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City and Port of Cardiff

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT
1944

J. GREENWOOD WILSON, M.D., F.R.C.P.,

*Medical Officer of Health,
School Medical Officer,
Medical Officer for Mental Deficiency
and
Medical Officer for Public Assistance.*

CARDIFF:

WESTERN MAIL AND ECHO LIMITED.

1946



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School Medical Officer,

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Medical Officer for Public Sanitation.

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1944

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PREFACE.

Vital Statistics.—The birth-rate again showed an upward trend, 20·7 per thousand population compared with 18·6 in 1943. The infant mortality rate expressing the number of deaths of infants under one year reached the astonishingly low level of 46 (46 per 1,000 births) as compared with last year's figure of 55 and an average for the ten year period 1934-43 of 61. The average for the whole of England and Wales was also 46, as compared with 49 in 1943. The number of mothers dying in childbirth was 2·46 per 1,000 live births. This also is an astonishingly low figure comparing with a figure for 1943 of 4·64 and a figure for the 10 year average, 1934-43 of 4·18. The death rate from tuberculosis, 0·79 per 1,000 population (compared with 0·90 in 1943), continues a steady decline which halted only in 1941, from 1935 onwards until in 1944 it reached the lowest figure yet recorded. Fortunately the death rate from cancer showed a drop of a decimal point, from 1·76 per 1,000 in 1943, to 1·75 in 1944. The general death-rate declined from 13·4 per 1,000 in 1943 to 12·5 per 1,000 population in 1944. The greatest single cause of death was heart disease (five-sevenths of the cases occurring over 65 years of age), and after that cancer (over one-half of the cases occurring over 65 years of age). There was a slight increase (31—38) in the number of road traffic accidents and excluding 46 deaths from war operations in 1943, there was a slight *decrease* (71—61) in the deaths from other kinds of accident.

Communicable Disease.—The incidence of notifiable infectious disease (other than tuberculosis which has already been mentioned) continued very low, except that there was a sharp increase (from 62 in 1943 to 587 cases in 1944), in the number of cases of dysentery, the majority being the result of *Sonne* infection.

During the year 1944, there were 589 ascertained cases of bacillary dysentery in Cardiff (including 2 non-civilians not recorded in the table in page 5). *B. sonnei* was the causal organism in 88 per cent. of cases while *B. flexner* accounted for 12 per cent. The steep rise in incidence corresponded with a nation wide epidemic and our experience was that it was not possible to trace the source of infection except in so far as a symptom-free carrier would frequently account for the cases arising in individual families. The infection was often of an extremely mild character so that a person excreting the organism would only give a history of a mild gastro-intestinal infection after careful enquiry. The experience in Cardiff closely corresponds with the findings in other parts of the country and it is only on rare occasions that the vehicle of infection can be incriminated.

So far as local distribution of cases is concerned, it is interesting to note that the lowest incidence was in the Adamsdown, Gabalfa, South and Grangetown Wards, which from the point of view of housing cannot be said to enjoy an advantage over the rest of the city. Hospitals and Institutions accounted for approximately 11 per cent. of the total cases.

The ages of patients show that 30 per cent. of the total cases were under the age of 15 years. Under the age of 15 years, the incidence was approximately equal in the two sexes, but over that age there was a considerable predominance (75 per cent.) of female patients. This may well be accounted for by the fact that the women-folk with responsibilities for the care of their children would be more liable to become infected if any child in the household acquired the disease. A high standard of personal hygiene, especially the careful washing of the hands after cleansing utensils or after using a sanitary convenience, is the best safeguard that can be advised to avoid bacillary dysentery.

Fortunately there was only one death attributed to bacillary dysentery. The *B. sonnei* was the cause of infection in this child who was two years old.

The epidemic taxed our Isolation Hospital resources, but it is satisfactory that a total of 68 per cent. of the notified patients were treated there.

Diphtheria cases fell in number to a new low record from 286 in 1943 to 120 in 1944, though the case mortality (those who died) in those who did acquire the disease was the highest for 4 years. All the more important therefore to reach our goal, through universal immunization, of a zero incidence, or "nill return" for diphtheria.

The total number for the year of children of all ages inoculated (with a complete course of injections) against diphtheria was 3,436, bringing the total number of the immune population of children under 15 years of age to 35,076 (or 77 per cent.). It is the practice to carry out if possible on every case after immunisation a Schick Test to make sure that the course of injections has been successful. There are some children who are extra resistant to the inoculation, or who need extra stimulation by further injections to make them truly immune. Of the 4,021 tested, 18.5 per cent. gave a positive reaction to the Schick Test and were then given a further "boosting" injection of immunising material.

The number of cases of scabies brought to the notice of the Health Department during the year, either through the voluntary notification scheme introduced in 1943, or ascertained in other ways was 2,774 in 1944, by comparison with 2,874 in 1943. The number of voluntary notifications in 1944 was 550 by comparison with 174 for a period of approximately 2 months in 1943. Cases of scabies are treated at the Cleansing Station attached to the Disinfection Station in Curran Road, at the Docks Baths, at City Lodge, and at two of the district clinic premises (Corbett Road and Grangetown). The Scabies Order, 1941, gives power to compel attendance at these centres, failing persuasion or failing a certificate of cleansing from a private practitioner.

Hospitals.—At the *City Isolation Hospital*, 27 true cases of cerebro-spinal fever were treated successfully to a conclusion, making a case mortality rate of zero, which must be a record. Even in 1943, the rate 12.5 per cent. was considered low. Before the use of the sulphonamide group of drugs in this disease, the rate was nearer 75 per cent. A case of cutaneous anthrax (in a hide worker) was admitted and died. As in 1943, a number of cases of tonsils and adenoids (94) were admitted for operation in the excellent operating theatre suite at the Isolation Hospital by Mr. D. B. E. Foster, the Llandough Hospital Resident Consultant Surgeon, with Dr. John Jones of City Lodge Hospital as Anaesthetist. This work substantially reduced the waiting list for the operation of tonsils and adenoids, it also demonstrated the cohesion and smooth working of the hospitals service whereby personnel from two hospitals worked at a third. At the *Lord Pontypridd Hospital School* for Juvenile Rheumatism, 54 patients were treated to a conclusion. Since the opening of the School in 1929, out of 1,129 cases admitted with minor cardiac manifestations, 617 were discharged without them, and of 193 cases admitted with major cardiac manifestations, 53 were discharged without. At *Llandough Hospital* the death rate was as low as 5.4 per cent. (compared with the usual average of 10 per cent.). This is attributed to the large proportion of the cases coming from the battlefields which as is well known respond very well to the new methods of treatment by blood transfusion (on the battlefield) and penicillin. Added to these factors, must be a recognition of the great work accomplished by the Army Medical Service in *maintaining the men in perfect health*, so that when they are wounded their resistance is so much higher than it would normally have been. This is a lesson for practical application to civilian life. Why can we not keep civilians equally healthy in their daily lives? The *Accident Service* at City Lodge dealt with 3,952 new patients, the corresponding figure for 1943 was 3,465. The number of cases referred by private practitioners increases every year, a gratifying expression of confidence from the medical profession. The *Asthma Service* (with out-patients at City

Lodge and in-patients at Llandough Hospital) continues in popularity and its backing by valuable research carried on by Dr. D. A. Williams (Resident Consultant Physician at Llandough Hospital) and Mr. H. A. Hyde (Keeper of Botany at the National Museum of Wales) at Llandough Hospital and at various pollen research stations throughout the country under their control. At *City Lodge Hospital* there were 1,400 births, i.e., nearly one half of the total number of babies born in nursing homes and hospitals in Cardiff. Altogether, 485 beds were occupied out of 603 beds provided (including 127 maternity beds) by 5,390 admissions (including the 1,355 women confined in hospital). At *Ely Lodge Hospital*, 462 out of the 501 beds provided were occupied partly by cases of mental disease and partly by cases of mental deficiency.

Tuberculosis.—Of the 3,136 Cardiff cases examined under the scheme of the Welsh National Memorial Association, 2,241 were found non-tuberculous, 444 cases being admitted to hospitals and sanatoria of the Welsh National Memorial Association. The Government scheme of financial assistance which came into operation in July, 1943, was continued during the year 1944, 76 out of 107 applicants being awarded grants. In addition, 84 patients received assistance for the first time under the Cardiff City Council's own Tuberculosis Care Scheme (which was in operation before the Government Scheme began).

Venereal Disease.—The number of persons attending the Cardiff Treatment Centres for the first time in 1944, was 2,051, of whom 661 were found not be suffering from venereal disease, i.e., approximately 32 per cent. A comparison of these figures with the corresponding ones for previous years is set out in tabular form as follows :—

			Total number attending for first time		Total non-venereal		Percentage non-venereal
1938	..	..	1,510	..	262	..	17
1939	..	..	1,429	..	237	..	16
1940	..	..	1,506	..	231	..	15
1941	..	..	1,778	..	299	..	17
1942	..	..	1,947	..	359	..	18
1943	..	..	2,165	..	632	..	29
1944	..	..	2,051	..	661	..	32

The first full Annual Report of the work of Cardiff's first V.D. Social Worker, Miss K. M. Hughes (appointed 1st July, 1943) is submitted on pages 29 to 32. The congate subject of illegitimacy is dealt with in another Report by the same hand on pages 39 and 40 in the preparation of which, as in the work itself, she had the help of Miss Ifanwy Roberts, also a certificated Almoner, who was appointed on 18th September, 1944. Both reports are well worth reading as a whole, and without any attempt to summarise them here, but Miss Hughes' recommendation as to the future may be reproduced in full and as follows :—
 "To control the spread of venereal disease the measures so far adopted seem to be inadequate. Additional methods of attacking the problem are necessary. Sex instruction for young people should be provided, keeping in mind the return of many men and women from the Forces who will be faced with the difficult housing conditions and probably with boredom and inertia ; states which give rise to increased drinking. It cannot be agreed that women police are unnecessary providing the proper type of woman is available. Much valuable work can be done in this direction. The facts regarding venereal disease should be fully ventilated and the present low state of morality must be lifted. A system of contact examination with legal powers to deal with those who default from treatment is essential. In this connection it would appear that the rights of the community transcend the right of the individual."

Illegitimacy.—The proportion of illegitimate births to the total births (live and still) in recent years as given by the Registrar-General is shown in the following table :—

			<i>Legitimate</i>		<i>Illegitimate</i>		<i>Percentage Illegitimate</i>
1938	..	..	3,568	..	124	..	3.4
1939	..	..	3,517	..	127	..	3.5
1940	..	..	3,761	..	134	..	3.4
1941	..	..	3,415	..	148	..	4.1
1942	..	..	3,710	..	191	..	4.9
1943	..	..	3,794	..	243	..	6.0
1944	..	..	4,279	..	329	..	7.1

Circular 2866 (Wales), Welsh Board of Health, dated 1st October, 1943, recommended amongst other things, the appointment of a special worker "with the requisite knowledge and experience" of social problems, including those related to the problem of the illegitimate child "who would act as the pivotal point in the scheme and would exercise a strongly co-ordinating influence in the work of the voluntary Moral Welfare Associations." To implement this recommendation, Miss Ifanwy Roberts, a certificated Almoner was appointed in September, 1944, to work under the general supervision of Miss K. M. Hughes, the V.D. Social Worker. The first full Annual Report on the work of the two Almoners in relation to illegitimacy (as recommended by Circular 2866) is reproduced on pages 39 to 40. This, like the V.D. report is well worth reading as a whole, but the first part is reproduced as follows :—"With public opinion roused to a high level on the question of administration of Children's Homes and Institutions, and inquiries being held into the alleged neglect of and cruelty to children, the place and welfare of the illegitimate child is brought into prominence. The problem is two-fold. On the one hand, is the prospective mother who is usually quite young, and, more often than not, acutely anxious, embittered and overcome by the prospect of the birth of a baby and its disposal. On the other hand is the baby, whose physical care and upbringing are just as important, and probably more important, than that of the child who commences life without the same handicap. Some idea of the size of the problem can be gauged from the fact that records show that during the past year, 454 illegitimate children were registered as having been born in the City of Cardiff. Of this number, 299 were born to girls giving Cardiff addresses.

