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Monmouthshire County Council.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL INSPECTION DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR 1930.



Monmouthshire Education Committee

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Annual Report for 1930.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MY LORDS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting for your consideration the Annual Report upon the Medical Inspection of School Children under your jurisdiction for the year ended December 31st, 1930.

The Report is arranged upon the lines suggested by the Medical Department of the Board of Education, in the circular letter, dated 15th November, 1927, and Schedule to Form 6M., dated 30th November, 1925. The statistical tables contained in the Appendix have been compiled in accordance with the Board's request in the latter circular.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

POPULATION, ETC.

Area of the County of Monmouth (excluding autonomous areas of Abertillery, Ebbw Vale and Newport):—331,696 acres.

Estimated population at 31st December, 1929 (excluding autonomous areas)—240,450.

The estimated population for 1930 was not compiled by the Registrar-General as the official Census takes place in 1931.

Number of Schools 194, with 288 departments.

Number of children on registers of Elementary Schools at 31st December, 1930—51,704.

School accommodation, 31st December, 1930:—61,677.

1. MEDICAL INSPECTION STAFF.

The County Medical Officer is also School Medical Officer. There are eleven Assistant Medical Officers, viz.:—

Schedule of apportionment of work of the Medical and Nursing Staff.

	Apportionment year ended 31st March, 1931.		Estimated apportionment for year ending 31st March, 1932		
	School Medical Inspection	Public Health	School Medical Inspection	Public Health	Remarks.
Medical Staff.					
Dr. D. Rocyn Jones, County Medical Officer	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Dr. Henry Catto	...	Laboratory Work	Laboratory Work	All	
Dr. Mary Scott	...	—	—	All	
Dr. Winifred Austin	...	3/10	6/11	5/11	
Dr. Philomene Whitaker	...	3/5	6/11	5/11	
Dr. Mary Gordon	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	2/11	9/11	
Dr. Annie Roberts	...	7/11	6/11	5/11	
Dr. Teresa O'Riordan	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	5/11	6/11	
Dr. William B. Owen	...	9/11	9/11	2/11	
Dr. Evelyn D. Owen	...	3/5	6/11	5/11	
Dr. William Panes	...	17/20	9/11	2/11	
Dr. William R. Nash	...	—	9/11	2/11	Commenced 1/2/31
Dr. Alice Dewar	...	—	9/11	2/11	
Dr. Ralph Watson	...	8/10	—	—	Resigned August, 1930

A temporary Medical Officer has been appointed for four months. He devote his whole time to school medical work.

Dr. Arthur Rocyn Jones	One day a month	Orthopaedic treatment.
Dr. R. J. Coulter	One half day per week	Special refraction and Ophthalmic work.
Dr. J. A. Lee	Two half days per week during summer months	Ear, Nose and Throat treatment.
Dr. J. McGinn	One half day per week	X-Ray treatment of Ringworm.

Nursing Staff

	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	
T. M. Allan	22.2	77.8	22.2	77.8	Part-time work.
D. L. Beacham	82.7	17.3	100	—	
O. Colman	35.8	64.2	50.0	50.0	
B. A. Cook	86.2	13.8	100	—	On sick leave from 1/5/31.
C. Davies	5.9	94.1	30.0	70.0	
R. Davies	23.9	76.1	40.0	60.0	
G. I. Golding	31.3	68.7	50.0	50.0	
M. C. Golding	1.4	98.6	—	100	On sick leave from 1/7/31.
A. W. Hopkins	14.6	85.4	15.0	85.0	
D. James	.2	99.8	5.0	95.0	
M. B. James	16.4	83.6	50.0	50.0	

		Apportionment year ended 31st March, 1931.		Estimated apportionment for year ending 31st March, 1932		Remarks.
		School Medical Inspection	Public Health	School Medical Inspection	Public Health	
		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	
I. E. Jones	...	9.4	90.6	20.0	80.0	
K. M. Jones	...	93.5	6.5	100.0	—	
W. Jones	...	12.5	87.5	50.0	50.0	
E. Lord	...	.6	99.4	—	100.0	
E. A. Morgan	...	9.4	90.6	10.0	90.0	
H. A. Morgan	...	2.1	97.9	20.0	80.0	
M. Page	...	43.3	56.7	—	—	Left 30/4/30
C. M. Phillips	...	31.0	69.0	50.0	50.0	
M. J. Phillips	...	99.2	.8	100.0	—	On sick leave from 1/4/31
M. Redwood	...	.8	99.2	—	100.0	
D. Richards	...	26.4	73.6	25.0	75.0	
H. B. Richards	...	24.7	75.3	50.0	50.0	
A. Roberts	...	.6	99.4	30.0	70.0	
L. R. Rosser	...	75.5	24.5	—	—	Left 31/7/30
M. Sainsbury	...	1.0	99.0	—	100.0	
L. Turner	...	77.4	22.6	100.0	—	
K. M. Walters	...	30.2	69.8	50.0	50.0	
M. Ware	...	4.7	95.3	—	100.0	
F. Williams	...	98.2	1.8	50.0	50.0	
E. G. Wilmot	...	28.3	71.7	50.0	50.0	
C. I. Hiley	...	—	100.0	80.0	20.0	
K. Webb	...	8.6	91.4	40.0	60.0	
K. H. Jones	...	5.6	94.4	30.0	70.0	Commenced 11/8/30
M. Jones	...	15.6	84.4	50.0	50.0	Commenced 1/1/31
E. L. Lowery	...	72.7	27.3	100.0	—	ditto.
E. M. Harris	...	—	—	50.0	50.0	Commenced 9/5/31
E. M. Mansell	...	—	—	50.0	50.0	ditto.
C. Thomas	...	—	—	50.0	50.0	ditto.
I. Plummer	...	—	—	100.0	—	Commenced 11/5/31
D. E. Seale	...	—	—	100.0	—	Temporary in place of Nurses Phillips and Cook.
O. Griffiths	...	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	

This estimate for the current year gives practically 16 nurses working on school medical inspection work for the year, but, unfortunately it will not show 16 nurses employed full time in inspection work at the schools and following up at the homes, because of school clinic work—tonsils and adenoids, minor ailments, refraction work and dental work—requiring the presence of nurses at these clinic sessions,

Three School Dentists are engaged, viz. :—

C. J. Hurry Riches, L.D.S., R.C.S. (part time).

C. G. Saxon, L.D.S., R.C.S., (whole time).

Mair E. Minton, L.D.S., R.C.S. (whole time).

Two additional whole time Dentists were appointed and commenced their duties in January, 1931. Miss E. O. Jones, L.D.S., and Mr. J. K. Noot, L.D.S., R.C.S.

The health visitors devote their time to School Medical Inspection work, in conjunction with Maternity and Child Welfare work, and one is engaged jointly with the work of these sections, and upon inquiry work for the County Mental Deficiency Committee. The Lecturer in Nursing under the Higher Education Committee also gives one to two days a week to School Medical Inspection work.

2. CO-ORDINATION.

(a) *Maternity and Child Welfare.*

The Co-ordination of the School Medical and the Maternity and Child Welfare services was inaugurated in the year 1920, and has been continued during the year under review, with the exception of 5 Nurses appointed in January, 1931, who are wholly employed upon School work and one of whom is employed upon Small-pox work (temporarily). The Assistant Medical Officers undertake the supervision of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in addition to the medical inspection and treatment of school children.

The health visitors have been allotted districts, in which they reside, and they are responsible for home visiting of infants from birth to five years of age under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, and of children of school age under the scheme of Medical Inspection. They also assist at Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and School Clinics.

Several of the Health Visitors also help at Tuberculosis Dispensaries.

(b) *Nursery Schools.*

No Nursery Schools have been established in the Administrative County.

(c) *Care of Debilitated Children.*

The majority of debilitated children under school age are supervised at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

Debilitated children of school age come to the notice of the Medical Inspectors, during school inspection, and are examined at the schools. When attendance at School is impossible, they are seen at their homes. Thus the child is kept under observation from birth to the school leaving age.

THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE IN RELATION TO ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

3. SCHOOL HYGIENE.

The special survey of School buildings by the Assistant Medical Officers, commenced in 1925, was continued during the year 1930, when 56 school buildings were inspected. The following is a summary of the reports :—

Environment	Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	56
Type of Building.	The prevailing type of building is stone built with slate roof. There are also in use buildings of brick, slate roofed. In two or three districts, pending the erection of new premises, some of the departments are accommodated in galvanised iron buildings. The later designed schools are built on the corridor and central hall system, and are substantial, commodious, airy and well lighted.						
Sanitary Conveniences	Satisfactory	...	...	54	Insufficient	...	1
	Not sufficiently flushed	...	...	1			
Lighting.	Natural	...	...		Poor lighting	...	1
	Artificial	...	...		Satisfactory	...	56
Water Supply.	Satisfactory	...	...	55	Taps leaking	...	1
Heating.	Satisfactory	...	...	54	Inadequate	...	2
Lavatories.	Satisfactory	...	...	49	Seats broken	...	1
	Walls need limewashing	...	...	1	Not sufficient number	...	3
	Under repair	...	...	2			
Cloak Rooms	Satisfactory	...	...	53	Insufficient rooms	...	2
	Needing repair	...	...	1			
Ventilation.	Satisfactory	...	...	54	Inadequate	...	1
	Broken cords of windows	...	...	1			
Desks.	Satisfactory	...	...	54	Overcrowding	...	1
	Old fashioned	...	...	1			
Cleanliness of Premises.	Satisfactory	...	...	52	Not good	...	4

Playground.	Satisfactory	40	Needs repair	12
	Road in front of Playground		Drainage insufficient ...	1
	needs repair	1	Too small	1
	Walls dangerous	1		
Miscell- aneous Defects.	Insufficient classrooms ...	2	Accommodation insufficient	1
	Leaky Roof... ..	1	Walls require reliming ...	3
	Roof gutters broken ...	1	Food for School meals stored	
	Walls need repair	1	in Lavatory	1
	School under repairs ...	2		

The conditions found to be unsatisfactory were notified to the County Sites and Buildings Committee.

The Board of Education in the Circular 6 M., issued in November, 1925, suggested that in the review of the hygienic conditions of schools, note should be made of the arrangements for (i) the warming up of meals brought to school by the children (ii) the supervision of children during the meals, and (iii) the service of meals.

Investigations were made at a number of schools during the year and it was found that the arrangements varied considerably. In only a few of the schools is provision made for the warming up of meals brought by the children, and at no school was there any service of meals. Hot tea or cocoa is supplied at some of the schools. In all cases where children stay in school for meals, a teacher remains to exercise supervision.

The report of the County Education Architect is as follows:—

“ Apart from remedying the defects found by School Medical Inspectors at their periodical survey of Schools, and reported to this Department, the following is a report of work completed, and upon structural alterations and new buildings.

A new Domestic Arts Centre at Newbridge Council School was opened during the year, and also the Gymnasium and Laboratory at Pontywain Secondary School.

New contracts have been signed for a proposed Senior School at Rumney, near Cardiff, and at Penygarn, Pontypool, for a Junior Mixed and Infants' School.

At the King Henry VIII Grammar School, Abergavenny, a new Gymnasium and Manual Instruction Workshop are under construction.

Work is proceeding upon the construction of the Nantyglo Secondary School.

Tenders have been received for a Metal Workshop at the Abersychan Secondary School.

Plans have been approved for the construction of a Secondary School at Bassaleg, and for an addition to the Caerleon Training College. Also for a New Girls' Hostel, and additions to farm buildings at the Agricultural College, Usk.

Plans have been forwarded to the Board of Education for the proposed Secondary School at Aberbargoed, and for conversion of Blaina, Glanyrafon, Blaina Central, New Tredegar Town, and Middle Rhymney Schools into Central Schools.

4. MEDICAL INSPECTION.

(a) Scheme of Inspection.

The Board of Education's schedule of medical inspection was followed during the year, viz. :—

- (i) All children on their admission to Public Elementary Schools.
- (ii) All children attaining the age of eight years.
- (iii) All children attaining the age of twelve years.
- (iv) Special cases.
- (v) Re-examination of children previously found to be defective.
- (vi) Examination of all mentally defective children.
- (vii) Examination of children attending irregularly at school (Attendance Officers' cases).
- (viii) Re-examination at school of children for whom spectacles have been prescribed at the School Clinic.

In addition special examinations were made of school children who had met with accidents upon school premises.

(b) Steps taken to secure the early ascertainment of crippling defects.

The Medical Officers in charge of the County Maternity and Child Welfare Centres notify the County Medical Officer of all children under five years of age whom they find to be suffering from crippling defects. The Health Visitors urge the mothers of any crippled children to take the infants to the Centres.

All parents are given the opportunity of having their children examined by the Consulting Orthopædic Surgeon. Suitable cases are given early treatment at the Royal National Orthopædic Hospital under the County scheme.

(c) Disturbance of School arrangements.

At schools where there are Head Teachers' rooms there is practically no disturbance of school arrangements. At the majority of the schools a class-room is freed for the use of the medical inspector, the scholars being placed with another class for the time being. At single-roomed schools there must of course be some interference with the school routine work during medical inspections.

5. FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

During the year a total of 9,767 children were examined at routine inspections. Of this number there were actually 933, (9·5 per cent.), children who were, at time of examination, physically fit,—boys 536, or (10·5 per cent.), and girls 397, or (8·4 per cent.).

A high standard has been fixed in classifying the children physically fit. A child found to have one carious tooth has been considered physically defective.

Of the Infants entering School it was found at the Routine Inspection that 26·4 per cent required treatment of some description.

Amongst the children of the age period 8—9 years, 14·8 per cent were in need of treatment and of those scholars about to leave School only 13·2 per cent.

It has been observed during each of the past eight years that, of the Scholars leaving School, some 50 per cent are in a better physical condition than when they entered School.

The number of special cases examined was 1,529.

Re-examinations were carried out in 4,749 cases.

The number of individual children inspected was 16,333, including 290 children specially examined owing to accidents upon school premises.

In addition the School Dentists examined 11,970 children.

Complete totals are given in the appended statistical tables.

The prevalence of Smallpox was not so acute during the year, and it was only necessary on a few occasions to utilise the services of an Assistant Medical Officer for the purpose of visiting some schools attended by children who had contracted the disease. This has repeatedly been justified by the finding of "missed" cases of Smallpox in the schools visited.

(a) UNCLEANLINESS.

Clothing and Footgear at Routine Medical Inspections.

Year.	Unclean. Per Cent.	Ragged. Per Cent.	Excessive. Per Cent.	Insufficient. Per Cent.	Bad Footgear Per Cent.
1927	·28	·52	·02	·08	1·22
1928.	·51	·63	·05	·07	1·79
1929	·30	·43	·26	·03	1·48
1930	·52	·83	·16	·04	1·78

During the year the footgear of the children was on the whole of a satisfactory standard. This standard probably will not be maintained now that no further supplies are provided by the Lord Mayor's Fund.

Dirty and Verminous Children

The dirty and verminous children discovered at routine inspections are here tabulated for facility of comparison.

