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CITY OF CARDIFF.

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR 1918

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

EDWARD WALFORD, M.D., D.P.H., F.R.MET.SOC.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, CITY AND PORT OF CARDIFF;
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER, CARDIFF EDUCATION AUTHORITY.

Printed by Order of the Urban Sanitary Authority.

CARDIFF:

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—
1919.

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* Cert. Royal San. Inst.

‡ Cert. Health Visitor and School Nurse Royal San. Inst.

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CITY OF CARDIFF.

CITY HALL,

CARDIFF,

July, 1919

*To the Right Honourable The Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Members of the City Council
of Cardiff.*

MY LORD MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

The Annual Report for 1918, which I have the honour of presenting to you, has been considerably reduced in volume. The conditions which rendered this reduction necessary in the case of the Reports for the years 1916 and 1917, unfortunately still continue. All the members of the permanent Staff of the Medical Officer of Health of military age and fit for Military Service have been called up for this service and in some cases their places have been temporarily filled, the result being that the routine work of the Department, especially the clerical work, has been carried on under difficulties. The Local Government Board have issued circular letters in which they suggest the omission of many details usually inserted in Annual Reports, and in which they state that, having regard to the necessity for strict economy in the use of paper and in demands on printing establishments, interim reports only should be made for the year 1918. In these circumstances this Report will contain only a brief account of the routine administrative work and an abbreviated statistical record.

The members of the Staff absent on Military duty comprise one of the Assistant Medical Officers, five Sanitary Inspectors, one Health Visitor, four Clerks, and Van Driver.

As a result a temporary re-arrangement of the duties of the remaining members of the Staff was necessitated, and temporary appointments of four Clerks were made.

In compiling the vital statistics for the year, it was necessary to take into consideration the special conditions imposed by the War, which made it impossible to adhere to the methods hitherto in use. Obviously, it was impossible to include the military deaths belonging to this area as the information was not supplied by the Military Authorities. It was necessary, therefore, to limit the tabulation of deaths to the deaths of civilians, and to calculate the death-rates upon the basis of the civilian population.

The population used for the calculating of birth-rates is estimated upon a different basis, as the births registered are not only those of the children of civilians, a population has therefore to be used in which it is assumed that the normal conditions exist.

Two populations have been used in the preparation of these statistics :—

- (1) The Civilian Population, for the calculation of death rates, viz. :—175,587.
- (2) A larger population for the calculation of birth rates, viz. :—196,739.

TABLE I.

The following Table gives the number of houses in each Municipal Ward in Cardiff, as shown by the enumeration made in Sept., 1917, by the Inspectors in the Department of the Medical Officer of Health :—

Municipal Wards.	Dwelling houses, including Business Premises.				Lock-up Shops		Houses being Built.	Totals.
	In-habited.	Occupied for Business Purposes only.	Vacant Houses.		Occupied	Vacant.		
			Number	Per Cent.				
Central	1,818	384	23	1·2	298	19	...	2,542
South	1,606	212	7	0·4	28	5	...	1,858
Cathays	4,267	21	15	0·3	16	10	...	4,329
Adamsdown... ..	1,953	43	14	0·7	7	1	...	2,018
Riverside	3,145	46	24	0·7	21	5	...	3,241
Canton	4,893	25	12	0·2	7	2	...	4,939
Grangetown	3,803	17	7	0·1	4	2	...	3,833
Roath	3,807	28	20	0·5	17	2	6	3,880
Park	4,657	75	12	0·2	23	3	1	4,771
Splott	3,223	24	5	0·1	5	...	...	3,257
TOTALS	33,172	875	139	0·4	426	49	7	34,668

VITAL STATISTICS.—The statistics in this report are based upon the Registrar General's estimate of the civil population of Cardiff for the middle of the year 1918, *i.e.*, 175,587. The population of the City enumerated at the Census of April, 1911, amounted to 182,259, being an increase of 17,926 over the census of 1901 (164,333). The increase in the population of the whole City during the ten years ended 31st March, 1911, was at the rate of 10·9 per cent. The excess of births over deaths during this period was 25,031. The number of births amounted to 50,853, and the deaths to 25,822, but the actual increase in the population according to the census returns was 17,926, or a difference of 7,105. This would imply a considerable migration of population from the City to the adjoining districts during the period in question.

The following is a Summary of the Vital Statistics for the year 1918 :—

Estimated Civil Population ...				175,587
Births ... ..	...	3,729	Birth-rate per 1,000	18·9
Deaths ... ..	...	3,188	Death-rate per 1,000	18·1
Deaths under 1 year	...	384	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births	102

TABLE II.

Table showing the number of deaths and death-rates per 1,000 from Zymotic, Respiratory and Tuberculous Diseases during the year 1918, compared with the average annual death-rates from these diseases during the preceding ten years (1908-1917) :—

Cause of Death	Number of Deaths	Death-rate per 1,000	Death-rate per 1,000, 1908-1917 (average)
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	0.00
Measles	75	0.42	0.21
Scarlet Fever	4	0.02	0.05
Diphtheria	27	0.15	0.16
Enteric Fever	8	0.04	0.03
Whooping Cough	28	0.15	0.22
Respiratory Diseases	640	3.64	2.11
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	312	1.77	1.26
Other Tuberculous Diseases	66	0.37	0.40

TABLE III.

Table showing the birth-rate and death-rate per 1,000 persons living, and rate of infant mortality in 1918, compared with the rates in 1917, the average rates for the ten years 1908-1917 in Cardiff, and the rates during the year 1918 in England and Wales and the 96 great towns :—

	Period	Birth-rate	Death-rate	Deaths under one year per 1,000 births
Cardiff	1918	18.9	18.1	102
Cardiff	1917	18.5	13.4	99
Cardiff	1908-1917	24.5	13.5	110
England and Wales	1918	17.7	17.6	97
96 Great Towns	1918	17.6	18.2	106

MARRIAGES.—The return of the number of marriages in the City of Cardiff during the years 1904–1918, with the rate of persons married per 1,000 of the population, is given below :—

TABLE IV.

YEAR.	MARRIAGES.	RATE OF PERSONS MARRIED PER 1,000 living
1904	1,563	17.7
1905	1,650	18.8
1906	1,769	19.2
1907	1,743	18.5
1908	1,759	18.3
1909	1,803	18.4
1910	1,728	17.3
1911	1,646	18.0
1912	1,938	20.9
1913	1,976	21.1
1914	2,225	23.6
1915	2,401	25.4
1916	1,825	19.7
1917	1,710	18.9
1918	1,796	18.2

BIRTHS.—During the year 1918 the births registered in the City numbered 3,775 ; of these 1,906 were males and 1,869 were females. The nett number of births belonging to the City was 3,729 ; of these 1,882 were males, and 1,847 females. The number of births corresponded to an annual birth-rate of 18.9 per 1,000 persons living. During the ten years ended 1891, the birth-rate in Cardiff averaged 39.9 per 1,000, as compared with 24.5, the average rate during the years 1908–1917.

The following table gives the annual number of births and the birth-rates in Cardiff in periods since 1852, from which it will be seen that a considerable decline in this rate has taken place during recent years.

TABLE V.

Period.	Number of Births.			Birth-rate per 1,000.		
1852–1861	1,144	...	...	44.2
1862–1871	1,364	...	...	37.7
1872–1881	2,433	...	...	36.5
1882–1891	4,166	...	...	39.9
1892–1901	5,241	...	...	35.3
1902–1911	5,049	...	...	28.9
1912	4,597	...	...	24.9
1913	4,900	...	...	26.2
1914	4,783	...	...	25.3
1915	4,645	...	...	24.6
1916	4,375	...	...	23.6
1917	3,635	...	...	18.5
1918	3,729	...	...	18.9

TABLE VI.

Showing the number of legitimate and illegitimate births, male and female, in each municipal ward during the year 1918 :—

Municipal Wards.	Legitimate.		Illegitimate.		Totals.		TOTALS.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Central ...	101	84	11	7	112	91	203
South ...	118	102	3	7	121	109	230
Cathays ...	196	200	7	9	203	209	412
Adamsdown ...	118	135	8	8	126	143	269
Riverside ...	130	137	6	13	136	150	286
Canton ...	231	216	14	6	245	222	467
Grangetown ...	281	276	7	12	288	288	576
Roath ...	186	175	13	10	199	185	384
Park ...	193	200	6	4	199	204	403
Splott ...	244	240	9	6	253	246	499
Totals ...	1,798	1,765	84	82	1,882	1,847	3,729

DEATHS.—The total number of deaths registered at all ages and from all causes in the City of Cardiff during the year 1918 amounted to 3,250, including non-residents who died within the district. If corrected by the subtraction of the Military and non-residents who died in public institutions in Cardiff, and by the addition of residents who died in institutions outside the City, the number is 3,188, corresponding to an annual death-rate of 18·1.

From Table VII. it will be seen that a continuous decline in the death-rate has taken place since these rates were first recorded in 1852–1861, when the mean rate for the ten years reached 29·2 per 1,000.

The death-rate throughout the country as compared with that of Cardiff for the year 1918 is given below :—

	Death-rate per 1,000 persons living.	
England and Wales	...	17·6
96 Great Towns	...	18·2
148 Smaller Towns	...	16·1
CARDIFF	...	18·1

TABLE VII.