"Cases have to be viewed from different angles. What is wise and beneficial for one girl might be the downfall of another. All circumstances have to be taken into consideration ; the future of the mother and the welfare of the child are of equal importance. Six avenues of approach are possible :—

- (a) Marriage.
- (b) That the girl returns to her parents or relatives with her baby.
- (c) That the girl is employed in a domestic situation with her baby.
- (d) That the girl's baby is fostered with suitable foster parents.
- (e) That the child is placed in an institution or Home which exists for the reception of such cases.
- (f) That the child is adopted."

Docks Baths.—The Docks Baths opened in 1943 continued in full use, the figures being, Medical Baths, 401 ; Slipper Baths, 12,256 ; and 1,147 Military Parades.

Weather.—The lowest temperature was recorded in the month of March, the highest in August. The highest rainfall was in January and December, the lowest in March.

Publications.—The following articles by members of the staff were published during the year :—

- “ Diphtheria Immunisation ” by Dr. J. Greenwood Wilson. *Doctor*, January, 1944.
- “ Sea Wall Against Disease ” by Dr. J. Greenwood Wilson. *Doctor*, February, 1944.
- “ The Menace of Pollen ” by Dr. J. Greenwood Wilson. *Doctor*, April, 1944.
- “ Studies in Atmospheric Pollen ” by Dr. D. A. Williams and Mr. H. A. Hyde. *The New Phytologist*, Vol. 43, No. 1, May, 1944.
- “ Civvy Street Homes,” by Dr. J. Greenwood Wilson. *Doctor*, June, 1944.
- “ Adenocarcinoma of Small Intestine in Father and Daughter,” by Mr. D. B. E. Foster, F.R.C.S., *B.M.J.*, 15th July, 1944.
- “ Present Day Housing Problems ” by Dr. J. Greenwood Wilson. *The Medical Press and Circular*, August 30th, 1944, Vol. CCXII, No. 5495.
- “ *Correspondence on Specific Gravity of Pollen* ” by Dr. D. A. Williams and Mr. H. A. Hyde. *Journal of Allergy*, 1944, Vol. 15, No. 4.

J. GREENWOOD WILSON.

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 civilian population in 1944 was 215,130.

II.—BIRTHS.

The numbers of births and still-births registered and allocated to Cardiff during 1944, sub-divided according to sex and legitimacy, are shown in the following table :—

Births.

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Males	2,152	153	2,305
Females	1,988	166	2,154
Total	4,140	319	4,459

Still-births.

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Males	77	8	85
Females	62	2	64
Total	139	10	149

The following is a comparison of the birth-rate for 1944 and the preceding ten years with the birth-rates for England and Wales and the 126 Great Towns for 1944 :—

	<i>Birth-rate per 1,000.</i>			
CARDIFF { 1944	20.7
{ 1934-1943	16.1
England and Wales, 1944	17.6
126 Great Towns, 1944	20.3

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 2,698 (1,439 males and 1,259 females). The total number of civilian deaths registered in Cardiff was 2,769, but 423 of these were deaths of non-residents, which occurred mainly in hospitals and nursing homes, and 352 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 1944 and the preceding ten years with the death-rates for England and Wales and the 126 Great Towns for 1944 :—

	<i>Death-rate per 1,000.</i>			
CARDIFF { 1944	12.5
{ 1934-1943	12.9
England and Wales, 1944	11.6
126 Great Towns, 1944	13.7

The following table, compiled from figures supplied by the Registrar-General, shows the causes of death at various ages during 1944 :—

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	4	1	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	4	2	6	—	5	1	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory									
System	86	58	144	—	2	2	83	45	12
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	12	14	26	—	6	5	12	3	—
Syphilitic Disease	19	3	22	—	—	—	3	18	1
Influenza	13	10	23	1	2	—	4	7	9
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and									
Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Infectious Encephalitis	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cancer of Buccal Cavity and									
Oesophagus	18	—	18	—	—	—	1	3	14
Cancer of Uterus	—	22	22	—	—	—	2	9	11
Cancer of Stomach and									
Duodenum	51	45	96	—	—	—	3	46	47
Cancer of Breast	1	34	35	—	—	—	6	15	14
Cancer of all Other Sites	122	83	205	—	1	1	12	77	114
Diabetes	7	10	17	—	—	—	2	2	13
Intra-cranial Vascular									
Lesions	140	140	280	1	—	1	6	84	188
Heart Disease	373	385	758	—	—	—	41	180	537
Other Diseases of the Circu-									
latory System	63	36	99	—	—	—	3	31	65
Bronchitis	89	50	139	2	2	—	6	37	92
Pneumonia	63	51	114	38	5	—	13	28	30
Other Respiratory Diseases	22	14	36	1	—	—	4	18	13
Ulceration of the Stomach									
or Duodenum	23	6	29	—	—	—	6	17	6
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of									
age)	6	12	18	18	—	—	—	—	—
Appendicitis	8	7	15	—	—	3	6	3	3
Other Digestive Diseases ..	22	29	51	3	2	2	16	9	19
Nephritis	41	34	75	—	—	1	9	19	46
Puerperal and Post-abortive									
Sepsis	—	7	7	—	—	—	7	—	—
Other Maternal Causes ..	—	4	4	—	—	—	4	—	—
Premature Birth	30	29	59	59	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations,									
Birth Injury, Infantile									
Disease	36	22	58	51	2	—	3	2	—
Suicide	6	3	9	—	—	—	4	4	1
Road Traffic Accidents ..	24	14	38	—	8	7	5	12	6
Other Violent Causes ..	32	29	61	10	3	3	15	12	18
All Other Causes	122	104	226	16	8	3	25	49	125
All Causes	1,439	1,259	2,698	207	46	29	301	731	1,384

Cancer.—The number of deaths from cancer was 376 (192 males and 184 females). The deaths are classified according to age and localisation of the disease in the preceding table. The death-rates for 1944, compared with those for the preceding ten years, were as follows :—

	Death-rate per 1,000		
	Males	Females	Both Sexes
1944	1·86	1·64	1·75
1934-1943	1·71	1·50	1·60

Deaths from Road Traffic Accidents.—The number of deaths due to road traffic accidents during 1944 was 38, as compared with 31 during 1943 and with 33—the average annual number for the preceding 10 years.

Maternal Mortality.—The number of deaths due to puerperal and post-abortive sepsis was 7 and the number due to other maternal causes 4, a total of 11, corresponding to death-rates of 2·46 per 1,000 live births and 2·39 per 1,000 total live and still-births.

The maternal death-rates for 1944 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
1944	1·57	0·89	2·46
1934-1943	1·80	2·39	4·18

Infant Mortality.—The number of deaths under one year of age was 207. Of these, 191 were deaths of legitimate infants and 16 were of illegitimate infants.

The infant mortality rate for 1944, compared with the rate for the preceding ten years and with the rates for England and Wales and the 126 Great Towns for 1944, was as follows :—

					<i>Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births.</i>
CARDIFF	{ 1944 .. ..	..	..	..	46
	{ 1934-1943 .. ..	..	..	..	61
England and Wales, 1944		..	..	..	46
126 Great Towns, 1944		..	..	..	52

The causes of death of infants under one year of age in age periods during 1944, (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 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Whooping Cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	5
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebral Haemorrhage ..	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Influenza ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Measles ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varicella ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Meningitis non-meningococcal)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Convulsions ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Diseases of Ear and/or Throat	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
Bronchitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Pneumonia ..	2	3	—	—	5	16	9	6	2	38
Other Respiratory Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ..	—	—	2	1	3	7	4	2	2	18
Hemiplegia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformation ..	10	2	3	1	16	2	1	2	—	21
Congenital Debility ..	4	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	5
Premature Birth ..	45	4	4	1	54	3	2	—	—	59
Injury at Birth ..	8	1	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	9
Other Diseases Peculiar to First Year of Life ..	13	1	1	2	17	4	3	2	—	26
Other Causes ..	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	2	1	10
All Causes ..	82	12	10	6	110	38	33	19	7	207
Percentage ..	39·6	5·7	4·8	2·8	53·1	18·3	15·9	9·2	3·4	—

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, 1944 ..	611	1,215	940	2,766
Last week, 1944 ..	563	1,177	872	2,612

The total cost of out-door relief during the financial year 1944 was £89,609, as compared with £87,403 in 1943.

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	602	289
Whooping Cough	232	44
Diphtheria	120	118
Measles	330	21
Acute Pneumonia	193	5
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	14	13
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—
Acute Polioencephalitis	2	2
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—
Dysentery	587	402
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	33*	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	104†	39
Enteric Fever	1	—
Erysipelas	73	21
Malaria	12	—
Food Poisoning	4	4

* Including 20 cases in institutions.

† Including 18 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 ..	—	3	6	6	14	17	20	12	26	32	138	160	40	70	14	13	4	21	1	3	1	1	—	—	264	338	602
Whooping Cough ..	20	27	19	24	16	21	14	23	12	11	16	25	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	98	134	232
Diphtheria ..	—	1	4	3	1	2	4	5	1	1	18	17	5	16	6	11	6	14	1	2	1	1	—	—	47	73	120
Measles ..	1	10	14	8	19	23	19	16	16	24	73	74	5	14	3	3	1	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	151	179	330
Acute Pneumonia ..	5	3	6	4	3	2	2	5	7	3	8	7	6	4	5	2	11	14	11	8	38	17	11	11	113	80	193
Cerebro-spinal Fever ..	2	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	8	14
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polioencephalitis	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ..	9	11	34	21	31	31	34	28	27	26	70	56	24	25	8	21	10	50	8	13	8	19	4	19	267	320	587
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	15	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	18	33
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	83	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	104	104
Enteric Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Erysipelas ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	1	—	5	6	6	13	22	4	8	27	46	73
Malaria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	12	—	12
Food Poisoning ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	4

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 1943 :—

Births registered during 1943 (including births not belonging to Cardiff)	..	..	..	4,607
Successfully vaccinated	..	..	..	2,283
Insusceptible	..	..	..	15
Exempted	..	..	..	1,746
Died unvaccinated	..	..	..	210
Postponed	..	..	..	59
Removed	..	..	..	95
Not found	..	..	..	175
Remaining to be dealt with	..	..	..	24

Scarlet Fever.—The number of notified cases of scarlet fever was 602, as compared with 590 in 1943. 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 1935-44, were as follows :—

Year.	Cases.	Deaths.	Case Mortality per cent.
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
1942 ..	375	16	4.3
1943 ..	286	9	3.1
1944 ..	120	6	5.0

Active Immunization against Diphtheria.—Particulars of the work carried out during 1944 in connection with immunization against diphtheria are set out in the following tables :—

Persons	Subjected to Anterior Schick Test			Innoculated* but not subjected to Anterior Schick Test	Total Number Innoculated*
	Number	Positive	Inoculated*		
Under 5 years..	99	63	63	2,558	2,621
5 years and upwards ..	838	515	515	300	815
Total ..	937	578	578	2,858	3,436

* Complete course of injections.