	HEAD.		BODY.		
	Nits. Per Cent.	Dirty. Per Cent.	Dirty. Per Cent.	Pulices. Per Cent.	Pediculi. Per Cent.
Entrants—Boys	2·7	·24	1·41	2·1	·29
„ Girls	19·0	—	·64	3·4	·34
8—9 yrs.—Boys	1·8	·22	1·55	2·7	·27
„ Girls	16·8	·06	·71	2·3	·13
Leavers—Boys	·8	·24	1·63	2·5	—
„ Girls	1·1	·17	·17	2·9	·45

A more comprehensive survey of the cleanliness of school children is made by the Health Visitors. They paid an average of ·98 visits to each school in the County during the year when they examined all the children in attendance. Re-visits were paid to the schools after each cleansing examination to inspect the children previously found to have defects. The average number of visits paid to the schools in normal years is considerably under the standard set by the Board of Education, and it is impossible to increase them without augmenting the number of Health Visitors. This matter has now been attended to.

Altogether 38,392 children were seen at the cleansing examinations, and 5,122 defects as regards uncleanness, etc., were found—13·3 per cent.

The defects, which also include minor ailments, are set out below. The figures for the two previous years are given for the purpose of comparison.

The number of individual children found unclean was 5,242.

Chief defects found.	1930.		1929.		1928.	
	No.	Per-centage	No.	Per-centage	No.	Per-centage
Nits of head (mild) ...	1440	3·7	1902	3·7	1562	3·7
Do. (bad) ...	1228	3·2	1547	3·0	1107	2·6
Body vermin ...	363	·9	371	·73	426	1·1
Dirty body ...	443	1·1	664	1·3	445	1·0
Ragged and dirty clothing	421	1·0	813	1·6	490	1·1
Insufficient clothing ...	51	·1	101	·20	57	·1
Excessive Clothing ...	32	·04	61	·12	18	·04
Poor footgear ...	119	·3	410	·81	443	1·0
Poor nutrition ...	31	·08	69	·13	43	·1
Skin diseases ...	374	·9	886	1·1	693	1·6
External eye diseases ...	197	·51	234	·04	193	·4
Otorrhoea ...	99	·26	117	·23	92	·2
Miscellaneous ...	324	·84	345	·68	339	·8
Total defects ...	5122	13·3	7520	14·9	5908	14·0

No. of children examined, 1930, 38,392; 1929, 50,160; 1928, 42,012.

The percentage of defects of uncleanness (apart from minor ailments) found by the Health Visitors during the year was 12·3 per cent., as compared with 10·5 per cent for 1929, 8·4 per cent. for 1928.

The parents were notified of the defects, and a re-examination of the children was made by the Health Visitors after a month's interval.

A total of 4,912 cases were re-examined, and 3,600 (73·3 per cent.) were found to have improved, and 1,312 (26·7 per cent.) showed no improvement.

The homes of the children who had shown no improvement were visited, and instructions given to their parents or guardians in the methods of remedying the defect found.

Further examinations were made of 2,650 children, and 1,486 (56·0 per cent.) were found to have improved by the time of this subsequent visit. Some 950 (35·8 per cent.) were undergoing treatment, and 214 (8·0 per cent.) showed no improvement, and no satisfactory promises of treatment were received from the parents or guardians. The homes of these children were again visited.

In 1929, the numbers of examinations were 4,241; improved, 2,278 (53·7 per cent.); undergoing treatment, 1,486 (35·0 per cent.); no improvement 477 (11·2 per cent.).

It is once more apparent that the Cleansing Examinations carried out by the School Nurses have a beneficial and corrective effect. The number of children who have become cleaner in the interval between examinations continues to remain satisfactory. This work will be speeded up to have a greater output.

There are instances, however, of a few dirty families whose mode of life seems unaltered even by the persistent efforts of both School Doctors and School Nurses. Warning letters seem to have little effect upon this class of people.

There were no legal proceedings taken during the year 1930, but it is proposed to take action in the neglected and worse cases, as this procedure in previous years had a salutary effect. Cases of neglect were referred to the local inspectors of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, who followed them up and took the necessary steps to ensure that the conditions were remedied.

(b) NUTRITION.

		1930.	1929.	1928.
		Below normal.	Below normal.	Below normal.
		Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Entrants	Boys	4.5	4.5	5.6
"	Girls	4.3	4.1	4.0
8—9 period,	Boys	6.8	7.1	10.1
"	Girls	7.1	6.4	7.1
Leavers	Boys	7.3	7.5	8.0
"	Girls	5.1	5.6	9.2

It appears that an improvement has taken place in the nutritional state of the children in the County as this year again shows the percentages to be slightly better than those of 1929. It must be remembered that there are a large number of children whose nutrition is slightly below normal.

In the month of December, Dr. E. M. Underwood, Assistant Medical Officer of the Board of Education visited several areas of the County to enquire into the nutritional condition of the children.

Dr. W. B. Owen, one of the County Assistant School Medical Inspectors accompanied Dr. Underwood, and the children of about a dozen schools were seen.

It was found that there was a high percentage of slight malnutrition of school children in areas in which there was much distress owing to unemployment.

(c) MINOR AILMENTS.

Routine inspections disclosed minor ailments in 7.6 per cent. of the children examined. Details of the nature of the minor ailments are given in the statistical tables appended.

There is need for the establishment of Minor Ailments Clinics in the industrial townships of the County, but a scheme to provide these would entail additional medical and nursing staff, otherwise the output of routine inspection would suffer.

(d) EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CONDITIONS DISCOVERED AT ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.

Nose and throat conditions, discovered at the routine inspections are perhaps the most important of all, as by their persistence, other, and far more serious conditions are liable to supervene.

The numbers per cent. are given where throat conditions were met with, tabulated as "Entrants," "8—9 years period," and "Leavers."

	No. Examined	Mouth Breathers	Enlarged Tonsils.		Adenoids		Tonsils and Adenoids	Conditions due to other causes
			Slightly	Much	Slight	Obstructive Adenoid Growth		
Boys—Entrants	2046	p.c. .2	p.c. 21.2	p.c. 7.9	p.c. .4	p.c. .40	p.c. 6.3	p.c. 2.8
Girls—Entrants	2029	.5	17.5	7.9	.4	—	5.1	2.5
Boys—8-9 ...	1806	.6	15.5	6.7	.6	.05	3.5	1.8
Girls—8-9 ...	1544	.2	14.1	7.6	.2	—	4.8	2.7
Boys—Leavers...	1219	.2	13.4	3.6	.1	—	4.1	2.0
Girls—Leavers..	1123	.2	10.9	5.3	.1	—	4.7	4.6

A further increase in the incidence of defects of nose and throat is observed throughout England and Wales for the year 1929, 66.8 per 1,000, an increase of 3.8 over 1928.

From the foregoing tabulated list it will be seen that a considerable number of children had affections of the nose and throat prior to their entering upon school life. The number of children with adenoids as well as enlargement of the tonsils shows no change from the 1929 figures.

(e) TUBERCULOSIS.

Tuberculous conditions were discovered in .11 per cent. of the children examined at routine inspections, .07 per cent. of the children inspected had pulmonary tuberculosis, .10 per cent. had tuberculous disease of bones or joints, and .03 other forms of tuberculosis.

Of the children inspected .2 per cent. were suspected of being affected with pulmonary tuberculosis.

Of non-tuberculous chest conditions, 3.5 per cent. of the children inspected had catarrhal conditions of the lungs, and .7 had bronchitis, while .2 per cent. had chest trouble due to other causes.

These figures cannot be taken as a reliable incidence of tuberculosis in school children, as all children showing the least suspicion of the trouble are referred to the Tuberculosis Physicians. A statement of their findings is included later in this report.

(f) SKIN DISEASES.

Of the total children examined at routine inspections 4.4 per cent. were found to have skin diseases, due to:—

	Per Cent.
Ringworm of the Scalp ... ..	.09
Ringworm of the Body ... ..	.05
Scabies ... ..	.19
Impetigo ... ..	.97
Skin Diseases from other causes	3.1

Full details of the " other causes " are in the table dealing with the subject.

Forty-seven hair specimens were examined for ringworm microscopically at the County Laboratory, 13 being returned as positive and 34 negative.

X-Ray treatment for Ringworm is available for those cases which are likely to benefit by such treatment.

(g) EXTERNAL EYE DISEASES.

Disease of the external eye was discovered in 2.9 per cent. of the children seen at routine inspection, viz.:—

	Per Cent.
Blepharitis	2.2
Conjunctivitis ... ..	.2
Corneal Opacities ... ..	.01

while other diseases accounted for .4 per cent. of external eye conditions in all children examined.

(h) DEFECTIVE VISION.

The children are normally examined as to their vision in the course of routine inspection in the two groups, eight years of age and 12 years of age respectively.

At present an attempt is being made to examine the vision of children, aged 6 and upwards. No figures are yet to hand, but it is probable that the number of defects found will justify the time and labour spent upon the task.

For simplification, the results of routine examinations as regards defective vision, are tabulated. There is again this year a reduction in the number of cases. The table shows a slight increase in the number of squint cases.

Groups	No. of Children Examined	Only One Eye Defective				Cases where both Eyes were equally Defective		Cases of Unequal Error				Squint
		Right		Left				Right		Left		
		$\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$ and less	$\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$ and less	$\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$ and less	$\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$ and less	$\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$ and less	
		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Entrants—Boys ...	2046	.14	.04	.48	.14	2.2	.14	.04	.14	.53	.09	1.9
„ Girls ...	2029	.44	.04	.05	.09	2.5	...	.64	.04	.05	.09	1.6
8-9—Boys ...	1806	1.8	.66	2.6	1.38	3.6	.83	2.3	1.6	2.1	1.4	1.6
„ Girls ...	1544	1.8	.77	2.2	.51	6.5	1.4	2.4	.71	2.2	.97	1.1
Leavers—Boys ...	1219	1.8	.98	2.8	1.8	2.8	1.4	1.8	.98	1.8	.98	.65
„ Girls	1123	2.6	1.0	3.2	.97	4.3	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.9	1.0	.44

Of the defects of Vision and excluding the “ entrants ” 86.2 per 1,000 are recorded in England and Wales as being affected. The incidence in this County is 55.9 per 1,000.

MYOPES.

The records of examinations of children at the Eye Clinics show that there are many children whose eyes are unfit to stand the strain of education in ordinary elementary schools. Some have to be excluded from school altogether, whilst others have to be taught orally.

The suitable method of dealing with these cases is by the establishment of "Myope Classes," to be held at the elementary schools, where the oral teaching and physical exercises given in the ordinary classes would be available for the children.

The question of special Myope classes is still in abeyance owing to the difficulty of transport to one central school of the scattered cases in the county.

(i) EAR DISEASES.

The conditions discovered at routine inspection are given in percentages of numbers examined in each group. The percentage of defects is, on the whole, about the same as in the past few years.

		Number examined.	Otorrhoea. Per Cent.	Other Diseases. Per Cent.	Defective Hearing.
Entrants,	Boys	2046	.39	1.2	.09
	Girls	2029	.39	.73	.39
8—9 period,	Boys	1806	.55	1.3	.27
	Girls	1544	.13	.84	.38
Leavers,	Boys	1219	.65	1.6	.16
	Girls	1123	.53	.44	.53

It has been recognised for some time that the treatment of chronic Otorrhoea in school children presents a difficult problem. It has also been realised that one of the best and quickest, and therefore in the long run, cheapest methods of treatment is by Zinc Ionization.

Towards the end of the year Zinc Ionization treatment was begun at the Newport School Clinic, under the supervision of Dr. Gordon. It is hoped by this new treatment to effect a more rapid cure of the cases of chronic otorrhoea. A full report of results of the new method will be given next year.

(j) DEFECTIVE TEETH.

Apart from the inspections carried out by the School Dentists at the elementary schools, defective teeth were observed and noted during routine medical inspection.

The results are tabulated in percentages for numbers examined in each group.

		Number examined.	Number of defective teeth.	
			under 4.	4 and over. Per Cent.
Entrants,	Boys	2046	30.1	31.4
"	Girls	2029	36.3	30.2
8—9 period,	Boys	1806	42.0	20.7
"	Girls	1544	43.8	19.1
Leavers,	Boys	1219	39.0	5.8
"	Girls	1123	39.4	5.6

The number of children examined by the School Dentists was 11,970. Details will be found in the appended statistical table IV., group IV.

(k) CRIPPLING DEFECTS.

In the course of the routine inspections, 160 cases of deformities requiring treatment, and 128 needing to be kept under observation, were discovered, an incidence for definite cases of 16.3 per 1,000 of children inspected. This figure does not indicate the total number of crippled children, an estimate of which is given later in this report.

6. INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Head Teachers are provided with forms upon which they notify to the School Medical Officer and to the District Medical Officer of Health all cases of infectious disease which arise amongst their scholars. A health visitor, specially trained in infectious diseases, conducts inquiries which may be necessary at the schools and homes.

Measles and Whooping Cough were prevalent during the year.

Several epidemics of diphtheria arose and special attention was paid to the swabbing of contacts in the affected schools and examination of the milk and water supplies of the district, with a view to tracing the cause of the outbreaks.

The notifications received from Head Teachers were:—

Measles	...	437	Contacts	30	Impetigo	...	...	...	20
Whooping Cough	146	"	"	11	Influenza	...	...	...	32
Scarlet Fever	195	"	"	51	Smallpox	...	...	...	—
Chicken Pox	716	"	"	153	Do.	Contacts	...	...	29
Mumps	725	"	"	48	Do.	Suspected	...	...	12
Diphtheria	57	"	"	19	Other Diseases	...	...	...	77
German Measles	17	"	"	1					—
Ringworm	13								2,791
Scabies	3								—

During the year 3,622 swabs were taken by the School Medical Staff and examined for diphtheria bacilli at the County Laboratory, 18 schools being involved. The examination of the swabs gave 67 positive and 3,555 negative results.

When the diphtheria bacillus was found in a swab, the parents of the child were notified and advised to call in a medical practitioner; the child was excluded from school and the Medical Officer of Health of the area in which the child resided was notified. The positive cases were re-swabbed until two consecutive negative results were obtained.

There were in addition 3 specimens of urine, 7 eye swabs and 6 ear swabs from school children examined at the laboratory.

It was found necessary to close 6 departments on account of the prevalence of infectious or other diseases as follows:—Measles, 1; Whooping Cough, 1; Mumps, 1; Scarlet Fever, 3. Authority is now given to Head Teachers whereby registers need not be marked when, through the prevalence of infectious disease amongst the scholars, the percentage of attendance for any week falls below 60 per cent.

Certificates were given to 13 departments on account of the following conditions:—

Measles	...	...	...	3	Mumps	...	...	...	4
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	2	Influenza	...	...	...	13
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	2	Chicken Pox	...	...	...	1

Disinfection of school premises is undertaken by the County Sanitary Inspector when necessary.

The epidemic of smallpox which commenced in the County in February, 1927, continued until the last week of October, 1930. No further cases were notified up to the end of the year. Many school children were affected. Of a total number of 389 cases notified to the 31st December, 1930, 87, or 22·3 per cent. were children of school age attending schools under the Education Authority. The number in each age group were:—

Age Periods.