The following table gives the vital statistics in periods since 1852, and shows the marked decline in the general death-rate, in the death-rate from zymotic diseases, and in the birth-rate in successive periods :—

Years	Population	Births	Birth-rate per 1,000	Deaths	Death-rate per 1,000	Deaths from Zymotic Diseases	Zymotic Death-rate per 1,000
1852—1861 ...	25,889	1,144	44·2	756	29·2	222	8·58
1862—1871 ...	36,152	1,364	37·7	875	24·2	167	4·62
1872—1881 ...	66,639	2,433	36·5	1,335	20·0	218	3·27
1882—1891 ...	104,420	4,166	39·9	2,255	21·6	347	3·32
1892—1901 ...	148,606	5,241	35·3	2,674	18·0	355	2·39
1902—1911 ...	174,490	5,049	28·9	2,597	14·8	286	1·63
1912 ...	184,633	4,597	24·9	2,563	13·9	362	1·96
1913 ...	186,554	4,900	26·2	2,567	13·7	258	1·38
1914 ...	188,495	4,783	25·3	2,644	14·0	314	1·66
1915 ...	188,495	4,645	24·6	2,808	14·8	233	1·23
1916 ...	184,900 (Civ- il)	4,375	23·6	2,546	13·7	171	0·92
1917 ...	180,341 (do.)	3,635	18·5	2,433	13·4	139	0·77
1918 ...	175,587 (do.)	3,729	18·9	3,188	18·1	222	1·26

TABLE VIII.

Showing the number of deaths and death-rates at various age periods during the last six years :—

AGES.	Number of Deaths.						Death-rate per 1,000 persons living at each age group.					
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Under 5 years	761	793	742	582	521	713	36.9	38.1	35.6	27.9	25.8	34.2
5 to 15 „	104	113	130	111	90	162	2.6	2.8	3.2	2.8	2.3	4.1
15 „ 25 „	134	132	142	153	174	304	3.7	3.6	3.9	4.2	4.9	8.4
25 „ 65 „	969	993	1,060	979	983	1,365	11.5	11.7	12.4	11.5	11.9	16.0
65 years and upwards ...	599	613	734	721	665	644	84.2	85.1	101.9	100.1	95.5	89.4
At all Ages ...	2,567	2,644	2,808	2,546	2,433	3,188	13.7	14.0	14.8	13.7	13.4	18.1

TABLE IX.

Death-rates from all causes per 1,000 persons living in the several municipal wards, the highest rate in each year being underlined :—

	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Cardiff (Whole District) ...	14.2	13.0	14.1	13.9	13.7	14.0	14.8	13.7	13.4	18.1
Roath Ward ...	11.3	11.9	13.0	12.8	9.5	10.4	12.3	11.1	9.6	13.3
Park Ward ...	8.9	9.3	12.4	11.9	10.8	11.7	12.5	11.1	11.9	14.8
Splott „ ...	10.7	12.9	12.9	14.0	14.2	17.8	14.1	10.3	11.0	16.1
Central „ ...	13.0	<u>20.4</u>	<u>22.1</u>	<u>21.0</u>	19.4	<u>22.9</u>	<u>21.8</u>	22.4	18.3	23.8
South „ ...	<u>14.3</u>	<u>18.3</u>	<u>21.4</u>	<u>19.1</u>	<u>21.2</u>	<u>22.6</u>	<u>17.9</u>	<u>23.9</u>	<u>23.8</u>	<u>29.9</u>
Cathays „ ...	9.3	10.5	12.3	12.6	<u>13.3</u>	10.9	13.4	<u>11.4</u>	<u>11.8</u>	<u>13.9</u>
Adamsdown Ward ...	<u>17.2</u>	14.9	16.3	16.3	16.6	15.7	18.0	16.9	13.8	18.4
Riverside „ ...	10.8	13.6	12.6	10.6	12.1	11.5	13.9	12.8	12.3	13.3
Canton „ ...	10.0	10.7	12.7	12.9	12.0	12.9	12.8	10.8	10.8	14.0
Grangetown „ ...	14.0	14.0	14.2	15.6	15.3	13.8	15.7	13.3	11.6	18.4

TABLE X.—Analysis of Births and Deaths in the City of Cardiff, in Registration Sub-Districts, and in Municipal Wards, during the year 1918.

LOCALITIES	*Population (Civil)	Area in Acres (Land and Inland Water)	Persons per Acre	Births		Deaths		Deaths under 1 Year		Zymotic Diseases		Principal Zymotic Diseases.												Other Tuberculous Diseases.		Respiratory Diseases						
				Number	Birth-rate	Number	Death-rate	Number	Death-rate	Small-pox		Measles		Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Diphtheria		Typhoid Fever		Diarrhoea		Phthisis, Pulmonary		Deaths	Death-rate	Deaths	Death-rate			
										Deaths	Death-rate	Deaths	Death-rate	Deaths	Death-rate	Deaths	Death-rate	Deaths	Death-rate	Deaths	Death-rate	Deaths	Death-rate	Deaths	Death-rate					Deaths	Death-rate	
City of Cardiff	175,587	6,373	28	3,729	18.9	3,188	18.1	384	102	222	1.26	...	75	0.42	4	0.02	28	0.15	27	0.15	8	0.04	80	0.45	312	1.77	66	0.37	640	3.64	Deaths	Death-rate
East Cardiff District sub- division	...	...	...	384	17.2	297	13.3	36	93	32	1.43	...	10	0.44	...	...	3	0.13	5	0.22	1	0.04	13	0.58	21	0.94	4	0.17	54	2.42	Deaths	Death-rate
	...	...	...	403	16.5	361	14.8	37	91	25	1.02	...	6	0.24	2	0.08	2	0.08	6	0.24	...	...	9	0.37	34	1.39	13	0.53	67	2.75	Deaths	Death-rate
	...	...	...	499	25.2	319	16.1	52	104	41	2.07	...	27	1.36	1	0.05	3	0.15	3	0.15	...	...	7	0.35	25	1.26	3	0.15	73	3.69	Deaths	Death-rate
East Cardiff ...	66,328	481	137	1,286	19.3	977	14.7	125	97	98	1.47	...	43	0.64	3	0.04	8	0.12	14	0.21	1	0.01	29	0.43	80	1.20	20	0.30	194	2.92	Deaths	Death-rate
Central Cardiff District sub- division	...	...	...	203	18.3	263	23.8	30	147	14	1.26	...	6	0.54	...	...	2	0.18	...	...	...	...	6	0.54	25	2.26	4	0.36	68	6.15	Deaths	Death-rate
	...	...	...	230	22.6	305	29.9	31	134	12	1.18	...	5	0.49	...	...	3	0.29	...	...	2	0.19	2	0.19	52	5.11	15	1.47	70	6.88	Deaths	Death-rate
	...	...	...	412	17.1	337	13.9	39	94	29	1.20	...	9	0.37	...	...	3	0.12	1	0.04	2	0.08	14	0.58	35	1.45	6	0.24	52	2.15	Deaths	Death-rate
Adamsdown Ward	13,405	...	...	269	20.0	247	18.4	35	130	28	2.08	...	6	0.44	...	...	7	0.52	4	0.29	...	...	11	0.82	32	2.38	5	0.37	31	2.31	Deaths	Death-rate
Central Cardiff	58,707	3,832	15	1,114	18.9	1,152	19.6	135	121	83	1.41	...	26	0.44	...	...	15	0.25	5	0.08	4	0.06	33	0.56	144	2.45	30	0.51	221	3.76	Deaths	Death-rate
Riverside Ward... District sub- division	...	...	...	286	15.5	245	13.3	24	83	6	0.32	...	2	0.10	...	...	1	0.05	1	0.05	1	0.05	1	0.05	24	1.30	4	0.21	33	1.79	Deaths	Death-rate
	...	...	...	467	17.7	368	14.0	42	89	15	0.57	...	1	0.03	1	0.03	2	0.07	3	0.11	2	0.07	6	0.22	36	1.37	7	0.26	88	3.35	Deaths	Death-rate
	...	...	...	576	23.8	446	18.4	58	100	20	0.82	...	3	0.12	...	...	2	0.08	4	0.16	...	...	11	0.45	28	1.15	5	0.20	104	4.29	Deaths	Death-rate
West Cardiff ...	68,817	2,060	33	1,329	19.3	1,059	15.3	124	93	41	0.59	...	6	0.08	1	0.01	5	0.07	8	0.11	3	0.04	18	0.26	88	1.27	16	0.23	225	3.26	Deaths	Death-rate

* The civil population of the whole city is that estimated by the Registrar-General, and the populations of the Registration Sub-districts and of the Municipal Wards are estimated on the basis of the number of inhabited houses in September, 1917.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The 3,188 deaths from all causes included 222 from the principal infectious diseases. This number was equal to an inclusive death-rate from these diseases of 1.26 per 1,000 persons living, as compared with 0.77 the rate in 1917, and with 1.28 the average rate for the ten years 1908–1917.

The mortality from these diseases in Cardiff was distributed in each quarter of the year 1918 as follows:—

	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.
Measles ...	71	4	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	1	—	—	3
Diphtheria ...	12	10	1	4
Enteric Fever ...	2	2	—	4
Whooping Cough ...	7	9	5	7
Diarrhœa ...	9	9	50	12

In the Registration Sub-Districts, the mortality during 1918 from these diseases was as follows:—

	No. of Deaths	Death-rate per 1,000.
East Cardiff ...	98	1.47
Central „ ...	83	1.41
West „ ...	41	0.59

TABLE XI.

Death-rates from Infectious Diseases per 1,000 persons living in Cardiff:—

	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Small-pox ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Measles ...	0.03	1.09	0.05	0.32	0.19	0.10	0.07	0.42
Scarlet Fever ...	0.08	0.04	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.02
Diphtheria ...	0.20	0.17	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.18	0.10	0.15
Whooping Cough ...	0.29	0.29	0.09	0.38	0.18	0.15	0.24	0.15
Enteric Fever ...	0.29	0.08	0.03	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.04
Diarrhœa ...	0.03	0.27	0.89	0.56	0.55	0.40	0.30	0.45

TABLE XII.