Persons	Subjected to Posterior Schick Test			
	Negative	Positive and again Innoculated (one injection)	Total	Percentage Positive
Under 5 years	1,326	141	1,467	9·7
5 years and upwards ..	2,695	773	3,468	22·3
Total	4,021	914	4,935	18·5

Enteric Fever.—One case (a non-resident of Cardiff under treatment in the Cardiff Royal Infirmary) of enteric fever was notified, as compared with five in 1943. No deaths were recorded.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Thirty-three cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified, 20 of which occurred in institutions. Of the other cases, eight were treated by private medical practitioners, and six were treated by nurses of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing. Three of the cases were admitted to hospital. In 30 cases treatment was successful and the vision was unimpaired. One of the infants died, and two had removed from Cardiff.

VI.—CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Report for 1944 of G. Emrys Harries, M.B., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Medical Superintendent.

In the course of the year 1,566 patients were admitted to the Hospital for treatment.

Disease according to Diagnosis on Admission	Patients Admitted	Average Daily Number of Patients	Patient-days	Average Duration of Residence in Days
Scarlet Fever	308	28	9,334	30
Diphtheria	379	36	13,763	36
Other Diseases	879	49	17,857	20
All Diseases	1,566	113	40,954	26

Staff.—Eighty-seven members of the staff were Schick tested, and forty-seven found to be positive were inoculated against diphtheria.

Eight nurses sat the Preliminary State Examination of whom six were successful. Eighteen nurses sat the Final State Examination, all of whom were successful.

Scarlet Fever.—Three hundred and eight patients were admitted as suffering from scarlet fever, the diagnosis being confirmed in 283 instances. In addition, four cases admitted as diphtheria, two as measles, one as rubella, two as glandular fever, and one as tonsillitis were finally diagnosed as scarlet fever, making 293 true cases of scarlet fever in all.

Of twelve cases admitted as scarlet fever, four were found to be really suffering from rubella, two from measles, two from chicken pox, and four from glandular fever, and have accordingly been included in the respective sections of this report. The remaining thirteen cases were finally classified as follows:—

3 Non-specific erythema.	3 Scarlet Fever Contacts.	1 Urticarial Rash.
1 Broncho-pneumonia.	1 Tonsillitis.	1 Scabies.
1 Sulphonamide Rash and Mastoiditis.	1 Pleurisy.	1 Serum Rash.

The type of scarlet fever prevailing generally was of a mild character. Two hundred and fifty-two cases received oral sulphonamide therapy with apparently beneficial effects.

The principal complications were as follows:—

Complication	Cases	Percentage
Adenitis	173	59.04
Albuminuria	69	23.55
Rhinitis	16	5.46
Otitis Media	24	8.19
Arthritis	2	0.68

All patients recovered.

Diphtheria.—The number of patients admitted to the wards as suffering from diphtheria was 379, of whom 125 were true cases and 145 diphtheria carriers. The other 109 cases included four cases of scarlet fever, and one case of glandular fever, and these are accordingly transferred to the appropriate sections of this report. The remaining 104 cases suffered mainly from a variety of throat conditions, 82 being tonsillitis.

In addition, one case admitted as tonsillitis was finally diagnosed as a diphtheria carrier, making 146 diphtheria carriers in all. There were seven deaths among the true cases of diphtheria, making a case mortality rate of 5.6 per cent. In addition, one case which was admitted as diphtheria, died and was diagnosed as a case of Addison's disease which was confirmed by autopsy.

TABLE SHOWING TYPE OF DIPHTHERIA AND MORTALITY.

Type	Number	Deaths
Faucial	75	—
Faucial and Nasal	31	4
Faucial, Nasal and Laryngeal	1	—
Faucial, Nasal and Aural	1	—
Faucial and Laryngeal	3	1
Nasal	4	—
Laryngeal	2	2
Aural	1	—

TABLE SHOWING DIPHTHERIA DEATH RATE ACCORDING TO DAY OF DISEASE ON WHICH SERUM WAS GIVEN.

Day of Disease on which Serum was given	Number of Patients	Number of Deaths	Number of Deaths per cent.
1st	8	—	—
2nd	27	3	11.1
3rd	33	1	3.03
4th	13	1	7.69
5th	13	1	7.69
Later than 5th	16	1	6.25
No serum given	7	—	—
Prior to Admission	8	—	—

Measles.—Thirty-nine cases were admitted to the Hospital as measles, the diagnosis being confirmed in 23 instances. The remaining 16 cases were finally diagnosed as follows :—

1 Dentition Rash.	2 Scarlet Fever.	2 Contact Measles.
4 Rubella.	1 Food Poisoning.	5 Glandular Fever.
1 Non-specific Erythema.		

The cases of glandular fever, food poisoning, and scarlet fever are referred to in the respective sections of this report. Two cases admitted as scarlet fever were found to be actually suffering from measles, making the total number of true cases 25 in all. Twelve of the true cases were complicated by broncho-pneumonia. One case among the 25 true cases which was diagnosed as Toxic Measles died, making a case mortality rate of 4 per cent.

Enteric Fever.—Seven cases were admitted to the Hospital as suffering from enteric fever. Six were finally diagnosed as typhoid fever, and one, who had previously suffered from enteric fever was a case of chronic appendicitis.

There were no deaths amongst these cases.

Bacillary Dysentery.—Four hundred and twenty-nine cases were admitted to the Hospital as bacillary dysentery, the diagnosis being confirmed in four hundred and twenty cases. In addition to the 420 true cases, two cases admitted as cerebro-spinal fever, one as rubella, two as food poisoning, and one for observation, were all found to be suffering from bacillary dysentery, in all making 426 true cases of bacillary dysentery. Of the 426 cases of bacillary dysentery, 365 were proved to be due to Sonne Infection, 57 Flexner, and four cases were untyped. There was one death amongst the dysentery cases, an infant of 2½ years who died of convulsions within a few hours of admission, making a case mortality rate of 0·23 per cent.

The remaining nine cases were diagnosed as follows :—

1 Influenza.	2 Toxic Food Poisoning.
3 Non-specific Enteritis.	1 Threatened Abortion.
1 Diverticulitis.	1 Intra-cranial sinus thrombosis, due to Otitis Media, which proved fatal.

The two cases of food poisoning are referred to in that section of this report.

Erysipelas.—Twenty-seven cases were admitted to the Hospital as suffering from this disease, the diagnosis being confirmed in 23 instances. The remaining four cases were diagnosed as follows :—

1 Septic Adenitis.	1 Dermatitis.	2 Cellulitis.
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There were no deaths among the Erysipelas cases, but a woman of 56 years suffering from Facial Cellulitis died from Pulmonary Embolism though she had recovered from Cavernous Sinus Thrombosis which had responded satisfactorily to Penicillin Therapy.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—Seventy-four cases were admitted to the Hospital but the diagnosis was only confirmed in 26 instances. In addition one case admitted as Acute Poliomyelitis was finally diagnosed as cerebro-spinal fever, making 27 true cases in all.

Two cases were found to be suffering from Dysentery and have been transferred to that section of the report.

The remaining forty-six cases were finally diagnosed as follows :—

Diagnosis	Number	Deaths	Transferred
Tuberculous Meningitis	6	—	6
Pneumococcal Meningitis	1	1	—
Lymphocytic :—			
Chorio Meningitis	3	—	—
Influenzal Meningitis	5	—	—
Friedlander's Bacillus (Meningitis) ..	1	—	—
Cerebral Tumour	1	—	1
Cerebral Abscess	2	—	2
Sub-arachnoid Haemorrhage	4	—	4
Polio-encephalitis	2	1	—
Fibrosis of Lungs	1	—	1
Broncho-pneumonia	3	—	—
Lobar Pneumonia	4	—	—
Tonsillitis	5	—	—
Tonsillitis and Acidosis	1	—	—
Bronchitis	1	—	—
Secondary Carcinoma from the Breast in Lungs and Spine	1	—	1
Cervical Adenitis	1	—	—
Giant Urticaria and Broncho-pneumonia	1	—	—
Albuminuria	1	—	—
Dentition	1	—	—
Psycho-Neurosis	1	—	1

When one realises that cerebro-spinal fever up to about eight years ago carried a death rate of approximately 50 per cent., it is gratifying to note that all the 27 true cases recovered. This improvement in the case mortality rate for cerebro-spinal fever is mainly due to the great advance in treatment for Sulphonamide Therapy.

Whooping Cough.—Fifty-two cases were admitted to the Hospital and the diagnosis was confirmed in 48 instances. The remaining four cases were diagnosed as Bronchitis. Twenty cases were complicated by broncho-pneumonia, which caused death in three instances, making a case mortality rate of 6·25 per cent.

Food Poisoning.—There were five cases admitted to the Hospital as suffering from this disease, the diagnosis being confirmed in three instances—Salmonella group. The two remaining cases were diagnosed as Sonne Dysentery. In addition one case admitted as measles, and two as dysentery were found to be suffering from Food Poisoning, making six true cases in all.

Chickenpox.—Forty cases were admitted as chickenpox, and the diagnosis was confirmed in 37 instances. The remaining three cases were diagnosed as follows :—2 Acne, 1 Polio-encephalitis, which is transferred to the respective section of this report.

One of the chickenpox cases was a case of Varicella Bullosa. Two cases admitted as scarlet fever were finally diagnosed as chickenpox, making 38 true cases in all.

All the patients recovered.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—Three cases were admitted as suffering from this disease, but in no instance was the diagnosis confirmed. The cases were finally classified as one Meningismus following tooth extraction; one Cerebral Tumour which was transferred to another Hospital; one Cerebral Abscess which proved fatal 15 hours after admission.

Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis.—Six cases were admitted to this Hospital as suffering from these diseases, the diagnosis being confirmed in only one instance, a case of Acute Poliomyelitis. The remaining cases were diagnosed as follows:—one Tuberculous Meningitis; one Chronic Staphylococcal Septicaemia; one Acute Rheumatism; one Cerebro-spinal Fever which has been transferred to the respective section of this report. The Tuberculous Meningitis was transferred to another institution. In addition one case admitted as chickenpox was found to be suffering from Polio-encephalitis, making two true cases in all, none of which proved fatal.

Glandular Fever.—Six cases were admitted as suffering from this disease, the diagnosis being confirmed in only two instances. The remainder were finally diagnosed as follows:—two Scarlet Fever; two Cervical Adenitis. There were, however, four cases admitted as Scarlet Fever, five as Measles, and one as Diphtheria, which were found to be really suffering from Glandular Fever, making 12 true cases in all. There were no deaths among these cases.

Pemphigus.—Fifty cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum due to Staphylococcal Aureus infection were admitted to this Hospital. Three cases proved fatal from Broncho-pneumonia, making a case mortality rate of 6 per cent.

In addition to the aforementioned diseases there were 42 cases admitted (mainly from the Nursing and Domestic Staffs) who were finally classified as follows:—

Rubella	..	..	..	..	..	9
Urticaria	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mumps	..	..	..	..	..	7
Cervical Adenitis	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tonsillitis	..	..	..	..	..	4
Albuminuria	..	..	..	..	..	1
Scabies	..	..	..	..	..	1
Catarrhal Jaundice	..	..	..	..	..	1
Staphylococcal Infection	..	..	..	..	..	1
Peritonsillar Abscess	..	..	..	..	..	1
Septic Dermatitis	..	..	..	..	..	1
Impetigo	..	..	..	..	..	1
Secondary Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	1
Abscess of Arm	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	1
Non-specific Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	1
Abdominal Pain	..	..	..	..	..	1
Broncho-pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lobar Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	1
Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	2
Marasmus and Gastro-Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cutaneous Anthrax	..	..	..	..	..	1

The Cutaneous Anthrax case, a man of 49 years of age, proved fatal.

Tonsils and Adenoids.—To reduce the waiting list of Cardiff children requiring operations for Tonsils and Adenoids, 94 cases were admitted to this Hospital during the year. The operations were performed by Mr. D. B. E. Foster, the Resident Surgeon at Llandough Hospital, and Dr. John Jones, of City Lodge Hospital, was the Anaesthetist.

