

[Report 1936] / Medical Officer of Health, Llanelli / Llanelly Borough.

Contributors

Llanelli (Wales). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1936

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BOROUGH OF LLANELLY

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
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HEALTH BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
6 AUG 1937
A

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health
and School Medical Officer

FOR THE YEAR 1936



CARDIFF:
S. Glossop & Sons Ltd., New Street.
1937.



BOROUGH OF LLANELLY

REPORT

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FOR THE YEAR 1936

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1937.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1936.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE
BOROUGH OF LLANELLY.

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Report for the year 1936.

Dr. Jean C. Watson resigned her appointment as Assistant Medical Officer of Health and left the service of the Corporation on 1st May, 1936, to take up a similar appointment under the County Council of Warwick. During the time she was in Llanelly she did her work in a very satisfactory manner and earned the respect and liking of all with whom she was associated. Dr. Watson was succeeded on the 1st September, 1936, by Dr. Winifred E. Probert.

One of the main activities of the Health Department during the year was that concerned with the overcrowding survey. This was completed in May, 1936, and the final report was transmitted, as required, to the Ministry of Health. The survey revealed that 515 families were living in very overcrowded conditions in Llanelly.

Reference is made in this Report to the method of disinfection of furniture prior to its removal to Council houses. Although this method was completely successful during the time it was used it had to be given up when the weather became colder as complete protection could not be assured either to the men responsible for the work or to householders.

It will be noted from the statistics submitted that the town was remarkably free from diphtheria during the year. As far as possible all cases of this disease are admitted into the Isolation Hospital as careful nursing and supervision are required. As a public health measure it is very important that every diphtheria patient should be efficiently isolated.

Towards the end of the year influenza became very prevalent and continued so during January and February of 1937. A gradual diminution thereafter took place.

The third application of the Town Council to be made the Local Supervising Authority for the Borough under the Midwives Acts was not acceded to by the Ministry of Health. The County Council, therefore, remains the Local Supervising Authority for the whole County and will be responsible for the new midwifery services, including those for the Borough of Llanelly.

Towards the end of the year a course of lectures was given in regard to the measures that should be taken to provide against air attacks and to combat the effects of these. Arrangements were made for the staff of the Health Department to take advantage of this course.

The lectures were given by Dr. Sidney Williams, and other officers of the Llanelly Branch of the St. John's Ambulance Association.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

L. W. POLE,

Medical Officer of Health.

Health Department,
Old Town Hall,
Llanelly.
July, 1937.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health :

L. W. POLE, M.B. (Edin), D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health :

J. C. WATSON, M.B. (Belfast), D.P.H. (Resigned May, 1936).

W. E. PROBERT, M.R.C.S. (England), L.R.C.P. (London),
D.P.H.

(Began duties 1st September, 1936).

Dental Surgeon :

T. E. MATHIAS, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glasgow),
L.D.S., R.C.S., (Edin.).

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Meat and Other Foods :

R. EVANS, M.R.S.I..

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors :

I. R. REES, C.R.S.I.

J. E. MARKS, C.R.S.I. (Inspector of Meat and Other Foods).

Health Visitors (also School Nurses) :

M. C. JONES.

G. GREENE (Health Visitor's Certificate).

G. M. ROBERTS (Health Visitor's Certificate).

S. THOMAS (Health Visitor's Certificate).

Chief Clerk :

M. E. SMITH.

Clerks :

W. J. SYMMONS.

J. C. WILLIAMS.

Matron, Borough Isolation Hospital :

GRACE L. PALMER.

Veterinary Inspector :

J. C. HILL, M.R.C.V.S.

SUMMARY.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Area (in acres) | 2,069 |
| Population, 1936 (Estimated—Registrar-General) ... | 37,730 |
| Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Books (end of 1936) | 8,794 |
| Rateable Value | £168,462 |
| Sum represented by the Penny Rate | £622 |

Social Conditions.—The following table kindly supplied by the Manager of the Llanelly Employment Exchange is a statement of the number of persons unemployed at the end of 1936. This does not represent the number of persons who were unemployed in the Borough itself as the Exchange area takes in other districts besides the Llanelly Borough.

An examination of the weekly returns for the year indicated that the average number of men wholly unemployed during the year was probably 1,750. The number of men wholly unemployed on 31st December was 1,520, but a week afterwards, following a holiday period, this number fell to 1,451.

Table showing Numbers of Unemployed among both Sexes :—

| 1936 | MEN | | BOYS | | WOMEN | | GIRLS | |
|-----------------------------|------|-------|------|------|-------|------|-------|------|
| | W.U. | P.U. | W.U. | P.U. | W.U. | P.U. | W.U. | P.U. |
| 1st January ... | 2022 | 2255 | 158 | 150 | 138 | 453 | 229 | 79 |
| 31st December ... | 1528 | 719 | 113 | 35 | 149 | 47 | 180 | 8 |
| Increase or Decrease ... | —494 | —1536 | —45 | —115 | + 11 | —406 | — 49 | — 71 |

| 1936 | MEN AND BOYS | | WOMEN AND GIRLS | | BOTH SEXES | | TOTAL |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-------|--------------------|------|---------------|-------|-------|
| | W.U. | P.U. | W.U. | P.U. | W.U. | P.U. | |
| 1st January ... | 2180 | 2405 | 367 | 532 | 2547 | 2937 | 5484 |
| 31st December ... | 1641 | 754 | 329 | 55 | 1970 | 809 | 2779 |
| Increase or Decrease ... | —539 | —1651 | — 38 | —477 | — 577 | —2128 | —2705 |

W.U.—Wholly Unemployed. P.U.—Partially Unemployed,
+ and — signify increase or decrease.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

| | | Total | M. | F. | |
|--------------|----------------|-------|-----|-----|------------------------------------|
| Live Births | { Legitimate | 477 | 243 | 234 | { Birth Rate 12.93 per 1,000 |
| | { Illegitimate | 11 | 3 | 8 | |
| Still Births | ... | 39 | 24 | 15 | { 74.00 per 1,000 total births. |
| Deaths | ... | 448 | 223 | 225 | { Death Rate, 11.87 per 1,000 |

Deaths from puerperal causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List) :—

| | Deaths | Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births. |
|-------------------------------|--------|---|
| No. 29—Puerperal sepsis ... | — | — |
| No. 30—Other Puerperal causes | 2 | 3.79 |
| ... | 2 | 3.79 |

Death Rate of Infants under one year :—

| | | |
|---|-----|--------|
| All infants per 1,000 live births | ... | 75.82 |
| Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births | ... | 73.37 |
| Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births | ... | 181.82 |
| Deaths from Cancer | ... | 51 |
| Measles (all ages) | ... | — |
| Whooping Cough (all ages) | ... | 2 |
| Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) | ... | 4 |

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Nursing in the Home.—The Llanelly and District Nursing Association undertake general nursing, but only in the case of subscribers. The home nursing of infectious cases is not undertaken. This Association works independently of the Local Authority. The Goring Road Nursing Home has accommodation for medical, surgical and maternity patients. The Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927, is administered by the County Council.

Midwives.—Midwives intending to practise in the County, including those practising in the Borough, are required to notify their intention of doing so to the County Council, the Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives Acts. The midwives who practise in the Borough are not required to state that their practice is solely confined to, or is chiefly in the Borough.

The examination of the notifications received shows that in the year 1935, 13 of the midwives resided in the Borough and none resided in the Llanelly Rural District. Notifications were also received from institutions in the town—General Hospital, Poor Law Institution, and the Goring Road Nursing Home.

All the midwives practising in the Borough hold the certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

The position in regard to midwives is set out in tabular form:—

| | |
|--|----|
| Midwives resident in, and practising in the Borough | 13 |
| Midwives not resident in, but practising in the Borough | — |
| Midwives (or Maternity Nurses) in the three institutions | 5 |

| | | | | |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Total | ... | ... | ... | 18 |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|----|

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

| Name | Situation | Nature of Accommodation | By whom Provided |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Llanelly M. & C.W. | Health Dept., Old Town Hall | 4 rooms * | Town Council and Education Committee |
| School Clinic ... | do. ... | 4 rooms * | do. |
| Orthopædic Clinic ... | do. ... | 4 rooms * | do. |
| Dental Clinic ... | do. ... | 2 rooms † | do. |
| Eye Clinic ... | do. ... | 2 rooms † | do. |
| Tuberculosis Institute ... | Greenfield Villas ... | — | Welsh National Memorial Association |

* Same Rooms. † Same Rooms

Ambulance Services.—The Agreement with the Priory of St. John for the use of their Ambulance Car for the transport, within the Borough boundaries, of general and infectious disease cases, entered into on the 1st April, 1935, was due to expire on the 31st March, 1936, if either party gave six weeks' notice before the latter date to terminate the Agreement. No suggestion by the Priory of any change in the terms of the Agreement was made until March, 1936, and the Corporation decided that it should be continued and reconsidered at a later date. The Honorary Secretary suggested that the annual grant paid by the Corporation should be increased from £200 to £300. Early in 1937 the request of the Priory was given full consideration and a fresh Agreement on the lines suggested, to take effect as from the 1st April, 1937, was entered into. The Corporation will, in addition, continue to provide free garage accommodation,

Isolation Hospital.—A full report in regard to the Isolation Hospital appears on pages 28-30.

Laboratory Work.—The Laboratory of the Health Department is principally used for the examination of swabs for the presence of the diphtheria bacillus. The following is a statement of the work done :—

| Year | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 | 1931 |
|-------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Diphtheria swabs examined ... | 655 | 1076 | 1774 | 1735 | 2064 | 385 |
| Sputum examined for T.B. ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... |

Special examinations of milk, food and water are made by Dr. A. F. Sladden, Beck Laboratory, Swansea, and Mr. Clarence Seyler, Swansea (principally water analysis). On pages 36-40 will be found the results of the bacteriological analyses of milk made by Dr. Sladden.

Antitoxins.—Diphtheria antitoxin is issued free of charge to doctors practising in the Borough for the treatment of persons unable to pay the cost of the antitoxin.

The number of units used during the last six years were :—

| 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 | 1931 |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1,769,000 | 3,584,000 | 5,072,000 | 3,608,000 | 3,344,000 | 1,088,000 |

The antitoxin is supplied in capsules containing 8,000 units of concentrated antitoxin. 760,000 units were issued to medical men for the treatment of persons unable to pay the cost of the antitoxin, and 999,000 units were supplied to the Isolation Hospital for the treatment of patients there. During the year, antitoxins and sera for the treatment of scarlet fever, puerperal fever, cerebro-spinal meningitis, and erysipelas have been issued to doctors practising in the borough. The scarlet fever antitoxin has also been used at the Isolation Hospital.

List of Adoptive Acts, Byelaws and Regulations relating to the Public Health in force in the Borough, with the Date of Adoption.

The Public Health Act, Supplemental Act, 1850 (No. 3) confirming a Provisional Order of the General Board of Health, dated 31st July, 1830, constituting a Local Board of Health for the District.

Llanelli (Local Board) Waterworks Act, 1865 (excluding Sections 23 and 33).

Llanelli Local Board Act, 1888, Parts I., II., III. (except Section 31); IV. (except Sections 37, 38, 41 and 48); Part V. (except Section 59); Part VI. (except Sections 68, 70, 88); Part VIII. (except Section 118), X., XI.

The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890 (Section 4).

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (Parts 1, 3, 4 and 5).

Llanelli (Local Board) Waterworks Act, 1891.

The Private Street Works Act, 1892.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Parts II. (except Sections 19, 20, 25 and 26), III. (except Sections 43 and 49), IV. (except Section 56), V., VI., VII. (except Sections 81, 82 and 86), X.

Llanelli Waterworks Act, 1909 (with Byelaws thereunder) (excepting Sections 21 and 66).

The Llanelli Corporation Water Act, 1920.

The Llanelli Order, 1924, Waterworks.

Ministry of Health, Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 2) Act, 1926, Llanelli Order—Provision of Ashbins.

Public Health Act, 1925 (Part II., excluding Sections 20 and 34), Part III. (excluding Section 38), Parts IV. and V.

Llanelli Corporation Act, 1929.

The following Byelaws and Regulations are in force and were confirmed in the year mentioned:—

- (1) Markets (1931).
- (2) Slaughterhouses (1922).
- (3) New Streets and Buildings (1926).
- (4) Common Lodging Houses (1892).
- (5) Nuisances (1892).
- (6) Cleansing of Footways and Pavements and the Removal of Refuse, etc. (1892).
- (7) Trade of Soap Boiler (1931).
- (8) Trade of Tallow Melter (1931).
- (9) Trade of Leather Dresser (1931).
- (10) Trade of Tanner (1931)
- (11) Trade of Fellmonger (1931).
- (12) Trade of Rag and Bone Dealer (1931).
- (13) Trade of Fish Frier (1931).
- (14) Good Rule and Government (1912).
- (15) Houses-let-in-lodgings (1926).

HOUSING.

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) | 737 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... | 1,516 |
| (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 | 143 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... | 286 |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... | 28 |
| (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 | 220 |

2. Remedy of Defects during Year without Service of Formal Notices :—

| | |
|---|-----|
| (1) Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ... | 252 |
|---|-----|

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—

| | |
|--|-----|
| (a) Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930— | |
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... | 1 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :— | |
| (a) By owners ... | 1 |
| (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 ... | 37 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :— | |
| (a) By owners ... | 44 |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners... | Nil |
| (c) Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :— | |
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made ... | 12 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders | 6 |
| (d) Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :— | |
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | 2 |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | Nil |

4. **Housing Act, 1935—Overcrowding :—**

| | |
|---|-------|
| (a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year | 440 |
| (ii) Number of families dwelling therein | 440 |
| (iii) Number of persons dwelling therein | 2,332 |
| (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year | 6 |
| (c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year | 81 |
| (ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases | 438 |
| (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding. | |

The "appointed day" after which action by the Town Council can be taken is 1st July, 1937.

- (e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report.

Excluding overcrowded cases, the Borough Treasurer had on the 27th January, 1937, 979 applications for houses, some of which had been on the list of applicants for several years. 679 of the applicants occupy two or more rooms as sub-tenants.

The number of houses owned by the Llanelly Town Council is 1,162, and the number of cases of overcrowding which have been relieved during the year was four.

In the course of slum clearance operations, nine cases of overcrowding were relieved during the year.

Schools.—For information as to the sanitary and other conditions of the public elementary schools, see page 87. 80.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The Registrar-General has estimated the population of the Borough for the year 1936 as 37,730—a decrease of 160 compared with that of 1935. Since the population was enumerated at the Census of 1931, it has decreased by 686 according to the Registrar-General's estimates. The estimated annual populations are as follow :—

| | | | |
|------------------|--------|------------------|--------|
| 1931 (Census) | 38,416 | 1934 (estimated) | 37,900 |
| 1932 (estimated) | 38,450 | 1935 (estimated) | 37,890 |
| 1933 (estimated) | 38,100 | 1936 (estimated) | 37,730 |

The natural increase of population, *i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths during 1936, was 40. The corresponding figure for 1935 was 65.

Births.—527 births were registered during the year, but after making allowance for transferable births the Registrar-General gives the net number belonging to the borough as 488, equal to a birth rate of 12.93 per 1,000 of the population, 0.74 per 1,000 lower than the rate for the year 1935 (13.67). The birth rate for the year 1936 is the lowest yet recorded.

Illegitimate births numbered 11, or one illegitimate birth to 43 legitimate births.

The birth rate for England and Wales for 1936 was 14.8 per 1,000 of the population.

Table showing the Number of Births and Birth Rates per 1,000 Population.

| | 1936 | | 1935 | | 1934 | | 1933 | | 1932 | |
|-----------------------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|
| | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate |
| Llanelly ... | 488 | 12.93 | 518 | 13.67 | 549 | 14.49 | 529 | 13.88 | 561 | 14.59 |
| England and Wales ... | ... | 14.8 | ... | 14.7 | ... | 14.8 | ... | 14.4 | ... | 15.3 |

Still Births numbered 39—all legitimate—giving a rate of 1.03 per 1,000 of the population. The rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, was 74.00.

The still birth rate for England and Wales was 0.61 per 1,000 of the population.

Table showing the number of Still Births and the Still Birth rate per 1,000 population.

| | 1936 | | 1935 | | 1934 | | 1933 | | 1932 | |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate |
| Llanelly ... | 39 | 1.03 | 29 | 0.76 | 24 | 0.63 | 26 | 0.68 | 32 | 0.83 |
| England and Wales ... | ... | 0.61 | ... | 0.62 | ... | 0.62 | ... | 0.62 | ... | 0.63 |

Deaths.—The gross number of deaths registered in the Borough was 498, but after making allowance for inward and outward transferable deaths, the net number for the Borough was 448 (223 males and 225 females), equal to a rate of 11.87 per 1,000 of the population.

For England and Wales the death rate was 12.1 per 1,000 of the population.

Table showing the Number of Deaths and Death Rate per 1,000 Population.

| | 1936 | | 1935 | | 1934 | | 1933 | | 1932 | |
|-----------------------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|
| | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate |
| Llanelly ... | 488 | 11.87 | 453 | 11.95 | 406 | 10.71 | 445 | 11.67 | 451 | 11.73 |
| England and Wales ... | ... | 12.1 | ... | 11.7 | ... | 11.8 | ... | 12.3 | ... | 12.0 |

Inquests.—These numbered 20.

Uncertified Deaths.—4.

Deaths in Public Institutions.—85 deaths occurred in public institutions, including the Llanelly Poor Law Institution and the Llanelly General Hospital.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Notification of Births.—The accompanying table gives particulars of the notifications during 1936 as well as for the four preceding years.

| | 1936 | 1935 | 1934 | 1933 | 1932 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|
| Births registered and notified ... | 517 | 523 | 539 | 538 | 565 |
| Births registered, but not notified ... | 10 | 26 | 23 | 23 | 24 |
| Total live births ... | 527 | 549 | 562 | 561 | 589 |
| Still births notified ... | 40 | 32 | 27 | 28 | 39 |
| Births notified by midwives ... | 554 | 527 | 531 | 579 | 600 |
| Births notified by Medical Practitioners | 2 | ... | ... | 11 | 10 |
| Births notified by parents ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |

This table gives no indication of the actual number of births attended by midwives alone. In the absence of information as to the births attended by doctors, either called in by midwives, or who had the assistance of midwives, the majority of the births are classified as having been attended by midwives without assistance.

Infant Mortality.—37 infants (18 males, 19 females) died within twelve months of birth. The infant mortality rate was therefore 75.82 per 1,000 live births. In 1935 the rate was 77.22 per 1,000.

The rate for England and Wales was 59 per 1,000.

