection of Refuse in the Urban Area is carried out with Petrol Driven Vehicles with covered bodies of semi-circular type (so as to prevent, as far as possible, dust being blown about while the lorries are travelling). These vehicles have superseded the horse-drawn carts which were in use some years ago.

Collections are made three times weekly and the Council have now resumed collection of Trade Refuse from Business Premises.

The method of disposal is by the now famous Bradford Method, described as "Controlled Tipping."

On the closing down of the Refuse Destructor at the end of 1928, the disposal of refuse was carried out by crude tipping which quickly resulted in complaints of obnoxious smells, vermin, fires, etc., especially on the Tip at Rose Heyworth Road. In 1932, however, the Council introduced the above described method of disposal by which the refuse laid down to plan, properly consolidated, and covered over with earth at the end of each day's work. This method eliminates all the nuisances attendant on the old method, and is being used to provide facilities for recreation. The Council have provided a Sports Ground at Rose Heyworth Road for the Abertillery County School, and the Ground, when completed, will include in addition, a Football Field, Hockey Pitch, Cricket Pitch and Tennis Courts.

Another Sports Ground is being constructed at the Walpole Field, Llanhilleth. Considerable interest is being shewn in these activities by neighbouring Authorities, and several Councils have sent their Representatives to view the progress and method of the work.

The above report was kindly supplied by the Engineer and Surveyor, A. Gordon Jones, Esq.

The Sanitary Administration and Conditions for the year 1938.

The following tables show particulars of the work carried out by the Sanitary Staff:—

TABLE A.

Occupied dwellings systematically inspected	... 517
Occupied dwellings re-inspected	... 158
Visits to premises for special nuisances	... 1449
Revisits	... 562
Visits to dirty verminous houses	... 19
,, Cowsheds	... 64
,, Milkshops	... 108

„	Bakehouses	...	...	...	109
„	Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	281
„	Butchers' shops	...	...	...	1804
„	Fish, fruit, and vegetable shops	...	...	...	1344
„	Fried fish shops	...	...	...	102
„	Marine Stores	...	...	..	7
„	Common Lodging-houses	...	...	...	13
„	Workshops	...	...	...	64
„	Factories	...	...	...	109
„	Stables	...	...	...	12
„	Rag flock	...	...	...	—
„	Water-works	...	...	...	40
„	Hospitals	...	...	...	2
„	Pigs' styes	...	...	...	73
	Total	...	...	...	<u>6837</u>

The nuisances were:—

Defective Roofs, troughing, etc.	...	...	...	165
Defective Window-frames, Doors, etc.	...	...	...	148
Defective or insufficient yard paving	...	...	...	94
Damp walls, external	...	...	...	85
Insufficient light, ventilation, and other internal defects				139
Overcrowding	...	...	...	1
Choked or defective drainage	...	...	...	87
Insufficient W.C. and slop-water drainage	...	...	...	21
Defective and insufficient closet accommodation	...	...	...	57
Insufficient water supply	...	...	...	—
Accumulation of manure	...	...	...	—
Miscellaneous nuisances, i.e., unfenced quarries, keeping of animals, mountain breaks, etc.	...	...	...	27
Total	...	...	...	<u>824</u>

Many and varied were the nuisances discovered. In some cases the owners and occupiers were interviewed and the nuisances abated at once, and in other cases statutory notices were served.

NOTICES SERVED.

Preliminary	...	...	...	...	171
Statutory Notices services under Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	87
Housing Act, 1936—Form 1	...	...	...	...	24
" " " Form 2	...	...	...	...	4
Factory Act	...	...	...	...	5
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Regulations (lime-washing)	...	...	...	...	48
Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922	...	...	...	...	2
Rat and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919	...	...	...	...	9
Slaughter-houses Bye-laws (lime-washing)	...	...	...	...	16
Lodging-houses	...	...	...	...	2
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	60
Re Scavenging	..	...	...	...	226
Slopwaetr throwin in Street Gutters and Street Gullies	...	...	...	...	34
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>688</u>

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The visits paid to cases were as follows:—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	554
Diphtheria	...	...	...	88
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	4
Erysipelas	...	...	...	3
Measles	...	...	...	1
Cancer	...	...	...	1
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	2
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	9
				<u>662</u>
Visits to Feeding Centres	...	...	...	71

Every effort is being made to stamp out infectious diseases, and the following disinfections were carried out:—

Rooms, after Scarlet Fever ...	...	144
„ „ Diphtheria ...	...	36
„ „ Cerebro Spinal Meningitis ...	...	17
„ „ Tuberculosis ...	...	37
„ „ Typhoid Fever ...	...	1
„ „ Cancer ...	...	3
„ „ vermin or beetles ...	...	64
Disinfection of Classrooms in Schools after		
C.S.M. ...	...	269
County School ...	...	48
Feeding Centres ...	...	433
Hospital Wards ...	...	3
		<hr/>
Total ...	...	1055
		<hr/>

Also a large quantity of bedding, wearing apparel, etc., has been disinfected.

Housing Town Planning Act, 1909.

The Inspections under this Act were as follows:—

TABLE E.
SYSTEMATIC INSPECTIONS FOR THE YEAR 1938.

Ward.	Dwellings Inspected.	Empty Houses, Shops, etc.	One Family.	Two Families.	Three Families.	Occupants.		Average.
						—10	10+	
1	156	...	129	27	...	138	504	4·11
2	27	...	25	2	...	25	88	4·18
3	102	...	82	20	...	94	370	4·55
4	71	...	64	7	...	59	224	3·98
5	161	...	132	29	...	153	564	4·45
Total	517	...	432	85	...	469	1750	4·29

Foods.**MILK SUPPLY.**

Number of Persons registered under the Milk and Dairies
(Amendment Act, 1922).

Registered during 1938	3
On Register	60
Licensed to sell Pasteurised Milk	8
Milk Producers	23

A very small proportion of the milk consumed in this area is produced locally.

The greater proportion is brought in from the English Counties and generally arrives in a clean and fresh condition.

Samples are taken at intervals for testing for Tuberculosis, other bacteria, and cleanliness.

The tests are carried out by the County Council and reports forwarded to this department.

The number of inspections made last year was 64.

Forty-two samples of milk were tested in the area during the year ended 31st December, 1938, and were free from Tubercula Bacilli.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The following particulars show the amount of attention given to securing a wholesome supply of food.

Visits to Premises :

Fish, fruit and vegetables shops ...	1,344
Meat shops	1,804
Fried fish and chip shops	89
Slaughter-houses	281
Pigs examined on private premises ...	140
Lambs	64
Bakehouses	109
	<hr/>
	3831
	<hr/>

(b). MEAT.

The slaughter-houses are visited regularly and the carcasses and intestines are examined, and any found diseased are destroyed, either by burning or burying.

No arrangements have been made for "marking."

The examination of pigs, sheep, etc., on private property means much extra work and many long journeys for the Sanitary Inspectors, but it creates public confidence in the meat supply and prevents diseased meat being supplied to the public by private keepers, and in that connection there appears a genuine desire on the part of the meat traders, butchers, pig-keepers and farmers to supply meat clean and of good quality.

Notices of slaughter were received, and 140 pigs and 64 lambs were examined, found good, and passed.

SHOPS.

We experience difficulty in preventing some butchers from having open windows on dusty days; but now movable glass windows are provided for the protection of the meat when necessary.

STORES AND VEHICLES.

There are no general Meat Stores in the area.

Attention is given to the cleanliness of vehicles, wrappers, etc., used for bringing meat into the district and for conveying meat from the slaughter-houses to the shops, and the conditions are satisfactory.

The men who handle such meat are compelled to wear clean overalls and head-dress.

