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# City and Port of Cardiff

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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# ANNUAL REPORT

## 1941

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*Medical Officer of Health,  
School Medical Officer,  
Medical Officer for Mental Deficiency  
and  
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## PREFACE.

As respects hazards to health, the year 1941 was an uneventful one, but the sinister influence of war may be detected in some of the statistics of mortality and morbidity; directly in the risen death-rate (252 of the deaths from "other violent causes"), indirectly in the risen infant mortality rate, the risen tuberculosis mortality rate and the markedly increased incidence of venereal disease.

In the application of science to the practice of preventive medicine, the mists of human prejudice and ignorance have clouded the scene and frustrated enlightened effort. Confused ideological admixtures of pagan philosophies with mediaeval mysticism and asceticism obstruct endeavours of scientists to reach and tackle root causes of ill-health. Thus, the superstition that "drains" cause diphtheria dies hard. As surely as scarlet fever and diphtheria (notwithstanding "drains") are infectious diseases directly communicable from one person to another, so are tuberculosis and venereal disease; yet neither is recognized officially in legal enactments as an infectious disease. Tuberculosis has been seen in bad company with Syphilis as the hand-maiden of Bacchus and Venus. More than that there has been the fear of sufferers from tuberculosis that if they declared their complaint they would be ostracized socially and would lose their jobs. Nevertheless, tuberculosis has been made confidentially notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health by medical practitioners, and there have been legal powers, though seldom used, to compel tuberculous patients, deemed by the Medical Officer of Health to be a danger to the community, to be isolated in a tuberculosis institution. Despite these tentative feelers towards enlightened control of tuberculosis, much of the frustration occasioned by sociological factors, such as the taboo, has continued, until at last the recent historic declamation in a broadcast by the Minister of Health, with its all-embracing policy for the control of tuberculosis, promises firmly to grasp this particular nettle amongst social ills.

Alas, that inertia continues in respect of the no less important social ill—venereal disease! It still appears to be thought that public opinion is not yet ripe for any energetic measures of control of this disease. It is difficult to understand the distinction made between it and tuberculosis. If it be right to enforce isolation of a tuberculous patient deemed to be a danger to the health of the community, is it not logical equally to enforce corresponding isolation of a patient suffering from venereal disease and similarly deemed by expert authority to be a danger to the health of the community? In this freedom-loving democracy, "notification" of any disease, and most of all of venereal disease, is apt to be regarded with suspicion and as an intolerable interference with the liberty of the individual. Yet, if a person ran about slinging vitriol he would at once be apprehended with universal approval. Notification of disease is simply a means of informing health administrators as to the latest developments in the age-long war between the forces of health and those of its enemies. In this war, no less than in military operations, can there be any hope of successful tactics without adequate information as to the enemy's movements. Yet, owing to the ignorance and prejudice already referred to, the essential weapon of adequate information is denied those who seek to protect the community from the onslaughts of—traditionally—one of the most powerful and habitual aggressors against its health. In the control of tuberculosis there already exists, at least "on paper," in most areas adequate machinery for *knowing* where



the cases are and for ensuring that they receive treatment which benefits them as individuals and, to the extent that the treatment isolates them and/or reduces their infectivity, benefits the community as well. As respects this disease, although the machinery for ascertainment may need tightening up, and indeed is promised to be tightened up, e.g., by mass radiography, the principal lack is not so much of information or of means to *ensure* the treatment (including isolation) of sufferers, but of means for the treatment itself, i.e., lack of institutional accommodation and still more lack of staff (nursing and domestic) to run existing institutions. As respects venereal disease, the facilities for treatment are uniformly well provided, but what lacks is the means of ascertainment and the organization for ensuring treatment to a conclusion. The defaulter from treatment, from whatever motive, is the greatest menace. Meanwhile, one is reminded inevitably of Botticelli's great masterpiece depicting Mars and Venus with Cupid in attendance. Mars lies inert with arms laid aside in the care of Cupid; Venus sits wakeful and triumphant. There are increasing numbers of persons who have been most active in the war effort but who are now laid aside unnecessarily through venereal disease. It is a problem causing ever-increasing anxiety throughout the country, and Cardiff is no exception to the general finding of increased incidence of venereal disease.

Another reflection of war-time conditions is seen in the interesting report of the Public Analyst on his investigations of "weird and wonderful" food substitutes, investigations which have not only a health significance, but are also bound up with the war-time duties of food control enforcement undertaken by the Chief Sanitary Inspector (Urban) and his assistants. In respect of food considerations generally, it has been the Department's aim to achieve a just balance between the claims of salvage and health and to work in amicable co-operation with the Ministry of Food.

It needs but a passing mention to remind everyone of the obvious, namely, that the housing problems of the City are greatly exacerbated as a result of some of the year's events.

On the bright side there are notable decreases in the rates of maternal mortality, of diphtheria mortality, of the mortality from cerebro-spinal fever, and of the numbers of school children suffering from defective nutrition or from other defects. Certain "war babies," too, promise to remain as permanent health institutions, such as the war-time nurseries and the project for baths for seamen in the docks area now nearing completion.

The hospital services have continued their good work and rose well to the occasion when called upon suddenly to treat casualties from enemy action. Llandough Hospital was nearly obliterated. It had seven wards put out of commission and ran nearly 100 beds short for most of the year.

The Accident Service treated 99 air-raid casualties. It continues as the only Accident Unit in Wales organized and run on the lines recommended in the British Medical Association and Government "Fracture" Reports. The majority of accidents treated are classified as "domestic, sport, etc." Efficient treatment of domestic accidents is all to the good and, particularly now-a-days, to the extent that this may help the "kitchen front," but it is to be regretted that the Accident Service largely wastes its "sweetness on the desert air" in relation to industrial accidents. Red tape, rigid "boundaryism" and the "parish pump" outlook prevent a greater use of the Accident Service in the treatment of industrial accidents in this area.

Diphtheria immunization has continued in full swing, particularly in the warmer months when the mobile unit could be used to take it to the homes of the people. When we who have pioneered diphtheria immunization are reminded and hear of the vast numbers of new "converts" alleged to have responded to the newly Government-sponsored national campaign, we may perhaps be pardoned for feeling somewhat as did the elder brother in the parable of the prodigal son.



The Civil Defence Casualty Services have evolved, and their organization has been consolidated. They have been well and truly tested and have come through the ordeal by battle with credit. Planted like a cuckoo in the health nest, they have, as usual with such birds, largely ousted all other fledglings. The war-time nurseries and the baths for seamen in the docks area, already referred to, as well as certain decontamination centres which may after the war lend themselves to conversion into health clinics, these are fledglings which, it is hoped, may survive to the peace years, and deserving special mention is a pleasing "biological" phenomenon, a "variation of species," whereby the Civil Defence Ambulance Service is used not only as a police ambulance service for accidents, but also (a special part of it, a "mobile unit") as a highly successful means of taking diphtheria immunization to the homes of the people. Nevertheless, it has continued to be a difficulty to keep the flag of the general health services flying in face of increasing pre-occupation with the Civil Defence Casualty Services, particularly as in Cardiff we not only did not, as in many areas, seek the appointment of extra medical staff solely to deal with civil defence duties, but also subsequently, to meet the national demands of medical man power, we went short of two assistant medical officers. Here it is appropriate to record appreciation of the voluntary work of the Sanitary Inspectors and of the Vaccination Officer in the organization of the first-aid posts, and in bringing to this branch of the Casualty Services the same spirit of tireless devotion efficiently applied, so well exemplified by the First Aid Party Staff Officer and the Ambulance Staff Officer as respects their work for the other two branches—the first aid party and the ambulance. Thanks are also due to the staff generally for loyal co-operation under difficult conditions and to the Cardiff City Council for continued help and encouragement during this further year of war-time health administration.

The following articles by members of the staff have been published:—

- "Modern Methods in the Treatment of Cerebro-Spinal Fever" by Dr. G. Emrys Harries. *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Medicine*, July, 1940.
- "Prevention of Diphtheria during 1940" by Dr. Cecil W. Anderson. *The Medical Officer*, 1st March, 1941.
- "Health in War Time" by Dr. J. Greenwood Wilson. *The Medical Officer*, 5th April, 1941.
- "The Englishman's Home is his Castle" by Dr. J. Greenwood Wilson. *Better Health*, April, 1941.
- "The Health of the School Child" by Dr. J. Greenwood Wilson. *Better Health*, September, 1941.

J. GREENWOOD WILSON.

City Hall,  
Cardiff.  
31st October, 1942.



# GENERAL HEALTH SERVICE.

## I.—AREA AND POPULATION.

The area of Cardiff (land and inland water) is 14,060 acres.

According to the Census of 1931, the population of Cardiff (as extended on 1st April, 1938, by the inclusion of Rumney) was 226,937 (males 108,914, females 118,023).

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population for mid-1941 was 214,680.

## II.—BIRTHS.

The numbers of births and still-births registered and allocated to Cardiff during 1941, sub-divided according to sex and legitimacy, are shown in the following table:—

### Births.

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Males .. .. .	1,669	72	1,741
Females .. .. .	1,608	69	1,677
Total .. .. .	3,277	141	3,418

### Still-births.

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Males .. .. .	72	4	76
Females .. .. .	66	3	69
Total .. .. .	138	7	145

The following is a comparison of the birth-rate for 1941 and the preceding ten years with the birth-rates for England and Wales and the 126 Great Towns for 1941:—

				<i>Birth-rate per 1,000.</i>
CARDIFF	{ 1941 .. .. .	..	..	15.9
	{ 1931-1940 .. .. .	..	..	15.7
England and Wales, 1941	..	..	..	14.2
126 Great Towns, 1941	..	..	..	14.7

## III.—DEATHS.

**Deaths from All Causes.**—The total number of civilian deaths from all causes and at all ages registered during the year and allocated to Cardiff was 3,195 (1,719 males and 1,476 females). The death-rate per 1,000 of the population was 14.8. The total number of civilian deaths registered in Cardiff was 2,959, but 355 of these were deaths of non-residents, which occurred mainly in hospitals and nursing homes, and 591 deaths of residents of Cardiff occurred and were registered in other areas—including Penarth, where Llandough Hospital is situated. Allowance has been made for these outward and inward transferable deaths in arriving at the net number.

The following is a comparison of the death-rate for 1941 and the preceding ten years with the death-rates for England and Wales and the 126 Great Towns for 1941:—

				<i>Death-rate per 1,000.</i>
CARDIFF	{ 1941 .. .. .	..	..	14.8
	{ 1931-1940 .. .. .	..	..	12.8
England and Wales, 1941	..	..	..	12.9
126 Great Towns, 1941	..	..	..	14.9



The following table, compiled from figures supplied by the Registrar-General, shows the causes of death at various ages during 1941 :—

CAUSES OF DEATH	ALL AGES			AGE PERIODS					
	M	F	Total	Under 1 yr.	1-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	15-45 yrs.	45-65 yrs.	65 years and upwards
Typhoid and Paratyphoid									
Fevers .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever ..	7	7	14	3	4	2	2	3	—
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .. .. .	3	7	10	7	3	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria .. .. .	7	5	12	—	4	6	2	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory									
System .. .. .	105	91	196	—	4	2	131	52	7
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	19	19	38	1	8	12	15	1	1
Syphilitic Disease .. .. .	28	10	38	1	—	—	9	25	3
Influenza .. .. .	12	13	25	2	—	—	2	5	16
Measles .. .. .	6	4	10	2	8	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and									
Polioencephalitis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Infectious Encephal-									
itis .. .. .	3	1	4	1	1	—	2	—	—
Cancer of Buccal Cavity and									
Oesophagus .. .. .	26	—	26	—	—	—	—	7	19
Cancer of Uterus .. .. .	—	24	24	—	—	—	5	12	7
Cancer of Stomach and									
Duodenum .. .. .	55	35	90	—	—	—	3	36	51
Cancer of Breast .. .. .	—	41	41	—	—	—	3	23	15
Cancer of all Other Sites	114	93	207	—	—	1	17	92	97
Diabetes .. .. .	21	19	40	—	—	1	5	11	23
Intra-cranial Vascular									
Lesions .. .. .	104	129	233	—	1	—	6	64	162
Heart Disease .. .. .	362	337	699	—	—	4	41	154	500
Other Diseases of the Circu-									
latory System .. .. .	48	36	84	—	—	—	4	18	62
Bronchitis .. .. .	109	102	211	23	2	2	5	47	132
Pneumonia .. .. .	71	43	114	41	10	3	12	26	22
Other Respiratory Diseases	16	17	33	2	—	—	9	12	10
Ulceration of the Stomach									
or Duodenum .. .. .	27	11	38	—	—	—	8	23	7
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of									
age) .. .. .	17	13	30	28	2	—	—	—	—
Appendicitis .. .. .	7	3	10	—	—	2	2	3	3
Other Digestive Diseases ..	36	35	71	7	2	—	11	30	21
Nephritis .. .. .	39	32	71	—	1	—	16	23	31
Puerperal and Post-abortion									
Sepsis .. .. .	—	4	4	—	—	—	4	—	—
Other Maternal Causes ..	—	8	8	—	—	—	8	—	—
Premature Birth .. .. .	34	24	58	58	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations,									
Birth Injury, Infantile									
Disease .. .. .	39	26	65	61	3	1	—	—	—
Suicide .. .. .	16	6	22	—	—	—	7	11	4
Road Traffic Accidents ..	25	15	40	—	3	7	13	10	7
Other Violent Causes ..	207	144	351*	10	19	28	117	108	69
All Other Causes .. .. .	155	122	277	10	3	12	42	53	157
All Causes .. .. .	1,719	1,476	3,195	257	78	83	502	849	1,426

\* Including 252 from War Operations.

**Cancer.**—The number of deaths from cancer was 388 (195 males and 193 females). The deaths are classified according to age and localisation of the disease in the preceding table. The death-rates for 1941, compared with those for the preceding ten years, were as follows :—

	Death-rate per 1,000		
	Males	Females	Both Sexes
1941 .. .. .	1·88	1·73	1·80
1931-1940 .. .. .	1·56	1·40	1·48

**Deaths from Road Traffic Accidents.**—The number of deaths due to road traffic accidents during 1941 was 40, as compared with 33 during 1940 and with 32—the average annual number for the preceding 10 years.

**Maternal Mortality.**—The number of deaths due to puerperal and post-abortive sepsis was four and the number due to other maternal causes eight, a total of 12, corresponding to death-rates of 3·50 per 1,000 live births and 3·36 per 1,000 total live and still-births.

The maternal death-rates for 1941 compared with the death-rates for the preceding ten years were as follows :—

	Maternal Death-rate per 1,000 Live Births		
	Sepsis	Other Causes	Total
1941 .. .. .	1·17	2·33	3·50
1931-1940 .. .. .	1·79	2·54	4·33

**Infant Mortality.**—The number of deaths under one year of age was 257. Of these, 242 were deaths of legitimate infants and 15 were of illegitimate infants.

The infant mortality rate for 1941, compared with the rate for the preceding ten years and with the rates for England and Wales and the 126 Great Towns for 1941, was as follows :—

					<i>Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births.</i>
CARDIFF	{ 1941 .. .. .	..	..	..	75
	{ 1931-1940 .. .. .	..	..	..	65
England and Wales, 1941		..	..	..	59
126 Great Towns, 1941		..	..	..	71



The deaths from various causes under one year of age in several age periods during 1941, compiled from figures supplied by the Registrar-General, are shown in the following table :—

Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks —3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	Total
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Whooping Cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	4	7
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Meninges ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Intestines ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Congenital Syphilis ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Influenza ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Measles ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Haemorrhagic Conditions ..	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Meningitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions ..	1	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	1	4
Diseases of Ear ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3
Bronchitis ..	—	2	1	—	3	8	10	1	1	23
Pneumonia ..	2	3	1	3	9	10	13	5	4	41
Other Respiratory Diseases ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Inflammation of Stomach ..	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	4
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ..	—	1	—	1	2	9	13	3	1	28
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Congenital Malformation ..	9	2	4	1	16	5	2	—	1	24
Congenital Debility ..	3	—	1	—	4	4	2	—	—	10
Premature Birth ..	44	5	5	2	56	1	1	—	—	58
Injury at Birth ..	14	—	—	—	14	—	1	—	—	15
Atelectasis ..	5	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6
Pemphigus Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Melaena Neonatorum ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Other Diseases of Early Infancy ..	4	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
Lack of Care of New Born ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes ..	1	1	—	—	2	1	4	6	2	15
<b>All Causes ..</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>257</b>
<b>Percentage ..</b>	<b>32·7</b>	<b>5·8</b>	<b>5·8</b>	<b>3·9</b>	<b>48·2</b>	<b>17·1</b>	<b>19·8</b>	<b>7·0</b>	<b>7·8</b>	<b>—</b>



#### IV.—PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

**Public Assistance : Outdoor Relief.**—The Director of Public Assistance has kindly supplied the following information regarding out-door relief :—

	Number of Persons in receipt of Relief			
	Men	Women	Children under 16 years	Total
First week, 1941 ..	1,028	2,040	1,834	4,902
Last week, 1941 ..	744	1,664	1,328	3,736

The total cost of out-door relief during 1941 was £113,207, as compared with £163,778 in 1940.

#### V.—NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

(OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS).

The incidence of notifiable diseases (other than tuberculosis) is shown in the following table, which also shows the number of notified cases admitted to hospitals :—

Disease according to Notification	Cases Notified	Notified Cases admitted to Hospitals
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	184	93
Whooping Cough .. .. .	311	43
Diphtheria .. .. .	322	301
Measles .. .. .	2,123	137
Acute Pneumonia .. .. .	201	3
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .. .. .	112	109
Acute Poliomyelitis .. .. .	—	—
Acute Polioencephalitis .. .. .	—	—
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica .. .. .	3	2
Dysentery .. .. .	15	10
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. .. .	39	2
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	81*	62
Enteric Fever .. .. .	14	14
Erysipelas .. .. .	60	17
Malaria .. .. .	17	1
Food Poisoning .. .. .	16	2

\* Including 21 cases among non-residents in institutions.

The cases of notifiable diseases are analysed according to age and sex in the following table :—

Disease	Under 1 year		1-2 years		2-3 years		3-4 years		4-5 years		5-10 years		10-15 years		15-20 years		20-35 years		35-45 years		45-65 years		65 yrs & upwards		All Ages		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
Scarlet Fever ..	1	—	1	4	2	8	9	9	13	11	38	48	10	15	3	2	5	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	83	101	184
Whooping Cough ..	14	21	30	23	18	32	22	35	26	23	28	35	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	141	170	311
Diphtheria ..	1	4	7	1	11	10	15	8	5	23	50	59	19	33	5	23	9	34	1	2	—	1	—	1	123	199	322
Measles ..	42	44	144	111	143	130	180	165	174	187	355	351	19	28	10	15	15	9	1	—	—	—	—	1083	1040	2123	
Acute Pneumonia ..	10	8	12	11	3	7	5	5	5	1	12	4	5	2	2	5	8	12	8	4	26	11	18	17	114	87	201
Cerebro-spinal Fever ..	5	6	7	6	4	3	6	5	1	3	8	6	3	6	10	3	12	10	5	—	2	1	—	—	63	49	112
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Dysentery ..	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	3	—	1	—	—	6	9	15
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	20	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	19	39
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	67	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	81	81
Enteric Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	1	3	2	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	7	7	14
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	4	9	10	20	3	7	19	41	60
Malaria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	10	—	2	—	3	1	—	—	16	1	17
Food Poisoning ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	2	2	1	2	—	—	5	11	16



**Smallpox and Vaccination.**—No cases of smallpox have been notified since 1932. The following statement shows the results of the work in connection with the vaccination of infants whose births were registered during 1940:—

Births registered during 1940 (including births not belonging to Cardiff)	..	..	..	4,341
Successfully vaccinated	..	..	..	1,774
Insusceptible	..	..	..	7
Exempted	..	..	..	1,863
Died unvaccinated	..	..	..	213
Postponed	..	..	..	70
Removed	..	..	..	142
Not found	..	..	..	243
Remaining to be dealt with	..	..	..	29

**Scarlet Fever.**—The number of notified cases of scarlet fever was 184, as compared with 293 in 1940. There were no deaths due to the disease.