The following table shows the number of cases of infectious disease notified in the City of Cardiff in each year since the adoption of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889:—

Year.	Small-Pox.	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup).	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Erysipeloid.	Paraperal Fever.	Continued Fever.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Measles.	Totals.
1890	—	72	335	150	—	45	4	2	—	—	—	608
1891	9	70	658	130	—	52	10	—	—	—	—	956
1892	5	164	1,851	118	—	95	12	3	—	—	—	2,248
1893	4	479	816	103	41	152	24	2	—	—	—	1,621
1894	10	343	577	62	1	135	19	3	—	—	—	1,150
1895	1	248	484	79	—	132	17	5	—	—	—	966
1896	45	306	874	74	1	134	21	7	—	—	—	1,462
1897	7	516	758	117	—	163	12	7	—	—	—	1,580
1898	—	960	332	80	—	133	18	6	—	—	—	1,529
1899	—	640	184	94	—	176	13	8	—	—	—	1,115
1900	4	714	383	95	4	106	15	5	—	—	—	1,326
1901	8	734	1,362	73	—	152	16	3	—	—	—	2,348
1902	2	701	1,433	69	—	169	13	7	—	—	—	2,394
1903	65	438	963	100	6	145	20	5	—	—	—	1,742
1904	11	406	658	40	—	112	12	2	—	—	—	1,241
1905	24	327	362	39	—	133	14	3	—	—	—	902
1906	2	333	776	77	—	117	17	1	—	—	—	1,323
1907	16	304	950	62	—	147	16	—	—	—	—	1,495
1908	—	291	475	55	—	167	15	1	—	—	—	1,004
1909	2	283	616	46	—	132	6	2	—	—	—	1,087
1910	1	363	887	36	—	137	8	—	346	—	—	1,778
1911	—	491	753	44	—	127	8	—	366	—	—	1,789
1912	—	536	472	56	—	170	11	—	499	—	—	1,744
1913	3	558	902	27	—	145	8	—	520	166	—	2,329
1914	3	620	1,086	29	—	125	11	—	353	81	—	2,308
1915	—	469	751	20	—	100	12	1	368	102	—	1,823
1916	51	384	478	26	—	90	9	1	372	141	1,799	3,350
1917	—	266	248	13	—	48	8	—	349	110	1,738	2,780
1918	—	252	407	18	—	71	2	—	458	103	2,371	3,682

MEASLES.—Seventy-five deaths were registered from Measles during the year, being equal to an annual death-rate of 0.42 per 1,000 persons living, as compared with 0.07 the rate in 1917, and with 0.21 the average rate in the years 1908–1917.

The notifications and mortality from this disease in Cardiff were distributed in each quarter of the year 1918 as follows:—

	No. of notifications.	No. of deaths.
First Quarter	2,237	71
Second „	114	4
Third „	17	—
Fourth „	3	—

SCARLET FEVER.—Four deaths were registered from scarlet fever during the year 1918, being equal to an annual death-rate of 0·02 per 1,000 persons living, as compared with 0·01 the rate in 1917, and with 0·05, the average rate in the ten years 1908-1917.

The mortality from scarlet fever throughout the country was as follows during the year 1918 :—

England and Wales	...	...	...	...	0·03
96 Great Towns	...	...	...	...	0·04
148 Smaller Towns	...	...	...	...	0·02
Cardiff	...	...	...	...	0·02

The number of cases of scarlet fever notified during the year amounted to 407, as compared with 248, the number notified in the previous year. The sickness-rate, or rate of notified cases per 1,000 of the population, amounted to 2·31.

The number of cases of scarlet fever notified during each quarter of the year in the three registration sub-districts were as follows :—

Registration Sub-Districts.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Totals.
East Cardiff	31	25	33	68	157
Central „	16	36	39	25	116
West „	25	39	20	50	134

The age periods of persons notified to be suffering from scarlet fever and the percentage proportion of deaths to cases notified in each age period were as follows :—

Ages.	No. of Cases Notified.	Deaths.	Mortality per cent.
0- 1 year	8	1	12·5
1- 5 years	95	1	1·0
5-15 „	264	2	0·7
15-25 „	28	—	—
25-65 „	12	—	—

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.—Twenty-seven deaths were registered from these diseases during the year, corresponding to an annual death-rate of 0·15 per 1,000 persons living, as compared with 0·10, the rate in 1917, and with 0·16, the rate in the ten years 1908-1917.

The mortality from diphtheria throughout the country was as follows during the year 1918 :

	Death-rate per 1,000.
England and Wales	0·14
96 Great Towns	0·15
148 Smaller Towns	0·14
CARDIFF	0·15

The number of cases of diphtheria and membranous croup notified during the year amounted to 252, as compared with 266 in 1917. The fatality, or proportion of deaths to cases notified, was 10·7 per cent. Of the cases notified, 196, or 77·0 per cent., were removed to the Cardiff Isolation Hospital.

Number and distribution of cases of diphtheria notified during each quarter of the year 1918 :—

Registration Sub-Districts.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Totals.
East Cardiff	47	24	12	17	100
Central „	22	23	4	16	65
West „	31	23	15	18	87

The number of notifications and the rate of fatality at various age periods during 1918, are shewn below :—

Ages.	Cases notified.	Deaths.	Mortality per cent. of cases notified.
0- 1 year	6	3	50.0
5-15 years	82	15	18.2
5-15 „	129	9	6.9
15-25 „	21	—	—
25 years and upwards ...	14	—	—

During the year swabs were sent to the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory from the throats of 161 cases suspected to be diphtheria, the bacteriological examination giving positive results in 20 cases, and negative results in 141.

ENTERIC FEVER.—The number of deaths registered from enteric fever during the year amounted to 8, being equivalent to an annual death rate of 0.04 per 1,000 persons living, as compared with 0.02 in the year 1917, and with 0.03 the average death-rate in the ten years 1908-1917.

The mortality from this disease in the year 1918 throughout the country was as follows :—

	Death-rate per 1,000.
England and Wales	0.03
96 Great Towns	0.02
148 Smaller Towns	0.03
CARDIFF	0.04

The number of cases of enteric fever notified during 1918 was 18 ; of these 13, or 72.2 per cent., were removed to the Cardiff Isolation Hospital.

The following table shows the death-rates per 1,000 from enteric fever in periods since the year 1891 in Cardiff :—

1891-1900	1901-1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
0.14	0.05	0.03	0.08	0.03	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.04

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	0 to 5 years.	5 to 15 years.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 35 years.	35 to 45 years.	45 to 55 years.	55 to 65 years.	Totals.
Remaining in Hospital 29th Dec., 1917 :—								
Scarlet Fever	8	39	5	...	...	...	...	52
Diphtheria	8	10	3	2	...	...	...	23
Enteric Fever ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Totals	16	49	9	2	...	...	...	76
Admitted during the year 1918 :—								
Scarlet Fever	90	237	38	13	2	1	...	381
Diphtheria	67	101	25	13	4	...	...	210
Enteric Fever ... ..	...	4	7	6	2	2	1	22
Other Diseases ... ..	...	1	28	6	4	1	...	40
Totals	157	343	98	38	12	4	1	653
Totals under treatment in 1918	173	392	107	40	12	4	1	729
Of the above there were discharged :—								
(a) Recovered :—								
Scarlet Fever	68	238	33	11	2	...	...	352
Diphtheria	65	93	27	13	3	...	...	201
Enteric Fever ... ..	...	3	4	6	2	1	...	16
Other Diseases ... ..	...	1	22	6	4	1	...	34
Totals	133	335	86	36	11	2	...	603
(b) Died :—								
Scarlet Fever	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Diphtheria	7	6	...	1	...	...	...	14
Enteric Fever ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	4
Other Diseases ... ..	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Totals	8	8	4	1	...	1	1	23
Remaining in Hospital 28th Dec., 1918 :—								
Scarlet Fever	29	37	10	2	...	1	...	79
Diphtheria	3	12	1	2	...	...	...	18
Enteric Fever ... ..	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Other Diseases ... ..	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Totals	32	49	17	4	...	1	...	103
Totals under treatment in 1918	173	392	107	41	11	4	1	729

Mortality per cent. under treatment in 1918 :—

Scarlet Fever ...	0.47	Enteric Fever ...	17.4
Diphtheria ...	6.0	Other Diseases ...	7.5

B. W. BROAD, M.B., *Medical Superintendent.*

TUBERCULOSIS.—The deaths from all forms of tuberculosis during the year 1918 amounted to 378, including 312 from pulmonary tuberculosis or phthisis. The mortality from phthisis was equal to an annual death-rate of 1·77 per 1,000, as compared with 1·26, the average rate in the ten years 1908–1917.

The mortality from phthisis and other forms of tuberculosis in Cardiff since the year 1880 is shown in the following table:—

TABLE XIII.

Year.	Deaths from Phthisis.	Deaths from Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Death-rate per 1,000 (Phthisis).	Year.	Deaths from Phthisis.	Deaths from Other Forms of Tuberculosis.	Death-rate per 1,000 (Phthisis).
1880	177	89	3·21	1900	212	110	1·25
1881	176	77	2·96	1901	179	122	1·05
1882	187	68	2·86	1902	224	98	1·34
1883	186	58	2·67	1903	217	93	1·28
1884	223	55	2·97	1904	246	98	1·44
1885	241	107	3·58	1905	235	103	1·36
1886	214	67	2·78	1906	229	95	1·31
1887	210	75	2·72	1907	220	91	1·25
1888	211	93	2·80	1908	218	94	1·09
1889	224	108	2·79	1909	234	74	1·19
1890	231	142	3·18	1910	216	88	1·08
1891	239	121	2·78	1911	235	81	1·28
1892	242	127	1·82	1912	244	64	1·32
1893	230	151	1·68	1913	233	69	1·24
1894	227	134	1·62	1914	230	63	1·22
1895	242	127	1·67	1915	252	96	1·33
1896	203	114	1·38	1916	255	91	1·37
1897	206	131	1·99	1917	281	58	1·55
1898	203	117	1·32	1918	312	66	1·77
1899	208	119	1·32				

TABLE XIV.