There is no public abattoir.

The number of private slaughter-houses in the area is four.

(c). OTHER FOODS.

Meat, fish and fruit shops are regularly visited, and the food exposed for sale or stored is examined.

Pork butchers' premises, where sausage meat and small goods are prepared, receive great and constant attention.

Bakehouses are regularly inspected, and the sanitary conditions are noted and dealt with as required.

No case of food poisoning was recorded in the district during 1938.

The Sale of Food and Drugs Act, also Milk and Cream Regulations, 1912 and 1917, are administered by the Monmouthshire County Council.

Food Inspection.

The following show the variety of Food Stuffs condemned:—

Beef	...	...	944 lbs.
Pork	...	...	170 lbs.
Bovine Lungs	...	...	7 pairs
Bovine Spleens	...	...	1
Bovine Liver	...	...	41 lbs.
Bovine Head	...	...	1
Sheep's Plucks	...	...	9
Pigs Liver	...	...	16 lbs.
Rabbits	...	...	7
Sausages	...	...	8 lbs.

Tinned Goods:

Fish	...	...	5 tins
Fruit	...	...	13 „
Milk	...	...	4 „
Corned Beef	...	...	24 lbs.
Tomatoes	...	...	12 lbs.
Veal (Jelled)	...	...	18 lbs.
Tongue	...	...	3 lbs.
Fruit (Apples)	...	...	1 barrel

Dr. Rocyn Jones reports that 31 milk samples were taken in your area during the year 1938 under the Food and Drugs Act.

Factories and Workshops.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1938, for the Urban District of Abertillery, on the Administration of the Factory Act, 1937, in connection with Factories, Workplaces and Homework.

I.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES.

Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors

Premises.	Inspections	Written Notices.	Occupiers' Prosecuted.
Factories with mechanical power ...	109	7	—
Factories without mechanical power	64	—	—
Other Premises under the Act (including works of buildings and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises) ...	—	—	—
	—	—	—
Total	173	7	—

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

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Insp.	
Want of cleanliness	4	4	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	...
Unreasonable temperature ... ..	...	...	...	...
Inadequate ventilation ... ..	...	...	...	...
Ineffective drainage of floors ... ..	...	...	...	...
Sanitary conveniences { insufficient ... ..	...	...	...	...
{ unsuitable or defective	3	3	...	...
{ not separate for sexes ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other offences— (Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937.) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total	7	7	...	...

3.—HOMEWORK. None recognised.

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on Register at end of year.	Number.
Dressmakers and Milliners	6
Shoemakers and Repairers	10
Tailors	1
Wheelwrights, Carpenters, etc.	4
Bakehouses (retail)	19
Saddlers and Harness Makers	1
Artificial Teeth Makers	3
Laundries	1
Motor Repairers	2
Printers	3
Undertakers	3
Total	53
Registered Fried Fish Shops	20

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	No.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshops Acts (s. 133, 1901)	—
Action taken in matters referred by H. M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshops Acts (s. 5, 1901) :—	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	—
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ...	—
Other	—
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) in use at end of year	—

Common Lodging Houses.

There were formerly three registered common lodging houses, one situate in Alma Street, one at Royal Oak, Llanhilleth, and the other at Crumlin.

The one situate in Alma Street has been converted into a Social Club, and that at Royal Oak abandoned.

The only registered premise is that at Crumlin, which is kept clean and in good repair.

Pit-Head Baths.

So far, the only pit-head bath established is that in connection with the Rose Heyworth Colliery.

This establishment is working satisfactorily and is proving a great boon to those engaged in the industry.

A pit-head bath is about to be built at Cwmtillery.

Swimming Baths.

There are three swimming baths in this area—one situate in the Park at Abertillery, and controlled by the Abertillery U.D.C.—one situate at Six Bells, controlled by the Six Bells Swimming Baths Committee—and the other which is covered, is controlled by the Powells Tillery Institute Committee, and is situate in Division Street. A new filtration plant is being installed in this bath.

The two former are open-air baths.

Meteorological Records.

SUMMARY OF DAILY RECORDS TAKEN AT NEW
CEMETERY AND THE PARK, 1938.

MONTH.	THE PARK.		NEW CEMETERY.		
	Inches.	Rain Days	Sunshine.	Temperature.	
			Hours.	Highest.	Lowest.
January ...	8.55	27	29.0	52.1	28.0
February ...	2.42	14	50.1	51.5	23.0
March ...	0.56	4	139.1	64.6	22.0
April ...	0.23	3	215.7	69.0	20.0
May ...	4.49	18	116.1	71.0	23.1
June ...	3.85	15	107.7	62.6	34.0
July ...	5.45	22	99.6	75.2	33.4
August ...	3.43	18	104.2	68.4	32.6
September ...	4.42	15	117.9	78.0	31.5
October ...	8.40	19	94.6	65.0	29.0
November ...	9.63	23	42.4	61.0	22.5
December ...	7.29	21	36.2	51.8	18.0

Total Inches for Year = 58.72 Rain Days -- 199

Total Hours of Sunshine = 1152.6 recorded.

Highest Temperature for Year = 78.0

Lowest Temperature for Year = 18.0

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Chairman - - Councillor W. E. HARDWICK.

Vice-Chairman - - Councillor W. SAUNDERS.

All Members of the Council compose this Committee.

Director of Education - - - Rees Rees, Esq.

Clerks - R. A. Frampton, W. A. Rogers and J. Phipps.

Employment of Children Officer - - D. T. Bond.

Day of Meeting—Last Monday in each Month at 5.30 p.m.

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND SCHOOL CLINIC SUB-COMMITTEE.

Councillor GODFREY JONES, *Chairman.*

All members of the Committee together with co-opted members
comprise this Committee.

Day of Meeting—Third Monday in each Month at 6 p.m.

PROVISION OF MEALS SUB-COMMITTEE.

Councillor F. SHEEN, *Chairman.*

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT STAFF.

School Medical Officer :	T. Baillie Smith, M.B., Ch.B. (Glasgow), D.P.H. (Camb.)
Dental Surgeon :	W. S. Hazell, L.D.S. (Eng.)
Registered Dentist (1921)	Miss F. Mason.
Clinic Nurse :	Miss F. Mason, Cert. Trained Nurse, C.M.B.
School Nurse :	Miss M. E. Hayes.
Clerk to Medical Officer :	Stanley E. Thomas.
Supervisor of School Cleaning :	J. Emlyn Blissett.

Abertillery Urban District Council

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

The Schools.

The following Tables give particulars as to the number of schools, together with the details of accommodation, number of pupils on roll, and average attendance.

Elementary Schools.

	Permanent Council Schools,	Permanent Non- Provided Schools.	Total.
Number of Schools ...	15	1	16
Number of Departments ...	24	2	26
Number on Roll ...	4,476	164	4,640

School.	Dept.	Accommodation.	Average Attendances.
Abertillery Central	Boys	368	211
	Girls	396	193
	Infants	353	146
Church of England	Mixed	223	77
	Infants	177	68
Aberbeeg	Mixed and Infants	327	129
Arael	Mixed	404	139
	Infants	168	101
Blaenau Gwent	Infants	300	146
Blaentillery	Mixed	434	159
	Infants	185	94

Brynhyfryd Central	Mixed	356	264
Bryngwyn Central	Mixed	240	212
Sofrydd, Crumlin	Mixed and Infants	300	233
Cwmtillery	Boys	366	151
	Girls	333	135
Gelli Crug Central	Mixed	430	323
	Infants	396	189
Llanhilleth	Mixed	360	157
	Infants	169	74
Queen Street	Mixed	393	236
	Infants	372	155
Six Bells	Mixed	326	118
	Infants	135	72
Ty'r Graig	Mixed	430	259
	Infants	330	144
		<hr/>	
Total accommodation		8,271	
Number on Roll ...		4,640	

School Cleaning.

