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Rhondda Urban District Council



REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

School Medical Officer

For the Year 1942

TONYPANDY :
ROBERT DAVIES AND CO., PRINTERS, ETC.



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OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

School Medical Officer

For the Year 1912

ROBERT CLARKE AND CO. PRINTERS, 15, SOUTH BRIDGE STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4.

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F.R.C.S. (Eng.).

Orthopaedic Surgeon : NATHAN ROCYN JONES, M.D.
(Cantab.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.).

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L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

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JOHN H. SUGDEN, M.Sc., F.I.C.
DANIEL EVANS JONES, M.Sc., F.I.C.

Dental Surgeon :

JOHN H. REID, L.D.S. (R.C.S., Eng.).

Assistant Dental Surgeons :

DAVID ARCHIE THOMAS, L.D.S. (Liverpool) (part year).
RHODA KELSO, L.D.S. (Belfast) (part year).
WILLIAM GRIFFITH JONES, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P.
(Lond.), L.D.S. (Edin.), (part year).

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T. J. REES.

Matron of Fever Hospitals :—

OLIVE EVANS.

Assistant Matron :—

EDITH BYWATER (part year).
ANNE E. WILLIAMS (part year).

Senior Sanitary Inspector :—

(a.c.) THOMAS OSBORNE

Telephone No.

... Pentre 3255

Sanitary Inspectors :—

	<i>District</i>	<i>Telephone</i>
	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>
(a.c.) GWILYM GRIFFITHS (part year)	6	...Tonypany 13
(a.c.) EDGAR M. THOMAS	... 1	...Pentre 3150
(a.c.) WILLIAM J. EVANS	... 9	...Ferndale 2
(a) IDRIS T. WATKINS	... 7	...Porth 49
(a.c.) DANIEL MORGAN	... 5	...Tonypany 176
(b.c.) ROBERT BADEN DAVIES	4	...Tonypany 261
(a.c.) RICHARD OLIVER EVANS	2	...Pentre 3186
(a.c.) JAMES JENKYN EVANS	6	...Porth 175
(a.c.) <u>ARTHUR JONES</u> (part year)	3	...Pentre 3224
(b.c.) RICHARD MEREDITH LEWIS	... 8	... Ferndale 63
(b.c.) HENRY LLEWELLYN BIRKETT (part year)	... 3	... Pentre 3224
(b.c.) HARRY GLYN PRICE (part year).		

Shops Inspectors :

- (b.c.) HENRY LLEWELLYN BIRKETT (part year).
 (b.c.) HARRY GLYN PRICE (part year)

Lady Supervisor of Welfare Centres and Health Visitors :

(a.e.f.g.h.) ANNIE CRABTREE.

Health Visitors and School Nurses :

	<i>Ward No.</i>
(g.) ELIZABETH HUGHES	..... 3
(g.) EDITH M. WATKINS	..... 2
(g.h.) ELIZABETH ISRAEL	..... 9
(e) EDITH VIOLET GIBSON	..... 1
^e (g.h.) EDITH STEPHENS	..... 7
(g.h.) MYFANWY BUCKLEY	..... 4

Health Visitors, etc. (Continued.)

	Ward No.
(g.h.) SARAH HANNAH DAVIES	11
(e.g.h.) ETHEL EVANS	8
(e.g.h.) CISSIE EVANS	5
(e.g.h.) LILIAN MORGAN	6
(e.g.h.) ANN DAVIES	—
(e.g.h.) GWYNETH M. DAVIES	10
(e.g.h.) *SYBIL EVANS	—
(e.g.h.) EIRWEN BONNER	—
(e.g.h.) MEGAN DAVIES	—
(e.g.h.) CLARISSA M. WILLIAMS	—
(e.g.h.) *HANNAH D. THOMAS	—

For portion of year :

(g.) EDITH MORGAN	—
(f.g.) MARGARET GOBERT JONES	—
(e.g.) ADA JACKSON	—

Orthopaedic Nurse :

(h.k.) MARY WATKINS.

Dental Attendants :

CONSTANCE T. HARRISON.
GWYNETH ATKINS.
IRIS PERRY.

Municipal Midwifery Service :

Wards.	Sister Midwives.	Telephone No.
1-4	(g.h.i.) EDITH M. REES .....	...Pentre 3241
5-7	(g.h.i.) *MARGARET D. O'BRIEN (part year)	—
	(g.h.i.) EVELINE L. JONES .....	...Tonypandy 248
8-11	(g.h.i.) EVELYN M. JAMES .....	...Porth 130

<i>Wards.</i>	<i>Midwives.</i>	<i>Telephone No.</i>
(g.)	ELIZ. A. MORGAN	...Treherbert 278
(g.)	LUCY THOMAS	...Treherbert 277
1-2 (g.h.)	MARTHA A. DAVIES	...Pentre 3174
(g.)	FLORENCE M. TAMLYN	Pentre 2138
(g.)	EMILY M. PROSSER	...Pentre 2238
3-4 (g.)	EMILY PURSLOW	...Pentre 2257
(g.)	JESSIE POWELL	...Pentre 3214
(g.h.)	GERITH JONES (part year)	Tonypandy 83
(g.h.)	ANNA J. DAVIES (part year)	„ 83
(g.h.)	BETTY LOCK	... „ 32
5-6-7 (g.)	LYDIA STEPHENSON	... „ 283
(g.)	MARY E. JONES	... „ 277
(g.)	SOPHIA JONES	... „ 278
(g.h.i.)	EILEEN W. E. REES	... „ 154
(g.)	ALICE K. THOMAS	... „ 279
(g.)	SARAH J. ASPDEN	...Porth 187
(g.)	ANNE WILLIAMS	... „ 197
8-9 (g.)	ANNIE M. JAMES	... „ 5
(g.)	ANNIE F. WILLIAMS (part year)	„ 105
(g.h.)	ANNE G. LIVINGS (part year)	„ 105
(g.)	HILDA M. DAVIES	...Tylorstown 11
10-11 (g.h.)	MARGARET DANIELS (part year)	„ 5
(g.)	MARY A. OSGOOD	...Maerdy 25
(g.)	LYDIA THOMAS	...Ferndale 17

Clerks :

A. O. MORGAN

D. J. LEWIS

ANNIE M. EVANS

*A. GWYN EVANS

DILYS FARMER

CATHERINE E. WILLIAMS

(part year)

*ISLWYN JONES

GEORGE A. JONES

Clerks (continued).

MARGARET A. THOMAS	*CYRIL LEWIS
*SELWYN DAVIES	EDITH BRACE
*GLYNDWR HOWELLS	WILLIAM JOHN
MEGAN A. WARREN	*ARTHUR M. ELLIS
GWYNETH E. DAVIES	*GLANFFRWD WATKINS
(part year)	

Joint Caretakers of the Carnegie Welfare Centre :

ENOCH and FLORENCE TREHARNE (part year).
 DAVID THOMAS and BEATRICE M. WILLIAMS (part year).

Caretakers of Welfare Centres :

Ferndale	...	OWEN THOMAS WILLIAMS.
Treorchy	...	DAVID THOMAS WILLIAMS (part year). MELVYN WILLIAMS (part year).
Ystrad	...	FRANCIS HENRY STUBBS.

In charge of the Disinfector :

L. TRENBERTH.

NOTES.

- (a.) Holds the Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (b.) Holds the Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.
- (c.) Holds the Meat Inspectors' Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (d.) Holds the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute qualifying for Membership in the Advanced Knowledge of a Sanitary Inspector's duties.
- (e.) Holds the New Health Visitors' Certificate approved by the Ministry of Health.
- (f.) Holds the Health Visitors' Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (g.) Holds the Midwives' Certificate granted by the Central Midwives Board.
- (h.) Has Nursing experience.
- (i.) Holds Certificate in Obstetric Analgesia.
- (j.) Holds Diploma in Midwifery Teaching.
- (k.) Holds Certificates of Chartered Society of Massage and Medical Gymnastics in Massage, Medical Gymnastics and Medical Electricity.

* In H.M. Forces.

 TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

Medical Officer of Health—Office	...	Pentre	2139
Residence	...	Pentre	3204
Tyntyla Isolation Hospital	...	Pentre	3247
Carnegie Welfare Centre, Trealaw	...	Porth	191
Welfare Centre, Treorchy	...	Pentre	2293
Welfare Centre, Ystrad	...	Pentre	3254
Welfare Centre, Ynyshir	...	Porth	71
Welfare Centre, Ferndale	...	Ferndale	33
Dr. G. D. Davies, Assistant M.O.H.	...	Porth	206
Dr. J. Griffith Jones, Assistant M.O.H.		Porth	94

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Rhondda Urban District Council

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Medical Officer of Health

To the Chairman and Members of the
RHONDDA URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I herewith submit my annual report on the sanitary conditions and state of the public health in the Rhondda Urban District during the year 1942.

The estimated population at mid-summer, 1942, was approximately 7,000 persons less than in the preceding year, this diminution being largely attributable to the enrolment of the young adult section of the population into the Forces and, to a lesser extent, to the return of a proportion of the persons who had been evacuated to the district.

The birth-rate (18.1 per 1,000) was the highest recorded in the district since 1926 and the death-rate (13.2 per 1,000) was the lowest since 1935; the infantile mortality rate of 64 per 1,000 births was, with the exceptions of the rates recorded in 1934, 1936 and 1940, lower than in any previous year.

The principal causes of death during the year were organic heart disease (2.88 per 1,000 population), and intracranial vascular disease, cancer and bronchitis, each of which contributed a death-rate of 1.45 per 1,000 of the population. Maternal mortality with a rate of 3.32 per 1,000 live births was lower than in the preceding year when a corresponding rate of 4.65 was recorded.

Amongst the commoner infectious diseases, scarlet fever continued to be fairly prevalent but there was considerable diminution in the incidence of diphtheria, measles and whooping cough as compared with the previous year; cerebro-spinal fever was also less prevalent than in 1941.

There was no marked deterioration in the sanitary conditions prevailing in the district and urgent repairs of drains, etc., were undertaken without undue delay. In regard to housing conditions, however, there continued to be some delay in securing repairs of unsatisfactory houses owing principally to lack of suitable labour and materials.

Notwithstanding difficulties associated with the war effort, it is gratifying to note that the staff of the Health Department loyally co-operated in all measures connected with the administration of the public health services in the district.

The voluntary workers constituting the personnel of the Civil Defence Casualty Services also carried out their duties conscientiously and were always available in the event of any emergency.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

D. J. Thomas.

Medical Officer of Health.

TYDFIL HOUSE,
PENTRE, RHONDDA.

Notwithstanding difficulties associated with the war effort it is gratifying to note that the staff of the Health Department loyally co-operated in all measures connected with the administration of the public health services in the district.

The voluntary workers constituting the personnel of the Civil Defence Casualty Services also carried out their duties conscientiously and were always available in the event of any emergency.

SECTION I.

General and Vital Statistics.

The new birth and mortality statistics for the year 1941 are contained in the Statistical Office of Health Report, 1941, and are given in the tables following.

Statistics of the population of the district for the year 1941 are given in the tables following.

Rhondda Urban District.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR YEAR 1942.

Area	23,886 acres
Population (Census, 1931)	141,346
Population (estimate at Midsummer, 1942)	116,600
Number of inhabited houses	28,801

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Rate per 1,000 Population
Live Births—				
Legitimate	976	1,053	2,029	17.4
Illegitimate	41	36	77	0.7
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,017	1,089	2,106	18.1
Still Births	47	39	86	0.7
Still Birth-rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births			39.2	
Deaths from all causes	842	701	1,543	13.2

	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	Rate per 1,000 Total Births.
Maternal Deaths—			
Puerperal Sepsis	1	0.47	0.46
Other Puerperal Causes	6	2.85	2.74
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	7	3.32	3.19

Deaths under 1 year—			
All infants	134	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	64
Legitimate Infants	127	Rate per 1,000 Leg. Live Births.....	63
Illegitimate Infants	7	Rate per 1,000 Illeg. Live Births.....	91

	No.	Rate per 1,000 Population.
Deaths from special causes—		
Measles	—	0.0
Whooping Cough	3	0.03
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	6	0.05
Zymotic Diseases	9	0.08
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	87	0.75
Other Tuberculous Diseases	11	0.09
Cancer	169	1.45

AREA, POPULATION. AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The area of the Rhondda Urban District remained unaltered during 1942 and covered 23,886 acres. For administrative purposes the district is divided into eleven Wards, Wards 1 to 7 being in the Rhondda Fawr valley, Wards 9 to 11 in the Rhondda Fach valley and Ward 8 being situated at the junction of these two valleys and extending as far as Trehafod where the district adjoins the Pontypridd Urban District. A small portion of Gilfach Goch is also situated in Ward 7.

The population of the district, according to the Registrar-General's estimate at Mid-summer 1942, was 116,600 persons as compared with 141,346 persons enumerated at the census of 1931 and 123,640 persons according to the corresponding estimate at Mid-summer 1941.

The natural increase of the population, the excess of the number of births over the number of deaths, during the year was 562, equivalent to 4.8 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

BIRTHS.

	1942	Average for ten years 1932-1941
Number of Births	... 2106	... 2088
Birth-rate in Rhondda	... 18.1	... 16.2
Birth-rate in England and Wales	15.8	... 14.8

The total number of births registered in the district during 1942 was 2309, of which 203 belonged to parents residing outside the area, so that the number of births allocated to the district was 2106, giving a birth-rate of 18.1 per 1000 of the estimated population; this figure represented the highest birth-rate since 1926.

The numbers of births in the successive quarters of the year were 516, 560, 550 and 480, respectively.

Amongst the various Wards comprising the district the birth-rates varied between a maximum of 21.2 in Ward 5 and a minimum of 12.9 in Ward 3.

The number of female births exceeded the number of male births by 72.

Illegitimacy.—The number of illegitimate births in the area was 77, representing 36.6 per 1000 of the total live births; the corresponding rate for the previous year was 27.5 per 1000 live births.

DEATHS.

	1942	Average for ten years, 1932-1941.
Number of deaths	1544	1745
Rate per 1000, Rhondda	13.2	13.6
Rate per 1000, England and Wales	11.6	12.3

During the year under review 1471 deaths were registered in the district of which, however, 116 deaths were of non-residents, whilst 189 Rhondda residents died at various places outside the area. The net number of deaths belonging to Rhondda during the year amounted to 1544, equivalent to a death-rate of 13.2 per 1000 of the estimated population as compared with an annual average figure of 13.6 in the preceding ten years.

Amongst the eleven Wards comprising the area the death-rate was highest in Ward 10 where a rate of 14.8 was recorded, whilst Ward 1 with a death-rate of 9.45 provided the lowest rate.

The diseases which were most frequently recorded as causes of death, the numbers of deaths caused thereby and the corresponding rates per 1000 of the estimated population are shown in the following summary:—

	No. of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population
Organic Heart Disease	336	2.88
Intra-cranial vascular disease	171	1.45
Cancer	169	1.45
Bronchitis	169	1.45
Phthisis	87	0.75
Nephritis	64	0.55
Premature Birth	53	0.45
Pneumonia	37	0.31

The death-rate from organic heart disease declined to 2.88 per 1000 population from the rate of 4.14 per 1000 recorded in the previous year, but otherwise there was but little variation in the incidence of the main causes of death.

The numbers and percentage proportions of the Rhondda deaths for the year, allocated in accordance with the respective age-groups were as follow:—

- 134 or 8.7. per cent. under 1 year.
- 12 or 0.8 per cent. over 1 year and under 2 years.
- 18 or 1.2 per cent. over 2 years and under 5 years.
- 28 or 1.8 per cent. over 5 years and under 15 years.
- 61 or 3.9 per cent. over 15 years and under 25 years.
- 149 or 9.6 per cent. over 25 years and under 45 years.
- 429 or 27.8 per cent. over 45 years and under 65 years.
- 713 or 46.2 per cent. over 65 years.

Still-born Children.—The number of still-births recorded during the year was 86, equivalent to 39.2 per 1000 of the total live and still-births registered in the

district; though this proportion was lower than that recorded in any previous year it remains unduly high and greater efforts in the care of expectant mothers should be made to secure a further reduction.

Uncertified Deaths.—One uncertified death of a woman, 71 years of age, was registered during the year under review, the cause of death being attributed to heart failure.

COLLIERY FATALITIES.

Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	18
Death rate per 1000, Rhondda	...	...	...	...	0.15

The number of deaths certified as caused by accidents in collieries during the year was 18, giving a death-rate of 0.15 per 1000 of the estimated population. In 9 instances death was caused by falls of roof, 5 deaths were caused by moving coal trams and the remaining four deaths were due to other causes.

DISTRICT CORONERS.

Number of deaths certified by District Coroners in					
1942	...	...	...	...	66
Rate per cent. of Deaths registered in the District	...	...	...	...	4.2

The number of deaths certified by District Coroners, with or without inquest, during the year was 66, representing 4.3 per cent. of the total deaths and a rate of 0.56 per 1000 of the estimated population.

The principal causes of death and the numbers caused thereby were as follow :—

Accidents in collieries	...	...	18
Road accidents	...	...	11
Burns or scalds	...	...	9
Heart Disease	...	...	7
Suicide	...	...	6
Accidental falls	...	...	5

The number of deaths caused by road accidents during 1942 was seven less than the total recorded for the previous year and included two children between 2 and 5 years, five between 5 and 15 years, one person between 15 and 25 years and 3 persons in the 45 to 65 group.

The following table gives details of the classes of vehicles and persons involved in fatal road accidents in the course of the year:—

<i>Class of Vehicle.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Persons killed.</i>	
		<i>Pedal Cyclists.</i>	<i>Pedes- trians.</i>
Motor Omnibus	5	—	5
Motor Van	1	—	1
Motor Lorry	3	—	3
Pedal Cycle	2	2	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	11	2	9
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

SECTION II.

General Provision of Health Services.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

Particulars of the officers employed in the Health Department of the Council are given at the beginning of the Report.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The chemical and bacteriological examinations of samples or specimens taken by the staff of the Council's Health Department were undertaken at the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory and 2,047 specimens were submitted during the year, comprising the following :

Swabs for the presence of diphtheria bacilli	... 1915
Swabs for streptococcal infections	... .. 31
Cerebro-spinal fluids	... .. 61
Blood, stools or urine for the presence of enteric, dysenteric or food-poisoning infections	... .. 25
Sputa for tubercle bacilli	... .. 15

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

There was no material change in the arrangements for the conveyance of sick persons in the district during the year. Consideration, however, was given to the inadequate facilities or arrangements for the conveyance

of persons injured in the streets or in houses to hospitals in conditions of emergency and negotiations were entered into during the year with local ambulance or motor car proprietors for the removal of such cases, the Council accepting the primary responsibility for the hire of the vehicles under such circumstances.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

The facilities for nursing in the home, provided under arrangements made by the Glamorgan County Nursing Association and administered by local committees, continued in operation throughout the greater part of the district during the year.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

There was no change during the year in the number of clinics and welfare centres administered by the Council, the five clinics at Ynyswen, Ystrad, Trealaw, Ynyshir and Ferndale, being used in the joint interests of the maternity and child welfare and school medical services.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary administered by the Welsh National Memorial Association in the interests of Rhondda residents is situated at Porth House, Porth. (Telephone No., Porth 193).

Addresses and Telephone Numbers of Council's Clinics.

<i>Address.</i>	<i>Telephone No.</i>
Ynyswen, Treorchy ... ..	... Treorchy 339
Dyffryn Ffrwd, Trafalgar Terr., Ystrad	... Pentre 154
Carnegie Welfare Centre, Trealaw ...	... Porth 191
Ynys Villa, Ynyshir ... ..	... Porth 71
Oakland Terrace, Ferndale ... ..	... Ferndale 33

Sessional Arrangements of Council's Clinics.

Service	Situation	Wards Served	Sessions—	
			'M'—Morning.	'A'—Afternoon.
Ante-Natal. (*Special Clinic attended by obstetric consultant).	Treorchy	1, 2	M.A.	Every Wednesday
	Ystrad	3, 4	A.	Every Friday
	Trealaw	5	A.	Every Tuesday
		6	M.	Every Wednesday
		7, 8	M.	Every Tuesday
Trealaw	Whole District	A.	*Special Clinic. Monday twice monthly (approx.)	
Ynyshir	9, 10 10, 11	A. M.	Every Thursday Every Thursday	
Infant Welfare.	Treorchy	1	A.	Every Monday
		2	M.A.	Every Tuesday
	Ystrad	3	M.	Every Saturday
		4	M.A.	Every Thursday
	Trealaw	5	M.	Every Friday
		6	A.	Every Wednesday
		7	M.	Every Monday
	Ynyshir	8	M.A.	Every Wednesday
	Ferndale	9	M.A.	Every Monday
		10	M.A.	Every Tuesday
	11	M.A.	Every Friday	
Birth Control.	Trealaw	Whole District	A.	Alternate Thursdays
Dental.	Treorchy	1—2	M.A.	Daily, except when Dentist engaged on School Inspection Alternate weeks at— Treorchy/Ystrad Ynyshir/Ferndale
	Ystrad	3—4	M.A.	
	Trealaw	5—7	M.A.	
	Ynyshir	8—9	M.A.	
	Ferndale	10—11	M.A.	
Ophthalmic.	Treorchy	1—2	M.	Tuesdays and Thursdays as required
	Ystrad	3—4	M.	
	Trealaw	5—7	M.	
	Ynyshir	8—9	M.	
	Ferndale	10—11	M.	
Orthopaedic. (*Special Clinic attended by Orthopaedic Consultant)	Treorchy	1—2	A	As required
	Ystrad	3—4		
	Trealaw	5—8		
	Ferndale	9—11		
	*Trealaw	Whole District			*Special Clinic second Wednesday in each calendar month
Ultra Violet Light Treatment.	Trealaw	Whole District		As required
Medical Inspection of School Children.	Trealaw	1—7	M.	Alternate Saturdays
	Ynyshir	8—11	M.	do.
Treatment of Minor Ailments.	Treorchy	1—2	M.	Mon., Tues., Fridays
	Ystrad	3—5	M.	Mon., Thurs., Sats.
	Trealaw	6—8	M.	Wednesdays, Fridays
	Ynyshir	9	M.	Mon., Wednesday
	Ferndale	10—11	M.	Tuesdays, Fridays

HOSPITALS.

The following is a brief summary of the normal accommodation at the various hospitals in the district in addition to the provision available for infectious diseases at the isolation hospitals administered by the Council.