**Diphtheria.**—The numbers of cases and deaths and the case mortality rate during each of the ten years 1932-41, were as follows:—

<i>Year.</i>		<i>Cases.</i>		<i>Deaths.</i>		<i>Case Mortality per cent.</i>
1932	..	493	..	10	..	2.0
1933	..	476	..	19	..	4.0
1934	..	520	..	21	..	4.0
1935	..	349	..	19	..	5.4
1936	..	343	..	17	..	4.9
1937	..	588	..	20	..	3.4
1938	..	440	..	8	..	1.8
1939	..	437	..	14	..	3.2
1940	..	504	..	32	..	6.3
1941	..	322	..	12	..	3.7

**Active Immunization against Diphtheria.**—Particulars of the work carried out during 1941 in connection with immunization against diphtheria are set out in the following tables:—

Persons	Subjected to Anterior Schick Test			Inoculated* but not subjected to Anterior Schick Test	Total Number Inoculated*	Failed to attend for Completion of Inoculation
	Number	Positive	Inoculated*			
Under 5 years..	121	87	79	1,950	2,029	32
5 years and upwards ..	1,282	794	724	2,004	2,728	37
Total ..	1,403	881	803	3,954	4,757	69

\* Complete course of injections.

Persons	Subjected to Posterior Schick Test			
	Negative	Positive and again Inoculated (one injection)	Total	Percentage Positive
Under 5 years .. ..	959	78	1,037	7·5
5 years and upwards ..	2,296	822	3,118	26·3
Total .. ..	3,255	900	4,155	21·6

**Enteric Fever.**—Fourteen cases of enteric fever were notified, as compared with four in 1940. The disease caused one death.

**Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**—Thirty-nine cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified, 23 of which occurred in institutions. Of the other 16 cases, one occurred in a private nursing home, eight were treated by private medical practitioners and seven were treated by nurses of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing. Two of the cases were admitted to hospital. In 34 cases treatment was successful and the vision was unimpaired. One of the infants died, three removed from the district before the results of treatment could be ascertained, and one was still under treatment at the end of the year.

## VI.—CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

*Report for 1941 of G. Emrys Harries, M.B., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Medical Superintendent.*

The total number of patients, including patients from outside areas, admitted to the City Isolation Hospital during 1941 was 1,297.

Owing to damage caused by air raids, Caerau Smallpox Hospital was opened as an annexe to the Isolation Hospital on 14th January, 1941, and was kept open during the remainder of the year.

The number of patients admitted, the average daily number of patients under treatment, the number of patient-days and the average duration of residence of patients are shown in the following table :—

Disease according to Diagnosis after Admission	Patients Admitted	Average Daily Number of Patients	Patient-days	Average Duration of Residence in Days
Scarlet Fever .. ..	100	10	3,915	39
Diphtheria .. ..	357	50	26,029	73
Other Diseases .. ..	840	57	14,980	18
All Diseases .. ..	1,297	117	44,924	34

The number of the staff Schick tested was 64, 21 of whom were found to be positive and were inoculated against diphtheria.

Seventeen nurses sat the Final State Examination and all were successful.



**Scarlet Fever.**—The number of patients admitted as suffering from scarlet fever was 114, the diagnosis being confirmed in 98 cases. In addition, two cases admitted as diphtheria were finally diagnosed as suffering from scarlet fever, making a total of 100 true cases. All the patients recovered satisfactorily.

**Diphtheria.**—The number of patients admitted as suffering from diphtheria was 510, of whom 356 were true cases. Of the other patients, 65 were carriers. One patient admitted as a case of cerebro-spinal fever was diagnosed as diphtheria, making a total of 357 true cases of the disease. Twelve deaths occurred amongst these 357 cases, giving a fatality rate of 3·36 per cent.

Of 15 cases of diphtheria with laryngeal obstruction, seven necessitated tracheotomy. Three deaths occurred amongst these cases, giving a fatality rate of 20 per cent. for this form of diphtheria.

Seventeen of the total number of patients suffered from paralysis, the paralysis rate being 4·76 per cent.

The following table shows the death-rate per cent. according to the day of the disease on which serum was given after admission to hospital:—

Day of Disease on which Serum was given	Number of Patients	Number of Deaths	Number of Deaths per cent.
1st .. .. .	25	—	—
2nd .. .. .	102	1	0·98
3rd .. .. .	94	4	4·26
4th .. .. .	57	—	—
5th .. .. .	30	2	6·67
Later than 5th .. .. .	47	3	6·38
No serum given .. .. .	2	2	100·00
Total .. .. .	357	12	3·36

**Measles.**—The number of patients admitted as cases of measles was 162, the diagnosis being confirmed in 143 instances. Seven patients admitted as suffering from other diseases were found to be suffering from measles, making a total of 150 true cases. Six deaths occurred amongst the measles patients, the fatality rate being 4 per cent.

**Enteric Fever.**—Thirty-five patients admitted were reported to be suffering from enteric fever; 17 of them suffered from para-typhoid B, and two were carriers of bacillus para-typhosis B. Three other patients who were reported to be suffering from cerebro-spinal fever were diagnosed as cases of para-typhoid. Thus there were in all 20 true cases, amongst which there were two deaths. The fatality rate was therefore 10 per cent.

**Bacillary Dysentery.**—Sixteen cases were admitted as suffering from bacillary dysentery. The diagnosis was confirmed in nine instances and all were of the Sonne group. One patient admitted as a case of cerebro-spinal fever was found to be suffering from bacillary dysentery, so that there were 10 true cases of the disease. All the patients made satisfactory recoveries.

**Erysipelas.**—Twenty-one patients were admitted as suffering from this disease, but one of them was diagnosed to be suffering from cellulitis of the nose. One patient admitted as suffering from chickenpox was found to be a case of erysipelas. In all there were, therefore, 21 true cases. One of the patients died—a woman of 72 years of age who suffered from auricular fibrillation. Classifying this death to erysipelas, the fatality rate was 4·76 per cent.



**Cerebro-spinal Fever.**—Of 256 patients admitted as suffering from cerebro-spinal fever, 153 were found to be true cases of the disease. Five other patients admitted as suffering from other diseases were diagnosed to be suffering from cerebro-spinal fever, so that the total number of cases was 158. Thirteen deaths occurred amongst these 158 cases. The fatality rate was therefore 8·23 per cent., as compared with 9 per cent. for 1940 and 20·7 per cent. for 1939, and compares very favourably with the fatality rates recorded elsewhere. The fatality rate for 1941 is the lowest recorded at the hospital for this formerly fatal disease, the improvement being due mainly to the new chemotherapy treatment.

**Whooping Cough.**—Fifty-six patients reported to be suffering from whooping cough were admitted, the diagnosis being confirmed in 53 cases. Two other patients were found to be suffering from the disease, the total number of true cases therefore being 55. There were six deaths amongst these cases, giving a fatality rate of 10·9 per cent. The main cause of death was broncho-pneumonia.

**Food Poisoning.**—Three patients admitted as suffering from bacillary dysentery were diagnosed as cases of food poisoning and all made satisfactory recoveries. Two belonged to the Aertryke group and the other to the Salmonella group.

**Chickenpox.**—The number of patients admitted as suffering from chickenpox was 47, 43 of whom were true cases, and two patients admitted as cases of scarlet fever were found to be cases of chickenpox, making 45 in all. No deaths occurred amongst the cases of chickenpox.

**Encephalitis Lethargica.**—The diagnosis of encephalitis lethargica was confirmed in only one instance in four patients admitted as suffering from the disease. Three cases admitted as cerebro-spinal fever proved to be cases of encephalitis lethargica, making four true cases. Three of the patients died.

**Acute Poliomyelitis.**—Five patients were admitted, of whom three were true cases of poliomyelitis. The three patients recovered.

**Other Diseases.**—Forty-one patients (mainly members of the nursing and domestic staffs) were admitted for the treatment of various other diseases, and all recovered satisfactorily.

**Laboratory Work.**—During the year, 4,769 bacteriological examinations of various kinds were conducted in the hospital laboratory. The specimens examined were mainly diphtheria swabs, but included also cerebro-spinal fluids, urines, blood cultures and pus.

## VII.—LORD PONTYPRIDD HOSPITAL (DULWICH HOUSE) AND THE RHEUMATISM SUPERVISORY SCHEME.

Twenty-two patients were in hospital on 31st December, 1940, and 75 were admitted during 1941. The number of patients discharged was 81, leaving 16 in hospital on 31st December, 1941. Ten patients were not treated to a conclusion, for the following reasons :—

Removed by parents against medical advice	..	3
Removed to Isolation Hospital—		
Diphtheria carriers	.. ..	3
Chickenpox	.. ..	2
Transferred to Llandough Hospital	.. ..	2
		—
Total	.. ..	10
		—



The reasons for the admission of cases during 1941 were as follows :—

Chorea alone .. .. .	10
Chorea and rheumatic pains .. .. .	3
Chorea and early carditis .. .. .	17
Rheumatic pains alone .. .. .	5
Rheumatic pains and early carditis .. .. .	35
Chorea and valvular disease of the heart .. .. .	1
Rheumatic pains and valvular disease of the heart .. .. .	2
Valvular disease of the heart alone .. .. .	1
Congenital heart disease .. .. .	1
<hr/>	
Total .. .. .	75
<hr/>	

The condition of the heart on admission and discharge of 65 cases treated to a conclusion is set out in the following table :—

Condition of Heart	On Admission	On Discharge
Normal .. .. .	19	42
Minor cardiac manifestations .. .. .	42	22
Major cardiac manifestations .. .. .	4	1
<hr/>		<hr/>
Total .. .. .	65	65
<hr/>		<hr/>

The average period spent in hospital by the 65 patients who were treated to a conclusion was 101 days.

The following table gives the condition of the heart on admission and discharge of all cases treated to a conclusion since the opening of the hospital in April, 1929 :—

Years	Condition of Heart			Total
	Normal	Minor Cardiac Manifestations	Major Cardiac Manifestations	
1929-41				
On admission ..	171	1,028	172	1,371
On discharge ..	790	457	124	

The sedimentation tests carried out in the hospital during the year numbered 93.

Sixty patients were Schick tested in hospital, 28 of whom were positive. Three of these positive reactors were inoculated with diphtheria prophylactic in hospital, and 23 others were referred to the special immunization clinic on discharge for completion of the inoculations. In the two other cases consent was refused by the parents.

The following is a record of the supervisory work carried out during the year :—

Cases remaining under supervision at beginning of year..	..	849
New cases attending .. .. .	..	166
Cases discharged from supervision on attaining 14 years of age .. .. .	..	204

Other cases who ceased to be supervised :—

Left Cardiff .. .. .	6
Died .. .. .	9
Discharged (not suffering from rheumatism) ..	52
Ceased to attend .. .. .	302
	— 573

Cases remaining under supervision at end of year ..	..	442
Total attendances at routine Rheumatism Clinics ..	..	2,484
Routine clinic sessions held .. .. .	..	154
Average attendance at routine clinic sessions ..	..	16.1
Average number of new cases at routine clinic sessions ..	..	1.1

The following table shows the condition of the heart in the 204 cases that ceased to remain under supervision because of attaining the age of 14 years :—

	On Ascertainment	On Discharge
Normal .. .. .	73	138
Minor heart manifestations .. .. .	119	57
Major heart manifestations .. .. .	12	9
Total .. .. .	204	204

The types of heart disease present in the nine cases having major heart manifestations on discharge were as follows :—

Mitral regurgitation .. .. .	8
Mitral stenosis .. .. .	1
	—
Total .. .. .	9
	—



## VIII.—LLANDOUGH HOSPITAL.

*Report for 1941 of David G. Morgan, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Superintendent.*

The hospital was severely damaged by enemy action on 2nd January, 1941, when seven wards were put out of commission. It took twelve months to render all the wards again ready for use. In consequence of this, an average of only 260 beds were available during the year, as compared with 345 normally. The admissions had more or less, therefore, to be restricted to acute cases, and this accounts for a slight increase in the percentage death-rate.

There has been a marked increase in the number of autopsies performed (28·8 per 100 deaths, as compared with 18·8 in 1940), due to the services now rendered to the Pathological Department by the Welsh National School of Medicine.

In spite of the smaller number of patients dealt with, the financial income shows a slight increase.

Another noteworthy fact is an increase in the number of X-ray examinations. This is an indication of the increasing importance of X-rays in diagnosis.

Twenty-six nurses entered the final examination for admission to the General Part of the State Register for Nurses, 23 of whom passed.

The number of issues of books to patients from the hospital library was 14,730.

## SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT.

The sum collected at the hospital in respect of the treatment and maintenance of patients was £6,312 1s. 6d. The number of patients who were unable to make any payment was 405.

A contribution of £3,000 was made by the Cardiff Royal Infirmary in respect of patients admitted to the hospital under the contributory scheme. The number of patients admitted under the scheme was 1,153.

The sum collected in respect of treatment at the Asthma Clinic was £155 11s. 0d., and £980 13s. 10d. was collected in respect of out-patient treatment at the Accident Unit.

Seven patients were transferred to the Cardiff Royal Infirmary for radium treatment.

The number of necessitous patients and/or their dependants assisted by the Samaritan Fund was 124, the assistance given being as follows:—

Payments of 'bus fares .. .. .	120
Provision of surgical appliances .. .. .	3
Grant towards funeral expenses .. .. .	1
Total .. .. .	124

The following is a statement of the account:—

	£	s.	d.
Cash in hand 1st January, 1941 .. .. .	48	0	6
Donations .. .. .	16	16	4
Collecting boxes in hospital .. .. .	11	9	3
Contribution by Newsagent for sale of newspapers, etc., in hospital .. .. .	3	0	0
	£79	6	1
Expenditure .. .. .	25	5	0
Balance in hand 31st December, 1941 .. .. .	£54	1	1



## STATISTICS.

## BEDS PROVIDED.

Male	..	Medical	..	..	..	68	
		Surgical	..	..	..	34	
		Fracture and Orthopaedic			..	20	
						—	122
Female	..	Medical	..	..	..	64	
		Surgical	..	..	..	34	
		Gynaecological and					
		Puerperal Pyrexia			..	38	
		Fracture and Orthopaedic			..	14	
						—	150
Children	..	General	..	..	..	64	
		Ear, Nose and Throat			..	9	
						—	73
						—	
		Total	..	..	..		345

## Beds—

Average daily complement	..	..	..	260	
Average daily number available	..	..	..	260	
Average daily number occupied	..	..	..	221	
Average daily percentage occupied	..	..	..	85	
Average length of stay of patients—days	..	..	..	21.1	
Average number of patients per occupied bed	..	..	..	17.2	
Average number of admissions daily	..	..	..	10.4	
Maximum number occupied	..	..	..	292	on 9th December
Minimum number occupied	..	..	..	96	on 11th January

## Nursing Staff—

Average strength daily	..	..	..	123	
Average number of occupied beds per nurse	..	..	..	1.8	

## PATIENTS.

Patients in hospital on 1st January, 1941	..	..	..	264	
Admitted	..	..	..	3,812	4,076
					<hr/>
Discharged	..	..	..	3,439	
Died	..	..	..	371	3,810
					<hr/>
Patients in Hospital on 31st December, 1941	..	..	..	266	
					<hr/>
Patients admitted from City of Cardiff	..	..	..	3,151	
Patients admitted from Administrative County of Glamorgan and other areas	..	..	..	661	
Patients discharged in the normal manner	..	..	..	3,391	
Patients discharged against medical advice	..	..	..	48	
Patients discharged to :—					
Their own or relatives homes	..	..	..	3,140	
City Lodge	..	..	..	226	
Other institutions or hospitals	..	..	..	73	
					<hr/>
Deaths	..	..	..	371	3,439
					<hr/>
Total					3,810
					<hr/>

*Results of Treatment or the Termination.*

							Number	Percentage
Cured	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,170	57.0
Improved	..	..	..	..	..	..	848	22.3
No change	..	..	..	..	..	..	406	10.6
Worse	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	0.4
Died	..	..	..	..	..	..	371	9.7

*Classification of the Diseases and Conditions for which patients were primarily treated.*

	Males		Females		Total
	Discharged	Died	Discharged	Died	
Diseases due to Infection .. .. .	130	30	118	15	293
Diseases of the Nervous System .. .. .	49	8	50	8	115
Diseases of the Eye .. .. .	3	—	3	—	6
Diseases of the Ear .. .. .	19	—	24	—	43
Diseases of the Nose .. .. .	16	—	15	—	31
Diseases of the Circulatory System .. .. .	56	31	60	29	176
Diseases of the Blood, Blood Forming Organs and Lymphatic System .. .. .	18	5	28	3	54
Diseases of the Endocrine Glands .. .. .	3	—	30	2	35
Diseases of the Breast .. .. .	—	—	18	—	18
Diseases of the Respiratory System .. .. .	85	21	71	11	188
Diseases of the Digestive System .. .. .	470	45	418	21	954
Diseases due to Disorders of Nutrition or Metabolism .. .. .	79	6	47	8	140
Diseases of the Generative System .. .. .	73	21	472	4	570
Diseases of the Bones, Joints, Muscles and Fasciae .. .. .	38	—	33	1	72
Diseases of the Areolar Tissue and Skin .. .. .	63	—	70	—	133
Diseases of the Urinary Organs .. .. .	36	4	50	4	94
Injuries .. .. .	219	9	113	4	345
Tumours—Benign or Malignant .. .. .	61	40	126	27	254
Cysts—Acquired .. .. .	2	1	3	—	6
Lipoma .. .. .	1	—	2	—	3
Malformations .. .. .	6	1	5	3	15
Miscellaneous .. .. .	117	4	139	5	265
Total .. .. .	1,544	226	1,895	145	3,810

## WORK OF DEPARTMENTS.

Pathological .. .. .	Investigations .. .. .	9,039
Surgical .. .. .	Major operations .. .. .	1,075
	Minor operations .. .. .	589
Dental .. .. .	Patients .. .. .	51
	Attendances for treatment .. .. .	63
Radiological .. .. .	Patients investigated .. .. .	2,320
	Investigations .. .. .	2,995
Massage .. .. .	Patients .. .. .	162
	Treatments .. .. .	2,353
Ultra-violet Light .. .. .	Patients .. .. .	76
	Treatments .. .. .	384
Admission .. .. .	Patients seen .. .. .	624
Nurses' Sick Room .. .. .	Admissions .. .. .	53



## ACCIDENT SERVICE.

Number of patients under treatment and/or observation at the beginning of the year :—

Males	..	..	..	101
Females	..	..	..	67
Total				168

Number of patients referred for treatment :—

Males	..	..	..	1,829
Females	..	..	..	1,227
Total				3,056

Sources from which the new patients were derived :—

Private Practitioners	..	..	..	1,352
Police	..	..	..	392
Other sources	..	..	..	1,312
Total				3,056

Classification of types of accident :—

Air raid	..	..	..	99
Industrial	..	..	..	360
Road	..	..	..	545
Other (domestic, sport, etc.)	..	..	..	2,052
Total				3,056

How new patients were dealt with :—

As in-patients at—

(a) City Lodge (Accident beds)	..	..	251
(b) City Lodge (other beds)	..	..	124
(c) Llandough Hospital	..	..	87*

As out-patients	..	..	..	2,594
Total				3,056

Operations performed at Llandough Hospital by Accident Unit Staff :—

Major operations	..	..	70
Minor operations	..	..	87
	Total	..	157

Total number of attendances of out-patients .. .. 15,963

\* Including 23 transferred from beds at City Lodge.