Death-rates from Phthisis per 1,000 persons living in the several Municipal Wards:—

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
CARDIFF ...	1·25	1·22	1·30	1·19	1·28	1·32	1·24	1·22	1·33	1·37	1·55	1·77
Roath Ward	0·72	0·71	0·96	1·18	1·11	0·83	0·80	0·49	0·90	0·72	0·67	0·94
Park	0·79	0·82	0·95	0·92	1·24	0·99	0·57	1·03	1·15	1·36	1·85	1·39
Splott	0·59	0·81	0·69	0·76	1·19	1·09	0·86	1·11	1·07	1·10	1·41	1·26
Central	0·62	1·22	0·81	1·77	3·44	2·64	3·04	2·35	2·89	3·75	2·26	2·26
South	1·54	1·53	1·40	2·50	2·86	2·57	2·93	3·44	1·47	2·85	5·50	5·11
Cathays	0·75	1·04	0·72	1·02	0·86	1·22	1·28	0·87	0·96	1·24	1·20	1·45
Adamsdown	1·59	1·09	1·42	1·24	1·21	1·50	1·10	1·04	1·56	1·40	1·56	2·38
Riverside	1·00	1·48	0·60	1·27	0·80	1·35	1·26	1·03	1·03	0·81	0·81	1·30
Canton	1·02	0·76	0·98	1·05	1·04	1·17	1·29	1·35	1·14	0·69	0·95	1·37
Grangetown	1·10	0·90	1·09	1·08	0·90	1·25	1·01	1·07	1·77	1·36	0·90	1·15

The 378 deaths from tuberculosis during the year 1918 includes therefore 39 in Glan Ely and other Hospitals, 33 in the Cardiff Union Infirmary, and also 31 deaths of persons belonging to Cardiff who died elsewhere. The remaining 275 dying in their own homes in Cardiff.

TABLE XV.

Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Other Forms of Tuberculosis—age periods and sex :—

Age Periods.				Deaths from Tuberculosis.					
				Pulmonary.			Non-Pulmonary.		
				Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals
Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	10
1 and under 5	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	6	9
5 " " 10	...	...	...	1	1	2	6	6	12
10 " " 15	...	...	...	7	10	17	1	2	3
15 " " 20	...	...	...	13	22	35	3	4	7
20 " " 25	...	...	...	32	23	55	7	...	7
25 " " 35	...	...	...	41	40	81	7	2	9
35 " " 45	...	...	...	33	24	57	1	2	3
45 " " 55	...	...	...	20	12	32	2	...	2
55 " " 65	...	...	...	17	7	24	2	1	3
65 and upwards	...	...	...	7	...	7	1	...	1
Totals	...	...	...	172	140	312	39	27	66

TABLE XVI.

Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Other Forms of Tuberculosis in Municipal Wards :—

				Deaths from Tuberculosis.					
				Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary		
				Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals
Central ...	...	...	...	16	9	25	2	3	5
South ...	...	...	...	42	10	52	13	1	14
Cathays...	...	...	...	15	20	35	5	1	6
Adamsdown	...	...	...	18	14	32	1	4	5
Riverside	...	...	...	16	8	24	1	3	4
Canton ...	...	...	...	13	23	36	3	4	7
Grangetown	...	...	...	14	14	28	2	3	5
Roath ...	...	...	...	13	8	21	1	2	3
Park ...	...	...	...	13	21	34	8	6	14
Splott ...	...	...	...	12	13	25	3	...	3
Totals ...	...	...	...	172	140	312	39	27	66

TABLE XVII.

Notifications of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Other Forms of Tuberculosis—
age periods and sex :—

Age Periods.	Notifications of Tuberculosis					
	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary		
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals
Under 1 year	1	...	1	4	3	7
1 and under 5	2	3	5	7	6	13
5 " " 10	7	4	11	13	6	19
10 " " 15	11	13	24	8	7	15
15 " " 20	25	28	53	13	7	20
20 " " 25	40	31	71	5	3	8
25 " " 35	73	59	132	8	6	14
35 " " 45	53	31	84	3	2	5
45 " " 55	37	14	51	1	1	2
55 " " 65	14	7	21	...	...	...
65 and upwards	4	1	5	...	...	...
Totals	267	191	458	62	41	103

TABLE XVIII.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Summary of Notifications during the year 1918.

		NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM A.												NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM B.				NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM C.	
		Primary Notifications.												Primary Notifications.				Total Notifications (i.e., including cases previously notified by other doctors).	Total Notifications (i.e., including cases previously notified by other doctors).
		0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75 & upwards.	Total	Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	Total		
Pulmonary :—																			
Males ...	...	1	2	6	11	25	41	74	54	36	15	4	269	...	...	...	...	14	165
Females ...	...	...	3	1	13	26	31	57	32	16	7	1	187	...	2	...	2	...	91
Non Pulmonary :—																			
Males ...	...	4	5	13	8	13	5	8	4	1	...	...	61	1	...	...	1	2	19
Females ...	...	3	6	4	5	8	3	5	1	1	...	...	36	...	1	1	2	1	15
Totals ...	...	8	16	24	37	72	80	144	91	54	22	5	553	1	3	1	5	17	290

TABLE XIX.

Notifications of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Other Forms of Tuberculosis in Municipal Wards :—

Municipal Wards	Notifications of Tuberculosis					
	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary		
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals
Central	15	15	30	5	2	7
South	41	12	53	6	1	7
Cathays... ..	23	23	46	6	3	9
Adamsdown	19	18	37	1	5	6
Riverside	42	18	60	11	6	17
Canton	30	20	50	5	4	9
Grangetown	25	23	48	6	3	9
Roath	20	19	39	6	9	15
Park	30	22	52	8	6	14
Splott	22	21	43	8	2	10
Totals	267	191	458	62	41	103

TABLE XX.

Cases of Tuberculosis visited by the Health Visitors—in Municipal Wards, and whether “insured” or “uninsured” persons, or “dependants.”

Municipal Wards.	Insured.		Dependants.		Uninsured.		Totals
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Central	25	7	7	15	4	8	66
South	30	3	2	6	3	2	46
Cathays	26	13	6	16	7	8	76
Adamsdown	9	3	2	6	1	...	21
Riverside	10	4	1	5	4	1	25
Canton	34	13	6	12	10	16	91
Grangetown	22	11	5	12	2	7	59
Roath	34	13	10	28	7	8	100
Park	29	14	5	23	9	15	95
Splott	30	14	12	21	6	6	89
Totals	249	95	56	144	53	71	668

TABLE XXI.

Cases admitted to and discharged from Sanatoria and Hospitals according to notifications (Forms C. and D.) received under the Tuberculosis Regulations, 1912 :—

Age Periods.	Admitted.			Discharged.		
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals
Under 1 year ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 and under 5	4	2	6	4	1	5
5 " " 10	8	8	16	5	5	10
10 " " 15	15	12	27	11	17	28
15 " " 20	24	18	42	21	17	38
20 " " 25	36	13	49	32	13	45
25 " " 35	52	30	82	47	28	75
35 " " 45	32	15	47	33	20	53
45 " " 55	25	5	30	18	3	21
55 " " 65	5	...	5	4	...	4
65 and upwards	3	...	3	1	...	1
Totals	204	103	307	176	104	280

Applications to the Cardiff Insurance Committee to Sanatorium Benefit and form of treatment recommended by the Committee :—

Applications	449
Form of Treatment :—	
Residential	233
Domiciliary	214
Institute (Dispensary)	106
No treatment	280

Many of the cases received more than one form of treatment ; the figures given above relate to the treatment recommended in all instances.

TABLE XXII.

New cases of Tuberculosis (residents of Cardiff) examined at the Tuberculosis Institute (Welsh National Memorial Association) :—

Age Periods	Males	Females	Totals
Under 1 year	1	...	1
1 and under 5	4	2	6
5 " " 10	6	4	10
10 " " 15	14	14	28
15 " " 20	31	28	59
20 " " 25	26	23	49
25 " " 35	53	41	94
35 " " 45	42	18	60
45 " " 55	21	6	27
55 " " 65	5	1	6
65 and upwards ... ..	...	...	...
Totals	203	137	340

TABLE XXIII.

Distribution of Tuberculosis Institute cases in Municipal Wards and whether insured or uninsured persons :—

Municipal Wards				Insured	Uninsured	Totals
Central	...	...	...	8	10	18
South	...	...	...	5	16	21
Cathays	...	...	...	20	15	35
Adamsdown	...	...	...	14	13	27
Riverside	...	...	...	22	18	40
Canton	...	...	...	22	22	44
Grangetown	...	...	...	28	8	36
Roadh	...	...	...	15	18	33
Park	...	...	...	25	20	45
Splott	...	...	...	19	22	41
Totals				178	162	340

CEREBRO SPINAL MENINGITIS.—The number of cases notified during the year was three. Lumbar punctures were made whenever possible. The contacts were examined, and when necessary naso-pharyngeal swabs were taken for bacteriological examination.

INFANT MORTALITY.—The rate of infant mortality in Cardiff in the year 1918, calculated in the proportion of deaths under one year of age to 1,000 births registered, was at the rate of 102, compared with 99 in the year 1917, and with 110, the average rate for the ten years 1908-1917.

Rates of infant mortality throughout the country, as compared with that of Cardiff during 1918 :—

						Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births.
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	97
96 Great Towns	...	...	...	...	...	106
148 Smaller Towns	...	...	...	...	...	94
CARDIFF	...	...	...	...	...	102

TABLE XXIV.