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

Twenty patients were in Hospital on 31st December, 1943, and 65 were admitted during 1944. The number of patients discharged was 65, leaving 20 in Hospital on 31st December, 1944. Nine patients were not treated to a conclusion for the following reasons :—

Removed to Isolation Hospital :					
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	2
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	3
Removed home—Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	1
Transferred to Llandough Hospital	..	..	..	..	3
					—
					9
					—

The reasons for the admission of cases during 1944 were as follows :—

Chorea alone	..	..	..	..	9
Chorea and rheumatic pains	..	..	..	..	1
Chorea and early carditis	..	..	..	..	16
Chorea and rheumatic pains and early carditis	..	..	..	..	1
Rheumatic pains alone	..	..	..	..	5
Rheumatic pains and early carditis	..	..	..	..	13
Early carditis alone	..	..	..	..	3
Habit spasm	..	..	..	..	1
Chorea and valvular disease of the heart	..	..	..	..	3
Rheumatic pains and valvular disease of the heart	..	..	..	..	5
Valvular disease of the heart alone	..	..	..	..	8
Total					—
					65
					—

The condition of the heart on admission and discharge of 54 cases treated to a conclusion is set out in the following table :—

Condition of Heart				On Admission	On Discharge
Normal	..	..	..	15	32
Minor cardiac manifestations	..	..	..	29	13
Major cardiac manifestations	..	..	..	10	9
Total				54	54

The average period spent in hospital by the 54 patients who were treated to a conclusion was 114 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 :—

Period 1929-44	Condition of Heart			Total
	Normal	Minor Cardiac Manifestations	Major Cardiac Manifestations	
On admission ..	215	1,129	193	1,537
On discharge ..	885	512	140	

The sedimentation tests carried out in the hospital during the year numbered 158

Forty-five patients were Schick tested in hospital, four of whom were positive. Inoculation of these positive reactors with diphtheria prophylactic was begun while they were in hospital, and they were referred to the special immunization clinic on discharge for completion of the innoculations.

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

Cases remaining under supervision at beginning of year..	..	748
New cases attending .. .. .	..	355*
Cases discharged from supervision on attaining 14 years of age .. .. .	..	132
Other cases who ceased to be supervised :—		
Left Cardiff .. .. .	..	7
Died .. .. .	..	6
Discharged (not suffering from rheumatism) ..	..	141
Ceased to attend .. .. .	..	122
	—	408
Cases remaining under supervision at end of year ..	..	695
Total attendances at routine Rheumatism Clinics ..	..	2,186
Routine clinic sessions held .. .. .	..	125
Average attendance at routine clinic sessions ..	..	17.5
Average number of new cases at routine clinic sessions ..	..	1.6

The following table shows the condition of the heart in the 132 cases that ceased to remain under supervision because of attaining the age of 14 years :—

	On Ascertainment	On Discharge
Normal	62	97
Minor heart manifestations	61	29
Major heart manifestations	9	6
Total	132	132

The types of heart disease present in the 6 cases having major heart manifestations on discharge were as follows :—

Mitral regurgitation	5
Mitral stenosis	—
Aortic regurgitation	1
Total	6

* Including 155 cases re-entered on register.

VIII.—LLANDOUGH HOSPITAL.

Report for 1944 of David G. Morgan, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Superintendent.

The report for 1944 presents interesting features, the most striking of which is the very low percentage death rate, i.e., 5.4 per cent. There is an obvious medical reason for this, as a large percentage (approximately 25 per cent.) were casualties from the battlefield who, as is well known, respond very well to the new methods of treatment by blood transfusions and Penicillin.

The total number of cases admitted in the year show a slight decrease, but this is accounted for by the obligation to keep a large number of beds empty for several weeks prior to "D" Day.

Dr. Williams and Mr. Hyde have continued with the research work into the analysis of pollen in the air and have published a valuable paper on their findings which has been welcomed in scientific circles as a substantial contribution to fundamental knowledge on this question. The work is proceeding and promises to be equally fruitful in future.

Members of the Hospital Staff have been most loyal and hard working during a difficult year. Extra responsibilities were placed on the Hospital without a commensurate addition to the Staff.

SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT.

The sum collected at the Hospital in respect of the treatment and maintenance of patients was £7,212 11s. 1d. The number of patients who were unable to make any payment was 364.

The number of interviews by the Almoner were as follows:—

Patients admitted	..	..	..	4,590
Patients discharged	..	..	..	4,428
Relatives of deceased patients	..	..	..	252
				<hr/>
				9,270

The number of patients admitted to the Hospital under the Cardiff Royal Infirmary Contributory Scheme was 1,666.

The sum collected in connection with treatment carried out at the Asthma Clinic was £307 12s. 6d.

£752 15s. 3d. was collected in connection with out-patient treatment of accident cases.

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

The number of necessitous patients and/or their dependents assisted by the Samaritan Fund was 40, the assistance given being as follows:—

Payments for 'bus fares	..	..	..	21
Payments for train fares	..	..	..	1
Grants for food	..	..	..	18
				<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	40

The following is a statement of the account:—

			£	s.	d.
Cash in hand, 1st January, 1944	..	..	170	4	9½
Donations	..	..	27	17	0
Interest at Bank	..	..	0	18	0
Cash from Boxes	..	..	27	13	9½
			<hr/>		
			226	13	7
Expenditure	..	..	20	9	0
			<hr/>		
Balance in hand, 31st December, 1944	..	..	£206	4	7

STATISTICS.

BEDS PROVIDED.

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

Beds—

Average daily complement	..	..	..	345
Average daily number available	..	..	..	342
Average daily number occupied	..	..	..	282
Average daily percentage occupied	..	..	..	82.5
Average length of stay of patients—days	..	..	..	22.0
Average number of patients per occupied bed	..	..	..	16.5
Average number of admissions daily	..	..	..	13.0
Maximum number occupied	..	..	..	346 on 22nd August
Minimum number occupied	..	..	..	124 on 9th & 10th June

Nursing Staff—

Average strength daily	..	..	..	153
Average number of occupied beds per nurse	..	..	..	1.84

PATIENTS.

Patients in hospital on 1st January, 1944	..	..	..	298
Admitted	..	..	..	4,590
				—
				4,888
Discharged	..	..	..	4,428
Died	..	..	..	252
				—
				4,680
Patients in Hospital on 31st December, 1944				208
				—
Patients admitted from City of Cardiff				3,197
Patients admitted from Administrative County of Glamorgan and other areas				1,483
Patients discharged in the normal manner				4,383
Patients discharged against medical advice				45
Patients discharged to :—				
Their own or relatives homes				3,371
City Lodge				368
Other institutions or hospitals				689
				—
				4,428
Deaths	..	..	..	252
				—
Total				4,680

Results of Treatment or the Termination.

						Number	Percentage
Cured	..	..	..	..	..	2,278	48.7
Improved	..	..	..	..	..	1,744	37.2
No change	..	..	..	..	..	382	8.2
Worse	..	..	..	..	..	24	0.5
Died	..	..	..	..	..	252	5.4

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

	Males		Females		Total
	Discharged	Died	Discharged	Died	
Diseases due to Infection	180	19	188	8	395
Diseases of the Nervous System	56	4	52	7	119
Diseases of the Eye	8	—	—	—	8
Diseases of the Ear	24	—	21	1	46
Diseases of the Nose	5	—	4	—	9
Diseases of the Circulatory System	54	24	54	14	146
Diseases of the Blood, Blood Forming Organs and Lymphatic System	21	3	40	5	69
Diseases of the Endocrine Glands	2	1	63	—	66
Diseases of the Breast	—	—	41	—	41
Diseases of the Respiratory System	109	18	80	12	219
Diseases of the Digestive System	506	31	408	22	967
Diseases due to Disorders of Nutrition or Metabolism	54	4	67	5	130
Diseases of the Generative System	65	8	517	6	596
Diseases of the Bones, Joints, Muscles and Fasciae	54	—	53	—	107
Diseases of the Areolar Tissue and Skin	63	3	45	—	111
Diseases of the Urinary Organs	44	5	61	7	117
Injuries	1,040	3	101	2	1,146
Tumours—Benign or Malignant	59	13	77	19	168
Cysts—Acquired	5	—	1	—	6
Lipoma	1	—	4	—	5
Malformations	3	2	6	—	11
Miscellaneous	53	1	50	5	109
Nothing Abnormal Detected	27	—	62	—	89
Total	2,433	139	1,995	113	4,680

WORK OF DEPARTMENTS.

Research Department	Investigations	..	..	6,291	} 20,417
Pathological	Investigations	..	..	14,126	
Surgical	Major operations	..	..	..	1,152
	Minor operations	..	..	..	1,052
Dental	Patients	..	..	..	18
	Attendances for treatment	..	..	..	24
Radiological	Patients investigated	..	..	..	4,891
	Investigations	..	..	..	6,067
Massage	Patients	..	..	..	907
	Treatments	..	..	..	11,312
Ultra-violet Light	Patients	..	..	..	69
	Treatments	..	..	..	293
Admission	Patients seen	..	..	..	547
Nurses' Sick Room	Admissions	..	..	..	72

ACCIDENT SERVICE.

Number of patients under treatment and/or observation at the beginning of 1944 :—

Males	..	..	..	93
Females	..	..	..	80
				<hr/>
Total	..			173
				<hr/>

Number of patients referred for treatment :—

Males	..	..	..	2,296
Females	..	..	..	1,656
				<hr/>
Total	..			3,952
				<hr/>

Sources from which the new patients were derived :—

Private Practitioners	..	..	..	1,430
Police	..	..	..	308
Other sources	..	..	..	2,214*
				<hr/>
Total	..			3,952
				<hr/>

Classification of types of accident :—

Industrial	..	..	..	1,100
Road	..	..	..	356
Other (domestic, sport, etc.)	..			2,496
				<hr/>
Total	..			3,952
				<hr/>

How new patients were dealt with :—

As in-patients at—

(a) City Lodge (Accident beds)	..			395
(b) City Lodge (other beds)	..			85
(c) Llandough Hospital	..			101†

As out-patients	..	..	..	3,371
				<hr/>
Total	..			3,952
				<hr/>

Total number of attendances of out-patients 20,089

† Including 64 transferred from beds at City Lodge.

* Including 107 Military cases.

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

Males	..	..	..	2,183
Females	..	..	..	1,553
Total	..	..	..	3,736*

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

Males	..	..	..	206
Females	..	..	..	182
Total	..	..	..	388

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

ASTHMA CLINIC.

New Cases :—

Males	..	..	..	..	165
Females	..	..	..	..	164
Total	..	..	..	..	329

Cases referred by :—

Private Practitioners	..	..	..	268
School Medical Service	..	..	..	54
Llandough Hospital	..	..	..	2
Other sources	..	..	..	5
Total number of attendances	..	..	..	6,318

IX.—POOR LAW MEDICAL SERVICE.

A summary of the work of the district medical officers during 1944 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	1,149	424	605	272
„ (b)	do.	1,394	323	469	185
†Central	do.	1,973	676	480	596
†Grangetown ..	do.	1,089	815	187	141
Canton	do.	3,544	403	1,891	480
South	do.	424	69	53	79
Splott (South) ..	do.	701	204	571	170
Adamsdown (South)	do.	1,041	424	394	433
Gabalfa	do.	194	364	97	116
Llanishen & Rumney	do.	70	—	16	8
Ely	do.	807	383	210	192
Cathays	do.	1,558	345	1,227	422
Total	—	13,944	4,430	6,200	3,094

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

† Separated temporarily into two districts from July, 1943.