INSTITUTION.	No. of Beds.			
	For Adults		Child- ren.	Total.
	Males	Fe- males.		
Llwynypia Hospital (Administered by the Glamorgan County Council— <i>Accommodation—</i> Maternity Cases 22 Ear, Nose and Throat Cases 14 General Cases 146				
182	60	90	32	182
Treherbert Hospital (Voluntary)	12	12	2	26
Pentwyn Hospital (Voluntary)	11	11	2	24
Porth and District Hospital (Voluntary)	44	28	18	90
	127	141	54	322

About one-half of the beds established at the Llwynypia Hospital are available for Rhondda residents and the total number of hospital beds in the district therefore represent a proportion of approximately 2 per 1000 of the estimated population.

Many Rhondda residents obtain treatment at the Cardiff Royal Infirmary and at other hospitals, whilst children requiring in-patient treatment under the Council's Orthopaedic Scheme are admitted to the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff.

TYNTYLA ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The accommodation available for the reception and treatment of persons suffering from infectious diseases at the above Hospital remained unaltered during 1942.

The following table summarises the number of admissions, number of deaths and fatality rate for each disease treated at the Hospital during the year :—

	No. of Cases admitted.	No. of Deaths.	Mortality per cent.
Diphtheria	146	5	3.42
Scarlet Fever	308	1	0.32
Cerebro-spinal Fever	41	11	26.83
Puerperal Pyrexia	10	1	10.00
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6	—	—
Scabies	7	—	—
Enteric Fever	1	—	—
Anthrax	1	—	—
Dysentery	1	1	100.00
Measles	1	—	—
	<hr/> 522	<hr/> 19	<hr/> 3.64
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Amongst the 41 patients admitted as suffering from cerebro-spinal fever the diagnosis was confirmed by the discovery of meningococci in the cerebro-spinal fluids in 12 instances and of these one died, giving a mortality rate of 8.3 per cent. In 11 other cases the character of the cerebro-spinal fluid probably indicated a meningococcal infection and two of these died; six of the cases were diagnosed as haemorrhage under the cerebral membranes and two of these died; three other deaths were attributed to acute lobar pneumonia as there was no evidence of meningeal infection, one death was caused by pneumococcal meningitis, another death was found to be due to staphylococcal meningitis and the remaining death was certified as due to acute suppurative encephalitis.

The patient admitted as suffering from dysentery was found to be suffering from ulcerative colitis and the death was certified as due to this cause.

The number of patients admitted from each of the eleven wards in the district is shown in the following table:—

Disease	Total Cases Admitted	Ward										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Diphtheria	146	13	14	2	5	26	29	18	10	8	11	10
Scarlet Fever	308	8	22	25	27	28	65	7	28	44	25	29
Cerebro-spinal Fever	41	4	4	5	1	2	4	3	3	4	8	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	10	1	—	1	1	2	1	1	1	—	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.....	6	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1
Enteric Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Anthrax	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Dysentery	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies	7	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	5	—	—	—
Totals	522	26	41	33	35	60	101	30	49	57	46	44

The average period of detention of recovered diphtheria cases was 77.7 days, this prolonged period being largely due to the persistence of the "carrier" state during convalescence and no case being discharged until three consecutive negative swabs were obtained from the nose and throat; the average period of detention of recovered scarlet fever cases was 29.1 days.

The following table gives a summary of the expenditure incurred in the maintenance of the Tyntyla Isolation Hospital during 1942 and the rate per patient per week amounted to £3. 8s. 9d., excluding and £3. 14s. 1½d., including general repairs, etc., which amounted to £844. 17s. 8d. The first mentioned figure of £3. 8s. 9d. exceeds the corresponding figure for the previous year by £1. 4s. 2d. and the increase was largely caused by increased salaries and wages and by the fact that the number of patients admitted was 522 as compared with a total of 767 in the previous year.

TYNTYLA ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

					£	s.	d.
Salaries and Wages...	...	...	...	...	4835	16	3
Superannuation	...	...	...	...	415	15	7
National Insurance Contributions	...	...	...	...	122	0	4
Milk	...	...	...	...	468	8	8
Eggs	...	...	...	...	63	6	0
Fish	...	...	...	...	50	19	11
Vegetables and Fruit	...	...	...	...	266	8	2
Meat	...	...	...	...	509	5	3
Groceries	...	...	...	...	648	19	9
Bread	...	...	...	...	81	3	1
Drysaltery (Soap, Polishes, etc.)	...	...	...	...	159	11	9
Brushes, etc.	...	...	...	...	12	15	8
Crockery, Drapery, etc.	...	...	...	...	132	0	0
Furniture, Repairs and Ironmongery	...	...	...	...	119	4	2
Stimulants, Brandy, etc.	...	...	...	...	4	8	0
Drugs, Instruments, etc.	...	...	...	...	798	2	3
Gas	...	...	...	...	153	14	3
Electricity	...	...	...	...	113	15	0
Water	...	...	...	...	98	18	8
Gas, Water and Electricity Repairs and Renewals					33	1	7
Fuel	...	...	...	...	905	0	11
Advertisements	...	...	...	...	58	17	6
Stationery, Printing, etc.	...	...	...	...	12	17	11
Postages, Fares, Carriage	...	...	...	...	27	10	1
Telephone Charges	...	...	...	...	38	9	11

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.—*Continued.*

	£	s.	d.
Insurance	76	13	6
General District Rates	612	6	0
Garden Requisites	4	7	7
Chimney Sweeping	5	19	9
Ambulance Upkeep	116	12	2
Machinery Repairs and Renewals	23	18	8
Sundries	4	5	0
	<hr/>		
	10974	13	4
General Repairs	453	10	4
Painting	294	16	4
Replacement of Equipment	61	10	9
Air Raid Precautions	90	0	3
	<hr/>		
	£11829	11	0
	<hr/> <hr/>		

PENRHYS (SMALL-POX) HOSPITAL.

This hospital has accommodation for fourteen beds and is adapted for the reception of persons suffering from small-pox, but no cases of this disease were admitted during the year.

The buildings, however, were utilised for the greater portion of the year as a sick-bay for evacuated children suffering from minor illnesses, especially from contagious skin diseases, and temporary nursing staff were employed. The medical care of the children was undertaken by the staff of the Health Department.

WAR-TIME NURSERIES.

Arising from the receipt of the Joint Circular of the Ministry of Health (No. 2388) and the Board of Education

(No. 1553) dated the 31st May, 1941, much consideration was given by the Council to the problem of making some form of nursery provision for the young children of women in employment. Exhaustive enquiries were made as to the need for any provision of this kind in various parts of the district and it was eventually decided, with the approval of the Welsh Board of Health, to establish five war-time nurseries for the reception and care of young children, mainly between 9 months and 3 years old, it being understood that the net expenditure on this service, after taking into account the payments made by the mothers concerned, would be repaid to the Council from the National Exchequer.

The five nurseries were established in May, 1942, and the premises used at Treherbert, Penygraig and Ferndale, respectively, consisted of prefabricated huts provided by the Ministry of Works and Buildings and erected on specially-prepared sites, while at Ynyshir and Tylorstown, existing buildings were adapted for the purpose, the work of the erection of the huts and the adaptation of the existing buildings being carried out under the supervision and direction of the Council's Surveyor.

The nurseries were open daily from 8-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. and during this time the children were cared for and provided with all meals at an inclusive charge of 1s. 0d. per day.

It was realised from the outset that the establishment of the nurseries was in the nature of an experiment and there had previously been no definite evidence that advantage would be taken of this provision by any large number of the mothers of young children. In addition to the advice given by the Council's Medical and Health Visiting Staffs, the steps taken to make the facilities at the nurseries known to the public included press advertise-

ments, the display of posters, the holding of public meetings and "open days," the use of a loud-speaker van and the despatch of "personal letters" to the mothers of eligible children. The applications for the admission of children were not so numerous as might have been expected, it being found in many cases that mothers had made, and preferred to continue to rely upon, arrangements for the care of their young children by relatives. Although some improvement was shown in the attendances towards the end of the year, the numbers could not be regarded as altogether satisfactory in relation to the accommodation provided, the staff employed and the expenditure incurred, and it is hoped that a larger proportion of the mothers of the district, especially those employed on important war work, will learn to appreciate the many advantages to be derived from having their children cared for under the conditions obtaining at the war-time nurseries.

SECTION III.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

INFANT MORTALITY.

		1942		Average for ten years 1932-1941
Rhondda, per 1,000 births	...	64	...	68
126 Great Towns	...	59	...	63
England and Wales	...	49	...	58

The number of live births registered as belonging to the Rhondda Urban District during 1942 was 2,106 and the number of deaths of children under one year of age was 134, giving a mortality rate of 64 per 1,000 live births, this rate being 4 per 1,000 lower than the annual average in the preceding ten years.

Reference to Table IV. in the Appendix shows that 85 deaths occurred in the first month of life, equivalent to a neo-natal mortality of 40.4 per 1,000 live births, and prematurity, with its accompanying debility in most instances, was the cause of 53 of these neo-natal deaths. Amongst other registered causes of infantile deaths during the year it is noted that congenital disease of the heart accounted for 12 deaths, pneumonia was the cause of 10 deaths, convulsions caused 9 deaths, 7 deaths were attributed to bronchitis and 6 deaths were caused by gastrointestinal infections such as gastritis, acute enteritis or acute gastro-enteritis.

It will be observed that most of the causes of death recorded in Table IV are preventable in nature and further efforts are necessary in order to reduce this avoidable mortality.

The infantile mortality rates in the eleven wards comprising the district varied between a maximum of 103.1 per 1,000 live births in Ward 6 and a minimum of 40.9 per 1,000 live births in Ward 1.

The appended table gives a summary of the information reported by the health visitors in reference to 123 infantile deaths and 86 still births which occurred during the year.

Table giving in detail the information obtained by the Health Visitors concerning deaths of 123 children under one year and 86 children born dead.

		Deaths of children under one.		Still-births.	
		Total Number	Per cent. of Total Cases.	Total Number	Per cent. of Total Cases.
Sex	Male	61	50	49	57
	Female	62	50	37	43
Ages at Death	0—12 hours	17	14		
	12—24 hours	2	2		
	1—7 days	41	33		
	1—4 weeks	21	17		
	1—2 months	7	6		
	2—3 months	5	4		
	3—4 months	10	8		
	4—5 months	—	—		
	5—6 months	4	3		
	6—7 months	6	5		
	7—8 months	3	2		
	8—9 months	3	2		
Maturity	9—10 months	—	—		
	10—11 months	2	2		
	11—12 months	2	2		
Maturity	Mature	76	62	49	57
	Premature	47	38	37	43
Insured		12	10		
Not well from birth		71	58		
Previously visited by Health Visitor....		46	37		
Separated from Mother		5	4		
Breast fed		43	35		
Partly breast fed and partly otherwise		7	6		
Bottle fed		35	28		
Spoon fed		16	13		
Unfed		22	18		
Bottle used	Boat-shaped	42	34		
	Tube	—	—		
	Boat-shaped and tube	—	—		
Milk	Cows'	19	15		
	Goats'	—	—		
	Condensed	8	7		
	Dried	31	25		
Patent Foods		—	—		
Abnormal number of flies in house		—	—		
Insanitary condition of house		—	—		
Overcrowding		—	—		
Previous deaths—					
	1 child under one year of age	8	7	2	2
	2 children under one year of age	1	1	1	1
	3 children under one year of age	—	—	—	—
	4 or more children do. do.	—	—	—	—
	Total number with previous deaths of infants under one year	9	7	3	3
	Number with 1 previous still-birth	3	2	3	3
	Number with 2 previous still-births	1	1	1	1
	Number with 3 previous still-births	—	—	2	2
	Number with 4 or more still-births	—	—	—	—
	Total number with previous still-births	4	3	6	7
Abnormal condition of mother		17	14	25	29
Difficult birth		18	15	26	30
Illegitimate		6	5	2	2

Health Visiting.—The following information relates to the activities of the health visitors in the interests of child welfare during 1942 :—

Visits to children	}	First Visits	...	...	2,122
under one year		Total Visits	...	...	13,799
Investigations of Still Births			...	...	92
Investigations of deaths of infants			...	...	123
Visits to children, 1—5 years			...	...	8,669
Ophthalmia	}	First Visits	...	...	24
Neonatorum		Total Visits	...	...	186

Each health visitor attends at a welfare centre on at least one day a week when the mothers and babies from her district are in attendance.

The summarised records of the health visitors showed that 46.3 per cent. of the babies born in the area during the year were breast-fed and an additional 4.2 per cent. were partially breast-fed; the proportion of infantile deaths amongst babies who were entirely breast-fed was equivalent to 35 per cent. and that amongst the partially breast-fed 6 per cent. The number of infantile deaths amongst the artificially-fed babies represented 41 per cent. of the infantile deaths and in this connection it may be noted that amongst the entirely bottle-fed babies only boat-shaped bottles were used.

WELFARE CENTRES.

The total number of child welfare sessions held at the Centres at Ynyswen (Treorchy), Ystrad, Trealaw, Ynyshir and Ferndale respectively during the year under review was 854 and the average attendance of children under five years of age was 24 per session.

The number of babies under one year old who made their first visit to the clinics during the year was 1,749, representing 83.0 per cent. of the total births, whilst 2,039 children between one and five years of age also attended,

The total number of attendances amounted to 18,426, of which 14,749 were of babies under one year and 3,677 were of children between one and five years. It will be observed that the attendances at the clinics have been well maintained and every opportunity has been taken by the medical officers and health visitors to give appropriate advice on the up-bringing of the children.

Though no special post-natal clinics have been established in the area 1,053 nursing mothers, or mothers who had recently been confined, attended for the purpose of obtaining advice regarding their post-natal conditions.

Dental Treatment.—As the result of advice given at the welfare centres 129 children under five years of age received dental treatment at the Council's dental clinics and nitrous oxide anaesthesia was administered to 122 children for the purpose of dental extractions.

Similarly 184 nursing mothers were treated at the dental clinics and paid 302 visits and on 159 occasions general anaesthesia was applied for the extraction of teeth.

The provision of artificial dentures continued to be available to nursing mothers who received dental treatment at the clinics, and 15 complete sets and 13 partial sets were supplied at a total (net) cost of £41. 1s. 1d.

Orthopaedic Treatment.—Below is a summary of the pre-school cases seen at the Council's Clinics during the year by Mr. N. Rocyn Jones, F.R.C.S., Orthopaedic Consultant :—

(a) Primary Cases—			
Talipes (Club-foot)	...	...	21
Paralysis	...	...	5
Bow legs and knock-knees	...	...	17
Torticollis	...	...	3
Abnormal Hip	...	...	2
Minor deformities	...	...	3
Other defects	...	...	3
			54
(b) Re-examinations			
	...	...	80
			134
			134

SUPERVISION OF EXPECTANT MOTHERS.

During the year under review seven ante-natal sessions were held weekly at the welfare centres and these were presided over by the lady assistant medical officers who were assisted by the health visitors and midwives.

The total number of expectant mothers who attended these clinics was 1915, comprising 1,457 new cases and 458 mothers who had been attending in the previous year and the average attendance per session was 18. The provision at the clinics of general advice on the supervision of pregnancy was supplemented by the issue of some of the simpler medicaments for the treatment of anaemia, calcium deficiency, etc., in cases where considered necessary by the examining medical officers.

In addition to the routine ante-natal clinics, special clinics presided over by Dr. R. G. Maliphant, whose services were available in a consultant capacity, were held on 24 occasions during the year for the examination of expectant

mothers in whose cases special advice was considered desirable. The number of mothers who attended these clinics during the year was 322 of whom 305 attended for the first time during 1942. The total number of visits made to these clinics was 450 and the average attendance per session was 19.

The principal causes in respect of which expectant mothers were referred to Dr. Maliphant for special advice were :—

	<i>No. of cases</i>
Disproportion	70
Previous unsatisfactory obstetric history ...	49
Presentation	35
Heart disease	25
Toxaemia	25
Anaemia or debility	10
Irregular bleeding	10
Tuberculosis	9

A total of 272 mothers were admitted to the Maternity Department of the Llwynypia Hospital in the course of the year under the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare arrangements; 101 of these were admitted on the recommendation of Dr. Maliphant, 41 were referred from the routine ante-natal clinics, 98 were admitted as cases of emergency on the request of the medical practitioners in the area and 32 were admitted on account of exceptional domestic circumstances.

Dental Treatment.—During the course of the year 256 expectant mothers received dental treatment at the Council's dental clinics and general anaesthesia was administered on 225 occasions for the purpose of dental extractions.

Artificial dentures were also provided free of cost or on part payment to three expectant mothers in the course of the year; full upper and lower sets were supplied in

two instances and a partial-set in another case, the net cost to the Council in respect of these three cases being £3. 13s. 5d.

PROVISION OF MILK AND MEDICINAL FOODS.

Milk below Cost or Free.—Provision of milk for consumption by expectant and nursing mothers and by children under five years of age continued to be undertaken by the Ministry of Food, through the local Food Offices. Under the Ministry's scheme, one pint of liquid milk, or its equivalent in dried milk, is obtainable for each expectant mother, nursing mother or child under five years. The normal price chargeable for such milk is 2d. per pint but where the family income is below the prescribed scale or the householder is in receipt of Public Assistance, Unemployment Assistance or Supplementary Old Age Pension the milk is granted free of cost.

The work of issuing dried milk under the foregoing arrangements was carried out at the Council's Welfare Centres and the Council also provided supplementary supplies of dried milk in those cases where the maximum daily quantity of one pint per person granted by the Ministry of Food was considered, on medical grounds, to be insufficient. The terms on which these supplementary supplies were issued, either free of cost or at a reduced rate, were determined by the above-mentioned scale of income prescribed by the Ministry of Food and the quantities of dried milk thus supplied by the Council amounted to 1,899 lbs., at a net cost of £100. 17s. 4d.

Sale of Dried Milk.—The Council also continued the sale of dried milk at cost price at the Welfare Centres throughout the area and the total value of such sales,

excluding milk sold on behalf of the Ministry of Food, amounted to £3,807. 13s. 4d.

Vitamin Supplements.—Cod liver oil and fruit juices were provided by the Ministry of Food for expectant mothers and for children under five years of age, the distribution being undertaken at 14 different premises throughout the district, including the five welfare centres administered by the Council. The 14 establishments are situated in fairly convenient positions throughout the area and each of them was open for at least one session weekly. Prior to the initiation of the Ministry of Food scheme, the Council undertook the provision of cod liver oil for children under five years of age and the stocks remaining on hand continued to be made available for issue on the recommendation of the Medical Officers at the Welfare Centres. The total cost of the cod liver oil issued by the Council in this manner during the year amounted to £8. 5s. 2d.

SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES.

Notifications of intention to practise in the district during the year 1942 were received from 58 midwives, comprising 28 whole-time municipal midwives, 12 private midwives and 18 midwives employed in local hospitals, the total on this occasion being three more than the corresponding figure for the previous year.

The number of domiciliary confinements attended by midwives in the course of the year was 1,914, including 1,647 by municipal midwives and 267 by private midwives, while one case was notified as having been attended by a medical practitioner without a midwife being engaged.

The appended table gives a summary of the cases in respect of which medical aid was summoned by midwives in accordance with the Rules of the Central Midwives Board.

Record of sending for Medical Help, 1942.

Reasons stated for seeking assistance.	Day.	Night.	WARDS											Total.
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Prolonged labour	37	41	13	11	3	3	14	3	5	5	6	7	8	78
Obstructed labour	9	3	2	2	1	—	2	1	—	1	1	1	1	12
Ruptured perineum	141	66	15	28	12	17	24	15	11	11	12	15	47	207
Abortion or threatened abortion	34	17	3	2	8	7	8	5	6	1	3	4	4	51
Ante-partum haemorrhage	16	11	1	1	2	4	2	—	4	3	2	2	6	27
Post-partum haemorrhage	5	13	—	1	—	3	1	3	3	—	3	2	2	18
Haemorrhage (not stated)	3	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	5
Pyrexia	4	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5
Albuminuria	16	—	1	3	1	1	2	1	—	—	1	1	5	16
Adherent placenta or membranes	13	10	2	—	1	3	5	3	1	1	4	1	2	23
Collapse or condition of patient	63	23	6	10	2	5	8	9	8	8	5	9	16	86
Malpresentation	16	13	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	5	29
Inertia	14	8	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	17	22
Oedema	4	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Other complications during pregnancy or labour	35	14	3	6	4	4	5	6	1	4	2	6	8	49
Inflammation of, or discharge from baby's eyes	63	3	6	13	5	7	3	4	9	3	5	2	9	66
Feebleness of Infant	30	10	2	7	1	1	1	5	3	4	4	3	9	40
Malformation	7	3	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	4	10
Prematurity	20	15	3	1	3	5	6	4	4	1	2	3	3	35
Other abnormalities or complications in case of child	30	2	3	1	1	4	5	5	1	1	2	1	8	32
	560	255	67	94	48	67	91	69	58	48	58	61	154	815

The following notifications, in accordance with the Rules of the Central Midwives Board, were also received from the midwives in the course of the year:—

Substitution of artificial feeding	82
Death of child	7
Delivery of still-birth without attendance of medical practitioner	28
Liability to be a source of infection	7
Laying out of dead body	1

Inspection of midwives.—The routine inspection of midwives was continued by Dr. Gwladys D. Davies, Senior Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare. Each midwife was visited at intervals of about

three months and special visits were made whenever necessary, particularly after the receipt of notification of liability to be a source of infection.

Compensatory Payments for loss of Midwifery Fees.—Compensatory payments made during the year to private midwives in respect of mothers removed to hospital for confinement amounted to £9. 0s. 0d. in respect of twelve cases at 15/- per case.

Payment of Medical Practitioners' Fees.—The fees paid to medical practitioners during 1942 in respect of services rendered by them in response to calls received from midwives amounted to £437. 11s. 6d. In cases where the income of the patients' family was in excess of the prescribed scale steps were taken to recover the fee claimed by the doctor and the amount thus recovered during the year amounted to £48. 0s. 6d.

MIDWIVES ACT, 1936.

Municipal Midwifery Service.—The staff of the Council's Midwifery Service during the year consisted of 28 whole-time midwives, including three sister midwives qualified to administer nitrous oxide analgesia in accordance with the advisory memorandum of the Central Midwives Board, distributed throughout the area as shown below:—

		<i>Number of Midwives.</i>	<i>Sister Midwives.</i>
Wards 1 and 2 ...	...	5	} ... 1
Wards 3 and 4 ...	...	4	
Wards 5, 6 and 7 ...	...	7	... 1
Wards 8 and 9 ...	...	5	} ... 1
Wards 10 and 11 ...	...	4	
		—	—
		25	3
		==	==

The number of births attended by the municipal midwives in the course of the year amounted to 1,647 and represented 86 per cent. of all the domiciliary confinements in the area as compared with a corresponding proportion of 83 per cent. for the previous year.