Number of patients discharged from treatment and/or observation :—

Males	..	..	..	1,848
Females	..	..	..	1,222
Total	..	..	..	3,070*

Number of patients remaining under treatment and/or observation at end of year :—

Males	..	..	..	82
Females	..	..	..	72
Total	..	..	..	154

\* Including patients who failed to return for observation or treatment.

### ASTHMA CLINIC.

New Cases :—

Males	..	..	..	..	112
Females	..	..	..	..	131
Total	..	..	..	..	243

Cases referred by :—

Private Practitioners	..	..	..	195
School Medical Service	..	..	..	38
Llandough Hospital	..	..	..	5
Other sources	..	..	..	5
Total number of attendances	..	..	..	3,913

## IX.—POOR LAW MEDICAL SERVICE.

A summary of the work of the district medical officers during 1941 is given in the following table :—

Name of District	Whether Whole or Part-time D.M.O.	Attendances of Patients at Surgery	Attendances of Patients at Surgery for Medicine only	Visits to Homes of Patients	Individual Patients dealt with during the Year
†Roath (a) .. ..	Part-time	1,309	716	955	667
„ (b) .. ..	do.	2,095	512	1,004	510
Central .. ..	Whole-time	7,416	2,047	1,912	1,732
Canton .. ..	Part-time	3,645	240	2,935	332
South .. ..	do.	834	175	66	187
Splott (South) ..	do.	1,021	529	609	317
Adamsdown (South)	do.	1,672	806	510	405
Gabalfa .. ..	do.	725	32	149	188
Llanishen & Rumney	do.	20	—	61	19
Ely .. ..	do.	1,111	581	347	381
Cathays .. ..	do.	2,792	594	1,720	724
Total .. ..	—	22,640	6,232	9,368	5,462

† Separated temporarily into two districts and work done by two part-time district medical officers since 12th November, 1939.

The following tabular statements show the hospital provision and the work undertaken during 1941 in connection with the institutional treatment of the sick at City Lodge and Ely Lodge Poor Law Institutions.

## CITY LODGE.

(1) Classification of the accommodation for the sick and the number of beds occupied by the civilian sick on 31st December, 1941 :—

Classification of Wards	BEDS							
	Men		Women		Children (under 16 years)		Total	
	Pro-vided	Occu-pied	Pro-vided	Occu-pied	Pro-vided	Occu-pied	Pro-vided	Occu-pied
Medical ..	34	—	58	21	—	—	92	21
Surgical ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic Sick ..	196	157	88	73	—	—	284	230
Children ..	—	—	—	—	49	43	49	43
Venereal Disease ..	11	—	11	5	—	—	22	5
Tuberculosis ..	22	17	26	10	—	—	48	27
Maternity ..	—	—	58	45	—	—	58	45
Mental Disease ..	3	—	4	2	—	—	7	2
Other ..	11	8	10	4	—	—	21	12
Total ..	277	182	255	160	49	43	581	385

(2) In-patients :—

1. Total number of admissions (including infants born in hospital) .. 4,567
2. Number of women confined in hospital .. .. 854
3. Number of live births .. .. 805
4. Number of still-births .. .. 59
5. Number of deaths among newly born (i.e., under 4 weeks of age) 15
6. Total number of deaths among children under one year .. 40
7. Number of maternal deaths among women admitted to hospital for confinement .. .. 7
8. Total number of deaths .. .. 604
9. Total number of discharges (including infants born in hospital) 4,043
10. Duration of stay of patients included in 8 and 9 above :—
  - (a) Under four weeks .. .. 3,459
  - (b) Four weeks and under thirteen weeks .. .. 803
  - (c) Thirteen weeks or more .. .. 385
11. Number of beds occupied :—
  - (a) Average during the year .. .. 447
  - (b) Highest .. .. 604
  - (c) Lowest .. .. 295
12. Number of surgical operations under general anaesthetic .. 1



## (3) Out-patients :—

1. Cases after discharge from this hospital and Llandough Hospital attend for continuation treatment. Casualties after treatment are referred to private practitioners, or, if urgent, are admitted to this hospital or Llandough Hospital
2. Total number of persons seen in the out-patient department .. 214\*
3. Number of these persons who were subsequently admitted for in-patient treatment in the institution .. .. 161
4. Number of these persons who had received in-patient treatment in the institution .. .. . 18
5. Total number of attendances in the out-patient department .. 885\*

\* Excluding accident service patients.

## (4) Classification of civilian in-patients who were discharged from or who died in the institution during the year :—

Disease Groups	Children (under 16 years)		Men and Women	
	Dis-charged	Died	Dis-charged	Died
Acute infectious disease .. .. .	67	—	7	—
Influenza .. .. .	—	—	1	—
Tuberculosis :—				
Pulmonary .. .. .	5	1	102	56
Non-pulmonary .. .. .	3	14	5	12
Malignant disease .. .. .	—	—	53	80
Rheumatism :—				
Acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever) together with sub-acute rheumatism and chorea .. .. .	—	—	1	—
Non-articular manifestations of so-called "rheumatism" (muscular rheumatism, fibrositis, lumbago and sciatica) .. .. .	—	—	6	—
Chronic arthritis .. .. .	—	—	19	—
Venereal disease .. .. .	8	—	71	2
Puerperal pyrexia .. .. .	—	—	47	—
Puerperal fever :—				
Women confined in the hospital .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Other cases .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Other diseases and accidents connected with pregnancy and child-birth .. .. .	—	—	6	7
Mental diseases :—				
Senile dementia .. .. .	—	—	50	1
Other .. .. .	3	—	191	1
Senile decay .. .. .	—	—	157	164
Accidental injury and violence .. .. .	53	5	341	40
Diseases of the :—				
Nervous system and sense organs .. .. .	21	2	147	10
Respiratory system .. .. .	22	6	91	23
Circulatory system .. .. .	2	1	204	118
Digestive system .. .. .	11	3	54	1
Genito-urinary system .. .. .	2	—	55	14
Skin .. .. .	274	1	141	—
Other diseases .. .. .	50	31	128	11
Mothers and infants discharged from maternity wards (not included above) :—				
Mothers .. .. .	—	—	877	—
Infants .. .. .	768	—	—	—
Persons not falling under any of the above headings .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Total .. .. .	1,289	64	2,754	540

## ELY LODGE.

(1) Classification of the accommodation and the number of beds occupied on 31st December, 1941 :—

Classification of Wards	BEDS							
	Men		Women		Children (under 16 years)		Total	
	Pro-vided	Occu-pied	Pro-vided	Occu-pied	Pro-vided	Occu-pied	Pro-vided	Occu-pied
Mental Disease ..	137	108	169	153	—	—	306	261
Mental Defectives ..	60	70*	40	53*	32	34*	132	157*
Other ..	50	21	20	13	—	—	70	34
Total ..	247	199	229	219	32	34	508	452

\* Beds transferred in emergency.

(2) In-patients :—

Total number of admissions ..	75
Total number of deaths ..	62
Total number of discharges ..	11

Duration of stay of patients :—

(a) Under four weeks ..	8
(b) Four weeks and under thirteen weeks ..	10
(c) Thirteen weeks or more ..	55

Number of beds occupied :—

(a) Average during the year ..	448
(b) Highest ..	453
(c) Lowest ..	443

(3) Classification of in-patients who were discharged from or who died in the institution during the year :—

Disease Groups	Children (under 16 years)		Men and Women	
	Dis-charged	Died	Dis-charged	Died
Acute infectious disease ..	—	1	—	—
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary ..	—	—	—	2
Malignant disease ..	—	—	—	2
Mental diseases :—				
Senile dementia ..	—	—	1	12
Other ..	—	—	4	—
Diseases of the :—				
Respiratory system ..	—	—	1	11
Circulatory system ..	—	—	—	34
Other diseases ..	—	—	1	—
Persons not falling under any of the above headings	1	—	3	—
Total ..	1	1	10	61



## X.—TUBERCULOSIS.

**New Cases of Tuberculosis.**—The following tables show the age distribution and localisation of the disease among new cases of tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the department during 1941 :—

Cases of Tuberculosis by Age and Sex :—

Age Periods— Years	New Cases					
	Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System			Other Forms of Tuberculosis		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0—1 .. .. .	1	—	1	—	—	—
1—5 .. .. .	1	5	6	7	13	20
5—10 .. .. .	1	4	5	10	9	19
10—15 .. .. .	1	3	4	5	7	12
15—20 .. .. .	15	30	45	5	13	18
20—25 .. .. .	24	30	54	3	2	5
25—35 .. .. .	46	35	81	12	8	20
35—45 .. .. .	46	18	64	6	6	12
45—55 .. .. .	33	13	46	1	2	3
55—65 .. .. .	18	6	24	—	—	—
65 and upwards .. .. .	4	—	4	—	1	1
Total .. .. .	190	144	334	49	61	110

Cases of Tuberculosis by Localisation of Disease and Sex :—

Form of Tuberculosis	New Cases		
	Males	Females	Total
Respiratory System .. .. .	190	144	334
Nervous System .. .. .	9	14	23
Intestines and Peritoneum .. .. .	3	2	5
Vertebral Column .. .. .	4	—	4
Bones and Joints .. .. .	3	5	8
Disseminated Tuberculosis .. .. .	—	1	1
Other Forms .. .. .	30	39	69
Total .. .. .	239	205	444

**Known Cases of Tuberculosis.**—Cases of tuberculosis remaining on the register of notifications at the end of 1941 were as follows :—

## Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System :—

Males .. .. .	738
Females .. .. .	504

Total .. .. . 1,242

## Other Forms of Tuberculosis :—

Males	..	..	..	..	..	234
Females	..	..	..	..	..	268
Total						502
Grand Total						1,744

During 1941 the tuberculosis nurses made 4,021 visits to homes of patients.

**Deaths.**—The numbers of deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system and from other forms of tuberculosis during 1941 were 196 and 38, the death-rates per 1,000 being 0·91 and 0·18 respectively. The tuberculosis death-rates per 1,000 in each of the ten years 1932-1941 were as follows :—

Year	Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	All Forms of Tuberculosis
1932 .. .. .	1·05	0·21	1·26
1933 .. .. .	1·05	0·21	1·26
1934 .. .. .	0·93	0·22	1·15
1935 .. .. .	0·97	0·22	1·19
1936 .. .. .	0·87	0·18	1·05
1937 .. .. .	0·82	0·17	0·99
1938 .. .. .	0·86	0·13	0·99
1939 .. .. .	0·88	0·14	1·03
1940 .. .. .	0·78	0·16	0·94
1941 .. .. .	0·91	0·18	1·09

The two following tables show the age distribution and localisation of the disease among the deaths from tuberculosis during 1941.

## Deaths from Tuberculosis by Age and Sex :—

Age Periods—Years	Deaths					
	Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System			Other Forms of Tuberculosis		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0—1 .. .. .	—	—	—	1	—	1
1—5 .. .. .	2	2	4	2	6	8
5—10 .. .. .	—	1	1	4	2	6
10—15 .. .. .	—	1	1	1	5	6
15—20 .. .. .	3	11	14	2	2	4
20—25 .. .. .	8	18	26	3	1	4
25—35 .. .. .	20	28	48	1	1	2
35—45 .. .. .	25	18	43	4	1	5
45—55 .. .. .	22	11	33	—	—	—
55—65 .. .. .	19	—	19	1	—	1
65 and upwards .. .. .	6	1	7	—	1	1
Total .. .. .	105	91	196	19	19	38



## Deaths from Tuberculosis by Sex and Localisation of Disease :—

Form of Tuberculosis	Deaths		
	Males	Females	Total
Respiratory System .. .. .	105	91	196
Central Nervous System .. .. .	11	14	25
Vertebral Column .. .. .	1	—	1
Bones and Joints .. .. .	2	2	4
Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue .. .. .	1	—	1
Genito-urinary System .. .. .	2	2	4
Disseminated Tuberculosis .. .. .	2	1	3
Total .. .. .	124	110	234

The number and percentage of cases that were previously unknown to the department will be seen from the following figures :—

	Total Number of Deaths	Deaths of Cases previously unknown	
		Number	Percentage
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System ..	196	14	7.1
Other Forms of Tuberculosis .. .. .	38	11	28.9
Total .. .. .	234	25	10.7

**Treatment.**—The following tables give particulars of the examination and treatment of Cardiff cases under the scheme of the Welsh National Memorial Association during 1941.

## New Cases :—

Examined .. .. . 1,848

## Found tuberculous :—

(a) Pulmonary .. .. . 237

(b) Non-Pulmonary .. .. . 66

Found non-tuberculous .. .. . 1,212

## Other cases previously doubtful found on re-examination to be tuberculous :—

(a) Pulmonary .. .. . 31

(b) Non-Pulmonary .. .. . 27

Found non-tuberculous .. .. . 192

## RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT.

## (a) Hospital (Pulmonary Cases).

	In Institutions on first day of year	Admitted	Transferred	Total	Discharged			Died	Transferred	In Institutions on last day of year
					Quiescent	Improved	No material Improvement			
Definitely tuberculous ..	137	305	1	443	6	119	69	102	—	147
Doubtfully tuberculous, admitted for observation	1	18	—	19	Tuberculous	Non-Tuberculous	Doubtfully Tuberculous	—	—	4
					7	4	4			
Total ..	138	323	1	462	13	123	73	102	—	151

## (b) Hospital (Non-Pulmonary Cases).

	In Institutions on first day of year	Admitted	Transferred	Total	Discharged			Died	Transferred	In Institutions on last day of year
					Quiescent	Improved	No material Improvement			
Definitely tuberculous ..	28	74	—	102	13	34	9	17	3	26
Doubtfully tuberculous, admitted for observation	3	13	2	18	Tuberculous	Non-Tuberculous	Doubtfully Tuberculous	—	—	3
					8	4	3			
Total ..	31	87	2	120	21	38	12	17	3	29

## (c) Sanatorium (Pulmonary Cases).

	In Institutions on first day of year	Admitted	Transferred	Total	Discharged			Died	Transferred	In Institutions on last day of year
					Quiescent	Improved	No material Improvement			
Definitely tuberculous ..	61	93	—	154	26	37	13	4	—	74
Doubtfully tuberculous, admitted for observation	—	5	—	5	Tuberculous	Non-Tuberculous	Doubtfully Tuberculous	—	—	—
					4	1	—			
Total ..	61	98	—	159	30	38	13	4	—	74



**Tuberculosis Care Scheme.**—The tuberculosis care scheme, which came into operation on 1st January, 1940, was described in the report for 1940. The number of patients who received assistance under the scheme in 1941 for the first time was 91, as compared with 122 in 1940.

## XI.—VENEREAL DISEASES.

The following is a summary of the returns relating to persons dealt with at the venereal disease treatment centres during 1941.

	Cardiff Royal Infirmery	Royal Hamadryad Seamen's Hospital*	Auxiliary Centre for Mothers and Children	Institutions outside Cardiff	Total
A. Number of persons residing in Cardiff dealt with during the year for the first time and found to be suffering from :					
Syphilis .. .. .	66	215	21	3	305
Soft Chancre .. .. .	—	120	—	2	122
Gonorrhoea .. .. .	178	417	61	4	660
Conditions other than Venereal	160	46	69	4	279
Total .. .. .	404	798	151	13	1,366
B. Number of attendances of all patients residing in Cardiff .. .. .	6,738	9,379	2,241	72	18,430

Examination during 1941 of pathological material from *patients residing in Cardiff* and patients at institutions in or belonging to Cardiff :—

	Microscopical		Other Tests for Diagnosis of Venereal Disease
	For Syphilis	For Gonor- rhoea	
Specimens examined at the Treatment Centre, Royal Hamadryad Seamen's Hospital* ..	35	119	—
Specimens examined at the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory from :—			
Treatment Centres :—			
Cardiff Royal Infirmery .. .. .	—	425	798
Royal Hamadryad Seamen's Hospital* ..	—	—	388
Auxiliary Centre for Mothers and Children ..	1	156	124
Public Health Department .. .. .	—	—	1,076
Other Sources .. .. .	3	187	2,083
	4	768	4,469
Total .. .. .	39	887	4,469

\* The figures relate to seamen, whether residents of Cardiff or not.

During the year, 431 doses of arsenobenzene compounds were supplied in 29 instances to 13 individual private medical practitioners.

The following table shows the numbers of *all persons* dealt with for the first time at the Cardiff treatment centres during each of the years 1937-1941 :—

Year	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than Venereal		Total		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Both Sexes
1937 ..	290	60	123	—	696	177	168	77	1,277	314	1,591
1938 ..	308	92	103	—	606	139	176	86	1,193	317	1,510
1939 ..	317	56	92	—	580	147	161	76	1,150	279	1,429
1940 ..	339	56	105	—	655	120	128	103	1,227	279	1,506
1941 ..	470	66	157	—	652	134	161	138	1,440	338	1,778

The following table gives the results of treatment and other particulars regarding *all persons* dealt with at the Cardiff centres during 1941 :—

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than Venereal		Total		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Both Sexes
Number of cases under treatment or observation on 1st January..	174	336	9	—	137	205	18	42	338	583	921
Number of cases dealt with for the first time* .. .. .	470	66	157	—	652	134	161	138	1,440	338	1,778
Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure	105	9	113	—	286	67	156	122	660	198	858
Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment ..	149	23	19	—	166	36	—	—	334	59	393
Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final test of cure .. .. .	134	6	8	—	103	—	—	—	245	6	251
Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners .. .. .	104	9	15	—	96	5	—	—	215	14	229
Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December	152	355	11	—	138	231	23	58	324	644	968

\* Including cases that returned after being removed from the registers and cases transferred from other centres.



## XII.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

**Notification of Births and Still-births.**—The following statement shows the number of births and still-births notified as having occurred in Cardiff during 1941 :—

<i>Notified by :—</i>				<i>Births</i>	<i>Still-births</i>
Medical Practitioners	..	..		3	3
Municipal Midwives	..	..		983	27
Midwives of Queen's Institute of District Nursing	..	..		600	26
Private Midwives (Domiciliary)	..			325	11
Private Midwives (Nursing Homes)	..			741	30
Parents	..	..	..	5	—
Maternity Hospital (Cardiff Royal Infirmary)	..	..	..	235	29
City Lodge Hospital	..	..		805	55
Total				3,697*	181†

\* Including 437 not belonging to Cardiff.

† Including 48 not belonging to Cardiff.