Frequent and regular visits are paid to the various departments of each school by the Senior Sanitary Inspector, who is the supervisor of the school cleaners. Monthly reports are presented to the special committee.

The use of Dusmo is continued in all schools for floor cleaning, and where it is properly used the floors are in excellent condition, but they do not look as clean as when they were scrubbed bi-weekly.

The use of Dusmo minimises the amount of dust in the atmosphere and saves much dusting of furniture and walls.

The regular spraying of the floors and desks with mixed disinfectant in the form of a fine spray does not impair the value of the use of Dusmo, but increases its disinfecting power.

The schools are kept in a fair state of cleanliness and there is no evidence of infectious disease being spread through the schools.

Feeding Centres.

Special attention is given to the cleanliness of floors, benches, tables, utensils, etc., in the feeding centres, and these are kept in good condition.

The cooking apparatus is cleansed daily, and so far there has been no evidence of food-taint.

The crockery and the utensils used in service are thoroughly cleaned after each meal.

The thorough cleanliness of each feeding centre is a matter of prime importance.

The Feeding Centres are sprayed with disinfectants three times a week throughout the year. Should infectious disease appear in the School from which the children attending these Centres are fed, then they are disinfected daily, in the evening.

INFANT AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.—There are three Infant and Child Welfare Centres under the control of the Monmouthshire County Council.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.	Where Situate.	Nature of Accommodation.	Weekly Session.
1. Abertillery ...	O'ld Police Station (Tillery Street)	One Consulting Room and other Rooms.	Fridays 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
2. Llanhilleth ...	Workmen's Institute.	ditto	Mondays 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
3. Six Bells ...	Primitive Methodist Chapel.	ditto	Wednesdays 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

The above table shows the places and the hours at which the Centres are held.

Two Health Visitors are employed under the auspices of the Monmouthshire County Council for this particular work. Occasional help is supplied when necessary.

The children attending these Centres are mostly under two years of age, but quite a considerable number round the age of 3 years also attend.

The physically and mentally defective children are reported to the County Medical Officer, and if necessary, those cases are referred by him to the London Orthopaedic Hospital or other suitable institutions.

Two orthopaedic cases which were operated on and treated under the auspices of the Child Welfare Centres have now reached five years of age and are now under the care of the Local Education Authority.

The mental defective children are also kept under observation.

Children suspected as suffering from various form of tuberculosis are referred to Dr. Glyn Jones, Tuberculosis Physician.

By special arrangement, the first Wednesday of each month is set aside for the examination of school children.

**The School Medical Service in relation to
Public Elementary Schools.**

3.—SCHOOL HYGIENE.

Considerable care is given by the Education Committee to the hygienic conditions of the schools. Most of the schools are of comparatively modern type, are efficiently ventilated and equipped, and their surroundings satisfactory. The Church of England School, Llanhilleth Mixed and Cwmtillery Schools are very old-fashioned, and require replacing by modern and up-to-date schools.

A new school, both Mixed and Infants, was opened at Crumlin on 1st December, 1931, providing accommodation for all children in that area.

The heating of many classrooms in various schools could be greatly improved. A system of central heating should be installed in some schools. Certain steps are now being taken to improve the heating.

Sanitary conveniences and lavatories are mostly satisfactory, and kept in a clean condition.

Cloak-rooms are attached to most schools, but there are no proper arrangements for the drying of children's clothing and boots.

Water supply for washing and drinking purposes is laid on to all schools. In no school is a supply of hot water available for the children. The Authority are carefully watching the quantity of water recorded by meter used in all schools as considerable discrepancies exist.

Medical Inspection.

4. Description of arrangements made and adopted for the Medical Inspection of Children.

Organisation and Supervision.

The Clinic and Medical Inspection Committee control the Medical Inspection of School Children. The Medical Officer presents a report of the work done each month to this Committee, and also brings to their notice any relevant matter.

The School Nurse assists in the Medical Inspection.

Apparatus.

Each school, except two, is provided with a Weighing Machine, with height standard attached, so that height and weight may be taken together.

SCHEDULE.—Record Cards are kept in accordance with the Schedule recommended by the Board of Education, and additional spaces have been provided for recording special examinations and treatment carried out at the School and Dental Clinics.

Registers in which children are grouped according to sex and age are kept at the office for each school department. Columns are provided for recording the date of successive inspections and the medical history of the child. The registers are kept up-to-date by the head teacher supplying me with lists of entrants and leavers. A survey of the registers reveals at once the number of children that are due for medical inspection.

SCHOOL NURSES.—Prior to Medical Inspection arrangements are made for its due execution by the Nurse visiting the head teachers. The presence of parents and the history of each child are recorded. The Nurse also weighs and measures the child prior to medical examination.

School Arrangements.

It is always the desire of your Medical Officer to upset the school routine as little as possible. Special rooms ought to be provided in each school, and set apart for Medical Inspection and other examinations of children, so that the examination could be conducted in absolute privacy.

Number of Visits.

The following visits were paid to the schools and the homes of the children during 1938:—

A.—To Schools and Departments.

By Medical Officer:—

<i>a.</i>	For systematic inspection	...	114
<i>b.</i>	For re-inspections, special examinations, enquiries concerning infectious diseases, sanitary inspections, etc.	... ..	242
	Total	...	<hr/> 356

By School Nurse:—

<i>a.</i>	To assist at systematic inspections...	116
<i>b.</i>	For special inspections, enquiries, etc.	216
	Total	<hr/> 332

B.—To Children's Homes—

1.	By Medical Officer	...	189
2.	By School Nurse	... ..	235
	Total	...	<hr/> 424

The schedule of the Board of Education for Medical Inspection is followed as closely as possible.

Return of Medical Inspections for 1938.

TABLE I.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Code Group Inspections—

Entrants	...	...	...	459
Second Age Group	...	...	...	572
Third Age Group	...	...	...	474
Total	...	...	...	1505

Number of other Routine Inspections ... 352

Grand Total ... 1857

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	2643
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	49
Total	...	...	3052

Fitness for Swimming ... 879

School Camps (Children Examined) ... 931

Total 1810

C.—CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of individual children found at Routine Medical Inspection to Require Treatment (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

Group.	For defective vision (excluding squint).	For all other con- ditions recorded in Table II A.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Entrants ...	37	213	233
Second Age Group	76	200	251
Third Age Group	77	148	193
Total (Prescribed Groups)	190	556	677
Other Routine Inspections	68	125	155
Grand Total	258	681	832

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS.

TABLE II.

A.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the Year ended 31st December, 1938.

Defect or Disease	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.	
	No. of Defects.		No. of Defects	
	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation; but not requiring Treatment.	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment
1	2	3	4	5
SKIN :—				
Ringworm				
(1) Scalp	2	3	2	—
(2) Body	1	2	2	—
(3) Scabies	7	3	69	3
(4) Impetigo	15	2	47	1
(5) Other Diseases Non.-T.B....	77	2	169	4
Total (Heads 1 to 5). ...	102	12	289	8
EYE :—				
(6) Blepharitis	29	2	24	2
(7) Conjunctivitis	12	1	60	1
(8) Keratitis... ..	2	—	2	1
(9) Corneal Opacities	1	1	1	—
(10) Other Conditions (excluding Defective Vision & Squint)...	11	2	4	1
Total (Heads 6 to 10). ...	55	6	91	5
(11) Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	258	4	57	3
(12) Squint	55	1	11	1
EAR :—				
(13) Defective Hearing	12	2	21	2
(14) Otitis Media	37	2	35	1
(15) Other Ear Diseases	6	1	21	1
NOSE & THROAT :—				
(16) Chronic Tonsillitis only ...	310	57	37	2
(17) Adenoids only	19	—	15	—
(18) Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids	16	—	45	—
(19) Other Conditions	34	6	43	2
(20) Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	12	1	16	1
(21) Defective Speech	25	1	6	2

TABLE II.—*Continued.*

Defect or Disease.	ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.	
	No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring Treatment.
1	2	3	4	5
HEART & CIRCULATION :				
Heart Disease—				
(22) Organic	5	18	12	6
(23) Functional	15	2	19	1
(24) Anæmia	44	2	97	1
LUNGS :—				
(25) Bronchitis	151	17	167	2
(26) Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	3	1	19	1
TUBERCULOSIS :—				
Pulmonary—				
(27) Definite	—	—	2	—
(28) Suspected	4	—	13	2
Non-Pulmonary—				
(29) Glands	—	1	2	1
(30) Bones and Joints	—	—	2	1
(31) Skin... ..	—	—	—	—
(32) Other Forms	1	—	—	—
Total (heads 29 to 32.)	1	1	4	2
NERVOUS SYSTEM :—				
(33) Epilepsy	2	1	3	1
(34) Chorea	3	1	9	2
(35) Other Conditions	17	2	23	1
DEFORMITIES :—				
(36) Rickets	1	—	—	1
(37) Spinal Curvature	4	2	3	1
(38) Other Forms	22	4	25	11
(39) Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)	178	17	302	31
Total number of defects.	1391	161	1385	91

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS.

B.—CLASSIFICATION OF THE NUTRITION OF CHILDREN INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN THE ROUTINE AGE GROUPS.

Age-groups	Number of Children Inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants	459	12	2.6	411	89.5	36	7.8	—	—
Second Age-group	572	45	7.8	492	86.0	35	6.1	—	—
Third Age-group	474	284	59.9	186	39.2	4	0.8	—	—
Other Routine Inspections	352	148	42.0	195	55.3	9	2.4	—	—
	1857	489	26.3	1284	69.1	84	4.5	—	—

BOARD OF EDUCATION
MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS.
 YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1938.

TABLE III.

RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA.

BLIND CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institution.	At no School, or Institution.	Total
—	—	—	—	—

PARTIALLY SIGHTED CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Certified Schools for the Partially Sighted.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School, or Institution.	Total
—	—	1	—	—	1

DEAF CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School, or Institutions.	Total
6	—	—	—	6

PARTIALLY DEAF CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.	At Certified Schools for the Partially Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School, or Institution.	Total
—	—	—	2	—	2

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School, or Institution.	Total
—	3	—	—	3

EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM SEVERE EPILEPSY.

At Certified Special Schools	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School, or Institution.	Total
—	2	—	—	2

PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

A. TUBERCULOUS CHILDREN.

**1.—CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS,
(INCLUDING PLEURA AND INTRA-THORACIC GLANDS).**

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School, or Institution.	Total
—	—	2	—	2

II.—CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

At Certified Special Schools,	At Public Elementary Schools,	At other Institutions.	At no School. or Institutions.	Total
—	—	3	1	4

B. DELICATE CHILDREN.

At Certified Special Schools,	At Public Elementary Schools,	At other Institutions.	At no School. or Institution.	Total
—	87	1	1	89

C. CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

At Certified Special Schools,	At Public Elementary Schools,	At other Institutions.	At no School. or Institution.	Total
—	2	—	—	2

D. CHILDREN WITH HEART DISEASE.

At Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School, or Institution.	Total
—	2	—	1	3

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM MULTIPLE DEFECTS.

Combination of Defect.	At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
Mentally Defective associated with Paralysis of Arm.	—	1	—	—	1

Findings of Medical Inspection:—

Table II. shows details of diseases and defects found at routine and special inspections to require treatment or to be kept under observation.

(a). MALNUTRITION.

Owing to the prolonged industrial depression from which this area has suffered, it is consequently incumbent on your staff to keep a keen look-out for any cases of malnutrition. The feeding of the school-children as carried out by the Local Education Authority on a dietary approved by the Board of Education, is doing much to combat the condition. The supply of milk to necessitous children is also another valuable factor.

Cod-Liver Oil and Parrish's Food are supplied where required on the recommendation of the School Medical Officer, from the various School Clinics.

No marked case of pure malnutrition was discovered on inspection. The nutrition of the school children definitely improves from entry to school leaving age.

(b). UNCLEANLINESS.

Two girls were found on Medical Inspection with unclean heads.

One boy and one girl were found with bodies unclean.

Two girls were found with body flea-bitten, and three boys were found in a similar condition.

The cleanliness of the heads and bodies of the children has shown a great improvement since the institution of Medical Inspection. Naturally, when the parents have notice of Medical Inspection, it follows that a great many of the " defaulters " are cleaned up for the occasion. The School Nurse pays regular visits to the various schools for the examination of the heads and clothing of the children without previous warning, and it is on these occasions that the children who are not cared for in this particular respect are discovered. Taking the schools as a whole it is remarkable how clean and well cared for the majority of the children are. The families who cause the trouble are well known to your officers.

24 boys and 17 girls were found attending school whose clothing was very poor and deficient. Out of this number the parents of 11 boys and 9 girls were unemployed.

19 boys and 14 girls were found at school whose **footgear** was in a very bad state. In most of these cases the little children had practically no boots at all, so bad was the condition of their footgear.

The large number of children attending school in unsuitable footgear was especially noted. This is to be accounted for by the very trying economic conditions existing. The condition of the boots and clothing, especially underclothing of girls and boys, is much below the standard that previously existed.

On enquiring into the absences of children from school, one finds the reason given is that the children had not got boots in such a state of repair as to enable them to attend school, especially in inclement weather. The school attendance officers' monthly reports also bring out this fact very vividly. It is a most unfortunate position, as the Education Authority lose considerably in grant from those absences. Unsuitable footgear and clothing cause unnecessary suffering amongst school children.

I often think it would be greatly to the advantage of Education Authorities if the Board of Education would allow them to supply boots after due enquiry, and with considerable discretion, to those deserving cases who are the victims of economic circumstances. This would be to the advantage of the children, also the Authority.

Boots were supplied to children of the unemployed.

(c). MINOR AILMENTS AND DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

Minor ailments consist of cuts, sores, bruises, colds, and indefinite illnesses not classified under subsequent headings. These cases form a large proportion of cases treated at the various clinics as detailed in appended tables.

The skin disease found in the schools was mostly of a mild nature apart from two cases of invertebrate eczma and two of psoriasis.

Two cases of ringworm of the scalp were found and two cases of ring-worm of the body. These cases were treated at the clinics and a cure in each case effected. Subsequent inspections revealed no relapse. The school-children now-a-days are practically free from ring-worm, but careful scrutiny is necessary to prevent it entering the schools.

Inveterate cases of ring-worm of the scalp are not now seen locally.

76 cases of Scabies were found. The cases were rigidly excluded from School and efficiently treated and the disease thus kept under control. Scabies is a disease which spreads rapidly among school children. Several of the cases were of a virulent variety and associated with Impetigo.

The children suffering from Scabies were also excluded from feeding centres and from the local baths.

Impetigo was present in 62 cases.

It is only constant inspection, re-inspection, and exclusion from school that will control the infectious skin diseases.

(d). VISUAL DEFECTS AND EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE.

315 children were found suffering from Defective Vision. In 66 of these cases squint was present.

When a child is found to be suffering from Defective Vision at school, this child is referred to the School Clinic, and the eyes are examined in the dark room for refractive errors, and where necessary, glasses are provided, or operation recommended according to condition found.