The appended statement gives the ward distribution and certain other details of the cases completed by the Council's midwives during the year, the total amount of fees collected, viz., £1,805. 9s. 2d., being £383. 17s. 4d. greater than the corresponding amount for the previous year :—

Ward.	Total Completed Cases.	Complete Domiciliary Confinements. attended.	Ante-natal attendance only.	Abortions.
1	193	189	1	3
2	182	173	3	6
3	113	102	1	10
4	152	141	1	10
5	158	145	3	10
6	199	188	2	9
7	161	157	2	2
8	199	189	6	4
9	151	144	4	3
10	95	84	8	3
11	144	135	6	3
Totals	1,747	1,647	37	63

	£	s.	d.
Full value of services indicated above, calculated in accordance with the prescribed scale of fees	2,502	5	9
Amount remitted by Council in necessitous cases	661	16	4
Amount of fees payable by patients or persons responsible for their maintenance	1,840	9	5
Amount of fees actually collected	1,805	9	2
Fees outstanding at end of year	35	0	3

Gas-air analgesia was administered by the three sister midwives to 400 women in labour during the year, the necessary medical certificates having been issued in accordance with the advisory memorandum of the Central Midwives Board.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Total number of deaths	...	...	...	7
Death-rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	3.32
Death from Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	1
Death-rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	0.47
Deaths from other Puerperal causes	...	...	...	6
Death-rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	2.85

The number of maternal deaths due to conditions peculiar to pregnancy or child-birth in the Rhondda during 1942 was 7, giving a maternal death-rate of 3.32 per 1,000 live births.

One death was attributable to puerperal sepsis and occurred after the removal of the patient to the Isolation Hospital for treatment; in this instance sepsis followed instrumental delivery.

The remaining six deaths were due to other puerperal causes, three being caused by toxæmia of pregnancy while two were due to shock following post-partum hæmorrhage and one death followed rupture of the uterus. Of these six deaths four occurred at the Llwynypia Hospital after admission as emergency cases and only one had received supervision in the ante-natal clinics during the course of the pregnancy.

BIRTH CONTROL CLINIC.

Birth Control Clinics continued to be held at the Carnegie Welfare Centre, Trealaw, on alternate Thursday afternoons during 1942 under the immediate supervision of Dr. Sybil Morgan, who was engaged in a part-time capacity. The number of attendances during the year amounted to 318, including 56 new cases and 262 re-visits, and the total represented an average of 13 attendances for each of the 25 sessions held during the year. Of the 56 new patients who attended, 20 were regarded as "necessitous" and were therefore allowed to receive contraceptive appliances free of cost, while in the remaining 36 cases appliances were supplied at cost price. The consultations and other facilities at these clinics are available only for mothers who are recommended by the medical officers at the ante-natal clinics or by Dr. R. G. Maliphant and the following is a summary of the principal conditions which called for such recommendations during the year:—

Severe Anaemia	...	...	15
Debility	...	...	14
Hyperpiesia	...	...	7
Frequent pregnancies...	...	...	6
Bad Obstetric history	...	...	5
Heart trouble	...	...	5
Tuberculosis	...	...	4

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

	1st Jan., 1942	31st Dec., 1942
No. of Foster Parents Registered	6	4
No. of children Registered	6	4

One new case was registered during the year under the Child Life Protection Clauses of the Public Health Act, 1936, and three cases were removed from the register, with the result that at the end of the year four children and four foster-parents were under supervision. The Council's Supervising Health Visitor, in her capacity as Child Protection Visitor, paid 22 visits of inspection to the homes of the above-mentioned children and reported that all the children appeared to be well cared for and happy. Investigations were also made in respect of four other children but it was found that the circumstances in these cases were not such as to require formal notification to the Local Authority.

WATER SUPPLY

There was no change in the public water supply of the district during the year. The water supply system of the district is supplied from the Council's own system, whilst the remainder of the district was provided with water from the supply of the County Council and the Joint Water Board. The water supply of the district is not affected by any of the works carried out by the Council during the year. According to information received from Mr. J. Jones, the Council's Gas and Water Engineer, the daily consumption per head of the population of the Council's area was 38.4 gallons of which 3.0 gallons per head were used daily for sanitary purposes and the remainder for other purposes. No complaints regarding the quantity or quality of the public water supply in the district were received during the year.

SEWERAGE

The public sewers in the district were maintained in an effective condition under the supervision of Mr. J. Taylor, the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, during the year.

SECTION IV.

Sanitary Conditions.

WATER SUPPLY.

There was no change in the public water supplies of the district during the year under review, the upper two thirds of the Rhondda Fawr Valley, with the exception of Cwmparc, being supplied from the Council's own system, whilst the remainder of the district was provided with water from the supply of the Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board.

According to information received from Mr. Elwyn Jones, the Council's Gas and Water Engineer, the daily consumption per head of the population in the Council's area was 36.4 gallons, of which 3.0 gallons per head were used daily for trading purposes.

No complaints regarding the quantity or quality of the public water supplies in the district were received during the year.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The public sewers in the district were maintained in an effective condition under the supervision of Mr. E. Taylor, the Council's Engineer and Surveyor.

During the course of the year 259 defective public sewers, formerly known as combined drains, serving 1,309 houses, were referred to Mr. Taylor for attention and in 223 instances involving 1,135 houses, the work was done after the service of statutory notices on the owners in accordance with the provisions of Section 24 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

There is no change to report in the conditions of the rivers and streams in the area which were subject to pollution by effluents from collieries; some of the streams in the district were also liable to obstruction by the deposition of household rubbish by householders.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The number of houses in the area unconnected with the sewerage system amounts to 107.

The extent and character of the means of excrement disposal in the Rhondda Urban District at the end of 1942 are set out in the appended table, which is a summary compiled from the returns and reports furnished periodically by the Sanitary Inspectors:—

No. of privies with fixed receptacles (middens, cesspits)	45
No. of privies with movable receptacles (pails).....	31
No. of water closets (fresh water, cistern flushed)	25,997
No. of water-closets (waste water)	—
No. of water-closets (hand-flushed)	2,235

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The scavenging of the whole district, with the exception of the portion of the Gilfach Goch area which is within the Rhondda Urban District, was carried out by the Council by direct labour under the supervision of Mr. E. Taylor, the Council's Engineer and Surveyor.

The total cost of the collection of house refuse and its conveyance to the tips or to the destructor amounted to £19,960 or the equivalent of 13/11 per house per annum.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The sanitary inspection of the area was carried out by nine sanitary inspectors under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health with the assistance of the Senior Sanitary Inspector and the following is a summary of the information relating to the work done during the course of the year :—

Inspections under the Housing and Public Health Acts	2,775
No. of houses served by defective public sewers (formerly combined drains)	1,135
Cases of infectious diseases investigated	606
Revisits to infected houses including Disinfections	1,261
Visits to	
Unabated nuisances and unremedied defects	14,831
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops	1,594
Slaughterhouses	1,806
Bakehouses	634
Common Lodging-houses	62
Ice-cream Vendors	119
Fried Fish Shops	210
Factories	705
New Buildings (Drains of)	11
Scavenging Depots	760
<i>Re</i> Waste Water	221
Back Lanes	1,350
Piggeries	309
Interviews	2,532
Overcrowding Surveys	1
	<hr/>
Total Inspections and Re-Inspections	30,922
	<hr/> <hr/>

House Inspection—			
Preliminary Notices served	.....	.....	1,695
Warning Notices served	.....	.....	17
Statutory Notices served	.....	.....	1,260
Work done without notices	.....	.....	1,039
Notices complied with—			
Preliminary	.....	.....	320
Statutory	.....	.....	744
New Buildings certified	.....	.....	—
Drain connections—			
No. of connections made	.....	.....	—
No. of Houses connected	.....	.....	—
Total Houses connected to 31st December,			
1942	.....	.....	28,661
Total Houses unconnected to 31st Decem-			
ber, 1942	.....	.....	107
Meat destroyed	.....	.....	lbs. 49,614
Meat offal destroyed	.....	.....	lbs. 70,901
Other Foods destroyed	.....	.....	lbs. 27,878

There were 1,712 informal notices and 1,260 Statutory notices served in the course of the year in respect of nuisances, housing defects and other contraventions of bye-laws and during the same period nuisances were abated or repairs effected in 1,039 instances without the service of notices whilst 320 informal notices and 744 statutory notices were complied with. These figures include the work shown in the table on housing statistics.

Premises and Occupations controlled by Byelaws, Regulations or Orders.

The number of premises or occupations subject to control by byelaws, regulations or orders during the year was 213 and the following table gives a summary of such premises or occupations requiring periodical inspection :

Description	Sanitary Districts									Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Bakehouses ...	8	14	9	9	7	7	8	4	14	80
Cowsheds ...	5	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	2	25
Dairies and Milkshops	18	12	7	12	7	10	6	11	10	93
Common Lodging-houses ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Slaughter-houses ...	1	2	2	1	1	—	1	—	1	9
Offensive Trades ...	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	4
	32	30	24	24	17	21	19	19	27	213

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

At the end of the year only two common lodging-houses remained in the district; these were situated at 120 and 126 William Street, Ystrad, and had accommodation for 42 and 19 persons, respectively, making a total of 61 persons.

The District Sanitary Inspector made 62 visits to these houses and the premises were found to be conducted satisfactorily.

SHOPS.

Number of Shops in the district in 1941	1,781
New Shops established in 1942	21
Shops removed from Register in 1942	79
Net decrease in Shops in 1942	58

Number of Shops in district in 1942	1,723
Number of Shops subject to a Local Closing Order	788
Number of Shops in which assistants are employed	704
Number of Shops exempted from Weekly Half-Holiday Order	808
Number of Shops exempted from Weekly Half-Holiday Order and in which assistants are employed	265
Number of assistants in exempted Shops	458
Number of Shops and other premises or businesses in which Young Persons are employed other than as Shop Assistants	485
Number of Young Persons employed other than as Shop Assistants	830
Legal Proceedings taken under Shops Acts during 1942	—

The total number of shops remaining on the Register at the end of 1942 amounted to 1,723, showing a net reduction of 58 from the previous year.

In addition to the 2,012 assistants employed in the shops there were 830 persons under 18 years of age who, though not ordinarily classifiable as shop assistants, were employed in circumstances which rendered their conditions of service subject to the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934.

The detailed administration of the Shops Acts was continued by two shops inspectors, who are also appointed as part-time sanitary inspectors in accordance with the Sanitary Officers (outside London) Regulations, 1935, and the following summary provides information as to the main activities of these two inspectors during the year:—

Observation Duty—Number of hours	.....	.....	422
Visits to Shops—			
Primary routine inspections	.....	.....	12
Re-inspections	.....	.....	1,226
Regarding hours of employment, meal-times, etc.			299
For De-registration	.....	.....	33
Other visits	.....	.....	484
Number of warnings given	.....	.....	26

The two Shops Inspectors also gave occasional assistance in connection with the inspection of meat at the Ton Pentre slaughter-house and one of them devoted most of his time during the first half of the year to enforcement duties under the Rhondda Food Control Committee.

Details are given in the appended table regarding the defects discovered in shops during the year :—

Nature of Defect.	Number of Defects.	
	Discovered during 1942	Remedied during 1942
Failure to provide and maintain suitable and sufficient—		
Means of Ventilation	—	—
Means of providing a reasonable temperature	1	—
Sanitary Conveniences—		
Not provided	—	—
Not maintained	2	—
Means of lighting	—	—
Washing facilities	—	—
Facilities for the taking of meals ...	—	—
Total number of defects	3	—
Number of shops involved	2	—

No application was received by the Council for a certificate under Section 10 (6) of the Shops Act, 1934, giving exemption from the obligation to provide and maintain suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences and washing facilities respectively for the use of persons employed in or about a shop.

The Shops Inspectors did not report any case during the year in respect of which it was necessary to institute legal proceedings for any infringement of the Shops Acts and the Closing Orders made thereunder.

In the following table, which gives summarised information regarding the various classes of shops in the district, it will be seen that assistants were employed in 41 per cent. of the shops as compared with 42 per cent. in the previous year. The table also shows that 46 per cent. of the male assistants and 40 per cent. of the female assistants were under 18 years of age.

Report of Shops Inspectors for the Year 1942

TRADES	New Businesses Registered during 1942	Number of Shops Closed during 1942	Total Number of Shops.	Number of Shops in which Assistants are employed.	Number of Assistants employed				Weekly Half-Holiday							No. of Shops subject to Local Closing Orders.	Legal Action Taken.																							
					Male		Female		Shops			Assistants																												
					Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Mon-day	Thurs-day	Satur-day	Exempt	Mon-day	Tues-day	Wednes-day			Thurs-day	Fri-day	Satur-day																				
					18	Over 18	18	Over 18	Mon-day	Thurs-day	Satur-day	Exempt	Mon-day	Tues-day	Wednes-day			Thurs-day	Fri-day	Satur-day																				
Bazaars and Fancy Dealers	...	...	11	9	1	34	43	34	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Boot and Shoe Dealers	2	5	91	31	16	18	28	28	...	91	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	...							
Butchers and Meat Purveyors	1	3	119	94	93	13	15	15	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	...							
Chemists, Herbalists and Drug Stores	...	2	34	23	7	20	13	15	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Confectioners and Bread Dealers	...	8	164	29	1	3	20	21	...	...	...	...	164	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dairy Produce and Milk Shops	1	...	13	3	2	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drapers, Hosiery and Milliners	1	8	119	46	9	8	82	105	...	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	...	...	...						
Fried Fish and Potato Shops	...	4	75	28	2	2	15	21	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture, Musical Instruments and Sewing Machines	...	4	40	11	5	15	10	14	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...		
Greengrocers, Fruiterers and Florists	...	2	112	39	6	2	20	36	...	...	...	...	112	...	...	4	12	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grocers and Provision Dealers	2	3	219	149	184	205	150	249	...	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	782	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hairdressers and Barbers	2	7	75	26	4	3	23	12	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	1	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardware, Chinaware, Tinware, Paper, Paints and Oil Vendors	...	5	22	4	1	...	2	1	...	21	4	22				
Ironmongers, Electric, Gas, Water and Sanitary Fittings Dealers	2	3	39	15	6	4	5	12	...	38	26	39			
Newsagents, Tobacconists, Stationers and Photographers and Picture Framers	3	3	73	33	27	...	14	9	46	
Photographers and Picture Framers	5	2	1	1	...	5	2

Refreshment Houses and Temper- ance Bars	...	3	52	15	4	4	4	11	12	...	52	2	1	5	23	...	...	...
Restaurants and Cooked Meats	...	3	10	8	...	6	8	6	8	...	10	1	...	5	8	...	...	...
Retailers of Intoxicating Liquors	...	1	122	90	...	78	79	...	79	...	122	4	35	40	78	...	...	...
Sweet Shops and Mixed Businesses	...	1	210	8	2	6	3	6	3	...	210	1	2	...	8	...	...	...
Tailors and Outfitters	...	1	46	19	11	7	9	7	9	...	46	...	...	...	42	...	...	46
Watchmakers and Jewellers	...	1	18	5	1	2	2	2	2	...	18	...	...	...	6	...	...	18
Miscellaneous	...	1	54	17	8	3	10	3	10	...	3	2	...	1	18	...	...	...
Bakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Milk Vendors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cinemas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mineral Waters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wholesale Warehouses and Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	21	79	1723	704	391	457	466	698	118	772	25	808	213	50	74	1651	...	24	788	

FACTORIES.

The total number of premises in the district affected by the Factories Act, 1937, was 734, made up as follows :—

	<i>Total.</i>	<i>With Mechanical power.</i>	<i>Without Mechanical power.</i>
Factories	..... 655	..... 399	..... 256
Building Operations — — —
Engineering Construction — — —
Out-workers — — —
Bake-houses	..... 79	..... 32	..... 47

	..... <u>734</u>	..... <u>431</u>	..... <u>303</u>
 <u>=====</u> <u>=====</u> <u>=====</u>

The sanitary inspectors paid 598 visits to bake-houses and 755 visits to other premises embraced by the Act during the course of the year.

The subjoined tables, including those prescribed by the Secretary of State, afford statistical information regarding the trades carried on at the premises to which the Act applies and the number of inspections made during the year.

No defects were recorded in factories during the year but in regard to three bakehouses attention was drawn to the need of white-liming or painting of the walls and in one instance to the provision of towels for the use of employees ; these defects were remedied without the necessity for the issue of notices.

1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

PREMISES.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories with mechanical power	338	—	—
Factories without mechanical power	413	—	—
Other premises	4	—	—
Totals ...	755	—	—

2. Defects found Nil

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No legal action was taken during the year under the byelaw made by the Council in accordance with Section 2 of the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, and no instance of the emission of black smoke from collieries or factories was reported by the sanitary inspectors who kept such premises under observation.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

During the course of the year 39 houses, including two houses belonging to the Council, were disinfested owing to the presence of bed bugs; the methods adopted included spraying with zaldecide fluid together with stripping of the walls and the removal of skirting boards, etc., when considered necessary.

In the cases of changes of tenancy of the Council's houses such houses were inspected on vacation and the belongings of incoming tenants were examined with the view to ensuring freedom from vermin.

PUBLIC MORTUARY.

During the year sixteen bodies were deposited at the Council's mortuary situated near Oakland Terrace, Ferndale, and post-mortem examinations were carried out on fourteen of these bodies. This is the only mortuary erected by the Council for general use but each of the five general hospitals in the district is provided with a mortuary and occasionally these mortuaries are available for the reception of bodies other than those from the institutions themselves.

SCHOOLS.

During their visits to the schools, for the purpose of carrying out the routine medical examination of the children, the Council's medical staff also undertook general inspections of the structural and sanitary conditions of

the school buildings and information regarding any defects thus discovered is communicated to the Director of Education for the necessary attention.

In addition to general repairs and painting carried out at some of the schools during the year, certain improvements were also effected, such as the provision and fixing of new wash basins, drinking fountains and w.c. sets, the laying of new drains and the reconditioning of playground.

REPORTS DURING THE YEAR.

In addition to the ordinary statistical matter, the following subjects were dealt with in reports placed before the Council during the year:—

- Ambulance Services—Charges for use (2).
- Artificial Dentures.
- Birth Control Clinic—Nurse Attendant.
- Bridgend Joint Hospital Board—Applications for payment of patients' expenses.
- Civil Defence Casualty Services—
 - Clerical Assistance.
 - Use of Clinical Premises (2).
- Clerical Staff—
 - Appointment of Female Clerk.
 - Employment after marriage (4).
 - Vacancy by calling up for service in H.M. Forces (4).
- Council's Staff—Allowances for meals when absent on Council business.
- Council Workmen—Sick Pay Scheme.
- Dental Attendants—Employment after marriage (2).
- Diphtheria Prophylaxis.
- Diphtheria Immunisation.
- Disinfection of blankets.
- Dried Milk—Supplied on behalf of Ministry of Food (10).
 - Supplementary Issues (10).
- Emergency Water Supply—Methods of treatment and testing.

- Employees residing outside Council's area.
- Expenditure—Comparative Statements (2).
- Filthy or verminous articles—Cleansing or destruction.
- Food and Drugs Act, 1938—
- Registration of premises used in connection with manufacture of Preserved Food, etc.
 - Resignation of Public Analyst.
- Glyncornel, Llwynypia—Proposed Maternity Home.
- Health Visitor and School Nurse—
- Retirement from Service.
 - Service in H.M. Forces.
 - Vacancy.
- Home Helps—
- Applications for Service.
 - Conditions of employment.
 - Services of.
 - Supervision.
 - Remuneration.
 - Repayment by patients.
- Housing Act, 1936—Sections 58, 59 and 62.
- Section 14.
 - Section 12.
- Housing and general amenities.
- Man Power—Allocation of Medical Man Power between civilian and Military Services.
- Maternity Cases—Supply of transfusion fluids.
- Medical Staff—Military Service.
- Employment after marriage.
- Mosquito Nuisance in Static Water Tanks.
- Municipal Midwifery Service—
- Additional Midwives.
 - Change of Residence.
 - Employment of temporary whole-time midwife (2).
 - Employment after marriage.
 - Temporary appointments.
- Penrhys Sick Bay—Domestic Staff.
- Penrhys Small Pox Hospital—Condition of buildings.
- Post-War Industrial Development and Health Services.

- Public Health Act, 1936—
- Public Sewers, Section 24.
 - Section 93.
 - Sections 39, 40, 44, 45 and 56.
 - Infectious diseases.
- Public Health Medical Services.
- Public Houses—Sanitary conveniences for ladies.
- Registration of Milk Purveyors. (2).
- Sanitary Inspector—Meat Inspection.
- Shops Act, 1912—Hours of closing.
- Slaughter-houses—Applications for Licences.
- Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933—
- Applications for Licences (2).
 - Disposal of livers condemned as unfit for human consumption.
- Superannuation—
- Assistant Matron, Isolation Hospital.
 - Health Visitor and School Nurse.
 - Joint Caretakers of Carnegie Welfare Centre.
 - Sanitary Inspectors.
- Tyntyla Isolation Hospital—
- Assistance for operative treatment.
 - Cultivation of land.
 - Employment after marriage (2).
 - Fire Watching.
 - Holiday Allowances.
 - Hospitalisation of Service cases.
 - Introduction of 48 hours per week for staff.
 - Motor Driver and Caretaker.
 - Paper Salvage.
 - Payment of overtime rates to male staff during illness.
 - Salaries of Probationer Nurses.
 - Salaries of Staff.
- Vitamin Supplements for children and expectant mothers.
- War-time Nurseries—
- Allocation of Staffs.
 - Appointment of Probationer.
 - Appointment of Nursing Assistant.

War-time Nurseries.—Continued.—

- Attendances of Children (6).
- Educational arrangements.
- Forced entry and theft.
- Inquiries by Health Visitors.
- Open days.
- Payments by mothers.
- Proposed new Nursery.
- Provision of meals (2).
- Staff travelling expenses (3).
- Staff ration allowance.
- Uniforms for Staff.
- Voluntary Helpers.

Water Supply—Fair Oak Cottages, Trehafod.

Welfare Centres—

- Caretakers (2).
- Fire Prevention arrangements.
- Gas Cooking Stove.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The appended summary gives details of the cases in which the Department's activities led to proceedings at the local Courts of Justice in the course of the year.

	No. of Cases.	Result.	Amount of Fines and Costs.
			£ s. d.
Food and Drugs Act, 1938—			
Milk deficient in Milk Fat ...	1	Convicted	1 4 0
Vinegar deficient in Acetic Acid ...	1	Convicted	4 1 0
	2	—	5 5 0

SECTION V.