**Child Welfare Centres.**—The following is a record of attendances at the child welfare centres :—

Number of Sessions	ATTENDANCES					Average Attendance at each Session
	Children under 1 year		Children 1 year to 5 years		Total	
	First	Subsequent	First	Subsequent		
639	2,192	19,683	187	7,815	29,877	47

The total number of children under five years of age who attended at the centres during the year and who at the end of the year were of the ages stated was as follows :—

Children under 1 year	..	..	..	..	2,162
Children over 1 year	..	..	..	..	3,204
Total	..	..	..	..	5,366

**Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics.**—The record of attendances at the ante-natal clinics is given in the following statement :—

Number of Sessions	ATTENDANCES					Average Attendance at each Session
	Expectant Mothers		Post-natal Cases		Total	
	First	Subsequent	First	Subsequent		
477	1,776	5,255	7	8	7,046	14

The number of notified births (live and still) belonging to Cardiff and the number of expectant mothers who attended the ante-natal clinics for the first time during the year were as follows :—

- (a) Total number of notified births (live and still) .. 3,393  
 (b) Number of expectant mothers who attended the ante-natal clinics .. .. 1,776  
 (c) Percentage of notified births represented by (b) .. 52.3

The number of expectant mothers whose blood was tested for syphilis (the Wassermann reaction) was 1,073, of which 18, or 1.67 per cent., were found to be positive.

The following is a record of attendances at the special post-natal clinic :—

Number of Sessions	ATTENDANCES			Average Attendance at each Session
	First	Subsequent	Total	
21	62	18	80	4

**Birth Control.**—The number of cases referred to the Cardiff Birth Control Clinic for advice on sterility or on birth prevention where further pregnancy would be detrimental to health was seven.

**Maternity Hospitals.**—The number of expectant mothers admitted to the Maternity Hospital (Cardiff Royal Infirmary) was as follows :—

Complicated cases sent by General Practitioners ..	..	48
Cases admitted through Ante-natal Clinics ..	..	165
Total ..	..	213

The number of expectant mothers admitted through ante-natal clinics to City Lodge Hospital for confinement was 498.



**Maternity and Nursing Homes.**—At 31st December, 1941, there were 16 registered nursing homes, nine providing for maternity cases only, four providing for surgical and/or medical cases only, and three providing for both maternity and other cases. The total number of beds in these nursing homes was 203, of which 91 were available for maternity cases. The homes are supervised by a medical officer of the department, who paid nine visits to the homes during the year.

**Dental Clinics.**—The following is a record of the work carried out at the dental clinics in connection with maternity and child welfare :—

	Expectant Mothers	Pre-School Children	Total
Referred for dental treatment by Medical Officers	337	407	744
Found to be in need of treatment .. ..	289	343	632
Received treatment .. .. .	238	339	577
Made dentally fit .. .. .	181	321	502
Attendances .. .. .	908	398	1,306
Treatment :—			
Teeth filled .. .. .	44	31	75
Teeth extracted .. .. .	1,759	919	2,678
Dressings .. .. .	17	18	35
Scalings .. .. .	31	1	32
Administrations of general anaesthetics ..	285	362	647
Supplied with dentures .. .. .	115	—	115

**Domiciliary Visits by Health Visitors.**—The following is a summary of the visits made by the health visitors :—

Births—First visits .. .. .	3,000
Births and infant deaths—Combined visits .. .. .	17
Infant death investigations .. .. .	187
Still-birth investigations .. .. .	119
Subsequent visits .. .. .	<div> { Infants under one year .. 5,206 { Children over one year .. 9,034 </div>
Ante-natal cases .. .. .	<div> { First visits .. 110 { Re-visits .. 16 </div>
Post-natal cases .. .. .	<div> { First visits .. 11 { Re-visits .. 6 </div>
Infectious diseases :—	
Ophthalmia neonatorum .. .. .	<div> { First visits .. 33 { Re-visits .. 55 </div>
Puerperal pyrexia .. .. .	<div> { First visits .. 21 { Re-visits .. 4 </div>
Measles .. .. .	<div> { First visits .. 1,667 { Re-visits .. 19 </div>
Whooping Cough .. .. .	<div> { First visits .. 309 { Re-visits .. 2 </div>
Mumps .. .. .	<div> { First visits .. 13 { Re-visits .. — </div>
Financial inquiries .. .. .	37
Other visits .. .. .	10,530
Total .. .. .	30,396



**Midwives.**—The number of midwives practising in Cardiff at the end of the year was 82. They are classified according to type of practice as follows:—

Municipal midwifery service (domiciliary)	..	17
Queen's Institute of District Nursing	.. ..	8
At City Lodge Hospital (Maternity Wards)	..	20
At Cardiff Royal Infirmary (Maternity Branch)	..	5
At private nursing homes	.. ..	16
Private practice	.. ..	16
Total	.. ..	82

Officers of the department made 56 visits of inspection of midwives, and midwives' appliances, etc., were disinfected in 25 instances.

The following is a record of the practice of midwives in relation to births and still-births attended by them during the year:—

	Domiciliary Cases		Cases in Institutions		Total
	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses	
Employed by the Council:—					
(a) As Municipal Midwives	.. 869	153	—	—	1,022
(b) At City Lodge Hospital	.. —	—	814	43	857
Employed by Queen's Institute of District Nursing	.. 549	76	—	—	625
Employed at Maternity Hospital (Cardiff Royal Infirmary)	.. —	—	214	51	265
Employed at Nursing Homes	.. —	—	323	472	795
Private Midwives	.. 248	104	—	—	352
Total	.. 1,666	333	1,351	566	3,916

**Medical Practitioners called in by Midwives in Emergency.**—The number of instances in which medical practitioners were called in by midwives in emergency was 926 and claims for fees were made by practitioners in 693 cases. The fees claimed totalled £1,320 7s. 6d., and in 340 instances fees amounting to £609 16s. 6d., were reclaimed from the persons responsible.

Specialist consultations took place in three complicated cases.

**Home Nursing.**—The following is a record of the work done by the Queen's Institute of District Nursing in connection with maternity and child welfare:—

Cases carried over from 1940	.. ..	12
Cases referred for treatment during 1941	..	218
Total number of visits	.. ..	3,095



**Maternity Bags.**—Maternity bags were lent in ten necessitous cases.

**Home Helps.**—Home helps were provided in 193 instances in which mothers confined at home were without adequate domestic help and without means of obtaining it.

**Crippling Defects and Orthopaedics.**—The following is a summary of the work carried out at the orthopaedic clinic during 1941 :—

	<i>Children under School Age.</i>
<i>Consultation Clinic :—</i>	
Examined for first time .. .. .	235
Recommended for treatment and/or appliances for first time .. .. .	166
Recommended for further treatment and/or appliances .. .. .	263
Discharged .. .. .	178
<i>Recommendations for :—</i>	
Treatment in Hospital .. .. .	21
Treatment at Clinic (Special and Routine) ..	141
Application of plaster .. .. .	89
Appliances .. .. .	39
Alterations to appliances .. .. .	2
Alterations to boots .. .. .	209
Other forms of treatment .. .. .	8
Treated at Clinic for first time .. .. .	68
Attendances at Clinic .. .. .	991
<i>Routine Treatment (massage, electricity, exercises, etc.) :—</i>	
Treated at Clinic for first time .. .. .	71
Attendances for routine treatment .. .. .	1,694

The following statement relates to treatment at and provision of appliances, etc., through the Prince of Wales' Hospital, Cardiff, during 1941 :—

	<i>Children under School Age.</i>
<i>Hospital Treatment :—</i>	
Admitted to Prince of Wales' Hospital :—	
(a) Day Cases .. .. .	2
(b) Other Cases .. .. .	26
Under treatment at Prince of Wales Hospital at end of 1941 .. .. .	7
On Prince of Wales' Hospital waiting list at end of 1941 :—	
(a) Day cases .. .. .	1
(b) Other cases .. .. .	7
<i>Other treatment or provision (including appliances, etc., provided following hospital treatment) :—</i>	
Application of plaster .. .. .	89
Appliances provided .. .. .	33
Appliances altered .. .. .	19
Alterations to boots .. .. .	301
Other forms of treatment provided .. .. .	1

**Nose and Throat Defects.**—The following is a summary of the work done in connection with the treatment of children under school age suffering from enlarged tonsils and/or adenoids :—

Examined at Clinic for first time .. ..	119
Received operative treatment at Llandough Hospital	15
Received other forms of treatment at Clinic ..	65
Total attendances at Clinic .. .. .	187

**Visual Defects.**—The following statement summarises the work done in connection with the examination of visual defects in children under school age :—

Attended Clinic for first time .. .. .	114
Examined for errors of refraction .. ..	89
For whom spectacles were prescribed .. ..	89
For whom spectacles were provided :—	
(a) By parents .. .. .	68
(b) By Council free of charge .. ..	17
Treatment for other eye defects prescribed and provided	57
Total attendances at Clinic .. .. .	296

**Radiography.**—The number of individual cases referred from the maternity and child welfare centres for radiography was 40, the total number of radiograms taken being 45.

**Child Life Protection.**—The following statement gives particulars of the numbers of persons and children registered at the end of 1941, and visits by the visitor specially engaged in this work during the year :—

Persons on the register who were receiving children for reward at the end of the year .. ..	44
Children on the register :—	
(a) At the end of the year .. ..	46
(b) Who died during the year .. ..	—
First visits .. .. .	9
Routine visits .. .. .	382
Special visits .. .. .	95

**Adoption of Children Act, 1926.**—The visitor specially engaged in duties in connection with child life protection dealt with 33 cases during the year in which the Council acted as guardian *ad litem*; the number of visits made in connection with the cases totalled 134.



### XIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY.

**Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory.**—The numbers of specimens and samples examined for Cardiff during 1941 were as follows :—

#### Bacteriological Examinations :—

Water Supplies	..	..	..	560
Milk for Tubercle Bacilli	..	..	..	54
Milk for General Examination	..	..	..	602
Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli	..	..	..	803
Urine and Faeces for Tubercle Bacilli	..	..	..	29
Other Specimens for Tubercle Bacilli	..	..	..	75
Rodents for Plague	..	..	..	153

#### Specimens for :—

Diphtheria	..	..	..	3,083
Haemolytic Streptococci	..	..	..	687
Enteric Fever (Serum)	..	..	..	111
Enteric Fever (Other Specimens)	..	..	..	308
Dysentery	..	..	..	249
Food Poisoning Organisms	..	..	..	36
Gonorrhoea	..	..	..	737
Syphilis (Wassermann Reaction)	..	..	..	3,380
Syphilis (Spirochaeta Pallida)	..	..	..	3
Ringworm	..	..	..	9
Cerebro-spinal Fluid	..	..	..	47
Other Examinations	..	..	..	101

#### Chemical Examinations :—

Water Supplies	..	..	..	363
Milk and Milk Products	..	..	..	115
In connection with Atmospheric Pollution	..	..	..	36
In connection with Ultra-Violet Radiation	..	..	..	363
Other Examinations	..	..	..	16

Total	..	..	..	11,920
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### XIV.—FOOD INSPECTION.

**Meat Inspection at Municipal Abattoirs.**—The following tables set out in detail the work done in connection with meat inspection.

#### Animals slaughtered and inspected at Roath Abattoir :—

Cows	..	..	..	..	5,745
Bulls	..	..	..	..	231
Heifers and Steers	..	..	..	..	7,053
Calves	..	..	..	..	10,093
Sheep and Lambs	..	..	..	..	61,509
Pigs	..	..	..	..	5,454
Total	..	..	..	..	90,085

Canton Abattoir, which was closed on 14th January, 1940, owing to war conditions, was not used during 1941.



Instances in which whole carcasses and part carcasses or organs were condemned and withheld from human consumption owing to *tuberculosis* :—

	Whole Carcasses	Part Carcasses or Organs	Total	Percentage affected with Tuberculosis
Cows .. ..	392	1,794	2,186	38·0
Bulls .. ..	3	46	49	21·2
Heifers and Steers	26	1,207	1,233	17·4
Calves .. ..	14	165	179	1·8
Pigs .. ..	49	648	697	12·8

Instances in which whole carcasses and part carcasses or organs were condemned and withheld from human consumption owing to *diseases other than tuberculosis* :—

	Whole Carcasses	Part Carcasses or Organs	Total	Percentage affected with other Diseases
Cows .. ..	601	4,545	5,146	89·6
Bulls .. ..	3	58	61	26·4
Heifers and Steers ..	13	2,555	2,568	36·4
Calves .. ..	48	162	210	2·1
Sheep and Lambs ..	200	6,210	6,410	10·4
Pigs .. ..	20	1,837	1,857	34·0

The total weight of diseased or unsound meat surrendered was 374 tons 19 cwt. 42 lb.

**Meat Inspection at Private Slaughter-houses.**—The number of pigs slaughtered was 4,960. Tuberculosis was found in 57 instances, the proportion being 1·1 per cent. Ten unsound carcasses of pork were destroyed. The total weight of unsound meat surrendered and withheld from human consumption was 17 cwt. 67 lb.

**Unsound Food Exposed or Intended for Sale.**—Sanitary inspectors made 11,964 visits to shops, stores, markets, etc., in connection with inspection of food exposed or intended for sale and food control inquiries.

The number of notices served for the remedy of insanitary conditions in food premises was 140, of which 127 were complied with.

The approximate weight of diseased or unsound food found in shops and stores and destroyed or disposed of by the owners otherwise than as food for human consumption was 93 tons 18 cwt. 64 lb.

**Meat Hawkers.**—Four certificates for one year were granted under Section 108 of the Cardiff Corporation Act, 1930, to persons not keeping butchers' shops in the city who desired to sell meat or meat products from vehicles, baskets or barrows after approval of their storage accommodation.

**Tubercle Bacilli in Milk.**—The number of routine samples of milk examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli was 33, of which four, or 12·1 per cent., were found to be positive. The percentage of samples in which tubercle bacilli were found during the ten years 1931-1940 was 4·3. Appropriate action was taken in each of the cases in which tubercle bacilli were found.



**Routine Bacteriological Examination of Milk.**—During the year, 293 samples of ordinary commercial milk were submitted for bacteriological examination. Of these, 135, or 46.1 per cent. attained the standard for Tuberculin Tested and Accredited milk.

**Graded Milks.**—The following is a statement of the numbers of licences for the various grades of milk and the numbers of individual dealers under the Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936 and 1938, as at 31st December, 1941 :—

Description	Number
(1) Producers' licences to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested" .. ..	2
(2) Producers' licences to use the designation "Accredited" .. ..	14
(3) Dealers' licences to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested"—	
(a) Bottling establishments .. .. .	22
(b) Shops .. .. .	16
(c) Supplementary .. .. .	9
(4) Dealers' licences to use the designation "Accredited"—	
(a) Bottling establishments .. .. .	5
(b) Shops .. .. .	1
(c) Supplementary .. .. .	2
(5) Dealers' licences to use the designation "Pasteurised"—	
(a) Pasteurising establishments .. .. .	8
(b) Shops .. .. .	22
(6) Individual dealers—	
(a) Licensed to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested" .. ..	50
(b) Licensed to use the designation "Accredited" .. ..	20
(c) Licensed to use the designation "Pasteurised" .. ..	10

The number of samples of Tuberculin Tested and Accredited milk submitted for bacteriological examination during the year was 189, of which 150, or 77 per cent., attained the prescribed standard. In addition, 111 samples of Pasteurised milk were examined, of which 98, or 88.3 per cent., attained the prescribed standard for this grade of milk. In every instance of a sample being below standard, steps were taken to ascertain the cause and to effect improvement.

**Legal Proceedings.**—The following is a summary of legal proceedings taken during the year in connection with food, etc., inspection :—

Acts, etc., under which Proceedings were taken	Number	Fined	Cautioned	To pay costs only	Dismissed	With-drawn	Amount of Fines and Costs
Food and Drugs Act, 1938 ..	66	41	4	12	6	3	£ s. d. 150 13 0
Food Control Orders ..	188	110	20	20	21	17	655 0 6
Total .. ..	254	151	24	32	27	20	£805 13 6

*Report for 1941 of Mr. S. Dixon, M.Sc., F.I.C., Public Analyst.*

The sources and numbers of samples analysed during 1941 were as follows :—

Under the Food and Drugs Act .. ..	1,283
Imported Food for the Port Health Authority ..	3
Under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act ..	20
For the Public Health Department .. ..	10
For the Central Contracts Committee .. ..	1
For the Visiting (Mental Hospital) Committee ..	1
For the Ministry of Food .. ..	6
Total .. ..	1,324



## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938, Etc.

The Minister of Food has been responsible for most of the war-time legislation affecting foodstuffs, and during the year many Statutory Rules and Orders governing the composition and sale of articles of food have been made by him under the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939. Consideration has been given to these when examining and reporting upon samples submitted under the Food and Drugs Act.

The numbers and nature of the articles examined and the numbers adulterated or unsatisfactory were as follows:—

Description	Number Examined	Number Adulterated or Unsatisfactory
Milk (excluding appeal-to-cow samples) .. ..	981	89
Appeal-to-cow Samples .. ..	11	1
Butter .. ..	32	3
Drugs (8 varieties) .. ..	25	3
Other articles (60 varieties) .. ..	234	31
Total .. ..	1,283	127

## MILK.

Of the 981 samples of milk taken ordinarily by sampling officers, 89, or 9·1 per cent., were returned as adulterated or of unsatisfactory composition. In 1940 the corresponding percentage was 9·5, while in 1939 it was 8·6. The unsatisfactory samples are classified below:—

<i>Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity.</i>	<i>Number of Samples.</i>
Contained added water .. ..	37
Contained added water and also deficient in fat (after allowance for the added water) .. ..	2
Deficient in fat only .. ..	50
Total .. ..	89

Eleven appeal-to-cow samples were procured during the year; seven were morning milk and four were evening milk. Three of the samples were somewhat low in non-fatty solids, but the freezing-points (Hortvet) of all were normal, ranging from  $-0\cdot541^{\circ}\text{C}$ . to  $-0\cdot554^{\circ}\text{C}$ . One of the samples of morning milk given by seven cows contained only 2·45 per cent. of fat, thus showing a deficiency of 18 per cent. when compared with the presumptive minimum of 3·0 per cent. of fat laid down by the Sale of Milk Regulations.

The average composition of all the milk samples examined in 1941 and during the period 1929-1941 is given in the following table:—

Period	Number of Samples	Fat per cent.	Non-fatty Solids per cent.	Total Solids per cent.
1941 ..	992	3·61	8·67	12·28
1929-1941 ..	12,386	3·73	8·76	12·49

Legal proceedings were taken in instances where the results of analysis justified such a course and the decisions in these cases are given on page 40.



## ARTICLES OTHER THAN MILK.

Thirty-seven, or 12·7 per cent., of the 291 samples other than milk were adulterated or otherwise unsatisfactory; in 1940 the percentage was 8·3.

Twenty-six samples of varied nature were submitted by private purchasers and all were the subject of complaint. Seventeen of these samples were unsatisfactory.

Twenty-five samples were taken from supplies delivered to institutions belonging to the City Council and were submitted on behalf of the Central Contracts Committee. Of these, one sample of pearl barley was infested with acari and contained a small proportion of rice, and one of ice-cream was made with milk, contrary to the Use of Milk (Restriction) Order, 1941. The rest of the samples were satisfactory.