Year	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	Total
1930	6	10	8	19	9	8	5	6	11	5	87

On several occasions a routine examination of school children in infected areas resulted in the discovery of children actually suffering from smallpox attending school. The districts affected in the Administrative County were: Abersychan, 5; Bedwas and Machen, 2; Bedwellty, 45; Mynyddislwyn, 24; Panteg, 3; Pontypool, 4; Rhymney, 2; Tredegar, 1; St. Mellons, 1.

7. FOLLOWING UP DEFECTS DISCOVERED AT ROUTINE INSPECTION.

Re-examination of all children found defective at previous medical inspections is made by the Medical Inspectors.

The following table gives the number of re-examinations made by Medical Inspectors and the result thereof:—

Condition	No. of defects for which treatment was considered necessary.			No. of defects for which no report is available	No. of defects treated	Results of Treatment.			No. of defects not treated	Percentage of defects treated
	Old Routine Cases	Special Cases	Total			Remedied	Improved	No improvement.		
Nutrition	667	138	805	253	552	214	149	189	...	68.3
Uncleanliness { Head	143	27	170	71	61	45	16	...	38	35.8
Body	57	16	73	27	37	32	5	...	9	50.6
Clothing { Dirty or Ragged	11	2	13	9	2	2	...	...	2	15.3
Excessive	3	1	4	3	1	1	...	...	...	25.0
Insufficient	7	...	7	4	3	3	...	...	...	42.8
Poor Footgear	15	3	18	9	9	6	1	2	...	49.9
Skin { Ringworm { Head	12	3	15	3	12	11	...	1	...	80.0
Body	7	2	9	1	8	5	2	1	...	88.8
Other Infectious Skin	55	10	65	30	35	33	1	1	...	53.8
" Skin Diseases	106	27	133	53	80	57	8	15	...	60.1
Eye { Vision and Squint	742	182	924	220	649	313	124	212	55	70.2
External Eye diseases	246	46	292	95	197	125	26	46	...	67.1
Ear { Otorrhoea	75	21	96	38	56	33	7	16	2	58.3
Defective Hearing	52	32	84	33	51	28	9	14	...	60.7
Wax	31	7	38	2	36	26	3	7	...	94.7
Nose { Enlarged Tonsils	1773	173	1946	613	1194	338	190	666	139	61.3
and { Adenoids	34	9	43	13	30	17	2	11	...	69.7
Throat { Tonsils & Adenoids	647	69	716	192	422	156	74	192	102	58.9
Other Diseases	235	60	295	105	190	116	17	57	...	64.4
Enlarged Glands	368	42	410	125	285	184	31	70	...	69.5
Defective Speech	36	25	61	17	44	17	5	22	...	71.9
Teeth	1337	170	1507	430	981	383	441	157	96	65.0
Heart and { Heart Disease	981	98	1079	323	756	268	72	416	...	70.0
Circulation { Anæmia	138	51	189	69	120	63	23	34	...	63.4
Lungs { Bronchitis	158	14	172	43	129	103	11	15	...	75.0
Bronchial Catarrh	299	53	352	108	244	177	16	51	...	69.7
Tuberculosis { Definite	5	16	21	9	12	1	5	6	...	58.0
Suspected	21	23	44	30	14	4	2	8	...	31.8
Other Forms	16	34	50	27	23	7	2	14	...	46.0
Nervous { Epilepsy	14	5	19	7	12	5	3	4	...	63.1
System { Chorea	15	10	25	10	15	5	4	6	...	60.0
Other Forms	54	13	67	18	49	32	7	10	...	73.1
Deformities	112	64	176	76	100	12	41	47	...	56.7
Other Diseases or Defects	375	148	523	200	314	160	40	114	9	60.0
Totals	8847	1594	10441	3266	6723	2982	1337	2404	452	64.4

Number of children re-examined = 4,749 with 10,441 defects.

Defects of school children which require attention are notified by letter to the parents.

During the year 11,851 notices were forwarded in regard to 11,538 children. The figures include defects notified by the Dental Surgeons, but not defects noted at cleansing examinations.

In these cases Health Visitors visit the homes of the children to point out to the parents the necessity of treatment, if this has not already been obtained. Defects totalling 2066 were investigated at the homes by the nurses and the following information was elicited from the parents:—

Actually receiving attention	...	...	...	359
Promised to obtain attention	...	...	...	1,126
No satisfactory reply received	...	...	...	581

8. MEDICAL TREATMENT.

School Clinics.

There are ten School Clinics in the Administrative County, as follows:—

				Defects Treated.
Rhymney Cottage Hospital	...	...	...	Teeth, Vision, Tonsils, and Adenoids.
Nantyglo and Blaina Hospital	...	...	...	Ditto.
Pontypool and District Hospital	...	...	...	Ditto.
Crumlin, Hafodyrynys Road	...	...	...	Teeth and Vision.
Abercarn, The Surgery	...	...	...	Ditto.
Blaenavon, The Surgery	...	...	...	Ditto.
Tredegar, The Surgery	...	...	...	Ditto.
Pengam, Vine House	...	...	...	Ditto.
Newport, Stanley Road	...	...	...	Teeth, Vision, Tonsils, Adenoids and Minor Ailments.
Travelling School Clinic	...	...	...	Teeth and Vision.

Travelling Clinic.

There are some children whose parents due either to geographical or financial reasons are not in a position to obtain privately any form of effective treatment. These continue to take full advantage of the facilities which the Travelling Clinic gives.

In November, 1930, a new Travelling School Clinic was purchased, to replace the old bus which had been " on the road " since 1921. It was felt that a vehicle which was faster, more comfortable and more easily handled was called for. Already the amount of treatment provided has appreciably increased.

The new clinic is mounted upon a Morris 6 wheel, two ton chassis. The interior measurements are height, 6ft., length, 12ft., width 6ft. Heating is supplied by a coal stove, which is satisfactory in service. It is fitted with eight drop windows. An examination couch with lockers underneath is fitted. Two wash basins are also fitted one in front and one at the rear. These drain into a waste tank beneath the floor, whilst over the driver's cab there is a 20 gallon watertank. The chassis is fitted with the usual modern electric light installation. Double capacity accumulators are fitted, to supply the necessary current for the special lamps used in the clinic.

During the year 1,776 children were treated for defective teeth (2663 attendances), and 125 children attended for correction of errors of refraction. Since the inauguration of the Travelling Clinic in 1921, 13,843 children have received the benefit of attention to these two defects, and it can safely be asserted that but for the provision of this Clinic the vast majority of these children would not have had the slightest treatment.

Payment Scheme.

The payment scheme, which was set out in the report for 1924, continues to operate.

The amounts received during the year 1930 were as follows:—

Treatment Received.	Amount Received.	Total amount still outstanding to be collected from parents.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dental	80 16 6	13 14 6	
Tonsils and Adenoids ...	15 0 6	1 1 6	
X-Ray	—	0 10 6	
Total	£95 17 0	£15 6 6	

Amounts received for 1924	£34 11s. 6d.
„ „ „ 1925	£45 14s. 6d.
„ „ „ 1926	£51 14s. 6d.
„ „ „ 1927	£44 4s. 0d.
„ „ „ 1928	£61 6s. 0d.
„ „ „ 1929	£82 11s. 0d.

The following Table shows the numbers treated at the Clinics during the year 1930.

Clinics	Number of Appoint-ments made.	Number of Appoint-ments kept.	Percentage of Appoint-ments kept	NUMBER OF CHILDREN TREATED							Ionization Clinic
				Teeth.	Vision	Tonsils and Adenoids	X-Ray	Minor Ailments			
								Actual Cases	Visits Paid to Clinic		
Abercarn	499	352	70·5	203	46	...	...	...	...	...
Blaenavon	795	500	62·8	251	107	...	...	...	...	...
Blaina	884	611	69·1	316	134	12	...	...	...	...
Crumlin	746	529	70·9	309	81	...	...	...	...	...
Pontypool	1014	736	72·5	349	161	58	...	...	...	...
Rhymney	464	283	60·9	127	82	28	...	...	..	...
Tredegar	637	416	65·3	150	204	...	...	...	...	...
Pengam	1248	872	69·8	474	193	...	...	...	...	...
Newport	3017	2170	71·5	394	361	417	22	233	612	6*	
Travelling Clinic ...	3882	3336	88·7	1776	125	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	13186	9805	74·3	4349	1494	515	22	233	612	6	

* The Ionization Clinic commenced in October, 1930.

(a) MINOR AILMENTS.

The number of children who received treatment for minor ailments during the year was 708. Of these cases, 233, or 32·9 per cent., were treated at the Clinic, Newport, and 475, or 67·09 per cent., by the parents' own medical attendants.

The Report of the Medical Officer in charge of the Newport Clinic, Dr. M. H. Gordon, is as follows:—

“ During the year 1930 the Minor Ailment Clinic was held at Newport on Wednesday mornings.

Compared with last year, there was an increase in the total number of cases treated. The attendance during the year was satisfactory on the whole. In necessitous cases where the parent was unable to pay the rail fare, assistance towards doing so was given.

Of the ailments treated during the year, cases of Otorrhoea formed the bulk, being one quarter of the total number of cases reporting at the Clinic. In each case the parent was shown the best method of treatment, and was told to carry this out at home twice daily. The cases then reported at the Clinic at intervals till cured. Where the parents carried out the instructions carefully, it was possible, unless the disease had not become too far advanced before attendance at the Clinic, to effect a cure in a few weeks. In other cases, either because the home attention was insufficient or because the disease had become too chronic, a cure was very difficult, or impossible obtain.

Skin diseases treated were chiefly Ringworm, Eczema and Impetigo. The latter cleared up well and quickly with the parent's co-operation. Eczema was more difficult to cure but most cases healed up eventually with care and attention to daily dressings. Mild cases of Ringworm were treated at the Clinic—severe cases were referred for X-Ray therapy.

Blepharitis formed a fair proportion of the cases and was often very resistant to treatment. Errors of refraction, dental caries, diseased tonsils and adenoids were responsible for the chronicity of some cases.

About twenty per cent. of the cases attending at the Clinic suffered from general ill-health and were referred to the Clinic by the Head Teachers of the various schools in the County.

The following are particulars of the cases which received attention at the Minor Ailments Clinic during the year:—

	No. of Cases treated			No. of visits paid to Clinic	Results of Treatment.						No. of visits necessary to cure defects											
	Brought forward from last year.	New Cases	Total		Cured	Declined further appointment.	Obtained treatment from local doctor	Still under treatment	Referred to Hospital or other Clinics	Referred for X Ray	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ringworm	4	10	14	51	1	3	2	9	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Impetigo	...	8	8	13	7	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seborrhoea	1	10	11	33	6	1	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eczema	1	10	11	17	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scabies	1	6	7	16	4	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Skin Diseases	4	22	26	81	10	4	1	9	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Blepharitis	10	13	23	51	13	1	...	3	5	...	6	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Conjunctivitis	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corneal Ulcers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phlyctenular Ulcers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Eye Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Otorrhoea	35	25	60	233	13	8	1	36	4	...	4	1	1	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...
Wax in Ears	2	8	10	24	8	1	...	...	1	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ear Diseases	1	19	20	37	4	1	...	7	6	...	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enlarged Glands	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clinical examination only	...	40	40	53	...	...	2	1	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	61	172	233	612	73	23	7	64	56	10	28	18	10	7	2	3	1	2	...	...	1	1

48 sessions were held, 999 appointments were made and 612 kept, a percentage of 61.2.

The Committee paid the rail fares on 304 occasions, at a total cost of £47 17s. 10d.

(b) TONSILS AND ADENOIDS.

During the year, 1,471 children in whom nose and throat defects (routine and special cases) were discovered, were referred for treatment.

Pronounced cases are referred for immediate surgical treatment, but otherwise the procedure adopted is as follows:—

1. Where the amount of the obstruction is slight, but accompanied by a certain amount of mouth breathing and poor chest development, an attempt is made with the co-ordination of the Instructors of Physical Training to improve the condition by means of regulated breathing exercises.
2. When on subsequent inspection or inspections, the foregoing has proved to have had no beneficial effect, then these children are referred for operative treatment.
3. After operative interference the child is again examined, and is specially referred to the Instructors for training in breathing exercises. In many cases it is found that children persist in the mouth breathing habit even after the cause has been removed.
4. A few cases still persist as mouth breathers and in poor condition physically. In such it is often found that a nasal obstruction co-incident with the other condition causes the trouble on its own account. In such cases the child is referred for nasal treatment.

The following cases received attention at the County Tonsils and Adenoids Clinics, the operations being performed by Mr. J. A. Lee, the Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon.

Name of Clinic.	NEW CASES.				No. of Sessions.
	No. of ap- points. made	No. kept.	Tonsils and Adenoids removed	Remarks.	
Blaina ...	24	12	12	...	2
Newport ...	509	420	417	3 deferred ...	47
Pontypool ...	70	60	58	2 „	5
Rhymney ...	42	28	28	...	3
Total	645	520	515	5 deferred ...	57

In addition to the above, 53 ear, nose or throat cases were specially examined and advice given by Mr. Lee at his consultation clinics.

The Committee paid the rail fares on 84 occasions at a total cost of £19 5s. 0d.

Mr. Lee has submitted the following remark upon his work during the year:—

“ During the year 1930, 515 children were operated upon for enlarged and diseased tonsils and adenoids at the Stanley Road Clinic, Newport, and at Blaina, Pontypool and Rhymney Hospitals; in addition, 53 cases were sent for consultation.”

(c) TUBERCULOSIS.

Of the 16,333 children examined during the year (Routine, Specials and Re-examinations), 142 cases, or '86 per cent., were referred to the Tuberculosis Physicians of the King Edward VII. Welsh National Memorial Association for diagnosis and, if necessary, treatment.

The results of the Tuberculosis Physicians' findings are as follows:—

	Referred by Medical Inspectors.		Not so referred.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Diagnosed as Definite Cases:—				
Infectious Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—
Non-Infectious, but Active				
Tuberculosis ...	1	1	—	—
Pre or latent Tuberculosis	13	7	10	9
Active non-Pulmonary				
Tuberculosis ...	2	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—
	16	8	10	9
	—	—	—	—
No definite signs of Tuberculosis, but cases to be kept under				
Observation ...	13	7	5	5
No definite evidence of				
Tuberculosis ...	14	25	2	—
Non-Tubercular ...	11	18	4	3
Appointments not kept ...	16	14	—	—
	—	—	—	—
	54	64	11	8
	—	—	—	—

Total number of reports received, 192.

From the above table it will be seen that reports were received from the Tuberculosis Physicians upon 118 of the 142 cases notified to them and that 24 were definite cases in which Institutional treatment was indicated. The majority of these cases, together with some of the cases which were referred to the Tuberculosis Physicians in previous years and the cases which otherwise came to their notice were admitted to Hospital or Sanatorium during the year.

The following is the Tuberculosis Physicians' report in this connection:—

Admission to Hospitals and Sanatoria.

				Males.	Females.
Pulmonary	...	...	...	4	3
Glands	...	...	...	4	2
Other Forms	...	...	...	11	8
				—	—
				19	13
				<u>19</u>	<u>13</u>

(d) SKIN DISEASES.