Housing.

HOUSING.

There was no addition to the number of houses in the district during the year, either as a result of the erection of new houses or the adaptation of existing premises.

Closing Orders under the Housing Act, 1936, were made in respect of underground rooms in 3 houses.

One demolition order was made during the year under the Housing Act, 1936, and two houses were demolished as a result of Demolition Orders by the Council in default of the owners.

A total of 1,800 houses were repaired as the result of informal action by the officers of the Council or in consequence of the service of notices requiring the abatement of nuisances arising from the conditions of disrepair of the houses; the corresponding number of houses repaired in 1941 was 2,314.

The following summary gives details of the nuisances and defects remedied in the course of the year:—

1. Slop Sink.

a. Slop sinks repaired or renewed .....	.....	.....	11
b. Waste pipe repaired or extended .....	.....	.....	23

2. Water Closet.

<i>a.</i> Provision of new w.c.	1
<i>b.</i> Walls, roofs, doors, floors, etc., repaired	202
<i>c.</i> Flushing appliances repaired or renewed	187
<i>d.</i> Flushing appliances provided	19
<i>e.</i> Pans renewed or provided	103
<i>f.</i> Water supply provided	101

3. House.

<i>a.</i> External walls, woodwork, etc., repaired	975
<i>b.</i> Internal walls, woodwork, floors, etc., repaired	548
<i>c.</i> Bedroom ventilated	3
<i>d.</i> Windows made openable	5
<i>e.</i> Sufficient light provided	2
<i>f.</i> Pantry or food safe provided	2
<i>g.</i> Water supply pipes and fittings repaired	40

4. Drains.

<i>a.</i> Gully traps renewed or provided	7
<i>b.</i> Gully trap covers renewed or provided	10
<i>c.</i> Ventilating shaft repaired and extended	14
<i>d.</i> Drain ventilated	2
<i>e.</i> Drain unblocked by owners	437
<i>f.</i> Drain repaired by owners	145
<i>g.</i> Inspection chamber repaired or provided	4
<i>h.</i> Well around gully trap cemented	6

5. Areas.

<i>a.</i> Paving repaired	114
<i>b.</i> Steps repaired or renewed	64
<i>c.</i> Boundary walls or fences repaired or renewed	213
<i>d.</i> Retaining walls repaired or renewed	59
<i>e.</i> Street grating repaired	1

6. Rain water shoots and down-pipe repaired or renewed	151
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7. Structures repaired or removed	3
--	---

8. Dampness abated	237
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10. Dirty houses cleaned	6
11. Accumulation of refuse removed	7
12. Manure.	
<i>a.</i> Removed	1
<i>b.</i> Receptacle provided	1

HOUSING STATISTICS, 1942.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year :—

(1) (*a*) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)2773

(*b*) Number of inspections made for the purpose 2773

(2) (*a*) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 36

(*b*) Number of inspections made for the purpose 36

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 1

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation2735

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

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers1056

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—

(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs —

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :

(a) By owners —

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners —

(b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied1695

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—

(a) By owners 744

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners —

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 1

- (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 2
- (d) Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—
- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made 3
- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit —

SECTION VI.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

MILK.

The numbers of persons carrying on businesses connected with the production, sale or distribution of milk in the district during 1942 were as follow :—

Cowkeepers	14
Cowkeepers and Purveyors of Milk	14
Purveyors of Milk and Milk-shop keepers	79
Non-resident Purveyors of Milk	8

The cowkeepers in the area kept 139 cows, which produced on an average 165 gallons a day, whilst 7589 gallons were imported daily from areas outside the district. The approximate quantity of milk consumed daily per head of the population was 0.55 pints as compared with 0.227, 0.244, 0.249, 0.247, 0.280, 0.283, 0.312, 0.325, 0.415 and 0.51 in the ten years, 1932-41, respectively.

There were 118 premises in the district directly concerned with the production or distribution of milk and the number of visits made by the Sanitary Inspectors to these premises amounted to 1594.

The number of samples of milk sold as "pasteurised" milk submitted to bacteriological examination during the year was 92, of which only 37 or 40 per cent. were reported upon as being satisfactory; in 33 instances the total number of organisms per millilitre exceeded 100,000, and in 37 instances the Phosphatase Tests indicated that the milk samples were under-pasteurised.

The number of samples of ungraded milk submitted to bacteriological examination during the year was 14, of which 8 gave unsatisfactory results in accordance with the interpretation of the Methylene Blue test; of nine locally produced samples examined five were reported upon as being satisfactory and four were unsatisfactory.

The above results indicate that the milk supply of the district, though having increased in quantity, was not of good and reliable bacterial quality; representations were made to the milk vendors on many occasions but various reasons, mainly attributable to labour difficulties, were submitted by the vendors concerned. Having regard to the various circumstances it is suggested that drastic action such as cancellation of some of the licences or of registrations will have to be taken before the bacterial quality of the milk sold in the district will attain a satisfactory standard of purity.

Milk (Special Designations) Orders.—The following licences in respect of graded milk were issued by the Council under the provisions of the above Orders during the year under review:—

"Tuberculin Tested" Milk—		
Supplementary Licences.....	.....	1
"Accredited" Milk—		
Bottling Licence .....	.....	1
"Pasteurised" Milk—		
Pasteuriser's Licence .....	.....	1
Dealers' Licences .....	.....	63

MEAT.

The number of slaughter-houses licensed during 1942 under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, was nine. Until the beginning of September, however, slaughtering in the district was confined to three slaughter-houses and from that period until the end of the year slaughtering was carried out only at the two slaughter-houses situated at Llanfoist Street, Ton. This limitation of slaughtering rendered the inspection of carcasses more effective and at the end of the year one sanitary inspector, with additional assistance when considered necessary, carried out the examination of all carcasses slaughtered in the district with the exception of a few pigs which were slaughtered in various parts of the district.

Carcasses Inspected and Condemned during the Year 1942.

	Cattle, exclud- ing Cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs
Number killed	2,070	1,119	1,971	37,105	4,114
Number inspected	2,060	1,119	1,866	36,197	4,104
All diseases EXCEPT Tuberculosis :—					
Whole Carcasses condemned...	2	16	1	27	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	723 (a)	530(b)	14	6,323	603
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with dis- ease other than Tuberculosis	35.19	48.79	0.8	17.54	14.72
Tuberculosis only :—					
Whole Carcasses condemned	12	57	—	—	13
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned....	282	378	6	—	918
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with Tu- berculosis	14.27	38.87	0.32	—	22.69

(a) includes 4 also affected by tuberculosis.

(b) " 20 " " " " " "

OTHER FOODS.

There were 80 bakehouses in the district which with a few exceptions are of small size. There were no underground bakehouses as defined in the Factories Act, 1937. The Sanitary Inspectors made 634 visits to bakehouses during the year. A large bacon-curing and "cooked meat" products factory was also kept under fairly constant supervision by the Sanitary Inspector concerned.

UN SOUND FOOD.

The principal articles of food, apart from meat in the slaughterhouses, condemned during the course of the year were as follow:—

Carrots	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,846 lbs
Potatoes	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,801 „
Canned Meats	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,074 „
Cheese	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,636 „
Canned Milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,583 „
Fish	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,443 „
Tomatoes	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,287 „
Peas	.....	.....	.....	.....	398 „
Beans	.....	.....	.....	.....	269 „
Jam and Marmalade	.....	.....	.....	.....	260 „
Apples and Pears	.....	.....	.....	.....	229 „
Ham and Bacon	.....	.....	.....	.....	204 „

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

There was no material alteration in the arrangements for the taking of samples under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, except for the resignation of one of the three Public Analysts who have been appointed by the Council, viz. Mr. Clarence A. Seyler, Swansea, who terminated his engagement at the end of 1942 in view of his appointment to an important post under the Government.

The total number of samples submitted for examination during the year amounted to 326, consisting of 209 formal and 117 informal samples, the details of which are given in the appended summary.

**Summary of Samples submitted to the Public Analysts during
1942.**

Description	Formal Samples			Informal Samples		
	No. sub- mitted	Results		No. sub- mitted.	Results	
		Genuine	Not Genuine		Genuine	Not Genuine
Milk	169	164	5	95	94	1
Butter	9	9	—	1	1	—
Margarine	9	9	—	—	—	—
Sausages	1	1	—	—	—	—
Sage and Onion Stuffing	—	—	—	1	1	—
Vinegar	4	3	1	1	1	—
Butter Cream	—	—	—	1	1	—
Oatmeal	1	1	—	—	—	—
Egg Substitute	1	—	1	2	1	1
Ground Rice	1	1	—	—	—	—
Pearl Barley	—	—	—	1	—	1
Honey	—	—	—	1	1	—
Blancmange substi- tute powder	—	—	—	1	1	—
Apricots	1	1	—	—	—	—
Sultanas	1	1	—	—	—	—
Tinned Apples	—	—	—	1	1	—
Dried Figs	1	1	—	—	—	—
Onion Flavouring	—	—	—	1	1	—
Onion Juice	—	—	—	1	1	—
Beer	5	5	—	—	—	—
Fruit Cordial	—	—	—	1	1	—
Essence of Orange	—	—	—	1	1	—
Lemon Squash	—	—	—	1	1	—
Orange Squash	—	—	—	2	1	1
Lime Flavouring	—	—	—	1	1	—
Lemon Flavouring	—	—	—	1	1	—
Liquorice Mintoos	1	1	—	—	—	—
Butter Mints	1	—	1	—	—	—
Milk Chocolates	1	1	—	—	—	—
Boiled Sweets	2	2	—	—	—	—
Nutty Jelly	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cod Liver Oil	—	—	—	1	1	—
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion	—	—	—	1	1	—
Cod Liver Oil Emul- sion with Hypo- phosphites	—	—	—	1	1	—
TOTALS	209	201	8	117	113	4

The reports of the Public Analysts disclosed that 8 of the *formal* samples submitted to them during the year were not genuine; five of these were samples of milk, one of vinegar, one of butter-mints and one of egg substitute, all of which represented 3.8 of the number of formal samples taken during the year. Legal proceedings were instituted and convictions obtained in respect of one of the milk samples and of the vinegar sample, the total sum of fines and costs amounting to £5. 5s. 0d.

Legal action was not taken in respect of two samples of milk as it was found that in these two cases the examination of the following-up samples also gave unsatisfactory results. A communication was sent to the manufacturer of the butter-mints drawing attention to the mis-description and in the case of the egg substitute it was found that the commodity had been manufactured under licence from the Ministry of Food and that, although the licence had since been revoked, permission was granted for the sale of previously-existing stocks.

Four *informal* samples were reported as being not genuine, the samples being of milk, pearl barley, egg substitute and orange squash, respectively. A subsequent formal sample of the milk involved was found to be genuine but the following-up sample of egg substitute was unsatisfactory and is referred to in the foregoing paragraph. Regarding the unsatisfactory samples of pearl barley and orange squash, respectively, arrangements were made for the tradesmen's stocks to be withdrawn from sale.

The following statement contains details of the samples reported as not genuine :—

Ref. Nos.	Description.	Result of Analysis.
(1) Formal Samples.		
S/312	...Milk	...Contained not less than 3 per cent. added water.
S/320	...Milk	...Deficient in milk fat to the extent of not less than 7 per cent.
A/40	...Milk	...Deficient in milk fat to the extent of not less than 7 per cent.
S/324	...Egg Substitute	...Exaggerated claim on label as to "egg equivalent" as sample contained less than 20 per cent. dried egg.
S/391	...Butter Mints	...Contained less than 1.0 per cent. of butter fat. Description as "butter mints" not justifiable.
S/395	...Vinegar	...Deficient in acetic acid to the extent of at least 11 per cent.
A/56	... Milk	...Deficient in milk fat to the extent of at least 11 per cent.
A/66	... Milk	...Deficient in milk fat to the extent of at least 40 per cent.

(2) Informal Samples.

321/S	... Pearl Barley	...Infested with Flour Mites (<i>Acarus Farinae</i>)
340/S	... Egg Substitute	Exaggerated claim on label as to "Egg equivalent" as sample contained less than 20 per cent. of dried egg.
353/S	... Milk	...Contained not less than 4 per cent. of added water.
373/S	... Orange Squash	...Contained an excess of Proof Spirit to the extent of 10 per cent. v/v.

SECTION VII.

Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The following table gives particulars relating to notifiable diseases (other than Tuberculosis) notified in the district during 1942.

RHONDDA URBAN DISTRICT.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year, 1942.

DISEASE	Cases Notified.												Cases admitted to Hospital	Deaths														
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 yrs.	20-35 years	35-45 yrs.	45-65 years		65 and over	All ages	Under 1 yr.	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 yrs.	25-35 yrs.	35-45 yrs.	45-65 yrs.	65 and over	
		69	67	90	125	131	290	80	40	75	40	73		23		513	60	13	3	3	2	1	5	1	2	2	3	17	8
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	348	1	9	24	50	59	166	29	6	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	148	2	6	11	11	14	40	31	15	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever (including paratyphoid)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Primary Pneumonia	176	13	13	15	6	7	20	10	7	26	18	31	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	43	1	1	...	2	...	6	...	4	6	6	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	47	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	4	8	22	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Fever	37	2	3	3	1	...	10	1	7	3	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Polio Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anthrax	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	107	13	15	8	21	24	21	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	151	13	20	29	33	27	26	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	1103	69	67	90	125	131	290	80	40	75	40	73	23	513	60	13	3	3	2	1	5	1	2	2	3	17	8	

Zymotic Diseases.—The total number of deaths caused by the zymotic group of diseases was 11, giving a death-rate of 0.09 per 1,000 of the estimated population as compared with a corresponding rate of 0.4 in the previous year. No death was caused by measles or the enteric group of diseases whilst diphtheria caused four deaths, three deaths each were attributed to whooping cough and diarrhoea and one death was due to scarlet fever.

Scarlet Fever.—The number of cases of scarlet fever notified during the year was 348, as compared with 418 cases in the previous year. The monthly incidence varied between a maximum of 45 cases in November and a minimum of 13 cases in August. The Ward distribution showed greatest prevalence in Ward 6 with 76 cases whilst Ward 7 where 7 cases occurred was least affected. One death was certified as due to scarlet fever during the year. The proportion of notified cases admitted to the Isolation Hospital during the year was 68.4 per cent.

Diphtheria.—The number of cases of diphtheria notified during 1942 was 148 as compared with 369 cases in the previous year. The disease was most prevalent during January when 33 cases were notified and the lowest incidence occurred in December with 5 cases. The incidence varied greatly amongst the various Wards in the district; Ward 6 with 31 cases suffered the highest incidence whilst Ward 3 with only 3 cases enjoyed the lowest incidence.

The number of deaths from this disease was 5, giving a death rate of 0.4 per 1,000 of the estimated population and a percentage mortality rate of 3.38 amongst the total cases notified.

The number of cases admitted to the Isolation Hospital was 145, representing 98 per cent. of the cases notified.

During the year under review, immunisation clinics were held at approximately weekly intervals and 1,499 children under 5 years, 2,732 children between 5 and 15 years of age and 58 persons over 15 years old received complete courses of immunisation with either alum-precipitated toxoid or toxin antitoxin floccules.

Enteric Fever.—One case of paratyphoid B. fever was notified from Ward 8 during February. The patient was a young man, 22 years of age, and no source of infection could be traced; it was suspected that artificial cream used as pastry-filling might have caused the infection as the patient was in the habit of consuming this form of confectionery but a sample of the "cream" used by the maker of the pastry gave negative results on bacteriological examination.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—The number of cases of puerperal pyrexia notified during the year amounted to 17, giving a proportion of 7.7 cases per 1,000 live and still births.

Cerebro-spinal Fever.—The number of cases of cerebro-spinal fever notified during the year was 37 as compared with 52 cases in the previous year and 134 cases during 1940. The monthly incidence varied between a maximum of 6 cases each in April and September and total absence of notifications in December. Ward 10 with 8 cases suffered the highest incidence whilst Wards 4 and 5 with one case each suffered the lowest incidence.

All the notified cases were admitted into the Isolation Hospital and the diagnosis was confirmed in 21 instances, meningococci being isolated from the cerebro-spinal fluids in 11 cases whilst in the other 10 cases the fluids showed the presence of pus cells; of these 21 cases the former group of eleven cases all recovered whilst two deaths occurred amongst the latter group.

The diagnosis was not confirmed in 16 of the notified cases ; in five instances no evidence of a meningeal infection could be traced whilst in the other eleven cases the symptoms were due to haemorrhage or other infections, such as pneumococcal, or staphylococcal, or to acute lobar pneumonia.

Amongst the 21 confirmed cases 14 were male and 7 were female persons ; two were under one year of age, three between one and five years of age, seven between 5 and 15 years of age, 8 were in the 15 to 25 age group and one was between 25 and 45 years of age. The two fatal cases were both males aged one year and nine years, respectively.

In addition to the above one death of a person, who had not been notified prior to the time of death, was attributed to cerebro-spinal fever and also one child who had been notified in the previous year died from this disease.

Acute Poliomyelitis.—One child, nine years of age, residing at Porth was notified as suffering from this disease during the year. The illness proved fatal after a duration of less than two days and no opportunity was afforded to the officers of the Health Department to confirm the diagnosis or to arrange for special treatment at the Isolation Hospital. No source of infection could be traced and, though there was a large number of contacts, no secondary cases are known to have occurred.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—No case of acute encephalitis lethargica was notified in the district during 1942 and no death was certified as having been caused by this disease.

Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.—The number of cases of this disease notified during the year was 43 ; the maximum monthly prevalence was in May when 10 cases were notified and the lowest incidence occurred in August when only one case was notified. Ward 5 with 15 notified cases provided the largest number whilst no case was notified from Wards 1, 2, 3, 7 and 10 throughout the year.

The disease was notified amongst persons of all ages but was most prevalent amongst persons between 45 and 65 years of age of whom 15 were notified, whilst 10 of the notified cases were between 25 and 45 years of age ; only four children under 5 years were notified as suffering from this disease.

The number of deaths attributed to influenzal pneumonia was 6, representing a mortality rate of 13.7 per cent. amongst the cases notified during the year.

Acute Primary Pneumonia.—The number of cases of acute primary pneumonia notified in the district during 1942 was 176 and the monthly incidence varied between a maximum of 29 cases in March and a minimum of 5 cases during September. The Ward distribution of the notified cases varied between a maximum of 38 cases from Ward 11 and one case from Ward 7 ; the latter figure indicates that the notification of this disease was probably incomplete, Ward 6 with 7 cases providing the next lowest figure.

In contrast to influenzal pneumonia, the incidence of acute primary pneumonia was heavier amongst children under five years, of whom 54 or approximately one-third of the total cases were notified ; 30 children between 5 and 15 years of age were also notified as suffering from this disease so that more than half of the total number of cases were amongst children under 15 years of age.

The number of deaths certified as due to pneumonia was 37, representing a mortality rate of 21.0 per cent. amongst the total cases notified; this mortality rate is high having regard to the favourable effects of the administration of the sulphonamide drugs in the treatment of this disease and it is probable that the notification of the disease was incomplete.

Dysentery.—Two cases of dysentery were notified in the district during the year, one being a man of 71 years residing at Ystrad and the other a woman of 38 years living at Ferndale. The disease was not confirmed by bacteriological examinations in either instance and both patients were treated in their respective homes by their medical attendants. No sources of infection could be traced. A case admitted to the Isolation Hospital as one of dysentery was subsequently diagnosed as suffering from ulcerative colitis and died from the latter disease.

Erysipelas.—The number of cases of erysipelas during the year was 47; no case was notified during June and July whilst January, November and December, with 7 cases in each, were the months during which the disease appeared to be most prevalent. Ward 10 with 10 cases suffered the highest incidence whilst Ward 7 with only one case was least affected.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. The number of cases of this disease notified during the year was 24, representing an incidence rate of 11.4 per 1,000 live births; six cases were admitted to the Tyntyla Isolation Hospital for treatment.

A summary of the available information regarding the cases of ophthalmia neonatorum notified during the year is given in the following table:—

Notified	Cases		Vision unimpaired	Vision impaired	Total Blindness	Still under treatment at end of year	Deaths	Removed from District
	Treated							
	At Home	In Hospital						
24	20	4	22	—	—	—	1	1

Measles.—The number of cases of measles notified during the year was 107 as compared with 2,919 cases in the previous year. The monthly incidence was highest in August when 35 cases were notified whilst the lowest incidence occurred in January when only one case was notified. No case of measles was notified from Ward 1 whilst Ward 10 with 32 cases suffered the highest prevalence. No death was certified as due to this disease during the year under review.

Whooping Cough.—The number of cases of whooping cough notified during the year was 151 as compared with 717 cases in 1941. The monthly incidence varied between a maximum of 22 cases in April and a minimum of 2 cases in January. Ward 5 with 61 cases suffered most severely whilst no case was notified from Wards 7 and 9. The number of deaths from this disease was 3, representing a mortality rate of 2.0 per cent. amongst the total cases notified.

Anthrax.—One case of anthrax was notified from the Porth area during June of 1942. The sufferer was a man of 41 years who was employed as a warehouse porter on one of the docks at Cardiff and had been engaged in carrying cow-hides. The illness commenced on the right side of the neck as a small boil which rapidly became bigger

and black in colour ; this was followed by headache and fever and by the fourth day there was considerable redness and swelling under the skin of the neck and extending over the upper part of the chest. At the time of admission to the Isolation Hospital on the fourth day of the illness the man was very ill but gradually improved after the administration of special treatment. The disease was not confirmed by bacteriological examination of material obtained from the sore but the appearance of the patient and the symptoms indicated that anthrax was probably the correct diagnosis.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis.—The number of deaths certified as due to diarrhoea during the year was three whilst five deaths were caused by enteritis, making a total of eight ; five of these deaths occurred amongst children under twelve months old and the remaining three deaths were of persons over 65 years of age. There was no seasonal prevalence of either of these two diseases ; two deaths each occurred during March and July and the remaining four deaths occurred in January, August, September and December, respectively.

Influenza.—The number of deaths certified as due to influenza during 1942 was 21, equivalent to a death-rate of 0.18 per 1,000 of the estimated population. There was no evidence that the disease was unduly prevalent during any portion of the year ; the maximum monthly incidence of the deaths was four deaths each in February, July and December whilst no death was recorded in January, September and October. No death from influenza occurred in Wards 4, 7 and 11 whilst Ward 9 with 7 deaths suffered the highest mortality. The age distribution of the deaths showed maximum mortality amongst persons between 45 and 65 years of age of whom 10 died ; no death occurred amongst children under 15 years of age.