Table showing the Number of Deaths under One Year of Age, and the Rates of Infant Mortality.

| | 1936 | | 1935 | | 1934 | | 1933 | | 1932 | |
|-----------------------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|
| | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate | No. | Rate |
| Llanelly ... | 37 | 75.82 | 40 | 77.22 | 34 | 61.93 | 35 | 66.16 | 33 | 58.82 |
| England and Wales ... | ... | 59.00 | ... | 57.00 | ... | 59.00 | ... | 64.00 | ... | 65.00 |

Maternal Mortality.—Two maternal deaths occurred, due to to miscarriage giving a maternal mortality rate of 4.09 per 1,000 live births, or 3.79 per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

The corresponding maternal mortality rates for England and Wales were 3.81 per 1,000 live births, and 3.65 per 1,000 total births.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—The following table relates to notifications received during the year 1936:—

| Ophthalmia Neonatorum | Cases | | | Vision Unimpaired | Vision Impaired | Total Blindness | Deaths |
|-----------------------|----------|---------|-------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------|
| | Notified | At Home | In Hospital | | | | |
| ... | 6 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 1 | ... | ... |

Midwives.—On page 7 of this Report will be found the number of midwives who practised in the Borough during the year.

The following is a statement of the number of notifications received from midwives in 1936:—

| | | | | | | | |
|----|------------------|-----|-----------------|----|--------------|---|---|
| 1 | midwife notified | 102 | live births and | 7 | still births | | |
| 1 | " | 88 | " | 4 | " | " | " |
| 1 | " | 56 | " | 6 | " | " | " |
| 1 | " | 53 | " | 1 | " | " | " |
| 1 | " | 43 | " | 5 | " | " | " |
| 1 | " | 34 | " | 2 | " | " | " |
| 1 | " | 32 | " | 1 | " | " | " |
| 1 | " | 28 | " | 1 | " | " | " |
| 1 | " | 16 | " | 1 | " | " | " |
| 1 | " | 13 | " | 2 | " | " | " |
| 1 | " | 6 | " | 2 | " | " | " |
| 1 | " | 1 | " | — | " | " | " |
| 1 | " | 1 | " | — | " | " | " |
| 13 | " | 473 | " | 32 | " | " | " |

Public Institutions:—

Five maternity nurses notified 41 live births and eight still births.

Two doctors reported two live births.

MIDWIVES ACT, 1936.

This Act came into force on the 31st July, 1936.

Local Supervising Authorities are required—

- “ to secure whether by making arrangements with Welfare
- “ Councils (that is a council which has established a Maternity
- “ and Child Welfare Committee under the Maternity and
- “ Child Welfare Act, 1918) or voluntary organisations for
- “ the employment by those Councils or organisations, of

“ certified midwives as whole-time servants, or by itself
 “ employing such midwives, that the number of certified
 “ midwives so employed, who are available in its area, for
 “ attendance on women in their own homes, as midwives, or,
 “ as maternity nurses during childbirth, and from time to
 “ time thereafter during a period not less than the lying-in
 “ period, is adequate for the needs of the area.”

Local Supervising Authorities are required, within the period of six months from the commencement of the Act, or such longer period as the Minister in any particular case may allow, to submit proposals to the Minister for carrying out the above duties, after consultation:—

- (a) With all voluntary organisations which employ, or are willing to employ domiciliary midwives ;
- (b) With local organisations of registered medical practitioners ;
- (c) With local organisations of midwives ;
- (d) With every Welfare Council (as defined above).

The proposals of a Local Supervising Authority must include particulars of the arrangements proposed to be made between the Local Supervising Authority and Welfare Councils and voluntary organisations, and the number of midwives to be employed by welfare councils and voluntary organisations.

At least one month before first engaging midwives, the Local Supervising Authority must give notice by advertisement that applications for employment are about to be considered, and stating the conditions of the service, including salary, etc.

The Act requires that a midwife employed by a Local Supervising Authority must devote the whole of her time to the service of the authority. This does not, however, in the view of the Minister exclude married women.

On ceasing to be employed by a Local Supervising Authority, a midwife will be entitled to a pension. The method of arriving at the amount of pension in any particular case, is set out in a Memorandum issued by the Ministry.

The Local Supervising Authority must fix a scale of fees payable for the attendance of the midwives employed by them.

The financial provisions consequent upon the coming into operation of the Act are fully dealt with.

Any midwife who is not employed by a Local Supervising Authority may surrender her certificate and claim compensation, provided the surrender takes place before the expiration of three years from the commencement of the Act (1st July, 1936).

When the name of a midwife is removed from the roll of midwives, after surrender of her certificate, her name will not be restored to the roll.

Section 6 prohibits unqualified persons from acting as maternity nurses for gain after the date on which this section is applied to any area.

The Central Midwives Board may frame rules requiring midwives to attend a course of instruction approved by the Board, and every Local Supervising Authority is required to arrange for the provision of such courses of instruction for the midwives practising in its area.

Circular 1569 and Memorandum 200 M.C.W. dated September, 1936, were issued by the Minister of Health for the guidance of the Local Supervising Authorities.

Consideration is given to the number of cases per annum, likely to be dealt with by each midwife under the new service, in calculating the number of midwives who would be required for attendance during a period of fourteen days, either as midwives or as maternity nurses. The Minister is advised that, in populous districts, each midwife should usually be capable of attendance on 70 cases as a midwife, and 30 cases as a maternity nurse, during the year, but that it will be necessary for the authority in considering the number of midwives to be employed, to allow for annual or sick leave, and for emergencies such as suspension of a midwife, in order to prevent the spread of infection.

Circular 1569 states in regard to the employment by a Local Supervising Authority of married women that:—

“ there is nothing in the Act to prevent the employment of
 “ married midwives, and the Minister trusts that any Authority
 “ whose rules would prevent their employment will so revise
 “ rules as to enable the Authority when first selecting mid-
 “ wives for salaried posts, to have regard only to their
 “ efficiency as midwives, subject of course, to their ability to
 “ undertake whole time employment.”

With reference to the expression “ whole-time,” it is pointed out in Circular 1569 that—

“ midwives employed in the new service, whether by the
 “ Local Supervising Authorities, welfare councils or voluntary
 “ organisations, shall be the whole-time servants of these
 “ bodies, but it does not require that they shall devote the
 “ whole of their time to midwifery or maternity nursing.

“ The principal object of the Act is to secure the organisa-
 “ tion of a domiciliary service of salaried midwives under the

“supervision of Local Supervising Authorities, an im-
portant step in the improvement of the maternity services
and in campaign for reducing maternal mortality.”

The Minister of Health desired that Local Supervising Authorities should formulate their proposals for establishing a service of salaried midwives, so that they might be submitted to the Minister not later than the 30th January, 1937, and be brought into operation not later than the 30th July, 1937. An extension of these periods might be granted by the Minister.

The Town Council, for the third time, made application under Section 62 of the Local Government Act, 1929, to be made the Local Supervising Authority for the Borough of Llanelly, but this was again refused. The Carmarthen County Council thus continues to be the Local Supervising Authority for the whole County, including Llanelly, and becomes responsible for all the arrangements for carrying out the provisions of the Midwives Act, 1936. It would appear that it is the settled policy of the Ministry not to grant local supervising powers to any but County Councils and County Borough Councils.

Table showing Infant Mortality by Sex and Causes.

| | MALES | | FEMALES | | TOTAL | |
|--|---------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| | No. of Deaths | Deaths per 1,000 births | No. of Deaths | Deaths per 1,000 births | No. of Deaths | Deaths per 1,000 births |
| All Causes :— | | | | | | |
| Under 4 weeks | 7 | 28.45 | 10 | 41.32 | 17 | 34.84 |
| 4 weeks —3 months | 4 | 16.26 | 3 | 12.40 | 7 | 14.34 |
| 3 months—6 months | 2 | 8.13 | ... | ... | 2 | 4.10 |
| 6 months—9 months | 3 | 12.20 | 5 | 20.66 | 8 | 16.39 |
| 9 months—12 months | 2 | 8.13 | 1 | 4.13 | 3 | 6.15 |
| Total under one year | 18 | 73.17 | 19 | 78.51 | 37 | 75.82 |
| Under 4 weeks— | | | | | | |
| 1st week | 7 | 28.45 | 7 | 28.93 | 14 | 28.69 |
| 2nd week | ... | ... | 2 | 8.26 | 2 | 4.10 |
| 3rd week | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4th week | ... | ... | 1 | 4.13 | 1 | 2.05 |
| Total under 4 weeks | 7 | 28.45 | 10 | 41.32 | 17 | 34.84 |
| Under one week— | | | | | | |
| 1st day | 3 | 12.20 | 4 | 16.53 | 7 | 14.34 |
| 2nd day | 1 | 4.06 | ... | ... | 1 | 2.05 |
| 3rd day | ... | ... | 1 | 4.13 | 1 | 2.05 |
| 4th day | 1 | 4.06 | 1 | 4.13 | 2 | 4.10 |
| 5th day | 1 | 4.06 | 1 | 4.13 | 2 | 4.10 |
| 6th day | 1 | 4.06 | ... | ... | 1 | 2.05 |
| 7th day | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total under one week | 7 | 28.45 | 7 | 28.93 | 14 | 28.69 |
| Whooping cough | ... | ... | 1 | 4.13 | 1 | 2.05 |
| Diarrhœa | 2 | 8.13 | 2 | 8.26 | 4 | 8.20 |
| Ulcerative stomatitis | ... | ... | 1 | 4.13 | 1 | 2.05 |
| Dermatitis | 1 | 4.06 | ... | ... | 1 | 2.05 |
| Joint tuberculosis | 1 | 4.06 | ... | ... | 1 | 2.05 |
| Cerebral hæmorrhage | ... | ... | 1 | 4.13 | 1 | 2.05 |
| Convulsions | ... | ... | 1 | 4.13 | 1 | 2.05 |
| Bronchitis | 2 | 8.13 | 1 | 4.13 | 3 | 6.15 |
| Broncho-pneumonia | 3 | 12.20 | 1 | 4.13 | 4 | 8.20 |
| Empyema | ... | ... | 1 | 4.13 | 1 | 2.05 |
| Congenital malformation | 3 | 12.20 | 2 | 8.26 | 5 | 10.23 |
| Congenital debility, prematurity, etc. | 6 | 24.40 | 8 | 33.10 | 14 | 28.69 |
| All Causes | 18 | 73.17 | 19 | 78.51 | 37 | 75.82 |

Table showing the Number of Infant Deaths for each Quarter.

| 1936 | No. of Infant Deaths |
|-------------|----------------------|
| 1st Quarter | 12 |
| 2nd Quarter | 8 |
| 3rd Quarter | 10 |
| 4th Quarter | 7 |
| Total ... | 37 |

Birth Control.—The arrangements for beginning this work at the special Clinic were completed in June, 1936, and it was opened for the first time on the 27th June. Dr. Maclean, who is in charge of this Clinic, attends on the last Thursday of every month at 2.30 p.m. Before any woman can attend at this Clinic she must be referred by the Medical Officer of Health to Dr. Maclean. The remuneration paid to Dr. Maclean for this work is one-and-a-half guineas per session, with travelling expenses. The cost of the necessary equipment was £20.

One of the Health Visitors attends at the Clinic to assist Dr. Maclean in the work. Suitable cases for contraceptive instruction are now being recommended by doctors practising in the town. None but married women in whose case further pregnancies would be detrimental to their health may attend the clinic.

I have asked Dr. Maclean to submit a statement showing the number of women who have attended the Clinic for instruction in birth control measures. For the sake of completeness, in view of the short time the Clinic has been in existence, the attendances for the first three months of the year 1937 have been included.

During the nine months that this work has been carried on eight women have been given instruction in contraceptive methods, and a total of 26 attendances have been made by them. Dr. Maclean introduced a system of "first check visits" by the nurse which works satisfactorily, and she is also satisfied that effective work is being accomplished.

The principal conditions for which women attended were—too frequent pregnancies with resulting debility, nephritis complicating pregnancy, and heart disease.

Maternity Hospital.—On May 15th, 1936, a conference of representatives of the County and Borough Councils was held at the Welsh Board of Health to give further consideration to this subject. Mr. John Rowlands, Chairman of the Welsh Board of Health, presided, and was accompanied by Dr. Wade, the Senior

Medical Officer of the Board, Dr. Nancy Howells, Medical Officer, and Mr. Haydn Jones, Secretary. The representatives of the County Council again brought forward arguments in favour of the adaptation of the former Children's Home in Swansea Road for use as a Maternity Hospital. The representatives of the Town Council objected to this and favoured the erection of a Hospital on a cleared site. No decision was reached and further consideration of the matter was deferred. The subject had not again been discussed by the two authorities by the end of the year.

Ante-natal Centre.—Following the resignation of Dr. Watson, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, at the end of May, this work was discontinued until Dr. Probert commenced her duties as Assistant Medical Officer of Health on the 1st September. The attendance at the Centre has been satisfactory and its value to women who do not otherwise obtain advice and assistance is being appreciated.

Sixty-nine women made 205 attendances during the year. This is equivalent to over 12 per cent. of all the total notified births (live and still) during the year. The average number of attendances per woman was just under three. In 1935 the average number was 3.5.

In addition six women attended for reasons other than pregnancy—for extra nourishment, etc. Post-natal attendances were few.

The Health Visitors also paid 93 visits to the homes of expectant mothers, 41 of these being first visits.

The number of women who attended the Clinic for ante-natal supervision is only a small proportion of the total, just over 12 per cent. In very few cases are women referred by midwives for examination and it is not known how many are kept under supervision by doctors or midwives, or how many fail to receive any supervision during pregnancy. All midwives practising in the Borough have been informed that the clinic is available for the ante-natal supervision of women who would otherwise be unable to obtain this, but the response has been disappointing. It is possible that if the Town Council were armed with the necessary authority for the local supervision of midwives the work at the ante-natal clinic would increase in volume but without such powers the usefulness of the clinic is curtailed.

Infant Welfare Centre.—This is open every Monday and Wednesday from 2.30 to 5.0 p.m. The total number of children who first attended at the Centre during the year and who, on the date of their first attendance were—

| | | | | | |
|------|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (i) | Under one year of age | ... | ... | ... | 424 |
| (ii) | between the ages of one and five years | ... | ... | ... | 139 |
| | making a total of 563, | | | | |

The total number of children under five years of age who attended at the Centre during the year and who, at the end of the year, were—

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------------------------|
| (i) Under one year of age | ... | ... | ... | 263 |
| (ii) Over one year of age | ... | ... | ... | 324 |
| | | | | making a total of 587. |

Over 76 per cent. of all the children whose births had been notified during the year attended the Centre.

Systematic visits to the homes of the children are made by the Health Visitors. During the year the number of first and subsequent visits to children under one year of age was 3,061, and the number of visits to children over one year was 4,725.

Issue of Milk.—Arrangements exist at the Clinic for the supply of milk, dried and ordinary, to expectant mothers and infants. Before the issue of milk, all applications are investigated, and the issue, free or at cost price, is governed by a scale of income approved by the Ministry of Health.

The following is a statement showing the cost of milk to the Borough for the year ended 31st March, 1937:—

| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|------------------------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-------|----|
| Dried Milk :— | | | | | | |
| Payments | | | | 653 | 16 | 0 |
| Receipts | 345 | 4 | 0 | | | |
| Stock in hand ... | 213 | 15 | 9 | | | |
| | <hr/> | | | 558 | 19 | 9 |
| Cost to Local Authority | | | | 94 | 16 | 3 |
| Ordinary Milk :— | | | | | | |
| Cost to Local Authority | | | | 148 | 0 | 0 |
| Milk :— | | | | | | |
| Number of free milk tickets issued | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,223 | |
| Dried Milk :— | | | | | | |
| Number of packets issued : | | | | | | |
| Full price | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,232 | |
| Given free | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,205 | |
| Total packets issued | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,437 | |
| Other Foods :— | | | | | | |
| Number of packets issued : | | | | | | |
| Full price | ... | ... | ... | ... | 793 | |
| Given free | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 | |
| Total packets issued | ... | ... | ... | ... | 824 | |

Health Visitors.—Three Health Visitors are employed, part of whose duties is concerned with School Medical Inspection. Each Health Visitor is responsible for the work in one of the Wards of the Town.

Children and Young Persons Act, 1932.—Sections 65 to 69 inclusive replace similar provisions contained in the Children Act, 1908, concerned with infant life protection. The age up till which supervision is required has been extended from seven to nine years. The Town Council appointed the Health Visitors to act as Visitors under the Act.

So far as can be ascertained, there were no children "Kept for reward," during 1936.

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

The following is a summary of the cases dealt with during 1936 :—

| | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Number of individual cases under Scheme on 1st | | | | | |
| January, 1936 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 |
| Number of new cases during 1936 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 |
| | | | | | — |
| Total number of cases | ... | ... | ... | ... | 61 |
| | | | | | — |
| Number of cases transferred from Llanelly M. & C. W. Committee to Llanelly Education Committee | ... | | | | 3 |
| Number of cases transferred from County M. & C. W. Committee to Llanelly M. & C. W. Committee | ... | | | | 1 |
| Number of cases transferred from Llanelly M. & C. W. Committee to County M. & C. W. Committee or to County Education Committee | ... | | | | 1 |
| Number of cases withdrawn from Scheme (M. & C. W. Committee) (refused treatment, 7 ; left district, 1) | | | | | 8 |
| Total number of children on Llanelly M. & C. W. Register on 31st December, 1936 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 49 |
| Total number of attendances at Clinic | ... | ... | ... | ... | 547 |

The total number of manipulations carried out at the Clinic was 402, 14 plasters were applied, and nine plasters were reinforced. One child received remedial exercises.

In the majority of cases parents take a keen interest in the treatment made possible for their children and are appreciative of the improvement which follows regular attendance at the Clinic.

Mr. A. O. Parker, the visiting Orthopaedic Surgeon visited the Clinic on three occasions during the year when he made suggestions in regard to treatment or any changes which he considered advisable.

Miss M. G. Thomas, the Orthopaedic Sister, has furnished me with a report (see page 76) on the whole of the work of the Clinic, including that connected with children under school age.

Orthopaedic Hospital Treatment.—One child was admitted into the Prince of Wales' Hospital for treatment on account of deformity of the knee on the 18th December, 1936, and was still in hospital at the end of the year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever.—76 notifications were received, giving a rate of 2.01 per 1,000 of the population. This disease was less prevalent in the town during the year, the number of notifications received being 104 fewer than in 1935. In all cases the disease was of a mild character and because of this some cases may have been "missed."