The following tabular statements show the hospital provision and the work undertaken during 1944 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, 1944:—

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 .. } Surgical .. } Chronic Sick .. Children .. Venereal Disease .. Tuberculosis .. Maternity .. Mental Disease .. Other ..	26 200 — — — 14 — 4 11	9 179 — — — 11 — 1 6	24 91 — 18 14 75 4 12	13 84 — 9 14 59 — 6	— — 58 — — — 52 —	— — 42 — — — 52 —	50 291 58 18 28 127 8 23	22 263 42 9 25 111 — 12
Total ..	255	206	238	185	110	94	603	485

(2) In-patients:—

1. Total number of admissions (including infants born in hospital) ..	5,390
2. Number of women confined in hospital	1,355
3. Number of live births	1,335
4. Number of still-births	65
5. Number of deaths among newly born (i.e., under 4 weeks of age)	14
6. Total number of deaths among children under one year ..	50
7. Number of maternal deaths among women admitted to hospital for confinement	3
8. Total number of deaths	640
9. Total number of discharges (including infants born in hospital)	4,791
10. Duration of stay of patients included in 8 and 9 above:—	
(a) Under four weeks	4,427
(b) Four weeks and under thirteen weeks	700
(c) Thirteen weeks or more	304
11. Number of beds occupied:—	
(a) Average during the year	550
(b) Highest (22/1/44)	606
(c) Lowest (5/8/44)	446
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 .. 3,512
3. Number of these persons who were subsequently admitted for in-patient treatment in the institution 170
4. Number of these persons who had received in-patient treatment in the institution 177
5. Total number of attendances in the out-patient department .. 4,658

(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	44	—	19	—
Influenza	—	—	8	—
Tuberculosis :—				
Pulmonary	3	8	58	58
Non-pulmonary	4	3	9	5
Malignant disease	—	—	28	63
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)	1	—	5	—
Chronic arthritis	—	1	21	—
Venereal disease	6	—	64	—
Puerperal pyrexia	—	—	44	—
Puerperal fever :—				
Women confined in the hospital	—	—	—	—
Other cases	—	—	—	—
Other diseases and accidents connected with pregnancy and child-birth	—	—	83	6
Mental diseases :—				
Senile dementia	—	—	41	—
Other	3	—	153	—
Senile decay	—	—	32	157
Accidental injury and violence	103	—	352	30
Diseases of the :—				
Nervous system and sense organs	14	—	106	5
Respiratory system	15	4	95	18
Circulatory system	2	6	136	188
Digestive system	12	2	49	4
Genito-urinary system	—	—	52	22
Skin	284	—	178	1
Other diseases	72	42	63	17
Mothers and infants discharged from maternity wards (not included above) :—				
Mothers	—	—	1,352	—
Infants	1,279	—	—	—
Persons not falling under any of the above headings	—	—	—	—
Total	1,842	66	2,949	574

ELY LODGE.

(1) Classification of the accommodation and the number of beds occupied on 31st December, 1944 :—

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 ..	} 209	90	} 229	123	—	—	} 489	213
Mental Defectives ..		98		57	51	48		193
Other ..		20		36	—	—		56
Total ..	221	208	229	216	51	48	501	462

(2) In-patients :—

Total number of admissions	100
Total number of deaths	52
Total number of discharges	21

Duration of stay of patients :—

(a) Under four weeks	9
(b) Four weeks and under thirteen weeks	8
(c) Thirteen weeks or more	56

Number of beds occupied :—

(a) Average during the year	456
(b) Highest	474
(c) Lowest	438

(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
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	—	—	—	3
Malignant disease	—	—	—	—
Mental diseases :—							
Senile dementia	—	—	5	—
Other	—	—	8	—
Diseases of the :—							
Respiratory system	—	—	1	—
Circulatory system	—	—	—	33
Digestive system	—	—	—	1
Genito-urinary system	—	—	—	—
Senile Decay	—	—	2	—
Other Diseases	—	1	5	2
Total	—	1	21	39

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 1944 :—

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	2	2	4	8	9	17
5—10	4	1	5	8	13	21
10—15	5	4	9	10	5	15
15—20	23	34	57	7	3	10
20—25	22	48	70	3	11	14
25—35	47	39	86	4	7	11
35—45	32	24	56	4	4	8
45—55	30	12	42	1	4	5
55—65	31	6	37	—	1	1
65 and upwards	14	4	18	—	—	—
Total	210	174	384	45	58	103

Cases of Tuberculosis by Localisation of Disease and Sex :—

Form of Tuberculosis	New Cases		
	Males	Females	Total
Respiratory System	210	173	383
Nervous System	4	7	11
Intestines and Peritoneum	1	1	2
Vertebral Column	5	8	13
Bones and Joints	9	9	18
Cervical Glands	13	25	38
Disseminated Tuberculosis	2	—	2
Other Forms	11	9	20
Total	255	232	487

Known Cases of Tuberculosis.—Cases of tuberculosis remaining on the register of notifications at the end of 1944 were as follows :—

Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System :—

Males	882
Females	670
Total	1,552

Other Forms of Tuberculosis :—

Males	..	..	..	..	..	262
Females	..	..	..	..	..	290
Total						552
Grand Total						2,104

During 1944 the tuberculosis nurses made 4,275 visits to homes of patients.

Deaths.—The numbers of deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system and from other forms of tuberculosis during 1944 were 144 and 26, the death-rates per 1,000 being 0·67 and 0·12 respectively. The tuberculosis death-rates per 1,000 in each of the ten years 1935-1944 were as follows :—

Year	Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	All Forms of Tuberculosis
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
1942	0·80	0·12	0·92
1943	0·78	0·12	0·90
1944	0·67	0·12	0·79

The two following tables show the age distribution and localisation of the disease among the deaths from tuberculosis during 1944.

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—5	2	—	2	3	3	6
5—15	1	1	2	3	2	5
15—25	7	24	31	1	4	5
25—35	16	9	25	4	2	6
35—45	16	11	27	—	1	1
45—55	16	6	22	—	2	2
55—65	17	6	23	1	—	1
65 and upwards	11	1	12	—	—	—
Total	86	58	144	12	14	26

Deaths from Tuberculosis by Sex and Localisation of Disease :—

Form of Tuberculosis	Deaths		
	Males	Females	Total
Respiratory System	86	58	144
Central Nervous System	5	8	13
Intestines and Peritoneum	2	1	3
Vertebral Column	1	—	1
Bones and Joints	1	—	1
Lymphatic System	—	1	1
Genito-urinary System	—	2	2
Disseminated Tuberculosis	3	2	5
Total	98	72	170

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 ..	144	19	13·2
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	26	3	11·5
Total	170	22	12·9

Treatment.—The following tables give particulars of the examination and treatment of Cardiff cases under the scheme of the Welsh National Memorial Association during 1944.

New Cases :—

Examined	3,136
Found tuberculous :—	
(a) Pulmonary	307
(b) Non-Pulmonary	87
Found non-tuberculous	2,241

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

(a) Pulmonary	9
(b) Non-Pulmonary	5
Found non-tuberculous	289

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	262	8	407	9	130	41	71	2	154
Doubtfully tuberculous, admitted for observation	2	19	2	23	Tuberculous	Non-Tuberculous	Doubtfully Tuberculous	—	—	6
Total ..	139	281	10	430	14	135	48	71	2	160

(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 ..	21	59	—	80	7	25	8	7	8	25
Doubtfully tuberculous, admitted for observation	5	7	1	13	Tuberculous	Non-Tuberculous	Doubtfully Tuberculous	—	—	4
Total ..	26	66	1	93	12	26	11	7	8	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 ..	93	94	—	187	27	66	17	2	2	73
Doubtfully tuberculous, admitted for observation	2	3	2	7	Tuberculous	Non-Tuberculous	Doubtfully Tuberculous	—	—	—
Total ..	95	97	2	194	29	68	20	2	2	73

Treatment for Pulmonary Tuberculosis: Maintenance and Other Allowances.—The Government scheme of financial assistance to men and women undergoing treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis which came into operation in July, 1943, was continued throughout the year. Payments are made weekly at the City Hall, but in appropriate cases and for those in institutions, arrangements are made for payment by post office orders. The Tuberculosis Visitor is either in attendance or is available for interview on the day of payment. This arrangement has proved of value to the administration as well as to the patients, in that much of the work entailed in the periodical reviews is carried out during these interviews.

Details of the work carried out during the year are as follows:—

Total number of applications dealt with	..	..	107
Applications granted:			
(a) Maintenance allowances	..	..	85
(b) Discretionary payments	..	..	3
(c) Special payments	..	..	8
Number of patients in receipt of allowances at 31st December,			
1944	..	..	76

Tuberculosis Care Scheme.—The Council's Tuberculosis Care Scheme which has been in operation since January, 1940, has continued to provide assistance to the families of tuberculosis patients. The number of patients who received assistance under the scheme in 1944 for the first time was 84 as compared with 96 in 1943 and 128 in 1942.

XI.—VENEREAL DISEASES.

The following is a summary of the returns relating to persons dealt with at the venereal disease treatment centres during 1944.

	Cardiff Royal Infirmary	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	132	81	23	—	236
Soft Chancre	5	67	—	—	72
Gonorrhoea	183	262	34	1	480
Conditions other than Venereal	401	39	99	2	541
Total	721	449	156	3	1,329
B. Number of attendances of all patients residing in Cardiff					
	12,154	7,093	2,484	10	21,741

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

Examination during 1944 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* ..	49	82	—
Specimens examined at the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory from:—			
Treatment Centres:—			
Cardiff Royal Infirmary	—	1,273	2,231
Royal Hamadryad Seamen's Hospital* ..	—	1	503
Auxiliary Centre for Mothers and Children ..	—	240	209
Public Health Department	—	1	1,632
Other Sources	—	204	1,588
	—	1,719	6,163
Total	49	1,801	6,163

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

During the year, 265 doses of arsenobenzene compounds were supplied in 15 instances to 8 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 1940-1944:—

Year	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than Venereal		Total		Both Sexes
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
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
1942 ..	589	115	137	—	551	196	187	172	1,464	483	1,947
1943 ..	583	123	121	—	506	200	324	308	1,534	631	2,165
1944 ..	525	152	93	—	468	152	303	358	1,389	662	2,051

The following table gives the results of treatment and other particulars regarding *all persons* dealt with at the Cardiff centres during 1944:—

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonor- rhoea		Conditions other than Venereal		Total		Both Sexes
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Number of cases under treatment or observation on 1st January.. ..	208	249	16	—	112	208	31	85	367	542	909
Number of cases dealt with for the first time*	525	152	93	—	468	152	302	358	1,389	662	2,051
Number of cases discharged after comple- tion of treatment and final tests of cure	136	11	63	—	244	112	313	362	756	485	1,241
Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment ..	163	31	7	—	107	71	—	—	277	102	379
Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final test of cure	134	2	6	—	63	7	—	—	203	9	212
Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners	119	25	23	—	82	12	—	—	224	37	261
Number of cases remaining under treat- ment or observation on 31st December	181	332	10	—	84	159	21	80	296	571	867

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

REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE V.D. ALMONER AND SOCIAL WORKER.

Venereal disease continues to be one of the major public health problems. Experience in Cardiff has not shown that Regulation 33B is materially coping with the situation. Statistics for the V.D. Clinic for females prove that there is no decrease in the incidence of venereal disease.

One of the worst features of the present arrangement is that there is no system of compulsory treatment of the venereal diseases, with the result that numerous patients, wearied of constant attendance, too lazy to heed the Doctor's advice, indifferent to the serious consequence to their health, and unmindful of their danger to the community, cease to attend. It is upon this particular category of patient that the Almoner has concentrated, making the professional prostitute a special target. At the time of her appointment, she was advised that there were few prostitutes attending the Clinic regularly for treatment. When too ill to ply their trade, they seek advice, receive hospital treatment, discharge themselves, not to be seen again. In the Almoner's opinion, the activities of prostitutes are in the main, responsible for the commencement of a chain of infection, which grows larger and larger, until one is successful in breaking some of the links. If prostitutes can be persuaded to attend for treatment, even though irregularly, their chances of infecting others are greatly reduced.