Bronchitis.—This disease was certified as the cause of 169 deaths during the year, giving a death-rate of 1.36 per 1,000 of the estimated population. As in previous years, mortality from this disease was much heavier amongst male than amongst female persons especially in the older age groups. In the age group 45 to 65 years there were 45 male deaths as compared with 8 female deaths and amongst persons over 65 years of age there were 66 male deaths as compared with 33 female deaths; amongst children under 1 year the mortality was higher amongst females, there being six female deaths and one male death amongst children under one year.

Year	Male	Female	Total
1912	45	8	53
1911	40	10	50
1910	42	12	54
1909	43	13	56
1908	44	14	58
1907	45	15	60
1906	46	16	62
1905	47	17	64
1904	48	18	66
1903	49	19	68
1902	50	20	70
1901	51	21	72
1900	52	22	74
1899	53	23	76
1898	54	24	78
1897	55	25	80
1896	56	26	82
1895	57	27	84
1894	58	28	86
1893	59	29	88
1892	60	30	90
1891	61	31	92
1890	62	32	94
1889	63	33	96
1888	64	34	98
1887	65	35	100
1886	66	36	102
1885	67	37	104
1884	68	38	106
1883	69	39	108
1882	70	40	110
1881	71	41	112
1880	72	42	114
1879	73	43	116
1878	74	44	118
1877	75	45	120
1876	76	46	122
1875	77	47	124
1874	78	48	126
1873	79	49	128
1872	80	50	130
1871	81	51	132
1870	82	52	134
1869	83	53	136
1868	84	54	138
1867	85	55	140
1866	86	56	142
1865	87	57	144
1864	88	58	146
1863	89	59	148
1862	90	60	150
1861	91	61	152
1860	92	62	154
1859	93	63	156
1858	94	64	158
1857	95	65	160
1856	96	66	162
1855	97	67	164
1854	98	68	166
1853	99	69	168
1852	100	70	170
1851	101	71	172
1850	102	72	174
1849	103	73	176
1848	104	74	178
1847	105	75	180
1846	106	76	182
1845	107	77	184
1844	108	78	186
1843	109	79	188
1842	110	80	190
1841	111	81	192
1840	112	82	194
1839	113	83	196
1838	114	84	198
1837	115	85	200
1836	116	86	202
1835	117	87	204
1834	118	88	206
1833	119	89	208
1832	120	90	210
1831	121	91	212
1830	122	92	214
1829	123	93	216
1828	124	94	218
1827	125	95	220
1826	126	96	222
1825	127	97	224
1824	128	98	226
1823	129	99	228
1822	130	100	230
1821	131	101	232
1820	132	102	234
1819	133	103	236
1818	134	104	238
1817	135	105	240
1816	136	106	242
1815	137	107	244
1814	138	108	246
1813	139	109	248
1812	140	110	250
1811	141	111	252
1810	142	112	254
1809	143	113	256
1808	144	114	258
1807	145	115	260
1806	146	116	262
1805	147	117	264
1804	148	118	266
1803	149	119	268
1802	150	120	270
1801	151	121	272
1800	152	122	274
1799	153	123	276
1798	154	124	278
1797	155	125	280
1796	156	126	282
1795	157	127	284
1794	158	128	286
1793	159	129	288
1792	160	130	290
1791	161	131	292
1790	162	132	294
1789	163	133	296
1788	164	134	298
1787	165	135	300
1786	166	136	302
1785	167	137	304
1784	168	138	306
1783	169	139	308
1782	170	140	310
1781	171	141	312
1780	172	142	314
1779	173	143	316
1778	174	144	318
1777	175	145	320
1776	176	146	322
1775	177	147	324
1774	178	148	326
1773	179	149	328
1772	180	150	330
1771	181	151	332
1770	182	152	334
1769	183	153	336
1768	184	154	338
1767	185	155	340
1766	186	156	342
1765	187	157	344
1764	188	158	346
1763	189	159	348
1762	190	160	350
1761	191	161	352
1760	192	162	354
1759	193	163	356
1758	194	164	358
1757	195	165	360
1756	196	166	362
1755	197	167	364
1754	198	168	366
1753	199	169	368
1752	200	170	370
1751	201	171	372
1750	202	172	374
1749	203	173	376
1748	204	174	378
1747	205	175	380
1746	206	176	382
1745	207	177	384
1744	208	178	386
1743	209	179	388
1742	210	180	390
1741	211	181	392
1740	212	182	394
1739	213	183	396
1738	214	184	398
1737	215	185	400
1736	216	186	402
1735	217	187	404
1734	218	188	406
1733	219	189	408
1732	220	190	410
1731	221	191	412
1730	222	192	414
1729	223	193	416
1728	224	194	418
1727	225	195	420
1726	226	196	422
1725	227	197	424
1724	228	198	426
1723	229	199	428
1722	230	200	430
1721	231	201	432
1720	232	202	434
1719	233	203	436
1718	234	204	438
1717	235	205	440
1716	236	206	442
1715	237	207	444
1714	238	208	446
1713	239	209	448
1712	240	210	450
1711	241	211	452
1710	242	212	454
1709	243	213	456
1708	244	214	458
1707	245	215	460
1706	246	216	462
1705	247	217	464
1704	248	218	466
1703	249	219	468
1702	250	220	470
1701	251	221	472
1700	252	222	474
1699	253	223	476
1698	254	224	478
1697	255	225	480
1696	256	226	482
1695	257	227	484
1694	258	228	486
1693	259	229	488
1692	260	230	490
1691	261	231	492
1690	262	232	494
1689	263	233	496
1688	264	234	498
1687	265	235	500
1686	266	236	502
1685	267	237	504
1684	268	238	506
1683	269	239	508
1682	270	240	510
1681	271	241	512
1680	272	242	514
1679	273	243	516
1678	274	244	518
1677	275	245	520
1676	276	246	522
1675	277	247	524
1674	278	248	526
1673	279	249	528
1672	280	250	530
1671	281	251	532
1670	282	252	534
1669	283	253	536
1668	284	254	538
1667	285	255	540
1666	286	256	542
1665	287	257	544
1664	288	258	546
1663	289	259	548
1662	290	260	550
1661	291	261	552
1660	292	262	554
1659	293	263	556
1658	294	264	558
1657	295	265	560
1656	296	266	562
1655	297	267	564
1654	298	268	566
1653	299	269	568
1652	300	270	570
1651	301	271	572
1650	302	272	574
1649	303	273	576
1648	304	274	578
1647	305	275	580
1646	306	276	582
1645	307	277	584
1644	308	278	586
1643	309	279	588
1642	310	280	590
1641	311	281	592
1640	312	282	594
1639	313	283	596
1638	314	284	598
1637	315	285	600
1636	316	286	602
1635	317	287	604
1634	318		

SECTION VIII

Tuberculosis.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of cases of tuberculosis registered during the year was 187, of which 148 were of the pulmonary form of the disease and the remaining 39 were non-pulmonary cases. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 229, 169 and 60 respectively.

At the end of the year the register of cases kept under the provisions of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations contained the names of 1,038 persons as indicated in the following summary:—

	<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Non- Pulmonary</i>		<i>Total</i>
Cases on Register				
1st January, 1942	..... 638	..... 384	.....	1022
New cases registered during the year	..... 148	..... 40	.....	188
	-----	-----		-----
	786	424	.....	1210
Removed from Register during the year	..... 130	..... 42	.....	172
	-----	-----		-----
Cases on Register 31st December, 1942	..... 655	..... 382	.....	1038

The number of deaths from all forms of tuberculosis was 98, giving a death-rate of 0.84 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

Amongst those persons who died from tuberculosis during the year 31, or 31.6 per cent., had not been notified to the Health Department prior to the dates of death, the proportions amongst pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases being approximately equal.

No action was taken under the provisions of the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, in relation to the handling of milk by tuberculous persons or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, relating to the removal of persons suffering from tuberculosis, during the year under review.

The following table gives a summary of the new cases of and deaths from tuberculosis in the Rhondda Urban District during 1942, divided into age and sex groups as well as into pulmonary and non-pulmonary forms:—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5 years	—	—	3	3	—	—	1	1
5 to 10 years	2	2	3	4	—	—	—	—
10 to 15 years	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	1
15 to 20 years	11	13	4	3	4	9	—	2
20 to 25 years	18	13	4	2	5	9	1	—
25 to 35 years	15	21	3	3	8	13	1	1
35 to 45 years	16	13	1	2	9	6	—	—
45 to 55 years	8	2	1	—	10	5	1	1
55 to 65 years	7	2	1	—	2	—	—	—
65 and upwards	1	1	1	—	5	1	1	—
Totals	80	68	22	17	44	43	5	6

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—The number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified in the district during 1942 was 143. Ward 10 with 21 cases provided the largest number whilst Ward 4 with 6 cases was least affected.

In addition to the above, five cases notified whilst resident elsewhere came to reside in the district and make up the total of 148 new cases recorded in the above table.

The number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis was 87, giving a death-rate of 0.75 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The largest number of deaths occurred in Wards 2 and 8 where 12 were registered whilst Ward 3 with 4 deaths suffered the lowest mortality.

Though as indicated in the above table the number of new cases was considerably greater amongst male persons than amongst female persons the numbers of deaths amongst the two sexes were approximately equal and, as in previous years, the female mortality was most prominent amongst persons between 15 and 35 years of age whilst in the male sex the disease was most fatal amongst persons between 25 and 55 years old.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—The number of cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis notified during the year was 39; in thirteen instances the glands of the neck were affected; the abdominal organs were primarily attacked in five cases, seven cases of joint affections were notified and the spine was attacked in four cases, the remaining nine cases being infections of the skin or other organs.

The number of deaths from non-pulmonary forms of tuberculosis during the year was 11, equivalent to a death-rate of 0.09 per 1,000 of the estimated population. Of the eleven deaths six were attributed to tubercular meningitis, four of whom were male persons, aged 3, 14, 21 and 65 years, respectively, and two were females aged 17 months and 19 years, respectively; two deaths were caused by tuberculosis of the spine, one death each resulted from tuberculosis of the peritoneum and kidneys and the remaining death was caused by generalised tuberculosis.

TABLE I
Vital Statistics of whole District during 1942 and previous years.

Year	Total Deaths		Deaths from Tuberculosis		Deaths from Cancer		Deaths from Heart Disease		Deaths from Stroke		Deaths from Diabetes		Deaths from Other Causes	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1942	116,600	2.50	2,106	1.81	1,871	1.60	1,178	1.00	64	0.55	132	1.13	64	0.55
1941	123,400	2.32	2,146	1.74	1,822	1.47	1,287	1.04	79	0.64	154	1.24	79	0.64
1940	117,900	2.1	2,146	1.82	1,822	1.54	1,287	1.09	60	0.51	148	1.25	60	0.51
1939	119,800	2.0	2,146	1.80	1,822	1.52	1,287	1.07	60	0.50	142	1.18	60	0.50
1938	121,900	1.99	1,804	1.48	1,538	1.26	1,100	0.90	68	0.56	132	1.09	68	0.56
1937	124,200	1.87	1,803	1.45	1,603	1.29	1,067	0.86	121	0.97	118	0.95	68	0.55

APPENDIX

NOTE—This table is arranged to show the gross deaths and deaths in the district and the deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates.

Rates in Columns 2, 3 and 4 are calculated on 1,000 of estimated population.

The deaths included in Column 6 are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district. The deaths included in Column 7 are the number in Column 6 corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 8 and the addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are similarly corrected by the addition of deaths under one included in the number given in Column 8 and by the subtraction of the number under one included in the number given in Column 9.

"Transferable Deaths" and deaths of persons who having a fixed or usual residence in London or Wales die in a district other than that in which they resided.

- Area of District in square miles
- Exclusive of other causes
- by women
- by men
- by children
- by infants
- by adults
- by members
- by working class

The statistics (which are not shown in Table I) are available from the Registrar-General, London, and the Registrar-General, Cardiff. Total available from 1942 to 1949. Statistics provided by the Urban District Councils and the County Councils. (W and L)

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of whole District during 1942 and previous years.

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	BIRTHS			Total Deaths registered		Trans-ferable Deaths		Net Deaths belonging to the District			
		Uncorrected Number	Net		Number	Rate	Of Non-Residents registered in the District	Of Residents not registered in the District	Under 1 yr. of age		At all ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1000 net Births	Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1937	124,200	1,987	1,863	15.0	1,603	12.9	81	166	122	65	1,688	13.6
1938	121,940	1,960	1,804	14.8	1,589	13.0	82	170	122	68	1,677	13.8
1939	119,300	2,036	1,857	15.5	1,635	13.7	83	164	122	66	1,716	14.4
1940	117,900	2,149	1,934	16.4	1,619	13.7	94	202	116	60	1,727	14.6
1941	123,460	2,352	2,149	17.4	1,832	14.8	115	188	170	79	1,905	15.4
1942	116,600	2,309	2,106	18.1	1,471	12.6	117	189	134	64	1,543	13.2

NOTES.—This table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the district and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates.

Rates in Columns 5, 7 and 13 are calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

The deaths included in Column 6 are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 6, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 8 and the addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are similarly corrected by the subtraction of deaths under one included in the number given in Column 8 and by the addition of the deaths under one included in the number given in Column 9.

“Transferable Deaths” are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided.

Area of District in acres
(exclusive of area covered
by water). } 23,886

TABLE III.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1942.—(Continued on two next pages).

CAUSE OF DEATH	Deaths in or belonging to the whole District at subjoined ages.											Deaths in or belonging to Wards (at all ages)											Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non-Residents in Public Institutions in the District
	All ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3	Ward 4	Ward 5	Ward 6	Ward 7	Ward 8	Ward 9	Ward 10	Ward 11	22		
																						134	
Cols. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
All Causes { Certified.	1542	134	12	18	28	61	148	430	711	104	167	116	109	149	164	124	174	132	128	175	302		
Uncertified	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Cerebro-Spinal Fever	4	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6
3 Scarlet Fever	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
4 Whooping Cough...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
5 Diphtheria	4	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	5
6 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	87	...	...	...	1	27	36	17	...	9	12	4	7	7	9	8	12	5	9	5	...
7 Other forms of Tuberculosis	11	...	1	1	3	2	2	2	1	2	3	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	4
8 Syphilitic Disease	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
9 Influenza	21	...	...	...	...	2	3	10	6	1	2	1	...	4	2	...	3	7	1	...	...
10 Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Acute Poliomyelitis and Poliomyelitis	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
12 Acute Infectious Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13M Cancer of buccal cavity and Oesophagus (males only)	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	10	2	1	3	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	...	2
13F Cancer of Uterus	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	4	1	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	2	1

TABLE III.—Continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
14 Cancer of Stomach & Duodenum	45	...	...	...	...	...	5	19	21	3	5	4	4	2	2	4	2	6	5	8	13
15 Cancer of Breast	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	3
16 Cancer of all other sites	89	...	...	...	1	...	5	43	40	6	10	7	7	...	11	11	12	6	5	6	32
17 Diabetes	15	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	5	3	2	1	...	1	...	...	3	2	...	3	6
18 Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions...	171	...	...	...	1	...	3	42	124	7	15	17	15	...	27	11	23	14	8	18	9
19 Heart Disease	336	...	...	...	4	5	24	98	205	15	31	16	24	23	38	36	40	27	38	53	16
20 Other diseases of the Circulatory System	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	21	2	3	2	2	4	2	1	3	3	1	1	5
21 Bronchitis...	169	7	2	...	1	...	7	53	99	14	23	19	6	25	15	11	16	13	13	14	3
22 Pneumonia	37	10	1	2	2	1	1	12	8	3	5	1	8	4	4	...	2	3	4	3	7
23 Other respiratory diseases	36	1	...	2	...	...	3	23	7	5	5	2	...	4	2	3	5	2	4	4	5
24 Ulceration of the Stomach or Duodenum	7	...	...	...	1	...	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	1	8
25 Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
26 Appendicitis	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	5
27 Other digestive diseases	42	6	1	...	2	1	5	9	18	1	6	3	4	5	5	4	4	2	2	6	28
28 Nephritis	64	...	...	...	1	1	10	21	31	5	5	5	3	7	10	3	5	2	4	15	10
29 Fœrperal and Post-abortion Sepsis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
30 Other maternal causes	6	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	7	1	...	1	...	1	8
31 Premature birth	53	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	3	4	8	7	6	2	3	2	8	22
32 Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury, Infantile Disease	38	35	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	2	2	5	5	7	4	2	5	17
33 Suicide	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	2
34 Road traffic accidents	15	...	...	2	4	3	2	4	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	2	3	2	3	5
35 Other violent causes	48	2	3	5	1	6	11	12	8	3	7	6	6	3	3	2	5	3	7	3	25
36 All other causes	163	11	1	1	4	8	15	32	91	12	15	16	13	15	14	9	20	16	21	12	49
Rhonda	1543	134	12	18	28	61	148	430	712	104	167	116	109	149	164	124	174	132	129	175	302

TABLE III.—Continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Sub-entries included in above																					
7 Tuberculous Meningitis ...	6	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3
General Tuberculosis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Sarcoma ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...
20 Arterio Sclerosis ...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	18	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Broncho Pneumonia ...	7	4	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
Lobar Pneumonia ...	13	2	1	1	...	...	...	5	4	...	4	...	2	1	1	...	2	...	2	...	...
23 Silicosis ...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	3	3	3	1	...	4	1	1	2	...	...	...	...
27 Diarrhoea, etc. (over 2 years)	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Congenital Debility ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations	23	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	2	1	5	2	5	1	1	1	...
Atelectasis ...	5	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	1	4	...	3	...	3	2	2	...	5	...	8
35 Colliery accidents ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3
Erysipelas...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	4	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	3	1	1	1	...
Rheumatic Fever	16	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pernicious Anaemia	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	3	...	1
Convulsions ...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Old Age ...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	8	6	2	6	2	6	2	7	4	10	4	3

TABLE IV.—Infantile Mortality, 1942. Net Deaths from stated causes at various ages under one year of age.

(Continued on next page)

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 month	1-2 Months	2-3 Months	3-4 Months	4-5 Months	5-6 Months	6-7 Months	7-8 Months	8-9 Months	9-10 Months	10-11 Months	11-12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 year.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	69	9	12	3	85	6	8	10	...	6	6	5	2	1	3	2	134
All Causes :— Certified Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Meningococcal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	2
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	10
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	7
Acute Congestion of Lungs	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Acute Gastro-enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gastritis	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Acute enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Intussusception	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Congenital Heart Disease	6	1	1	...	8	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	12
Congenital Pyloric Stenosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Spina Bifida	...	2	2	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Convulsions	3	1	...	1	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	9

TABLE IV.—Continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Asphyxia Neonatorum ...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Epilepsy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hydrocephalus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Burns ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Suffocation in bed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pemphigus ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pink's Disease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tetanus Neonatorum ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Multiple Abscesses Intracranial ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Haemorrhage Intracranial ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pressure ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Difficult Forceps Delivery ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Difficult Labour ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Eclampsia of Mother ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Icterus Neonatorum ...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Intestinal Haemorrhage ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Prematurity ...	43	...	7	...	52	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
	61	9	12	3	85	6	8	10	...	6	6	5	2	1	3	2	134

Net Births in the Year { Legitimate ... 2099
 Illegitimate ... 77
 Net Deaths in the Year of { Legitimate Infants ... 127
 Illegitimate Infants ... 7

TABLE V.

(TABLE S.D. 30 of the Registrar-General.

Causes of Death in Rhondda Urban District during 1942.

CAUSES OF DEATH.						Males	Females
ALL CAUSES	...	...	...	...	...	845	699
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
2 Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
3 Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
4 Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	—	3
5 Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
6 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	...	44	42
7 Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
8 Syphilitic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	5	—
9 Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	13	13
10 Measles	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
11 Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
12 Acute Infectious Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
13M Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (Males only)	...	...	...	...	...	16	—
13F Cancer of Uterus	...	...	...	...	...	—	11
14 Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	30	16
15 Cancer of Breast	...	...	...	...	...	—	7
16 Cancer of all other sites	...	...	...	...	...	54	35
17 Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	4	10
18 Intracranial Vascular Lesions	...	...	...	...	...	91	80
19 Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	175	175
20 Other diseases of Circulatory System	...	...	...	...	...	15	11
21 Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	115	50
22 Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	24	14
23 Other Respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	...	22	8
24 Ulceration of the Stomach or Duodenum...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1
25 Diarrhoea (under two years)	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
26 Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
27 Other Digestive diseases	...	...	...	...	...	23	17
28 Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	32	31
29 Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
30 Other Maternal causes	...	...	...	...	...	—	6
31 Premature Births	...	...	...	...	...	25	27
32 Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury and Infantile disease	...	...	...	...	...	19	20
33 Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
34 Road Traffic accidents	...	...	...	...	...	6	9
35 Other violent causes...	...	...	...	...	...	39	10
36 All other causes	...	...	...	...	...	64	87
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	62	70
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	56	68
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	6	2
LIVE BIRTHS—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1009	1089
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	965	1054
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	44	35
STILL BIRTHS—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	48	41
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	46	38
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
POPULATION	...	...	...	...	...	116,600	

TABLE 7

TABLE 2.D. 30 of the Registrar-General
Causes of Death in Rhondda Urban District during 1942

Cause of Death	Males		Total
	No.	Rate per 1,000	
All causes	842	1000	842
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers	3	3	3
Cerebro spinal fever	1	1	1
Scarlet fever	1	1	1
Whooping cough	1	1	1
Diphtheria	1	1	1
Influenza or Respiratory system	44	44	44
Other forms of tuberculosis	8	8	8
Septicæmia	2	2	2
Malaria	13	13	13
Measles	1	1	1
Acute poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	1	1	1
Acute infectious leucæmia	1	1	1
Cancer of Breast (Male only)	18	18	18
Cancer of Liver	1	1	1
Cancer of Stomach and Intestine	30	30	30
Cancer of Pancreas	1	1	1
Cancer of all other sites	24	24	24
Leukaemia	4	4	4
Coronary / arterial disease	91	91	91
Heart disease	172	172	172
Other diseases of the circulatory system	12	12	12
Bronchitis	112	112	112
Pneumonia	24	24	24
Other respiratory diseases	22	22	22
Dislocation of the stomach or Intestine	6	6	6
Disturbance (under two years)	2	2	2
Appendicitis	4	4	4
Other digestive diseases	21	21	21
Diabetes	32	32	32
Injury and Poisoning	1	1	1
Other external causes	22	22	22
Infants under 5 years	19	19	19
Stillbirths	3	3	3
Neonatal deaths	9	9	9
Other infant causes	10	10	10
All other causes	81	81	81
Total of tables under 1 year	82	82	82
Total	842	1000	842
Estimated	842	1000	842
Estimated	842	1000	842
Total	842	1000	842
Estimated	842	1000	842
Estimated	842	1000	842

Rhondda Urban District Council

THE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

School Medical Officer

TO THE

Rhondda Local Education Authority

For the Year 1942

Rhondda Urban District Council

Rhondda Education Committee.