Only in exceptional circumstances were scarlet fever patients admitted into the Isolation Hospital. In the absence of complications I am of opinion that, after the acute stage has been passed, the likelihood of infection of other individuals is comparatively slight. On the assumption that this is correct the necessity for the removal to an Isolation Hospital after the acute stage is completed has no value as a public health measure. Although the experience in the Isolation Hospital has been limited it would appear that when scarlet fever antitoxin is administered during the first day of two of the illness the period of detention in hospital is considerably shortened. Given early, the skin reaction is lessened and desquamation, if it occurs, is quite insignificant. "Peeling" is still regarded as an indication for isolation but authoritative opinion is against the view that the skin during the peeling stage plays any part in transmitting the disease.

Diphtheria.—34 cases of this disease were notified, giving a rate of 0.90 per 1,000 of the population. 24 of the cases notified were admitted into the Isolation Hospital. The number of notifications of diphtheria in the previous year was 62.

In the first six months there were only six notifications, two from Ward 1 and four from Ward 2. There was an increase in the number of notifications during the last six months—28 in all. Fourteen notifications were received in each of the last two quarters—9 from Ward 1 and 19 from Ward 2, but none from Ward 3.

During the year no case of diphtheria was notified as occurring in Ward 3.

September four children attending the same class in one of the schools were notified as having diphtheria. The remainder of the boys in this class was swabbed and two carriers were found. Neither of these showed clinical evidence of the disease and both were excluded until swabbing showed that they were free from the infection of diphtheria. No further cases occurred in the affected class. It is possible that one of the four boys referred to above was responsible for the infection of the others. This boy had a sore in one of his nostrils which, on swabbing, gave an almost pure growth of the diphtheria bacillus. With the other three boys he was removed to the Isolation Hospital but he did not show any of the usual clinical symptoms of diphtheria and was classed as a case of bacteriological diphtheria. The others had moderately severe attacks and two of them developed very marked palatal paralysis and weakness of the leg muscles, necessitating prolonged rest in bed.

Only one death occurred from diphtheria, giving a death rate of 0.03 per 1,000 of the population. The case mortality was 2.94 per cent.

While in the case of scarlet fever the necessity for isolation in hospital is relatively rare it is of the utmost importance that diphtheria patients should, with few exceptions—those cases which can be properly nursed at home—be admitted into an Isolation Hospital both for treatment and as a means of preventing the infection of others. They can there be kept under constant observation and complications detected at an early stage when appropriate treatment can be given.

Diphtheria.

Distribution in Wards—Quarterly Periods.

| 1936 | Ward 1 | Ward 2 | Ward 3 | Borough |
|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1st Quarter | ... | 4 | ... | 4 |
| 2nd Quarter | 2 | ... | ... | 2 |
| 3rd Quarter | 3 | 11 | ... | 14 |
| 4th Quarter | 6 | 8 | ... | 14 |
| Total | 11 | 23 | ... | 34 |

Diphtheria Immunisation.—In my Annual Report for 1935 I referred to this means for the prevention of diphtheria and particularly to the importance of the immunisation of the pre-school child. If this measure was carried out as widely as possible, diphtheria would in time become very rare. When the incidence of diphtheria is small the need for protection against it is likely to be put on one side. There is a natural tendency to hope that the community will continue to be free from diphtheria but in its absence, there is a gradual increase in the number of children who will be prone to contract the disease if exposed to its infection. In populous districts not every child who is exposed to the infection of diphtheria shows any clinical signs. He is passively immunised by contact with others who have contracted the disease. When diphtheria is rare in such a population the opportunities for passive immunisation are few and the risks of an outbreak supervening are proportionately greater.

Erysipelas.—Eleven notifications of this disease were received. Four of these were admitted into the Isolation Hospital.

Puerperal Fever.—Two cases notified. One case was admitted into the Isolation Hospital. Both cases recovered.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—Six cases notified. All the cases recovered.

Analysis of the Notifications of Infectious Diseases under the Following Age Groups.

| Disease | Under 1 year | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 35 | 45 | 65 | * Tt'l |
|---------------------------|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Scarlet Fever ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 34 | 15 | 2 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | 76 |
| Diphtheria ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 3 | 11 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | 34 * |
| Pneumonia ... | 5 | 2 | 1 | ... | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 13 | 6 | 9 | 2 | 48 |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Puerperal Pyrexia ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 2 | ... | ... | 6 |
| Puerperal Fever ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Erysipelas ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 11 |
| Enteric Fever ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |

* 3 cases rediagnosed as scarlet fever, and 1 case rediagnosed as tonsillitis.

Notifiable Diseases during the year 1936 in the various Wards.

| Diseases | Cases notified | | | Total cases notified | Cases admitted into Hospital | Cases discharged from Hospital | Total deaths | |
|--------------------------|----------------|--------|--------|----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | Ward 1 | Ward 2 | Ward 3 | | | | At home | In hospital |
| Scarlet Fever ... | 34 | 27 | 15 | 76 | 23 | 29† | ... | ... |
| Diphtheria ... | 11 | 23 | ... | 34 | 27* | 23‡ | ... | 1 |
| Pneumonia ... | 15 | 20 | 13 | 48 | ... | ... | 18 | ... |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum... | 1 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Puerperal Pyrexia ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Puerperal Fever | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Erysipelas ... | 3 | 7 | 1 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 1 | ... |
| Enteric Fever ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |

* 3 cases rediagnosed as scarlet fever, and 1 case rediagnosed as tonsillitis.

† Including 3 cases admitted as diphtheria (see note above), and three cases still in Hospital on 31st December.

‡ Excluding 3 cases rediagnosed as scarlet fever.

Table showing the Admissions into Hospital per cent. of the Cases Notified (Borough Only).

| Disease | No. of Cases notified | No. of Cases admitted | Cases admitted per cent. of Notifications |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---|
| Scarlet fever ... | 76 | 23 | 30.26 |
| Diphtheria ... | 34 | 27 | 79.41 |
| Erysipelas ... | 11 | 4 | 36.36 |
| Ophthalmia neonatorum ... | 6 | 1 | 16.66 |
| Enteric fever ... | 1 | 1 | 100.00 |
| Puerperal fever ... | 2 | 1 | 50.00 |
| Other cases (not notifiable) ... | ... | 3 | ... |
| Total ... | 130 | 60 | 47.24 |

“Sack” Disinfector.—The “Sack” Disinfector used in the town disinfecting station continues to give satisfaction. The total amount of gas used during the year for the generation of steam was 89,900 cubic feet, costing £18 17s. 2d.

The “Sack” disinfector at the Isolation Hospital is also giving satisfaction. The apparatus is smaller than that used in the town disinfecting station.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Scarlet Fever.—23 patients out of 76 notified were admitted into the Isolation Hospital but three patients admitted for another disease were rediagnosed as having scarlet fever. The total number of patients treated for this disease was therefore 26 (15 males, 11 females), as well as six patients who were in hospital on the 1st January, 1936. The 26 cases were distributed in the following age groups:—

| Age Group Years | 2- | 5- | 10- | 15- | 25- | 35 and over | All Age Groups |
|--------------------|----|----|-----|-----|-----|----------------|-------------------|
| Number | 6 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 26 |

In all but one of the 26 cases the disease was mild in type. This case was very ill for a time. All the patients recovered with no after effects on discharge. One child developed chickenpox while in hospital. This patient had evidently been exposed to this disease before admission. Another child after admission had septic tonsils but there was a history of previous attacks of this nature. A third patient, a boy aged 6 years, developed meningeal symptoms shortly after his admission—face flushed and puffy, slight right ptosis, drowsiness, feeble plantar reflexes, weak knee jerks, especially on right side. These symptoms passed off in a day or two and the boy remained quite well until his discharge.

The average duration of stay in hospital was 35.7 days (including the six patients still in hospital on the 1st January, 1937).

Scarlet fever antitoxin was given in a dose of 10 c.cm., if the disease was in an early stage at the time of admission. Although the number of cases involved was small the antitoxin appeared to have had a beneficial effect, particularly in reducing the amount of desquamation that might have been anticipated, and in diminishing the duration of stay in hospital.

Diphtheria.—27 cases out of 34 notified, were admitted into the Isolation Hospital but after admission four were found to be suffering from other diseases (scarlet fever, 3; tonsillitis, 1). The actual number of diphtheria patients treated in the hospital was therefore reduced to 23 (17 males, 6 females).

The following table shows the distribution of the patients in age groups :—

| Age group. Years. | 1- | 2- | 5- | 10- | 15- | 25- | 30-35 | All Age groups. |
|----------------------|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-------|--------------------|
| Number | 1 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 23 |

In four cases the disease was of a severe type (age-groups 2-5, and 10-15 years). One of the patients was admitted in a moribund condition and died within three hours after admission. Of the remainder of the patients five had a moderately severe attack, and 17 had a mild form of the disease. All recovered and were discharged.

Complications.—Paralytic symptoms made their appearance in two cases—palatal paralysis and muscular weakness of legs and arms—which necessitated prolonged rest in bed.

The average duration of stay in hospital was 35 days (excluding the fatal case).

In the majority of cases scarlet fever antitoxin was administered in addition to the diphtheria antitoxin as there was good reason to believe that its use helped to clear up the throat condition.

Erysipelas.—Four patients were admitted because of this disease—three between the ages of 30 and 36 years, the fourth a woman aged 73 years. All recovered from the disease, two after a stay in hospital of 13 and 14 days respectively, while the other two were not discharged until the end of 41 days in each case. The prolonged stay in these two cases was due to head abscess and senility, respectively. In the case of the last mentioned patient acute mental symptoms appeared, necessitating urgent removal from the hospital.

The routine treatment found successful in the erysipelas was injections of anti-erysipelas serum—the total average quantity for the four patients being 125 c.cm.—and Ichthyol 10% in Glycerine applied by means of a mask to the face, the part principally affected in all cases.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL—COUNTY ADMISSIONS

Scarlet Fever.—Two cases of this disease were admitted into the Isolation Hospital. A third case admitted on account of diphtheria was found to have scarlet fever. In each case the illness was of a mild character. One was discharged cured in 33 days; one was transferred to the County Isolation Hospital at the end of 15 days, while the third after recovery was transferred to the Swansea General Hospital on account of another condition after a stay in the Isolation Hospital of 39 days. While in the Isolation Hospital this child developed an abscess of the neck which required to be incised. After the release of the pus the condition quickly cleared up.

Diphtheria.—Eighteen patients were admitted with a diagnosis of diphtheria but two of them were rediagnosed after admission as suffering from scarlet fever and tonsillitis, respectively. There were also nine patients admitted in 1935 who were still in hospital on 1st January, 1936.

Of the cases admitted into hospital in 1936 one patient was aged under one year; three between the ages of 1 and 5 years; eight between 5 and 10 years; four between 10 and 15 years.

Of these 16 patients one was admitted in a dying condition and death took place within two hours after admission. The remainder—15—had a mild type of the disease and eleven were discharged after recovery, while four were transferred to the County Isolation Hospital.

In only one case was there any complication—cardiac weakness—but recovery had apparently taken place before discharge.

The patient with tonsillitis was discharged at the end of 13 days.

The duration of the stay of the total of 20 patients treated in the hospital in 1936 whose treatment had been completed in the Borough Isolation Hospital, ranged from 27 to 93 days—the average duration of stay being 34.3 days.

Erysipelas.—One patient was admitted with this disease and was discharged cured after a stay of 29 days. The prolonged stay in hospital was due to a swelling on the left buttock possibly caused by local reaction of the anti-erysipelas serum which had been injected.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

In view of the unfit condition of the ward block erected in 1902 it has not been used for a considerable time. There is now

accommodation for 10 patients in the cubicle block which contains eight single bed cubicles and one cubicle with accommodation for two patients.

Proposals have been submitted for an Isolation Hospital with 30 beds on the basis of the requirements of the Memorandum of the Ministry of Health. These proposals provide for an entirely new hospital on a new site the present site not being considered satisfactory by the Welsh Board of Health. In January, 1937, the scheme for the new hospital was examined by the Health Committee who advised that it should not be proceeded with and that an alternative scheme should be submitted for their consideration. Following the opening of the new County Isolation Hospital the admission into the Borough Isolation Hospital of County patients ceased.

Heart Disease.—This continues to be the principal cause of death. The total number of deaths from all forms of heart disease was 108 (57 males, and 51 females),—2.86 per 1,000, or 22.13 per cent. of the total deaths. The table (local statistics) on page 66 shows that the majority occurred after the age of 55.

Cancer.—The number of deaths from cancer in 1936 was 51. The death rate from this cause was 1.35 per 1,000. The death rate for England and Wales was 1.6 per 1,000.

The table (local statistics) shows the sites of the cancer, and the age periods in which death occurred, for males and females respectively.

The numbers show a slight variation, due to different classification, from those of the Registrar-General.

**ISOLATION HOSPITAL,
Table showing Admissions and Discharges for 1936.**

| Disease | In Hospital 1st January, 1936 | | Admitted | | Discharged | | Fatal | | In Hospital 31st December, 1936 | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|-----------------|--------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|--------|---------------------------------------|--------|
| | Borough | County | Borough | County | Borough | County | Borough | County | Borough | County |
| | Scarlet Fever | 6 | ... | 23 | 2† | 29§ | 2 ^b | ... | ... | 3 |
| Diphtheria | ... | 9 | 27 ^c | 18† | 23 ^a | 26 ^b | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| " | ... | ... | ... | 1* | ... | 1* | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Erysipelas | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Measles | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tb. Meningitis | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Puerperal Fever | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Observation | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Enteric Fever | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 6 | 10 | 60 | 22 | 61 | 31 | 2 | 1 | 3 | ... |

† Not including one case of diphtheria re-diagnosed as scarlet fever.

‡ Including one case re-diagnosed scarlet fever and one case re-diagnosed tonsillitis.

§ Including 3 cases admitted as diphtheria.

^a Excluding 3 cases admitted as diphtheria but re-diagnosed as scarlet fever.

^b 2 scarlet fever and 4 diphtheria—transferred to County Isolation Hospital.

^c 3 cases re-diagnosed scarlet fever 1 case re-diagnosed tonsillitis.

* Diphtheria admitted from School Camp.

CANCER—SITES, AGE-PERIODS, AND FOR EACH SEX.

| | 25 | | 35 | | 45 | | 55 | | 65 | | 75 | | All Ages | | Both Sexes |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|-----|---------------|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| | Buccal cavity and pharynx ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |  | ... | 1 |
| Digestive organs and peritoneum ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 17 | 15 | 32 |
| Respiratory Organs ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Uterus ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 |
| Breast ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 8 | 8 |
| Male genito-urinary organs ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Other ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| TOTALS ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 20 | 29 | 49 |

Tuberculosis.—44 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified in 1936—21 males and 23 females (1.17 per 1,000), and 37 deaths—17 males and 20 females (0.98 per 1,000), were recorded.

19 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified—12 males and 7 females (0.50 per 1,000,) and 5 deaths were caused—3 males and 2 females (0.13 per 1,000).

For England and Wales the death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was 0.58 per 1,000; the death rate from other tuberculosis was 0.10 per 1,000.

Number of Cases of Tuberculosis, Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary, notified during 1936, and the Number of Deaths. (Local Statistics).

| Age-Periods | New Cases | | | | Deaths | | | |
|-------------|-----------|---------|---------------|---------|-----------|---------|---------------|---------|
| | Pulmonary | | Non-pulmonary | | Pulmonary | | Non-pulmonary | |
| | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| 0— | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| 1— | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| 5— | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15— | 9 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 1 | ... |
| 25— | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 | ... | ... |
| 35— | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 1 | ... |
| 45— | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 |
| 55— | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... |
| 65— | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Totals . | 21 | 23 | 12 | 7 | 17 | 20 | 3 | 2 |

Of the 44 deaths (Registrar-General) from tuberculosis, 7 deaths took place of persons who had not been previously notified as suffering from tuberculosis. There is no reason to believe that there is any wilful neglect to notify. The omission to do so is generally due to an oversight.

The ratio of the non-notified tuberculosis deaths to the total tuberculosis deaths was 1 : 6.

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health quarterly statements are sent to the County Medical Officer of Health.

The following is a statement showing the same particulars for the year, 1936 :—

| Year ending 31st December, 1936 | Males | | Females | |
|--|-----------|---------------|-----------|---------------|
| | Pulmonary | Non-Pulmonary | Pulmonary | Non-Pulmonary |
| (a) Number of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at commencement of the year | 108 | 57 | 118 | 52 |
| (b) Number of cases notified under Regulations of 1912 for the first time during the year | 21 | 12 | 23 | 7 |
| (c) Cases restored to Register | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (d) Number of cases removed from Register during the year | 11 | 1 | 19 | 1 |
| (e) Number of cases remaining on Register at end of year | 118 | 68 | 122 | 58 |

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act 1925.

Principal Causes of Death—(Registrar-General's statistics).

| | | | |
|--|-----|---------------|-----------|
| Heart disease | 108 | deaths : 2.86 | per 1 000 |
| Cancer | 51 | „ 1.35 | „ |
| Respiratory disease other than Tuberculosis | 46 | „ 1.22 | „ |
| Tuberculosis— | | | |
| Pulmonary | 39 | „ 1.03 | „ |
| Non-Pulmonary | 5 | „ 0.13 | „ |

MILK.

The cowsheds and dairies in the town are regularly visited by the sanitary staff but there is seldom any reason for complaint as to the cleanliness of premises. A number of cowsheds have been modernised and fitted up with up-to-date equipment.

The results of the examination of milk samples taken in the course of delivery to customers are generally good and many show a high standard of bacteriological purity. Chemical examination of milk samples by the Gerber process is carried out in the Laboratory in the Old Town Hall. The results of both these examinations are set out in detail.

As from 1st January, 1937, the expressions "Certified," "Grade A. T.T." and "Grade A," will no longer be employed as descriptions of designated milks. These terms will be replaced by "Tuberculin Tested" and "Accredited."

Bacteriological Examinations of Milk.—96 samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination, including 32 samples of Designated milk taken from producer retailers licensed by the Ministry of Health, and 13 samples taken from the School supplies.