The following table shows the rates of infant mortality in the several municipal wards, the highest rate in each year being underlined :—

		Deaths under one year per 1,000 births.									
		1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Cardiff (Whole District) ...	...	103	111	135	110	115	109	106	89	99	102
Roath Ward ...	...	105	127	135	88	93	79	89	102	87	93
Park „ ...	...	77	72	117	60	100	99	83	69	90	91
Splott „ ...	...	84	109	152	93	111	<u>160</u>	73	80	71	104
Central „ ...	...	96	<u>179</u>	160	<u>199</u>	136	<u>113</u>	<u>155</u>	<u>212</u>	<u>123</u>	<u>147</u>
South „ ...	...	154	<u>148</u>	<u>213</u>	<u>129</u>	121	119	<u>116</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>134</u>
Cathays „ ...	...	78	105	<u>120</u>	107	125	90	124	83	<u>101</u>	94
Adamsdown Ward ...	...	<u>160</u>	125	117	126	129	140	132	122	106	130
Riverside „ ...	...	89	112	132	80	77	77	75	74	98	83
Canton „ ...	...	101	94	120	115	107	100	95	51	80	89
Grangetown „ ...	...	110	114	132	<u>142</u>	<u>143</u>	117	139	100	115	100

TABLE XXV.

The chief causes of death amongst infants under one year of age in Cardiff during the years 1909-1918 are shewn in the following table :—

Cause of Death.	Deaths under one year of age.									
	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Premature Birth ...	89	96	97	91	115	99	95	65	68	62
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	77	77	201	44	125	88	88	63	44	64
Pneumonia ...	42	46	39	59	38	46	43	44	49	52
Bronchitis ...	33	46	26	53	40	31	33	21	48	29
Whooping Cough	30	11	32	22	9	30	21	15	19	6
Tuberculosis (all forms)	22	24	25	15	20	18	23	18	5	10
Atrophy and Debility	61	63	57	60	73	63	58	51	40	48
Convulsions ...	55	44	41	31	42	32	26	31	14	25
Measles ...	7	16	1	42	2	8	10	5	4	14
Congenital Defects ...	26	22	20	15	13	18	15	13	11	9

TABLE XXVI.

Deaths and death-rate per 1,000 births from Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years) :—

	Number of Deaths	Death-rate per 1,000 births	Death-rate per 1000 births, 1908-1917 (average)
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years) ...	80	21.4	21.2

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907.—This Act, which was adopted in 1908, provides for the notification to the Medical Officer of Health of every birth within the City by the father, if residing in the house where the birth takes place, and by any person in attendance upon the mother at the time of, or within six hours after, the birth. The notification must be given to the Medical Officer of Health within thirty-six hours after birth.

The following Table gives the number of births notified under this Act in each quarter of the year 1918, together with the number of still-births notified.

TABLE XXVII.

1918	Births notified by Midwives	Births notified by Doctors or Parents	Duplicate Notifications received	Actual Number of Births notified	Still-births notified
1st Quarter ...	913	27	18	888	34
2nd „ ...	876	23	18	849	32
3rd „ ...	854	33	11	860	16
4th „ ...	931	24	10	921	24
Totals ...	3,574	107	57	3,518	106

Births notified during the year 1918 ...	...	...	3,518
Births registered during the year 1918 ...	...	...	3,775

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Extensive powers have, from time to time, been conferred upon Local Authorities enabling them to make arrangements for the care of mothers including expectant mothers, infants and young children under five years of age, and who are not being educated in schools recognized by the Board of Education. From this age until the time arrives for leaving school, the duty of attending to the health of the child, devolves upon the Education Authority. Hence the importance of linking up the School Medical Service with the ordinary Health Administration of the Sanitary Authority, and the inadvisability of separating in water-tight compartments, the care of children attending school and of children not attending school.

It is intended that the State should, in one form or another, be responsible through Local Authorities for the health and well-being of each individual of the community from birth until

adolescence, including that of expectant mothers, without, however, in any way diminishing maternal or parental responsibilities, or interfering with the important influence of home life. For the proper encouragement of this work, substantial grants in aid of expenses are made to Local Authorities who efficiently perform their duties under the various statutes and regulations issued by the Central Authority. At the present time it is of extreme importance that every possible means should be used to reduce the preventable mortality of infant life, and to promote the physical and mental welfare of the rising generation. The Health Committee of the Cardiff Corporation, fully realizing their responsibilities in this connection lost no time in recommending the City Council to appoint a Special Maternity and Child Welfare Committee under the Act of 1918. This recommendation was adopted by the Council, who appointed the Health Committee and three ladies, who were not members of the Committee, to act as the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee to carry out the extensive statutory duties and powers devolving upon the Sanitary Authority. The first meeting of this Committee was held on the 24th October, 1918, when the Medical Officer of Health was requested to report upon the steps which should be immediately taken to put into effective operation the measures indicated in the Local Government Board Regulations and Circulars relating to this matter. Provisions relating to Maternity and Child Welfare are contained in the following Acts of Parliament: Public Health Act, 1875 and Amendment Acts, Midwives Act, 1902, Notification of Births Act, 1907, Notification of Births (Extension) Act, 1915, Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918.

The Local Government Board have also issued Regulations dated respectively 23rd September, 1916, and 9th August, 1918 under which grants, not exceeding one-half of approved net expenditure will be payable by the Local Government Board to Local Authorities in respect of arrangements for attending to the health of expectant mothers, nursing mothers, and of children under five years of age.

The following preliminary Report was presented to the Committee in September, 1918:—

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH ON MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE ACT, 1918.

This Act provides for the establishment of a Maternity and Child Welfare Committee which may be an existing Committee of the Council, and it must include at least two women.

Subject to two thirds of the Members of the Committee being Members of the Council, persons specially qualified by training or experience in subjects relating to Health and Maternity who are not Members of the Council may be appointed as Members of the Committee. The President of the Local Government Board considers it is important that Working Women should be represented on the Committee.

The duty of the Committee will comprise the carrying out of the Regulations issued by the Local Government Board under which grants not exceeding one-half of the approved net expenditure will be payable by the Board. The grants will be payable in respect of the following Services:—

- (1) The salaries and expenses of Inspectors of Midwives.
- (2) The salaries and expenses of Health Visitors and Nurses engaged in Maternity and Child Welfare Work.
- (3) The provision of a midwife for necessitous women in confinement and for areas which are insufficiently supplied with this service.
- (4) The provision, for necessitous women, of a doctor for illness connected with pregnancy and for aid during the period of confinement for mother and child.
- (5) The expenses of a Centre, i.e., an institution providing any or all of the following activities:—Medical supervision and advice for expectant and nursing mothers, and for children under five years of age, and medical treatment at the Centre for cases needing it.

- (6) Arrangements for instruction in the general hygiene of maternity and childhood.
- (7) Hospital treatment provided or contracted for by Local Authorities for complicated cases of confinement or complications arising after parturition, or for cases in which a woman to be confined suffers from illness or deformity, or for cases of women who, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health, cannot with safety be confined in their homes or such other provision for securing proper conditions for the confinement of necessitous women as may be approved by the Medical Officer of Health.
- (8) Hospital treatment provided or contracted for by Local Authorities for children under five years of age found to need in-patient treatment.
- (9) The cost of food provided for expectant mothers and nursing mothers and for children under five years of age, where such provision is certified by the Medical Officer of the Centre or by the Medical Officer of Health to be necessary and where the case is necessitous.
- (10) Expenses of crèches and day nurseries and of other arrangements for attending to the health of children under five years of age whose mothers go out to work.
- (11) The provision of accommodation in convalescent homes for nursing mothers and for children under five years of age.
- (12) The provision of homes and other arrangements for attending to the health of children of widowed, deserted and unmarried mothers, under five years of age.
- (13) Experimental work for the health of expectant and nursing mothers and of infants and children under five years of age carried out by Local Authorities or voluntary agencies with the approval of the Board.
- (14) Contributions by the Local Authority to voluntary institutions and agencies approved under the scheme.

2.—Grants will be paid to voluntary agencies aided by the Board on conditions:—

- (1) That the work of the agency is approved by the Board and co-ordinated as far as practicable with the public health work of the Local Authority and the school medical service of the local Education Authority.
- (2) That the premises and work of the institution are subject to inspection by any of the Board's Officers or Inspectors.
- (3) That records of the work done by the agency are kept to the satisfaction of the Board.

An application for a grant must be made on a form supplied by the Board.

From the above it will be seen that many important matters will come under the consideration of the Committee, and that a considerable extension of the present activities of the Health Committee relating to the conservation of infant lives and health is contemplated in conjunction when necessary with suitable voluntary agencies engaged in similar work. The Board point out that the grant is payable to Voluntary Societies on condition that the work is co-ordinated with the work of the Local Authority and that the application for a grant should be forwarded to the Board by the Local Authority with whose scheme the Voluntary Society is co-ordinated.

Acting upon this Report of the Medical Officer of Health the Special Committee decided that if these arrangements were to be effectively carried out, certain administrative changes in the Department of the Medical Officer of Health, which would, to some extent, affect the School Medical Service, should if possible, be made, and it was recommended that, subject to the approval

of the Education Committee, Dr. Emilie Creaser should be released from her duties under this Committee in order to devote her whole time to Maternity and Child Welfare work under the Special Committee, and that an additional lady Medical Officer be appointed to take up the duties relinquished by Dr. Creaser under the Education Committee, and to assist, to some extent, in the Maternity and Child Welfare work. A further recommendation to increase the number of Health Visitors from seven to ten was made, an arrangement which will meet the suggestion of the Local Government Board that a district with about 400 births a year, will be as much as one Health Visitor can undertake (the average annual number of births in Cardiff being about 4,000). These recommendations subsequently received the sanction of the City Council and will be carried into effect as soon as possible.

The question of providing further accommodation for the Maternity and Child Welfare centre in the City Hall was also considered, and it was decided to ask the City Engineer to report to the Committee as to any land belonging to the Corporation which would be suitable for the erection of a building for Maternity and Child Welfare Work and for School Clinics, both these activities being now carried on under difficulties as regards space and time in the basement of the City Hall. It was also decided to establish at once additional Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in the most suitable districts in the town, and arrangements have been made for the provision of three such centres in the Splott, Grangetown, and Canton Wards respectively, to be entirely under the control of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee of the Cardiff Corporation. The Medical staff for all the centres to be in the Department of the Medical Officer of Health, and to be assisted by the Health Visitors in that Department.