Councillor IORWERTH RHYS THOMAS (*Chairman*).

„ THOMAS EDMUNDS.

„ **LEONARD HENRY COOK (5 months).**

„ IVOR IDRIS JONES (6 months).

„ EDWARD JOHN WILLIAMS.

„ JOHN THOMAS DAVIES.

„ EVAN MORGAN DAVIES.

„ GLYN LEWIS WALES.

„ **Mrs. ANNIE PRICE, J.P. (1 month).**

„ DANIEL THOMAS MORGAN (9 months).

„ WILLIAM CLIFFORD VENING.

„ PHILLIP MORRIS.

„ **ALBERT TROTMAN.**

„ JOHN LEIGH DAVIES.

„ ALCWYN PENRY GLANVILLE.

„ WILLIAM SAMUEL LANE, J.P.

„ SIDNEY MITCHELL.

„ OWEN JAMES BUCKLEY, J.P.

„ THOMAS R. DAVIES.

„ MARK HARCUMBE.

„ EVAN JOHN OAKLEY.

„ THOMAS BOWEN THOMAS.

„ THOMAS HENRY SMITH.

„ DAVID JOHN RICHARDS.

„ JOHN TALFRYN LLEWELYN.

„ WILLIAM MURRAY WILLIAMS.

„ WILLIAM REES.

„ LEONARD BATEMAN, J.P.

„ Mrs. LILLIE ANNIE HUGHES, J.P.

„ MORGAN BENJAMIN.

„ GEORGE EDWARD MASLIN.

„ **DAVID TIMOTHY DAVIES, J.P. (1 month).**

„ ILLTYD GLYNDWR LLEWELYN (8 months).

„ Mrs. CATHERINE MARY PARFITT.
 Councillor DAVID PHILLIPS.
 „ MORGAN DAVIES.
 „ FRANK WILLIAMS.
 „ ALFRED EVANS, J.P.

Clerk to the Committee D. J. JONES, O.B.E., Solicitor.
Director of Education W. MORRIS JONES, M.A., M.Sc.
Architect ELI TAYLOR, Surveyor.

School Medical Officer :

D. J. THOMAS, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.),
 L.R.C.P. (Lond.), B.Sc. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Lond.).

Assistant School Medical Officers :

WINIFRED LL. ACRAMAN, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P.
 (Lond.).
 JENNET EVANS, M.B., Ch.B. (Liverpool), D.P.H. (Wales).
 *EDGAR CLIFFORD POWELL, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P.
 (Lond.).
 JOHN GRIFFITH JONES, M.B., B.Ch., B.Sc. (Wales).
 MAHOMED A. RASHID, M.B., Ch.B. (Leeds).

For portion of year :

RUTH PENLON-JONES, M.B., B.Sc. (Lond.), M.R.C.S.
 (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).
 HARRY O'FLANAGAN, L.R.C.P. and S. (Ireland), D.P.H.
 (Dublin), L.M. (Dublin).

Specialist Medical Officers (Part time) :

Ophthalmic Surgeon : J. W. GLENTON MYLER, F.R.C.S.
 (Eng.), D.P.H. (Lond.).
Orthopaedic Surgeon : NATHAN ROCYN JONES, M.D.
 (Cantab.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.).

School Dental Surgeon :

JOHN H. REID, L.D.S. (R.C.S., Eng.).

Assistant School Dental Surgeons :

- DAVID ARCHIE THOMAS, L.D.S. (Liverpool) (part year).
 RHODA KELSO, L.D.S. (Belfast) (part year).
 WILLIAM GRIFFITH JONES, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P.
 (Lond.), L.D.S. (Edin.), (part year).

Lay Administrative Officer :

T. J. REES.

School Medical Service Clerks :

- ANNIE M. EVANS.
 A. GWYN EVANS.
 *ISLWYN JONES.

Lady Supervisor of Welfare Centres and School Nurses :

(a.e.f.g.h.) ANNIE CRABTREE.

School Nurses :

	<i>District No.</i>
(g.) ELIZABETH HUGHES	3
(g.) EDITH M. WATKINS	2
(g.h.) ELIZABETH ISRAEL	9
(e) EDITH VIOLET GIBSON	1
(e.g.h.) EDITH STEPHENS	7
(g.h.) MYFANWY BUCKLEY	4
(g.h.) SARAH HANNAH DAVIES	11
(e.g.h.) ETHEL EVANS	8
(e.g.h.) CISSIE EVANS	5
(e.g.h.) LILIAN MORGAN	6
(e.g.h.) ANN DAVIES	—
(e.g.h.) GWYNETH M. DAVIES	10
(e.g.h.) *SYBIL EVANS	10
(e.g.h.) EIRWEN BONNER	—
(e.g.h.) MEGAN DAVIES	—
(e.g.h.) CLARISSA M. WILLIAMS	—
(e.g.h.) *HANNAH D. THOMAS	—

For portion of year :

(g.)	EDITH MORGAN	.....	—
(f.g.)	MARGARET GOBERT JONES	.....	—
(e.g.)	ADA JACKSON	.....	—

Orthopaedic Nurse :

(h.k.) MARY WATKINS.

Dental Attendants :

CONSTANCE T. HARRISON.
 GWYNETH ATKINS.
 IRIS PERRY.

NOTES.

- (a.) Holds the Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (e.) Holds the New Health Visitors' Certificate approved by the Ministry of Health.
- (f.) Holds the Health Visitors' Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (g.) Holds the Midwives' Certificate granted by the Central Midwives Board.
- (h.) Has Nursing experience.
- (k.) Holds Certificate of Chartered Society of Massage and Medical Gymnastics in Massage, Medical Gymnastics and Medical Electricity.

* On War Service.

Rhondda Urban District Council

To the Chairman and Members of the
EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the School Medical Service in the Rhondda Urban District for the year ended 31st December, 1942.

There was no important extension of the school medical service during the year under review but every effort was made to maintain the approved arrangements at a satisfactory standard notwithstanding the many restrictions imposed by war conditions. Contagious skin diseases continued to be unusually prevalent and the medical and nursing staff devoted a considerable amount of time to the treatment of these diseases at the clinics. Efforts were made to deal with scabies as a family or household disease but many difficulties were encountered in rendering this procedure effective.

According to the records of medical inspections during the year, the nutritional condition of the school population showed no deterioration and in comparison with previous years there was a slight improvement. It is satisfactory to record that the Authority proceeded as vigorously as circumstances permitted with the preparations for the

provision of mid-day meals in the schools and by the end of the year three central cooking kitchens were nearly completed and a number of schools were being suitably provided with or had class-rooms adapted as dining-rooms. It is confidently anticipated that the introduction of wholesome mid-day meals will have a beneficial effect on the physical condition of the children.

I wish to acknowledge the willing co-operation of the staff of the Department and of all other persons interested in the welfare of school children in relation to the work of the school medical service; this work was frequently undertaken under difficulties especially associated with the restrictions necessarily imposed in wartime.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

D. J. Thomas.

School Medical Officer..

TYDFIL HOUSE,
PENTRE, RHONDDA.

Rhondda Urban District Council

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population in the Rhondda Urban District at mid-summer 1942 was 116,600 persons. The number of pupils on the registers of the schools controlled by the Council as the Local Education Authority at the end of the year was 22,375 and included 336 children in the two nursery schools, 19,374 children in the elementary schools and 2,665 pupils in the higher schools. The total number on the registers at the end of 1942 was 2,451 lower than the corresponding figure recorded at the end of 1941, this reduction being almost entirely confined to the number registered in the elementary schools.

The number of elementary schools remained unaltered at 41 and the separate departments totalled 90.

Though the accommodation provided in the elementary schools amounted to 32,764 places, in some of the schools the accommodation was unduly strained and in three instances rooms in chapel vestries were used as classrooms providing places for 242 pupils.

1.—ADMINISTRATION AND STAFF.

The administration of the Public Health and School Medical Services is controlled by the Medical Officer of Health who is also the School Medical Officer and the members of the school medical staff given at the commencement of this report undertake both public health and school medical duties to varying extents.

During the year Dr. Ruth P. Mathers (*nee* Jones) resigned on obtaining a post under another Authority and Dr. H. O'Flanagan was appointed as her successor; two dental surgeons, namely Mr. D. A. Thomas and Miss Rhoda Kelso, also left the service of the Council during the year and Mr. W. Griffith Jones was appointed to succeed Mr. Thomas.

2.—CO-ORDINATION.

The co-ordination of the public health and school medical services of the Council is ensured by the unified control exercised by the Medical Officer of Health, who is also the School Medical Officer, and who has, at his disposal, the whole of the staff of the Health Department for the purpose of the supervision of the health of children from the ante-natal period until school leaving age.

(a) *Infant and Child Welfare.*—During the year 2,039 children between one and five years of age attended the child welfare centres and the health visitors, who are also school nurses, paid 7,972 visits to the homes of children in this age group.

(b) *Nursery Schools.*—The Ynyscynon and Alaw Nursery Schools, which provide accommodation for 320 children between two and seven years of age, were visited at least once weekly by members of the school nursing staff and the medical staff made visits at monthly intervals and also whenever considered necessary or at the request of the Head-Teachers.

Nursery class-rooms with appropriate equipment have been established in nearly all the infants departments of the schools in the district and at the end of the year 2,625 children under five years of age were attending these nursery classes. Unfortunately these classes could not be visited by the medical and nursing staff with the same frequency as the Nursery Schools but special attention was paid to these classes whenever the staff visited the schools.

(c) *Care of debilitated children.*—Children under five years of age, who were not attending school and were found either at the child welfare clinics or by the health visitors during their visits to the homes to require treatment were referred to the family medical attendant or to the appropriate clinic.

The numbers of such children treated under the various schemes administered by the Council as the Welfare Authority were as follows:—

Dental Treatment	129
Examined at Eye Clinics	8
Provided with Spectacles	4
Orthopaedic Treatment at Clinics	79
Orthopaedic in-patient treatment at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff	5
Ultra Violet Light Treatment at Clinics.....	26
Operative Treatment for Tonsils and Adenoids	11

3.—HYGIENIC CONDITION OF THE SCHOOLS.

The school medical staff continued to report on the hygienic conditions of the schools after each visit for routine medical inspection and any defects which had an influence on the health of the children were reported to the Director of Education.

The blankets used in the nursery classes were disinfected at the end of each term and whenever required after the prevalence of infectious disease.

Notwithstanding difficulties arising from war conditions the school buildings were maintained, under the supervision of Mr. E. Taylor, the Council's Surveyor and Engineer, in a satisfactory state of repair.

4.—SCOPE OF MEDICAL INSPECTION CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR 1942.

There was no change in the groups of elementary school children submitted to routine medical examination and these consisted of (i) "Entrants," (ii) "Intermediates" (8-9 years), (iii) "Leavers" (12 years and over), (iv) "Specials" and (v) "Tuberculosis Contacts."

Children who had been found defective during previous visits were also re-examined to ascertain whether treatment had been obtained or any change had occurred in their condition.

5.—FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The number of children examined in the code groups was 7,318, comprising 3,097 children in the "entrant" group, 2,404 children in the "intermediate" group and 1,817 children in the "leaver" group; in addition, 1,789 children other than those in the code groups were examined as "specials" and 5,045 children were re-examined, thus making a total of 14,152 children examined by the medical staff during the year.

Amongst the 7,318 children examined in the code groups, 2,219, or 30.3 per cent., were found to be suffering from defects other than defective nutrition, uncleanliness or dental disease, the proportions in the "entrant," "intermediate" and "leaver" groups being 24.8, 33.1 and 36.0 per cent. respectively.

(a) *Uncleanliness.*—Amongst the 7,318 children examined in the code groups the medical inspectors discovered uncleanliness of the head or body amongst 888 or 12.1 per cent. of the children examined. During the year under review a redistribution of the schools amongst the school nurses enabled them to visit with greater regularity than in previous years and 46,354 examinations of children for uncleanliness were made by the nurses; during these examinations nits were discovered on 4,011 occasions or 8.6 per cent., pediculi were found on 426 examinations or 0.9 per cent. and uncleanliness of the body or clothing in 798 instances or 1.7 per cent. The parents or guardians of the affected children were visited and urged to take active measures to cleanse such children and on re-inspection after an appropriate interval nits or pediculi or both were found on 2,491 occasions and uncleanliness of the body in 259 instances. These results cannot be regarded as being satisfactory and further efforts followed, if necessary, by drastic action are required to secure a higher standard of cleanliness amongst the school population.

(b) *Nutrition.*—The medical staff paid particular attention to the nutritional condition of the children and amongst the 7,318 children examined in the code groups 15.3 per cent. were classified as being in an “excellent” state of nutrition, 68.2 per cent. were considered to be “normal,” 16.2 per cent. were classified as “slightly subnormal” and 0.3 per cent. were considered to be in a “bad” nutritional condition.

The appended tables indicates the nutritional condition of children examined in the code groups in the elementary schools from 1936 onwards :—

	Number of children inspected in the code groups.	A (Excellent Nutrition) per cent.	B (Normal Nutrition) per cent.	C (Slightly Subnormal Nutrition). per cent.	D (Bad Nutrition). per cent.
1936	5,714	14.5	75.3	9.8	0.4
1937	5,664	12.7	77.6	9.4	0.3
1938	7,331	11.6	74.2	13.8	0.4
1939	3,473	9.0	73.8	16.6	0.6
1940	5,653	11.2	68.7	19.0	1.1
1941	5,046	11.5	69.7	18.2	0.6
1942	7,318	15.3	68.2	16.2	0.3

The figures recorded in the above table indicate that the nutritional condition of the children examined in the code groups has undergone a slight improvement since 1939 and the records for 1942 are better than those obtained in 1940 and 1941. It is probable that the greater consumption of milk amongst families and the curtailment of the preparation and sale of confectionery and other sweetened articles of food, which are of low nutritive value, and the assurance that every family has been able to obtain its quota of rationed foods of highly nutritive

value, have played an important part in the improvement of the nutritional condition of the children. The process of rationing the more important foodstuffs has probably increased the consumption of these particular foodstuffs.

The subjoined table amplifies Table II. B. in the Appendix to the extent of indicating the nutritional condition of boys and girls separately :—

**Classification of the Nutrition of Children inspected
during the year 1942.**

Age-groups.	Number of Children inspected.	A. (Excellent)		B. (Normal).		C. (Slightly sub-normal)		D. (Bad).	
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Entrants	Boys	1,591	195 12.3	1,205 75.7	187 11.8	4 0.3			
	Girls	1,506	206 13.7	1,106 73.4	189 12.5	5 0.3			
	Total	3,097	401 12.9	2,311 74.6	376 12.1	9 0.3			
Second Age group	Boys	1,115	251 22.5	622 56.3	240 21.6	2 0.2			
	Girls	1,289	184 14.3	820 63.6	280 21.7	5 0.1			
	Total	2,404	435 18.1	1,442 59.9	520 21.6	7 0.3			
Third Age-group	Boys	872	105 12.0	644 73.9	122 13.9	1 0.1			
	Girls	945	179 18.9	594 62.9	168 17.8	4 0.4			
	Total	1,817	284 15.6	1,238 68.1	290 15.9	5 0.3			
Totals	Boys	3,578	551 15.4	2,471 69.1	549 15.3	7 0.2			
	Girls	3,740	569 15.2	2,520 67.4	637 17.0	14 0.4			
Grand Totals		7,318	1,120 15.3	4,991 68.2	1,186 16.2	21 0.3			

TABLE of Heights, Weights, and Chest Measurements of Children medically examined during 1942.

Age in Years	Sex	No. of Children.		Height	Weight	Chest
2 to 3	Boys	19	English Metric	35.26 89.56	30.84 13.99	19.61 49.83
	Girls	21	English Metric	34.31 87.17	28.48 12.92	
3 to 4	Boys	298	English Metric	37.6 95.48	34.34 15.58	20.36 51.72
	Girls	268	English Metric	36.98 93.94	31.11 15.50	
4 to 5	Boys	469	English Metric	39.84 101.20	39.63 17.98	22.14 56.24
	Girls	413	English Metric	39.00 99.06	34.34 15.58	
5 to 6	Boys	371	English Metric	41.65 106.81	41.0 16.68	20.53 52.16
	Girls	321	English Metric	41.53 105.49	40.47 18.36	
6 to 7	Boys	213	English Metric	44.8 117.71	44.8 20.32	21.65 55.01
	Girls	216	English Metric	43.81 111.28	45.3 20.55	
7 to 8	Boys	114	English Metric	46.57 118.29	50.31 22.82	23.15 58.82
	Girls	105	English Metric	46.1 117.07	47.44 21.52	
8 to 9	Boys	570	English Metric	47.66 121.1	55.51 25.18	23.31 59.22
	Girls	576	English Metric	48.82 124.01	57.58 26.12	

TABLE of Heights, Weights, and Chest Measurements of Children medically examined during 1942—Continued.

Age in Years	Sex	No. of Children.		Height	Weight	Chest
9 to 10	Boys	59	English	50.3	59.66	24.00
			Metric	127.78	27.06	60.98
	Girls	150	English	49.53	58.91	
			Metric	125.82	26.72	
10 to 11	Boys	40	English	51.61	63.55	24.5
			Metric	131.1	28.83	62.19
	Girls	66	English	52.25	63.3	
			Metric	132.71	28.71	
11 to 12	Boys	17	English	53.2	73.8	26.82
			Metric	135.15	32.49	68.13
	Girls	75	English	54.42	73.14	
			Metric	138.24	33.18	
12 to 13	Boys	497	English	48.6	76.5	25.76
			Metric	123.6	34.7	65.44
	Girls	482	English	55.94	64.63	
			Metric	142.1	29.32	
13 to 14	Boys	68	English	58.1	87.65	26.81
			Metric	147.54	39.76	68.11
	Girls	151	English	58.52	86.4	
			Metric	148.66	39.19	
14 to 15	Boys	28	English	58.6	90.75	27.36
			Metric	148.72	41.17	69.5
	Girls	22	English	59.6	95.78	
			Metric	151.6	43.45	

The following table shows the average heights and weights of Rhondda school children which have been recorded in the various years indicated in the table:—

**Heights and Weights of Rhondda School Children in
certain Age Groups.**

Age Groups		Heights (inches)				Weights (lbs.)			
		1915	1925	1935	1942	1915	1925	1935	1942
3-4 years	Boys	36.41	37.73	37.60	37.60	32.85	33.36	33.66	34.34
	Girls	36.00	37.47	38.19	36.98	32.85	32.23	32.96	31.11
4-5 years	Boys	38.30	39.00	39.53	39.84	35.34	35.21	36.27	39.63
	Girls	39.29	38.81	38.99	39.00	34.39	34.61	34.83	34.34
5-6 years	Boys	40.12	40.83	41.41	41.65	37.26	38.21	39.02	41.0
	Girls	39.72	39.77	40.94	41.53	36.60	36.40	37.57	40.47
8-9 years	Boys	45.08	47.05	47.89	47.66	48.50	50.22	53.59	55.51
	Girls	44.29	46.48	47.71	48.82	44.97	49.12	53.37	57.58
12-13 years	Boys	52.87	52.45	55.01	48.6	68.45	71.34	75.07	76.5
	Girls	52.48	53.87	55.65	55.94	69.44	72.99	76.46	64.63

(c) *Footgear and Clothing.*—Amongst the children examined in the code groups 2.19 per cent. were found to be unsuitably or inadequately clothed whilst defective footgear was observed in 1.49 per cent. of the children; the corresponding proportions in 1941 were 2.49 and 1.30, respectively.

(d) *Minor Ailments.*—The number of children found to be suffering from "minor" ailments, such as non-contagious skin diseases, sores, burns, scalds, superficial injuries, etc., amounted to 157, representing 1.72 per cent. of the children examined in the code and special groups.

(e) *Tonsils and Adenoids*.—Amongst the children examined in the code and special groups 2,913 or 31.9 per cent. were recorded as possessing enlarged tonsils and/or adenoids. The proportion recorded during the year under review is unduly large and probably many minor degrees of enlargement of these organs were observed and in many cases there were no disabilities resulting therefrom.

(f) *Tuberculosis*.—No case of respiratory tuberculosis was discovered in the schools during the course of medical inspection but nine suspicious cases were noted and referred for further observation. In no instance was the presence of pulmonary tuberculosis definitely diagnosed in these children by the end of the year.

Amongst the non-respiratory forms of the disease five cases of infection of the glands of the neck were discovered and one case of tubercular infection of the bones or joints. Eight children who were ascertained to be close contacts of cases of tuberculosis were specially examined by the medical staff during the year but in no instance was any symptom or sign suggestive of tubercular infection discovered.

(g) *Skin Disease*.—The number of children found to be suffering from diseases of the skin was 341 of whom 262 were amongst the children in the code groups and 79 were amongst the "specials." Ringworm of the scalp was found on one child in the code groups and of the body in three instances in the same groups; no case of ringworm was discovered amongst the "specials."

The number of cases of scabies, 81, represented 1.1 per cent. of the children examined in the code groups as compared with 0.91 per cent. in the previous year whilst impetigo, 72 cases, gave an incidence rate of 1.0 per cent. as compared with 0.59 per cent. in the previous year.

(h) *External eye disease.*—Diseases of the eyes, including blepharitis, conjunctivitis, corneal opacities and conditions, other than defective vision and squint, were found amongst 134 children examined in the code and special groups. Amongst the children examined in the code groups, 92 cases, representing 1.25 per cent. of those examined, were found to be suffering from blepharitis as compared with 1.1 per cent. in the previous year.

(i) *Defective Vision and Squint.*—Defective vision (6/12 or worse) was discovered amongst 585 children examined in the code groups, representing 11.5 per cent. of the children in the "intermediate" and "leaver" categories. Amongst the children examined as "specials" there were also discovered 111 cases of defective vision.

Strabismus, or squint, of varying degrees, was found amongst 57 children examined as "entrants," 49 children in the "intermediate" group and 6 cases in the "leaver" group, giving a total of 112, equivalent to 1.5 per cent. of the total number of children inspected in the code groups.

(j) *Ear Disease and Defective Hearing.*—Amongst the children examined in the code groups 26 were found to be suffering from otitis media or other forms of ear disease, giving an incidence rate of 0.36 per cent.; in the "special" group 11 cases were discovered.

Defective hearing of varying degrees was found amongst 22 children or 0.30 per cent. of the children examined in the code groups, and 4 of the children examined as "specials" were also suffering from partial deafness.