The results of the bacteriological examinations are as follow :—

Non-designated Milk Samples.

| | Bacteria per 1 c.c. | Number of Samples | | |
|---------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|----|----------------------------|
| Not exceeding | 3,000 | ... | 7 | } 24 47.06 per cent. |
| " " | 10,000 | ... | 9 | |
| " " | 20,000 | ... | 4 | |
| " " | 30,000 | ... | 4 | |
| " " | 100,000 | ... | 14 | } 18 35.30 per cent. |
| " " | 200,000 | ... | 4 | |
| " " | 500,000 | ... | 5 | } 9 17.64 per cent. |
| " " | 1,000,000 | ... | 3 | |
| " " | 2,000,000 | ... | — | |
| " " | 3,000,000 | ... | 1 | |
| Exceeding | 3,000,000 | ... | — | |

} 42
82.36 per cent
"Grade A"
standard
(bacterial
count)

} Below
"Grade A"
Standard

Examinations of the same samples for the presence of the Bacillus Coli gave the following results:—

| | | | |
|--|----|--------|---|
| No of samples free from bacillus coli | 19 | 37.25% | } 39- 76.47% within "Grade A" standard. |
| No of samples with B. Coli in 1 c.c. only | 11 | 21.57% | |
| No. of samples with B. Coli in 1 c.c. and 1/10th c.c. ... | 9 | 17.65% | |
| No. of samples with B. Coli in 1 c.c., 1/10th c.c., and 1/100th c.c. | 12 | 23.53% | |

51

Examinations were also made for the presence of the tubercle bacillus in each sample and in two cases the analyst reported its presence as the result of the guinea pig test. Information was given to the County Medical Officer of Health to this effect so that the necessary steps could be taken.

In one case, four cows in milk were found by the Veterinary Inspector at the farm to be infected with tuberculosis, and they were slaughtered. In the other case, the Veterinary Inspector could not diagnose tuberculosis among the cows in the herd and further samples were found to be negative for the tubercle bacillus.

The Veterinary Inspector informed me that on the instructions of the County Medical Officer of Health he examined the cows on two other farms. At each of the two farms one cow in milk was slaughtered as the Veterinary Inspector found that they showed evidence of tuberculosis. The four farms referred to were situated outside the Borough but in all cases milk was retailed in the Borough.

Chemical Examinations of Milk (Gerber's Process).

The total number of samples examined was 55, and the following results were obtained:—

| | | |
|--|-----|--------------------------|
| Milk fat, 3 per cent. and over ... | 51, | equal to 92.72 per cent. |
| Milk fat, under 3 per cent ... | 4, | equal to 7.28 per cent. |
| Milk solids other than fat, 8.5 per cent and over | 40, | equal to 72.28 per cent. |
| Milk solids other than fat below 8.5 per cent. | 15, | equal to 27.72 per cent. |

It may be pointed out that under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, legal proceedings may be instituted against any person who retails milk which is found to be grossly contaminated with bacteria. Milk with a high degree of bacteriological pollution may be the cause of illness, young children are particularly liable to suffer on this account. The appearance of milk is no criterion of its bacteriological purity, nor is the

absence of dirty deposits an indication that it may be safely consumed. Milk may be of a high standard in regard to its fat content and yet be grossly contaminated with bacteria. It need hardly be said that milk with a high degree of bacterial pollution is likely to sour much sooner than a milk in which the number of bacteria is kept down to a low level. This can be assured if every possible precaution is taken from the time of its production at the farm until its delivery to the consumer, to prevent the entrance of contaminating material.

32 samples of Designated Milks were taken from five producers during the year, and gave the following results:—

Designated Milks.

| | Bacteria per 1 c.c. | No. of samples. | | |
|---------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Not exceeding | 1,000 | 1 | } 26—81.25 per cent. | } 30—93.75 per cent., "Grade A" standard (bacterial count.) |
| " " | 2,000 | 5 | | |
| " " | 3,000 | 3 | | |
| " " | 10,000 | 14 | | |
| " " | 20,000 | 3 | | |
| " " | 30,000 | — | } 4—12.50 per cent | |
| " " | 100,000 | 4 | | |
| " " | 200,000 | — | } 2—6.25 per cent. | |
| " " | 500,000 | 1 | | |
| " " | 1,000,000 | 1 | | |
| " " | 3,000,000 | — | | |
| | | 32 | | |

Examination of the same samples for the presence of the Bacillus Coli gave the following results:—

| | | | |
|---|----|------------------|--|
| No. of samples free from bacillus coli ... | 17 | 53.125 per cent | } 31— 96.875 per cent. within "Grade A" standard. |
| No. of samples with B. Coli in 1 c.c. only ... | 9 | 28.125 per cent. | |
| No. of samples with B. Coli in 1 & 1/10th c.c. ... | 5 | 15.625 per cent | |
| No. of samples with B. Coli in 1, 1/10th & 1/100th c.c. | 1 | 3.125 per cent | |
| | | 32 | |

Milk Supplies to Schools.—13 samples of milk were taken on behalf of the Education Committee from the two purveyors

supplying milk to the schools in the borough. One of the purveyors supplies Pasteurised, and the other ordinary, milk. The results of the bacteriological examination of these were as follows :

| | Bacteria per 1 c.c. | No. of Samples. | | |
|---------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Not exceeding | 3,000 | 2 | } 10—76.92 per cent. | } 10—76.92 per cent. "Grade A" standard (bacterial count). |
| " " | 10,000 | 7 | | |
| " " | 20,000 | 1 | | |
| " " | 30,000 | — | | |
| " " | 100,000 | — | } | } |
| " " | 200,000 | — | | |
| " " | 500,000 | 2 | } 3—23.08 per cent. | } |
| " " | 1,000,000 | — | | |
| " " | 2,000,000 | — | | |
| " " | 3,000,000 | 1 | | |
| Exceeding | 3,000,000 | — | | |

13

Examination of the same samples for the presence of Bacillus Coli gave the following results :—

| | | | |
|--|---|-----------------|---|
| Number of samples free from Bacillus coli ... | 8 | 61.54 per cent. | } 12—92.30 per cent. within "Grade A." standard |
| Number of samples with B. Coli in 1 c.c. only ... | 2 | 15.38 per cent. | |
| Number of samples with B.Coli in 1 & 1/10th c.c. | 2 | 15.38 per cent. | |
| Number of samples with B. Coli in 1, 1/10th and 1/100th c.c. ... | 1 | 7.70 per cent | |

13

The following tables give summaries of results :—

| Total No. of Samples | Samples containing | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| | Under 30,000 bacteria | Per cent. | 100,000 — 200,000 bacteria | Per cent. | 500,000 — 1,000,000 bacteria | Per cent. |
| Ordinary 51 ... | 24 | 47.06% | 18 | 35.30% | 9 | 17.64% |
| Designated 32 ... | 26 | 81.25% | 4 | 12.50% | 2 | 6.25% |
| School Supplies 13 ... | 10 | 76.92% | ... | ... | 3 | 23.08% |

Presence of Bacillus Coli.

| Total No. of Samples | Samples containing | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|---|--------------|
| | No B. coli. | Per cent. | B.C. in 1 c.c. | Per cent. | B.C. in 1 and 1/10th c.c. | Per cent. | B.C. in 1, 1/10th and 1/100 c.c. | Per cent. |
| Ordinary 51 ... | 19 | 37.25 | 11 | 21.57 | 9 | 17.65 | 12 | 23.53 |
| Designated 32 ... | 17 | 53.13 | 9 | 28.13 | 5 | 15.63 | 1 | 3.13 |
| School Supplies 13 ... | 8 | 61.54 | 2 | 15.38 | 2 | 15.38 | 1 | 7.70 |

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The Veterinary Inspector is responsible for the examination of all animals and carcasses in the slaughterhouse and for passing them as fit for human consumption, while inspection of meat and other kinds of food in the public market and shops in the town is carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors. The Senior Sanitary Inspector, Mr. R. Evans, assisted by Mr. J. E. Marks, who is also a qualified Meat Inspector, visits the public market on the two chief market days, and inspects all meat, etc., exposed for sale. It is seldom that unsound food is found, but when this happens the owner is asked to surrender the food for destruction. No action has, therefore, been necessary under the Unsound Food Sections of the Public Health Act, 1875. In passing, it may be said that the quality of the meat exposed for sale in Llanelly is of a high standard.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

This Act came into operation on January 1st, 1934.

All sheep, pigs, and calves are stunned by an electrical instrument as required by the Act, with the exception of those slaughtered for Jewish consumption. No complaint has been received from the butchers in the town of incomplete bleeding. Beasts are killed by the R.S.P.C.A. killer.

In compliance with Section 3 of the Act, 22 licences were granted to persons over the age of 18 years, permitting them to slaughter at the slaughterhouse.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

The provision of a public swimming bath is at present being considered by the Town Council.

SHOPS.

It has not been possible for the Health Department to carry out the required inspections owing to the services of one of the Assistant Sanitary Inspectors being required in the work of fumigation of furniture from houses to be vacated, and in the supervision of the enumerators employed in connection with the work under the overcrowding provisions of the Housing Act, 1936.

PSITTACOSIS.

In pursuance of the Parrots (Prohibition of Import) Regulations, 1930, a notice was served upon the Master of the S.S. "Hilda" prohibiting the removal of two parrots on board ship. A written undertaking was received from the Master stating that the birds would be exported within three days.

HOUSING ACT, 1936.

The overcrowding survey, begun on 4th December, 1935, was completed by June, and returns showing the total number of overcrowded houses in the town, and the numbers, separately for each Ward, and in addition, the number of Council houses which were overcrowded, were forwarded to the Ministry of Health.

The returns showed that 8,649 dwelling houses were inspected and that 515 of these were found to be overcrowded according to the standards prescribed by the Ministry of Health.

The standard prescribed for the existence of overcrowding is based upon every room used, either for living or sleeping purposes, so that the true extent of overcrowding is not shown in the final summary. It only reveals cases of gross overcrowding. The need for housing accommodation is very greatly in excess of that brought to light as the result of the overcrowding survey and is probably about three times as great as that ascertained by using the standard of the Ministry. So long as bedrooms are rightly regarded as the only and proper places for sleeping in, so long will there be gross overcrowding in the ordinary working-class dwelling. There is something grotesque in suggesting that some of the occupants of a house should sleep in the kitchen. This is contrary both to decency and to the customs of the people and would be impossible in the large majority of houses inspected in Llanelly or elsewhere. The suggestion that people should sleep in the kitchen, which is used for meals and many other purposes,

has something repulsive about it. It implies that the ordinary man or woman should be quite content and happy under such conditions. He should, in fact, be pleased with the state in which Providence has placed him and his family! It would almost appear that the object of the standard of overcrowding was to demonstrate that there was very little overcrowding but even with the employment of this low standard it is surprising how high the figure is for the whole country.

The Housing Act, 1936, which consolidated previous Housing Acts came into operation on January 1st, 1937.

Towards the end of the year the Ministry of Health issued an order fixing the "Appointed Day" for putting into force certain Sections of the Act dealing with overcrowding. Section 6, Housing Act, 1936, which came into operation on 1st January, 1937, relates to entries in rent books in regard to the "Permitted Number" in each dwelling house.

The following Sections come into operation on 1st July, 1937:—

- Section 3 deals with offences in relation to overcrowding ;
- Section 4 with the power of the Minister of Health to increase the number, temporarily, to meet exceptional cases ;
- Section 8 with the duty of the landlord to inform the Local Authority of overcrowding ;
- Section 68 with the amendment of the Housing Act, 1935 ;
- Section 6 as to byelaws.

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES.

Towards the end of the year 1935, Nos. 71a and 71b, New Dock Road, were represented under Section 19, Housing Act, 1930, as unfit for human habitation and not capable at a reasonable expense of being made fit. Closing Orders were served under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930.

At the same time, No. 71, New Dock Road, was represented as unfit for human habitation but that it could be rendered so fit at a reasonable cost. This house was repaired to the satisfaction of the Town Council.

In 1936, 12 houses were represented under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930, as unfit for human habitation and not capable at a reasonable expense of being made fit.

In seven cases, demolition orders were made, and six houses were demolished—Nos. 24, 26, 28, 30, and 32, Columbia Row, and No. 3, Cawdor Row. The remaining house, No. 1 Cross, Street, is awaiting demolition.

In the case of Nos. 9, 10, 11, and 12, Custom House Bank,

the owners have not submitted any lists of works which they were prepared to carry out.

No. 52, Wern Road, was demolished in anticipation of formal procedure under Section 19, Housing Act, 1930.

No. 34, Columbia Row, was demolished following action taken under the provisions of the Llanelly Corporation Act, 1929, Public Health Act, 1875, and the Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 1847, as it had become dangerous for human habitation.

FUMIGATION OF HOUSES.

Arrangements were made during the year for the fumigation of furniture by Hydrogen Cyanide Gas before its removal to houses belonging to the Corporation. This work was at first carried out entirely by the London Fumigation Company and later by workmen in the employment of the Corporation. These men received a course of training in the methods which had to be employed and were supervised by Mr. J. E. Marks, Assistant Sanitary Inspector, who also received instruction in the use of HCN for fumigation purposes. Mr. Marks was given a list of houses whose occupants were to be rehoused in Council houses. The general procedure was as follows:—

A few days before a house was to be vacated it was visited by Mr. Marks, accompanied by the furniture removal contractor, in order to find out the amount of furniture which had to be removed and the van requirements. The date of removal having been fixed the van was taken to the house in the morning and packed with the furniture and taken to the Isolation Hospital where the fumigation took place. As the old ward block was not being used for the isolation of the patients it served a very useful purpose for the temporary storage of bedding, etc., until freed from gas. Every family was provided with the necessary bedding for one night. The remainder of the furniture was taken to the new house after being freed from gas on the same day as it had been fumigated. Each householder was given a leaflet setting out in simple language how he could assist in this work and pointing out the precautions he should take in regard to the ventilation of rooms in which their furniture had been placed.

The furniture and effects of 122 families were dealt with.

The work was begun on the 13th July, 1936, but had to be discontinued on 11th November, 1936. This became necessary with the oncoming of colder weather. In using HCN for fumigation purposes a temperature of at least 60 deg. Fahrenheit must be maintained in the van for a period of four hours. Various expedients were adopted for the successful working of the process but eventually it was necessary to advise that the fumigation should be discontinued in view of the risk, both to the men doing

the work, and to the occupants of the houses, of the possible retention of gas in furniture, etc. Given satisfactory working conditions HCN fumigation is entirely satisfactory in destroying vermin.

In addition to the fumigation of furniture only, five houses owned by the Town Council, with the contained furniture, were fumigated with the gas and two vacant houses were also fumigated. In these cases various other procedures had been tried without success but the HCN gas gave entirely satisfactory results. The houses gassed were all semi-detached so that the HCN was strictly confined to the two dwellings.

A great advantage in the employment of HCN is that it has no deleterious effect on furniture. A perfectly dry gas is used. Householders were informed that plants would be killed by the gas as nothing with life in it can survive exposure to the gas for more than a few minutes.

HOUSING.

The Borough Surveyor has furnished the following particulars regarding house construction for the year 1936 :—

| Year | Houses erected by the Corporation | Houses erected by private enterprise without assistance | Total number of houses erected |
|------|-----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 1936 | 162 | 33 | 195 |

During the year the development of the Penyfan site as a housing estate comprising 314 houses was completed, and building operations were commenced on the Morfa site with the erection of 18 houses under the Housing Act, 1930.

SCAVENGING.

The following figures supplied by the Borough Surveyor show the amount of refuse collected in 1936 (estimated) :—

| | |
|---|-------|
| | TONS |
| Highway refuse (including that from street gullies) ... | 1040 |
| Market refuse | 200 |
| House and trade refuse | 14231 |
| TOTAL | 15471 |

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The river Lliedi passes through the town, but there is no pollution within the borough boundaries apart from the throwing of rubbish into the bed of the river. This is guarded against as well as possible.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

| | | |
|--|--------|-------|
| Number of houses provided with pails collected by the Corporation | ... .. | 182 |
| Number of houses with pails, the contents of which the occupiers dispose of themselves | ... .. | 45 |
| Number of houses with private cesspools | ... .. | 55 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 282 |
| | | <hr/> |

A contract for the sewerage of Felinfoel is now in progress and the Ministry of Health have provisionally approved a scheme for the Marble Hall area.

WATER SUPPLY.

The average daily consumption of filtered water for domestic purposes for the year was 40.26 gallons per head per day and for trade purposes 46.46 gallons per head per day.

There are two main sources of supply (1) the Lliedi watershed, and (2) the Gwendraeth Fach watershed. In the former the water is stored in (a) the Cwmlledi reservoir, having a capacity of 220 million gallons and (b) the Upper Lliedi reservoir, having a capacity of 200 million gallons.

The Cwmlledi reservoir together with a small supply from the Trebeddod reservoir is utilised solely for trade purposes ; while the water from the Upper Lliedi reservoir is subjected to slow sand filtration before distribution for domestic purposes.

In the case of the Gwendraeth Fach supply, water is taken from the Gwendraeth Fach river at the Old Forge, Kidwelly, and gravitated to the pumping station at the site of the Munition Works, Pembrey, from which it is pumped into the Lliedi reservoirs.

During 1936 the quantity of water pumped was 79,436,000 gallons.

Mr. Clarence A. Seyler, B.Sc., F.I.C., has submitted the following report on the examination of the water supply of the town.

WATER ANALYSIS.

6th January, 1937.

CORPORATION SUPPLY.

1.—CHEMICAL.

| | Lower Lliedi No. 1 Unfiltered | Upper Lliedi No. 2 Filtered |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Solids in solution | 9.10 | 8.90 |
| Chlorine as chlorides | 1.55 | 1.55 |
| Equivalent to sodium chloride | 2.56 | 2.56 |
| Nitrogen as nitrates | 0.058 | 0.074 |
| Oxygen in solution | 1.25 | 1.22 |
| Free carbonic acid | 0.33 | 0.39 |
| Combined carbonic acid | 0.99 | 0.94 |
| Equivalent to temporary hardness | 2.25 | 2.13 |
| Saline ammonia | trace | trace |
| Albuminoid ammonia | 0.0085 | 0.008 |
| Oxygen required (moist combustion) | 0.60 | 0.56 |

The above results are expressed in parts per 100,000.

To get grains per gallon, multiply by 7/10ths.

2.—BACTERIOLOGICAL.

The presence or absence of organisms of the coli group in 15 tests, *i.e.*, 5 each of 10, 1 and 1/10th cubic centimetres of water is indicated in the following table by the sign + or —

| Water No. 1 | | | Water No. 2 | | |
|--|--------|-------------|---|--------|-------------|
| 10 c.c. | 1 c.c. | 1/10th c.c. | 10 c.c. | 1 c.c. | 1/10th c.c. |
| + | — | — | — | — | — |
| + | — | — | — | — | — |
| + | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — |
| — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Probable number of coli per 100 c.c. =8 | | | Probable number of coli per 100 c.c. =Nil. | | |

Opinion.—Number 1 was fairly good. Number 2 was quite satisfactory.

RAINFALL.