At the termination of 1944, 265 cases of Syphilis, 120 of Gonorrhoea and 37 non-venereal conditions were under treatment and observation. It will be appreciated that considerable work is entailed in supervising the attendances of these patients, many of whom should be attending weekly.

During the last eighteen months, 49 prostitutes (as far as can be ascertained) have attended as new patients. Of this number, 20 are still attending at intermittent intervals, 21 have defaulted (some of these have moved to other districts), 4 have been transferred to other centres, 3 were discharged and 1 died. The co-operation of these women and girls is only achieved by gaining their confidence. In the Almoner's opinion, once a woman or girl has trod the path of prostitution, there is little likelihood of her leaving it for another mode of life. Many of these girls are sub-normal in intelligence, unstable and ill-adjusted to society. In many cases, their early histories reveal that they have come from unhappy and broken homes where the childhood environment was unfavourable. Financial stress, the desire for money and clothes and a lazy attitude render these girls, especially those with limited intelligence, susceptible to the invitation of others "already on the game," and before they know where they are, they have started on their downward course of life.

Types of Infected Women.

An attempt has been made to show the different types of infected women attending the Clinic during the past year. The following classifications are made on information given by the patients, observation of them in their homes or places of residence and subsequent information obtained:—

Syphilis.

TOTAL NUMBER OF INFECTED WOMEN	..	..	..	..	84
Number of married women infected by their husbands	..	..	..	..	28
Number " " " " otherwise	..	..	..	..	21
(5 separated, 2 divorced, 3 widows)					
Number of single women infected (promiscuous)	..	..	..	..	10
Number " " " " intimacy once only	..	..	..	..	6
Number of prostitutes (married state)	..	..	..	..	9
Number " " single	..	..	..	..	10
TOTAL					84

Gonorrhoea.

TOTAL NUMBER OF INFECTED WOMEN	..	..	..	..	100
Number of married women infected by husbands	..	..	..	..	28
Number „ „ „ „ otherwise	..	..	..	..	40
(10 separated, 2 divorced, 3 widows)					
Number of single women promiscuous	..	..	..	..	11
Number „ „ „ intimate once only	..	..	..	..	8
Number of prostitutes married state	..	..	..	..	9
Number „ „ single	..	..	..	..	4
TOTAL					100

Non-Venereal Conditions.

TOTAL NUMBER OF FEMALES ATTENDING	..	..	..	..	215
Number of married women attending because husbands infected, suspicious of husband's condition—effects of propaganda, etc.	..	..	..	..	61
Number of married women promiscuous	..	..	..	..	31
Number of single girls promiscuous	..	..	..	..	123
TOTAL					215

There is no doubt that at the present time, promiscuity exists to a great extent, and is even responsible for the break-up of homes and other anti-social conduct; neglect of children is often the outcome of such activities.

Regulation 33B.—A certain measure of success has been achieved since the introduction of the Regulation, but owing to the scanty information given concerning contacts, the lack of co-operation of some Practitioners in forwarding Notifications, the absence of compulsory powers, except on receipt of two Notifications on Form 1—(12 cases in two years), the number of infected people remaining untreated must be fairly considerable. Probably a very large proportion, if not all, of those who have attended the Clinic as a result of the Almoner's visit would not have done so of their own accord. Thus in two years it is fair to say that in all probability 58 patients have been treated as a result of the Regulation.

The following figures show the position for the period up to 31st December, 1944 :—

	M.	F.
(1) Total number in respect of whom Form 1 was received	9	113
(2) Number of cases in (1) in which attempts were made outside the scope of the Regulation to persuade the contact to be examined before the latter had been named on a second Form 1	5	64
Contacts found	..	..
Form 1 forwarded to other areas as moved	..	6
Contacts examined	3	55
(3) Number of those in (1) in respect of whom two or more Forms were received, i.e., that are required to attend compulsorily		12
(4) Number of those in (3)		
(a) found	..	4
(b) examined after persuasion	..	4
(c) served with Form 2	..	9
(d) examined after service of Form 2	..	9
(e) prosecuted for failure—		
(1) to attend for, and submit to medical examination	..	—
(2) to submit to and continue treatment	..	—

The constant defaulting of many of these who have been notified once is one of the weaknesses of the Regulation. It cannot be emphasized too strongly that this branch of the work is essentially the most difficult. Many hours are spent in making tactful enquiries and keeping observation before a possible woman is contacted. In some cases the true identity of the person is doubtful ; in others false names and addresses have been given, and other cases have proved to be non-venereal.

In an effort to check the rising tide of infection the Almoner has sought the co-operation of several of the prostitutes and promiscuous women, and, with one of them as guide, she has frequented the Public Houses and cafés. During these visits potential "customers" have been pointed out to her enabling her to discuss the position with them. This is outside the work done on Regulation 33B and is still in its infancy, but already shows signs of profit. The girls are beginning to co-operate, and on information given by them, several contacts have been made.

Contact Tracing.—In a recent Ministry of Health circular, Local Authorities have been advised to introduce methods of contact-tracing. Judging from the results of the experimental scheme run in Tyneside, a considerable number of patients can be brought under treatment by the methods employed. It would be impossible for the present staff to cope with this additional work, and if such a scheme were introduced it might be necessary to cover parts of the adjacent Glamorgan area. In any case better co-operation with the Cardiff Clinics would be essential. Under a properly-organised and nation-wide scheme for contact-tracing lies probably the best means of attack on the whole problem of venereal disease. Contact-tracing properly done can assume enormous proportions and embrace an ever increasing circle, as the contacts of the original contacts of any given patient are brought in.

Social Work.—The social work, for which the Almoner is particularly trained, is essentially the most interesting side of the work. Dealing with such varied classes of society it naturally is not without its disappointments. For example, there is little that one can do for prostitutes excepting "to hobnob" with them. Fares were paid for three of these girls, one to enable her to return to her relatives at St. Helens ; another to go to a Home in London and a third to a post in Scotland. The bulk of the social work has consisted in obtaining work for girls, escorting them to the Labour Exchanges, and the placing of suitable girls with babies. It should be noted that in every case where a girl has been placed in domestic employment, conditions of work, off-duty and wages are always arranged satisfactorily by the Almoner before the girl commences work. Other work has been in connection with the provision of clothes in necessitous cases, the payment of fares for those who found it difficult to attend the Clinic because of financial stress, arrangements for the care of children during the hospitalization of the women, financial assistance during periods of unemployment, the interviewing of Factory Supervisors who may have made it difficult for the women to attend, advice with regard to Affiliation and Separation Orders and Divorces, the enlisting of help from the N.S.P.C.C. in cases where this was justified, and the performing of the hundred and one little acts which make life just a little easier for those innocently infected.

It is quite understandable that patients do not wish to attend Clinics in localities in which they are known. It is for some of these women residing out of Cardiff, and who have been innocently infected, that fares have been paid ; also for single girls with illegitimate babies who live in distant places and upon whom the Almoner has wished to keep a watchful eye.

Library for Venereal Disease Patients.—The creation of a Library through the kindness of the City Librarian has helped considerably in the attitude of those receiving treatment, and has offered opportunities to get to know the patients intimately. It has been a constant source of pleasure to many. During 4½ months to the end of the year, 241 books

have been borrowed. Plans for occupational therapy for this class of patient are in hand following a suggestion from the Almoner, as it was felt the occupation of their time and minds is most important for this class of Society.

Leisure of Young People.—There is little doubt that one of the contributory causes of the present situation is that there is no place centrally situated which provides entertainment and light refreshment for the younger people. Young adolescent girls and those up to the age of 25 years, attracted normally to the opposite sex, have nowhere to invite their friends. All too often, they come from overcrowded, drab and not too clean homes, not an atmosphere into which one would wish to invite one's beau. Where are they to go? It is impossible for them to afford entertainment every night. The only place which offers warmth, company and shelter, is the Public House, where many youngsters are now congregating and commencing an immoral life. Many of them have confessed that the lack of suitable places of recreation has been the cause of their drinking and downfall. If we do not provide such centres, have we any right to blame them entirely for their behaviour? Unfortunately, religion frequently has little appeal to these youngsters and they are not interested in clubs attached to churches. At the mere mention of these, they may adopt an antagonistic attitude. What is urgently required is a scheme where premises are provided in which dancing and games such as darts, table tennis, etc., are allowed, with reading and leisure rooms in which both sexes are able to mix and where light refreshments are provided at a low charge. Those associated with the moral welfare work feel that much more could be done in this way for the young people.

The Future.—To control the spread of venereal disease the measures so far adopted seem to be inadequate. Additional methods of attacking the problem are necessary. Sex instruction for young people should be provided, keeping in mind the return of many men and women from the Forces who will be faced with the difficult housing conditions, and probably with boredom and inertia—states which give rise to increased drinking. It cannot be agreed that women police are unnecessary, providing the proper type of woman is available. Much valuable work can be done in this direction. The facts regarding venereal disease should be fully ventilated, and the present low state of morality must be lifted. A system of contact-examination with legal powers to deal with those who default from treatment is essential. In this connection it would appear that the rights of the community transcend the right of the individual.

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 1944 :—

<i>Notified by :—</i>				<i>Births</i>	<i>Still-births</i>
Medical Practitioners	..	..	..	5	2
Municipal Midwives	..	..	..	962	29
Midwives of Queen's Institute of District Nursing	..	..	..	768	20
Private Midwives (Domiciliary)	..	..	..	212	2
Private Midwives (Nursing Homes)	..	..	..	1,823	45
Parents	..	..	..	19	1
Maternity Hospital (Cardiff Royal Infirmary)	..	..	..	466	46
City Lodge Hospital	..	..	..	1,331	63
Total				5,586*	208†

* Including 1,086 not belonging to Cardiff.

† Including 59 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		
874	3,470	32,668	204	6,024	42,366	48

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	..	..	..	..	3,202
Children over 1 year	..	..	..	..	2,588
Total	..	..	..	..	5,890

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		
596	3,359	6,460	7	1	9,827	16

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) ..	4,649
(b) Number of expectant mothers who attended the ante-natal clinics	3,359
(c) Percentage of notified births represented by (b) ..	72.3

The number of expectant mothers whose blood was tested for syphilis (the Wassermann reaction) was 1,616, of which 16, or 0.99 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	
19	160	14	174	9

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 one.

Maternity Hospitals.