The parents of 36 children (routine and re-examination cases) suffering from Ringworm of the scalp were notified that treatment was required. Twelve, or 33·3 per cent. are recorded as having undergone treatment locally, three were treated at the Newport Minor Ailment Clinic and 21 received X-Ray treatment under the Local Education Authority's Scheme. They were treated by Dr. J. McGinn, whose report for the year is as follows:—

Number of Cases referred from 1929	Number of New Cases.	Number of Appointments made	Number of Appointments kept	Number Cured	Number Declined Treatment	Number still under Treatment	Number of Visits Necessary to Cure								
							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6	16	195	180	10	1	11	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	...	4

The Education Committee paid the rail fares on 88 occasions at a cost of £12 8s. 8d.

Eight, or 57·1 per cent., of the cases of ringworm of the body referred were found to have been treated.

Seven chronic cases of scabies were treated at the Newport Minor Ailments Clinic.

Of other skin diseases referred, 56, or 31.1 per cent. were treated at the Clinic.

(e) EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE.

During the year 608 children were referred for treatment on account of external eye trouble. Of this number 197, (or 32.4 per cent.) followed the advice given and sought treatment on their own, whilst 53, or 8.7 per cent., were treated at the Clinic.

(f) VISION.

For errors of refraction, squint, and other defects of vision, 1,868 children were referred for treatment. In 1,494 cases the offer of further investigation and if necessary, treatment at the Clinic, was accepted.

Children for whom spectacles were prescribed at the School Clinics were re-examined at the next visit of the Medical Inspector to the School.

In some cases where there was a high error of refraction, especially if myopic in character, the children were periodically re-examined at the Clinic.

In cases where the error, especially if due to myopia, is a very high one, it is sometimes found necessary to exclude the child from school, so that the limited vision the child possesses shall be conserved.

In other cases it is found to be sufficient to advise the Head Teacher that it is necessary for the child to refrain from using the eyes for near work until otherwise advised.

Those of the Assistant School Medical Officers who have had experience in the correction of errors of refraction are in charge of the eye clinics and they deal with the majority of the cases which are examined. Children suffering from bad squint and severe defects of vision are referred to Mr. R. J. Coulter, F.R.C.S., the Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeon, who attends a Clinic at Newport once a week. Dr. Coulter examined 218 cases during the year, and his note is as follows:—

“ The Monday afternoon Clinics for difficult cases and children suffering from Squint were continued. The attendances were satisfactory. The number of cases dealt with was 248. A considerable number of operations were performed by me in various Hospitals with satisfactory results.”

The record of work accomplished at all the Clinics during 1930 is:—

Number of children examined:—

New cases	...	...	...	...	1,104
Re-examination	...	...	...	...	390
					<hr/>
					1,494
					<hr/>

The number of appointments made was 1,915 and the number kept, 1494, a percentage of 77·9.

Conditions found on examination:—

Defective Vision (one eye)	...	...	...	266
Defective Vision (both eyes)	...	...	...	720
Total Squints	...	...	...	74
Defective Vision and Squint	...	...	...	44
Myopia	...	...	...	86
Simple Myopic Astigmatism	...	...	...	7
Myopia and Myopic Astigmatism	...	...	...	78
Hypermetropia	...	...	...	177
Progressive Myopia	...	...	...	6
Simple Hypermetropic Astigmatism	...	...	...	121
Hypermetropia and Astigmatism	...	...	...	224
Mixed Astigmatism	...	...	...	117
Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	2
Blepharitis	...	...	...	10
Corneal Opacities	...	...	...	1
Amblyopia (one eye)	...	...	...	6
Cataracts	...	...	...	4
Ptosis	...	...	...	1
Epicanthus	...	...	...	2
Retinitis	...	...	...	1
Keratitis	...	...	...	2
Trachoma	...	...	...	1
Corneal Ulcers	...	...	...	2
Nebulæ	...	...	...	2

Action taken:—

New cases:—

Spectacles recommended	...	...	816
Spectacles not needed	...	...	288

Re-examinations:—

Change of spectacles recommended	...	272
No change necessary	...	118

Pairs of spectacles provided by Committee on account of poverty of parents, 397, with repairs to 27 pairs, at a cost of £118 6s. 0d.

Train fares of children and guardians paid by Committee on account of poverty of parents, 101 cases, at a cost of £16 5s. 0d.

Head Teachers were advised that children should do no near work in 4 cases, and exclusion from School in 5 cases was necessary.

Results of re-examination at School of children seen at Eye Clinics:—

	Cases in which parents defrayed expenses of visit to Clinic.	Cases in which Committee paid expenses.	Totals.
No. Examined ...	355	198	553
Glasses worn and found to be satisfactory ...	98	46	144
Glasses requiring repairs ...	18	25	43
Glasses obtained but not worn on day of examination ...	20	15	35
Change of lenses necessary ...	2	2	4
Glasses not obtained ...	13	3	16
Vision improved, no need to wear Glasses ...	71	16	87
Referred for Re-Examination ...	129	80	209
Frames requiring changing ...	1	2	3
Glasses lost ...	1	4	5
Frames broken or bent ...	2	5	7

It will be noticed from the above table that in 13 cases glasses were not obtained after prescriptions had been given. The provision by the Committee of free spectacles in necessitous cases has not only been of the greatest assistance to the child, but has proved a great economy in the time of the examining doctors.

Every effort is made to see that the children obtain the spectacles they need. On subsequent examination it is found that far too many children are not wearing the glasses. This is partly due to parental carelessness, in not keeping glasses in repair, and insisting upon them being worn. Not until the parents and School teacher co-operate more closely with the school doctor will the benefits provided be used to the utmost advantage.

(g) EAR DISEASE AND HEARING.

Treatment for ear disease was carried out at the Clinic, Stanley Road, Newport.

347 cases of ear disease were referred for treatment. Of this number 90, or 25.9 per cent., were brought to the Clinic. As will be observed in the tabulated list, otorrhœa is the most prevalent factor in ear trouble among the children, and it is essentially one that requires careful supervision in its treatment, otherwise regrettable sequelæ might follow.

42 cases of defective hearing were referred to the local medical practitioners.

(h) DENTAL DEFECTS.

The report of Mr. C. J. Hurry Riches, Senior Dental Surgeon, Monmouthshire Education Committee, is as follows:—

“ In reviewing the Dental Work carried out during the past year, it is most gratifying to note the increase in the amount of treatment actually accomplished in the Clinics in the various parts of the County.

One notices the increased number of “ fillings ” done (over 1,000), as also the increased number of cases where Gas (nitrous Oxide) was administered for “ extractions ” (about 700).

It is noticeable the increase in practically all Clinics in the percentages of appointments kept, as shown in the adjoining detailed table.

One feels with the additional Dental Staff that this section of Clinic work will be greatly increased in every way during the coming year.

The new Travelling Clinic saves much time in getting to Rural Districts, owing to the improved speed which it attains.

One cannot help particularly noticing the increased percentages of appointments kept in the case of the Travelling Clinic, for in this instance there is a jump of over 28 per cent, which is remarkable.”

The following table shows the dental work done during 1930:—

Clinic.	Number of Children treated.	Percentage of appointments kept.	No. of Fillings.	No. of Gas Cases.
Abercarn ...	203	68.6	127	197
Blaenavon ...	251	58.9	250	230
Blaina ...	316	65.9	238	293
Crumlin ...	309	70.3	166	303
Newport ...	394	73.8	253	351
Pengam ...	474	67.9	210	523
Pontypool ...	349	78.9	227	342
Rhymney ...	127	54.0	30	145
Tredegar ...	150	56.6	80	152
Travelling Clinic ...	1776	85.9	1904	1521
	4349	74.1	3485	4055

Train fares of children and guardians were paid by the Committee on account of poverty of parents in 39 cases at a cost of £3 9s. 2d.

(i) ORTHOPÆDIC DEFECTS.

The following are the cases at present on the County Register between the ages of five and 16 years:—

Surgical Tuberculosis	...	...	...	42
Paralysis	...	...	...	64
Rickets	...	...	...	16
Congenital Deformities	...	...	...	97
Acquired Deformities	...	...	...	65
Inflammatory Conditions	...	...	...	6
Pes Cavus	...	...	...	12
Flat Feet	...	...	...	8
Crippling caused through accidents, etc.				17
				<hr/> 327 <hr/>

Mr. Arthur Rocyn Jones, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., the Consulting Orthopædic Surgeon, visits the Central Orthopædic Clinic, Newport, once a month for the purpose of examining the new cases and re-examining children who have received treatment at the Royal National Orthopædic Hospital, and also those cases that need revision of their treatment. The following cases were seen by him in the year.

NEW CASES.

Anterio Poliomyelitis ...	2	Pes Cavo varus ...	5
Hemiplegia ...	2	Dislocated head rt radius ...	2
Infantile Paralysis ...	2	Weakness lower limb ...	1
Congenital Dislocation of Hip	1	Infantile Hemiplegia ...	1
Birth palsy ...	2	Injury to wrist ...	1
Congenital Equino Varus ...	2	Limp ...	2
Hip trouble ...	1	Arthritis ...	2
Shortening and knock knee	1	Flexed toes ...	1
Pes Plano Valgus ...	6	Paralytic equinus ...	1
Torticollis and Hemiatrophy	1	Foot crushed in accident ...	1
Lumber scoliosis ...	3	Pains in thigh ...	1
Dorsal scoliosis ...	1	Genu Valgum ...	3
Scoliosis ...	1	Contracted finger ...	1
Osteomyelitis ...	1	Spastic paraplegia ...	2
Pes Planus and Hallux		Winged scapulæ and knock	
Valgus ...	1	knee ...	1
Pes Cavus ...	4	Torticollis and general	
Pes Calcaneo Cavus ...	2	kyphosis ...	1
Spastic equinus ...	1	Coxa Vara ...	1
Bowing of Tibia ...	1	Pes Planus ...	1
Metatarsal Varus ...	1	Pes Equino Varus ...	1
Talipes Valgus ...	1	Hemiplegia and severe fixed	
Hallux Rigidis ...	2	spastic equino ...	1
Polio encephalitis Dorsal		Post diphtheritic paralysis of	
vertebrae ...	1	spine ...	1
Paresis ...	3	Peculiar Gait ...	1
Pains in ankle ...	1	Poliomyelitis ...	1
Deformity of ankle ...	1	Severe kyphosis ...	1
Weakness of foot ...	1	Epiphysitis Metatarsal ...	1
Facial paralysis ...	1	Subluxation of thumb ...	1
Marked muscular mal			
development ...	1		86
Contraction of fingers ...	1		—
Erb's Paralysis ...	1		

Recommendations.

Admission to the Royal National Orthopædic Hospital, Great	
Portland Street ...	12
Admission to the Royal National Orthopædic Hospital,	
Country Branch, Brockley Hill ...	15
Boots to be altered ...	3
Night shoes altered ...	1
Referred for X-Ray examination ...	8
No treatment recommended ...	19
Sole Pads and wedges ...	17
Exercises and massage treatment at Newport Clinic ...	5
Kept under observation ...	2

Strap toes into position	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Amputation	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Foot exercises	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Parent to consider nerve transference	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							—
							86
							—

In addition, 28 children previously seen by the Consultant Orthopædic Surgeon were re-examined at the Newport Clinic.

Seven children of school age were at the Royal National Orthopædic Hospital, or its Country Branch at Brockley Hill, on the first day of the year, and 41 new cases were sent there during the year under the scheme whereby 24 beds have been retained for crippled children (of school age and under that age) of this County.

The defects from which these 41 children suffered were:—

Congenital Equino Varus	...	1	Paralysis of arm	...	...	1
Congenital dislocation of hip	...	6	Deformed shoulder	...	...	1
Rickets	...	1	Anterio Poliomyelitis	...	...	1
Infantile paralysis	...	1	Deformity of wrist	...	...	1
Hemiplegia	...	1	Talipes equino varus	...	...	2
Cleft palate	...	1	Poliomyelitis and contracted	...	...	1
Scoliosis	...	1	knees	...	...	1
Poliomyelitis	...	1	Equino varus	...	...	1
Birth palsy	...	2	Paresis	...	...	1
Stills disease	...	1	Talipes Varus	...	...	1
Congenital equino varus	...	1	Hallux Rigidis	...	...	1
Spastic paraplegia	...	2	Cavo Varus	...	...	1
Pes Cavo varus	...	2	Contraction of fingers	...	...	1
Lumbar Scoliosis	...	2	Coxa Vara	...	...	1
Genu Valgus	...	2				
Deformity at hip	...	1				
Spastic equinus	...	1				
						—
						41
						—

On the last day of the year there were fifteen school children at the hospitals.

Four cases were sent to the Prince of Wales' Hospital, Cardiff, during the year for treatment and the defects from which they suffered are as follows:—Multiple deformities, Scoliosis, Talipes Equino Varus and Spastic paraplegia.

Upon their discharge from the Orthopædic Hospital the County Medical Officer takes charge of their after care. He sees them periodically at the Central Orthopædic Clinic, Newport, and supervises massage and

electrical treatment, when this is necessary. A close watch is kept upon the surgical boots and instruments which have been supplied to the children, to see that these are worn constantly and continue to be suitable.

Two hundred and twenty-nine examinations were made by him during the year.

Fifty-four children attended the Clinic for massage and electrical treatment during the year, making 989 attendances.

The Education Committee paid the rail fares on 514 occasions, at a cost of £53 1s. 6d.

Four surgical boots, four long tin shoes, five spinal supports, three Caliper splints and surgical boots, for physically defective children were supplied by the Committee. Alterations to boots and instruments were made in forty-three cases.

Pair of special boots	...	1	New Instrument and boot	1
Alteration to boots and walking instrument	...	1	New caliper and repairs to boot	1-
Caliper fitted to boots	...	1	Surgical boots and repairs	1
Wedges and pattens	...	2	Gutter shape splint	1
Night shoes	...	3	Walking instrument and alteration to boot	1
Patten and socket to boot	...	1	Walking calipers and repair of boots	2
Surgical boots and caliper	...	2	Metal splint with pockets to boots	1
Adding cork to boots	...	1	New Patten and socket to boots	1
Fairbank's abduction splint	...	1	Dorseflexion splint	1
Sole plate	...	1	Repairs	2
Surgical boots	...	2		
Pair of Surgical boots and gutter splints	...	1		
Boots fitted with metatarsal bars	...	2		

The sum of £18 4s. 5d. was received from parents towards the cost of these appliances, for which the Education Committee paid £168 9s. 3d.

Nineteen children with surgical tuberculosis were treated at the hospitals of the Welsh National Memorial Association.

Several Consultations have been held during the year between the County Medical Officer and Mr. W. J. Harris, one of the County Manual Instructors who has provided the department with most useful splints for special crippling. The County Medical Officer has pleasure in acknowledging his indebtedness to Mr. Harris.

The district orthopædic clinics at Crumlin and Pengam School Clinics were visited for the examination of cases by the County Medical Officer.

The Education Committee has recently approved a scheme submitted by the County Medical Officer for the treatment of physically defective children by physio-therapy (artificial sunlight and ultra violet rays).