The monthly rainfall for 1936 as compared with the monthly rainfall for 1935 was as follows :—

| Month | Rainfall 1936 | 1936 Days rain fell | Rainfall 1935 | 1935 Days rain fell |
|------------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| January | 6.36 | 24 | 1.61 | 14 |
| February | 3.28 | 21 | 5.33 | 22 |
| March | 3.30 | 21 | 1.24 | 13 |
| April | 3.90 | 17 | 5.60 | 23 |
| May | .81 | 11 | 2.57 | 13 |
| June | 2.70 | 17 | 5.45 | 22 |
| July | 8.86 | 30 | 1.51 | 15 |
| August | 2.55 | 14 | 2.44 | 13 |
| September | 5.32 | 17 | 7.06 | 23 |
| October | 2.92 | 17 | 7.56 | 28 |
| November | 6.40 | 17 | 9.35 | 24 |
| December | 4.00 | 20 | 4.70 | 18 |
| Total | 50.40 | 226 | 54.42 | 228 |

The average rainfall for the past 56 years at the Cwmlledi reservoir is 50.86 inches.

The heaviest falls of rain in 1936 occurred on :—

| | | |
|-------------|--------|-------------|
| July, 13th | ... .. | 1.37 inches |
| Sept., 12th | ... .. | 1.00 inches |
| Nov., 17th | ... .. | 1.13 inches |
| Dec., 14th | ... .. | 1.07 inches |

PORT SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Deratisation.—An Agreement was entered into between the Swansea Port Sanitary Authority and the Town Council of Llanelly in November, 1933, for the taking of all the necessary measures by the former authority in connection with the examination of ships entering the port of Llanelly, and the granting of deratisation, or deratisation exemption certificates. In the

light of the experience gained since November, 1933, the agreement has been renewed and will continue in force indefinitely, with the condition that either party to the agreement may at any time give six months' notice to terminate it.

The following is a short report I have received from Dr. Alfred Hanson, the Medical Officer of Health of the Swansea Port Sanitary Authority, on the work done in 1936 :—

PORT SANITARY REGULATIONS, 1933, Art. 4 (2).

DERATISATION OF SHIPS.

“ During 1936 my Inspectors made 41 visits to Llanelly Docks, for the purpose of inspecting ships under the above Regulations ; deratisation exemption certificates were issued to 27 ships during 1936, as follows :—

10 to ships up to 300 tons net.

15 to ships from 301 to 1,000 tons net.

2 to ships from 1,001 to 3,000 tons net.

(Signed) ALFRED HANSON,
Port Medical Officer of Health.

I. AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT
DURING THE YEAR 1936.

TABLE A.

| | No. | Ton- nage | Number inspected | | No. reported to be Defective | No. of vessels on which defects were remedied | Number of vessels re- ported as having or having had, during the voyage infectious disease on board. |
|--|-----|--------------|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|--|
| | | | By the Medical Officer of Health | By the Sanitary In- spector | | | |
| Foreign Steamers } Motor } Sailing } Fishing } | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total Foreign ... | 359 | 140,996 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Coast-wise Steamers } Motor } Sailing } Fishing } | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total Coastwise | 478 | 120,647 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total Foreign and Coastwise ... | 837 | 261,643 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

II.—CHARACTER OF TRADE OF PORT.

TABLE B.

(a) Passenger traffic during the year 1936.—Nil.

(b) Cargo traffic.

Principal Imports.—Pig iron, scrap iron, timber, iron and steel bars, stone, cattle feeding stuffs, patent manure.

Principal Exports.—Tinplates, coal.

(c) Foreign Countries from which vessels arrive :—

France, Belgium, Irish Free State, Spain, Channel Islands, Portugal, Canada, Roumania, Latvia, Norway, Sweden.

III.—SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY.

(a) **For the Port.**—Town supply.

(b) **For Shipping.**—Town supply.

(c) **Number of Water Boats and their Sanitary condition.**—Nil.

IV.—PORT SANITARY REGULATIONS, 193

- (1) **Arrangements for dealing with Declarations of Health.**—
Issued to Masters by Customs Officers and returned duly completed to the Medical Officer of Health.
- (2) **Boarding of Vessels on Arrival.**—The time at the disposal of the Sanitary Inspector allows of the boarding of vessels not notified under heading (1), to a limited extent, as shown in Table A. Inspections are made by Sanitary Inspector in dock.
- (3) **Notifications to the Authority of Inward Vessels requiring Special Attention (Wireless Messages, Land Signal Stations, Information from Pilots, Customs Officers, etc.)**—Nil.
- (4) **Mooring Stations designated under Article 10 :—**
 - (a) Within the Docks.—Their place of mooring, discharge or loading, or a position in the middle of the dock, moored to a buoy.
 - (b) Outside the Docks.—Whitford Pool, subject to the ships being first boarded by the Customs Officers at the docks.
- (5) **Particulars of any Standing Exemptions from the Provisions of Article 14.**—None.
- (6) **Experience of working of Article 16.**—None.
- (7) **What, if any, arrangements have been made for :—**
 - (a) Premises and waiting rooms for medical examinations.—None.
 - (b) Cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons and clothing and other articles.—Quarters fumigated, bedding and clothing steam disinfected—Town plant.
 - (c) Premises for the temporary accommodation of persons for whom such accommodation is required for the purpose of the Regulations.—None.
 - (d) Hospital accommodation available for plague, cholera, yellow fever, small pox and other infectious diseases.—Borough Isolation Hospital for "other infectious diseases" only.
 - (e) Ambulance Transport.—Cases removed by St. John Ambulance.
 - (f) Supervision of contacts.—Sanitary Inspectors.

- (8) **Arrangements for the Bacteriological or Pathological Examination of Rats for Plague.**—No existing arrangements. Bacteriological examinations, if required, would be carried out at Beck Laboratory, Swansea.
- (9) **Arrangements for other Bacteriological or Pathological Examinations.**—See (8)
- (10) **Arrangements for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Venereal Disease among Sailors under International Arrangements.**—Information circulated by means of leaflets. Treatment obtained at Swansea V.D. Centre.
- (11) **Arrangements for the Interment of the Dead.**—None.
- (12) **Other matters, if any, requiring or receiving attention.**—None.

TABLE C.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE LANDED FROM
VESSELS.

None.

TABLE D.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS OCCURRING ON
VESSELS DURING THE VOYAGE, BUT DISPOSED
OF PRIOR TO ARRIVAL.

None.

V.—MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS.

- (1) **Steps taken for detection of Rodent Plague :—**
- (a) In ships in Port.—When the Sanitary Inspectors board vessels arriving in the dock, they make enquiry as to disease prevalence amongst rats. Any dead rats discovered would be sent to the Beck Laboratory, Swansea, for examination, if there was any suspicion that they might be plague carriers.
- (b) On quays, wharves, warehouses, etc., in the vicinity of the Port.—If dead rats discovered, same procedure as above.
- (2) **Measures taken to prevent the passage of Rats between Ships and the Shore.**—None.
- (3) **Methods of Deratisation of (a) Ships, (b) Premises in the vicinity of Docks or Quays.**—Llanelly not an "Approved" Port. (See (4)).

(4) **Measures taken for the detection of Rat Prevalence in Ships and on Shore.**—Swansea Port Sanitary Authority undertake this work on behalf of the Llanelly Riparian Authority. This arrangement in force since November, 1933.

(5) **Rat-Proofing.**—

(a) To what extent are docks, wharves, warehouses, etc., rat-proof?—No measures taken.

(b) Action taken to extend rat-proofing (i) in ships; (ii) on shore.—Nil.

RATS DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR.

TABLE E.

(1) On Vessels.—Nil.

TABLE F.

(2) In docks, quays, wharves, and warehouses.—Rat poison supplied by request.

TABLE G.

Measures of Rat Destruction on Plague "Infected" or "Suspected" Vessel or Vessels from Plague-infected Ports arriving in the Port during the year.—Nil.

TABLE H.

Deratisation Certificates and Exemption Certificates issued during the year.—41 visits of inspection paid by Officials of the Swansea Port Sanitary Authority to ships in the Port of Llanelly during 1936. See V. (3) 27 Certificates granted.

VI.—HYGIENE OF CREWS' SPACES.

TABLE J.

CLASSIFICATION OF NUISANCES.

| Nationality of Vessel | Number Inspected during 1936 | Defects of Original construction | Structural Defects through wear and tear | Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|---|
| British ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other Nations ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

VII.—FOOD INSPECTION.

- (1) **Action taken under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations 1925, the Public Health (Imported Food) Amendment Regulations 1933, the Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926, and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1927.**—No action taken.
- (2) **Shell-fish.** Information respecting shell-fish beds or layings within the jurisdiction of the Port Sanitary Authority stating whether they are, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, liable to pollution. Report of any action taken under the Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations, 1915, or the Public Health (Cleansing of Shell-fish) Act, 1932.—No action taken.
- (3) **Number of Samples of Food examined by :—**
- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|------|
| (a) Bacteriologist— | | |
| Nature of sample | } | Nil. |
| Result of examination | | |
| (b) Analyst— | | |
| Nature of sample | } | Nil. |
| Result of examination | | |

Report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector for the Year 1936.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough
of Llanelly.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Report on the work carried out during the year.

Details of the work accomplished are appended in tabular form, and separate records are submitted showing the work done under the Housing and Public Health Acts.

HOUSING ACTS.

NOTICES.

| | | |
|--|-----|----|
| Number of Section 17 preliminary notices served | ... | 28 |
| Number of Section 17 preliminary notices complied with | ... | 26 |
| Number of Section 17 Statutory notices served | ... | 1 |
| Number of Section 17 Statutory notices complied with | ... | 1 |

INSPECTIONS.

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Initial dwelling-house inspections | ... | ... | ... | 41 |
| Subsequent visits to dwelling-houses | ... | ... | ... | 91 |

REPAIRS EXECUTED.

| Houses— | Preliminary | Statutory | Total |
|--|-------------|-----------|-------|
| Walls repaired | 14 | 3 | 17 |
| Outside walls rendered | 15 | 1 | 16 |
| Floors repaired | 14 | 3 | 17 |
| Floors renewed | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Floors ventilated | 1 | — | 1 |
| Raintroughs renewed or repaired | 35 | 4 | 39 |
| Downpipes renewed or repaired... | 15 | 2 | 17 |
| Chimneys repaired | 15 | 1 | 16 |
| Ceilings repaired | 17 | 4 | 21 |
| Wall plaster repaired | 35 | 6 | 41 |
| Doors and Frames | 15 | 2 | 17 |
| Lighting and ventilation of rooms improved | 4 | — | 4 |
| Window sashes or frames repaired | 19 | 3 | 22 |

| | Preliminary | Statutory | Total |
|---|-------------|-----------|-------|
| Window cords renewed | 29 | 6 | 35 |
| Windows renewed | 20 | 1 | 21 |
| Stairs repaired | 11 | 1 | 12 |
| Skirtings repaired | 10 | 2 | 12 |
| Cupboards repaired | 4 | — | 4 |
| Grates or ovens repaired or renewed | 11 | 1 | 12 |
| Walls or ceilings cleansed, papered or limewashed | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Outbuildings repaired | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Yard-paving relaid or repaired | 10 | 1 | 11 |
| Water taps repaired | 1 | — | 1 |
| Not classified repairs or nuisances abated | 6 | — | 6 |

Drainage—

| | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| Drains tested | 2 | — | 2 |
| Drains repaired | 6 | — | 6 |
| Drains cleansed | 3 | — | 3 |
| Inspection Chambers provided or repaired | 2 | — | 2 |

W.C.'s—

| | | | |
|---|----|---|----|
| Additional W.C.'s provided | 1 | — | 1 |
| New pans and traps fixed | 6 | — | 6 |
| Cleansed | 2 | — | 2 |
| Flushing cisterns and pipes repaired or renewed | 10 | 1 | 11 |
| Water supply provided for flushing | 5 | — | 5 |
| Other repairs executed or nuisances abated | 13 | 1 | 14 |

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.
NOTICES SERVED, ETC.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Number of preliminary notices served | 377 |
| Number of preliminary notices complied with | 355 |
| Number of Statutory notices served | 37 |
| Number of Statutory notices complied with | 44 |
| Number of letters sent | 136 |
| Number of complaints received | 372 |
| Owners and other persons interviewed | 632 |

DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Houses inspected for nuisances | 508 |
| Houses inspected for infectious diseases | 188 |
| Houses re-inspected | 710 |
| Factories | 52 |
| Workshops | 55 |
| Laundries | 22 |

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Dairies | 94 |
| Cow-sheds | 28 |
| Milk-shops | 12 |
| Milk purveyors | 425 |
| Ice-cream premises | 48 |
| Bake-houses | 52 |
| Food preparing premises | 37 |
| Slaughterhouse | 50 |
| Butcher shops | 3,089 |
| Meat stalls | 1,854 |
| Provision stores | 417 |
| Fishmongers | 386 |
| Greengrocers shops | 1,626 |
| Vehicles | 164 |
| Restaurants and kitchens | 19 |
| Chip shops | 23 |
| Schools | 15 |
| Inns and clubs | 27 |
| Tents, vans and sheds | 15 |
| Common lodging houses | 44 |
| Houses-let-in-lodgings | 34 |
| Amusement places | 26 |
| Ships | — |
| Offensive trades— | |
| Marine store dealers... .. | 24 |
| Marine store hawkers | 28 |
| Gutscrapers | 38 |
| Fellmongers | 16 |
| Fishfriers | 92 |
| Rat infestation | 31 |
| Drains | 246 |
| Sewers | 34 |
| Cesspools | 18 |
| Water courses | 26 |
| Back-lanes | 150 |
| Stables | 27 |
| Swine and other animals | 13 |
| Smoke or grit | 46 |
| Water supply | 8 |
| Accumulations | 73 |
| Public conveniences | 71 |
| Tips | 45 |
| Miscellaneous | 525 |

NUISANCES ABATED.

Houses—

| | Preliminary | Statutory | Total |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-------|
| Walls repaired | 26 | 7 | 33 |
| Outside walls rendered | 46 | 19 | 65 |

| | | | Preliminary | Statutory | Total |
|---|-----|-----|-------------|-----------|-------|
| Floors renewed or repaired | ... | ... | 20 | 10 | 30 |
| Floors ventilated | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Roofs renewed or repaired | ... | ... | 45 | 25 | 70 |
| Raintroughs and downpipes renewed or repaired | ... | ... | 59 | 24 | 83 |
| Chimneys repaired | ... | ... | 19 | 13 | 32 |
| Ceilings repaired | ... | ... | 19 | 7 | 26 |
| Wall plaster repaired | ... | ... | 37 | 21 | 58 |
| Doors and frames repaired | ... | ... | 14 | 15 | 29 |
| Lighting and ventilation of rooms improved | ... | ... | — | 3 | 3 |
| Window sashes or frames repaired | ... | ... | 17 | 17 | 34 |
| Window cords renewed | ... | ... | 77 | 29 | 106 |
| Windows renewed | ... | ... | 9 | 5 | 14 |
| Stairs repaired | ... | ... | 9 | 4 | 13 |
| Skirtings repaired | ... | ... | 10 | 6 | 16 |
| Cupboards repaired | ... | ... | 2 | — | 2 |
| Grates or ovens repaired or renewed | ... | ... | 16 | 5 | 21 |
| Boilers provided or repaired | ... | ... | 1 | — | 1 |
| Food stores provided | ... | ... | 1 | — | 1 |
| Walls or ceilings cleansed, papered or limewashed | ... | ... | 3 | — | 3 |
| Outbuildings repaired | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Yard paving relaid or repaired | ... | ... | 20 | 5 | 25 |
| Water taps repaired | ... | ... | 2 | — | 2 |
| Nuisances from animals abated | ... | ... | 6 | 1 | 7 |
| Accumulations removed | ... | ... | 34 | — | 34 |
| Ashbins or other receptacles provided | ... | ... | 6 | — | 6 |
| Defective water supplies remedied | ... | ... | 4 | — | 4 |
| Not classified repairs or nuisances abated | ... | ... | 31 | 8 | 39 |

Drainage—

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|
| Drains tested | ... | ... | 74 | — | 74 |
| Drains re-constructed | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Drains repaired | ... | ... | 45 | 3 | 48 |
| Drains cleansed | ... | ... | 102 | 5 | 107 |
| Disconnection chambers provided or repaired | ... | ... | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Disconnecting traps fixed | ... | ... | 2 | — | 2 |
| Inspection chambers provided or repaired | ... | ... | 13 | — | 13 |
| Ventilating shafts fixed or repaired | ... | ... | 3 | — | 3 |
| Fresh air inlet fixed or repaired... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Soil pipes fixed or repaired | ... | ... | 3 | — | 3 |
| Gulleys fixed | ... | ... | 1 | — | 1 |
| Bath waste trapped or waste pipes repaired | ... | ... | 2 | — | 2 |

W.C.'s—

| | | | | | |
|----------------|-----|-----|---|---|---|
| Re-constructed | ... | ... | — | 1 | 1 |
|----------------|-----|-----|---|---|---|

| | Preliminary | Statutory | Total |
|---|-------------|-----------|-------|
| Ventilation improved ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| New pans and traps fixed | 37 | 12 | 49 |
| Cleansed ... | 15 | — | 15 |
| Flushing cisterns and pipes repaired or renewed ... | 62 | 19 | 81 |
| Water supply provided for flushing | 16 | 3 | 19 |
| Other repairs executed or nuisances abated | 49 | 9 | 58 |

Urinals—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flushing cistern or pipes fixed or repaired | 3 | — | 3 |
| Walls rendered impervious | 4 | — | 4 |
| Walls repaired | 1 | — | 1 |
| Floors repaired | 3 | — | 3 |

Pail Closets—

| | | | |
|--------------------|---|---|---|
| New pails provided | 7 | — | 7 |
| Cleansed | 5 | — | 5 |

Tents, Vans and Sheds—

| | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| Other nuisances abated or improvement effected ... | 3 | — | 3 |
|--|---|---|---|

Amusement Houses—

| | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|
| Cleanliness improved | 2 | — | 2 |
|----------------------|---|---|---|

Rent Restriction Act—

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----|---|----|
| Applications received | 15 | — | 15 |
| Certificates granted | 12 | — | 12 |

Homework.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---|---|
| Number of lists received | 1 | — | 1 |
|--------------------------|---|---|---|

Fried Fish Shops—

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Cleansing carried out | 1 | — | 1 |
| Drainage improved | 1 | — | 1 |
| Receptacles provided | 1 | — | 1 |
| Other repairs and nuisances abated | 2 | — | 2 |

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| Notices served for factories | 8 | | |
| Notices served for workshops | 3 | | |
| Want of cleanliness | 3 | | |
| Other nuisances | 5 | | |
| Sanitary accommodation unsuitable or defective | 1 | | |
| Sanitary accommodation not separate for sexes | 2 | | |

Warehouses—

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Number of notices served | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Want of cleanliness | ... | ... | ... | 3 |

Other Matters—

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|---|
| Number of notices received from Factory Inspector | | | | 3 |
| Reports of action taken sent to Factory Inspector | | | | 4 |

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Following complaints received of smoke nuisance at Nevill's Foundry, investigations were made with the following results:—

1. The chimneys of the annealing furnace and the converter were increased in height.
2. A new steel chimney stack (30 feet) erected to the drying stoves.
3. A Grit-interceptor fixed to the cupola.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

Borough—

Cowkeepers :

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Wholesale and retail purveyors | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Retail purveyors only | ... | ... | ... | 10 |

Purveyors :

| | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Wholesale and retail | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Retail only | ... | ... | ... | 27 |

Ex-Borough—

Purveyors :

| | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Wholesale only | ... | ... | ... | 35 |
| Wholesale and retail | ... | ... | ... | 22 |
| Retail only | ... | ... | ... | 44 |

94 inspections were made of dairies in the Town.