Particulars of the unsatisfactory samples are tabulated below:—

No. of Sample	Article	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity
633	Pearl Barley	Infected with acari and contained a small proportion of rice.
1,013	Butter	Rancid.
1,060	"	Rancid on outside.
1,124	"	Rancid.
18	Chloroform, B.P.	Not of B.P. quality.
59	" "	" " "
60	" "	" " "
1,090	Chocolate	The fat was rancid.
1,091	"	" "
1,283	Cocoa	The label did not indicate clearly that this was a mixture.
1,157	Egg Powder	Consisted of egg substitute powder.
1,158	" "	" "
1,075	"Eggstead" Egg Substitute.	Not "equivalent in use to 12 eggs" and did not "replace eggs in quantity and quality," as declared on the label.
1,156	"Cambrian" Egg Substitute.	Not a "complete substitute for eggs" and could not impart to cakes, etc., "the appearance and flavour of new laid eggs," as declared on the label.
597	Eggs, Dried	Consisted of wheat flour and soya bean meal.
775	Ice-cream	Made with a small quantity of milk, contrary to the Use of Milk (Restriction) Order, 1941.
1,054	"	Made with milk, contrary to the Use of Milk (Restriction) Order, 1941.
148	Jam, Black-currant	Contained not more than 25 lb. of blackcurrant fruit instead of at least 30 lb. per 100 lb. of jam.
937	Lard	Consisted of lard substitute containing at least 25 per cent. of hydrogenated vegetable oil.
939	" "	" "
925	"Special" Margarine	Consisted of "Standard" margarine but sold at the higher price of "Special" margarine.
935	" "	" " " "
938	" "	" " " "
1,197	"Milkstead" Milk Substitute.	Consisted of cereal flour 93.3 per cent., common salt 6.7 per cent. Could not replace cows' milk for all baking purposes, as declared on the label.
1,198	Onion Powder	Contained at least 85 per cent. of farinaceous matter.
918	Orange Substitute	Contained no Vitamin C. The "orange-juice" prepared according to the directions could not "constitute the equivalent to the juice of one fresh orange," as declared on the packet.
1,076	Tart, Plum	The filling consisted of cooked and artificially coloured root vegetable, probably swede.
1,078	Tart, Plum-jam	The filling consisted of currants.
951	Ground Rice	Contained about 10 per cent. of soap powder.
952	Salt	Contained 3.8 per cent. of hydrated calcium sulphate.
406	Sausages	Sold at the controlled price of pork sausages, but consisted of beef sausages.
161	Sugar	Contained 15 per cent. of ground rice.
430	"	Contained 1.6 per cent. of common salt.
152	Sugar Substitute	Deficient of 72 per cent. of the declared sweetening power.
273	" "	" 79 " "
341	" "	" 66 " "
940	Vinegar	Deficient of 8 per cent. of acetic acid.



The reduction of imports necessitated by the war and the control exercised over the distribution of certain foodstuffs resulted in the appearance on the market during the year of a large variety of so-called food substitutes. Many of these have been attractively packed and labelled and described in glowing terms which have proved to be false and misleading to the purchaser. The most common substitute has been ordinary flour, and an account of some of the frauds encountered is given below.

**Sugar Substitutes.**—The rationing of sugar led to the appearance of a large number of powders, solutions and tablets for sweetening purposes. In most of these the sweetening agent has been saccharin, though occasionally dulcin has been used. Weight for weight, pure saccharin is about 550 times as sweet as sugar, and the investigations carried out indicate that, in the quantities in which it is likely to be used for sweetening purposes, saccharin has no harmful effects. Unlike sugar, however, saccharin and dulcin have no food value.

Early in the year a sample was submitted under the name "Sugarex." This was the first substitute to be obtained, and there was a notice on the tin from which it was served that one pound of "Sugarex" had the sweetening power of sixteen pounds of sugar. This article consisted of wheat flour containing 0.6 per cent. of saccharin in soluble form, one pound of it being equivalent in sweetness to only 3.3 pounds of sugar, and it thus showed a deficiency of 79 per cent. of the sweetening power declared. Another sample of this material from a different tin was deficient of 72 per cent. of the declared sweetening power. Proceedings were instituted against the firm who supplied this powder to the retailer and were responsible for the notice given with it, and they were fined £3 for giving a label which was "calculated to mislead."

Another powder, sold under the name "Shouga," consisted of calcium carbonate with a little soluble saccharin, but the proportion of the latter was such that the material had only one-third of the sweetening power declared. The vendors were fined £1 and £3 costs.

With some of these preparations there has been no declaration of their sweetening power in terms of cane sugar, but, having regard to their composition, the price charged has been excessive. In such cases, however, there is no remedy under the Food and Drugs Act. Saccharin tablets, sold without any indication of their "strength" or saccharin content, were the subject of a complaint made to the Food Control Department on account of their lack of sweetening power. They contained only one-sixth of the amount of saccharin present in similar tablets marketed by reputable firms and sold at about half the price paid by the complainant.

Stringent control of these preparations was effected by the Saccharin (Control and Maximum Prices) Order issued by the Minister of Food on December 30th, 1941. This Order prohibits the manufacture and preparation for sale of any mixture containing flour (or starch) and saccharin (or dulcin) except under and in accordance with the terms of a licence granted by the Minister of Food. It also prohibits the retail sale of any saccharin solutions except for pharmaceutical purposes and it regulates the saccharin content and price of saccharin tablets.

**Egg Substitutes.**—Baking powders coloured with a yellow dye found a ready sale under the name "Egg Powder" during the war of 1914-18. These powders consist essentially of sodium bicarbonate mixed usually with tartaric acid or acid calcium phosphate and diluted with starch. Such preparations, of course, have not the food value of eggs, but they are aerating agents and they are used to simulate the raising and colouring properties of eggs. When dried eggs in flaked and powder form were placed on the market the term "Egg Powder" became ambiguous, and manufacturers of these coloured baking powders generally adopted the more correct description "Egg Substitute Powder." Many new manufacturers have come into the field and two samples bought as Egg Powder should have been described as Egg Substitute Powder. A powder of this description was stated to be "a complete substitute for eggs" and it was claimed that it could impart to confectionery "the appearance and flavour of new-laid eggs."



In addition to substitutes of this type, other products of varied composition have been sold for use instead of eggs. A product sold under the name "Eggstead" was in a carton bearing an illustration of twelve eggs. It was stated on the carton that this article contained dried egg, and it was claimed that the contents of the packet were equivalent in use to 12 eggs and that it not only replaced eggs in quantity but also in quality. It was sold at the fixed price of 1/6d. for four ounces, the price being printed on the carton. The contents of the packet consisted approximately of half-an-ounce of dried egg and three and a half ounces of a mixture of wheat flour (two parts) and soya bean flour (one part). The amount of dried egg was equivalent to about one egg, but in no way could the flour mixture be regarded as equivalent in use to 11 eggs or the product replace eggs in quality. Legal proceedings were instituted in respect of this sample, but, unfortunately, owing to an error in the wording of the information, the summons had to be withdrawn. The manufacturers have since been fined in the area of another Local Authority, and on appeal the conviction was upheld.

On 11th October, 1941, the Food Substitutes (Control) Order was issued by the Minister of Food. This Order prohibited the manufacture of all food substitutes forthwith except under and in accordance with the terms of a licence granted by the Ministry. The objects of the Order are to prevent the sale of worthless articles, and, in the case of licensed substitutes, to control the name, the claims made for the article and the price charged to the public. One example will serve to show what has been done in this direction.

Following correspondence between the Town Clerk and the Ministry of Food in respect of "Eggstead," the Ministry of Food informed the Town Clerk that the following conditions had been imposed in the licence granted to the manufacturers of this product:

- (a) Discontinue the use of the trade name "Eggstead."
- (b) Discontinue upon all labels and in all literature the use of the words and phrases suggesting or implying that this product is superior to, equal to, or equivalent to eggs.
- (c) Remove from all labels and literature illustrations or designs of eggs.
- (d) The price to the public not to exceed one shilling per 4 oz. packet.

**Milk Substitutes.**—The restrictions on the sale of milk led to the appearance of milk substitutes. One of these ("Milkstead") bought in Cardiff at 4/- per lb., was nothing more than cereal flour containing about 7 per cent. of common salt. In a leaflet supplied with the material and which was headed with an illustration of a cow and a calf, it was claimed that "Milkstead" would replace in use cows' milk in all baking, including baked custards and baked puddings. The instructions for use were to mix two heaped teaspoons of "Milkstead" with four heaped teaspoons of plain flour and whisk into one pint of water. The resulting mixture was to replace one pint of milk!

This sample was obtained shortly after the Food Substitutes Order came into force, and a licence for its manufacture has not been granted by the Ministry of Food. Enquiries were made and it was ascertained that the local wholesalers who had supplied the material had recalled from their customers all unopened tins, and, as the vendors had obtained only one tin, it was considered that under the circumstances they should be warned that no more of this article must be sold.

The Ministry of Food has not granted any licences for milk substitutes for sale to the public, but milk substitutes for manufacturing purposes have been permitted, provided they contain at least 50 per cent. of soya flour.

**Orange Substitute.**—The contents of a packet of "Orange" Orange Substitute, submitted as an informal sample, weighed two-fifths of an ounce and they were found to consist of approximately one-twenty-fifth oz. of citric acid and one-third oz. of glucose, together with a little colouring matter. Directions were given for the preparation of "orange juice" which, it was claimed, constituted "the equivalent to the juice of one fresh orange." Since this powder contained no Vitamin C (ascorbic acid), to which compound the valuable properties of orange juice are due, this statement was



not true. The price of the article (6d. per packet) was printed on the container, but this charge was exorbitant, for the cost of the ingredients would not be more than 1d. It was not possible to obtain a formal sample of this powder.

**Onion Powder.**—An article described in large block letters as “Genuine Onion Powder,” and underneath, in very much smaller type, “with added ingredients to prevent lumping,” was sold at 6d. per packet, this price being printed on the packet and was therefore fixed by the packers. The contents of one packet weighed about half-an-ounce and consisted of a mixture of wheat flour with not more than one-twelfth ounce of powdered onion. The cost of the contents of the packet would have been only a fraction of a penny. Legal proceedings were instituted and the firm who packed the article and supplied it to the retailers were fined £10 and £14 14s. 0d. costs for giving a label which was calculated to mislead as to the nature of the article.

**Curd.**—Two samples were submitted as “Red Curd” and “Yellow Curd.” These were preserves made from sugar and finely divided root vegetable, including carrots. The red curd also contained some apple peel. These products had been artificially coloured and in appearance they resembled a red fruit jam and an apricot-coloured jam. They were perfectly wholesome and could be considered as legitimate substitutes for jam, but whereas the maximum price of full-fruit standard jam at this time ranged from 11d. to 1/1½d. per lb., according to the variety of fruit, these articles, which do not come within the scope of the Jam (Maximum Prices) Order, were sold at 1/8½d. per lb. It was ascertained that these products were sold by the manufacturers at the rate of 8½d. per lb. to a commission agent, who resold them to wholesalers. The goods then passed through several hands before reaching the consumer. In his dealings with one firm over a period of only 11 weeks, the commission agent made a gross profit of over £1,600 on 35½ tons of the curds. A report on this matter was sent by the Town Clerk to the Ministry of Food.

**Fruit Tart.**—A covered tart was the subject of complaint. The purchaser bought it as a plum tart, but the filling was found to consist of small cubes of artificially coloured root vegetable—probably swede. It was found that the tarts were not made on the premises where they were sold, and the assistant who served them had judged the nature of the contents from the colour of the juice-stained pastry.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION.

The following table shows the results of legal proceedings taken in respect of samples obtained during the year and which depended on the analytical findings:—

No. of Sample	Article	Result of Analysis	Result of Proceedings	
			Fine	Costs
9	Milk	Contained 8 per cent. of added water.	£5	10s. 6d.
10	”	” 9 ” ” ”	£5	10s. 6d.
325	”	” 9 ” ” ”	£3	4s. 0d.
387	”	” 8 ” ” ”	£3	4s. 0d.
388	”	” 8 ” ” ”	£3	4s. 0d.
389	”	” 16 ” ” ”	£5	4s. 0d.
390	”	” 16 ” ” ”	£5	4s. 0d.
391	”	” 17 ” ” ”	£5	4s. 0d.
392	”	” 8 ” ” ”	£3	4s. 0d.
411	”	” 2 ” ” ”	£2	4s. 0d.
412	”	” 6 ” ” ”	£3	4s. 0d.
777	”	” 4½ ” ” ”	£3	
1,198	Onion Powder	Contained 85 per cent. of cereal flour.	£10	£14 14s. 0d.
406	Sausages	Consisted of beef sausages but sold at the price of pork sausages.	£10	4s. 0d.
341	“Shouga”	Deficient of 66 per cent. of the declared sweetening power.	£1	£3 0s. 0d.
152	“Sugarex”	Deficient of 79 per cent. of the declared sweetening power.	£3	
		Total	£69	£20 15s. 0d.

Appropriate action was taken in other cases where the samples were adulterated or of unsatisfactory composition.



## XV.—HOUSING.

The following statement gives particulars in relation to housing for 1941 :—

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) .. .. .	2,595
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. .. .	5,368
(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 .. .. .	2
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. .. .	3
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .. .. .	—
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation .. .. .	638

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 officers .. .. .	549
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3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—*

Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .. .. .	95
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners .. .. .	87
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .. .. .	—

**Council Housing Estates.**—The following is a record of the work done by the inspector who is responsible for the sanitary condition of the Council housing estates :—

Vacant houses inspected .. .. .	270
Visits regarding exchanges and transfers .. .. .	61
Visits regarding vermin, cleansing, overcrowding, etc. .. .. .	267
Visits regarding rats, poultry, trading, etc. .. .. .	127
Following-up visits .. .. .	210
Visits to families prior to rehousing in Council houses .. .. .	25
Other visits (Estate depots, etc.) .. .. .	915
Total .. .. .	1,875

Of the vacant houses inspected (270), 28 (10·3 per cent.) were found to be infested with bed-bugs.

**Bed-bugs.**—In addition to the vacant Council houses referred to above, 66 privately owned houses were found to show evidence of infestation with bed-bugs.

## XVI.—GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

**General Sanitary Inspection.**—The number of complaints of nuisances received and dealt with was 1,968.

The numbers of inspections and visits made by sanitary inspectors, the numbers of notices served and the numbers of notices complied with were as follows :—

	Inspections or Visits	Intimation Notices		Statutory Notices	
		Served during year	Complied with during the year	Served during the year	Complied with during the year
Houses .. .. .	2,595	638	549	95	87
Re-inspections of houses .. .. .	2,773	—	—	—	—
Houses inspected and recorded.. .. .	2	—	—	—	—
Re-inspections of recorded houses .. .. .	13	—	—	—	—
Milkshops, etc. .. .. .	666	5	1	—	—
Cowsheds .. .. .	154	5	5	—	—
Offensive trades .. .. .	111	2	2	—	—
Non-mechanical factories .. .. .	233	6	4	—	—
Mechanical factories .. .. .	224	20	18	—	—
Workplaces .. .. .	55	1	—	—	—
Outworkers' premises .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—
Seamen's lodging houses :—					
Day .. .. .	553	54	50	—	—
Night .. .. .	18	—	—	—	—
Common lodging houses :—					
Day .. .. .	33	3	3	—	—
Night .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Other premises, etc. .. .. .	6,650	391	344	52	50

The number of drains tested was 334 (191 with smoke and 143 with chemicals).

The following is a summary of nuisances abated, repairs executed, etc., under the supervision of sanitary inspectors :—

At or in connection with :—

Houses .. .. .	1,506
Seamen's lodging houses .. .. .	179
Amusement places .. .. .	6
Fried fish shops .. .. .	5
Other food shops, kitchens, etc. .. .. .	100
Dairies, cowsheds and milkshops .. .. .	12
Offensive trades .. .. .	5
Stables .. .. .	16
Back lanes .. .. .	14
Drainage .. .. .	1,220
Cesspools .. .. .	27
Urinals .. .. .	1
Eradication of bed-bugs (excluding Council houses).. .. .	47
Miscellaneous premises .. .. .	26
Total .. .. .	3,164



**Common Lodging Houses.**—There are four registered common lodging houses. The largest common lodging house was closed during the year.

**Seamen's Lodging Houses.**—There are 51 licensed seamen's lodging houses.

**Rat Destruction.**—The following is a summary of the work of the department in connection with the destruction of rats :—

Number of baits laid in public sewers .. ..	1,000
Number of baits eaten .. ..	600
Number of baits laid elsewhere .. ..	29,008
Number of baits eaten .. ..	14,923
Total number of baits laid .. ..	30,008
Total number of baits eaten .. ..	15,523

During the year, 1,456 rats were caught in traps set by the rat-catcher.

**Factories and Workplaces.**—Details of the sanitary inspection of factories and work-places under the Factories Act, 1937, are given in the following tables :—

1.—INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH.

PREMISES	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories with mechanical power .. ..	224	20	—
Factories without mechanical power .. ..	233	6	—
Other premises (not including outworkers' premises) ..	55	1	—
Total .. ..	512	27	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

PARTICULARS.	Number of Defects.	
	Found	Remedied
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—		
Want of cleanliness .. ..	15	14
Overcrowding .. ..	—	—
Sanitary accommodation .. ..	9	6
Other offences .. ..	7	4
Total .. ..	31	24

## 3.—OUTWORK.

NATURE OF WORK	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 110							OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, Section 111	
	Lists received from Employers						Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists	In- stances	Notices served
	Sending twice in the year			Sending once in the year					
	Lists	Outworkers		Lists	Outworkers				
		Con- tractors	Work- men		Con- tractors	Work- men			
Making, etc., of wearing apparel ..	3	—	9	2	—	12	—	—	—

## 4.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class	Number
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factories Act .. .. .	—
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors :—	
Notified by H.M. Inspector .. .. .	23
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector .. .. .	21
Other (Notices of Occupation of Non-mechanical Factories received from H.M. Inspector) .. .. .	4
Underground Bakehouses in use at the end of the year.. .. .	—

**Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.**—During the year, 111 licences were renewed and four new licences were issued.