The Medical Inspection staff has reported upon the physically defective incidence in certain cases of children of school age—defectiveness arising in some instances from the want of proper nutrition, and in others it may be from the want of an adequacy or sufficiency of nutrition, whilst in a smaller group it has arisen either from disease of the nervous system or disease of the skin, with the result that the staff has held several conferences to discuss the incidence and the best means of eradicating or relieving the resulting disability.

It was therefore recommended that Physio-therapy should be added to the Clinic treatments for it is held that good results have followed treatment in certain selected cases.

The cases suggested for treatment are those of children suffering from the effects of:—

1. Rickets—arising from faulty or insufficiency of food.
2. Infantile Paralysis (not needing orthopædic treatment or to prevent them needing such treatment later on).
3. Pretubercular cases—to prevent consumption of the lungs or that of the abdominal cavity arising later.
4. Glandular enlargements of the neck—arising from various causes.
5. Impetigo—a foul skin disease of the face chiefly.
6. Children obviously below par and needing general toning up to prevent impending disaster.

The Committee has decided that two sessions weekly be contracted with Mr. John McGinn, F.R.C.S., Stow Hill, Newport, who has the required installation and the skill and experience necessary for the treatment of the cases selected.

This proposal or scheme is now awaiting the approval of the Board of Education. The Consultant Orthopædic Surgeon confirmed the opinion of the County Medical Officer that considerable benefit will accrue from this phase of Clinic work.

9. OPEN-AIR EDUCATION.

The provision already made for open-air education was continued during the year. It is to be regretted that the financial condition of the County has not permitted any extension of this valuable work.

(a) Playground Classes.

In fine weather playground classes are arranged at most of the Schools where facilities are available.

(b) School Journeys.

These are part of the curriculum of every School and take the form of a Nature Study lesson.

(c) School Camp.

In accordance with a letter received from the Organising Secretary of the Coalfields Distress Fund it was decided to accept the offer of accommodation to Elementary Scholars from the County at the School Camp at Pendine for 286 school children from the 23rd. May, to the 26th September.

The selected children were to be not under 12 years of age at the date of selection. 143 girls were accommodated from August 30th to September 13th, and 143 boys from September 13th to 27th. The selection of the children was made primarily on the ground of health. All the children sent to the Camp were accompanied by Teachers.

It must be stated that the children who were privileged to attend the camp were benefited in physique and in health by their stay.

Through the philanthropy of the Misses Davies of Llandinan, a Convalescent Home at Llwyngwrl, Merioneth, was opened during the year, and the County Medical Officer was requested to send to the Home 3 suitable girls between the ages of 5—14 for a period of 3—6 months, who would benefit in health by their stay. The invitation was gladly accepted.

The Convalescent Home has been approved by the Board of Education and a Teacher with nursing experience is engaged, already splendid results have been attained.

(d) Open-air Classrooms.

Open-air classes were held at four of the Authority's Schools, and consisted of six departments, viz.:—

School.	Department.	Number of children examined.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Aberbargoed	Mixed ...	—	41	41
Libanus (Blackwood)	Mixed ...	20	16	36
Do.	Infants ...	25	24	49
Pentwyn	Mixed ...	11	11	22
Do.	Infants ...	14	16	30
Tynywern (Trethomas)	Mixed ...	11	10	21
Total		81	118	199

It is much to be regretted that it was not possible to utilise the Open-air Classrooms at Pontllanfraith, Cefn Forest, Glanhowy, Gwyddon, and Phillipstown owing to the demands for additional accommodation at the Schools for elementary education

The advantages of these classrooms to weakly children are so great that steps should be taken to increase the ordinary accommodation, rather than commandeer any of the few rooms that are suitable for the purpose.

The reports of the Medical Officers in charge of the classrooms are as follows:—

ABERBARGOED:—DR. A. ROBERTS.

“Owing to overcrowding in the Girls’ Department of Aberbargoed School, the open air department (which is for girls only) has had its accommodation taxed to the utmost in 1930. On the date of the last inspection (January, 1931), there were 45 names on the register and of these 5 were absent. Of the 5 absentees, one was a child who had been sent to a convalescent home at Llwyngwrl, and two were girls attending the Tuberculosis Dispensary. The head teacher stated that the attendance of the whole school including the open air department had recently much improved. The children could not be weighed on the date of inspection owing to the weighing machine being out of order, but a list of heights and weights has been sent in, since the inspection, and it has been found that without exception all the girls have gained in weight, some of them to a marked extent.

As in previous years, it is noticed that the mental condition of the girls in this department is decidedly subnormal; about half of the children being very backward and a few of them mentally defective. The majority of the children are from poor homes, and the clothing and cleanliness of a few leave much to be desired.”

PENTWYN:—DR. E. D. OWEN.

“ There are two open air classrooms in this school, one in the Infants' Department and one in the Mixed.

At the end of the year there were 25 children ((11 boys, and 14 girls) in the former and 19 (9 boys, and 10 girls) in the latter.

Five of the infants had so improved as to be fit to return to their ordinary classes while six others were transferred to the open air class.

In the Mixed Department 3 of the older boys and 1 girl had returned to their ordinary classes owing to the inability of the teacher to control and instruct them adequately since there are necessarily children of all ages in the one class. On examination these children were found to have benefited sufficiently from their previous stay in the open air for it to be advisable to allow them to remain in their ordinary classes.

Four other children were fit to leave the open air class and two were transferred to it.

All the children attend well and have gained in weight satisfactorily. One was found to be very much overclothed. Most of them suffer from malnutrition and debility while some have enlarged tonsils, cardiac lesions, etc.”

LIBANUS:—DR. P. R. WHITAKER.

“ There are two open air class-rooms in this school, one in the Mixed and one in the Infants' Department.

In the Mixed Department, the number on the register is 39, 20 boys and 19 girls. During the year 10 have been transferred to the ordinary class.

In the Infants' Department, there are 17 girls and 14 boys in the class and during the year, about 18 have been transferred or have left.

The vacancies are filled as in previous years, the children selected, being chosen from the ordinary classes, by reason of some slight defect such as tonsils, anæmia and who are found to benefit by an open-air class.

TYNYWERN:—

This department consists of one class-room. There are 15 boys and 12 girls on the register. Two were transferred to the ordinary class, and four new cases, one with tonsils and one with general debility, were admitted.

The progress of the pupils in this department has been satisfactory, and with only one exception they have all put on weight."

10. PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The School Medical Service is closely co-ordinated with the work of physical training in the Schools and the Assistant School Medical Officers have been instructed to note all children who are likely to derive benefit from a course of physical exercises. These cases as they arise are referred to the County Organiser of Physical Education, Mr. F. Johnston, who makes the necessary arrangements for the children to receive remedial treatment and instruction.

The report of the work done is as follows:—

" GENERAL. The Organisers of Physical Training have pleasure in submitting their Report for the year 1930. During the year visits were made by us to the schools as follows:—

Mixed Departments (Junior and Senior) ...	394
Boys' Departments	61
Girl's Departments	92
Infants' Departments	90
Secondary Schools Demonstration Lessons and Remedial Cases	22
Junior Technical Schools Demonstration Lessons and Remedial Cases ...	14
Unemployed Youths' Centres Swimming and Remedial Cases	8

In addition 122 visits were made to Swimming Baths, rivers and pools for the purpose of organising instruction, giving assistance, holding tests for certificates and organising Aquatic Sports.

Nineteen Meetings held in connection with the organising of Athletic Events were attended; assistance was given at 14 Sports Meetings, at 2 Swimming Galas and at school football matches, rugby and association, also at hockey and netball matches.

It has been very encouraging, during the year, to receive the support of an increasing number of enthusiastic teachers, many whose interest in this branch of education was lukewarm, are now enthusiastic supporters and are doing excellent work with their classes.

There is still a number of schools which adhere to the two periods of physical training per week—this is unsatisfactory, the superiority of the

daily period is constantly being pressed for, and it is certainly more beneficial to the children.

The permanent marking of playgrounds for games is progressing slowly, owing to lack of materials, paint, tar and brushes. The scheme is received favourably and will prove a great time saver and be instrumental in establishing variety in organised games.

Most schools visited during the year have done good work in one direction or another; some have made more progress than others owing mainly to greater facilities and better accommodation—our demonstrations, corrections, use of apparatus, talks to staffs, suggested time-tables, explanation of the remedial effects of exercises, new games, the team system and the scores of other points in connection with physical education, have all been much appreciated.

PHYSICAL EXERCISES. The more information the teacher possesses of the physiological basis of exercises, and the theory of movement, the more interesting does his work become, and there is, consequently more benefit to the children concerned.

In many schools an appreciable advance has been made in the general construction of lessons, and as a result, formal stiff drill has been deleted and the lesson made more interesting and refreshing; this is evidence of careful preparation on definite lines, care of sequence and progression.

Inversely, there are teachers who are under the impression that they are at liberty to select their own material and rely on their own sequence; when this is done, the lesson is incorrect: sequence and progression suffer and more harm than good may be the result.

A proper lesson gives the teacher an opportunity of correcting bad physical positions in the children, improving general posture and of inculcating habits of tidiness, prompt obedience, alertness, and cheerfulness of temper.

It is most essential that special attention should be paid to accurate starting positions, especially with the formal exercises of the Syllabus; every school visited has had correct positions explained and demonstrated with consequent benefit to the posture of the children.

TEAM WORK. Classes which adopt the method as a regular custom are easily recognised, one notices discipline without displeasure, respect and obedience for the leaders and vice leaders' authority, a stronger desire to co-operate, a zeal and keenness to give out the maximum effort, in order to establish the particular team as the best in the class.

Team records materially help a class, especially when practical methods are adopted, so that children can visualise their position in the class; this method stimulates the competitive side and children love to realise that their efforts do help.

Demonstrations of the "Team System" (1919 Syllabus appendix) have been made at all schools visited.

INFANT DEPARTMENT WORK. Improvements have been shown in permanent marking of playgrounds, group work and use of apparatus.

The Dancing and Musical section shows more variety. The Primary Lessons have been generally well thought out.

All classes should take advantage of out of door lessons, even when it is cold.

RURAL INSTRUCTION. The plea that children do not require physical training in country schools, because they may have distances to walk is no argument; they respond to exercises just as well as other children. Carefully planned work improves their posture, gait and mental outlook, making them much brighter in character.

Corrections, demonstrations of special games and exercises based on the Board of Education Rural Syllabus have been given during our visits.

An increasing number of schools have obtained braids, colours, bats, bean bags, ropes, stool-ball and net-ball outfits; apparatus which is absolutely essential to first class physical work.

Many schools have great difficulty in obtaining apparatus, they are mostly dependent on external help—consequently, the children do not get the varied lessons they might do.

ATHLETIC ORGANISATION. The scheme of group athletic sports worked very successfully during the summer months; in fact, it has been a record year, the largest number of schools that have yet taken part since the inception of this scheme, participated this year; this means that thousands of children have had opportunities of taking part in organised sport with the primary objective of "Sport."

Great praise is due to Mr. O. Sutton, Head Teacher, Cwmcarn Council School, for his untiring efforts in promoting the best interests of amateur sport, and as Chairman of the Monmouthshire County Elementary Schools Sports Association, he deserves every credit, and support.

The following is a list of the districts which took part and the names of the schools forming the district:—

Cross Keys.—Cross Keys, Wattsville, Waunfawr.

Panteg.—Pontymoile, Griffithstown, New Inn, Panteg Wern.

Usk.—Usk Higher Grade, Usk N.P. Boys and Girls, Llangibby, Llantrissant, Bettws, Gwehelog, Usk M., Llansoy, Llangwm, Raglan, Glascoed, Llandenny, Llanfair Kilgeddin.

Cwmbran.—St. Dials Boys and Girls, R.C., Upper Cwmbran, Pontnewydd, Croesyceiliog, Llanfrechfa.

Chepstow.—Bulwark, Caerwent, Caldicot, Chepstow Boys and Girls, N.P., Devauden, Earlswood, Itton, Magor, Matherne, Mynyddbach, Newchurch West, Portskewett, Redwick, Rogiet, St. Arvans, St. Brides, Sudbrook, and Undy.

Abercarn.—Abercarn, Gwyddon, Cwmcarn.

Blackwood.—Argoed, Blackwood, Cefn Forest, Cwmfelinfach, Fair View, Fleur-de-lis, Hollybush, Libanus, Markham, Oakdale, Pentwynmawr, Pontllanfraith Elementary and Secondary Boys and Girls, Ynysddu.

Abersychan.—Varteg, Garndiffaith, Abersychan, R.C., Pentwyn, Victoria, Pontnewynydd, Cwmffrwdroer.

Wentlooge.—Bassalleg, St. Brides, Peterstone, Michaelstone, Rumney.

Pontypool.—(Carnival Sports) Varteg to Panteg Wern.

Tredegar.—Trevil, Dukestown, Glanhwy, Sirhowy, Earl Street, St. Joseph's Georgetown Central and Junior, Troedrhiwgwair, Bedwellty Pits.

Risca.—Pontymister Boys and Girls, Danygraig, Risca Town, Rogerstone.

Caerleon.—Malpas, Caerleon, Christchurch, Llanhennock.

Usk.—(Championship Meetings. Districts:— Chepstow, Blackwood, Cross Keys, Risca, Rogerstone, Abercarn, Pontypool, Wentlooge, Panteg, Caerleon, Usk, Cwmbran, Abersychan.

The Organisers feel that, whenever possible, the Committee might recognise, when applications are made for a holiday, the whole-hearted work which is put in by the teachers in the preparation of grounds, the collecting of apparatus, the training of children and the compiling of programmes—this is physical training in its wider sense.

INDOOR WORK. Indoor work is essential in order to maintain continuity and progression. We have demonstrated Chapter VI of the 1919 Syllabus whenever the weather has been wet or inclement.

With slight adaptations the Syllabus Tables can be worked even when the classroom is full of desks.

The exercises may be slightly less active, but the lesson can follow the ordinary plan and much valuable work done.

The muscular systems of growing children demand purposeful movement, and exercises which strengthen the spine are all important to counteract flat chests, round shoulders, poke neck and other defects.

Indoor lessons provide an opportunity for explanations and demonstrations of correct starting positions.

Demonstrations of indoor games have been given at all our visits.

PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS AND PUBLICATIONS.—During the year several circulars have been issued dealing with different aspects of training.

“ Breaks ” or game like exercises require constant revision and addition in order to maintain their desired effect. Two circulars were issued with new breaks.

Playground Games Circulars with suggested permanent markings to suit individual schools have been issued. These have proved very popular and the majority of teachers have carried out the suggestions made.

Greater use is being made of the Supplement of Physical Training for Older Girls. Demonstrations and Interpretations have been made during our visits to schools.

Change of method and new interpretations are placed on exercises from time to time, and by means of circulars taken or sent to schools, a ready method is available for quick alteration.

OPEN AIR CLASSES AND CLASSROOMS.—Teachers in charge of these classes welcome new exercises and methods, and in order to cater for children, sometimes varying in age from 8 to 14 years, special tables are essential.

The work is based as nearly as possible on the Rural Syllabus, as far as exercises are concerned, with special attention to posture and breathing.

A run out into the playground with a short brisk game is necessary several times daily, and it has been noted that when the teacher follows these suggestions, improvements in the physique of the children are assured.