28 visits to cowsheds and 12 visits to milkshops were made ; 164 milk vehicles were inspected.

All the cowsheds and dairies in the borough were regularly inspected by the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspectors, and a high standard of cleanliness has been maintained.

The following work has been executed:—

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|----|
| Limewashing carried out | ... | ... | 89 |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|----|

Milk samples obtained :—

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----|
| Chemical examination | 55 |
| Bacteriological examinations | 96 |

ICE CREAM PREMISES.

48 inspections were made of ice cream premises during the year and the following work was executed :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Premises improved | 2 |
| Limewashing or cleansing carried out | 2 |

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

| Address | Keeper | Deputy Keeper | No. of rooms | No. of beds |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| 31 Mill Lane | Mr. Dd. Jones | Mr. Dd. Jones (Junior) | 6 | 68 |
| 5 Upper Church St. | Mr. E. Jones | Mrs. A. Jones | 5 | 12 |
| 13 and 14 Church St. | Mrs. A. Egan | — | 10 | 20 |
| 10 Island Place | Miss E. Keenan | Mr. Wm. Davies | 6 | 34 |
| 2 Park Terrace | Mrs. O'Donoghue | Mrs. E. Davies | 9 | 23 |
| 28 Water Street | Mr. B. Price | Mrs. S. J. Price | 4 | 10 |

These houses were kept under periodical supervision, and no serious contravention of the bye-laws was found. The following work was executed :—

| | |
|---|----|
| Number of inspections made | 44 |
| Limewashing or cleansing carried out | 12 |

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

| | |
|--|----|
| Number of houses | 13 |
| Number of visits made | 34 |
| Limewashing and cleansing carried out | 10 |

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

The following quantities of food have been condemned and destroyed during the year, exclusive of condemnations made by the Veterinary Inspector :—

22 stone Haddock.
1 stone Filleted Fish,

- 50 lbs. Cooked Meat.
- 12 lbs. Chilled Beef (bruised).
- 3 Beasts' Heads (T.B.)
- 6 lbs. jellied Veal (decomposed).
- 4 doz. Pork and Veal Pies (decomposed).
- 6 stone Fish (decomposed).
- 65 lbs. Beef
- 12 lbs. Lamb
- 11 lbs Pork
- 3 lbs. Veal
- 6 lbs. Liver (diseased).
- 250 lbs. Mixed Meat (decomposed).
- 6 boxes Haddock fillets.
- 50 boxes Kippers.
- 81 tins mixed Fruit (blown and damaged)
- 11 tins Milk (blown and damaged)
- 4 tins Meat (blown and damaged)
- 11 tins Vegetables (blown and damaged).
- 6 tins Tongue (blown and damaged)
- 8 tins Potted Meat (blown and damaged)
- 7 tins Cream (blown and damaged).

The following information has been received from the Veterinary Inspector (Mr. J. C. HILL, M.R.C.V.S.) :—

The numbers of animals slaughtered during the year 1936 are as follows, and for comparison the figures for 1935 are also set out :—

| | | | <u>1936</u> | | <u>1935</u> |
|--------|-----|-----|-------------|-----|-------------|
| Beasts | ... | ... | 840 | | 865 |
| Calves | ... | ... | 1,709 | ... | 1,121 |
| Sheep | ... | ... | 9,044 | ... | 8,448 |
| Pigs | ... | ... | 5,104 | ... | 4,798 |
| Fowls | ... | ... | 1,086 | ... | 1,383 |

Condemned by the Veterinary Inspector as unfit for food :—

| | | |
|---|-----------------------------|------------|
| On account of tuberculosis | 8 beasts and offals | 4,989 lbs. |
| | 1 quarter beef ... | 158 lbs. |
| | 3 pigs and offals... | 383 lbs. |
| On account of pleurisy and peritonitis | 2 pigs and offals... | 145 lbs. |
| On account of emaciation and pneumonia... | 2 sheep and offals | 84 lbs. |
| On account of dropsy | 1 sheep and offals | 38 lbs. |

| | | | |
|---|--------|--------|------------|
| On account of bruising (broken back—emergency slaughter) | Beef | ... .. | 160 lbs. |
| On account of diseased conditions | Livers | ... .. | 2,130 lbs. |
| | Lungs | ... .. | 2,289 lbs. |

Stalls, etc. :—

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Names provided on vehicles ... | 2 |
| Meat protected from contamination | 1 |

Shops :—

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Cleanliness improved | 3 |
| Receptacles provided | 3 |
| Accumulations removed | 2 |

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The following classes of business are established in the borough:—

- 1 gutscraper.
- 1 fellmonger
- 2 marine store dealers
- 49 fishfriers

Periodical inspections were made of all these premises.

RENT RESTRICTION ACTS.

15 applications for certificates under these Acts were received and in 12 cases certificates were granted.

3 applications were received from owners of properties after the necessary repairs were executed, and in each case a certificate was granted stating that the premises were in a fit state for human habitation.

MATTERS REPORTED TO THE BOROUGH SURVEYORS

The following matters were reported to the Borough Surveyor's Department :—

| | |
|--------------------------|----|
| Drains and sewers | 49 |
| Wastage of water | 8 |
| Accumulations | 7 |
| Other matters | 11 |

RAT DESTRUCTION.

All complaints of rat infestation have received attention, and the Market, Slaughterhouse, Isolation Hospital, Sewers and the Trostre refuse tip were baited during the year. Baits of various kinds are supplied to applicants at cost price.

FUMIGATIONS.

The number of houses fumigated during the year was 86. The Public Mortuary was cleansed and disinfected on 28 occasions. The St. John's Ambulance Car was fumigated on 46 occasions after it had been used for the transport of patients to the Isolation Hospital. 64 Public Library books were disinfected. 20 articles of clothing were steam disinfected. Other fumigations numbered 122 including van fumigations.

The following is a statement of the houses fumigated:—

| | Wards. | | | Total. |
|--|--------|----|----|--------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| Following scarlet fever | 18 | 14 | 7 | 39 |
| „ diphtheria | 5 | 4 | 1 | 10 |
| „ tuberculosis | 4 | 2 | 5 | 11 |
| „ other diseases | — | 2 | — | 2 |
| „ dirty and verminous conditions | 16 | 2 | 6 | 24 |
| | 43 | 24 | 19 | 86 |

I am, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. EVANS.

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

Health Department,
Old Town Hall, Llanelly
1937.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

| Premises | Number of | | |
|--|-------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| | Inspections | Written Notices | Occupiers prosecuted |
| FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries) ... | 74 | 8 | ... |
| WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries) ... | 55 | 3 | ... |
| WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' premises) ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 129 | 11 | ... |

2.—Defects Found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

| Particulars | Number of Defects | | | Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted |
|---|-------------------|----------|---------------------------|---|
| | Found | Remedied | Referred to H.M. Insp'tor | |
| Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :— | | | | |
| Want of cleanliness | 3 | 3 | ... | ... |
| Want of ventilation | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Overcrowding | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Want of drainage of floors | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other nuisances | 5 | 5 | ... | ... |
| Sanitary accommodation :— | | | | |
| Insufficient | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Unsuitable or defective | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Not separate for sexes | 2 | 2 | ... | ... |
| Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :— | | | | |
| Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other offences | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops (Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921). | | | | |
| Total | 11 | 11 | ... | ... |

VITAL STATISTICS (1921—1936).

| Year | Population estimated to middle of each year | Births | | | Total Deaths registered in the District | | Transferable Deaths | | Net Deaths belonging to the District | | | |
|------|---|------------------|------|------|---|-------|---|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------|------|
| | | Un-corrected No. | Nett | | No. | Rate | Of Non-residents registered in the District | of Residents registered in the District | Under 1 year of age | | All ages | |
| | | | No. | Rate | | | | | No. | Rate per 1,000 nett Births | | No. | Rate |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) |
| 1921 | 37,180 | 926 | 926 | 24.9 | 427 | 11.48 | 32 | 13 | 76 | 82.0 | 409 | 11.0 |
| 1922 | 37,770 | 803 | 793 | 20.9 | 455 | 12.04 | 35 | 8 | 64 | 80.7 | 428 | 11.3 |
| 1923 | 38,250 | 896 | 889 | 23.2 | 427 | 11.16 | 35 | 17 | 62 | 70.8 | 409 | 10.7 |
| 1924 | 38,770 | 812 | 812 | 20.8 | 489 | 12.61 | 49 | 21 | 69 | 85.1 | 461 | 11.8 |
| 1925 | 39,090 | 800 | 795 | 20.3 | 469 | 11.99 | 34 | 17 | 69 | 86.8 | 452 | 11.6 |
| 1926 | 39,580 | 785 | 764 | 19.3 | 469 | 11.84 | 35 | 17 | 54 | 70.6 | 451 | 11.4 |
| 1927 | 39,530 | 683 | 680 | 17.2 | 465 | 11.76 | 34 | 19 | 56 | 82.3 | 450 | 11.4 |
| 1928 | 37,670 | 663 | 655 | 17.3 | 446 | 11.83 | 46 | 22 | 36 | 54.3 | 422 | 11.2 |
| 1929 | 37,830 | 612 | 605 | 16.0 | 445 | 11.76 | 38 | 12 | 39 | 64.4 | 419 | 11.0 |
| 1930 | 37,830† | 612 | 599 | 15.8 | 458 | 12.10 | 41 | 23 | 28 | 46.7 | 440 | 11.6 |
| 1931 | 38,730‡ | 577 | 565 | 14.5 | 522 | 13.47 | 40 | 20 | 42 | 74.3 | 482 | 12.4 |
| 1932 | 38,450 | 589 | 561 | 14.5 | 476 | 12.37 | 49 | 24 | 33 | 58.8 | 451 | 11.7 |
| 1933 | 38,100 | 561 | 529 | 13.8 | 490 | 12.86 | 62 | 17 | 35 | 66.1 | 445 | 11.6 |
| 1934 | 37,900 | 562 | 549 | 14.4 | 452 | 11.92 | 63 | 17 | 34 | 61.9 | 406 | 10.7 |
| 1935 | 37,890 | 549 | 518 | 13.6 | 488 | 12.88 | 62 | 27 | 40 | 77.7 | 453 | 11.9 |
| 1936 | 37,730 | 527 | 488 | 12.9 | 498 | 13.19 | 64 | 14 | 37 | 75.8 | 448 | 12.9 |

† Revised population, 38,350.

‡ Census population, 38,416.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN LLANELLY M.B., 1936. (Registrar-General's Short List of Causes of Death).

| Cause of Death | Registrar General's Statistics | | | LOCAL STATISTICS. | | | | | | | | | | 75 & upwards | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|-----|-------|-------------------|-----|-------|--------------|--------|--------|---------|----------|----------|----------|--------------|----------|----------|----------|
| | All Ages | | | All Ages | | | Under 1 year | 1 to 2 | 2 to 5 | 5 to 15 | 15 to 25 | 25 to 35 | 35 to 45 | | 45 to 55 | 55 to 65 | 65 to 75 |
| | M. | F. | Total | M. | F. | Total | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2. Measles ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3. Scarlet fever ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4. Whooping cough ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5. Diphtheria ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6. Influenza ... | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| 7. Encephalitis lethargica | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8. Cerebro-spinal fever ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9. Respiratory tuberculosis | 17 | 22 | 39 | 17 | 20 | 37 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... |
| 10. Other tuberculosis ... | 3 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 5 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 11. Syphilis ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 12. General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 13. Cancer ... | 22 | 29 | 51 | 20 | 29 | 49 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 14. Diabetes | 1 | 9 | 10 | 1 | 6 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15. Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc. | 5 | 15 | 20 | 11 | 17 | 28 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 16. Heart disease ... | 57 | 51 | 108 | 46 | 45 | 91 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 17. Aneurysm ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 18. Other circulatory diseases | 20 | 10 | 30 | 24 | 17 | 41 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 19. Bronchitis ... | 9 | 6 | 15 | 10 | 8 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20. Pneumonia ... | 12 | 12 | 24 | 10 | 14 | 24 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21. Other respiratory diseases | 3 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 22. Peptic ulcer ... | 6 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 23. Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years) | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 24. Appendicitis ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 25. Cirrhosis of liver | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 26. Other liver diseases | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 27. Other digestive diseases | ... | 5 | 5 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 28. Nephritis ... | 8 | 4 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 29. Puerperal Sepsis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 30. Other puerperal causes | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 31. Congenital causes, etc. | 10 | 11 | 21 | 10 | 10 | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 32. Senility ... | 6 | 11 | 17 | 11 | 13 | 24 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 33. Suicide ... | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 34. Other violence | 10 | ... | 10 | 10 | 1 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 35. Other defined causes | 22 | 20 | 42 | 23 | 20 | 43 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 36. Ill-defined causes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| All Causes | 223 | 225 | 448 | 223 | 225 | 448 | 37 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 21 | 24 | 32 | 55 | 67 | 114 | 8 |

SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Staff :

School Medical Officer : L. W. POLE, M.B. (Edin.), D.P.H.

Assistant S.M.O. : J. C. WATSON, M.B. (Belfast), D.P.H.
(resigned May 1936).

W. E. PROBERT, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (London),
D.P.H. (began duties 1st September, 1936).

Eye Specialist : (Part-time) J. J. HEALY, M.B. (Edin.)

Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist : (Part-time) : T. WILLIAMS,
F.R.C.S. (Edin.)

Consultant Orthopaedic Specialist : A. O. PARKER, F.R.C.S.

Dental Surgeon : T. E. MATHIAS, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.),
L.R.F.P.S. (Glasgow), L.D.S., R.C.S. (Edin.).

School Nurses : N. Smith (resigned Sept. 1936), M. Hopkins.

*School Nurses and Health Visitors :—*M. C. Jones, G. Greene
G. M. Roberts, S. Thomas (appointed Sept. 1936),

*Orthopaedic Sister :—*Miss M. G. Thomas.

Dental Attendant : Miss M. E. Williams.

Chief Clerk : M. E. Smith.

Clerk : W. J. Symmons.

Medical Inspection Arrangements.—The Board of Education require the medical inspection of all children in public elementary schools as soon as possible in the twelve months following—

- (a) their admission to public elementary schools, and
- (b) their attaining the age of eight years, and
- (c) their attaining the age of 12 years.

The Local Education Authority must also make arrangements, subject to the sanction of the Board of Education, for attending to the health and physical condition of children, including—

- (a) the following-up of cases of defect found in the course of medical inspection ;
- (b) the detection and prevention of uncleanliness ;
- (c) the medical treatment of defect of eyes, and teeth, minor ailments and enlarged tonsils and adenoids.

Besides the " routine " groups of children, special inspection was made of children brought to the notice of the School Medical Officer by head teachers, attendance officers, school nurses and parents.

Number of Children on Registers, and Average Attendance.—

For the year ended 31st March, 1937 :—

| | |
|--|-------|
| (a) the number of children on the school registers was | 5,858 |
| (b) the average attendance for the year was... | 5,069 |
| (c) the percentage for the year was | 86.53 |

There are three Central Schools in the Borough, two—Coleshill and Stebonheath having boys' and girls' departments, the third—Lakefield, being a mixed school (opened in September, 1936).

The number of primary elementary schools is ten, comprising 5 boys' departments, 5 girls' departments, 2 mixed departments, and 8 infants' departments.

A new school to replace the present New Dock School is now under construction. This will provide accommodation for boys and girls in two departments. The existing New Dock School will be altered and adapted for use as an Infant School. Consideration has also been given to providing nursery classes on the same premises.

The total number of children inspected at "routine" examinations was 1,464. This number was made up of:—

635 entrants—317 boys, 318 girls.
239 intermediates—139 boys, 100 girls.
490 leavers—242 boys, 248 girls.
100 other ages—46 boys, 54 girls.

The number of children examined at routine inspections is less than in the previous year owing to the time which elapsed between the resignation of Dr. J. C. Watson and the appointment of Dr. W. E. Probert.

Special medical inspections numbered 405 and related mainly to children who had formerly been inspected as routine cases, the examinations being in the nature of following-up.

Inspection Clinic.—This clinic is open weekly in the forenoons of Tuesday and Wednesday for the examination of children referred to the School Medical Officer by head teachers, attendance officers, and parents. The total number of children who attended during the year was 301 exclusive of 362 children who were examined in regard to their fitness to attend the School Camp.

The number of re-inspections was 287.

The average number of children who attended the Clinic on each of the two days was 10.

REVIEW OF FACTS DISCLOSED BY MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Height and Weight.—The tables appended give the number of children at each year of age and the average height and weight. The heights are given in inches and centimetres, and the weights in pounds and kilogrammes.

HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS.**Boys.**

| Age | No. examined | Heights (average) | | Weights (average) | |
|-----|--------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|-----------|
| | | Inches | Centimetres | Pounds | Kilograms |
| 3 | 21 | 38.64 | 98.14 | 37.28 | 16.92 |
| 4 | 136 | 39.69 | 100.81 | 37.47 | 17.01 |
| 5 | 113 | 41.91 | 106.45 | 40.63 | 18.44 |
| 6 | 47 | 44.16 | 112.16 | 44.62 | 20.25 |
| 7 | 4 | 45.87 | 116.50 | 47.00 | 21.33 |
| 8 | 139 | 48.59 | 123.41 | 54.64 | 24.80 |
| 9 | 29 | 49.04 | 124.56 | 57.91 | 26.29 |
| 10 | 12 | 50.83 | 129.10 | 62.20 | 28.23 |
| 11 | 1 | 58.50 | 148.59 | 84.00 | 38.13 |
| 12 | 142 | 56.52 | 143.56 | 81.44 | 36.97 |
| 13 | 90 | 57.15 | 145.16 | 85.94 | 39.01 |
| 14 | 10 | 59.25 | 150.49 | 94.07 | 42.70 |

Girls.

| Age | No. examined | Heights (average) | | Weights (average) | |
|-----|--------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|-----------|
| | | Inches | Centimetres | Pounds | Kilograms |
| 3 | 22 | 37.28 | 94.69 | 34.00 | 15.43 |
| 4 | 132 | 39.54 | 100.43 | 37.26 | 16.91 |
| 5 | 127 | 41.68 | 105.86 | 40.05 | 18.18 |
| 6 | 37 | 43.94 | 111.60 | 44.24 | 20.08 |
| 7 | 8 | 45.84 | 116.43 | 48.25 | 21.90 |
| 8 | 100 | 47.98 | 121.86 | 53.11 | 24.11 |
| 9 | 35 | 49.27 | 125.14 | 56.75 | 25.76 |
| 10 | 11 | 51.36 | 130.45 | 63.68 | 28.91 |
| 12 | 151 | 57.34 | 145.64 | 85.48 | 38.80 |
| 13 | 86 | 58.42 | 148.38 | 89.06 | 40.43 |
| 14 | 11 | 60.04 | 152.50 | 103.59 | 47.02 |

Clothing.—"Fair"—69 children—4.71 per cent. (1935—2.6 per cent.).

"Bad"—15 children—1.02 per cent. (1935—0.44 per cent.).

Footgear.—"Fair"—38 children—2.59 per cent (1935—3.33 per cent.).

"Bad"—27 children—1.84 per cent. (1935—1.49 per cent.).

There are small differences from the previous year in the percentages of children found to have defective clothing or footgear.

Generally one finds that overclothing of children is the chief fault. There appears to be an idea in the minds of parents that the children are better protected against weather conditions when numerous layers of clothing are worn. This mistaken view has been commented upon in past Annual Reports.

Uncleanliness :—

Body : Boys—8, 1.07 per cent. (1935, 2.86 per cent.).

Girls—9, 1.25 per cent. (1935, 0.22 per cent.).

Head : Boys—3, 0.40 per cent. (1935, 3.42 per cent.).

Girls—41, 5.69 per cent. (1935, 19.33 per cent.).

There is a distinct improvement in the condition of both boys and girls as compared with the previous year except that the percentage for girls (body) is higher. There are few cases of gross verminous conditions and these are confined generally to particular cases who require extra supervision. Vermin in the hair is very often the cause of skin eruptions of the scalp and neck and in all cases this condition is accompanied by enlarged infected glands at the back of the neck. It is often said by parents that the enlarged glands are the cause of the scalp disease!

Frequent visits are paid to the schools by the school nurses for the detection of verminous cases. Following this the parents are notified and given instructions for freeing the hair from vermin.

| Nutrition. | | | <u>1936</u> | <u>1935</u> | <u>1934</u> | |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|
| Excellent | 63 | 4.3 % | 4.5% | ... | ... | |
| Normal | 1133 | 77.3% | 67.7% | 74.9% | Good | |
| Slightly subnormal | 246 | 16.8% | 23.8% | 22.6% | Fair | |
| Bad | 22 | 1.5% | 3.7% | 2.5% | Bad | |

The figures for 1936 show an all-round improvement on the previous year. How far this improvement can be ascribed to the supply of milk to school children cannot be exactly determined but one may assume that the regular consumption of milk in the

schools by a large number of children who otherwise would not obtain it, can only have been productive of good. On page 78 particulars are given of the number of children who received milk either free, or on payment. It is unfortunate that many children who normally obtain milk in school are unable to continue receiving it when excluded from school on account of illness or other condition. The regulations of the Board of Education stipulate that the milk supplied to school children by Local Education Authorities must be consumed on the school premises.

Skin Diseases.—30 cases, 2.0%.

Eye Diseases.—

Blepharitis : 8 children—0.5% (5 boys, 3 girls).

Squint : 13 children—0.8%.

Corneal opacities : 1 child.

Defective Vision.—The following table shows the results of the examination of 817 children :—

| Defective Vision | Boys | Girls | Total | Per cent. |
|---|------|-------|-------|-----------|
| (1) Both eyes normal | 389 | 353 | 742 | 90.8 |
| (2) One eye normal ; one eye slightly defective | 4 | 7 | 11 | 1.3 |
| (3) One eye normal, one eye very defective | 14 | 18 | 32 | 4.0 |
| (4) Both eyes slightly defective ... | 4 | 8 | 12 | 1.5 |
| (5) One eye slightly defective ; one eye very defective ... | 3 | — | 3 | 0.4 |
| (6) Both eyes very defective ... | 9 | 8 | 17 | 2.0 |
| Totals | 423 | 394 | 817 | 100.0 |

1 and 2 are classed as "good" vision—92.1 per cent. ; 3 and 4 as "fair" vision—5.5 per cent. ; and 5 and 6 as "bad" vision—2.4 per cent.

Defective Hearing.—Two children—0.1 per cent. had markedly defective hearing, the whispering test being used ; six children had ear disease, one of these had disease of the internal ear.

Nose and Throat.—Enlarged tonsils of moderate degree, 133 children—9.1 per cent. (64 boys, 69 girls).

Enlarged tonsils of marked degree, 16 children—1.1 per cent (10 boys, 6 girls).

Tonsils and adenoids present together, 25 children—1.7 per cent. (14 boys, 11 girls).

Defective Speech.—Two children, 0.1 per cent.

Heart and Circulation.—Organic disease of the heart—three children, 0.2 per cent. ; functional disease of heart—60 children, 4.0 per cent. ; anaemia—17 children, 1.1 per cent.

Rickets.—20 children (16 boys and 4 girls) showed some signs of deformity resulting from this disease.

Special Examinations.—The chief conditions discovered were :—

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Skin Diseases | ... | ... | ... | ... | 41 |
| Eye Diseases | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 |
| Defective Vision and Squint | ... | ... | ... | ... | 68 |
| Anaemia | ... | ... | ... | ... | 138 |
| Pulmonary Tuberculosis | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Chorea | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| Organic Heart Disease | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 |

Vaccination.

| Vaccination | Boys | Girls | Total | Per cent. |
|--------------------|------|-------|-------|-----------|
| Vaccinated ... | 426 | 394 | 820 | 56.0 |
| Not Vaccinated ... | 318 | 326 | 644 | 44.0 |

Previous History of Infectious Diseases.

| | Measles | | Whooping Cough | | Chicken Pox | | Scarlet Fever | | Diphtheria | |
|-----------|---------|------|----------------|------|-------------|------|---------------|-----|------------|-----|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| Boys ... | 531 | 71.3 | 340 | 45.7 | 197 | 26.6 | 44 | 5.9 | 33 | 4.4 |
| Girls ... | 534 | 74.1 | 373 | 51.8 | 227 | 31.5 | 55 | 7.6 | 35 | 4.8 |
| Total ... | 1065 | 72.7 | 713 | 48.7 | 424 | 28.9 | 99 | 6.7 | 68 | 4.6 |

TREATMENT OF DEFECTS FOUND AT MEDICAL INSPECTION.

School Clinic.—The average daily attendance was 50. The attendance ranged between 30 and 60 on the days when the schools were open. During all holidays the clinic is open for treatment.

When the condition of a child is such that general treatment is indicated remedies such as Cod Liver Oil and Malt Extract are provided. In necessitous cases no charge is made, but the free issue of these preparations is comparatively infrequent.

The following Table gives a summary of the work of the School Clinic :—

Treatment of Minor Ailments.

| Condition | No. of cases under treatment on 1st January | Total No. of Cases | Total Attendances | Average Attendances per Child | Cured | Improved | Not Improved | Under Treatment at end of Year | Remarks |
|-------------------------|---|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------|----------|--------------|--------------------------------|---------|
| Ringworm : Head ... | ... | 1 | 12 | 12.0 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Body ... | ... | 6 | 109 | 18.1 | 5 | 1* | ... | ... | ... |
| Scabies ... | ... | 5 | 98 | 19.6 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Impetigo ... | ... | 180 | 2110 | 11.7 | 180 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Minor Injuries ... | ... | 400 | 2878 | 7.1 | 400 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Septic Sores ... | ... | 903 | 8258 | 9.1 | 903 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vermin : Head ... | ... | 17 | 212 | 12.4 | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other Skin Diseases ... | ... | 29 | 336 | 11.5 | 29 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ear Disease ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Eye Disease ... | ... | 17 | 96 | 5.6 | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Miscellaneous ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | ... | 1558 | 14109 | 9.0 | 1557 | 1* | ... | ... | ... |

* One case referred to own Doctor.

The number of children with septic sores remains very large. A very minor injury may be followed in 24 hours by a septic condition. This is entirely due to a want of cleanliness of the skin, *e.g.*, of the hands, knees and legs. A circular was distributed to parents calling their attention to the fact that inadequate cleanliness was responsible for practically all the cases of septic sores that are treated at the Clinic and that they would be prevented by the more frequent use of soap and water.

Cases of impetigo, a very contagious condition, can in most cases be cured in a very short time if seen early and regular attendances made at the school clinic.

In the treatment of scabies (itch) a cure can generally be effected in a short time. For this purpose parents are asked to bring their children to the school clinic for bathing in water impregnated with sulphur.

Defective Vision.—Children are examined at the Eye Clinic after being referred to the Eye Specialist by the School Medical Officer.

| Referred to the Eye Specialist | Examined by Eye Specialist | Spectacles prescribed and obtained | | Spectacles prescribed but not yet obtained | Other treatment than Spectacles | Awaiting Examination |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|--|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| | | At cost of E.C. | At cost of Parent | | | |
| 116 | 116 | 7 | 76 | 14 | 18 | — |

* In one case no treatment was advised.

Well-fitting steel framed spectacles can be obtained through the Education Committee at a cost of 6s. 6d. but parents in most cases prefer to obtain them privately from opticians who supply frames of the imitation tortoiseshell variety. They are more expensive and require more frequent repairs.

DULL OR BACKWARD CHILDREN.

Four classes have been in operation for many years for the special education of these children. The two classes for boys are in Copperworks Boys' School and Old Road Boys' School. The two classes for girls are in Market Street Girls' School and in the Hall adjoining St. Peter's Church. The latter premises have been sanctioned as a temporary arrangement by the Board of Education as there was inadequate accommodation in the Copperworks School.

The following table shows the number of children examined in 1936 :—

| | <u>Boys</u> | <u>Girls</u> |
|---|-------------|--------------|
| Examination of children in Ordinary Classes | | |
| Recommended to be retained in ordinary class | 6 | 5 |
| Recommended for transfer to Special class (consent refused) | 0 | 1 |
| Examination of children in Special Classes | | |
| Recommended for retention in Special Class | 8 | 22 |
| Recommended for transfer to Ordinary Class | 4 | 10 |
| | — | — |
| | 18 | 38 |
| | — | — |

Withdrawals from Special Class :—

| | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|---|
| Over school age | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 0 |
| Unfit for any class | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 0 |
| Total number of children on registers of special classes on 31st December, 1936 :—51 (19 boys, 32 girls). | | | | | | |

Notification of Feeble-Minded and Other Children.—Four cases (three boys, one girl) were notified to the Local Authority, the County Council, under the Mental Deficiency Regulations, 1928, during the year.

Dental Inspection and Treatment.—During the absence on sick leave of the School Dentist, Dr. T. E. Mathias, this work was continued by Mr. E. R. Carpenter, L.D.S., from the 23rd November, 1936, till 25th March, 1937, when Dr. Mathias resumed his duties. Mr. Carpenter attended every forenoon including Saturdays, and the work among school children was carried on very efficiently in view of the time at his disposal.

Dental Treatment.—The School Dentist submits the following table, showing the number of children dealt with and the nature of the work done for the routine age groups. Owing to his illness last year comparison with previous years is not possible. In the main, however, the analysis shows that the results are similar to those of previous years.

In addition to the Routine age groups, 232 "Specials" were attended to during the year. It will be noticed from the table that the percentage of children who were treated out of the total requiring treatment is nearly 90 per cent.

| Age | No. In- spected | No. found to require treatment | Number treated | Teeth Filled | Teeth Ex- tracted | Percentage of Teeth filled to Teeth extracted. |
|----------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--|
| 6 | 237 | 200—84.3% | 174—87.0% | 29 | 529 | 5.5% |
| 7 | 251 | 195—77.6% | 166—85.1% | 94 | 621 | 15.1% |
| 8 | 267 | 201—75.2% | 169—84.0% | 134 | 635 | 21.1% |
| 9 | 271 | 219—80.8% | 207—94.5% | 149 | 469 | 31.8% |
| 10 | 273 | 185—67.7% | 176—95.1% | 109 | 392 | 27.8% |
| 11 | 260 | 193—74.2% | 187—96.8% | 122 | 137 | 89.0% |
| 12 | 181 | 92—50.8% | 75—81.5% | 113 | 143 | 79.0% |
| All ages | 1740 | 1285—73.8% | 1154—89.8% | 750 | 2926 | 25.6% |

ORTHOPAEDICS.

Miss M. G. Thomas, the Orthopaedic Sister, who attends at the Centre, has submitted the following Report.

" I beg to submit my Report on the work of the Orthopaedic Scheme for 1936. This is the third complete year of the Scheme, and the tremendous increase in the number of cases since the Scheme first started, is a striking tribute to its success.

On the 31st December, 1933, there were 29 Llanelly Borough cases being attended to under the Scheme ; three years later (on the 31st December, 1936), there were 133 cases. In all, 183 individual Llanelly Borough children have been attended to under the Scheme since it was put into operation in October, 1933, and these cases have made over 4,500 attendances at the Clinic.

The most important increase is in the number of cases of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. At the commencement of the Scheme, there were only eight children included under school age. At the end of last year, there were 49 children under school age. While it is regrettable that so many young children require orthopaedic supervision and treatment, it is particularly gratifying that so many of those who do require it, are being attended to. It reflects the increasing recognition by parents of the importance of early treatment for deformities, as more can be done to correct deformities in young children than in older children.

However, although more can be done for the orthopaedic defects in young children, the results of their treatment are not so impressive as in the case of older children. This is due to the fact, that, except for severe deformities, defects in young children are usually in the early stages and sometimes not apparent until the child begins to walk. If the young cripple, or potential cripple, has received early orthopaedic treatment, there is no deformity or a much milder deformity when the child begins to walk than there would have been without treatment.

Notwithstanding the greatly improved attitude of parents towards early orthopaedic treatment, difficulty is still often experienced in getting parents to have their young children attended to. The early deformities of infants are too readily passed over lightly as being of no consequence, and that the children will "grow out of them." This is especially so for minor defects. In young children, minor defects are almost indistinguishable by the lay, and there is a natural tendency on the part of parents to doubt the necessity for such children to attend an Orthopaedic Clinic for supervision and treatment. When, in later years, the extent of the deformity becomes obvious owing to lack of treatment in early infancy, it is often too late.

Another difficulty particularly experienced in connection with the orthopaedic treatment of young children, is to get parents to agree to their wearing altered shoes or appliances when they start walking. Some parents who make regular attendances at the Clinic with a resulting improvement in the condition of their children, cease such attendances immediately it is suggested that appliances or altered shoes are necessary. Much persuasion and explanation are necessary before these parents are convinced of the reasons given for what is necessary for the children. The following is a summary of the cases dealt with during 1936 :—

| | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Number of individual children under Scheme on 1st January, 1936 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 62 |
| Number of new cases during 1936 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 44 |
| Total Number of cases | | | | | | 106 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|
| Number of cases transferred from Llanelly M. & C. W. Committee to Llanelly Education Committee | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Number of cases transferred from County Scheme to Llanelly Education Committee | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Number of cases transferred from Llanelly Education Committee to County | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Number of attendances at Clinic | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,444 |
| Number of cases withdrawn from Scheme (cured—4 ; refused treatment—3 ; left district—1 ; over age—11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Total | 19 |

Number of children on Register on 31st December, 1936 84
166 sessions were held at the Llanelly Clinic and the attendances continue to be very good.

In addition to the work of supervision and routine after-care, 709 manipulations were undertaken by me at the Clinic during the year ; two plasters were applied, and 28 were re-inforced. 44 individual children received remedial exercises.

The figures given here do not include cases dealt with under the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. Reference to these cases will be found on page 23.

Whenever possible, classes are arranged for children receiving remedial exercises, and a class for boys is held at the Llanelly Clinic on Friday mornings, and one for girls on Friday afternoons, while a special class for flat foot exercises is held on Thursdays.

I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks for your kindness, encouragement, and support at all times, and also to your staff for their co-operation and assistance.'

Treatment of Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids.

Children whose parents are not subscribers under the Workmen's Medical Scheme are referred by me to Dr. T. Williams, the Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist, so that they may receive the treatment required. The Board of Education approved of the scheme of the Education Committee for the treatment of these children by Dr. Williams on an agreed scale.

23 cases were referred to Dr. Williams for treatment, the cost of this being £21 0s. 0d.

In addition a sum of £11 10s. 0d. was paid to the Goring Road Nursing Home where the children were treated. The charge of the Nursing Home is 10/- per night per child detained.

Milk in Schools.

This has already been referred to on page 71. The scheme for the supply of milk to children in the schools is now in full operation. Parents can, at the schools attended by their children, obtain application forms so that they may enter the particulars required as to family circumstances. The scale of income governing the free issue of milk is a liberal one. The number of children who received milk during the year was 2,783, of whom 1,082 obtained the milk free of cost to the parents. During school holidays the children can obtain a supply of milk as usual, special arrangements having been made for this.

It is found that some children cannot take milk as it disagrees with them. No exact figures as to these cases are available. If a child does not like milk it is not usually in his interest to force this upon him. Definite cases have come to notice where milk has caused sickness and vomiting. In other instances where milk cannot be consumed in its raw condition no difficulty is found when it is cooked with other food—e.g., as a rice pudding.

Physical Training.—No further progress has been made in regard to joint action by the Carmarthenshire County Council and the Llanelly Borough Council for the appointment of one or more Physical Training Organisers. Although the Llanelly schools have been without the services of an Organiser for some time the standard of physical training is high. During the summer of 1936 an excellent display was given by several thousands of the Llanelly school children in the Stradey Grounds when it was demonstrated in no uncertain fashion that there was no falling off in the standards set for the physical education of children by the teaching staffs of the schools in the Borough.

Bacteriological Examinations.

Number of swabs examined for diphtheria ... 61

The numbers in this statement are included in those given on page 8.