INFANT CONSULTATIONS.—The individual babies under observation at the "Infant Consultation" and the attendances during the year 1918 were as follows:—

				No. of New Attenders.	No. of Attendances.
1st Quarter	...	...	...	412	1,942
2nd "	...	...	...	492	2,303
3rd "	...	...	...	388	2,278
4th "	...	...	...	297	2,099

Altogether, 1,865 babies attended the "Consultations" during the year 1918, of these 1,097 were regular attendants, and 768 casual visitors. One hundred and thirty-four "Consultations" were held during the year with a total number of 8,622 attendances. The average attendance at each "Consultation" was 64.

The deaths among the infants attending the "Consultation" were as follows:—

1918				Under 12 months.	Over 12 months.	Total.
1st Quarter	...	...	...	12	5	17
2nd "	...	...	...	7	10	17
3rd "	...	...	...	24	3	27
4th "	...	...	...	14	12	26
				57	30	87

The ages at death and causes of death amongst the 57 children under one year of age were as follows:—

Ages.	Number.	Cause of Death.
Under 1 week ...	0	...
1—2 weeks ...	0	...
2—3 " ...	0	...
3—4 " ...	0	...
4 weeks to 3 months	4	1 bronchitis, 1 premature birth, 1 diarrhoea, 1 convulsions.
3—6 months ...	16	3 gastro-enteritis, 4 bronchitis, 1 broncho-pneumonia, 4 zymotic enteritis, 2 convulsions, 1 congenital hypertrophy, 1 congenital specific disease.

Ages.	Number.	Cause of Death.
6—9 months ...	22 ...	2 heart failure, 1 measles, 4 pneumonia, 2 broncho-pneumonia, 2 bronchitis, 1 gastritis, 2 infective enteritis, 1 enteritis, 3 diarrhoea, 1 gastro-enteric catarrh, 1 meningitis, 1 influenza and pneumonia, 1 rickets and gastro-enteritis.
9—12 „ ...	15 ...	1 congenital specific disease, 2 pneumonia, 1 diphtheria, 2 convulsions, 1 whooping cough, 2 zymotic enteritis, 1 diarrhoea, 4 broncho-pneumonia, 1 bronchitis.

The Health Visitors paid a large number of visits to the homes of those mothers who most required and desired instruction from them. Altogether 11,783 visits were paid, the number of infants visited within two weeks of their birth being 3,231.

PUBLIC HEALTH (OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM) REGULATIONS, 1914.

By this Order of the Local Government Board, Ophthalmia Neonatorum became compulsorily notifiable by Medical Practitioners and Certified Midwives on the 1st April, 1914.

During the year 1918, 48 notifications were received. Ten of these were duplicate notifications, making a total of 38 cases notified, as follows :—

Cases notified by Medical Practitioners ...	...	8
„ „ Medical Practitioners and Midwives...	...	10
„ „ Midwives ...	...	20
Total number of Cases ...		38
A Medical Practitioner was in attendance at the birth in		11 cases.
A Certified Midwife was in attendance in ...		27 „
		38

Three midwives were reprimanded by the Medical Officer of Health, one for failing to obtain medical help, and two for failing to notify cases of ophthalmia.

Results in 38 cases notified were :—

Complete recovery ...	...	37
Opacity in left eye ...	...	1
Total ...	...	38

When the notification of a case is received, the infant is visited immediately by a Health Visitor, and if a doctor is not already in attendance she urges the parents to obtain medical advice without delay—the case is then visited from time to time to see that the medical instructions are carried out.

An arrangement has been made with the Queen Victoria Jubilee Nurses' Institute for their nurses to assist in the carrying out of the treatment prescribed by the Medical practitioners.

NOTIFICATION OF MEASLES AND GERMAN MEASLES.—The following Table shows the number of cases notified during the year :—

TABLE XXVIII.

	Measles.	German Measles.	TOTAL
Notified by Medical Practitioners ...	2,206	49	2,255
Notified by Parents, Guardians, and other persons ...	116	...	116
Total ...	2,322	49	2,371

The following visits were made by Miss Knapp, Health Visitor, to the infected homes :—

First visits ...	1,978
Re-visits ...	998
	<hr/> 2,976
Cases referred to Queen's Nurses ...	310
Visits paid by Queen's Nurses ...	3,105

MIDWIVES ACT, 1902.—This Act has now been in operation since the 1st April, 1903, and is administered locally by the Health and Port Sanitary Committee, with the Medical Officer of Health as Executive Officer. The Act provides for the education of midwives, and for the certification and enrolment of women qualified to act in that capacity. No person can now habitually act as a midwife, otherwise than under the direction of a qualified medical practitioner, unless she is certified under this Act. The Certificate of the Central Midwives Board can only be obtained after the training specified in the Rules of the Board, and after passing the Board's Examination. A certain number of Midwives were, however, placed on the roll of Midwives and certified in virtue of their having been in practice before the passing of the Act.

The following Table gives information relating to the administration of the Midwives Act during the year 1918 :—

Number of Midwives on Roll for 1918 ...	113
Qualifications of Certified Midwives :—	
Bona fide ...	47
Certificate of London Obstetrical Society ...	5
Certificate of Central Midwives Board ...	61
Total ...	<hr/> 113
Records of sending for medical help received from Midwives :—	
In the case of the Mother ...	186
In the case of the child ...	33
Total ...	<hr/> 219
Still-births notified by Midwives ...	107
Still-births attended by Midwives without medical practitioner ...	87
Cases of Puerperal Fever attended by Midwives...	2

During the year three Midwives were censured by the Medical Officer of Health for failing to comply with the Rules of the Central Midwives Board :—

Number of visits to Midwives	...	...	110
Number of Midwives visited	...	...	78
Number of Midwives inspected	...	..	70

EPIDEMIC INFLUENZA.—The following Tables relate to the epidemic of influenza in Cardiff during the year 1918, from which it will be seen that the epidemic attained its maximum severity in October and November, after which it gradually subsided. During the whole of the year conditions of overcrowding existed in many parts of the town owing to the shortage of housing accommodation, this evil being accentuated by the introduction of naval and military units consequent upon the exigencies of war conditions.

Precautionary leaflets were issued to the public in the following form :—

CITY OF CARDIFF.

EPIDEMIC INFLUENZA.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL MEASURES WHICH SHOULD BE ADOPTED BY PATIENTS AND BY THE PUBLIC :—

Every person suffering from Influenza should at once call in a medical practitioner and should go to bed in a well ventilated bedroom.

It is important to avoid scattering infection in sneezing and coughing.

Handkerchiefs should be boiled after use.

Expectoration should be received in a special receptacle, its contents being subsequently burnt.

General disinfection of premises is not required after Influenza, but a thorough washing and cleansing of rooms and their contents, and washing of articles of bedding apparel are desirable.

The occurrence of Epidemic Influenza would be greatly decreased by continuous flushing with air of each occupied bedroom and living room.

Warm clothes should be used, but overheating of rooms is to be avoided.

Overcrowding in dwellings or in unventilated Assembly Rooms and places of Entertainment should be avoided. Persons are cautioned against attending crowded places of Entertainment.

The aggregation of large numbers of persons in one room, especially for sleeping, is extremely dangerous. The smaller the number of persons per bedroom, the less is the risk of infection. Dirt and dust favour infection; wet cleansing of all infected places is important. Indiscriminate expectoration is a source of infection and is dangerous at the present time, and is especially dangerous during the prevalence of Influenza.

Persons with septic conditions of the mouth, teeth or throat are especially prone to attacks. Medical treatment of these conditions is important.

It is particularly important that sick persons and old people should be protected against exposure to Influenza.

Bacteriological experts are of opinion that inoculation with a suitable vaccine might be expected to be of value in controlling the incidence and severity of the Epidemic.

Gargling the throat with a solution of 1 in 5,000 permanganate of potassium in water containing 0.8 per cent. of common salt is to be recommended.

EDWARD WALFORD, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

CITY HALL, CARDIFF.

The Public Elementary Schools were closed from the 18th October to the 4th November, 1918. Cinema Theatres were dealt with in accordance with the Influenza Regulations. Hospital treatment was provided in King Edward VII. Hospital for cases of Influenzal Pneumonia. Patients were nursed at home by Queen Victoria Jubilee Nurses and facilities were available for the bacteriological examination of material in the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory.

INFLUENZA.

TABLE XXIX.

Total deaths from Influenza in each week, Cardiff, during the year 1918.

Week ended					No. of Deaths	Week ended					No. of Deaths
						Brought forward					8
Jan.	5	...	...	...	...	July	6	...	...	...	2
"	12	...	...	...	1	"	13	...	...	...	6
"	19	...	...	...	2	"	20	...	...	...	4
"	26	...	...	...	...	"	27	...	...	...	7
Feb.	2	...	...	...	...	Aug.	3	...	...	...	3
"	9	...	...	...	...	"	10	...	...	...	5
"	16	...	...	...	...	"	17	...	...	...	3
"	23	...	...	...	...	"	24	...	...	...	...
March	2	...	...	...	...	"	31	...	...	...	2
"	9	...	...	...	...	Sept.	7	...	...	...	3
"	16	...	...	...	...	"	14	...	...	...	1
"	23	...	...	...	...	"	21	...	...	...	...
"	30	...	...	...	1	"	28	...	...	...	4
April	6	...	...	...	...	Oct.	5	...	...	...	6
"	13	...	...	...	...	"	12	...	...	...	20
"	20	...	...	...	...	"	19	...	...	...	60
"	27	...	...	...	...	"	26	...	...	...	125
May	4	...	...	...	...	Nov.	2	...	...	...	90
"	11	...	...	...	2	"	9	...	...	...	55
"	18	...	...	...	...	"	16	...	...	...	20
"	25	...	...	...	1	"	23	...	...	...	19
June	1	...	...	...	...	"	30	...	...	...	9
"	8	...	...	...	...	Dec.	7	...	...	...	9
"	15	...	...	...	...	"	14	...	...	...	5
"	22	...	...	...	...	"	21	...	...	...	2
"	29	...	...	...	1	"	28	...	...	...	1
Carried forward					8	Total					469

Deaths (Cardiff), Age and Sex Distribution, during the year 1918 :—

All Ages		Under 1 Year		YEARS.												65 and upwards	
				1—2		2—5		5—15		15—25		25—45		45—65			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
217	252	4	9	7	9	19	22	13	18	30	55	104	104	35	24	5	11
<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
469		13		16		41		31		85		208		59		16	

CITY OF CARDIFF.