REMEDIAL EXERCISES.—The Medical Inspection Department lists of children requiring special exercises are sent to us. We enter them up and take or send a preliminary letter with advice as to which group of exercises, from the Syllabus, will apply to the individual case, then the class teacher being aware of the defect, pays special attention to the child; later we inspect

the child and prescribe special exercises which are sketched on charts and which the child performs in the presence of the teacher. These exercises are carried out until a further visit is made by us. Should the Head Teacher consider that the child's home conditions are suitable, then the chart is explained to the parents, and the exercises are done both at home and school.

Many cases show marked improvement, especially in those schools where the child signs a book, to the effect that the exercises have been done—regularly and consistent effort are essential for improvement and cure.

Follow-up visits and altered exercises are given from time to time, according to the child's progress.

Access to the child's medical history chart enables us to give specific exercises and frequently to make helpful suggestions to the parents.

The co-operation of the Head and Assistant Teachers is obtained and highly appreciated.

The following cases have been seen and treated by us during the year:—

38	cases of mouth breathers
34	„ scoliosis
17	„ lordosis
36	„ Kyphosis
60	„ Flat feet
58	„ Round shoulders
10	„ Flat or deformed chest
3	„ dropping of left shoulder
1	„ dropping of right shoulder
41	„ standing badly (lack of muscular tone)
4	„ winged scapulæ
1	„ paresis (shoulder)

N.B.—The County Medical Officer desires to acknowledge his indebtedness and appreciation of the work which Mr. Johnston has accomplished with defective children. Frequent consultations have taken place between them during the year concerning the appropriate remedial exercises that should function, and in this respect Mr. Johnston has gladly rendered every help to meet and carry out the Medical Officer's wishes.

ACCOMMODATION. In the absence of a Central Hall, the use of classrooms, passages and corridors are recommended for the maintenance of the physical training lesson.

Haphazard physical training does little if any good, so that when the weather is inclement the work should be done indoors.

With very little trouble desks can be so arranged to admit of the maximum amount of activity. Stamping should be taboo and no dust raising allowed.

Demonstrations and recommendations have been made, and where these have been carried out much valuable work has been done.

Many teachers highly appreciate the suggestions and help given, whilst others could do more with very little trouble and expenditure of time.

In Central Schools, indoor accommodation is essential to carry out the teaching of the Reference Book of Gymnastic Training for Boys, and the Supplement for Older Girls. In those schools already equipped with apparatus excellent work has been commenced and the children are agog with excitement and keenness.

GAMES EQUIPMENT.—Increasing difficulties are experienced in many districts in collecting money for games equipment.

Many Education Authorities give grants towards the cost of providing games equipment, either wholly or in part. Where schools collect funds for this purpose, would it not be possible for the Committee to encourage such schools by making a small grant?

Many schools have done meritorious work in equipping themselves with coloured braids, bean bags, broom sticks, tennis balls, footballs and often clothing, net-ball posts, stool-ball and rounders outfits and hockey sticks. Apparatus of this kind is essential for successful organised games periods.

SWIMMING.—Successful co-operation with the teachers, as a body in districts where swimming facilities exist has been maintained, and in consequence, it is pleasing to report a very successful season.

The Teaching of land drill, as recommended by the 1919 Syllabus, has been encouraged, and where this is done systematically the children soon learn in the water. Swimming should be an essential part of a child's education, and in many districts it is gaining the support its advantages merit.

The Elementary and Advanced Swimming Certificates have again been in great demand, and a number of boys and girls from junior departments have qualified for the first certificate.

The following gives an interesting record of progress:—

Panteg Bath (Attendances in school time)

Panteg Wern Boys and Girls	...	961
Griffithstown do.	...	687
New Inn do.	...	149
Pontymoile do.	...	623
Park Terrace do.	...	933
Pontypool Town do.	...	1249
	—	4602

Approximately 60% of all attendances are juveniles.

Risca Bath (Attendances, in school time)—

Danygraig Boys	399,	Girls	373	=	772
Wattsville „	249,	„	171	=	420
Waunfawr „	258,	„	328	=	586
Pontymister „	452,	„	470	=	922
Cross Keys „	355,	„	296	=	651
Risca Town „	221,	„	283	=	504
					— 3855

Pontnewynydd, Abersychan Bath (Attendances, in school time)—

From Victoria Mixed, Pontnewynydd Mixed, St. Albans R.C. Mixed, George Street Mixed, Twm-path Central Mixed, Cwmffrwdroer Boys and Girls 3320

Talywain, Abersychan Bath (Attendances, in school time)—

From Varteg Mixed, Garndiffaith Mixed, Abersychan Mixed, R.C. Mixed, Pentwyn, June 281, July 477, September 565 = 1,323

Blaenavon Bath (Attendances, in school time)—

From Hillside Central Mixed, Park Street Mixed, N.P. Mixed, R.C. Mixed, Garnyrerw Mixed
= (approx.) 298

Newport, Stow Hill Bath (Attendances in school time)—

From Malpas N.P. Mixed, Christchurch Mixed, Peterstone and Marshfield Mixed, Rhiwderin Mixed, Llanfrechfa N.P. ... = (approx.) 274

River Wye Weather and conditions of stream permitting. Monmouth N.P. Boys. W. Jones's Endowed Boys and Girls.

River Usk (Abergavenny Hereford Road Boys',

Victoria Street Mixed, R.C. Mixed.

(Usk) Usk Higher Grade, Usk Mixed, N.P. Boys.

(Llangibby) Llangibby N.P. Boys.

Several schools use pools and ponds which are investigated and considered safe.

SWIMMING CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

1930	Boys	Elementary	278	Advanced	108
	Girls	„	146	„	18
Compared with:—					
1929	Boys	Elementary	243	Advanced	97
	Girls	„	122	„	14
1928	Boys	„	210	„	56
	Girls	„	75	„	5
1927	Boys	„	130	„	14
	Girls	„	9	„	Nil,

It is well to bear in mind that the Official School Swimming Season is one of short duration, usually from mid-June and extending through July and September, comprising from 10 to 12 weeks. During the August holidays the children pay for their own admission to the Baths.

Arrangements are being made for senior children to qualify for the Pupils Certificate of the Welsh Amateur Swimming Association. This certificate is a little more advanced than the senior one issued by the Education Committee; the Organiser is to be made an Examiner for this Association.

The Aquatic Sports at the Abersychan and Risca Baths was very successful; the standard of swimming was high and the public were surprised at the rapid strides made by the children in this branch of training.

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining a holiday when the Bath was free, the Aquatic Sports at Panteg were not held this year.

COUNTRY AND FOLK DANCING.—This branch of physical activity retains its popularity in many districts.

The Board of Education Syllabus of Physical Training for Schools, 1919, Appendix "C" recommends school dancing as an aid in helping to arouse interest, and to provide for the recreative effect of the lesson, but it should not take the place of the formal physical training lesson.

There is a tendency in some schools to overdo country dancing at the expense of tables of exercises, and organised games, consequently, posture training and the effects of well organised games suffer.

Rehearsals for "Competitive Folk Dancing" should not be taken during the ordinary physical training or organised games periods.

VOLUNTARY AGENCIES.—The Organisers spend some of their own time during the year with children requiring extra coaching in swimming, preparation for Sports, remedial exercises and also at Teachers' Meetings in connection with:—

- (a) The School Rugby Leagues.
- (b) The School Association Leagues.
- (c) The Swimming Clubs.
- (d) The English Folk Dance Society, Monmouthshire Branch.
- (e) Church and Chapel Clubs and Concerts.

The help given by teachers connected with voluntary associations is of the greatest assistance to the physical well being of the children and furthers coaching and training after school hours.

NATIONAL PLAYING FIELDS ASSOCIATION.—The Organiser has dealt with a volume of correspondence, during the year, with this Association and the formation of a County Branch; in co-operation with the Rural Community Council, a progressive step was made at a joint meeting of the Education (Playing Fields) Sub-Committee and a Committee of the Monmouthshire Rural Community Council held at the County Hall. A further meeting is to be convened at which representatives of interested bodies will be invited.

TEACHERS' CLASSES.—This section of our activities has met with success, and we consider that the importance of Teachers' Classes cannot be over estimated.

These classes are specially organised and conducted by us with the object of affording the teachers every opportunity of bringing their work thoroughly up-to-date, and so, of giving the child the best that modern developments have to afford.

It has been conclusively shown that no other activity has quite the same effect on raising the standard of the work as that of the Teachers' Class.

Undoubtedly, those teachers who have helped from this point of view, have attended regularly most of the courses organised on their behalf.

Attendance at these classes involves time and energy spent outside school hours, and teachers who go to them regularly, merit commendation.

CLASSES, AUTUMN TERM, MONMOUTH.—Ten weeks Course for Women Teachers using the "Supplement for Older Girls." Team work undertaken indoors at a local hotel hall (teachers paid the rent). Practical work in school playground using permanent markings.

SPRING TERM, Y.M.C.A., NEWPORT.—Six Weeks Course for women teachers. Team Work, National Dancing and "Supplement" Games.

AUTUMN AND SPRING TERMS, NEWBRIDGE SECONDARY SCHOOL.—Ten weeks course for men teachers held on Saturday mornings. Use of the "Reference Book of Gymnastic Training for Boys," including progressive use of apparatus, compilation of tables of exercises, consideration of time-tables, and appropriate gymnastic games and breaks.

HOLIDAY COURSE, EASTBOURNE.—The Organiser attended, during August, a two weeks Conference Course, at his own expense, in order to obtain the Board's policy and latest up-to-date methods in connection with the physical training of senior and Central School boys.

The training, experience and information obtained was extremely valuable, and the benefits which accrue are passed on to the teachers attending the Organiser's classes.

In conclusion, the Organisers of Physical Training wish to put on record their keen appreciation of the support given by the Education Committee and the Director of Education— T. G. James, Esq., M.B.E.

It is also a pleasure to record the practical support, interest and co-operation of the Head and Assistant Teachers."

11. PROVISION OF MEALS.

The grants towards the cost of feeding children, made from the Lord Mayor's Coalfield Distress Funds (to which reference was made in the last report), were discontinued at Easter. The withdrawal of this financial assistance, however, did not result in any lessening of efforts made to provide meals to necessitous school children.

From February, meals were supplied in accordance with a revised dietary, to which the approval of the Board's Medical Department was obtained. Arrangements were also made during the year to transfer the work of preparing meals from School Premises, and Feeding Centres were established at the following places, viz., Penuel Vestry Rhymney, Sirhowy Church Hall, Picton Street Schoolroom Tredegar, Noddfa Schoolroom Aberystychan, Trosnant Schoolroom Pontypool.

Each Feeding Centre serves the pupils from two or more schools, and it has been found that this method of serving the meals is economical and satisfactory.

There has been an increase in the number of milk meals provided to scholars suffering from malnutrition, and to scholars receiving instruction in Open Air Classrooms. Cod Liver Oil and Malt has also been supplied to a few scholars on the recommendation of the School Medical Officer.

The following meals were provided during the year:—

Dinners	...	...	...	...	519,704
Milk meals, etc.	...	...	...	...	37,625
					<hr/>
					557,329
					<hr/>

The highest number of meals supplied in any week was 12,650 to 2,841 scholars, during the week ended 19th December, 1930. One hundred and eighty scholars, found on medical examination to be suffering from malnutrition, were supplied with milk,

12. SCHOOL BATHS.

There are no facilities for school baths.

13. CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS.

Parents are invited to and welcomed at all medical inspections and it is gratifying to note that they avail themselves of the opportunity in satisfactory numbers. The inspecting Medical Officers have become known to the parents through the medium of the local Eye, Dental and Infant Welfare Clinics, and their advice in regard to the children's health is eagerly sought.

14. CO-OPERATION OF TEACHERS.

The valuable help afforded by Head Teachers and their Assistants continues. They are called upon to assist very largely in the arrangements for the inspections, making a return of the children eligible for examination, preparing the cards of new cases, weighing and measuring the children, notifying the parents of the date of the inspection, and arranging a room for the use of the inspector.

Providing suitable accommodation is often a matter of considerable inconvenience to the Head Teachers, for in only a few of the schools of the County is there a room spare for inspection. Yet they are always courteous and helpful, taking a deep interest in the health of the children.

Practically the same routine is followed with the visit of the School Dentist, the exceptions of course, being the weighing and measuring of children and the notification of parents.

In many other ways the teachers have been most helpful. They attend at the inspections and give information to the doctor from their own observation of the children, which is of value in the diagnosis of difficult cases. Their influence with the parents is of great service when the question of treatment of defect arises.

15. CO-OPERATION OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICERS.

There is very active co-operation between the Medical Inspectors and the School Attendance Officers. The Superintendent Attendance Officer writes each week to the Attendance Officers in whose districts the Medical Inspector is due to visit, instructing them to arrange that any absentees on the ground of ill health shall meet the Inspectors at the Schools. In addition, many special visits are paid to the schools for the purpose of examination of cases referred by the Attendance Officers. Medical certificates are given to the

officers for production to the Magistrates and occasionally the Medical Inspectors attend Police Courts to tender evidence in school attendance prosecution cases.

16. CO-OPERATION OF VOLUNTARY BODIES.

There are at present no voluntary bodies in the Administrative County interested in the welfare of school children, with the exception of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The three local Inspectors of the N.S.P.C.C. work in hearty co-operation with this department, and all cases referred to them receive prompt and effective attention. The bulk of the cases referred to the Society are verminous and neglected children. Twenty cases were referred to the Society in the year 1930.

17. BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

By powers conferred on the Education Authority under the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, 1899, a number of children are maintained at Special Schools.

They are as follows:—

Blind—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Royal Normal College, London	—	1	1
Bridgend Institution for the Blind	10	8	18
Westbury-on-Trim, Bristol	1	—	1
Deaf and Dumb Institutions—			
Swansea	7	5	12
Derby	2	—	2
Bristol	2	1	3
Homerton School, Bucks ...	—	1	1
Oral School for Deaf, Cardiff	1	—	1
Mentally Defective—Attending Certified schools for Mentally Defective children, Feeble- Minded			
	—	1	1
Epileptic—Attending Certified Special Schools for Epileptics			
	3	1	4

Particulars of the numbers of children in these classes are given in the statistical tables at the end of this report.

Blind.

There were at the end of the year seven blind children not at a special school or institution. Three cases were unsuitable for admission to an Institution. In the other four cases efforts were being made to persuade the parents to allow their children to be admitted to an Institution.

There are seventeen partially blind children not in institutions. One of them was awaiting a vacancy at the end of the year, and two were mentally defective. In three cases the sight had improved. The parents' permission was awaited in eleven cases.

Deaf and Dumb.

Thirteen deaf and dumb and twelve partially deaf and dumb children suitable for institutional training had not been sent away, the reasons being as follows:—

Wholly Deaf:—Parents unwilling, five; awaiting admission at end of year, two; not suitable for institutions, one; replies awaited from parents, five.

Partially Deaf:—Awaiting admission at end of year, one; children showing signs of improvement, 11.

Mentally Defective.