**Legal Proceedings.**—The following is a summary of legal proceedings taken during the year in connection with general sanitary administration :—

Acts, etc., under which proceedings were taken	Number	Fined	Cautioned	To pay costs only	Dismissed	With- drawn	Amount of Fines and Costs
Shops Acts ..	4	2	1	1	—	—	£ s. d. 0 16 6



## XVII.—METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

The geographical position of the Meteorological Station, which is situated at Penylan, Cardiff, is Latitude  $51^{\circ} 30' \text{N.}$ , Longitude  $3^{\circ} 10' \text{W.}$ , and the height of the Station above mean sea level is 203 feet. Observations were made daily at 9.0 a.m. and 9.0 p.m. (G.M.T.) from 1st January to 13th September, and at 9.0 a.m. only for the remainder of the year. Summaries of the observations made during 1941 are given in the following tables :—

## BAROMETRIC PRESSURE AND RELATIVE HUMIDITY.

Month	Attached Thermo- meter  (Mean)	Mean Barometric Pressure		Hygrometer		
		Uncorrected	Reduced to Mean Sea Level and Temp. $32^{\circ}\text{F.}$	Dry Bulb (Mean)	Wet Bulb (Mean)	Mean Relative Humidity
	$^{\circ}\text{F.}$	Inches.	Inches.	$^{\circ}\text{F.}$	$^{\circ}\text{F.}$	%
January .. ..	35	29.599	29.843	34.1	33.3	91
February .. ..	40	29.358	29.584	38.5	37.5	91
March .. ..	43	29.672	29.811	41.3	39.2	84
April .. ..	45	29.724	29.941	42.1	40.8	88
May .. ..	50	29.760	29.963	47.9	45.9	87
June .. ..	61	29.944	30.108	59.0	54.9	76
July .. ..	65	29.746	29.897	62.8	59.3	80
August .. ..	60	29.711	29.876	59.0	55.9	80
September .. ..	59	30.090	30.260	58.9	55.0	77
October .. ..	53	29.435	29.623	52.3	49.6	82
November .. ..	46	29.712	29.921	45.9	44.4	89
December .. ..	43	30.071	30.293	42.6	41.4	90
	50	29.735	29.925	48.7	46.4	85

## TEMPERATURE.

Month	Absolute Maximum	Absolute Minimum	Mean of Maximum	Mean of Minimum	Mean Temperature	Difference from Average (52 years)
	$^{\circ}\text{F.}$	$^{\circ}\text{F.}$	$^{\circ}\text{F.}$	$^{\circ}\text{F.}$	$^{\circ}\text{F.}$	$^{\circ}\text{F.}$
January .. ..	47	23	38.5	31.3	34.9	— 5.2
February .. ..	54	26	44.6	38.9	41.8	+ 1.4
March .. ..	56	29	49.2	36.1	41.6	— 1.1
April .. ..	63	29	51.6	37.5	44.5	— 2.1
May .. ..	65	33	56.7	42.4	49.5	— 3.3
June .. ..	85	44	68.8	51.3	60.1	+ 2.5
July .. ..	86	47	72.0	54.1	63.1	+ 2.5
August .. ..	79	47	65.7	52.2	58.9	— 1.7
September .. ..	77	40	66.6	51.9	59.3	+ 2.7
October .. ..	72	36	59.0	46.3	52.6	+ 2.2
November .. ..	59	33	51.1	41.2	46.1	+ 1.6
December .. ..	57	27	48.2	38.7	43.4	+ 2.4
	86	28	56.0	43.5	49.5	+ 0.2

TERRESTRIAL RADIATION, UNDERGROUND TEMPERATURE  
AND SUNSHINE.

Month	Temperature			Bright Sunshine	
	Grass Minimum (Mean)	Underground (Mean)		Total Duration	Difference from Average (33 years)
		1 ft.	4 ft.		
	°F.	°F.	°F.	Hours	Hours
January .. .. .	27·4	36·1	42·8	50·0	— 3·1
February .. .. .	30·6	38·8	42·2	81·8	+ 7·9
March .. .. .	32·8	41·8	43·1	102·8	—15·0
April .. .. .	32·6	45·5	45·3	139·3	—26·5
May .. .. .	34·5	50·2	48·2	152·6	—49·2
June .. .. .	44·7	60·3	53·2	207·5	—18·7
July .. .. .	49·9	65·9	59·5	211·5	+ 10·0
August .. .. .	47·7	60·7	59·4	178·0	—10·0
September .. .. .	48·9	59·6	58·4	121·3	—27·6
October .. .. .	42·8	54·7	56·9	124·9	+ 19·4
November .. .. .	33·7	46·9	51·6	43·5	—21·2
December .. .. .	34·3	44·8	49·3	45·3	— 4·0
	38·3	50·5	50·8	1,458·5*	—138·0

\* = 32·7% of possible duration and a daily average of 3·99 hours.

RAINFALL.

Month	Total	Difference from Average (52 years)	Greatest Fall in 24 hours*		Number of Rain-days (0·01 inch or more)
			Amount	Day	
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		
January .. .. .	4·27	+ 0·21	0·91	21st	16
February .. .. .	3·78	+ 0·79	0·59	5th	19
March .. .. .	2·92	0·00	0·69	25th	12
April .. .. .	1·64	— 1·05	0·41	1st	8
May .. .. .	2·01	— 0·55	0·66	25th	13
June .. .. .	1·71	— 0·84	0·51	9th	7
July .. .. .	3·01	— 0·09	1·02	13th	9
August .. .. .	6·86	+ 3·00	1·12	23rd	23
September .. .. .	1·09	— 1·97	0·76	27th	5
October .. .. .	2·28	— 2·58	0·51	5th	13
November .. .. .	2·86	— 1·16	0·79	16th	17
December .. .. .	4·86	+ 0·32	1·32	5th	15
	37·29	— 3·92	1·32 ins. on 5th Dec.		157

\* 24 hours ended 9 a.m. (G.M.T.) next day.



## XVIII.—MISCELLANY.

**Home Nursing of Pneumonia.**—The following is a summary of the work done by nurses of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing in connection with the arrangement whereby the Institute undertakes the home nursing of cases of pneumonia :—

Cases referred for nursing during the year	..	64
Visits made during the year	.. ..	571

**Home Nursing of the Sick Poor.**—The following is a summary of the work done in connection with the home nursing of the sick poor by nurses of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing :—

Cases referred for nursing during the year	..	157
Visits made during the year	.. ..	10,906

**Disinfection.**—Disinfection was carried out at 222 houses during the year, and 33,816 articles of bedding, clothing, etc., were removed to and disinfected at the Disinfecting Station ; 299 infected articles were destroyed by arrangement with or at the request of owners.

**Cleansing Station.**—The total number of baths for scabies, pediculosis, etc., undertaken at the Cleansing Station was 3,586.

**Public Mortuary.**—One hundred and eighty-two bodies (125 males, 57 females) were taken to the Public Mortuary and 50 post-mortem examinations were performed there.

## PORT HEALTH SERVICE.

### I.—INSPECTION OF SHIPPING.

The following table shows the number of vessels (foreign and coastwise) inspected by officers of the Port Health Authority, the number reported to be defective, the number on which defects were remedied and the number reported as having or having had during the voyage infectious disease on board during 1941 :—

Number Inspected by		Number reported Defective	Number on which Defects were Remedied	Number reported as having or having had during the voyage Infectious Disease on Board
Medical Officer	Sanitary Inspector			
29	980	433	363	31

### II.—WATER SUPPLY.

Eighty-five samples of drinking water from ships were submitted to the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. The results of the examinations were as follows :—

Satisfactory .. ..	71
Of moderate purity .. ..	6
Of doubtful purity .. ..	4
Contaminated .. ..	4
Total .. ..	85

In addition, a sample of water was submitted for chemical analysis. This sample showed a very strong alkaline reaction with an abnormal taste, which apparently was due to the water tanks having been cement-washed recently.

Notices were served upon the masters of the nine ships having unsatisfactory water on board, and in all instances the tanks were emptied, cleansed and refilled at this port.

### III.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table shows the nature of 20 cases of notifiable infectious diseases landed from vessels during the year :—

Disease	Number of Cases		Number of Vessels concerned
	Passengers	Crew	
Scarlet Fever .. ..	—	2	2
Diphtheria .. ..	—	5	5
Measles .. ..	—	1	1
Acute Pneumonia .. ..	—	1	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever .. ..	—	1	1
Erysipelas .. ..	—	1	1
Malaria .. ..	—	5	5
Tuberculosis .. ..	—	4	4



The cases referred to in the foregoing table were dealt with as follows :—

Disease	Admitted to City Isolation Hospital	Admitted to Royal Hamadryad Seamen's Hospital	Admitted to City Lodge Hospital	Allowed to return home	Treated aboard Ship	Total
Scarlet Fever .. ..	2	—	—	—	—	2
Diphtheria .. ..	4	1	—	—	—	5
Measles .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Pneumonia .. ..	—	1	—	—	—	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas .. ..	—	—	—	—	1	1
Malaria .. ..	—	3	—	—	2	5
Tuberculosis .. ..	—	1	2	1	—	4
Total .. ..	8	6	2	1	3	20

Fifteen other cases of infectious disease which were dealt with by port health officers were found to fall properly within the province of urban administration and were referred to the districts to which they belonged, as follows :—

Disease	Cardiff	Barry	Total
Diphtheria .. ..	—	1	1
Measles .. ..	1	—	1
Malaria .. ..	10	—	10
Tuberculosis .. ..	3	—	3
Total .. ..	14	1	15

Fifteen cases of infectious disease, as follows, were reported to have occurred on 11 vessels during the voyage and were disposed of prior to arrival at Cardiff :—

Disease	Number of Cases		Number of Vessels concerned
	Passengers	Crew	
Diphtheria .. ..	—	1	1
Measles .. ..	—	2	2
Cerebro-spinal Fever .. ..	—	1	1
Para-typhoid Fever .. ..	—	1	1
Erysipelas .. ..	—	1	1
Malaria .. ..	—	7	3
Tuberculosis .. ..	—	2	2

**Cleansing and Disinfection.**—Four hundred and nineteen seamen discovered to be suffering from scabies were treated at the Cleansing Station belonging to the Cardiff City Council, their clothing being disinfected at the Disinfecting Station, which is situated adjacently. One hundred and eighteen vessels were found to be infested with bed-bugs, and notices were served upon the masters requiring them to take all necessary steps to eradicate the insects. Verminous or infected beds to the number of 286 were destroyed.



**Venereal Diseases.**—The numbers of cases of venereal disease dealt with at the special treatment centre for seamen at the Royal Hamadryad Seamen's Hospital during the year were as follows :—

Persons attending at the Centre for the First Time					Total Attendances	Aggregate Number of In-patient Days
Syphilis	Soft Chancre	Gonorrhoea	Non-Venereal and undiagnosed Conditions	Total		
215	120	417	46	798	9,379	2,045

Twenty cases of venereal disease came to the knowledge of officers of the Authority during the year and were recommended for treatment at the centre.

**Psittacosis.**—Twenty-seven parrots were dealt with under the Parrots (Prohibition of Import) Regulations, 1930, with the object of preventing the introduction of psittacosis.

#### IV.—MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS.

Fumigation of vessels by sulphur dioxide or hydrocyanic acid gas was carried out by private contractors under the supervision of officers of the Port Health Authority in 41 instances. The number of rats destroyed by fumigation was 380 (an average of 9.3 per vessel), of which 84 were submitted to the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory for examination for the detection of plague.

The numbers of deratisation certificates and deratisation exemption certificates issued were 41 and 109 respectively—a total of 150. The fees received by the Port Health Authority in respect of these certificates amounted to £372 4s. 6d.

A rat-catcher is employed on all vessels from plague-infected ports and on all grain-laden vessels arriving at the port. By this means 300 rats were caught, 61 of which were submitted to the Department of Zoology of the National Museum of Wales for identification, and 48 of these were subsequently submitted to the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory for examination for the detection of plague.

The number of poison baits laid around the docks by the dock owners and by occupiers of premises in the vicinity of the docks under the supervision of officers of the Authority was 249,378, and 2,007 rats and 312 mice were found dead as a result of these measures.

For the purpose of surveying the area around the docks for rats, the district is divided into four areas. Traps are set by the rat-catcher for one week in each area. Ninety-five rats were caught under this scheme, of which 22 were examined for plague and 18 of the latter for identification.

The following tabular statements give information in the form required by the Minister of Health as to the number of rats destroyed, the measures of rat destruction on plague "infected" or "suspected" vessels or vessels from plague-infected ports, and deratisation certificates and deratisation exemption certificates issued.

Rats destroyed :—

	On Vessels	Docks, Quays, Wharves and Warehouses
Rats destroyed .. ..	680	2,102
Rats examined .. ..	132	22
Rats infected with plague ..	—	—



Measures of rat destruction on plague "infected" or "suspected" vessels from plague-infected ports arriving in the port during the year :—

Total number of such Vessels arriving .. ..	21
Number of such Vessels fumigated by SO <sub>2</sub> .. ..	2
Number of Rats killed .. ..	89
Number of such Vessels fumigated by HCN .. ..	1
Number of Rats killed .. ..	—
Number of such Vessels on which trapping, poisoning, etc., were employed .. ..	3*
Number of Rats killed .. ..	43
Number of such Vessels on which measures of Rat destruction were not carried out .. ..	16

Deratisation certificates and deratisation exemption certificates issued during the year :—

Number of Vessels .. .. .	150
Number of Deratisation Certificates issued :—	
After fumigation with—	
HCN .. .. .	22
SO <sub>2</sub> .. .. .	19
HCN and SO <sub>2</sub> .. .. .	—
After Trapping, Poisoning, etc. .. ..	—
	41
Number of Deratisation Exemption Certificates issued	109
Total Certificates issued .. .. .	150

\* One of these was also fumigated by SO<sub>2</sub>

## V.—HYGIENE OF CREW SPACES, ETC.

The following is a classification of the nuisances discovered during the year :—

Nationality of Vessel	Number inspected during the Year	Defects of Original Construction	Structural Defects through Wear and Tear	Dirt, Vermin and Other Conditions prejudicial to Health
British .. ..	654	75	722	613
Other Nations ..	326	109	329	238

The following table shows the number of the defects referred to in the preceding table which were remedied at this port :—

Nationality of Vessel	Defects of Original Construction	Structural Defects through Wear and Tear	Dirt, Vermin and other Conditions prejudicial to Health
British .. ..	24	713	611
Other Nations ..	26	317	234

## VI.—FOOD INSPECTION.

**The Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937, and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925-1940.**—The total quantity of various kinds of unsound foodstuffs withheld from human consumption during the year amounted to 477 tons 12 cwt. 51 lb.

Three samples of imported food were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis, as follows:—

Canned meat	..	..	1
Canned sardines	..	..	2

Each of the samples was reported to be genuine or to contain preservatives within the limits prescribed in the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations.

## VII.—MISCELLANY.

**Medical Inspection of Aliens.**—The following is a summary of the work done during the year in connection with the medical inspection of aliens:—

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number Inspected by Medical Inspectors.</i>
Aliens (passengers) landing at the port .. ..	63	44
Aliens refused permission to land by Immigration Officer .. .. .	25	—
	—	—
Total .. .. .	88	44
	—	—
Number of vessels carrying alien passengers .. ..	..	39
Number of such vessels dealt with by the Medical Inspector ..	..	5
Analysis of aliens landing:—		
Visitors .. .. .	14	
Residents returning .. .. .	1	
Diplomatic .. .. .	3	
Seamen .. .. .	45	
	—	
Total .. .. .	63	
	—	

One alien was referred by the Immigration Officer for detailed medical examination.

**The Dangerous Drugs (Consolidation) Regulations, 1928.**—No certificates were issued authorising masters of foreign ships to purchase dangerous drugs.

**Diseases of Animals Acts, etc.**—Two hundred and ninety-three dogs, 273 cats, five sheep, three calves, and one pig were brought to the port on vessels. All the vessels were visited regularly during their stay in port to ensure that the requirements were observed.

**Canal Boats.**—The Chief Port Sanitary Inspector, who is also Inspector of Canal Boats, made 68 inspections of canal boats and found infringements of the Canal Boats Regulations regarding painting in eight instances and marking in four instances. Verbal instructions were given, and the infringements were remedied in each case. The number of boats (not propelled by motor) on the register was six, each with accommodation for two males.



# SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

## I.—STAFF.

The following changes in the staff occurred during 1941 :—

Dr. A. A. Prichard, one of the two Specialist Aural Surgeons, resigned at the end of August, 1941 ; he was not replaced.

Dr. John M. Murphy, who was devoting five sessions per week to the special nutritional survey, having been called up for military service, ceased duty on 31st January, 1941.

Consequent upon the absence of Dr. Arthur J. Thomas on military service and the resignation of Dr. Murphy, several changes occurred in the temporary medical staff, and, as usual, changes occurred in the personnel of the three part-time Assistant Medical Officers normally employed.

Mr. P. B. Parle, a clerk, joined H.M. Forces on 21st July, 1941.

## II.—MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Difficulties caused by war conditions interfered to some extent with the work of the school medical service and it was impossible to carry out all the routine medical inspections. At the end of the year, 1,950 children in the third age group remained to be inspected.

The average number of school children and the average attendance during 1941 were as follows :—

	Average Number on Registers	Average Attendance
Elementary Schools .. .. .	24,770	20,456
Special Day Schools .. .. .	355	243
Total .. .. .	25,125	20,699

The numbers of elementary school children inspected at routine medical inspections at schools were as follows :—

	Boys	Girls	Total
Entrants (within 12 months of admission) .. .. .	918	914	1,832
Second Age Group (8 to 9 years) .. .. .	1,273	1,290	2,563
Third Age Group (over 12 years) .. .. .	369	14	383
Other Routine Inspections .. .. .	59	29	88
Total .. .. .	2,619	2,247	4,866



The number of elementary school children specially inspected and the number of re-inspections undertaken were as follows:—

					Boys	Girls	Total
Special Inspections	{	At School .. .. .	..	..	46	69	115
		At School Clinic .. .. .	..	..	1,988	2,424	4,412
		Total .. .. .	..	..	2,034	2,493	4,527
Re-inspections	{	At School .. .. .	..	..	57	38	95
		At School Clinic .. .. .	..	..	1,893	2,847	4,740
		Total .. .. .	..	..	1,950	2,885	4,835

### III.—FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Details of the diseases and defects found by routine and special medical inspections are given in Table IIA, page 66. Of the 4,866 school children inspected at routine inspections, 699, or 14·4 per cent., were found to require treatment (excluding defects of nutrition, uncleanness and dental disease). The percentages of the three groups requiring treatment, as compared with the percentages for the previous four years, were as follows:—

Age Group	Percentage of Children found to require Treatment				
	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Entrants (within 12 months of admission) ..	19·8	15·5	13·0	17·4	10·7
Second Age Group (8 to 9 years) ..	22·3	20·0	18·5	21·5	16·3
Third Age Group (over 12 years) ..	23·3	20·3	17·8	22·0	16·2

It will be noticed that despite conditions arising from the war the percentage of children found to require treatment was considerably less than in previous years, indicating that generally the war has not adversely affected the health of school children.

Of the 4,527 individual children specially inspected, 2,722, or 60·1 per cent., were found to require treatment (excluding defects of nutrition, uncleanness and dental disease), as compared with a percentage of 56·6 in 1940.

The number and proportion of elementary school children in whom diseases or defects requiring treatment or to be kept under observation were found are shown in the following table:—

Diseases or Defects	Diseases or Defects found at Routine Inspection		Diseases or Defects found at Special Inspection	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Skin diseases .. .. .	112	2·30	1,406	31·05
Defective vision and squint .. .. .	309	6·35	67	1·48
External eye diseases .. .. .	40	0·82	37	0·82
Defective hearing .. .. .	20	0·41	27	0·59
Other ear diseases .. .. .	21	0·43	56	1·24
Chronic tonsillitis .. .. .	105	2·16	91	2·01
Adenoids only .. .. .	7	0·14	6	0·13
Chronic tonsillitis and adenoids .. .. .	49	1·01	25	0·55
Other nose and throat defects .. .. .	9	0·18	69	1·52
Enlarged cervical glands .. .. .	18	0·37	44	0·97
Defective speech .. .. .	9	0·18	13	0·29
Diseases of the heart and circulation .. .. .	84	1·72	159	3·51
Non-tuberculous diseases of the lungs .. .. .	34	0·70	171	3·78
All forms of tuberculosis (including suspects) .. .. .	8	0·16	27	0·59
Diseases of the nervous system .. .. .	16	0·33	132	2·91
Deformities .. .. .	19	0·39	22	0·48
Other diseases and defects (excluding defects of nutrition, uncleanness and dental disease) .. .. .	84	1·72	1,056	23·33



**Nutrition.**—The nutrition of children inspected in the routine age groups is classified in detail in Table IIB, page 67. This is the seventh year for the nutrition of children to be classified in this way, and it will be seen from the following table that there have been but slight variations in the several categories since 1935 :—

Year	A (Excellent)	B (Normal)	C (Slightly Subnormal)	D (Bad)
1935.. ..	3.5	88.0	6.0	2.2
1936.. ..	2.7	90.6	5.1	1.6
1937.. ..	0.7	92.6	5.2	1.5
1938.. ..	0.5	92.6	5.5	1.4
1939.. ..	1.0	93.8	4.0	1.2
1940.. ..	3.0	88.0	6.5	2.5
1941.. ..	2.5	91.9	4.7	0.9

The inspection of school children under the routine nutritional survey was carried on until the end of September, 1941, when, owing to medical staff difficulties, it had to be discontinued. During January to September 6,250 children were examined, of whom 76 were already receiving free meals, 336 free milk and 4,143 milk under the voluntary scheme. Of the 6,250 children examined, 795 (12.7 per cent.) were classified as slightly sub-normal and nine (0.1 per cent.) as definitely sub-normal. Of these, 28 were found already to be receiving free meals, 124 free milk and 373 milk voluntarily. Arising out of the survey, 149 children were recommended to be provided with free milk and meals and 354 children to be provided with free milk in school. These recommendations give percentages of 2.4 and 5.7 respectively of the children examined.