City Lodge Hospital (Municipal Maternity Wards) :—

Cases admitted through Ante-natal Clinics	753
„ „ otherwise	744
	1,497

Cardiff Royal Infirmary (Maternity Department) :—

Cases admitted through Ante-natal Clinics	350
Complicated cases sent by General Practitioners	43
Cases admitted otherwise	192
	585

Total	2,082
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Maternity and Nursing Homes.—At 31st December, 1944, there were 18 registered nursing homes, eleven providing for maternity cases only, five providing for surgical and/or medical cases only, and two providing for both maternity and other cases. The total number of beds in these nursing homes was 231, of which 101 were available for maternity cases. The homes are supervised by a medical officer of the department, who paid 24 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	421	210	631
Found to be in need of treatment	366	136	502
Received treatment	310	165	475
Made dentally fit	233	161	394
Attendances	972	189	1,161
Treatment :—			
Teeth filled	88	7	95
Teeth extracted	2,161	380	2,541
Dressings	27	4	31
Scalings	65	—	65
Administrations of general anaesthetics ..	392	170	562
Supplied with dentures	94	—	94

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

Births—First visits	4,309
Births and infant deaths—Combined visits	64
Infant death investigations	121
Still-birth investigations	152
Subsequent visits	{ Infants under one year .. 8,710 Children over one year .. 13,468
Ante-natal cases	{ First visits .. 247 Re-visits .. 55
Post-natal cases	{ First visits .. 914 Re-visits .. 22
Infectious diseases :—	
Ophthalmia neonatorum	{ First visits .. 29 Re-visits .. 59
Puerperal pyrexia	{ First visits .. 1 Re-visits .. 1
Measles	{ First visits .. 220 Re-visits .. 8
Whooping Cough	{ First visits .. 223 Re-visits .. 7
Mumps	{ First visits .. — Re-visits .. —
Visits regarding Diphtheria Immunization	3,024
Financial inquiries	64
Other visits	9,829
Total	41,527

Midwives.—The number of midwives practising in Cardiff at the end of the year was 116. They are classified according to type of practice as follows:—

Municipal midwifery service (domiciliary)	..	17
Queen's Institute of District Nursing	.. ..	13
At City Lodge Hospital (Maternity Wards)	..	29
At Cardiff Royal Infirmary (Maternity Branch)	..	7
At private nursing homes	.. ..	29
Private practice	.. ..	21
Total	.. ..	116

Officers of the department made 59 visits of inspection of midwives, and midwives' appliances, etc., were disinfected in 10 instances.

The following is a record of the practice of midwives in relation to births and stillbirths 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 ..	762	209	—	—	971
(b) At City Lodge Hospital ..	—	—	1,343	51	1,394
Employed by Queen's Institute of District Nursing ..	655	133	—	—	788
Employed at Maternity Hospital (Cardiff Royal Infirmary) ..	—	—	440	72	512
Employed at Nursing Homes ..	—	—	561	1,307	1,868
Private Midwives	136	78	—	—	214
Total	1,553	420	2,344	1,430	5,747

Medical Practitioners called in by Midwives in Emergency.—The number of instances in which medical practitioners were called in by midwives in emergency was 932 and claims for fees were made by practitioners in 568 cases. The fees claimed totalled £939 9s. 6d., and in 385 instances fees amounting to £653 8s. 6d., were reclaimed from the persons responsible.

Specialist consultations took place in two 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 1943	6
Cases referred for treatment during 1944 ..	356
Total number of visits	5,792

Maternity Bags.—A Maternity bag was lent in one necessitous case.

Home Helps.—Home helps were provided in 132 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 1944 :—

	Children under School Age.			
<i>Consultation Clinic :—</i>				
Examined for first time	413			
Recommended for treatment and/or appliances for first time	345			
Recommended for further treatment and/or appli- ances	326			
Discharged	292			
<i>Recommendations for :—</i>				
Treatment in Hospital	13			
Treatment at Clinic (Special and Routine) ..	231			
Application of plaster at Clinic	176			
Appliances	111			
Alterations to appliances	5			
Special boots	5			
Alterations to boots	318			
Other forms of treatment	—			
Treated at Clinic for first time	163			
Attendances at Clinic	1,621			
<i>Routine Treatment (massage, electricity, exercises, etc.) :—</i>				
Treated at Clinic for first time	117			
Attendances for routine treatment	2,463			

The following statement relates to treatment at and provision of appliances, etc., through the Prince of Wales' Hospital, Cardiff, during 1944 :—

	Children under School Age.			
<i>Hospital Treatment :—</i>				
Admitted to Prince of Wales' Hospital :—				
(a) Day Cases	5
(b) Other Cases	12
Under treatment at Prince of Wales Hospital at end of 1944	7
On Prince of Wales' Hospital waiting list at end of 1944 :—				
(a) Day cases	2
(b) Other cases	17
<i>Other treatment or provision (including appliances, etc., provided following hospital treatment) :—</i>				
Appliances provided	28
Appliances altered	16
Special Boots provided..	1
Alterations to boots	509
Other forms of treatment provided	nil

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	125
Received operative treatment at Llandough Hospital	17
Received other forms of treatment at Clinic ..	45
Total attendances at Clinic	186

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	153
Examined for errors of refraction	112*
For whom spectacles were prescribed	117*
For whom spectacles were provided :—	
(a) By parents	105*
(b) By Council free of charge	1*
Treatment for other eye defects prescribed and provided	232
Total attendances at Clinic	449

* Including cases first examined in, and carried over from 1943.

Radiography.—The number of individual cases referred from the maternity and child welfare centres for radiography was 53, the total number of radiograms taken being 69.

Child Life Protection.—The following statement gives particulars of the numbers of persons and children registered at the end of 1944, 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	25
Children on the register :—	
(a) At the end of the year	25
(b) Who died during the year	1
First visits	16
Routine visits	177
Special visits	45

Adoption of Children Act, 1926.—The visitor specially engaged in duties in connection with child life protection dealt with 49 cases during the year in which the Council acted as guardian *ad litem*; the number of visits made in connection with the cases totalled 112.

Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act, 1939.—The Act became operative on the 1st June, 1943, and a record of the work up to the end of the year is as follows :—

Number of persons who gave notice under Section 7 (3)	33
Number of children "adopted" under the Section ..	49
Number of children under supervision at the end of the year	8
First Visits	40
Routine Visits	99

Care of the Illegitimate Child.—Report of the work of the Social Workers.—With public opinion roused to a high level on the question of administration of Children's Homes and Institutions, and inquiries being held into the alleged neglect of, and cruelty to, children, the place and welfare of the illegitimate child is brought into prominence. The problem is two-fold. On the one hand, is the prospective mother who is usually quite young, and, more often than not, acutely anxious, embittered and overcome by the prospect of the birth of a baby, and its disposal. On the other hand, is the baby, whose physical care and upbringing are just as important, and probably more important, than that of the child who commences life without the same handicap. Some idea of the size of the problem can be gauged from the fact that records show that during the past year, 454 illegitimate children were registered as having been born in the City of Cardiff. Of this number, 299 were born to girls giving Cardiff addresses.

Cases have to be viewed from different angles. What is wise and beneficial for one girl might be the downfall of another. All circumstances have to be taken into consideration; the future of the mother and the welfare of the child are of equal importance. Six avenues of approach are possible:—

- (a) Marriage.
- (b) That the girl returns to her parents or relatives with her baby.
- (c) That the girl is employed in a domestic situation with her baby.
- (d) That the girl's baby is fostered with suitable foster parents.
- (e) That the child is placed in an Institution or Home which exists for the reception of such cases.
- (f) That the child is adopted.

Out of 454 babies born in the City, 212 were born in the City Lodge Hospital. It is here that the bulk of the Social Work is done. In co-operation with the voluntary organisations, each girl is interviewed, and after full discussion and ample time for thought on both sides, taking every circumstance into consideration, a course of action is planned. Co-operation with relatives is most important. Once their confidence is gained, they often relent and forgive and become willing for the mother and baby to return home. Each mother is given advice with regard to affiliation proceedings, and, if necessary, an introductory note to the appropriate Department of the Court. Close co-operation is maintained with the American and Canadian Red Cross, whose efforts to obtain financial assistance, affiliation orders and layettes are of the greatest value. It should be noted that the majority of girls are very reluctant to take action in this respect, preferring to "finish" with the man. Those in need of clothes for themselves and baby are helped to obtain them, and employment is found for those wishing to keep their babies but who have no home to which to return. In each case the prospective employer is interviewed and satisfactory arrangements made for the girl's future welfare from the point of view of off-duty and wages. In cases where it is considered that there will be financial stress for the mother on her discharge from Hospital, co-operation with the Relieving Officer is effected and if necessary, financial assistance given until the girl is fit for work. In several cases cots have been provided through the generosity of voluntary agencies, but more could be done in this direction if funds were available. On discharge from Hospital, the address is noted to which each illegitimate baby is going, in order that the Health Visitor can keep a watchful eye on the mother and child. In cases where doubt arises with regard to the welfare of the baby, the help of the Health Visitor is always enlisted. With babies for whom placing in a Home is considered to be the only solution, care is taken with regard to the choosing of Homes and every help is given to the Societies concerned. Follow-up and after care work is undertaken and close contact is kept with the mother as far as possible until stability and security are obtained. In adoption cases which are undertaken by this Department, advice is given to the parties concerned, and contact made with the appropriate officials. A blood test and a medical certificate are obtained before final arrangements are made for the handing over of the baby, with its Ration Book, Identity Card, Clothing Coupon Book, Birth Certificate and clothes.

The married woman with an illegitimate child presents many problems. Fifty-eight women, or 12·7% (approximate figures) of the total number of 454 come within this category. Loneliness due to the enforced absence abroad of the husband and promiscuity lead to this unhappy state of affairs. In almost all cases adoption is sought by the mother. The husband is contacted and frequently is willing to overlook his wife's behaviour, provided the baby is taken from the house. This solution is by far the best, especially where young children of the marriage exist. In several cases correspondence with the Padre or the man's Commanding Officer overseas has helped considerably in effecting a reconciliation.

Co-operation with the Ante-Natal Clinics is effected by notifying to the Almoner particulars regarding pregnant unmarried women. This gives a splendid opportunity for plans to be formulated before the girl's confinement and help can often be given during the period of anxiety.

The following statistics give some idea of the work done during the past year :—

Home Visits	..	..	375	Referred other agencies	..	302
Referred for Affiliation				Other help	..	16
Orders	..	..	51	Adoption	..	42
Employment found	..	10		Fostered	..	11
Financial Assistance	..	18		Home or Hostel	..	10

XIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY.

Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory.—The numbers of specimens and samples examined for Cardiff during 1944 were as follows :—

Bacteriological Examinations :—

Water Supplies	..	..	..	605
Milk for Tubercle Bacilli	..	..	..	251
Milk for General Examination	..	..	..	651
Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli	..	..	..	710
Urine and Faeces for Tubercle Bacilli	..	..	..	41
Other Specimens for Tubercle Bacilli	..	..	..	83
Rodents for Plague	..	..	..	185

Specimens for :—

Diphtheria	..	..	..	7,947
Haemolytic Streptococci	..	..	..	1,802
Enteric Fever (Serum)	..	..	..	49
Enteric Fever (Other Specimens)	..	..	..	88
Dysentery	..	..	..	5,200
Food Poisoning Organisms	..	..	..	62
Gonorrhoea	..	..	..	1,343
Syphilis (Wassermann Reaction)	..	..	..	5,646
Syphilis (Spirochaeta Pallida)	..	..	..	—
Ringworm	..	..	..	15
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	..	69
Cerebro-spinal Fluid	..	..	..	81
Other Examinations	..	..	..	166

Chemical Examinations :—

Water Supplies	..	..	..	572
River Waters	..	..	..	19
Sewage and Sewage Effluents	..	..	..	—
Milk and Milk Products	..	..	..	205
In connection with Atmospheric Pollution	..	..	..	24
In connection with Ultra-Violet Radiation	268
Other Examinations	—

Total	26,082
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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	..	..	..	..	4,300
Bulls	..	..	..	..	253
Heifers and Steers	3,806
Calves	9,258
Sheep and Lambs	51,221
Pigs	315

Total	69,153
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Canton Abattoir, which was closed on 14th January, 1940, owing to war conditions, was not used during 1944.

Whole carcasses and part carcasses or organs condemned and withheld from human consumption owing to *tuberculosis* :—

	Whole Carcasses	Part Carcasses or Organs	Total
Cows	289	1,521	1,810
Bulls	2	38	40
Heifers and Steers ..	9	382	391
Calves	7	175	182
Pigs	5	54	59

Whole carcasses and part carcasses or organs condemned and withheld from human consumption owing to *diseases other than tuberculosis* :—

	Whole Carcasses	Part Carcasses or Organs	Total
Cows	199	2,959	3,158
Bulls	2	10	12
Heifers and Steers ..	—	932	932
Calves	89	125	214
Sheep and Lambs ..	29	6,221	6,250
Pigs	9	36	45

The total weight of diseased or unsound meat surrendered was 212 tons 17 cwt. 47 lb.