One child was certified as being deaf within the meaning of Section 69 of the Education Act, 1921.

(k) *Dental Defects.*—During 1942 it was found that 454 children medically examined in the code groups had four or more carious teeth and were specially referred for dental treatment; the above figure represents 6.2 per cent. of the total children examined in these groups.

Amongst the children examined as "specials" there were also 31 children found to have defective teeth to the same extent.

The Authority's dental staff devoted 119 sessions to the dental inspection of children in the elementary schools; during these inspections 2,625 children were examined for the first time, including 243 children under five years of age, 1,652 children between 5 and 8 years of age and 730 "specials"; there were also re-examined as a routine measure 11,511 children whilst 1,109 children were re-examined as "specials." The total number of children thus inspected amounted to 15,245 and of these 11,978 or 78.6 per cent. were found to require treatment as compared with 78.7 per cent. recorded in the previous year.

(l) *Crippling Defects.*—The number of elementary school children found to be suffering from crippling defects, other than heart disease or active tuberculosis, was 116 as compared with 98 in the preceding year.

6. INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The unification of the Public Health and School Medical Services under the control of the Medical Officer of Health enabled the control of infectious diseases amongst the school population to be carried out with the least possible delay.

There was no extensive outbreak of infectious diseases during the year except for the prevalence of diphtheria in Trealaw in the first three months of the year when 20 cases were notified from this locality; special investigations in the schools were not successful in discovering the presence of "carriers" of the disease.

Scarlet Fever was fairly prevalent throughout the year and 195 children between 5 and 15 years of age were notified; measles and whooping cough were less prevalent

than in the previous year and the numbers of cases of these diseases notified in the above age group were 26 and 28 respectively.

Diphtheria immunisation of children of all ages over one year old was continued during the year, an average of two sessions per week being devoted to this work. The members of the teaching staffs in the schools willingly gave their co-operation in securing the consents of the parents to have their children immunised and immunisation sessions were held at many of the schools, especially in the localities situated at some distance from the Authority's clinics. During the year 1,499 children under 5 years, 2,732 children between 5 and 15 years of age and 15 children over 15 years of age received the full courses of immunisation and since the commencement of the immunisation scheme at the end of 1940 the total number of children who had received the full courses of immunisation by the end of 1942 was 16,904 comprising 4,167, 12,385 and 352 children in the above-mentioned age-groups. It is premature to arrive at definite conclusions regarding the results of this immunisation campaign but it may be noted that in the first three months of 1942, 68 cases of diphtheria were notified in the district whilst during the remaining nine months 80 cases were notified and it is probable that this diminution in incidence is largely attributable to the intensive immunisation campaign undertaken in 1941 and continued in 1942. At the end of the year there still remained a large proportion of children who had not been immunised and further persuasion of the parents of such children by the medical and nursing staff and all other persons interested in the welfare of children is required.

During the year no certificate was issued by the School Medical Officer in accordance with paragraph 15 of Administrative Memorandum No. 51 of the Board of Education to the effect that the attendance at any department was below 60 per cent. owing to the prevalence of an infectious disease.

7. FOLLOWING-UP.

The following-up of defective children was carried out by means of letters to the parents notifying them of the defects found in their children and advising appropriate action and also by visits paid to the homes by the school nurses to give such advice and assistance as might be practicable.

During 1942 the work of the school nurses included attendances at school medical inspections during 203 sessions, 89 special visits to the schools for other purposes, attendances at clinics during 169 sessions and 16,734 visits to children's homes.

8. MEDICAL TREATMENT.

(a) *Minor Ailments.*—Amongst 248 children who were re-examined and had previously been found to be suffering from one or more of the "minor ailments" it was found that 231 or 93.1 per cent. had received appropriate treatment as compared with 74.5 per cent. in the previous year.

The treatment of these conditions was undertaken at the school clinics throughout the year under the supervision of the school medical staff and the following is a summary of the work carried out:—

<i>Condition Treated.</i>	<i>No. of attendances.</i>
Ringworm—head	208
„ —body	47
Scabies	6,185
Impetigo	3,051
Other skin diseases	261
Eye defects	10
Ear defects	59
Other minor ailments	165
	9,986

The number of individual children treated at the clinics under the above arrangements amounted to 1,589 as compared with 593 in the previous year; this increase in number was largely due to improved facilities being available at the clinics which were much appreciated by the parents.

(b) *Tonsils and Adenoids*.—The arrangements made under the Authority's scheme for the operative treatment of children in three local hospitals continued to be available during 1942 and the numbers of cases operated upon are shown in the following summary :—

<i>No. of children treated.</i>			
Treherbert Hospital	.....	.....	45
Pentwyn Hospital	.....	.....	60
Llwynypia Hospital	.....	.....	133
			—
TOTAL	.....	.....	238
			=

In 39 instances the parents or guardians of the children were charged with a part or the whole of the cost of treatment in hospital, the financial responsibility in each instance being determined by the application of the prescribed scale of income.

As soon as possible after the discharge of the children from the hospitals the homes were visited by the school nurses to advise on after-care and the adoption of breathing exercises; members of the medical staff also visited many of the homes or re-examined the cases in the schools or clinics.

In addition to those children who had received operative treatment under the Authority's arrangements it was found during the re-examinations at the schools that five children had been operated on under arrangements made by the family medical practitioners and 273 children had received other forms of treatment. The total number of children who had obtained treatment in respect of nose

and throat defects thus amounted to 516 or 28.9 per cent. of the number re-examined.

(c) *Tuberculosis*.—The parents or guardians of school children found to be suffering or suspected to be suffering from tuberculosis were advised to consult their family medical attendants who usually seek further advice and assistance for treatment from the tuberculosis officers of the Welsh National Memorial Association.

(d) *Skin Disease*.—Apart from the children treated for skin diseases in the Authority's clinics it was found, on the re-examination of children in the schools, that 110 children had received treatment for skin diseases at the hands of the family medical attendants.

(e) *External Eye Diseases*.—Among the 55 children who were re-examined and who had previously been found to suffer from blepharitis or other external eye disease it was found that 30 or 54.5 per cent. had received appropriate treatment.

(f) *Vision*.—The number of children found to have been treated for errors of refraction during the year was 1,002, of whom 983 or 98.1 per cent. were seen in the Authority's eye clinic by Dr. J. W. Glenton Myler, F.R.C.S. who attended during two sessions per week.

Prescriptions for glasses were supplied to 926 or 94.2 per cent. of the children examined by Dr. Myler and in 674 instances the glasses were purchased by the parents whilst glasses were supplied free of cost to 126 children, the parents' incomes in these cases being below the standards specified in the approved scale of income.

(g) *Ear Disease and Defective Hearing*.—During the year 36 children were re-examined on account of previously discovered ear-defects and 23 or 63.9 per cent. were found to have received treatment as compared with 53.8 per cent. in the previous year.

(h) *Dental Defects.*—The total number of children examined or re-examined in the elementary schools by the Council's dental staff during the year was 15,245, comprising 243 children under 5 years in the nursery schools, 1,652 children between five and eight years inspected for the first time, 730 children in the "special" class and 12,620 children who were re-inspected after examinations in previous years.

Amongst the above total number of children examined it was found that 11,978 or 78.6 per cent. required treatment as compared with a corresponding percentage of 78.7 recorded in the previous year.

The number of children actually treated during the year was 9,124, representing 76.2 per cent. of those referred for treatment, and this proportion compared unfavourably with the figure of 87.1 per cent. treated in the previous year. This diminution in the proportion during the year under review is difficult to explain but may to some extent have been due to greater restrictions on travelling and the inability of parents to accompany their children to the dental clinics.

The records indicate that there has been an improvement in the dental condition of the children in the Authority's schools though there is still considerable room for betterment; a perusal of the annual reports shows that the average number of teeth extracted for each child treated at the clinics in 1927 was 3.7; in 1932 the corresponding figure was 3.0 whilst in the subjoined table it will be seen that 13,866 teeth were extracted from the 9,124 children treated or an average of 1.5 teeth per child treated. This comparison indicates that the number of teeth requiring extraction in 1942 was approximately one-half of the corresponding figure in the children who attended the Authority's schools ten years ago.

Summary of Dental Work carried out during the Year 1942

Schools.	No. of Children						No. of Teeth			General Anaesthetic (Nitrous Oxide)
	Examined.		Referred for Treatment		Presented for Treatment		Extracted	Filled	Dressed	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls				
Blaenrhondda	142	119	111	86	51	48	161	15	11	60
Blaenycwm ...	93	79	61	61	29	36	141	4	11	46
Dunraven ...	207	190	171	149	95	98	373	8	36	134
Freherbert	—	—	—	—	32	48	146	6	2	78
Penynglyn	318	303	251	244	119	135	521	11	39	185
Penyswen ...	107	98	85	94	32	30	88	3	22	38
Park ...	—	—	—	—	92	105	381	26	25	131
Reorchy ...	554	358	364	265	290	309	932	73	139	369
Rentre ...	248	184	197	197	96	76	341	12	48	122
Ron ...	212	273	147	197	115	144	548	30	53	214
Bronllwyn ...	163	140	156	125	39	33	73	7	8	44
Gelli ...	216	201	185	169	151	110	232	101	161	77
Bodringallt ...	9	4	11	4	56	46	125	37	19	38
Pontrhondda ...	149	143	124	123	78	72	190	52	70	60
Ynyscynon (Nursery) ...	125	112	66	58	34	35	65	—	123	21
Llwynypia ...	209	198	168	168	86	101	208	87	75	64
Blaenclydach	258	215	189	179	113	84	171	80	172	48
Cwmclydach	300	279	282	246	77	52	188	61	96	60
Tonypandy ...	128	134	94	97	78	82	261	111	131	50
Tonypandy RC.	72	68	50	43	39	26	108	24	52	15
Trealaw ...	309	306	218	213	110	114	341	76	204	76
Clydach Court	30	46	20	34	15	25	38	44	16	11
Alaw ...	175	161	97	92	86	87	194	38	232	36
Alaw Nursery	86	71	48	38	38	28	31	—	201	5
Penygraig ...	50	226	40	153	8	68	65	90	93	16
Dinas ...	263	—	175	—	96	—	163	11	80	18
Craig-yr-Eos ...	—	—	—	—	148	114	399	135	160	116
Williamstown...	138	155	90	108	69	84	181	20	274	22
Graigddu ...	27	85	23	54	16	39	107	8	47	28
Cymmer ...	356	310	229	221	155	158	555	87	254	119
Porth ...	197	200	145	146	91	75	262	27	91	76
Hafod ...	185	170	167	153	51	61	161	17	64	51
Islwyn ...	194	183	148	137	82	98	205	46	76	69
Ynyshir ...	—	—	—	—	77	91	134	71	65	32
Aberllechau ...	197	166	157	135	101	87	103	72	132	26
Pontygwaith ...	142	152	121	125	111	134	316	62	84	104
Tylorstown ...	252	260	201	207	167	183	358	139	202	106
Hendrefadog ...	183	193	162	155	110	109	151	137	115	50
Stanley ...	42	39	34	28	16	24	57	—	31	15
Dyffryn ...	64	76	42	59	24	38	33	4	111	9
Ferndale ...	435	404	347	321	264	276	555	257	304	147
Blaenllechau ...	29	39	23	30	15	15	44	—	28	13
Maerdy ...	385	372	314	312	70	109	300	28	94	97
Other Schools	609	675	585	654	852	963	3860	381	307	1400
Totals ...	7858	7387	6098	5880	4474	4650	13866	2498	4558	4496

(i) *Crippling Defects and Orthopaedics.*—The Authority's arrangements for the ascertainment and treatment of physically defective children included the employment of Mr. N. Rocyn Jones, F.R.C.S., as part-time orthopaedic consultant and also a full-time orthopaedic nurse. The orthopaedic consultant attended special clinics at the Carnegie Welfare Centre, Trealaw, at approximately monthly intervals and the following summary gives particulars of the cases seen by him during 1942 :—

(a) Primary Cases.	
Paralysis	6
Talipes (Club-foot)	26
Spinal Curvature	11
Bow legs and Knock-knees	12
Torticollis.....	6
Congenital Hip disease	3
Minor deformities	9
Other defects	5
	—
Total primary cases	78
(b) Re-examinations	109
	—
Total examinations and re-examinations	187
	—

Ten elementary school children were admitted to the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff, for residential treatment under the Authority's arrangements and 106 children received non-residential treatment at or through the local clinics in the directions indicated below :—

Attendances at clinics for remedial exercises	1048
Attendances at clinics for electrical treatment	533
Attendances at clinics for massage	432
Boots adjusted or repaired	43
Splints provided	4
Plasters applied	5
Appliances provided	6
Appliances altered or repaired	4
Plasters removed	12
Other services	52

Ultra Violet Light Treatment.—In view of the increased number of cases referred for ultra violet light treatment and in order to facilitate the provision of such treatment to persons living in various parts of the district, three additional Alpine sun lamps were acquired in the course of the year 1942 and installed at the Ynyswen, Ystrad and Ferndale Clinics, respectively, so that with the lamp previously installed at the Carnegie Welfare Centre, Trealaw, the provision of ultra violet light treatment is now carried out at four clinics. The treatment is applied by the Orthopaedic Nurse in accordance with directions given by the assistant medical officers as a result of the medical examination of each child concerned and below is given a summary of the conditions for which such treatment was given to 98 elementary school children in the course of the year:—

	<i>No. of children treated.</i>
Debility	40
Rickets	15
Enlarged Glands	11
Malnutrition	9
Bronchitis	7
Anaemia	7
Psoriasis	3
Ichthyosis	3
Asthma	2
Alopecia	1
	98

9. OPEN-AIR EDUCATION.

No open-air schools have been established in the district and, apart from those available in the Nursery Schools, there are no classrooms in the schools which can immediately be converted into open-air class-rooms. It is hoped that consideration will be given, during the post-war period, to the structural alterations necessary for

the provision of open-air class-rooms in every school and to the possibility of the conversion of some of the schools in the district into open-air schools.

10. PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The arrangements for physical training in the schools were operated through two full-time organisers of physical training—one man and one woman—who were directly responsible to the Director of Education. In addition to the above there were two full-time male teachers employed on physical instruction in the four secondary schools and also three full-time women teachers attached to these schools, whilst the two county schools for boys and girls, respectively, were each provided with full-time physical instructors.

It should be noted that physical instruction has been handicapped by the lack of suitable and sufficient playgrounds and playing fields as well as by a dearth of facilities for the changing of clothing and the provision of bathing facilities; the provision of these amenities would greatly assist the organisers of physical training in their efforts to improve the physical condition of the children.

11. PROVISION OF MEALS.

There was no material change in the arrangements for the provision of meals in the schools during the year and the supplementary nourishment provided by the Authority consisted of one-half pint of pasteurised milk per session, together with biscuits, bread and butter or fruit, for each child considered to be in need of additional nourishment. In two school departments the provision of mid-day meals was undertaken.

Though in accordance with Circular 1567 issued by the Board of Education in October, 1941, the provision of milk or meals free or on part-payment could be made to individual children solely on financial needs, the ascer-

tainment of undernourished children was continued in the schools by the medical staff so that special attention could be devoted to such children with the view of providing additional nourishment in every possible instance. During the year 14,263 children were surveyed by the medical staff and 3,404 or 23.9 per cent. were considered to be in need of additional nourishment ; the corresponding proportion in the previous year was 27.9 per cent.

According to the information kindly supplied by Mr. W. Morris Jones, Director of Education, the aggregate number of meals provided by the Authority during the year amounted to 1,160,899, comprising 78,534 dinners and 1,082,365 milk meals. The largest number of children fed in any one week was 3,291.

The Milk Marketing Board's Scheme for the provision of one-third of a pint of milk on payment of one-halfpenny continued in operation during the year, pasteurised milk supplied by approved vendors being available for this purpose. The numbers of children participating in this scheme varied during the course of the year but the highest number in any one month was 13,117.

The preparatory work connected with the provision of school mid-day meals in all the schools in the area was proceeded with during the course of the year ; this work involved the adaptation of buildings for use as central cooking kitchens, each capable of preparing 2,000 meals daily, and the equipment of dining rooms in the schools. At the end of the year the central cooking kitchens at Treorchy, Penygraig and Porth were nearing completion and the dining room arrangements in the schools in the areas adjacent to these kitchens were nearly completed.

12. SCHOOL BATHS.

No baths have been provided in the Authority's schools but during the summer months organised parties of children from the schools made extensive use of the public open-air swimming baths at Treherbert, Ystrad,

Porth and Ferndale, respectively. It is satisfactory to note that the instruction given in the course of these visits enabled the children to obtain certificates of proficiency in swimming.

**13, 14, 15 and 16.—CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS,
TEACHERS, ATTENDANCE OFFICERS AND
VOLUNTARY BODIES.**

Though the majority of parents, after invitation to do so, refrain from attending the schools at the times of the routine medical inspection of their children, there is evidence that the advice given in the communications sent to the parents of children found to be defective is being increasingly observed and appropriate action taken. It is however regrettable that more parents do not attend at the routine inspections because personal contact between the medical inspectors and the parents is much more likely to benefit the children than printed communications and, moreover, affords opportunities of discussing the various aspects of the prevention of defects and, often, of behaviour problems, concerning which the family medical practitioners frequently have very little time to advise the parents.

The co-operation of the head teachers and their staffs has proved helpful and very welcome, particularly in connection with arrangements for diphtheria immunisation, securing dental treatment and the treatment of children in the minor ailment clinics. Likewise there has been full co-operation with the school attendance officers who frequently drew the attention of the Department to the conditions of children requiring supervision and treatment.

The resident Inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has maintained constant contact with the school medical department and his willing co-operation has been successful in dealing with parents who had failed to take advantage of the advice or of the facilities offered to their children by the school medical services.

In connection with the care of the evacuee children, the services rendered by the Authority's Welfare Officer, the local billeting officers and the party leaders and teachers who accompanied the children, have been of great assistance in maintaining the physical welfare of these children.

17. BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

Table III (Appendix) shows that 883 children or 44.8 per 1,000 of the school population were considered to be exceptional in respect of the various defects specified in the Table.

One child was certified as deaf within the meaning of Section 69 of the Education Act, 1921, and four children—one idiot, two imbeciles, and one feeble-minded—were certified for the purpose of notification to the Glamorgan County Council as the Local Mental Deficiency Authority.

During the year, ten physically defective children were sent for in-patient treatment at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff, which is a certified special school.

18.—NURSERY SCHOOLS.

The Authority administer two nursery schools in accordance with the Nursery School Regulations of the Board of Education; the Schools are known as the Ynyscynon and Alaw Nursery Schools, both being situated at Trealaw, and the number of children on the registers at the end of the year was 336. Members of the school nursing staff visit these schools at least once a week and monthly visits were paid by the medical staff. Each child was medically examined as soon as possible after admission and at least once a year during the period of attendance in the school.

Nursery classes, in rooms furnished with appropriate equipment, have been established in all the Infants' Departments but it has not been possible to devote the

same medical and nursing supervision to the children attending these classes as for those children who attend the nursery schools.

19. SECONDARY AND HIGHER SCHOOLS.

The school medical service arrangements in respect of the pupils attending the four mixed secondary schools, two county schools—one for boys and one for girls—and the junior technical school for boys included the routine medical inspection of all pupils in their first year after entry, the examination of special cases referred by the head-teachers or at the request of the parents and the re-examinations of pupils who were found to be defective or to require further observation during previous visits to the schools. During the year the numbers examined in these three groups were 516, 140 and 674, respectively. The findings at the inspections and the records of treatment are summarised in the tables at the end of the report.

The records of the nutritional condition of the pupils subjected to routine medical inspection showed that no child was badly nourished but 14 per cent. presented signs of slight sub-normal nutrition, this defect being most prevalent amongst the girls of whom 17.6 per cent. were classified in this category as compared with 9.2 per cent. amongst the boys.

General Defects.—In contrast with the findings of the previous year defects of vision appeared to be more prevalent amongst boys than girls, the respective proportions amongst the two sexes being 27.7 and 16.0 per cent. Chronic inflammatory conditions of the nose and throat were, however, as in previous years, more common amongst girls, of whom 35.3 per cent. were affected as compared with similar conditions found in 24.2 per cent. of the boys. Amongst other defects, anaemia appeared to be more prevalent in the girls whilst signs of bronchitis were more frequently found amongst boys; deformities, particularly spinal curvature and other postural conditions, such as flat feet, were found in approximately 50 per cent. of the girls.

The findings of medical inspection indicate that greater attention should be paid to the physical welfare of the girls attending the higher schools.

Defective Vision.—During the year 241 pupils from the higher schools were examined for refractive errors at the Council's eye clinics; glasses were prescribed in respect of 202 of these pupils and supplied free of cost in 18 instances, whilst 166 pupils obtained glasses under private arrangements.

Tonsils and Adenoids.—Operative treatment for enlarged tonsils and adenoids was obtained under the Authority's scheme for nine pupils during 1942; it was also found that 70 pupils had received treatment other than by operative measures during the year.

Orthopaedic Treatment.—The orthopaedic surgeon examined 15 pupils and re-examined 14 pupils at the Carnegie Welfare Centre and the numbers of attendances made by children for various forms of treatment were as follow:—

	<i>No of attendances.</i>			
Remedial exercises	190
Electrical treatment	75
Massage	33
Other services	1

In addition to the above, five pupils,—three suffering from debility and the remaining two from anaemia,—were given ultra-violet light treatment at the clinics.

Dental Inspection and Treatment.—During the year 503 pupils from the higher schools were examined by the Council's dental surgeons at the dental clinics on the recommendation of the medical inspectors or at the request of the parents or headmasters. All these pupils received treatment and made 1,330 attendances for this purpose.

20. CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

Evening Classes.—No provision was made for the extension of the school medical service to persons attending the various evening classes organised by the Authority during the winter months.

Juvenile Instruction Centre.—The Juvenile Centre for boys at Pontygwaith remained open until the middle of December when it was finally closed owing to the smallness of the number of pupils. During the year 33 boys at this Centre were submitted to routine medical inspection and one was examined as a "special." The records of the principal findings of medical inspection and treatment given to the boys attending at the Centre are shown in the Appendix.

21. JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.

The Authority has adopted Bye-Laws under the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933, controlling the employment of children before or after school hours but no application was received for the medical examination of any child proposed to be thus employed; neither was any application received for medical examination under the Employment of Children in Entertainments Rules, 1933.

22. SPECIAL ENQUIRIES.

No special inquiries were undertaken by the school medical staff during the course of the year.

23. MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

The following summary gives information regarding miscellaneous work undertaken by the school medical staff at the school clinics during the year and which included medical examination of and reports upon:—

- (i.) 107 children owing to persistent non-attendance at school ;
- (ii.) 40 cases at the request and for the guidance of the local Police Courts ;
- (iii.) 368 children referred by teachers or attendance officers ;
- (iv.) 28 children regarding their fitness for a sojourn at the Tygwyn Convalescent Home, Llwyngwriil ;
- (v.) 131 children ear-marked at the schools for more detailed and thorough examinations at the clinics ;
- (vi.) 80 candidates (including 17 re-examined) for physical suitability for bursarships or student-teacherships ; and
- (vii.) 180 cases drawn from the above categories and referred for further examination or re-examination.

School Camps.—The arrangements whereby school children were permitted to attend open-air school camps during the summer months were in abeyance during the year under review but it is hoped that, as soon as the present emergency ends, these facilities will again be made available on an extended scale so that every school child may be able to participate in a holiday organised on a communal basis.

Tygwyn Convalescent Home.—Through the continued generosity of Miss M. S. Davies, "Gregynog," Llandinam, a number of Rhondda girls were enabled to enjoy a prolonged stay at the Tygwyn Convalescent Home, Llwyngwriil, which is a special residential school approved by the Board of Education.

At the beginning of the year there were sixteen Rhondda girls at this Home, and during the year eight were admitted and seventeen discharged so that at the end of the year seven Rhondda children remained in residence.

Before admission to the Home the girls were selected by the school medical staff from amongst girls who showed signs of continuous under-nourishment and who were members of necessitous families. Medical examinations undertaken after the return of the girls from Tygwyn invariably showed marked improvement in their nutritional and general physical conditions.

Government Evacuation Scheme.—At the beginning of the year there were approximately 4,600 evacuated children attending the Authority's schools but by the end of the year this figure had diminished to approximately 2,500. These children were accommodated in the schools without undue strain on the numbers of places available and participated in the benefits obtainable from the Council's school medical service in the same manner as Rhondda children.

Owing to difficulties in billeting evacuated children suffering from contagious skin diseases, an emergency sick-bay was established at the vacant Small Pox Hospital on Penrhys mountain; this sick-bay was occupied during the greater portion of the year and, though special nursing and domestic staff was employed to take care of the children, their medical supervision was undertaken by members of the school medical staff and the Institution was administered by the Health Department.

The hostel established for persistent bed-wetters at Maindy Hall, Ton Pentre, continued to be occupied during the year and was supervised and administered by the staff of the Health Department; this hostel was also occasionally occupied by children during the periods when the foster-parents were away on holidays. Experience during the course of the year indicated that the best results in controlling this troublesome and objectionable behaviour in children were obtained by securing and maintaining a good state of physical health, adequate and warm bed clothing, some restriction of fluids in the evenings, and winning the confidence and securing the happiness of the children.

The hostel situated at Glyncornel House, Llwynypia, for the accommodation of evacuated children who presented problems of behaviour and consequently could not be billeted in private households, continued to be occupied during the year and the medical staff of the Department frequently visited the hostel and undertook medical attendance in respect of illnesses or accidents amongst these children whenever necessary.

Medical reports on many of these children were also prepared and submitted prior to further psychological or psychiatric treatment which was undertaken by specialist officers employed by the Welsh Board of Health.

SCHOOL CLINICS.

Summary of Work carried out in 1942 in the interests of the School Medical Service.

	Times used (No. of Sessions).	No. of Children examined.	No. of Re- examinations
Defective Vision	87	1227	735
Special Examinations ...	48	760	208
Student Teachers and Bursars	2	63	17
Totals	137	2050	960

APPENDIX.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE I.

Return of Medical Inspections.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups.

Entrants	3,097
Second Age Group	2,404
Third Age Group	1,817
Total	<u>7,318</u>

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	1,789
Number of Re-Inspections	5,045
Total	<u>6,834</u>

C.—CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

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

NOTE.—No individual child is counted more than once in any column of this Table; for example, a child suffering from defective vision and from adenoids appears once in Column 2, once in Column 3 and *once only* in Column 4. Similarly a child suffering from two defects other than defective vision appears once only in Column 3 and once in Column 4.

Group.	For defective vision (excluding Squint).	For all other conditions recorded in Table II A.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Entrants	4	768	768
Second Age Group	283	624	796
Third Age Group	298	459	655
Total	585	1,851	2,219

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE II.

A.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection.

Defect or Disease. (1)	Routine Inspections		Special Inspections	
	No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
	Requiring Treatment (2)	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment (3)	Requiring Treatment (4)	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment (5)
(1) Ringworm—Scalp	1	—	—	—
(2) " Body	3	—	—	—
(3) Scabies	81	—	30	—
(4) Impetigo	72	—	21	—
(5) Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	125	—	14	4
TOTAL (Heads 1 to 5)	282	—	65	4
(6) Blepharitis	92	3	16	2
(7) Conjunctivitis	3	—	1	—
(8) Keratitis	—	—	—	—
(9) Corneal Opacities	7	—	—	—
(10) Other Conditions (excluding Defective Vision and Squint)	10	—	1	—
TOTAL (Heads 6 to 10)	112	3	18	2
(11) Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	526	59	108	3
(12) Squint	112	—	23	—
(13) Defective Hearing	17	5	4	—
(14) Otitis Media	7	—	3	—
(15) Other Ear Diseases	17	2	7	1
(16) Chronic Tonsillitis only	2037	1	305	—
(17) Adenoids only	152	—	29	—
(18) Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids	371	—	18	—
(19) Other Conditions	11	—	7	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	1729	142	203	2
Defective Speech	63	—	1	—

Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection—Continued

Defect or Disease.		Routine Inspections		Special Inspections	
		No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
		Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Heart and Circulation	Heart Disease :—				
	(22) Organic	38	31	7	3
	(23) Functional	18	46	2	2
	(24) Anaemia	140	94	30	14
Lungs	(25) Bronchitis	91	243	13	6
	(26) Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	12	3	3	3
Tuberculosis	Pulmonary :—				
	(27) Definite	—	—	—	—
	(28) Suspected	—	3	1	5
	Non-Pulmonary :—				
	(29) Glands	1	1	2	1
	(30) Bones and Joints	—	—	1	—
	(31) Skin	—	—	—	—
	(32) Other Forms	1	1	—	—
	TOTAL (Heads 29 to 32)	2	2	3	1
Nervous System	(33) Epilepsy	5	—	3	1
	(34) Chorea	1	6	1	—
	(35) Other Conditions	14	2	3	1
Deformities	(36) Rickets	132	—	5	—
	(37) Spinal Curvature	43	42	1	—
	(38) Other Forms	70	37	8	4
(39) Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)	146	3	46	2	
Total Number of Defects ...		6148	724	917	54

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

B.—Classification of the Nutrition of Children Inspected during the Year in the Routine Age Groups.

Age-groups.	Number of Children Inspected.	A Excellent		B (Normal)		C (Slightly sub-normal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants ...	3097	401	12.9	2311	74.6	376	12.1	9	0.3
Second Age-group ...	2404	435	18.1	1442	60.0	520	21.6	7	0.3
Third Age-group ...	1817	284	15.6	1238	68.1	290	16.0	5	0.3
Other Routine Inspections...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	7318	1120	15.3	4991	68.2	1186	16.2	21	0.3

TABLE III.—Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.

	At Certified Schools for the		At Certified Schools for the		At other Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
	Blind.	Partially Sighted.	Deaf.	Partially Deaf.					
Blind	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Partially Sighted	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Deaf	—	—	16	—	—	1	—	—	17
Partially Deaf	—	—	—	—	—	59	—	8	67
Mentally Defective (Feeble-minded)	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6
Epileptic (Severe Epilepsy)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Physically Defective Children :—									
A. Tuberculous—									
(i.) Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	8	2	—	11	21
(ii.) Non-Pulmonary do.	—	—	—	—	7	8	—	8	23
B. Delicate	—	—	—	—	7	569	—	—	576
C. Crippled	—	—	—	—	10	106	—	—	116
D. Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	39	—	—	39
Children with Multiple Defects :—									
(i.) Feeble-minded and crippled	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
(ii.) Feeble-minded and heart disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii.) Heart disease and tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	17	—	16	—	32	790	—	28	883

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE IV.
TREATMENT TABLES.

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Otherwise. (3)	Total. (4)
Group I.—			
Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness). (1)			
Skin :—			
Ringworm-Scalp—			
(i.) X-Ray Treatment	—	—	—
(ii.) Other Treatment	26	—	26
Ringworm-Body ...	10	3	13
Scabies	1578	41	1619
Impetigo	590	43	633
Other Skin Disease ...	86	23	109
Minor Eye Defects :— (External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)	4	30	34
Minor Ear Defects ...	9	23	32
Miscellaneous :— (e.g., Minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	58	68	126
Total	2361	231	2592
Group II.—			
Defective Vision and Squint			
Errors of Refraction (including Squint)	983	19	1002
Other Defects or Disease of the Eyes	—	—	—
Total	983	19	1002
No. of Children for whom spectacles were :—			
(a) Prescribed	926	19	945
(b) Obtained	126	674	800

TABLE IV.
Group III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

	Number of Defects.				Total.
	Tonsils only.	Adenoids only.	Tonsils and Adenoids.	Other Defects.	
Received Operative Treatment :—					
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital	—	—	247	—	247
By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme	2	—	3	—	5
Total	2	—	250	—	252
Received other Forms of Treatment					273
Total Number treated					525

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

	Number of Children treated :—	
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.
Residential treatment with education	10	—
Residential treatment without education	—	—
Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic	106	—
Total number of Children treated		106

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE V.

Dental Inspection and Treatment.

(1) Number of children inspected by the Dentist :—

	Years.	Primary Examinations.	Re-Examinations	Totals	
(a) Routine Age Groups	Under 5	243	316	559	
	5	711	634	1345	
	6	585	1045	1630	
	7	310	1311	1621	
	8	—	1583	1583	
	9	—	1656	1656	
	10	—	1621	1621	
	11	14	1326	1340	
	12	18	874	892	
	13	9	744	753	
	14	4	379	383	
	15	1	22	23	
			<u>1895</u>	<u>11511</u>	<u>13406</u>
	(b) Specials (Primary, 730 ; Re-examinations, 1109)				1839
	(c) TOTAL (Routine and Specials)				15245
(2) Number found to require treatment				11978	
(3) Number actually treated				9124	
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment				10354	
(5) Half-days devoted to —					
Inspection				119	
Treatment				1086	
				<u>1205</u>	
(6) Fillings :—					
Permanent Teeth				2409	
Temporary Teeth				89	
				<u>2498</u>	
(7) Extractions —					
Permanent Teeth				2236	
Temporary Teeth				11630	
				<u>13866</u>	
(8) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions				4496	
(9) Other operations :—					
Permanent Teeth				1657	
Temporary Teeth				2901	
				<u>4558</u>	

Total number of children notified

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE VI.

Group VI.—Uncleanliness and verminous conditions.

(i.) Average number of visits per School made during the year by the School Nurses	2.8
(ii.) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses	46,354
(iii.) Number of individual children found unclean ...	1,803
(iv.) Number of individual children cleansed under Section 87 (2) and (3) of the Education Act, 1921	—
(v.) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—	
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	—
(b) Under School Attendance Bye-laws	—

Statement of the number of children notified during the year ended 31st December, 1942, by the Local Education Authority to the Local Mental Deficiency Authority.

DIAGNOSIS.		Boys.	Girls.
1. (i.) Children incapable of receiving benefit or further benefit from instruction in a special School :—			
(a) Idiots		—	1
(b) Imbeciles		2	—
(c) Others		1	—
2 Feeble-minded children notified on leaving a Special School on or before attaining the age of 16 ...		—	—
Total number of children notified ... 4		3	1

SECONDARY AND HIGHER SCHOOLS.

TABLE I.

Return of Medical Inspections.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Routine Inspections—Boys	...	...	...	...	227
Girls	...	...	...	...	289
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>516</u>

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	140
Number of Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	674
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>814</u>

C.—CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

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

Routine group	<u>233</u>
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SECONDARY AND HIGHER SCHOOLS.

TABLE II.

A.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection.

Defect or Disease. (1)	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	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Skin	(1) Ringworm—Scalp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(2) „ Body	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(3) Scabies	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
	(4) Impetigo	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(5) Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	—	8	—	—	—	1	—
TOTAL (Heads 1 to 5) ...	2	11	—	—	—	1	—	—
Eye	(6) Blepharitis	10	9	—	—	2	1	—
	(7) Conjunctivitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(8) Keratitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(9) Corneal Opacities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(10) Other Conditions (excluding Defective Vision and Squint)	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (Heads 6 to 10) ...	10	11	—	—	2	1	—	2
Ear	(11) Defective Vision (excluding squint)	63	46	—	—	3	6	—
	(12) Squint	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
	(13) Defective Hearing	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ear	(14) Otitis Media	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	(15) Other Ear Diseases	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Nose and Throat	(16) Chronic Tonsillitis only	47	92	—	—	9	1	—
	(17) Adenoids only	4	3	—	—	—	—	—
	(18) Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
	(19) Other Conditions	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
(20) Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	64	51	—	2	1	1	—	
(21) Defective Speech	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection.—Continued

Defect or Disease. (1)		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	
		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)			(6)	(7)
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Grls	Boys	Grls
Heart and Circulation	Heart Disease :—								
	(22) Organic	6	—	1	5	—	—	—	1
	(23) Functional	3	5	—	12	—	1	—	—
Lungs	(24) Anaemia	5	13	—	18	—	2	—	1
	(25) Bronchitis	10	5	—	12	—	—	—	—
	(26) Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	Pulmonary :—								
	(27) Definite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(28) Suspected	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
	Non-Pulmonary :—								
	(29) Glands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(30) Bones and Joints	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(31) Skin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(32) Other Forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL (Heads 29 to 32)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nervous System	(33) Epilepsy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(34) Chorea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(35) Other Conditions	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deformities	(36) Rickets	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(37) Spinal Curvature	2	5	—	23	—	—	—	—
	(38) Other Forms	6	11	—	84	—	—	—	—
(39) Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)		5	79	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Number of Defects ...		238	352	3	157	15	13	—	4

SECONDARY AND HIGHER SCHOOLS.

Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection.—Continued.

SECONDARY AND HIGHER SCHOOLS.

B.—Classification of the Nutrition of the Pupils subjected to Routine Inspection.

Age-groups.	Number of Children Inspected.	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly sub-normal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Boys	227	1	0.5	205	90.3	21	9.2	—	—
Girls	289	51	17.6	187	64.7	51	17.6	—	—
TOTAL	516	52	10.1	392	76.0	72	14.0	—	—

SECONDARY AND HIGHER SCHOOLS.

TABLE IV.
TREATMENT TABLES.

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
Group I.— Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness). (1)	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Otherwise. (3)	Total. (4)
Skin :—			
Ringworm-Scalp—			
(i.) X-Ray Treatment	—	—	—
(ii.) Other Treatment	—	—	—
Ringworm-Body ...	—	—	—
Scabies	35	1	36
Impetigo	7	1	8
Other Skin Disease ...	—	4	4
Minor Eye Defects — (External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)	—	5	5
Minor Ear Defects ...	—	4	4
Miscellaneous :— (e.g., Minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	—	3	3
Total	42	18	60
Group II.— Defective Vision and Squint			
Errors of Refraction (including Squint)	241	2	243
Other Defects or Disease of the Eyes	—	—	—
Total	241	2	243
No. of Children for whom spectacles were :—			
(a) Prescribed	202	2	204
(b) Obtained	18	166	184

SECONDARY AND HIGHER SCHOOLS.

TABLE IV.

TREATMENT TABLE

SECONDARY AND HIGHER SCHOOLS.

TABLE IV.

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

	Number of Defects.				
	Tonsils only.	Adenoids only.	Tonsils and Adenoids.	Other Defects.	Total.
Received Operative Treatment :—					
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital	—	—	9	—	9
By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	9	—	9
Received other Forms of Treatment					70
Total Number treated					79

SECONDARY AND HIGHER SCHOOLS.

TABLE V.

Dental Inspection and Treatment.

(1) Number of Children who were :—		
(i.) Inspected by the Dentist :		
Specials	503	
(ii.) Found to require Treatment	503	
(iii) Actually Treated	503	
(2) Half-days devoted to :—		
Inspection	} Included in the figures shown in the corresponding Table applicable to Elementary Schools, no special sessions having been exclusively devoted to Secondary Schools.	
Treatment		
(3) Attendances made by children for treatment	1330	
(4) Fillings :—		
Permanent Teeth	1055	
Temporary Teeth	7	
	—	1062
(5) Extractions :—		
Permanent Teeth	453	
Temporary Teeth	69	
	—	522
(6) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions	238	
(7) Other operations :—		
Permanent Teeth	289	
Temporary Teeth	37	
	—	326

JUNIOR INSTRUCTION CENTRE (BOYS ONLY).

I.	(a) Number of Routine Inspections	33	
	(b) Number of Special Inspections	1	
		34	
	(c) Number of Individual Children found to require treatment	9	

II. DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Defective Vision (including Squint)	8
Otitis Media	3
Chronic Tonsillitis only	4
Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids	1
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-tuberculous)	10
Defective Speech	2
Heart Disease (Functional)	1
Disease of Lungs (Non-tuberculous)	1
Tuberculosis—Bones and Joints	2
Rickets	3
Other Deformity	1
Other Defects and Diseases	3
Total Defects	39

III. TREATMENT UNDER AUTHORITY'S SCHEME.

Errors of Refraction (including Squint)	3
Spectacles (a) Prescribed	3
(b) Obtained	1
Dental Defects (a) Children treated	1
(b) Attendances	2
(c) General anaesthesia	1

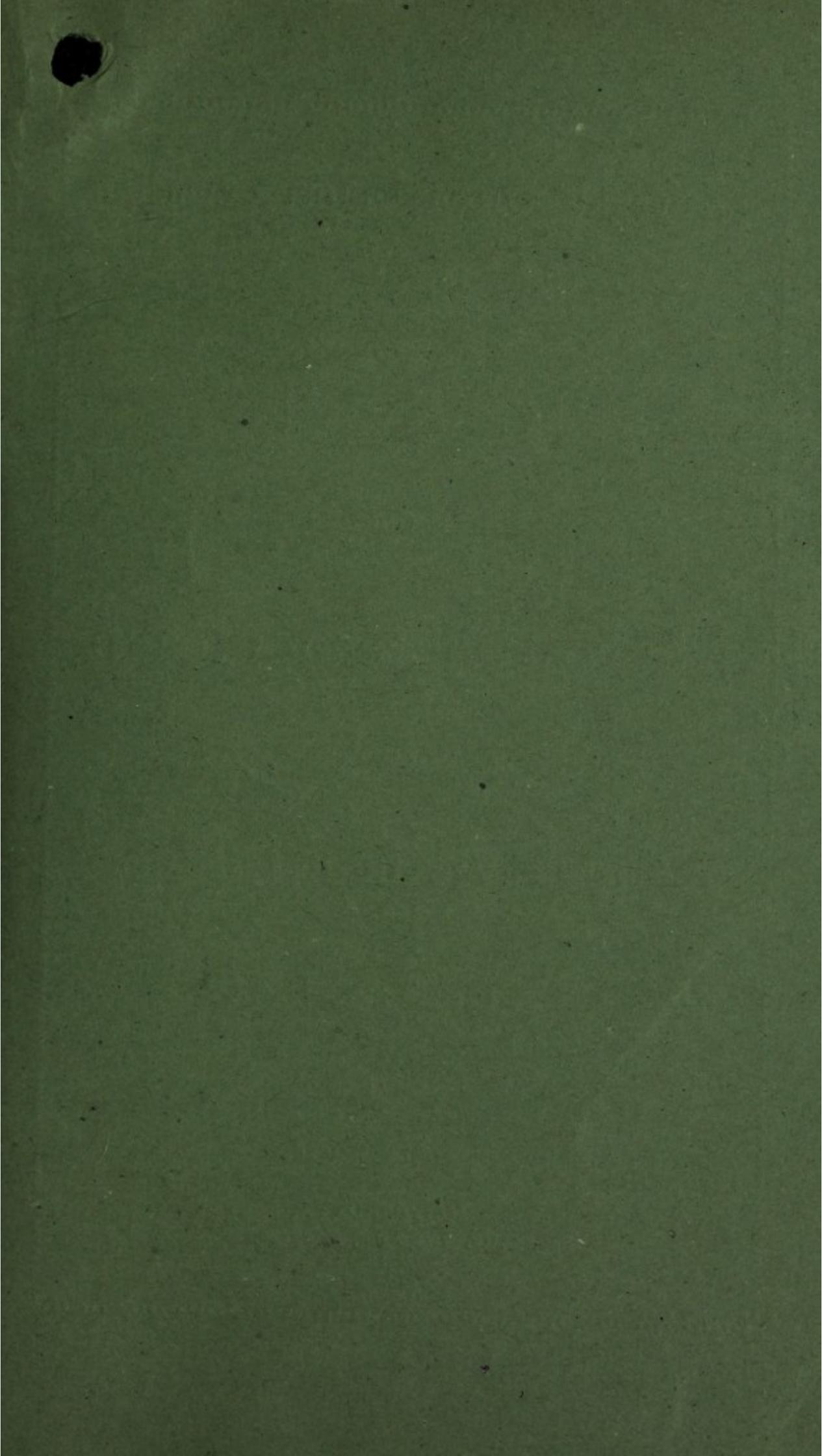


JUNIOR INSTRUCTION CENTRE (BOYS ONLY).

I.	(a) Number of Routine Inspections	37
	(b) Number of Special Inspections	24
	(c) Number of Satisfying Children Found to require treatment	0

II. DEFECTS NOTED BY MEDICAL INSPECTION		
	Defective Vision (Including Squint)	2
	Otitis Media	1
	Chronic Tonsillitis only	0
	Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids	1
	Enlarged Cervical Glands	10
	Defective Speech	1
	Heart Disease (Functional)	1
	Thyroid of Lung (Non-tubercular)	1
	Tuberculosis - Bones and Joints	2
	Rickets	0
	Other Defects	1
	Other Defects and Diseases	2
	Total Defects	30

III. TREATMENT BY ANATOMIST		
	Errors of Refraction (Including Squint)	2
	Spectacles (a) Prescribed	2
	(b) Obsolete	0
	Dental Defects (a) Children treated	1
	(b) Not treated	0
	(c) General condition	1



Rhondda Urban District Council

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REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

School Medical Officer

For the Year 1942

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TONYPANDY :

ROBERT DAVIES AND CO., PRINTERS, ETC.