It is highly essential that all cases of squint should be attended to as early in life as possible, as the vision of the squinting eye gradually diminishes with time through non-use, and the squinting person practically becomes a 'one-eyed' person.

Suitable glasses alone, apart from operation, cure a large proportion of the cases of Squint, especially when associated with appropriate eye-exercises.

Four cases of squint were treated successfully by atropine-drops being placed in the sound eye over suitable periods.

Two cases of Squint were operated on.

One case of Cataract also underwent operation.

Two children lost one eye: result of accident.

Cases of defective vision, after suitable spectacles have been prescribed, must be followed up carefully at intervals of three to six months to correct any alteration that may be required in the lenses. Children are very quick at recognising when glasses require changing, and there is no difficulty in getting them to come at suitable intervals, although some of them do not wear their glasses as regularly as they ought to.

53 cases of Blepharitis and 72 cases of Conjunctivitis were found on Medical Inspection.

Most cases of Conjunctivitis are met with in the spring and summer months, and two of them were of a severe nature.

Three cases of Blepharitis were of a chronic nature, and especially severe cases with palpebral thickening usually follow an attack of Measles. Severe Blepharitis with palpebral thickening is now rarely seen.

In those cases of Chronic Blepharitis if milk is added to the diet in addition to the appropriate treatment, cure is greatly accelerated, but an occasional case is met with which seems to defy treatment. Overcrowding, lack of fresh air and good food accentuate this condition.

Corneal Opacities were present in three cases.

Two cases of severe Congenital disease of the Cornea were treated at Royal Gwent Hospital.

(c). NOSE AND THROAT DEFECTS.

From a study of Table II, you will observe the number of children who were found on Medical Inspection to be suffering from Tonsils and Adenoids, or Adenoids only, and other allied conditions. The figures do not need to be repeated here. The number of cases operated on is stated in Table IV., Group iii.

The fact that a child suffers from Tonsils and Adenoids does not necessarily mean that this child requires operation. Re-inspections revealed the fact that in quite a number of cases who as "entrants" suffered from Tonsils and Adenoids, the condition was not found when examined in the "leaver" group. The percentage of enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids in children falls considerably in the older groups.

Quite a number of the entrants examined had undergone the operation before commencing school.

Certain definite conditions have to be found associated with Tonsils and Adenoids before operation is recommended.

All children suffering from marked Tonsils and Adenoids are placed on a special list which is sent to the Secretary of Aberbeeg Hospital. He then calls up those children in rotation to be examined by the Throat and Nose Specialist, who decides for or against operation.

(f). EAR DISEASE AND HEARING.

33 cases of defective hearing were found in children. Otitis Media was found in 72 cases. This common affection (running ears) is usually produced by inflammation of the middle ear in the course of Scarlet Fever, Pneumonia, Measles, Influenza, etc., or by septic conditions of the throat. The disease has a tendency to become chronic by involving the bones and cavities of the ear. The discharge may be infectious, and is sometimes very offensive.

Its early care is of great importance, for, if neglected, and the disease allowed to become chronic, it may lead to permanent impairment of the hearing, and occasionally to complete deafness. When the disease extends to the mastoid antrum it becomes very serious, and then endangers life, and a major operation is necessary to effect its cure.

The cases of defective hearing met with were mostly of an evanescent nature.

The cases of "running ears" met with are not nearly as severe as they used to be. This is probably accounted for by the fact that those cases are now receiving treatment much earlier than formerly, and the fact that the cases of tonsils and adenoids, with which this condition is often associated, are being operated on at an earlier age, and before any permanent damage is done.

(g). DENTAL DEFECTS.

If there is one thing more than another which stands out prominently when doing the medical inspection of school children, it is the great improvement in the teeth of the children. In the elder children especially, it is a pleasure to see the excellent condition of the teeth where satisfactory dental treatment has been provided in earlier school life. It is also rare now to

have any complaints of toothache. The school teachers have also been remarking on this. Some difficulty is experienced in getting the mothers to bring the younger children unless they suffer from toothache.

The condition of the teeth of some of the young entrants is far from satisfactory, and very variable—some of them having excellent teeth and in others the mouths are in a bad state.

Older children now come of their own accord for dental treatment.

I consider that money spent in the early treatment of dental disease well invested money, and repays many times over the care, work, and energy put into it.

Dental disease is largely preventable. The health and physique of the school child depends to a certain extent on taking effective measures to prevent decay. Suitable dieting helps greatly to prevent dental decay.

When the teeth in early life are allowed to become septic and decayed, such ailments as anaemia, gastritis, rheumatism, tonsillitis, etc., follow in the wake.

The general public are gradually realising the importance of having a sound set of teeth.

Three fundamental truths must be recognised:—

- (I). Permanent teeth are worth preserving.
- (II). The neglect of the temporary teeth causes decay in the permanent.
- (III). Decay, once it has started in a tooth, will end in the ultimate loss of the tooth unless the necessary treatment is undertaken early.

(b) ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

Arrangements have been made with the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff, for dealing with the cases arising in school children.

Orthopaedic treatment is now of a highly technical nature and demands the attention of a specialist. The appointment of an Orthopaedic Specialist is at present under consideration by the Local Education Authority.

Cases dealt with are detailed later in the report.

(i). HEART DISEASE AND RHEUMATISM.

41 cases of Heart Disease were met with. Most of those cases were subsequent to an attack of Rheumatism or Chorea or Tonsillitis. Several cases of Congenital Heart Disease are included in this group. Most of those cases of Congenital

Heart Disease had been under observation since babyhood having been recognised at the Maternity Child Welfare Clinics.

(j). TUBERCULOSIS.

From Dr. J. Glyn Jones' report on the work done at Tuberculosis Dispensary, you will observe that 36 school-children were examined by him during the year, a decrease of 11, as compared with the previous year. The School Medical Officer works in close harmony with the Tuberculosis Officers.

The local practitioners are also very much alive to this problem of tuberculosis in childhood, and many cases are referred by them to your Inspection Clinics for observation and also direct to the Tuberculosis Officer.

Younger children who have suffered from such debilitating diseases as Measles or Whooping Cough, especially if followed by Pneumonia or other complications, have to be carefully followed up for the onset of Tuberculosis, as those two diseases especially above all others prepare the soil for invasion by the tubercle bacillus. The early removal of Tonsils and Adenoids, attention to dental condition, and the system of breathing exercises as taught at school, are also powerful preventatives of respiratory diseases, and consequently Tuberculosis.

The value of school medical inspection in the prevention and early detection of tuberculous conditions of all kinds is most marked.

The Tuberculosis Clinic in the Abertillery area formerly dealt with adults (males and females) and children in the same session, but now a separate session is reserved for school-children—the first Wednesday morning of each month.

6. " FOLLOWING UP."

The diseases and defects found on medical inspection are notified either verbally at the examination, or by letter to the parents, and advice given as regards treatment. Those cases are re-inspected by the Doctor or School Nurse at subsequent visits to the Schools, or at the Clinics. Parents are also instructed to bring their children suffering from various defects to the School Clinic for further observation, and it is at the various school clinics that the important work of " following-up " is carried out. 574 routine re-inspections were made at the schools, and the School Medical Officer and School Nurse paid 457 visits to children's homes. This does not include the special visits entailed by " following-up " the orthopaedic cases which are increasing greatly.

8. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Children Excluded.

The following is a summary of the children excluded during 1938.

Under Article 53 (b) (1) of the Code :

REASON FOR EXCLUSION.

	No. of Cases in School Children.		No. of Cases and Contacts Excluded
	Boys	Girls	
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	2	...	8
Scarlet Fever ...	51	50	229
Diphtheria ...	16	13	77
Whooping Cough ...	6	3	9
Tonsillitis ...	5	7	12
Chorea ...	1	3	4
Ringworm ...	...	1	1
Impetigo, Eczema, etc. ...	6	8	14
Scabies ...	8	11	19
Rheumatism ...	3	10	13
Heart Trouble ...	5	4	9
Bronchitis, etc. ...	2	10	12
Anaemia ...	4	2	6
Pneumonia ...	1	...	1
Miscellaneous ..	8	...	8
	120	122	422

Under 53 (b) (2) of the Code :

REASON FOR EXCLUSION.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Body unclean ...	—	—	—
Head verminous, etc. ...	—	2	2
		2	2
		—	—

Excluded under Article 53 (b) (3) Sch. iv., 7:

REASON FOR EXCLUSION.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Tubercular Diseases ...	1	2	3
Epilepsy ...	—	1	1
Heart Disease ...	—	1	1
Bronchial Asthma ...	—	2	2
	1	6	7
	—	—	—

7. MEDICAL TREATMENT.
(c). MINOR AILMENTS.

1. Abertillery	Council Offices, Abertillery.	Waiting Room, Treatment, Clinic, Dark Room for Eye-sight and Throat, and Nose Work, Inspection Clinic Work.	Tuesday and Thursday afternoons, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. and Saturday mornings, 9.30 to 12 a.m.
2 Llanhilleth	Workmen's Institute.	Waiting Room Treatment Clinic, and Inspection Clinic Room.	Thursday mornings 10 a.m. to 12 a.m.
3. Crumlin...	Sofrydd School, Crumlin.	Special Room.	1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month, 10 a.m. to 12 a.m.

The above table shows the facilities which exist for the treatment of minor ailments. The situation of the Centres is well chosen, and involve a minimum amount of travelling for the school children, with consequent loss of minimum amount of time from school duties.

The Llanhilleth Centre is held at the Workmen's Institute, in Llanhilleth. These rooms are large, and well ventilated, and make a much better clinic centre than the congested and unsuitable premises where the principal clinic is held in Abertillery.

The clinic premises at Llanhilleth were opened on the 1st of April, 1925.

A study of Treatment Table—Group I. Minor Ailments, will show how greatly the advantage is taken of the facilities provided by the Authority.

(f). EAR DISEASE AND HEARING.

157 cases of Minor Ear Defects were referred to the Clinic.

DENTAL DEFECTS.

See Special Table.

9. OPEN-AIR EDUCATION.

There are no open-air classrooms, day open-air schools, or residential open-air schools under the Authority.

SCHOOL CAMPS, 1938.

A total number of 495 children, in attendance at schools under the control of the Authority enjoyed a holiday at the Camps established under the National Council of Social Service at Barry, Rhoose and Ogmore.

PENDINE SCHOOL CAMP.

131 children attended the Pendine School Camp.

This is preventive medicine at its best.

Playground classes and school journeys are held in the summer months when the weather is propitious.

Throughout the area there is a great lack of proper facilities for taking advantage of open-air education. Much more could be done in this direction, and this point should be carefully considered by the Authority.

10. PHYSICAL TRAINING.

There is no area organiser of physical training. The physical training is carried out at the schools by the teachers.

Provision of Meals.

The Provision of Meals to necessitous school children has been continued throughout the year.

SCHOOL DIETARY.

Monday : Dinner—Lentil Soup, Stewed Dried Fruit.

Tea—Bread and Butter, Cake, Milk.

Tuesday : Dinner—Boiled Beef, Potatoes and Haricot Beans.

Tea—Bread and Butter, Jam, Milk.

Wednesday : Dinner—Pea-Soup from Tuesday's Stock, Boiled Rice and Jam.

Tea—Bread and Butter, Banana Sandwich, Milk.

Thursday : Dinner—Minced Meat and Potatoes, Boiled Pudding with raisins.

Tea—Bread and Butter, Milk.

Friday : Dinner—Boiled Fish, Mashed Potatoes, Suet Pudding.

Tea—Bread and Butter, Cake, Milk.

Saturday : Dinner—Minced Meat and Hot Potatoes, Bread Pudding.

Fresh Milk only to be used.

One and a half ounce of bread to be supplied with each mid-day meal. Cheese is now provided on one day per week. Apples and oranges provided occasionally when in season; also Rhubarb, etc.

Hot Cocoa is provided at tea-time during winter months, and milk during the summer months.

All food is distributed to the various Feeding Centres from a Central Depot under the supervision of D. T. Bond, Esq.

Food is supplied according to tenders which are revised every two months.

The numbers of meals supplied were as follows:—

Name of Centre. Supervisor.	To cater for Children attending	No. of Meals
Blaenau Gwent : Mr. E. J. Silcox	Abertillery Boys " Girls " Infants Cwmtillery Boys " Girls Blaenau Gwent Infants	28,083
Blaentillery : Mr. R. Richards	Blaentillery Mixed " Infants	44,087
Rhiw Parc : Mr. F. Thomas	Gellicrug Mixed " Infants Church of England Mixed " Infants	94,864
Bryngwyn : Mr. Geo. Rogers and Mr O. Humphries	Six Bells Infants Bryngwyn Mixed Queen Street Mixed " Infants	76,871
Arael : Mr. F. Hayter	Arael Mixed " Infants Six Bells Mixed	57,299
Commercial Road, Llanhilleth : Mr J. E Williams and Mr. Ivor Venn.	Aberbeeg Mixed " Infants Ty'r Graig Mixed " Infants Brynhyfryd Mixed " Infants Llanhilleth Mixed " Infants	106,678
Crumlin Mrs. H. Williams.	Crumlin Mixed & Infants	34,850
	Total Meals ...	512,732

SWIMMING INSTRUCTION.

Swimming instruction was provided at the bath situate in the Tillery Institute, Abertillery, and pupils from the three Central Schools—Gelli Crug, Bryngwyn, and Brynhyfryd—received such instruction.

879 children were examined re their fitness to attend swimming instruction. 110 children were rejected temporarily or permanently for various causes. Many of the children, especially the older girls cease to attend as the season advances.

Remarkable progress was made in swimming by a large percentage of the children.

The bath, etc., was regularly inspected by your School Medical Officer and Sanitary Inspector to see that the water was kept clean and at proper temperature, and that adequate facilities were provided for the comfort of the children.

The bath water was analysed chemically and also for bacteriological content.

Parents, or other Responsible Persons present at Medical Inspections.

	Number Examined.	Parents, etc., present.		Mother.	Father.	Guardian.	Grand-parents.	Aunt.	Sister or Brother.	Friend.
		No.	Per cent.							
Entrants ...	459	438	95.4	374	18	—	14	14	13	5
2nd Age Group...	572	477	83.3	395	13	1	17	19	21	11
3rd Age Group...	474	391	82.4	356	12	—	2	2	9	10
Specials ...	2643	1829	69.2	1523	193	7	4	2	71	29
Other Routine Inspections ...	352	228	64.7	192	9	1	6	7	9	4
Total ...	4500	3363	74.7	2840	245	9	43	44	123	59

14. CO-OPERATION OF TEACHERS.

Head Teachers and Staff willingly co-operate in Medical Inspection, and give all possible assistance such as sending out the notices to parents, provision of suitable room for medical examination, etc.

The advice on the mental standard of the various scholars, given by Headmasters and Teachers, is most valuable.

Many children suffering especially from defective vision and hearing are referred by the teaching staff to the School Medical Officer.

Lists of scholars who are irregular in attendance are also sent from the various head teachers to the office for further enquiries.

Returns of Infectious Disease cases are also forwarded weekly, or as necessary.

15. CO-OPERATION OF ATTENDANCE OFFICERS.

Four School Attendance Officers were at one time employed by the Local Education Committee—each officer being allocated to a special area.

At present only two Attendance Officers are employed.

The assistance of the officer in the following particulars is very much appreciated.

1. Returns of admitted children.
2. Tracing of transfers.
3. Reporting of infectious cases among absentees.
4. Enquiries re the Mentally Defective and Physically Defective Children.
5. Referring of children as regards their fitness to attend school.
6. Malingering among school children encouraged by parents.

7. **Neglected children.**

8. **Enquiries *re* necessitous children.**

T. Harris, Esq., the Senior Attendance Officer, retired during the year.

16. **CO-OPERATION OF VOLUNTARY BODIES.**

The School Medical Officer works in co-operation with the Inspector of the N.S.P.C.C., especially in cases of cruelty to children. Much valuable work is being done by Inspector W. Stephens in the welfare of children.

There are no Children's Aid Association or Guilds of Help.

The monthly report of the Attendance Officers brought the fact prominently before the Authority that a large number of attendances were being lost annually, with considerable loss of grant, owing to the fact that children could not attend school owing

19-20. **SECONDARY AND CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.**

These schools are under the control of the Monmouthshire County Council.

22. **SPECIAL INQUIRIES.**

The amount of routine work demanded in this large area leaves little time for special enquiries.

Any amount of material exists and there are many directions in which profitable special inquiries and original work could be done, provided adequate medical assistance was provided for routine duties.

23. **MISCELLANEOUS.**

All teachers now engaged are employed subject to being found medically fit by the School Medical Officer.

Personal and Family History.

The following shows the number of children examined exclusive of "specials," and their Infectious Diseases record.

	No. Examined	PREVIOUS ILLNESSES.				
		Measles	Whooping Cough.	Chicken Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.
Entrants:						
Boys ...	250	199	69	50	15	1
Girls ...	209	132	65	62	22	5
All Entrants ...	459	271	134	112	37	6
Per Cent. ...	...	59.0	29.1	24.4	8.0	1.3
2nd Age Group						
Boys ...	274	77	42	50	18	2
Girls ...	298	76	42	52	14	2
All 2nd Age Group...	572	153	84	102	32	4
Per Cent. ...	...	26.7	14.6	17.8	5.5	.6
3rd Age Group						
Boys ...	273	9	9	18	4	...
Girls ...	201	3	5	16	2	1
All 3rd Age Group ...	474	12	14	34	6	1
Per Cent. ...	...	2.5	2.9	7.1	1.2	.2

Previous to school medical inspection the parent or guardian is supplied with a special form on which to record the previous illness and family history of the child. The family history is of great value, as it is important to know whether the child comes of a consumptive, epileptic, or other stock.

1938.

HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS.

111

Age in years last Birthday.	BOYS				GIRLS.					
	No. Examined	AVERAGE HEIGHT.		AVERAGE WEIGHT.	No. Examined.	AVERAGE HEIGHT.		AVERAGE WEIGHT.		
		Centimetres	Inches			Kilograms	Pounds.		Centimetres	Inches.	Kilograms.	Pounds.
3	61	94.4	37.2	15.0	33.2	59	93.9	37.0	14.7	32.6
4	88	100.5	39.8	16.9	37.3	64	99.5	39.2	15.9	35.1
5	71	106.4	41.9	18.2	40.2	57	104.6	41.2	17.1	37.7
6	30	111.2	43.8	20.0	44.3	29	111.7	44.0	19.6	43.4
7	195	113.5	44.7	21.5	47.5	212	117.8	46.4	21.6	47.7
8	43	121.9	48.0	24.4	53.9	37	121.6	47.9	23.5	52.0
9	19	127.5	50.2	27.6	60.9	22	126.7	49.9	26.3	58.1
10	30	132.3	52.1	31.3	69.2	27	132.5	52.2	28.9	63.8
11	187	135.6	53.4	31.5	69.5	165	137.4	54.1	31.8	70.1
12	202	140.4	55.3	34.2	75.6	127	144.0	56.7	34.7	76.5
13	65	146.8	57.8	38.3	84.5	64	150.1	59.1	40.5	89.4
14	6	149.8	59.0	41.3	91.2	10	151.3	59.6	44.8	98.8

TABLE IV.

Return of Defects Treated during the Year ended
31st December, 1938.

TREATMENT TABLE.

GROUP 1.—MINOR AILMENTS (excluding Uncleanliness).

Disease or Defect (1)	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Otherwise (3)	Total. (4)
Skin—			
Ringworm-Scalp—			
(i) X-Ray Treatment	—	—	—
(ii) Other	4	2	6
Ringworm-Body	5	1	6
Scabies	91	23	114
Impetigo	89	41	130
Other Skin Disease	369	43	412
Minor Eye Defects (external and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II)	179	27	206
Minor Ear Defects	147	33	180
Miscellaneous (e.g., Minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.) ...	687	83	770
Total	1571	253	1824

TABLE IV.—*continued.*

GROUP II.—DEFECTIVE VISION and SQUINT

(Excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments Group I).

Defect or Disease.	No. of Defects dealt with.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Other-wise.	Total.
1)	(2)	(4)	
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ..	381	16	397
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I) ...	3	4	7
Total... ..	384	20	404

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed:—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	...	346
(b) Otherwise	...	9

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles:—

(a) Under the Authority's scheme	...	279
(b) Otherwise	...	45

109 applications were received for free Spectacles—99 pairs were granted free, 9 pairs at half-price. One application only was not granted.

TABLE IV.—continued
GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND THROAT.

NUMBER OF DEFECTS.													
Received Operative Treatment.													
Under the Authority's Schemes, in Clinic or Hospital.				By Private Practitioner, or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.				Total.		Received other forms of Treatment.	Total number treated.		
(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)					
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)		(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	
11	3	247	2	2	1	6	1	13	4	233	3	37	290

(i) Tonsils only. (ii) Adenoids only. (iii) Tonsils and Adenoids. (iv) Other defects of the nose and throat.

GROUP IV.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

Number of children treated.	Under the Authority's Scheme.				Otherwise.			Total number treated
	(1)		(2)		(2)			
	Residential treatment with education.	Residential treatment without education.	Non-Residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic.	Residential treatment with education.	Residential treatment without education.	Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic.		
	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)		
1	1	18	33	—	1	2	55	

Table IV.—*continued.*

GROUP V.—DENTAL DEFECTS.

(1).	Number of Children who were:—				
	Inspected by the Dentist:				
	(a) Routine:	Age-groups			
		3-5	...		258
		6	...		159
		7	...		397
		8	...		80
		9	...		41
		10	...		54
		11	...		352
		12	...		329
		13	...		129
		14	...		152
					<hr/>
		Total	...		1951
	(b) Specials	...	...	...	416
					<hr/>
	(c) TOTAL (Routine and Specials)				2367
(2).	Found to require treatment				1520
(3).	Actually treated				1329
(4).	Attendances made by children for treatment				1529
(5).	Half-days devoted to:—				
	Inspection	...	...	...	58
	Treatment	...	...	...	168
					<hr/>
		Total	...		226
(6).	Fillings:—				
	Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	79
	Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	11
					<hr/>
		Total	...		90
(7).	Extractions:—				
	Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	1051
	Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	2404
					<hr/>
		Total	...		3455
(8).	Administrations of General Anaesthetics for extractions				1079
(9).	Other operations:—				
	Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	53
	Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	29
					<hr/>
		Total	...		82

Table IV.—*continued.***GROUP V.—UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.**

(i)	Average number of visits per School made during the year by the School Nurses ...	11
(ii)	Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses ...	10,983
(iii)	Number of individual children found unclean	121
(iv)	Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the local Education Authority	—
(v)	Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken:	
	(a) Under the Education Act, 1912 ...	—
	(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws	—

School Closure.