There are 195 known mentally defectives between the ages of five and 16 years, classified as follows:—

			High Grade.	Medium Grade.	Low Grade.	Total
Males	...	...	57	29	22	108
Females	...	...	37	24	26	87
			—	—	—	—
			94	53	48	195
			—	—	—	—

In addition, there were 61 children who came under the category of dull or backward; 45 boys and 21 girls, and 26 severe and 38 mild epileptics.

In accordance with the suggestion contained in Circular 1349 of the Board of Education, dated 12th January, 1925, arrangements will be made for the supervision of these children by the Inquiry Officer of the County Mental Deficiency Committee, in conjunction with her duties under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913.

The epileptic child is another type for which the provision of Special School education is difficult by reason of the shortage of accommodation.

Cases of mental deficiency, idiots and imbeciles, and defectives who by virtue of age cease to come under the jurisdiction of the Education Committee are referred to the County Mental Deficiency Committee under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913.

Eight imbeciles (seven boys and one girl), were notified to the County Mental Deficiency Committee by the Education Committee during the year.

There is a great shortage of accommodation at Special Schools for mentally defective children, although there are many who would benefit by such training. In all its bearings the position is exceedingly difficult. No further progress has been made in regard to the Special School for Mentally and Physically Defective Children.

Mental Defectives under School Age.

At present where the deficiency is evident, the children are observed and note of them made either (i) by the Medical Officers at Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, or (ii) by Health Visitors when visiting the homes in their respective districts, and the information passed on to the Department.

18. NURSERY SCHOOLS.

No Nursery Schools are in existence in this County.

19. CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

Medical inspection of pupils attending these schools has not been commenced.

20. CHOICE OF EMPLOYMENT.

No call upon the services of the County Medical Officer under the Education (Choice of Employment) Act, 1920, was made during the year.

21. SPECIAL INQUIRIES.

No special inquiries were carried out during the year.

22. MISCELLANEOUS.

The following candidates for the teaching profession, etc. were examined by the School Medical Inspectors during the year:—

Technical Free Student Teachers 4

Five Teachers, absent from duties through illness, were also examined.

23. HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS.

The heights and weights are determined by the Head Teacher. The children are weighed and measured without boots, otherwise ordinary indoor clothing being worn.

HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS

1. HEIGHTS

BOYS				GIRLS.			
Age	No. of Children Measured	Average Heights	Anthropo-metric Standard	Age	No. of Children Measured	Average Heights	Anthropo-metric Standard
		Centimetres	Centimetres			Centimetres	Centimetres
3	59	95	88.9	3	92	93	86.4
4	356	100	94.0	4	370	100	91.4
5	750	105	104.1	5	756	103	102.8
6	551	111	111.7	6	555	109	108.5
7	191	114	116.8	7	177	114	113.0
8	941	119	119.3	8	808	120	118.0
9	573	125	128.3	9	540	125	123.8
10	97	130	131.4	10	76	127	129.5
11	32	138	135.8	11	17	136	134.6
12	579	141	139.7	12	563	141	140.9
13	490	145	144.7	13	520	143	144.6
14	42	150	150.4	14	41	147	151.7

2. WEIGHTS

BOYS				GIRLS			
Age	No. of Children Weighed	Average Weights	Anthropo-metric Standard	Age	No. of Children Weighed	Average Weights	Anthropo-metric Standard
		Kilos	Kilos			Kilos	Kilos
3	61	14.6	15.4	3	61	15.4	14.2
4	373	16.7	16.7	4	343	15.8	16.3
5	713	18.0	18.1	5	648	18.8	17.6
6	555	19.4	20.1	6	532	19.8	18.9
7	191	21.3	22.5	7	173	21.8	21.4
8	945	24.0	24.9	8	794	23.5	23.5
9	534	25.1	27.3	9	545	25.9	25.1
10	91	28.4	30.7	10	67	29.4	28.1
11	31	31.7	32.6	11	14	34.8	30.8
12	582	34.3	34.8	12	516	34.9	34.7
13	490	36.6	37.4	13	495	38.9	39.4
14	41	39.8	41.7	14	40	39.7	43.8

2. SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The medical inspection of pupils attending secondary schools in the County was commenced in March, 1921. The pupils at the following schools come within the scheme of inspection:—

Abergavenny County School (Girls).
 Abergavenny Grammar School (Boys).
 Abersychan Secondary School.
 Abertillery County School (Boys and Girls).
 Bassaleg Secondary School (Boys and Girls).
 Chepstow Secondary School (Boys and Girls).
 Ebbw Vale County School (Boys and Girls).
 Maesycwmmwr Secondary School (Boys and Girls).
 Nantyglo Secondary School (Boys and Girls).
 Newbridge Secondary School (Boys and Girls).
 Pontllanfraith Secondary School (Boys and Girls).
 Pontypool County School (Girls).
 Pontywaun County School (Boys and Girls).
 Rhymney Secondary School (Boys and Girls).
 Tredegar County School (Boys and Girls).

The general scheme of inspection being carried out is:—

- (i) Examination of all children upon admission, the character of the examination to depend upon the date of the last examination made in the Elementary School.
- (ii) Full examination of all children at 12 years of age.
- (iii) Subsequent to the age of 12, yearly examination, the degree and extent varying according to the previous record and other circumstances of the child.
- (iv) At the age of 15 a full routine examination to be made of each pupil, and the annual re-examination to continue so long as the pupil remains at School.

The School Medical Inspector visits every school annually. A male medical inspector examines boys and a lady inspector the girls. The instructions given to the School Medical Inspectors embody all the suggestions set out in the Memorandum of the Board of Education dealing with this subject.

Power is given to the Committee to extend to pupils of Secondary and other schools under this section of the Act the facilities for treatment which are already available for Elementary School children, viz.:—

Examination of eye defects and the provision of spectacles.
 Dental inspection and treatment.
 Operative treatment of tonsils and adenoids.
 Treatment of minor ailments and defects (e.g., skin diseases, running ears and sore eyes).
 Remedial exercises.

It has been decided that such treatment shall be available for Secondary pupils at the Committee's School Clinics. The Higher Education Committee has approved the same scale of charges as has been fixed for Elementary School children. The scale was detailed in the report for 1924.

Table showing the number of re-examinations made by Medical Inspectors and the result thereof:—

Condition	No. of defects for which treatment was considered necessary.			No. of defects for which no report is available	No. of defects treated	Results of Treatment.			No. of defects not treated	Percentage of defects treated
	Old Routine Cases	Special Cases	Total			Remedied	Improved	No improvement.		
Nutrition	46	...	46	11	35	18	11	6	...	76.0
Uncleanliness { Head	7	...	7	3	3	2	1	...	1	42.2
{ Body	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clothing { Dirty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Excessive	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Ragged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poor Footgear	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Skin { Ringworm { Head..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Body...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other Diseases	4	...	4	...	4	3	...	1	...	100.0
Eye { Vision	176	...	176	30	135	78	13	44	11	76.7
{ Squint	11	...	11	1	10	1	3	6	...	90.9
{ External Eye Disease	9	...	9	2	7	5	1	1	...	77.7
Ear { Otorrhoea	2	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	100.0
{ Defective Hearing	4	...	4	3	1	...	...	1	...	25.0
{ Wax	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	100.0
Nose { Enlarged Tonsils ..	147	...	147	29	111	38	15	58	7	76.1
and { Adenoids	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Tonsils & Adenoids	15	...	15	2	12	5	2	5	1	80.0
Throat { Mouth Breathing...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other Diseases	13	...	13	2	11	8	1	2	...	84.0
Enlarged Cervical Glands	13	...	13	2	11	9	1	1	...	84.0
Defective Speech	3	...	3	...	3	1	1	1	...	100.0
Teeth	160	...	160	41	85	47	11	27	34	53.1
Heart and { Heart Disease	123	...	123	28	95	31	21	43	...	77.2
Circulation { Anæmia	11	...	11	4	7	3	3	1	...	63.6
Lungs { Bronchitis	5	...	5	1	4	4	...	...	...	80.0
{ Bronchial Catarrh	9	...	9	2	7	3	2	2	...	77.0
Tuberculosis { Definite	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Suspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other Forms	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nervous { Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
System { Chorea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other Conditions	5	...	5	2	3	3	...	...	...	60.0
Deformities	18	...	18	8	10	1	7	2	...	55.5
Miscellaneous	99	...	99	20	76	28	13	35	3	76.7
Totals	882	...	882	192	633	290	106	237	57	71.7

No. of children re-examined—540 with 882 defects.

FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SECONDARY SCHOLARS.

The number of children inspected during the year was 1,189 first examinations, and 98 special cases; 530 re-examinations were also made.

Exclusive of the 530 re-examination, 1,287 children had 485 defects which required treatment, and 597 defects needing to be kept under observation. These latter defects were not referred for treatment.

In reviewing the defects found amongst Secondary School pupils it is observed that out of the 1,189 pupils medically inspected, 239, 20·1 per cent. were found at the time of examination, to be physically fit. In extracting these figures a severe standard has been set, e.g., a child found with one decayed tooth was recorded as defective.

UNCLEANLINESS.

In 24 cases among the girl scholars, unsatisfactory head conditions (nits) were found, that is, in 4·4 per cent. of girls inspected, and in 4 boys a similar condition prevailed.

NUTRITION.

Nutrition was below normal in 21 cases, 1·8 per cent. of all the scholars seen at routine inspections.

BOYS.

Number Examined ...	654
Number defective ...	11
Percentage ...	1·6

GIRLS.

Number Examined ...	535
Number defective ...	10
Percentage ...	1·85

NOSE AND THROAT CONDITIONS.

Abnormal nose and throat conditions discovered at the routine inspections were as follows:—

	Number Examined	Tonsils		Tonsils.	
		and Adenoids.	Mouth Breathers.	Slightly Enlarged.	Much Enlarged.
		Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Boys ...	654	—	·30	14·0	4·0
Girls ...	535	·18	—	10·0	2·0

Miscellaneous diseased conditions of nose and throat were found in 4·8 per cent. of all scholars examined.

Thirty-eight cases, (3·2 per cent. of those examined) required operative treatment for either tonsils or adenoids, or both.

LUNG DISEASES.

Brónchial catarrh was discovered in four cases (.33 per cent.)

Two Scholars were suspected of being affected with Tuberculosis. Three cases were referred to Tuberculosis Physicians of the Welsh National Memorial Association for diagnosis and treatment, if necessary. The results are as follows:—No definite evidence of Tubercle, 1 male; no active evidence at present, 1 female; not tubercular, 1 female.

SKIN DISEASES.

There were discovered 26 other skin diseases (2.1 per cent.).

EXTERNAL EYE DISEASES.

Seven cases of Blepharitis (.50 per cent.) were found. There were seven, or .50 per cent. cases of other forms of eye diseases.

DEFECTIVE VISION.

One hundred and thirty eight cases of defective vision (11.6 per cent.) were recorded. The extent of defect is shown in the following table:—

	No. Examined	Only one eye defective.				Cases where both eyes were equally defective.		Cases of unequal error.				Squint
		Right		Left				Right		Left		
		$\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$ and less	$\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$ and less	$\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$ and less	$\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$ and less	$\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$	$\frac{5}{8}$ and less	
Boys ...	654	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Girls ...	535	4.1	1.0	3.8	.91	3.0	2.9	4.7	1.5	4.1	1.9	1.0
		2.9	1.3	1.4	1.4	3.1	1.6	2.2	1.3	2.6	1.1	...

DEFECTIVE TEETH.

Defective teeth were found in 37.2 per cent. of children examined as follows:—

	Number Examined.	Less than four decayed. Per Cent.	Four or more decayed. Per Cent.
Boys ...	654	37.7	7.6
Girls ...	535	18.0	4.0

DEFECTS OF SPEECH.

One boy was suffering from defective articulation and defects of stammering occurred in 12 cases (·9 per cent.).

EAR DISEASES.

There were 6 cases of Otorrhœa found amongst the scholars. The hearing was defective in two cases (·1 per cent.), amongst the boys, and in fifteen cases wax in the ear was present.

DEFORMITIES.

Deformities due to various causes occurred in 30 cases (2·5 per cent.) of the children examined.

Mr. Arthur Rocyn Jones, F.R.C.S., the Consulting Orthopædic Surgeon examined three Secondary Scholars during the year.

The recommendations were:—Admission to Royal National Orthopædic Hospital, 1; alterations to boots, 1; and amputation, 1.

Two Secondary School Scholars were sent to the Royal National Orthopædic Hospital for treatment, the defects were Talipes Equino Varus, and Cavo Varus.

One scholar attended the Central Orthopædic Clinic for massage and electric treatment during the year, making 11 attendances.

CARDIAC AND CIRCULATORY DEFECTS.

Organic heart disease was found in sixteen (1·3 per cent.) of the scholars brought for routine inspection.

HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS.

1. HEIGHTS.

BOYS				GIRLS			
Age	No. of Children Measured	Average Heights	Anthropo-metric Standard	Age	No. of Children Measured	Average Heights	Anthropo-metric Standard
		Centimetres	Centimetres			Centimetres	Centimetres
10	—	—	131.4	10	—	—	129.5
11	10	137	135.8	11	16	140	134.6
12	46	140	139.7	12	109	148	140.9
13	111	147	144.7	13	135	150	146.6
14	48	151	150.4	14	19	152	151.7
15	46	157	158.1	15	49	157	154.9
16	43	163	163.1	16	38	158	156.8
17	17	168	168.2	17	37	158	158.7
18	11	168	170.1	18	11	154	158.9
19	2	171	170.8	19	—	—	159.3

2. WEIGHTS.

BOYS				GIRLS			
Age	No. of Children Weighed	Average Weights	Anthropo-metric Standard	Age	No. of Children Weighed	Average Weights	Anthropo-metric Standard
		Kilos	Kilos			Kilos	Kilos
10	—	—	30.5	10	—	—	28.1
11	9	33.5	32.6	11	17	34.9	30.8
12	48	34.3	34.8	12	108	34.9	34.7
13	112	37.8	37.4	13	132	39.9	39.4
14	45	42.3	41.7	14	19	44.2	43.8
15	47	48.7	46.1	15	49	49.3	48.1
16	4	53.1	53.9	16	39	49.9	51.2
17	15	53.9	58.9	17	35	52.1	52.3
18	10	56.5	62.2	18	8	54.6	54.8
19	2	58.4	63.2	19	—	—	56.1

The heights and weights are taken by the Head Teachers. The pupils are measured and weighed without boots, otherwise ordinary indoor clothes being worn.

TREATMENT.

Parents were notified by post of the defects discovered in their children. They were advised to consult their medical attendants and were notified that treatment at the Committee's school clinics was available for those who could not afford to obtain treatment privately.

Payments of £2 5s. 0d. for teeth, and 2/6 for Tonsils and Adenoids were received during the year for treatment given at the School Clinics.

The Committee's Health Visitors followed up the cases of defects requiring attention, and it was discovered that 71·7 per cent. of the defects had been treated.

The following work was undertaken at the Clinics:—

Twenty-six pupils made application for dental treatment, of whom eighteen were treated at the School Clinics.

Eighty-one appointments were made for errors of refraction and 71 scholars were examined:—

Spectacles were recommended in	51 cases
Spectacles not needed in	4 cases
Changes of spectacles necessary in	11 cases
No need to change spectacles in	5 cases

BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

The following pupils are maintained at Special Schools:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Blind—			
Royal Normal College, London ...	2	1	3
Swansea Institution for the Blind	3	2	5
College for the Blind, Worcester ...	1	—	1
Bridgend Institution for the Blind...	1	2	3
Preston Institution for Blind ...	—	2	2
South Durham Institution for Blind	2	1	3
Epileptic—			
Epileptic Colony, Maghull ...	2	—	2
Cripple—			
Headington Orthopædic Hospital ...	1	—	1
Deaf and Dumb—			
Royal Cambrian Institution for Deaf and Dumb	2	—	2

SCHOOL HOLIDAY CAMP.

During the year a Holiday Camp was again organised at Penpergwm Abergavenny, in accordance with a resolution of the Higher Education Committee, and on the same lines as in the previous year for Secondary School children, who would otherwise be unable to secure a holiday on account of adverse circumstances.

The Camp was opened from 20th July to 21st August, 1930. About 600 pupils attended the camp in two periods of 10 days each for boys and one

period of 10 days for the girls. A Nurse from the Department was in residence during the Camp period.

I desire once more to express my appreciation of the valuable co-operation of the Headmasters, the Headmistresses and their Staffs. To their diligence in notifying to this department cases which required special examination, and to their efforts to facilitate the work of the Medical Inspectors and the Health Visitors whilst visiting the Schools, is due a very large part of the success which School Medical Inspection has attained in this County.

To my colleagues for their loyalty in carrying out the policy of the Department, I am greatly indebted.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

D. ROCYN JONES,

School Medical Officer

18th June, 1931.

APPENDIX I.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

A. ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Table I.—Return of Medical Inspections.

A. Routine Medical Inspections.

Number of Code Group Inspections:—

Entrants	...	...	...	4,075
Intermediates	...	...	...	3,350
Leavers	...	...	...	2,342
				9,767

Number of other Routine Inspections —

Total Routine Inspections 9,767

B. Other Inspections.

Number of Special Inspections	...	1,527
Number of Re-Inspections	...	4,749
Number of children specially examined		
Total		6,276

owing to accidents upon School

Premises 290

Total number of Individual Children inspected

(Routine, Special and Re-examination) 16,333

Number of children examined at Open-air Classes 199

Number of children specially examined for
Nutritional condition 3,085

Table II. A.—Return of Defects found in the course of Medical Inspection in 1930.

Defect or Disease.		ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.	
		No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
		Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment.
Malnutrition	...	2	559	85	—
Uncleanliness	...	—	—	—	—
(See Table IV., Group V.).					
Skin	Ringworm—Scalp	9	—	1	—
	Body	5	—	—	—
	Scabies	19	—	4	—
	Impetigo	95	—	20	—
	Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	306	—	35	—
Eye	Blepharitis	222	—	68	—
	Conjunctivitis	20	—	4	—
	Keratitis	—	—	—	—
	Corneal Opacities	1	—	1	—
	Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	613	466	175	23
	Squint	132	—	24	—
	Other Conditions	46	—	7	—
Ear	Defective Hearing	42	29	26	—
	Otitis Media	—	—	25	—
	Other Ear Diseases	26	—	10	—
Nose and Throat	Enlarged Tonsils only	667	1585	24	264
	Adenoids only	2	38	2	4
	Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	478	37	27	29
	Other Conditions	250	104	21	29
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)		2	42	69	—
Defective Speech	...	21	45	13	—

TABLE II—continued.

Defect or Disease.			ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.	
			No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
			Requiring Treatment.	Requiring be kept under observation but not requiring treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring be kept under observation but not requiring treatment.
Teeth—Dental Diseases ...			2058	3710	448	—
Heart and Circulation	Heart disease	Organic	66	—	47	—
	Anaemia	Functional	114	102	53	80
Lungs	Bronchitis		87	349	15	—
	Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases		5	56	64	—
Tuber- culosis	Pulmonary:—					
	Definite		7	—	5	—
	Suspected		28	—	7	—
	Non-Pulmonary:—					
	Glands		3	—	1	—
	Spine		—	—	1	—
	Hip		—	—	1	—
	Other Bones and Joints		1	—	1	—
	Skin		—	—	—	—
Nervous System	Other forms		2	—	—	—
	Epilepsy		2	—	1	—
	Chorea		3	2	1	—
Deformities	Other conditions		—	36	13	—
	Rickets		3	41	1	—
	Spinal Curvature		24	—	21	—
Other Diseases and Defects ...			126	268	82	77

B.—Number of Individual Children found at ROUTINE Medical Inspection to require Treatment (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

GROUP.			NUMBER OF CHILDREN.		Percentage of children found to require treatment.
			Inspected.	Found to require Treatment.	
Code Groups:—					
Entrants	...	...	4075	1079	26.4
Intermediates	...	...	3350	498	14.8
Leavers	...	...	2342	311	13.2
Total			9767	1888	19.3
Other Routine Inspections			—	—	—

**Table III. Return of all Exceptional Children
in the Area in 1930.**

			Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Blind (including partially Blind).	Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally blind.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind ...	11	9	20
		Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	—	—	—
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	4	3	7
	Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially blind.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind ...	—	—	—
		Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	4	2	6
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	3	8	11
Deaf (including Deaf and Dumb and partially Deaf).	Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally deaf or deaf and dumb.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf ...	12	7	19
		Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	—	—	—
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	7	6	13
	Suitable for training in a School or Class for the partially deaf.	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf ...	—	—	—
		Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	5	2	7
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	2	3	5
Mentally Defective.	Feebleminded (cases not notifiable to the Local Control Authority).	Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children ...	—	1	1
		Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	58	40	98
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	50	47	97
	Notified to the Local Control Authority during the year.	Feebleminded ...	—	—	—
		Imbeciles ...	7	1	8
		Idiots ...	—	—	—

TABLE III—continued.

			Boys.	Girls.	Total
Epileptics.	Suffering from severe Epilepsy.	Attending Certified Special Schools for Epileptics ...	3	1	4
		In Institutions other than Certified Special Schools..	—	—	—
		Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	11	11	22
	Suffering from Epilepsy which is not severe.	Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	17	14	31
		At no School or Institution ...	4	3	7
Physically Defective.	Infectious Pulmonary and Glandular Tuberculosis.	At Hospital or Sanatorium approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board ...	4	3	7
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—
	Non-Infectious but active Pulmonary and Glandular Tuberculosis.	At Hospital or Sanatorium approved by the Ministry of Health ...	4	2	6
		At Certified Residential Open-Air Schools ...	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Open-Air Schools ...	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools ...	—	—	—
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	1	1	2
	Delicate children (e.g., pre- or latent Tuberculosis, Malnutrition, Debility, Anæmia, etc.)	At Certified Residential Open-Air Schools ...	—	—	—
		At Open-Air Departments ...	81	118	199
		At Public Elementary Schools ...	270	202	472
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	9	10	19
	Active Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	At Sanatorium or Hospital approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board ...	11	8	19
		At Public Elementary Schools ...	2	—	2
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	—	—	—

TABLE III—continued.

			Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Physically Defective.	Crippled children (other than those with active tuberculous disease), e.g., children suffering from paralysis, etc., and including those with severe heart disease.	At Certified Hospital Schools..	8	5	13
		At Certified Residential Cripple Schools ...	—	—	—
		At Certified Day Cripple Schools ...	—	—	—
		At Public Elementary Schools	163	158	321
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ...	88	70	158

Table IV. Return of Defects Treated during the year ended 31st December, 1930.

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS.

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Skin :—			
Ringworm—Scalp ...	24	12	36
Body ...	—	8	8
Scabies ...	7	14	21
Impetigo ...	8	21	29
Other Skin Diseases ...	48	80	128
Minor Eye Defects (external and others) ...	25	197	222
Minor Ear Defects ...	90	143	233
Miscellaneous ...	41	—	41
Total ...	243	475	718

TABLE IV.

GROUP II.—Defective Vision and Squint.

Defect or Disease.	NUMBER OF DEFECTS DEALT WITH.			
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Submitted to refraction by private practitioner or at Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ...	1494	—	—	1494
Other Defects or Disease of the eyes ...	—	—	—	—
Total ...	1494	—	—	1494

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed:—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme ... 1104

(b) Otherwise ... —

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles:—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme ... 853

(b) Otherwise ... —

GROUP III.—Treatment 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 in Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Total		
520	—	520	98	618

TABLE IV.
GROUP IV.—Dental Defects.

(1) Number of children who were:—

(a) Inspected by the Dentists:—

Age Groups—				Number.
5	...	...	...	93
6	...	...	...	823
7	...	...	...	1687
8	...	...	...	1515
9	...	...	...	1672
10	...	...	...	1706
11	...	...	...	1417
12	...	...	...	1219
13	...	...	...	1045
14	...	...	...	793
Total				<u>11,970</u>

(b) Notified to require treatment (any permanent teeth defective) ... 8001

(c) Actually treated (included as above) ... 4349

(d) Re-treated during the year as the result of periodical examination ... 744

(2) Half-days devoted to	...	{ Inspection ... 148 }	Total	986
		{ Treatment ... 838 }		
(3) Attendances made by children for treatment	...			6173
(4) Fillings	...	{ Permanent Teeth ... 3126 }	Total	3126
		{ Temporary Teeth ... — }		
(5) Extractions	...	{ Permanent Teeth ... 2645 }	Total	15880
		{ Temporary Teeth 13235 }		
(6) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions				4122
(7) Other operations	...	{ Permanent Teeth ... 27 }	Total	27
		{ Temporary Teeth ... — }		

GROUP V.—Uncleanliness and verminous conditions.

- (i.) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses ... 98
- (ii.) Total number of examinations of children in the schools by School Nurses ... 38392
- (iii.) Number of individual children found unclean ... 5242
- (iv.) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority ... —
- (v.) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken:—
- (a) Under the Education Act, 1921 ... —
- (b) Under School Attendance Byelaws ... —

B. SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Table I.—Return of Medical Inspections.

A. Routine Medical Inspection.

Number of Inspections at all ages:—

Boys	...	...	...	654
Girls	...	...	...	535
Total				1189

B. Other Inspections.

Number of Special Inspections	...	98
Number of re-inspections	...	530
Total		628

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Table II. Return of Defects found in the course of Medical Inspection in 1930.

Defect or Disease.		ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.	
		No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
		Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment.
Malnutrition	...	1	21	1	—
Uncleanliness	..	—	—	—	—
Skin	Ringworm—Scalp	—	—	—	—
	Body	—	—	—	—
	Scabies	—	—	—	—
	Impetigo	—	—	—	—
	Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	26	—	—	—
Eye	Blepharitis	7	—	1	—
	Conjunctivitis	—	—	—	—
	Keratitis	—	—	1	—
	Corneal Opacities	—	—	—	—
	Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	138	—	—	—
	Squint	7	—	—	—
	Other Conditions	7	—	—	—
Ear	Defective Hearing	2	—	2	—
	Otitis Media	6	—	—	—
	Other Ear Diseases	15	—	2	—
Nose and Throat	Enlarged Tonsils only	38	150	13	—
	Adenoids only	—	—	—	—
	Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	1	—	—	—
	Other Conditions	17	9	3	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	..	—	—	1	—
Defective Speech	...	12	1	1	—

TABLE II.—Continued.

Defect or Disease.		ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.	
		No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
		Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment.
Teeth—Dental Diseases		77	366	42	—
Heart and Circulation	Heart disease Organic	16	—	3	—
	Functional	—	8	1	12
	Anæmia	—	—	3	—
Lungs	Bronchitis	—	4	—	—
	Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	1	—
Tuberculosis	Pulmonary:—				
	Definite	—	—	—	—
	Suspected	2	—	—	—
	Non-Pulmonary:—				
	Glands	1	—	—	—
	Spine	—	—	—	—
	Hip	—	—	—	—
	Other Bones and Joints	—	—	—	—
	Skin	—	—	—	—
	Other forms	—	—	—	—
Nervous System	Epilepsy	—	—	—	—
	Chorea	—	—	—	—
	Other Conditions	6	—	—	—
Deformities	Rickets	—	—	—	—
	Spinal Curvature	2	10	2	—
	Other forms	14	4	—	—
Other Diseases and Defects		10	20	19	—

B.—Number of Individual Children found at ROUTINE Medical Inspection to require Treatment (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

GROUP.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN.		Percentage of children found to require treatment.
	Inspected.	Found to require Treatment.	
All ages:—			
Boys	654	289	44.1
Girls	535	108	20.1
Total	1189	397	33.3
Other Routine Inspections	—	—	—

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.**Table III. Return of Exceptional Children.**

			Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Blind (including partially Blind).	Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally blind ...	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind ...	9	8	17
Deaf (including Deaf and Dumb and partially Deaf).	Suitable for training in a School or Class for the totally deaf or deaf and dumb ...	Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf ...	3	—	3
Epileptics	Suffering from Epilepsy	Attending Certified Special Schools for Epileptics ...	2	—	2
	Suffering from Epilepsy which is not severe ...	At Public Secondary Schools	2	—	2
Physically Defective.	Delicate Children ...	At Public Secondary Schools	102	61	163
	Crippled Children ...	At Public Secondary Schools	5	6	11
		At Certified Hospital Schools	3	3	6

Table IV. Return of Defects Treated during the year ended 31st December, 1930.

GROUP I.—MINOR AILMENTS.

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total
Skin :—			
Ringworm—Scalp ...	—	—	—
Body ...	—	—	—
Scabies ...	—	—	—
Impetigo ...	—	—	—
Other Skin Diseases ...	—	4	4
Minor Eye Defects (external and others) ...	—	7	7
Minor Ear Defects ...	—	4	4
Miscellaneous ...	—	—	—
Total ...	—	15	15

TABLE IV.

GROUP II.—Defective Vision and Squint.

Defect or Disease.	NUMBER OF DEFECTS DEALT WITH.			
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Submitted to refraction by private practitioner or at Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise	Total.
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ...	51	—	92	143
Other Defects or Disease of the eyes ...	—	—	—	—
Total ...	51	—	92	143

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed:—

- (a) Under the Authority's Scheme ... 54
 (b) Otherwise ... —

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles:—

- (a) Under the Authority's Scheme ... 5
 (b) Otherwise ... —

GROUP III.—Treatment 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 in Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Total		
—	—	—	134	134

TABLE IV.

GROUP IV.—Dental Defects.

(1)	(b) Notified to require treatment (any permanent teeth defective)	...	...	...	345	
	(c) Actually treated	...	...	..	18	
	(d) Re-treated during the year as the result of periodical examination	...	...		—
(2)	Attendances made by pupils for treatment	...			18	
(3)	Fillings	{ Permanent Teeth	...	4	Total	4
		{ Temporary Teeth	...	—		
(4)	Extractions	{ Permanent Teeth	...	33	Total	40
		{ Temporary Teeth	...	7		
(5)	Administrations of general anæsthetics for extraction					16
(6)	Other Operations	{ Permanent Teeth	...	—	Total	—
		{ Temporary Teeth	...	—		

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(b) No. requiring		
treatment	70.	77.
(c) No. treated	70.	77.
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