TABLE XXX.

PNEUMONIA AND BRONCHITIS.

Total Deaths in Age Periods—Age and Sex distribution, during the year 1918.

		Age Periods.																Total			
		All Ages		Under 1 year		1—2 years		2—5 years		5—15 years		15—25 years		25—45 years		45—65 years			65 and upwards		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	
Bronchitis	119	90	15	4	9	8	3	5	2	3	3	..	10	13	36	17	41	30	209
Broncho Pneumonia	75	60	24	9	16	18	14	16	3	5	4	1	8	3	4	3	2	5	135
Pneumonia, all other forms	126	100	9	9	4	12	7	7	10	9	17	12	40	21	29	16	10	14	226

VENEREAL DISEASES.

By an "Order" dated the 12th July, 1916, the Local Government Board made The Public Health (Venereal Diseases) Regulations, 1916

These Regulations are based upon the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases and require Councils of Counties and County Boroughs to organize and carry into effect schemes for the provision of facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of Venereal diseases. They provide that these Councils (1) shall, subject to the approval of the Board make arrangements for enabling any medical practitioner practising in the area of the Council to obtain, at the cost of the Council a scientific report on any material which the practitioner may submit from a patient suspected to be suffering from Venereal disease, and (2) shall prepare and submit to the Board a scheme (a) for the treatment at and in hospitals or other institutions of persons suffering from venereal disease, and (b) for supplying medical practitioners with salvarsan or its substitutes for the treatment and prevention of venereal disease.

The Regulations came into operation on the date of the Order.

On the 20th December, 1916, the Medical Officer of Health submitted a draft scheme to the City Council which was subsequently approved by the Council and submitted to the Local Government Board for their approval. Upon obtaining the sanction of the Board, the necessary arrangements were made for the treatment of these diseases at and in hospitals in the City, and for supplying medical practitioners with salvarsan or its substitutes, and for the diagnosis of venereal diseases in approved Laboratories. Some little difficulty was experienced in completing these arrangements, but after several conferences satisfactory agreements were entered into with two hospitals for the establishment of out-patient clinics and in-patient treatment, and with the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory for the examination of and report on pathological specimens sent in by medical practitioners, the pathologist of King Edward VII's Hospital undertaking the pathological work in connection with hospital patients. All these facilities are provided free of charge to the whole community.

The payments made by the Council for these several services are subject to the approval of the Local Government Board, who repay to the Council 75 per cent. of the cost of carrying them out. At it was necessary to make the arrangements for the free treatment of venereal diseases widely known, notices were affixed to public lavatories and other suitable places, and leaflets were distributed to the owners of lodging houses, to midwives, and other persons likely to require the information contained in them. A special circular letter was sent to all medical practitioners setting forth the details of the arrangements.

The Clinics are available as under :—

- (1) At King Edward VII. Hospital, a clinic for men in charge of a male medical officer is open on Mondays and Thursdays, from 6 p.m., and on Thursdays from 9 a.m.

A clinic for women, in charge of a female medical officer is open on Tuesdays from 5 p.m., and on Fridays from 2 p.m.

- (2) At the Royal Hamadryad Seamen's Hospital, a clinic for seamen only is open on Mondays and Fridays from 3 p.m. Beds are set apart in both hospitals for in-patients.

The complete scheme came into operation on the 16th April, 1917, and has been working quite satisfactorily since that date. As it is desirable to make this new departure as widely known as possible and to disseminate explanatory information relating to the scheme, an arrangement has been entered into with the local branch of the National Council for combating Venereal Diseases for courses of instructional lectures by qualified and experienced lecturers selected by the National Council. Several such courses have already been held, and have been well attended.

It is recognised that for the complete success of any scheme carried out under these Regulations, treatment must be undertaken under conditions which will not involve publicity, it is essential, therefore, that this should not be in any way associated with special hospitals for the treatment solely of venereal diseases, and that the Clinics established for this purpose should be at and in general hospitals; patients are thus encouraged to attend such clinics where they will not be singled out and rendered conspicuous.

This object has so far been attained in the Clinics provided in the above-mentioned hospitals. Although the expense attending these arrangements is necessarily heavy, it must be remembered that 75 per cent. of the cost is defrayed by a Government grant under the conditions that the scheme is available for the whole population, and is approved by the Local Government Board. The Board have prescribed certain Records and Returns to be kept and submitted by the pathologist and medical officer of the hospitals, who are required to furnish the City Council with annual returns of the work done by each of them respectively; copies of these returns are to be forwarded by these Officers to the Local Government Board.

The following are the Annual Returns relating to the year ending 31st December, 1918.

KING EDWARD VII HOSPITAL.

1. Total number of persons dealt with during the year at or in connection with the out-patient clinic and suffering from :—

(a) Syphilis	...	...	...	...	593
(b) Soft Chancre	...	...	...	...	36
(c) Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	...	365
(d) Conditions other than venereal	...	...	...	...	66
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>1,060</u>

2. Total attendances of all patients during the year at the out-patient clinic : 6,661

3. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of treatment during the year : 762

ROYAL HAMADRYAD SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL.

1. Total number of persons dealt with during the year at or in connection with the out-patient clinic and suffering from :—

(a) Syphilis	...	...	...	...	398
(b) Soft Chancre	...	...	...	...	102
(c) Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	...	261
(d) Conditions other than venereal	...	...	...	...	29
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>790</u>

2. Total attendances of all patients during the year at the out-patient clinic : 4,501

3. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of treatment during the year : 5,297

DISINFECTING STATION, CLEANSING STATION, and MORTUARY.—The new Disinfecting and Cleansing Station was completed and opened in June, 1912. The Station is situated on land adjacent to the Mortuary.

The accommodation of the Cleansing Department comprises separate baths and rooms for males and females. Each side contains a bath-room, waiting-room, and dressing-room, with all the necessary appliances.

The Cleansing of Persons Act, 1897, permits Sanitary Authorities to provide Cleansing Stations and apparatus for cleansing verminous persons and their garments free of charge, upon the application of such persons. The Children Act provides that where the Sanitary Authority has made this provision, the Education Authority may avail themselves of it for enforcing the requirement as to the compulsory cleansing of verminous school children.

The cleansing of school children, when necessary, is done by School Nurses. During the year 1918, the number of children cleansed at the Cleansing Station amounted to 86, suffering from scabies. In all cases the children's bedding and clothes were disinfected, and the rooms occupied by them were also cleansed and disinfected by the Disinfectors.

Infected premises are disinfected either by fumigation with sulphur dioxide, formaldehyde, or by means of a spray of formalin. Articles of clothing and bedding are removed from the house in which the infectious disease occurred to the Disinfecting Station, and submitted to disinfection by saturated steam in a Washington Lyon's high pressure steam disinfecting apparatus.

During the year the routine disinfection comprised the following :—

Houses disinfected	...	...	...	...	1,078
Articles of bedding, clothing, etc., disinfected	...	...	...	...	7,035
" " " destroyed	...	...	...	...	189
" soldiers' clothing, etc., disinfected	...	...	...	...	15,230

The number of bodies removed to the Mortuary during the year was 69 (64 males and 5 females). The number of post-mortem examinations performed was 21.

CARDIFF AND COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY.—The following statement shows the work carried out for Cardiff during the year 1918.

Mixed Milks from Cardiff examined for Tubercle Bacilli :—

Number examined	...	...	...	...	19
Positive	...	...	...	...	2
Negative	...	...	...	...	17
Percentage of positive results	...	...	...	...	10.5

Although the samples were all from milk supplies serving the City, the original sources of the milk were, in most cases, outside Cardiff.

Bacteriological Examinations :—

Water Supplies ...	...	...	...	194
Suspected Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	161
„ Typhoid Fever ...	...	...	...	58
Paratyphoid, A. ...	...	...	...	6
„ B. ...	...	...	...	6
Sputa for Tubercle Bacilli ...	...	...	...	504
„ „ „ (Concentration Method) ...	...	...	...	1
Urines „ „ ...	...	...	...	5
Rodents for Plague ...	...	...	...	151
Diseased Meat ...	...	...	...	5
Gonococci ...	...	...	...	51
Meningococci (Fluids) ...	...	...	...	3
Milks, for Tubercle Bacilli ...	...	...	...	24
Wasserman Reactions ...	...	...	...	178
Other Examinations ...	...	...	...	6

1,353

Chemical Examinations :—

Water Supplies ...	...	...	...	39
Milk and Milk Products ...	...	...	...	13
Other Foods ...	...	...	...	3
Urine Analyses ...	...	...	...	2
Other Examinations ...	...	...	...	3

Total ... 1,413

The specimens for suspected diphtheria, typhoid fever, and tuberculosis submitted for examination from Cardiff, together with the results of such examinations, are shewn below :—

Nature of Examination	Positive Results	Negative Results	Total	Percentage of Positive Results
Suspected Diphtheria ...	20	141	161	12.4
„ Typhoid Fever ...	27	31	58	46.5
„ Tuberculosis ...	116	389	505	22.9

FOOD INSPECTION :—

TABLE XXXI.