No Schools were closed during 1938 through Epidemic.

Charges for Treatment at School and Dental Clinics.

The following charges are made to parents whose income is in excess of 10s. per head of the family after allowing payment for rent:—

MINOR AILMENTS.—Free for the first fortnight.

1s. for three months' treatment.

2s. for six months' treatment.

DENTISTRY.—6d. an attendance, or 1s. inclusive fee for complete treatment.

Application Forms for Free Treatment are obtainable on request.

Cod Liver Oil and Parrish's Food supplied on application, free or otherwise, according to income scale, in cases recommended by School Medical Officer.

DISINFECTION.—All the Schools and feeding centres in the area are disinfected by the Sanitary Staff during the summer vacation and at regular intervals.

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.—Since the establishment of satisfactory agreement with the Prince of Wales Orthopaedic Hospital, Cardiff, a great amount of work has been done in dealing with cases of deformity of all kinds in children.

The following cases were dealt with at Orthopaedic Hospital during the year.

Congenital Dislocation of Hip ...	...	2
Osteomyelitis right Tibia ...	...	1
Hammer and Overlapping Toes ...	...	2
Torticollis ...	...	1
Scolio Kyphosis, etc. ...	...	2
Infantile Paralysis and its effects ...	...	5
Club Foot (various forms) ...	...	6
Spastic Paraplegia (lower limb) ...	...	3
Flat Foot ...	...	5
Deformity following Injury ...	...	4
Atrophy of Deltoid and Upper Arm Muscles		2
Cleft Palate ...	...	1
Pes Cavus ...	...	2
Flexion of Knee Joint following Osteomyelitis		2
Various ...	...	9
		—
		47
		—

A great many of these cases were operated on and put in plaster and special boots and irons supplied as required.

Old cases dealt with in previous years are carefully followed up to see that there is no return of deformity.

All these cases, new and old, require careful and consistent "following-up" to see that no retrogression takes place as without this continuous following-up a great deal of money would be spent in vain.

This work has grown considerably and involves a great deal of extra work and special knowledge.

The appointment of an Orthopaedic Surgeon and special nursing assistance for Orthopaedic work, etc., is at present being considered by the Education Authority, also the appointment of a Specialist in diseases of children.

INDEX.



	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>
Accidents	25	Disinfections	67
Acts, Adopted	57	Disinfection, School	117
Acts, Town Planning	68	Drainage	62
Acts, Factory and Workshops	83, 84	Ear Disease and Hearing	98, 103
Act, Housing	58-60, 62	Education Committee	77
Altered Areas in Monmouthshire	13	Elevations	5
Ambulance Facilities	54	Elementary Schools	78
Area of District	4	Enteric Fever	35
Attendance Officers	108	Enteritis, etc.	48
Bed-Bugs	61	Epileptic Children	91
Births and Birth-rates	16, 20	Erysipelas	46
Births, Illegitimate	19	Exclusion from School	101
Births	16-18	External Eye Disease	96
Blind Children	89	Feeding Centres	105
Board of Education Tables	85-93, 112-115	Factories and Workshops	72-74
Bye-laws and Regulations	56	Following-up	100
Camps, School	103	Food Inspection	71
Cancer, Deaths	49	Food and Drugs Acts	71
Certified Deaths	25	Heart Disease in Children	93, 99
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	46	Heights and Weights	111
Children Inspected	85	Hospitals	51
Children Excluded	101	Hospital, Isolation	49
Cleanliness of Schools	80	House-to-House Inspection	68
Clinic Charges	116	Housing	58-60, 62
Clinic, School & Dental	53	Housing Committee	3
Clinics, Child Welfare	50, 53, 81	Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act	68
Conditions of Population	13	Illegitimate Births	19
Colliery Fatality Rate	25	Infant Mortality	26-28
Co-operation of Teachers	108	Infant Mortality, County	12
Co-operation of Voluntary Bodies	109	Infectious Diseases	30-33
County Birth Rate	11	Infectious Diseases, Noti- fication of	30-33
County Death Rate	12	Influenza	48
Councillors	2	Inquests	25
Crippled Children	92	Isolation Hospital	49
Deaf Children	90	Laboratory	54
Death, Causes of	21	Lodging Houses	75
Death Rate	20	Malnutrition	94
Deaths	20-24	Maternity and Child Welfare	50
Deaths, Certified	25	Meals	105
Defects and Diseases of School Children	86	Measles	48
Defects, Treatment of	112	Meat Inspection	61, 69, 70
Deformities Among School Children	91	Medical Department Staff	77
Delicate Children	92	Medical Inspection	82
Density of Population	6	Medical Inspection Committee	77
Dental Clinics	53	Medical Inspection, findings of	86
Dental Defects	98, 115	Mentally Defectives	90
Diphtheria	35	Meteorology	76
Diphtheria, Antitoxin	36		
Diseases notified	31, 33		

	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>
Milk Supply	69	School Apparatus	83
Minor Ailments, Treatment of	112	School Arrangements	83
Mortuary	49	School Baths	106
Ministry of Health Tables 21, 24, 26		School Camps	103
Nose and Throat, Treatment of	97, 114	School Cleaning	80
Notices, Nuisances	65	School Clinics	102
Notices, Statutory, etc.	66	School Closure	116
Notification of Infectious Diseases	30-33	School Dietary	104
Nursing Arrangements	49	School Exclusion	101
Nutrition of Children	88	School Hygiene	82
Notifiable Diseases 31-33		School Medical Staff	77
Occupations	7-10	School Medical Inspection 85-87	
Office Registers of Children	83	Schools	78
Open-Air Education	108	Skin Disease	95
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	47	Slaughter Houses	70
Organisation and Supervision	83	Small Pox	47
Orthopaedic Treatment 99, 114, 117		Spectacles	113
Parliamentary		Squint	113
Constituencies	14	Subsidence	62
Personal and Family History	110	Sunshine	76
Parents and Medical Inspection	107	Swimming Baths	75, 106
Physically Defectives	91	Teeth, Treatment of	115
Physical Training	103	Tonsils and Adenoids	114
Pithead Baths	75	Town Planning	68
Pneumonia	29, 48	Transferable Deaths	25
Population	3, 13	Treatment of School Children	112
Prevention of Tuberculosis	42	Treatment Centres	53
Provision of Meals	104	Tuberculosis	37-45
Public Health Staff	57	Tuberculosis, Deaths	39
Polio Encephalitis	46	Tuberculosis, Dispensary 40, 51, 100	
Puerperal Pyrexia	46	Tuberculosis, Monthly Noti- fication	37
Rainfall	76	Tuberculosis, Cases Ad- mitted & discharged from Sanatoria	41, 42
Rateable Value	4	Typhoid Fever	35
Refractions	113	Uncleanliness	94, 116
Refuse Collection & Disposal	63	Vision, Defective	113
Registers of Children	83	Visits to Schools	84
Reservoir	55	Visits, Sanitary	66, 69
Routine Medical Inspections	82	Visual Defects	96
Sanatoriums	42	Vital Statistics	10-12, 24
Samples under Food and Drugs Act	71	Wards	2, 6
Sanitary Administration	64	Wards, Births in	18
Sanitary Conveniences	62	Wards, Deaths in	23
Sanitary Inspections	64	Ward distribution of Infec- tious Diseases	33
Sanitary Staff	3	Wards, Infantile Mortality in	28
Scarlet Fever	34	Wards, Population in	19
Scavenging	63	Water Supply	55
School Accommodation	78	Workshops	72-74
		Zymotic Diseases	29, 30