**Entrants.**—Of the 1,832 entrants medically inspected, 197 were found to require immediate treatment (excluding defects of nutrition, uncleanliness and dental disease) and, in addition, many diseases or defects were found which required to be kept under observation. The numbers of *all* diseases or defects found in 480 of the entrants inspected, whether requiring treatment or to be kept under observation, were as follows :—

<i>Diseases or Defects.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Skin diseases .. ..	58
Defective vision .. ..	4
External eye diseases .. ..	28
Ear diseases .. ..	13
Diseases of nose and throat .. ..	83
Heart diseases .. ..	14
Anaemia .. ..	1
Lung diseases (non-tuberculous) .. ..	17
Tuberculosis—	
Pulmonary .. ..	1
Non-pulmonary .. ..	—
Dental defects .. ..	265
Other defects and diseases .. ..	39
Total .. ..	523

Taking all diseases and defects into account, 26.2 per cent. of the entrants were found to be defective, as compared with 37.8 per cent. in 1940 and 30.6 per cent. in 1939.



#### IV.—“ FOLLOWING UP ” AND THE WORK OF SCHOOL NURSES.

A summary of the work of school nurses in connection with domiciliary visitation is given in the following table :—

Diseases or Defects	First Visits	Revisits	Total
Defects of vision .. .. .	397	66	463
Defects of teeth .. .. .	89	3	92
Defects of ear, nose and throat .. .. .	299	70	369
Other defects and diseases .. .. .	1,607	397	2,004
Total .. .. .	2,392	536	2,928

The following is a summary of other work done by the school nurses during the year :—

##### Number of—

Special visits to schools .. .. .	403
Examinations of children for uncleanness .. .. .	42,379
Children found with vermin and/or nits .. .. .	2,862
Children previously found with vermin and/or nits re-examined .. .. .	2,151
Children found to be free from vermin and nits .. .. .	874

From January to September, 1941, the number of children suffering from scabies who were treated by school nurses at the Cleansing Station was 389 and 1,015 baths were given. During October to December the form of treatment was changed to the derris solution method, the number of children treated being 385 and the number of attendances for treatment 1,513. Altogether, therefore, 774 children suffering from scabies were treated during the year.

#### V.—TREATMENT.

**Minor Ailments and Diseases of the Skin.**—Details of the treatment of minor ailments and diseases of the skin undertaken at the school clinics are given on page 74.

Particulars of the work carried out by the Queen's Institute of District Nursing in connection with the home nursing and treatment of minor ailments are given in the following table :—

Diseases or Defects	Cases Carried over from 1940		Cases Referred for Treatment during 1941		Total	
	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits
Skin :—						
Impetigo .. .. .	5	35	32	406	37	441
Other skin diseases .. .. .	—	—	19	252	19	252
Minor eye defects .. .. .	—	—	4	33	4	33
Minor ear defects .. .. .	2	12	2	4	4	16
Miscellaneous .. .. .	3	11	50	495	53	506
Total .. .. .	10	58	107	1,190	117	1,248



**Visual Defects and External Eye Diseases.**—Particulars of the treatment of visual defects and external eye diseases and the provision of spectacles are given on page 69.

**Nose and Throat Defects.**—The numbers of defects treated are given on page 70.

**Ear Disease and Defective Hearing.**—The number of cases treated is given on page 69.

**Dental Defects.**—Particulars of the work done will be found on pages 70 and 71.

**Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.**—The following is a summary of the work carried out at the orthopaedic clinic during 1941 :—

*Children of  
School Age.*

*Consultation Clinic :—*

Examined for first time .. .. .	155
Recommended for treatment and/or appliances for first time .. .. .	97
Recommendations for further treatment and/or appliances .. .. .	209
Discharged .. .. .	247

*Recommendations for :—*

Treatment in Hospital .. .. .	21
Treatment at Clinic (Special and Routine) .. .. .	116
Application of plaster .. .. .	10
Appliances .. .. .	17
Alterations to appliances .. .. .	3
Alterations to boots .. .. .	161
Other forms of treatment .. .. .	11
Treated at Clinic for first time .. .. .	45
Attendances at Clinic .. .. .	904

*Routine treatment (massage, electricity, exercises, etc.) :—*

Treated at Clinic for first time .. .. .	63
Attendances for routine treatment .. .. .	2,475

The following statement relates to treatment at and provision of appliances, etc., through the Prince of Wales' Hospital, Cardiff, during 1941 :—

*Children of  
School Age.*

*Hospital Treatment :—*

Admitted to Prince of Wales' Hospital—	
(a) Day cases .. .. .	1
(b) Other cases .. .. .	32
Under treatment at Prince of Wales' Hospital at end of 1941 .. .. .	11
On Prince of Wales' Hospital waiting list at end of 1941—	
(a) Day cases .. .. .	—
(b) Other cases .. .. .	13

*Other treatment or provision (including appliances, etc., provided following hospital treatment) :—*

Application of plaster .. .. .	10
Appliances provided .. .. .	39
Appliances altered .. .. .	19
Special boots provided .. .. .	1
Alterations to boots .. .. .	252
Other forms of treatment provided .. .. .	6



**Heart Disease and Rheumatism.**—As the treatment of children suffering from heart disease and rheumatism is carried out under the aegis of the Health Committee of Cardiff City Council, particulars of the work undertaken are given in the report on the general health service (see pages 10-12). The number of school children under supervision at the end of the year was 442.

**Radiography.**—The number of children referred for radiography was 36, the total number of radiograms taken being 56.

## VI.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The numbers of school children ascertained to be suffering from infectious diseases during the year were as follows :—

Scarlet fever	..	..	..	..	114
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	195
Acute pneumonia	..	..	..	..	23
Cerebro-spinal fever	..	..	..	..	21
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	3
Enteric fever	..	..	..	..	6
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	..	..	..	..	9
"    —Other forms	..	..	..	..	37
Chickenpox	..	..	..	..	231
Measles	..	..	..	..	1,398
Rubella	..	..	..	..	48
Whooping cough	..	..	..	..	137
Mumps	..	..	..	..	22

**Vaccinal State of School Children.**—Of 6,253 elementary and high school children inspected at routine inspection during 1941, 2,625, or 42 per cent., were found to be vaccinated.

## VII.—PROVISION OF MEALS.

The numbers of children provided with dinners and/or milk were as follows :—

Average number of necessitous children provided with dinner daily	..	..	..	465
Average number of necessitous children provided with milk daily	..	..	..	2,126
Average number of children provided with milk daily under the voluntary scheme	..	..	..	15,629

The cost of free meals and milk provided during 1941 was £2,879 and £1,548, respectively.

## VIII.—BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

The numbers of blind, deaf, defective and epileptic children known to the department are shown in the table on pages 67 and 68.

**Mentally Defective Children.**—At the end of the year the number of mentally defective children who were not transferable to the Mental Deficiency Authority was 88, of whom 76 were attending the special day school. There were also six children who, in addition to being mentally defective, suffered from serious physical defects ; four of these were also at special schools.



Forty-one children suspected to be mentally defective were specially examined or re-examined. The results are classified as follows :—

Feeble-minded and suitable for education in a special school .. .. .	7
Transferred to the care of the Mental Deficiency Authority .. .. .	5
Dull and backward .. .. .	26
Unstable and referred to the Child Guidance Clinic .. .. .	3
Total .. .. .	41

Fourteen children were notified to the Mental Deficiency Authority during 1941 under the Mental Deficiency (Notification of Children) Regulations, 1928.

**Mentally Retarded Children.**—At the end of the year, 25 children (19 boys and six girls) were attending the special classes for mentally retarded children, which are known as “delta” classes and which are held at two elementary schools in the eastern and western districts of the city.

**Special Schools.**—The numbers of children attending the special day schools for mentally defective, blind (including partially blind), deaf, and physically defective children are shown in the tabular statement on pages 67 and 68.

**Greenhill Open-Air School.**—The number of physically defective children on the register at the end of the year was 81, and the average attendance during the year was 62. Twenty-seven children (17 boys and 10 girls) were admitted to the school, and 33 (17 boys and 16 girls) were discharged. The following were the principal diseases or defects found in the children admitted during the year :—

<i>Diseases or Defects.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Anaemia .. .. .	3
Malnutrition .. .. .	5
Anaemia and malnutrition .. .. .	2
Quiescent tuberculosis (non-pulmonary) .. .. .	3
Post-rheumatic debility .. .. .	2
Anorexia .. .. .	5
Chronic bronchitis .. .. .	1
Asthma .. .. .	1
Cervical adenitis .. .. .	3
Debility following infectious disease .. .. .	1
Debility following nephritis .. .. .	1
Total .. .. .	27

Four of the children admitted had previously shown clinical signs suggestive of tuberculosis, and there was a family history of tuberculosis in three cases.

## IX.—NURSERY SCHOOL.

At the end of the year the number of children on the register of Severn Road Nursery School was 120, the average attendance being 82.

Routine medical inspection of the children is carried out as soon as possible after their admission.

Altogether, 110 children (50 boys and 60 girls) were inspected and the findings (excluding defects of nutrition, uncleanness and dental disease) were as follows:—

Diseases or Defects	Number of Defects	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under Observation only
SKIN :—		
Ringworm—Body .. .. .	2	—
Scabies .. .. .	7	—
Impetigo .. .. .	1	—
Other Diseases .. .. .	2	1
EYE :—		
Squint .. .. .	2	1
Other Conditions .. .. .	1	2
EAR :—		
Defective Hearing .. .. .	1	3
Other Diseases .. .. .	—	1
NOSE AND THROAT :—		
Enlarged Tonsils only .. .. .	—	—
Adenoids only .. .. .	—	2
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids .. .. .	—	3
Other Conditions .. .. .	2	7
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous) .. .. .	—	2
Defective Speech .. .. .	—	3
Organic Heart Disease .. .. .	—	1
Diseases of Lungs (Non-Tuberculous) .. .. .	4	4
TUBERCULOSIS :—		
Pulmonary—Suspected .. .. .	1	—
Non-Pulmonary :—		
Glands .. .. .	—	1
Other Forms .. .. .	—	1
Diseases of Nervous System .. .. .	1	2
Deformities .. .. .	3	6
Other Defects and Diseases .. .. .	2	—

The number of children referred for medical treatment was 24.

Seven children were found to be unclean and 10 to require dental treatment.

The following is a classification of the nutrition of the 110 children inspected :—

	Number.	Percentage.
A (Excellent) .. .. .	3	2·7
B (Normal) .. .. .	76	69·1
C (Slightly Subnormal) .. .. .	19	17·3
D (Bad) .. .. .	12	10·9



## X.—SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

The average number of pupils and the average attendance at high schools during 1941 were 3,550 and 3,229 respectively.

The number of pupils inspected at routine medical inspections was as follows :—

Boys .. .. .	873
Girls .. .. .	602
<hr/>	
Total .. .. .	1,475
<hr/>	

The numbers specially inspected and the numbers of re-inspections undertaken were as follows :—

				Boys	Girls	Total
Special Inspections	{	At School .. ..	..	17	25	42
		At School Clinic .. ..	..	60	120	180
Total .. ..				77	145	222
Re-Inspections	{	At School .. ..	..	23	50	73
		At School Clinic .. ..	..	95	122	217
Total .. ..				118	172	290

Details of the findings of medical inspection and of treatment are given in the statistical tables on pages 72 to 76.

## XI.—MISCELLANY.

**Evacuation of School Children.**—In May, 1941, Cardiff was declared an evacuable area, and 4,800 children were medically examined prior to evacuation.

**Medical Examination of Teachers.**—The number of newly appointed and other teachers examined by the medical staff was three (females).

**Classes for Speech Training.**—The total number of children dealt with during the year was 97. The numbers admitted and discharged were 45 and 46 respectively. Of the 46 children discharged, 11 were withdrawn by their parents without having completed treatment. The classification at the time of discharge of the remaining 35 was as follows :—

Provisionally cured .. .. .	11
Discharged temporarily .. .. .	11
Unsuitable for instruction .. .. .	2
Left the district .. .. .	6
Left school .. .. .	5
<hr/>	
Total .. .. .	35
<hr/>	

At the end of the year head teachers were asked to supply reports regarding scholars who had passed through the special classes and who were still attending school. The following is a summary of the reports received :—

Cured .. .. .	18
Much improved .. .. .	16
Improved .. .. .	17
Not improved .. .. .	4
No definite report .. .. .	12
Total .. .. .	67

Miss M. Morris, the Instructress, made 162 visits to schools and to the homes of children.

**Child Guidance Clinic.**—The following is a summary of the work of the Child Guidance Clinic :—

(1) Number of patients referred to the Clinic during the year :—

Boys .. .. .	26
Girls .. .. .	32
Total .. .. .	58

(2) Number of patients carried forward from 1940 :—

Boys .. .. .	54
Girls .. .. .	15
Total .. .. .	69

(3) Sources of ascertainment of patients dealt with for the first time :—

Parents or Guardians .. .. .	8
Juvenile Court .. .. .	1
Social Agencies .. .. .	3
Schools .. .. .	15
School Medical Service .. .. .	28
Other sources .. .. .	3
Total .. .. .	58

(4) Problems for which the 58 patients were referred to the Clinic :—

Backwardness .. .. .	5
Stealing .. .. .	15
Nervousness .. .. .	8
Difficult and/or unmanageable .. .. .	6
Temper .. .. .	6
Enuresis .. .. .	15
Speech difficulties .. .. .	2
Lying .. .. .	6
Sex difficulties .. .. .	2



Truancy and/or wandering	..	..	..	13
Night terrors and fears	..	..	..	3
Restlessness and sleeplessness	..	..	..	1
Spitefulness	..	..	..	1
Depression	..	..	..	4
Defiance	..	..	..	1
Nervous movements	..	..	..	1
Feeding difficulties	..	..	..	1
Various	..	..	..	7
Total	..	..	..	97

## (5) Ages of patients dealt with for the first time :—

<i>Years.</i>	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
3 .. ..	—	2 ..	2
4 .. ..	1 ..	— ..	1
5 .. ..	2 ..	— ..	2
6 .. ..	1 ..	4 ..	5
7 .. ..	3 ..	5 ..	8
8 .. ..	1 ..	1 ..	2
9 .. ..	2 ..	3 ..	5
10 .. ..	5 ..	3 ..	8
11 .. ..	1 ..	2 ..	3
12 .. ..	5 ..	2 ..	7
13 .. ..	4 ..	4 ..	8
14 .. ..	— ..	2 ..	2
15 and over ..	1 ..	4 ..	5
Total ..	26	32 ..	58

## (6) How the patients were dealt with :—

Service of Clinic	..	..	..	52
Diagnosed only	..	..	..	6
Total	..	..	..	58

## (7) Results of treatment of patients discharged :—

Adjusted	..	..	..	19
Partially adjusted	..	..	..	17
Unadjusted	..	..	..	9
Transferred to other agencies	..	..	..	2
Unsuitable for further treatment	..	..	..	8
Total	..	..	..	55

## (8) Number of patients waiting to be dealt with at end of year :—

Boys	..	..	..	12
Girls	..	..	..	5
Total	..	..	..	17

## (9) Work of Sections :—

(a) *Psychiatric* :—

New patients dealt with .. .. .	59
Re-examinations .. .. .	244
Interviews with parents .. .. .	129

(b) *Psychological* :—

New patients dealt with .. .. .	53
Re-examinations .. .. .	73
Interviews with parents .. .. .	100
Interviews with probation officers .. .. .	3
Tuition periods .. .. .	174
Visits to schools.. .. .	38

(c) *Social Service* :—

Interviews with parents, etc., at Clinic .. .. .	2
Visits to homes of patients .. .. .	197
Other visits concerning patients .. .. .	14
Coaching periods .. .. .	4

(10) Staff conferences regarding patients .. .. .	41
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## XII.—STATISTICAL TABLES.

## ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE I.

## MEDICAL INSPECTION.

## A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of inspections in the prescribed Groups :—

Entrants (within 12 months of admission)	..	1,832
Second Age Group (8 to 9 years)	.. ..	2,563
Third Age Group (over 12 years)	.. ..	383
Total	.. ..	4,778
Number of other Routine Inspections	.. ..	88
Grand Total	.. ..	4,866

## B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	.. ..	4,527
Number of Re-inspections	.. ..	4,835
Total	.. ..	9,362

## 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 disease) :—

Group	Found to require Treatment	
	Number	Percentage
Entrants (within 12 months of admission)	197	10·7
Second Age Group (8 to 9 years)	419	16·3
Third Age Group (over 12 years)	62	16·2
Total	678	14·2
Other Routine Inspections	21	23·9
Grand Total	699	14·4

## ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE II.

A.—DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION.