Animals slaughtered at the Municipal Slaughter-houses during the year 1918 :—

	Roath Abattoir	Canton Abattoir	Totals
Cattle ...	8,982	89	9,071
Sheep and Lambs ...	54,748	545	55,293
Calves ...	4,280	83	4,363
Pigs ...	4,364	672	5,036
Totals ...	72,374	1,389	73,763

TABLE XXXII.

Unsound carcases of meat surrendered at Abattoirs and destroyed by arrangement with the owners :—

Place	Carcases of				Totals
	Beef	Mutton and Lamb	Veal	Pork	
Roath Abattoir	53	53	15	9	130
Canton Abattoir	1	2	—	3	6
Totals	54	55	15	12	136

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.—Under Section 132 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, the Medical Officer of Health is required in his annual report to deal specifically with the administration of the Act (so far as the matters under the charge of the Sanitary Authority are concerned), and to send a copy of this report to the Secretary of State.

The Inspectors of Workshops made altogether 1,520 visits of inspection to factories, workshops, etc., during the year. 124 notices regarding nuisances or sanitary defects were served and 127 notices were complied with. Details of the work carried out under the Act are set forth in Tables XXXIII. to XXXV. in this Report.

TABLE XXXIII.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

PREMISES.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	378	17	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	954	90	...
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	109	11	...
Total	1,441	118	...

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

PARTICULARS.	Number of Defects	
	Found.	Remedied.
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—		
Want of cleanliness	29	35
Want of ventilation	2	2
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...
Other nuisances	96	120
Sanitary accommodation	insufficient	6
	unsuitable or defective	14
	not separate for sexes	4
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (Sec. 97 to 100)	19	18
Total	166	201

TABLE XXXIII.—con.

3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.							OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.		OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110	
	Lists received from Employers						Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	Instances.	Notices served.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110).
	Sending twice in the year.			Sending once in the year.							
	Lists.	Outworkers		Lists.	Outworkers.						
		Con-tractors	Work-men.		Con-tractors	Work-men.					
Wearing Apparel—											
(1) making, etc. ...	10	...	48	32	...	108	60	6	6	6	...
(2) cleaning & washing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the Year.									Number.
Bakers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143
Bootmakers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
Dressmakers and Milliners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	226
Laundries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Tailors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	609
Total number of Workshops on Register									1,295

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class	Number
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (Sec. 133)	...
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts but not under the Factory Act :—	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	18
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	17
Other (Notices of Occupation of Workshops received from H.M. Inspector)	54
Underground Bakehouses in use at the end of the year	3

TABLE XXXIV.

Factories and workshops on the registers at the end of the year 1918, the number of inspections made, and the number of notices served during the year:—

	Number on Registers	Number of Inspections.	Number of Notices Served.
WORKSHOPS :—			
Bakers	143	419	21
Bootmakers	115	60	8
Dressmakers and Milliners	172	31	3
Laundries	37	78	14
Tailors	96	73	9
Miscellaneous	564	293	35
DOMESTIC WORKSHOPS :—			
Bootmakers	45	...	...
Dressmakers and Milliners	54	...	...
Laundries	7	...	...
Tailors	17	...	...
Miscellaneous	45	...	...
WORKPLACES :—			
Miscellaneous	282	109	11
OUTWORKERS' PREMISES :—			
Tailors	213	75	6
Miscellaneous	18	4	...
FACTORIES :—			
Bakers	26	50	2
Bootmakers	20	1	...
Laundries	22	20	3
Miscellaneous	427	307	12
Totals	2,303	1,520	124

TABLE XXXV.

NUISANCES IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, &c., DURING THE YEAR 1918.

Nuisance.	Bakehouses.		Bootmakers' Premises.		Dressmakers' and Milliners' Premises.		Laundries.		Tailors' Premises.		Outworkers' Premises.		Miscellaneous.		Totals.	
	Found	Remedied	Found	Remedied	Found	Remedied	Found	Remedied	Found	Remedied	Found	Remedied	Found	Remedied	Found	Remedied
Want of Cleanliness	19	18	1	1	2	2	4	5	5	6	2	1	15	20	48	53
Want of Ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Want of Drainage of floors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanitary { Insufficient	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accom- { Unsuitable or defective	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	2	4	1	1	...	5	12	14	17
modation { Not separate for sexes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Defective or choked drains	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	...	5	8	9	12
Defective syphon traps	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	3
Defective gully traps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Want of flushing apparatus	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	5
Defective flushing apparatus	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	4	1	2	1	...	8	11	16	21
Defective yard surfaces	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Offensive accumulations	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	2	5	5
Want of manure receptacles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Defective manure receptacles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other nuisances	6	6	5	11	...	3	11	14	4	2	1	1	31	35	58	72
Totals	28	27	11	19	5	7	23	20	16	13	6	2	77	103	166	201

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.—The general sanitary inspection of the district, inspection of factories, and workshops, inspection of shops under the Shops Acts, inspection of seamen's and common lodging houses, the inspection of meat and other food in shops and stores, and the taking of samples for analysis under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, were carried out during the year 1918 by Mr. S. Evans, Chief Inspector of Nuisances, with the assistance of eight Assistant Inspectors.

For the purposes of inspection, the City is divided into six districts, as follows :—

- District No. 1.—Canton and Riverside Wards.
 „ No. 2.—Splott Ward and part of Adamsdown Ward.
 „ No. 3.—Park Ward and part of Cathays Ward.
 „ No. 4.—Central Ward and part of Cathays and South Wards.
 „ No. 5.—Grangetown Ward and part of South Ward.
 „ No. 6.—Roath Ward and part of Adamsdown Ward.

The following statement, in addition to other tables in this report, shows the nature and extent of the work performed by the Chief Inspector and his Assistants.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES, &c., DURING THE YEAR 1918 :—

Complaints of Nuisances received	...	...	...	...	945
Houses, etc., inspected	...	...	...	...	8,156
House-to-house inspections (including testing of drains)	...	...	...	...	—
Re-inspections of houses, etc.	...	...	...	...	10,602
Drains tested with smoke	...	...	...	...	2
„ „ chemicals	...	...	...	...	532
Notices served :—					
Informal	...	...	...	...	1,795
Statutory	...	...	...	...	43
Notices complied with :—					
Informal	...	...	...	...	1,561
Statutory	...	...	...	...	43
Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 1847 :—					
Notices re defective shutters served	...	...	...	...	14
„ „ „ complied with	...	...	...	...	7

In connection with the sanitary inspection of dwelling-houses, 3,161 sanitary defects were remedied, details of which are given below :—

Drains unchoked and repaired	...	...	...	...	375
Soil pipes, ventilation shafts and fresh air inlets repaired	...	...	...	...	8
New W.C. pans provided	...	...	...	...	47
New syphon traps provided	...	...	...	...	1
New gully traps provided	...	...	...	...	—
W.C.s repaired	...	...	...	...	19
W.C.s cleansed	...	...	...	...	21
Flushing apparatus provided	...	...	...	...	5
„ „ repaired	...	...	...	...	36
Trough outlets repaired	...	...	...	...	45
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	722
Shutters repaired	...	...	...	...	753
Down-pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	67
Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	...	49
Inside plastering repaired	...	...	...	...	75
Outside „ „	...	...	...	...	94
Areas repaired	...	...	...	...	21
Yard surfaces repaired	...	...	...	...	99
Yards, etc., cleansed	...	...	...	...	2

Outhouses cleansed or repaired ...	1
Accumulations removed ...	52
Manure receptacles provided ...	1
" " repaired ...	2
Boundary and party walls repaired ...	23
Doors repaired ...	51
Floors repaired ...	160
Windows repaired ...	102
Ceilings repaired ...	85
Houses, bedding, etc., cleansed ...	33
Ventilation improved ...	3
Water supply provided ...	30
Overcrowding abated ...	127
Other Nuisances abated ...	52

Particulars as to the inspection of premises periodically inspected during the year 1918 are herewith given :—

OFFENSIVE TRADES :—

Number on Register ...	40
Inspections ...	126
Notices served ...	2
Notices complied with ...	1

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS :—

Milkshops on Register ...	350
Cowsheds on Register ...	8
Inspection of milkshops ...	1,553
Notices served ...	25
Notices complied with ...	24
Inspection of Cowsheds ...	54
Notices served ...	4
Notices complied with ...	1

SHOPS, STORES, &C. :—

Inspections of butchers' shops ...	665
" provision shops ...	266
" markets ...	584
" wholesale stores ...	1,298
" fish and fruit shops ...	1,166
" storage premises ...	494
Other Inspections ...	182

MISCELLANEOUS INSPECTIONS :—

Public Houses ...	153
Notices served ...	16
Notices complied with ...	11
Theatres, etc. ...	64
Notices served ...	1
Notices complied with ...	1
Fried-fish Shops ...	375
Notices served ...	11
Notices complied with ...	12
Ice-cream Shops ...	7
Notices served ...	—
Notices complied with ...	—
Inspections of Urinals ...	110
Visits to owners &c notices ...	365
Other visits ...	186

COMMON LODGING HOUSES :—

Common Lodging Houses on Register	...	...	...	19
Day Inspections	...	...	...	1,134
Night Inspections	...	...	...	12
Notices served	...	...	...	23
Notices complied with	...	...	...	24

SEAMEN'S LODGING HOUSES :—

Seamen's Lodging Houses on Register	...	...	...	191
Licences granted	...	...	...	224
Licences relinquished	...	...	...	33
Day Inspections	...	...	...	4,442
Night Inspections	...	...	...	16
Notices served under Byelaws	...	...	...	43
Notices under Byelaws complied with	...	...	...	40
Notices served under Public Health Acts	...	...	...	38
Notices under Public Health Acts complied with	...	...	...	35
Persons cautioned for lodging seamen without being licensed	...	...	...	25

I have the honour to be,

My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

EDWARD WALFORD,

Medical Officer of Health.