SCHOOL CAMP.

The Pendine School Camp was again occupied by children sent by the Local Education Authorities of South Wales during the months of May, June, July and September. In August the Camp was used by children from Llanelly.

The following table shows the number of children sent to the Camp by each Local Education Authority (excluding Llanelly):—

| | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|----------------------|-------|
| Aberdare ... | ... | 110 | Glamorgan County ... | 350 |
| Abertillery ... | ... | 109 | Merthyr ... | 228 |
| Brecon ... | ... | 88 | Pontypridd ... | 109 |
| Carmarthenshire... | ... | 87 | Rhondda ... | 306 |
| Ebbw Vale ... | ... | 99 | | |
| | | | Total ... | 1,486 |

Cost per child for two weeks—£1 3s. 0d.

With the exception of a sudden outbreak of sickness and vomiting at the end of May, lasting for about 48 hours, there was very little illness among the children but the services of Miss A. M. Owen, the Camp Nurse were frequently required for the treatment of minor conditions, such as sunburn, cuts, bruises, etc. In cases of suspected infectious illness children were isolated in the cubicles adjoining the Nurse's quarters. If necessary they were removed to the Llanelly Borough Isolation Hospital for observation or treatment. One case of diphtheria was admitted into the Borough Isolation Hospital from the School Camp.

A special report was prepared on the outbreak of vomiting referred to above, and copies of this were circulated to all the Local Education Authorities for their information.

In August the Llanelly children on the whole were favoured with good weather and thoroughly enjoyed their stay in the Camp. The assistants gave valuable service to ensure that the children obtained the maximum amount of benefit during the time they were at Pendine.

The usual Camp activities were indulged in, cricket, football, bathing, etc., to the great benefit of all concerned.

Medical Examination of Teachers.—Five teachers were medically examined on appointment to a school and were found fit for duty.

Prevention of Cruelty to Children.—I should again like to draw the attention of the Education Committee to the valuable assistance given to me by Mr. James, the Inspector of the N.S.P.C.C. In cases of difficulty he has often been able to supplement the work of the School Nurses so that defective conditions might receive the necessary treatment. Inspector James is at all times willing to co-operate in the work of the School Medical Service and I have pleasure in acknowledging the ready help he has always given.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOLS.

The programme of work carried out during the year was:—

Maintenance and Replacements.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|--|
| Bigyn Boys' School | ... | Renewal of lead in valleys (No. 2).. Renewal of Gables (No. 2), Barge boards, soffits, etc.) Sundry repairs. |
| Bigyn Girls' School | ... | Renewal of Gable (No. 1), and slating South and East sides of roof. Distempering of ceilings. Sundry Repairs. |
| Bigyn Infant School | ... | Sundry Repairs. |
| Copperworks Boys' School | . | External Painting. Renewal of lead in valleys and gutter Internal painting of walls and wood-work including the fixing of new dado rails in No. 3 Classrooms. Re-covering coal house roof with G. I. Sheets. Provision of 9" brick screen wall for Boys' lavatory. Sundry Repairs. |
| Copperworks Girls' School | . | External painting. Renewal of lead in gutters and valleys. Sundry Repairs. |
| Copperworks Infant School | . | External painting. Renewal of lead in gutters and valleys. Internal colouring (part walls), painting and varnishing partitions, and sundry repairs. |
| Lakefield Infant School | . | Internal colouring of walls (corridor and classroom dados). Sundry repairs. |
| Market Street Girls' School | . | Internal colouring of walls and staining and varnishing glazed partitions. Sundry Repairs. |
| Market Street Infant School | . | Staining and varnishing partitions (part of). Sundry repairs. |
| New Dock Boys' School | | Sundry Repairs. |
| New Dock Girls' School | | Sundry Repairs. |
| New Dock Infant School | | Sundry Repairs. |
| Old Road Boys' School | | Sundry Repairs. |
| Old Road Girls' School | | Renewal of leadwork and re-slating roof of corridor and two cloakrooms. Repairing No. 4 extractors. Sundry Repairs. |

| | |
|---|--|
| Old Road Infant School | Painting walls of cloakroom. Sundry Repairs. |
| Prospect Place School ... | External painting. Internal colouring of cloakroom. Sundry Repairs. |
| Park Street Boys' School | Renewal of leadwork in valleys. External painting. Internal painting of woodwork and colouring of walls, etc. Sundry Repairs. |
| Coleshill Central Boys' School | Repairing and painting of woodwork in Out Offices. Cleaning, weeding, etc., of additional playground (near Coleshill Terrace) and strengthening iron boundary fence. Sundry Repairs. |
| Coleshill Central Girls' School | Sundry Repairs. |
| Stebonheath Central Boys' School ... | Repairs to tiled dadoes. Sundry Repairs. |
| Stebonheath Central Girls' School ... | Re-tiling of dado in cloakroom (part of) Re-tiling of dado and fixing cement skirting. (Domestic Science Centre). Sundry Repairs. |
| Stebonheath Infant School | Repairing concrete flats and leadwork and covering with -3ply. Repairing tiled dadoes. Pointing hip tiles. Sundry repairs. |
| Stebonheath Schools. (General). | Pointing boundary walls and main building. |
| Church of England Mixed School | Sundry Repairs. |
| Church of England Infant School | Sundry Repairs. |
| Roman Catholic School . | Sundry Repairs. |

Alterations and Additions.

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Old Road Boys' School . | Provision of Head Teachers' Room. |
| Park Street Boys' School | Provision of roof lights (No. 2). |

TABLE I.

Return of Medical Inspections.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups—

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|-------------|-----|-----|------|
| Entrants | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 635 |
| Second Age Group | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 239 |
| Third Age Group | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 490 |
| | | | Total | ... | ... | 1364 |
| | | | ... | | | |
| Number of other Routine Inspections | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 |
| | | | Grand Total | ... | ... | 1464 |

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|-------|------|
| Number of Special Inspections | ... | ... | ... | 1068 |
| Number of Re-Inspections | ... | ... | ... | 287 |
| | | | Total | ... |
| | | | ... | 1355 |

C.—CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of individual children found at Routine Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases.)

| Group | For defective vision (excluding squint) | For all other conditions recorded in Table II A. | Total |
|---------------------------|--|--|-------|
| Entrants | ... | 16 | 16 |
| Second Age Group | 10 | 30 | 36 |
| Third Age Group | 36 | 51 | 80 |
| TOTAL (Prescribed Groups) | 46 | 97 | 132 |
| Other Routine Inspections | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 52 | 104 | 145 |

TABLE II.

A.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the year ended 31st December, 1936.

| Defect or Disease | Routine Inspections | | Special Inspections | | |
|---|---|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----|
| | No. of Defects | | No. of Defects | | |
| | Requiring Treatment | Requiring observation | Requiring Treatment | Requiring observation | |
| Skin | (1) Ringworm—Scalp ... | ... | 1 | ... | |
| | (2) " " Body ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | (3) Scabies ... | 2 | 3 | ... | |
| | (4) Impetigo ... | 1 | ... | ... | |
| | (5) Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous) ... | 27 | ... | 2 | |
| TOTAL (Heads 1 to 5) ... | 30 | ... | 6 | ... | |
| Eye | (6) Blepharitis ... | 8 | ... | 5 | |
| | (7) Conjunctivitis ... | ... | ... | 7 | |
| | (8) Keratitis ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | (9) Corneal Opacities ... | ... | 1 | ... | |
| | (10) Other Conditions (excluding Defective Vision and Squint) ... | 2 | ... | 6 | |
| TOTAL (Heads 6 to 10) | 10 | 1 | 18 | 2 | |
| | (11) Defective Vision (excluding Squint) ... | 52 | 23 | 52 | 7 |
| | (12) Squint ... | 10 | 3 | 5 | ... |
| Ear | (13) Defective Hearing ... | 2 | ... | ... | |
| | (14) Otitis Media ... | 1 | ... | 7 | |
| | (15) Other Ear Diseases ... | 5 | ... | 3 | |
| Nose and Throat | (16) Chronic Tonsillitis only ... | 16 | ... | 62 | |
| | (17) Adenoids only ... | 1 | 4 | ... | |
| | (18) Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids ... | 13 | 12 | 19 | |
| | (19) Other Conditions ... | ... | 134 | ... | |
| (20) Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous) ... | ... | 71 | ... | 44 | |
| (21) Defective Speech ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | |
| Heart and Circulation | Heart Disease : | | | | |
| | (22) Organic ... | 3 | ... | 17 | |
| | (23) Functional ... | ... | 60 | ... | |
| (24) Anaemia ... | 17 | ... | 2 | 127 | |
| | | | | 136 | |

TABLE II.—continued.

| Defect or Disease | Routine Inspections | | Special Inspections | |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| | No. of Defects | | No. of Defects | |
| | Requiring Treatment | Requiring observation | Requiring Treatment | Requiring observation |
| Lungs { (25) Bronchitis | 13 | ... | 28 | ... |
| { (26) Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases ... | ... | 2 | ... | 8 |
| Pulmonary :— | | | | |
| { (27) Definite | 1 | ... | 1 | ... |
| { (28) Suspected | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Tuber- culosis { Non-Pulmonary :— | | | | |
| { (29) Glands | 2 | ... | 2 | ... |
| { (30) Bones and Joints ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| { (31) Skin | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| { (32) Other Forms | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| TOTAL (Heads 29 to 32) . | 2 | ... | 2 | ... |
| Nervous System { (33) Epilepsy | 2 | ... | 4 | ... |
| { (34) Chorea | 1 | ... | 10 | ... |
| { (35) Other Conditions ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 |
| Defor- mities { (36) Rickets | ... | 20 | ... | 6 |
| { (37) Spinal Curvature ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| { (38) Other Forms | ... | 14 | ... | 25 |
| (39) Other Defects and Diseases ex- cluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness & Dental Diseases | ... | 6 | ... | 95 |
| TOTAL | 179 | 354 | 236 | 790 |

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 | 635 | 22 | 3.4 | 523 | 82.3 | 89 | 14.0 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Second Age-group | 239 | 3 | 1.2 | 171 | 71.5 | 58 | 24.2 | 7 | 3.0 |
| Third Age-group | 490 | 36 | 7.3 | 364 | 74.3 | 80 | 16.3 | 10 | 2.0 |
| Other Routine Inspections ... | 100 | 2 | 2.0 | 75 | 75.0 | 19 | 19.0 | 4 | 4.0 |
| TOTAL | 1464 | 63 | 4.3 | 1133 | 77.3 | 246 | 16.8 | 22 | 1.5 |

TABLE III.

Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|-----|-----|
| Blind Children | Suitable for training in a School for blind children. | At Certified Schools for the Blind At Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions At no School or Institution Total | ... | ... |
| Partially Sighted Children | Suitable for training in a School for blind 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 |
| Deaf Children | Suitable for training in a School for the deaf. | At Certified Schools for the Deaf At Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions At no School or Institution Total | ... | 1 |
| Partially Deaf Children | Suitable for training in a School for the partially deaf. | 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 | ... | ... |
| Mentally Defective Children | Feebleminded | At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children At Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions At no School or Institution Total | ... | 20 |
| Epileptic Children | Suffering from severe epilepsy | At Certified Special Schools At Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions At no School or Institution Total | 1 | 2 |

TABLE III.—continued.
Physically Defective Children.

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|------------------------------|-----|-----|----|
| A—Tuber- culous Children | Pulmonary tubercu- losis (including pleura and intra- thoracic glands) | At Certified Special Schools | ... | ... | 12 |
| | | At Public Elementary Schools | ... | 8 | |
| | | At other Institutions | ... | 3 | |
| | | At no School or Institution | ... | 1 | |
| | | Total | ... | ... | |
| | Non-pulmonary tu- berculosis | At Certified Special Schools | ... | ... | 31 |
| | | At Public Elementary Schools | ... | 30 | |
| | | At other Institutions | ... | 1 | |
| | | At no School or Institution | ... | ... | |
| | | Total | ... | ... | |
| B—Delicate Children | ... | At Certified Special Schools | ... | ... | 3 |
| | | At Public Elementary Schools | ... | 3 | |
| | | At other Institutions | ... | ... | |
| | | At no School or Institution | ... | ... | |
| | | Total | ... | ... | |
| C—Crippled Children | ... | At Certified Special Schools | ... | ... | 21 |
| | | At Public Elementary Schools | ... | 18 | |
| | | At other Institutions | ... | 3 | |
| | | At no School or Institution | ... | ... | |
| | | Total | ... | ... | |
| D—Heart Disease | ... | At Certified Special Schools | ... | ... | 6 |
| | | At Public Elementary Schools | ... | 3 | |
| | | At other Institutions | ... | ... | |
| | | At no School or Institution | ... | 3 | |
| | | Total | ... | ... | |

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM MULTIPLE DEFECTS.

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|------------------------------|-----|-----|---|
| T.B. Foot and Crippling of Leg | ... | At Certified Special Schools | ... | ... | 1 |
| | | At Public Elementary Schools | ... | 1 | |
| | | At other Institutions | ... | ... | |
| | | At no School or Institution | ... | ... | |
| | | Total | ... | ... | |
| T.B. Lungs and Claw Foot | ... | At Certified Special Schools | ... | ... | 1 |
| | | At Public Elementary Schools | ... | 1 | |
| | | At other Institutions | ... | ... | |
| | | At no School or Institution | ... | ... | |
| | | Total | ... | ... | |
| Epilepsy and Spastic Paralysis | ... | At Certified Special Schools | ... | ... | 1 |
| | | At Public Elementary Schools | ... | 1 | |
| | | At other Institutions | ... | ... | |
| | | At no School or Institution | ... | ... | |
| | | Total | ... | ... | |
| Feeble-minded and Flat Foot | ... | At Certified Special Schools | ... | ... | 1 |
| | | At Public Elementary Schools | ... | 1 | |
| | | At other Institutions | ... | ... | |
| | | At no School or Institution | ... | ... | |
| | | Total | ... | ... | |
| Feeble-minded and Epilepsy | ... | At Certified Special Schools | ... | ... | 1 |
| | | At Public Elementary Schools | ... | ... | |
| | | At other Institutions | ... | ... | |
| | | At no School or Institution | ... | 1 | |
| | | Total | ... | ... | |

TABLE IV.

Return of Defects treated during the Year ended 31st December, 1936.

Group I.—Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Table VI.).

| Disease or Defect | Number of defects treated or under treatment during the year | | |
|---|--|------------|-------|
| | Under the Authority's Scheme | Other-wise | Total |
| Skin : | | | |
| Ringworm—Scalp— | | | |
| (i). X-Ray Treatment. | ... | ... | ... |
| (ii.) Other Treatment | 1 | ... | 1 |
| Ringworm—Body | 6 | ... | 6 |
| Scabies | 5 | ... | 5 |
| Impetigo | 180 | ... | 180 |
| Other skin disease | 29 | ... | 29 |
| Minor Eye Defects (external and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.) | 17 | ... | 17 |
| Minor Ear Defects | ... | ... | ... |
| Miscellaneous (<i>e.g.</i> , minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.) ... | 1303 | ... | 1303 |
| Total | 1541 | ... | 1541 |

Group II.—Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group I.).

| | No. of Defects dealt with | | |
|--|------------------------------|-----------|-------|
| | Under the Authority's Scheme | Otherwise | Total |
| Errors of Refraction (including Squint) | 98 | ... | 98 |
| Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.) | 18 | ... | 18 |
| Total | 116 | ... | 116 |

Total Number of Children for whom Spectacles were prescribed:—

| | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|
| (a) Under the Authority's Scheme | ... | ... | ... | 97 |
| (b) Otherwise | ... | ... | ... | — |

Total Number of Children who obtained Spectacles:—

| | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|
| (a) Under the Authority's Scheme | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| (b) Otherwise | ... | ... | ... | 76 |

Group III.—Treatments of Defects of Nose and Throat.

| Number of Defects | | | | |
|--|--|-------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Received Operative Treatment | | | Received other forms of treatment | Total number treated |
| Under the Authority's Scheme in Clinic or Hospital | By private practitioner or hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme | Total | | |
| 23 | 16 | a39 | ... | a39 |

a18 Tonsils only.
 1 Adenoids only.
 20 Tonsils and Adenoids
 —
 39
 —

TABLE IV.—continued.
Group IV.—Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

| | Under the Authority's Scheme (1) | | | Otherwise (2) | | | Total number treated |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|---|--|--|---|----------------------------|
| | Residential treatment with education (i) | Residential treatment without education (ii) | Non- residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic (iii) | Residential treatment with education (i) | Residential treatment without education (ii) | Non- residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic (iii) | |
| Number of children treated ... | 7 | ... | 103 | ... | ... | ... | 106 |

Table V.—Dental Inspection and Treatment.

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|-----------------|-----|-----|------|--------------|
| (1) | Number of Children who were— | | | | | | |
| | (i) Inspected by the Dentist : | | | | | | |
| | | | Aged | | | | |
| | Routine Age Groups | } | 5 | ... | ... | — | } Total 1740 |
| | | | 6 | ... | ... | 237 | |
| | | | 7 | ... | ... | 251 | |
| | | | 8 | ... | ... | 267 | |
| | | | 9 | ... | ... | 271 | |
| | | | 10 | ... | ... | 273 | |
| | | | 11 | ... | ... | 260 | |
| | | | 12 | ... | ... | 181 | |
| | | | 13 | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | | 14 | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Specials | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 232 |
| | Total (Routine and Specials) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1972 |
| (2) | Number found to require Treatment 1517 | | | | | | |
| (3) | Number Actually Treated 1154 | | | | | | |
| (4) | Attendances made by Children for Treatment 3003 | | | | | | |
| (5) | Half days devoted to | { | Inspection | ... | ... | 19 | } Total 359 |
| | | | Treatment | ... | ... | 340 | |
| (6) | Fillings | ... | Permanent Teeth | ... | ... | 714 | } Total 750 |
| | | | Temporary Teeth | ... | ... | 36 | |
| (7) | Extractions | ... | Permanent Teeth | ... | ... | 728 | } Total 3227 |
| | | | Temporary Teeth | ... | ... | 2499 | |
| (8) | Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions 80 | | | | | | |
| (9) | Other Operations | ... | Permanent Teeth | ... | ... | ... | } Total ... |
| | | | Temporary Teeth | ... | ... | ... | |

Table VI.—Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

| | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| (i) | Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| (ii) | Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10131 |
| (iii) | Number of individual children found unclean | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 319 |
| (iv) | Number of individual children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 |
| (v) | Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :— | | | | | | |
| | (a) Under the Education Act, 1921 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | (b) Under School Attendance Byelaws | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |