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
Skin	(1) Ringworm—Scalp .. ..	..	..	1	—	1	—
	(2) " Body .. ..	..	..	2	—	18	—
	(3) Scabies .. ..	..	..	58	—	470	—
	(4) Impetigo .. ..	..	..	18	—	708	1
	(5) Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	..	..	29	4	198	10
Total (Heads 1 to 5) .. ..				108	4	1,395	11
Eye	(6) Blepharitis .. ..	..	..	24	—	16	—
	(7) Conjunctivitis .. ..	..	..	3	—	11	—
	(8) Keratitis .. ..	..	..	—	—	—	—
	(9) Corneal Opacities .. ..	..	..	2	—	1	—
	(10) Other Conditions (excluding Defective Vision and Squint)	..	..	11	—	9	—
Total (Heads 6 to 10) .. ..				40	—	37	—
Ear	(11) Defective Vision (excluding Squint) .. ..	..	..	243	25	63	2
	(12) Squint .. ..	..	..	38	3	2	—
	(13) Defective Hearing .. ..	..	..	19	1	26	1
	(14) Otitis Media .. ..	..	..	15	1	26	1
	(15) Other Ear Diseases .. ..	..	..	5	—	25	4
Nose and Throat	(16) Chronic Tonsillitis only .. ..	..	..	70	35	81	10
	(17) Adenoids only .. ..	..	..	6	1	4	2
	(18) Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids	..	..	32	17	24	1
	(19) Other Conditions .. ..	..	..	6	3	65	4
	(20) Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	..	..	11	7	33	11
Heart and Circulation	(21) Defective Speech .. ..	..	..	4	5	10	3
	Heart Disease :—	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(22) Organic .. ..	..	..	18	21	18	22
	(23) Functional .. ..	..	..	11	19	25	32
	(24) Anaemia .. ..	..	..	13	2	57	5
Lungs	(25) Bronchitis .. ..	..	..	3	10	41	11
	(26) Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases .. ..	..	..	14	7	64	55
	Pulmonary :—	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(27) Definite .. ..	..	..	—	—	—	—
	(28) Suspected .. ..	..	..	4	1	10	4
Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmonary :—	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(29) Glands .. ..	..	..	1	2	8	4
	(30) Bones and Joints .. ..	..	..	—	—	—	—
	(31) Skin .. ..	..	..	—	—	—	—
	(32) Other Forms .. ..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Total (Heads 29 to 32) .. ..				1	2	9	4
Nervous System	(33) Epilepsy .. ..	..	..	1	1	5	—
	(34) Chorea .. ..	..	..	6	1	22	7
	(35) Other Conditions .. ..	..	..	15	2	66	32
	(36) Rickets .. ..	..	..	—	1	—	—
	(37) Spinal Curvature .. ..	..	..	2	—	—	—
Deformities	(38) Other Forms .. ..	..	..	14	3	18	4
	(39) Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Disease)	..	..	65	19	812	244
Total .. ..				764	191	2,938	470



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

AGE GROUPS	Number of Children Inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly Subnormal)		D (Bad)	
		Num-ber	Per-cent-age	Num-ber	Per-cent-age	Num-ber	Per-cent-age	Num-ber	Per-cent-age
Entrants (within 12 months of admission)	1,832	35	1·9	1,743	95·1	44	2·4	10	0·5
Second Age Group (8 to 9 years) .. ..	2,563	79	3·1	2,294	89·5	163	6·4	27	1·0
Third Age Group (over 12 years) .. ..	388	9	2·3	350	91·4	18	4·7	6	1·6
Other Routine Inspections .. ..	88	—	—	85	96·6	3	3·4	—	—
Total .. ..	4,866	123	2·5	4,472	91·9	228	4·7	43	0·9

TABLE III.  
EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN AT END OF 1941.  
(No child entered under more than one heading).

BLIND CHILDREN :—

At Certified Schools for the Blind .. .. 7

PARTIALLY SIGHTED CHILDREN :—

At Certified Schools for the Partially Sighted .. .. 24

DEAF CHILDREN :—

At Certified Schools for the Deaf .. .. 24

At Public Elementary Schools .. .. 2

Total .. .. 26

FEEBLEMINDED CHILDREN :—

At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children .. .. 76

At no School or Institution .. .. 12

Total .. .. 88

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM SEVERE EPILEPSY :—

At no School or Institution .. .. 1

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS :—

At Certified Special Schools .. .. 8

At other Institutions .. .. 1

At no School or Institution .. .. 1

Total .. .. 10

## CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS :—

At Certified Special Schools .. ..	5	
At other Institutions .. ..	8	
At no School or Institution .. ..	17	
	—	
Total .. ..		30

## DELICATE CHILDREN (Children whose general health renders it desirable that they should be specially selected for admission to an open-air school) :—

At Certified Special Schools .. ..	81
------------------------------------	----

## CRIPPLED CHILDREN :—

At Certified Special Schools .. ..	6	
At Public Elementary Schools .. ..	60	
At other Institutions .. ..	2	
At no School or Institution .. ..	5	
	—	
Total .. ..		73

## CHILDREN WITH HEART DISEASE (Children whose defect is so severe as to necessitate the provision of special educational facilities) :—

At Certified Special Schools .. ..	16	
At Public Elementary Schools .. ..	9*	
At no School or Institution .. ..	6	
	—	
Total .. ..		31

## CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM MULTIPLE DEFECTS :—

## (a) Feeble-minded and crippled :—

At Certified Special Schools .. ..	2	
At no School or Institution .. ..	1	
	—	
Total .. ..		3

## (b) Feeble-minded and epileptic :—

At Certified Special Schools .. ..	2	
At no School or Institution .. ..	1	
	—	
Total .. ..		3

\* These children attend school only when fit to do so.



## ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE IV.

## TREATMENT TABLES.

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

DEFECT OR DISEASE	Number of Defects treated or under treatment during the year		
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
SKIN :—			
Ringworm—Scalp—			
(i) X-ray Treatment .. .. .	—	—	—
(ii) Other .. .. .	—	—	—
Ringworm—Body .. .. .	4	—	4
Scabies .. .. .	701	—	701
Impetigo .. .. .	561	31	592
Other Skin Disease .. .. .	72	18	90
MINOR EYE DEFECTS :—			
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II) .. .. .	42	4	46
MINOR EAR DEFECTS .. .. .	621	2	623
MISCELLANEOUS			
(e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.) ..	265	52	317
Total .. .. .	2,266	107	2,373

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

DEFECT OR DISEASE	Number of Defects dealt with		
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) .. .. .	914	—	914
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I) .. .. .	220	—	220
Total .. .. .	1,134	—	1,134

DEFECT OR DISEASE	Number of Children for whom Spectacles were			
	Prescribed		Obtained	
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise
Errors of Refraction (including Squint)	822	—	787*	—

\* Including 130 free of charge.

*GROUP III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.*

	Number of Defects			
	Tonsils only	Adenoids only	Tonsils and Adenoids	Other Defects
Received Operative Treatment— Under the Authority's Scheme, in Hospital .. .. .	19	3	97	—
By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme	—	—	1	1
Total .. .. .	19	3	98	1
Received other forms of treatment ..	229			
Total number treated .. .. .	349			

*GROUP IV.—Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.*

	Under the Authority's Scheme			Otherwise			Total number treated
	Residential treatment with education	Residential treatment without education	Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic	Residential treatment with education	Residential treatment without education	Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic	
Number of children treated	32*	2*	407	—	—	—	407

\* Also treated at an Orthopaedic Clinic.

TABLE V.

## DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1) Number of Children inspected by the Dentists :—

		<i>Aged</i>			
(a) Routine Age-groups	{	3	..	23	Total .. 13,176
		4	..	490	
		5	..	1,424	
		6	..	1,387	
		7	..	1,607	
		8	..	1,381	
		9	..	1,506	
		10	..	1,548	
		11	..	1,302	
		12	..	1,131	
		13	..	1,047	
		14	..	297	
		15	..	4	
		16	..	29	
(b) Specials .. .. .					286
Grand Total ..					13,462



(2) Found to require treatment	..	..	..	8,702
(3) Actually treated	..	..	..	6,586*
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment	..	..	..	12,408
(5) Half-days devoted to :—				
Inspection	..	..	..	89
Treatment	..	..	..	2,219
				<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	2,308
(6) Fillings :—				
Permanent teeth	..	..	..	4,617
Temporary teeth	..	..	..	281
				<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	4,898
(7) Extractions :—				
Permanent teeth	..	..	..	3,736
Temporary teeth	..	..	..	13,922
				<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	17,658
(8) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions	..	..	..	6,977
(9) Other operations :—				
Permanent teeth	..	..	..	1,267
Temporary teeth	..	..	..	2
				<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	1,269

\* Including 2,564 who had received treatment previously.

TABLE VI.

## UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(i) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	..	..	3.0
(ii) Total number of examinations of children in the schools by School Nurses	..	..	42,379
(iii) Number of individual children found unclean	..	..	2,862
(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 Byelaws	..	..	—

## SECONDARY AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

TABLE I.

## MEDICAL INSPECTION.

## A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Routine Inspections	..	..	1,475
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## B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	..	..	222
Number of Re-inspections	..	..	290
Total	..	..	512

## 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 disease) :—

Group	Found to require Treatment	
	Number	Percentage
All children inspected .. .. .	196	13·3



## SECONDARY AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

TABLE II.

A.—DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION.

DEFECT OR DISEASE					ROUTINE INSPECTIONS		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS		
					No. of Defects		No. of Defects		
					Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under obser- vation, but <i>not</i> requiring Treatment	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under obser- vation, but <i>not</i> requiring Treatment	
Skin	{	(1) Ringworm—Scalp .. ..	..	..	—	—	—	—	
		(2)       "       Body .. ..	..	..	—	—	—	—	
		(3) Scabies .. ..	..	..	8	—	10	—	
		(4) Impetigo .. ..	..	..	2	—	22	—	
		(5) Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	..	..	13	2	23	4	
Total (Heads 1 to 5) ..					23	2	55	4	
Eye	{	(6) Blepharitis .. ..	..	..	3	—	1	—	
		(7) Conjunctivitis .. ..	..	..	—	—	—	—	
		(8) Keratitis .. ..	..	..	—	—	—	—	
		(9) Corneal Opacities .. ..	..	..	—	—	—	—	
		(10) Other Conditions (excluding Defective Vision and Squint) ..	..	..	3	—	1	—	
Total (Heads 6 to 10) ..					6	—	2	—	
Ear	{	(11) Defective Vision (excluding Squint) .. ..	..	..	107	4	8	—	
		(12) Squint .. ..	..	..	—	—	—	—	
		(13) Defective Hearing .. ..	..	..	6	2	1	—	
		(14) Otitis Media .. ..	..	..	1	—	3	—	
		(15) Other Ear Diseases .. ..	..	..	5	1	1	—	
Nose and Throat	{	(16) Chronic Tonsillitis only ..	..	..	4	2	—	—	
		(17) Adenoids only .. ..	..	..	—	—	—	—	
		(18) Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids	..	..	—	—	—	—	
		(19) Other Conditions .. ..	..	..	10	1	4	—	
		(20) Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	..	..	2	4	1	—	
Heart and Circula- tion	{	(21) Defective Speech .. ..	..	..	4	1	2	—	
		Heart Disease :—							
		(22) Organic .. ..	..	..	1	6	5	1	
		(23) Functional .. ..	..	..	1	5	6	2	
		(24) Anaemia .. ..	..	..	1	—	2	—	
Lungs	{	(25) Bronchitis .. ..	..	..	2	1	1	—	
		(26) Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases .. ..	..	..	1	11	3	2	
		Pulmonary :—							
		(27) Definite .. ..	..	..	—	—	—	—	
		(28) Suspected .. ..	..	..	2	—	—	—	
Tuber- culosis	{	Non-Pulmonary :—							
		(29) Glands .. ..	..	..	—	—	—	—	
		(30) Bones and Joints .. ..	..	..	—	1	—	—	
		(31) Skin .. ..	..	..	—	—	—	—	
		(32) Other Forms .. ..	..	..	—	—	—	—	
Total (Heads 29 to 32) ..					—	1	—	—	
Nervous System	{	(33) Epilepsy .. ..	..	..	—	—	—	1	
		(34) Chorea .. ..	..	..	—	—	—	—	
		(35) Other Conditions .. ..	..	..	2	—	3	—	
		(36) Rickets .. ..	..	..	—	—	—	—	
		(37) Spinal Curvature .. ..	..	..	1	—	—	—	
Defor- mities	{	(38) Other Forms .. ..	..	..	17	4	7	3	
		(39) Other Defects and Diseases (excluding De- fects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Disease) .. ..				21	12	20	11
Total .. ..					217	57	124	24	

B.—CLASSIFICATION OF THE NUTRITION OF CHILDREN INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Number of Children Inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly Subnormal)		D (Bad)	
	Num-ber	Per-cent-age	Num-ber	Per-cent-age	Num-ber	Per-cent-age	Num-ber	Per-cent-age
1,475	25	1·7	1,401	95·0	43	2·9	6	0·4

SECONDARY AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

TABLE III.

TREATMENT TABLES.

GROUP I.—Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness).

DEFECT OR DISEASE	Number of Defects treated or under treatment during the year		
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
SKIN :—			
Ringworm—Scalp—			
(i) X-ray Treatment .. .. .	—	—	—
(ii) Other .. .. .	—	—	—
Ringworm—Body .. .. .	—	—	—
Scabies .. .. .	7	—	7
Impetigo .. .. .	20	—	20
Other Skin Disease .. .. .	27	—	27
MINOR EYE DEFECTS :—			
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II) .. .. .	—	—	—
MINOR EAR DEFECTS .. .. .	15	—	15
MISCELLANEOUS (e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.) .. .. .	—	—	—
Total .. .. .	69	—	69

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

DEFECT OR DISEASE	Number of Defects dealt with		
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) .. .. .	161	—	161
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I) .. .. .	25	—	25
Total .. .. .	186	—	186



DEFECT OR DISEASE	Number of Children for whom Spectacles were			
	Prescribed		Obtained	
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ..	147	1	143*	1

\* Including 1 free of charge.

*GROUP III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.*

	Number of Defects			
	Tonsils only	Adenoids only	Tonsils and Adenoids	Other Defects
Received Operative Treatment— Under the Authority's Scheme, in Hospital .. .. .	—	—	3	—
By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme	—	—	—	—
Total .. .. .	—	—	3	—
Received other forms of treatment ..	9			
Total number treated .. .. .	12			

*GROUP IV.—Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.*

	Under the Authority's Scheme			Otherwise			Total number treated
	Residential treatment with education	Residential treatment without education	Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic	Residential treatment with education	Residential treatment without education	Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic	
Number of children treated ..	5*	—	67	—	—	—	67

\* Also treated at an Orthopaedic Clinic.

TABLE IV.

## DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1) Number of children inspected by the Dentists :—					
(a) Routine Age-groups	..	..	..	..	—
(b) Specials	..	..	..	..	449
(2) Found to require treatment	..	..	..	..	442
(3) Actually treated	..	..	..	..	569*
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment	..				2,300
(5) Half-days devoted to :—					
Inspection	..	..	..	..	†
Treatment	..	..	..	..	†
				<hr/>	
Total	..	..	..	..	†
(6) Fillings :—					
Permanent teeth	..	..	..	..	1,926
Temporary teeth	..	..	..	..	—
				<hr/>	
Total	..	..	..	..	1,926
(7) Extractions :—					
Permanent teeth	..	..	..	..	629
Temporary teeth	..	..	..	..	145
				<hr/>	
Total	..	..	..	..	774
(8) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions					437
(9) Other operations :—					
Permanent teeth	..	..	..	..	448
Temporary teeth	..	..	..	..	—
				<hr/>	
Total	..	..	..	..	448

\* Including 364 who had received treatment previously.

† Special sessions are not devoted to inspection and treatment of secondary and high school children; the numbers of sessions devoted to inspection and treatment of all children are shown on page 71.



## MENTAL DEFICIENCY SERVICE

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The total number of ascertained mentally defective persons for the care of whom the Mental Deficiency Committee were responsible at the end of 1941 was 735—an increase of 31 over the number at the end of the previous year. Of the total number of cases, 261 were in institutions or under statutory guardianship. The number of ascertained cases remaining at home was 473 (348 under statutory supervision and 125 under voluntary supervision). One case remained to be appropriately dealt with at the end of the year.

### SUMMARY OF WORK, 1941.

					<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Total</i>
(1) Cases examined for the first time :—									
Idiots	..	..	..	..	2	..	—	..	2
Imbeciles	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	7
Feeble-minded	..	..	..	..	4	..	10	..	14
Not mentally defective	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	7
Not classified	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3
Total					15	..	18	..	33
(2) Re-examinations									
	..	..	..	..	58	..	52	..	110
(3) Removed from list of ascertained cases under supervision at home :—									
(i) Removed to institutions at instance of Local Authority—									
Obligatory cases	..	..	..	..	5	..	8	..	13
(ii) Deceased	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
(iii) Left Cardiff	..	..	..	..	—	..	4	..	4
(iv) Admitted to Place of Safety	..	..	..	..	5	..	—	..	5
Total					11	..	13	..	24

*Summary of Work, 1941—continued.*

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
(4) Transferred from Place of Safety to :—			
(i) Mental Hospital .. .. .	1 .. — ..	1	
(ii) Residential Special School .. ..	1 .. — ..	1	
(5) Removed to Institutions (not previously under supervision at home) .. ..	4 .. — ..	4	
(6) Total number removed to Institutions or placed under Guardianship at the instance of the Local Authority .. ..	9 .. 8 ..	17	
(7) Transferred from one Institution to another	1 .. 6 ..	7	
(8) Institution or guardianship cases that ceased to be chargeable to the Local Authority—			
(i) Deceased .. .. .	2 .. — ..	2	
(ii) On licence .. .. .	2 .. 3 ..	5	
(iii) Orders lapsed .. .. .	1 .. 1 ..	2	
(9) Instances in which licence from institutions or guardianship was granted .. ..	5 .. 7 ..	12	
(10) Instances in which cases on licence were returned to institutions or guardianship ..	3 .. 9 ..	12	
(11) Cases in which Orders lapsed or cases discharged from Orders .. .. .	2 .. 2 ..	4	
(12) Case in Poor Law Institution—Left Cardiff	1 .. — ..	1	
(13) Visits paid by Visiting Officers .. .. .	.. .. .	1,558	

## SOURCES OF ASCERTAINMENT OF CASES EXAMINED FOR FIRST TIME.

Source of Ascertainment	Idiots	Imbeciles	Feeble-minded	Not Mentally Defective	Not Classified	Total
Local Education Authority ..	1	—	11	2	—	14
Public Health Department ..	1	—	1	2	—	4
Public Assistance Department ..	—	1	2	—	2	5
Other Sources .. .. .	—	6	—	3	1	10
Total .. .. .	2	7	14	7	3	33



## POSITION AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1941.

				<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Total</i>
(1) Obligatory Cases :—								
(a) In Institutions	..	..	..	120	..	99	..	219*
(b) Under Guardianship	..	..	..	—	..	3	..	3
(c) On Licence from Institutions	..	..	..	9	..	15	..	24
(d) Evacuated from Ely Lodge	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	4
(2) Cases in regard to whom the Local Authority contributes under permissive powers :—								
(a) In Institutions	..	..	..	6	..	5	..	11
(b) On licence from Institutions	..	..	..	—	..	—	..	—
Total	..	..	..	136	..	125	..	261
(3) Cases in Institutions under Lunacy Orders ascertained to be mentally defective :—								
(a) Ely Lodge..	..	..	..	31	..	30	..	61
(b) Mental Hospitals	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	7
Total	..	..	..	33	..	35	..	68
(4) Cases at home—ascertained to be defective :—								
(a) Under Statutory Supervision	..	..	..	204	..	144	..	348
(b) Under Voluntary Supervision	..	..	..	57	..	68	..	125
(c) Supervised for other Authorities	..	..	..	—	..	5	..	5
Total	..	..	..	261	..	217	..	478
(5) Attending Occupation and Training Centre— included in (4) :—								
(a) Under Statutory Supervision	..	..	..	22	..	19	..	41
(b) Under Voluntary Supervision	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Total	..	..	..	23	..	20	..	43

\* Including 14 cases (6 males and 8 females) maintained by the Board of Control.

Position at 31st December, 1941—continued.

				Males	Females	Total
(6) "Subject to be dealt with" but action not yet taken :—						
(a) Notified by Local Education Authority				—	1	1
(b) In Poor Law Institutions .. ..	2	5	7			
Total .. ..	2	6	8			
(7) Under consideration but not ascertained to be defective .. ..	3	—	3			

#### CLASSIFICATION OF KNOWN CASES.

	In Institutions or under Guardianship (including cases on licence, etc.)			Under Supervision at Home		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Idiots .. ..	21	9	30	5	4	9
Imbeciles .. ..	52	29	81	52	56	108
Moral Defectives .. ..	—	1	1	—	1	1
Feeble-minded .. ..	61	84	145	202	150	352
Post-encephalitic Deterioration	1	2	3	1	—	1
Unclassified or not examined	1	—	1	1	1	2
Total .. ..	136	125	261	261	212	473