Meat Inspection at Private Slaughter-houses.—The number of pigs slaughtered was 5,516. Tuberculosis was found in 76 instances, the proportion being 1·4 per cent. Seven unsound carcasses of pork were destroyed. The total weight of unsound meat surrendered and withheld from human consumption was 1 ton 2 cwt. 23 lb.

Unsound Food Exposed or Intended for Sale.—Sanitary inspectors made 9,051 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 137, of which 116 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 74 tons 12 cwt. 12½ 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 240, of which 13, or 5·4 per cent., were found to be positive. The percentage of samples in which tubercle bacilli were found during the ten years 1934-1943 was 4·4. Appropriate action was taken in each of the cases in which tubercle bacilli were found.

Routine Bacteriological Examination of Milk.—During the year, 280 samples of ordinary commercial milk were submitted for bacteriological examination. Of these, 134, or 47·8 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 to 1942, as at 31st December, 1944 :—

Description	Number
(1) Producers' licences to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested"	2
(2) Producers' licences to use the designation "Accredited"	15
(3) Dealers' licences to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested"—	
(a) Bottling establishments	19
(b) Shops	25
(c) Supplementary	5
(4) Dealers' licences to use the designation "Accredited"—	
(a) Bottling establishments	2
(b) Shops	—
(c) Supplementary	2
(5) Dealers' licences to use the designation "Pasteurised"—	
(a) Pasteurising establishments	12
(b) Shops	21

The number of samples of Tuberculin Tested and Accredited milk submitted for bacteriological examination during the year was 175, of which 123, or 70·2 per cent. attained the prescribed standard. In addition, 187 samples of Pasteurised milk were examined, of which 143, or 76·4 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.

It will be seen that there has been a considerable increase in the number of samples of Pasteurised milk taken for examination. The reason for this is the extra attention given to this grade of milk to ensure that it is properly Pasteurised before distribution. Actually 75 per cent. of all samples taken reached the requisite standard which on the whole can be considered satisfactory.

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	Im- prisoned	Fined	Cautioned	To pay costs only	Dismissed	With- drawn	Amount of Fines and Costs
Food and Drugs Act, 1938.	10	—	7	—	3	—	—	£ s. d. 90 10 6
Food Control Orders	128	—	109	3	7	1	8	265 7 3
Total ..	138	—	116	3	10	1	8	£355 17 9

**REPORT FOR 1944 OF
MR. STANLEY DIXON, M.Sc., F.R.I.C., PUBLIC ANALYST.**

During the year, 1944, 2,077 samples were submitted for chemical analysis. Not only is this the largest number of samples received in the laboratory in any one year, but it embraces the greatest variety of articles yet examined. The sources of these samples were as follows :—

For the City of Cardiff :—

Under the Food and Drugs Act, etc.	..	..	..	1,331
Imported Foods for the Port Health Authority	..	..	..	24
Under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act	..	..	..	20
For the Health Department	..	..	..	32
For the Food Control Committee	..	..	..	39
For the Ministry of Food	..	..	..	14
For the Soft Drinks Industry (War-Time) Association Ltd.	..	..	..	110
From other sources	..	..	..	37
TOTAL				1,607

For the County Borough of Swansea :—

Under the Food and Drugs Act, etc.	..	..	..	419
Under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act	..	..	..	12
For the Health Department (Water)	..	..	..	26
For the Borough Engineer's Department (Effluents, etc.)	..	..	..	10
For the Waterworks Department (Water)	..	..	..	3
TOTAL				470

GRAND TOTAL .. 2,077

The arrangement whereby the analytical work for the County Borough of Swansea is carried out in the Cardiff City Laboratory has continued to work smoothly during the year. A separate report on this work is made to the Swansea Health Committee.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938, etc.—The Food and Drugs Act, 1938, is designed to secure that food and drugs are sold only in a pure and genuine condition, and are of the nature, substance and quality demanded by the purchaser. This Act, which did not come into force until October, 1939, empowered the Minister of Health to stipulate the manner in which foods are to be labelled and generally to regulate their composition. Owing to the outbreak of war, however, the Minister of Health did not exercise these powers, and in view of the desirability, particularly under present conditions, of fixing standards for certain articles of food and of protecting the consumer against false and misleading claims in regard to foodstuffs, they were transferred to the Minister of Food by the Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, made by His Majesty in Council on the 28th of October, 1943.

Food Standards.—In exercise of these powers, the Minister of Food made the Food Standards (General Provisions) Order, dated the 14th January, 1944, which lays down the general provisions applicable in relation to all food standards to be created by him, and provides that the defence may submit (a) a warranty and /or (b) the responsibility of some other person for the commission of the offence.

Articles in respect of which Food Standards Orders have been made and brought into operation during 1944 are tabulated below, together with brief particulars of the standards laid down.

Baking powder	.. ..	To yield not less than 8 per cent. of available carbon dioxide and not more than 1.5 per cent. of residual carbon dioxide.
Fruit curd and Mincemeat	..	To contain not less than 65 per cent. of soluble solids.
Golden raising powder	..	To yield not less than 6 per cent. of available carbon dioxide and not more than 1.5 per cent. of residual carbon dioxide.
Jam and Marmalade	.. ..	To contain not less than 68½ per cent. of soluble solids and to have a specified fruit or vegetable content according to the variety.
Mustard, Compound Mustard or Mustard Condiment (in powder form).	..	To consist of a blend of brown and white mustard flours and to yield not less than 0.35 per cent. of allyl iso-thiocyanate after maceration with water for 2 hours at 37°C. They may contain flour and/or spices which together do not exceed 20 per cent. by weight.
Self-raising flour	.. ..	To yield not less than 0.45 per cent. of available carbon dioxide and not more than 0.65 per cent. of total carbon dioxide.
Shredded Suet	.. ..	To contain not less than 83 per cent. by weight of fat.

Food and Drugs Authorities are made enforcement authorities for these Orders and proceedings in respect of alleged infringements can be instituted by them without the consent of the Minister of Food.

The Labelling and Advertising of Food.—Regulation 1 of the Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, 1943, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1944, makes it an offence to give with any article of food sold, or to display with any food exposed for sale, a label which falsely describes that food, or is otherwise calculated to mislead as to its nature, substance, or quality, or, in particular, as to its nutritional or dietary value. Before a Food and Drugs Authority may institute proceedings for an alleged offence against this Regulation, the consent of the Minister of Food must be obtained.

Regulation 2 of the Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, 1943, empowers the Minister to restrict the making, in advertisements and on labels relating to food, of claims or suggestions of the presence of vitamins or minerals, and in June, 1944, the Labelling of Food Order, 1944, was made by him. It was provided that this Order should come into force on the 1st January, 1945, but following representations from manufacturers as to the difficulty of obtaining new supplies of labels and packing material and of disposing of existing stocks, the date of its operation in respect of the labelling of food was postponed. In the meantime the opportunity was taken to amend this Order and in December, 1944, the Labelling of Food (No. 2) Order, 1944, was issued. This revoked and re-enacted with amendments the provisions of the original Order, and provided for postponement of the date of operation (except so far as advertisements were concerned) until the 1st May, 1945, with further periods of three and six months within which wholesalers and retailers respectively, may dispose of stocks not labelled in accordance with the Order. This Order is a most important and comprehensive one, but since it only comes into full operation on the 1st November, 1945, it will be dealt with in a subsequent report.

Food Orders made under the Defence (General) Regulations.—In addition to the Regulations and Orders already mentioned, there are in operation numerous Statutory Rules and Orders controlling the sale of food, which have been made by the Minister of Food under the Defence (General) Regulations. These are enforced by officers of the Ministry of Food and by Local Food Committees, but many of them contain definitions and standards of composition which can only be enforced upon chemical analysis, and they obviously have a substantial bearing on the interpretation and administration of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, which for the most part still leaves open the question, what is the nature, substance or quality expected by the ordinary purchaser of an article of food.

In November, 1944, under an Order in Council, a new Regulation—60 CAA—was added to the Defence (General) Regulations. This modifies in certain respects the statutory restrictions imposed by the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations as to the nature and quantity of preservative which may be contained in meat, margarine, bacon, jam, oranges and dehydrated vegetables. It also relaxes certain requirements of the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations relating to the labelling of containers of condensed milk and the quality of their contents.

The fact that a sample of food has been submitted under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act forms no bar to proceedings being taken by appropriate Authorities under Regulations and Orders made by the Minister of Food under the Defence (General) Regulations and the Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, and therefore when examining and reporting upon samples submitted under this Act regard has necessarily been paid to the requirements of all relevant Regulations and Orders now in force.

The numbers and nature of the articles submitted by the Sampling Officers appointed under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, by the Cardiff City Council, and the numbers of those which were adulterated or were otherwise unsatisfactory, were as follows :—

Description.	Number Examined.	Number Adulterated or Unsatisfactory.
Barley, Pearl	9	1
Beans, Canned	8	5
Butter	26	1
Cheese, Curd	2	1
Coffee	13	5
Custard powder	5	—
Drugs	23	—
Gelatine	10	—
Meat and Vegetables, Canned	3	1
Milk (excluding appeal-to-cow samples) ..	1,032	70
Milk, appeal-to-cow samples	4	—
Pea-nuts	4	4
Pickling brine	5	5
Spirits	9	—
Tea	14	—
Toffee	3	3
Vinegar	10	1
Wine	6	4
Other articles (49 varieties)	145	—
TOTAL	1,331	101

Milk.—Of the 1,032 samples of milk taken ordinarily by the Sampling Officers, 70, or 6·7 per cent. were returned as adulterated or of unsatisfactory composition. Twenty-four samples contained added water, while forty-six other samples were deficient in fat only. Comparison of these figures with those of other years during the war is made below.

Unsatisfactory Milk Samples, 1940-1944.

Year.	Number of samples examined.	Number containing added water.	Number deficient in fat only.	Total number adulterated.
1940 ..	1,095	64 = 5.8%	40 = 3.7%	104 = 9.5%
1941 ..	981	39 = 4.0%	50 = 5.1%	89 = 9.1%
1942 ..	961	54 = 5.6%	44 = 4.6%	98 = 10.2%
1943 ..	1,013	23 = 2.3%	39 = 3.8%	62 = 6.1%
1944 ..	1,032	24 = 2.3%	46 = 4.4%	70 = 6.7%

It will be observed that the percentage of samples containing added water was 2.3. This is the same proportion as in 1943, but this figure represents a marked improvement over the years 1940-42, during which period the proportion of samples containing added water averaged 5.1 per cent. The proportion of samples containing less than the minimum fat content of 3.0 per cent. laid down by the Sale of Milk Regulations is fairly constant, the average for these five years being 4.3 per cent. The frequency of these occurrences is highest during the spring months.

In every case where the results of chemical analysis suggested the possibility of the presence of added water, the Hortvet freezing-point test was applied. Sixty-seven samples that were slightly deficient in non-fatty solids had freezing-points which furnished no evidence that they contained extraneous water and they were returned as genuine milk of inferior quality. Four appeal-to-cow samples, submitted for comparison with certain samples where legal action was contemplated, were of excellent quality and had normal freezing-points.

Proceedings were instituted in respect of five samples which contained added water. The results of these prosecutions are set out on page 50. In the case where fines totalling £75 were imposed, the vendor, who was a farmer supplying a wholesale dairy had been fined on two other occasions since September, 1942, for similar offences.

The average composition of all the milk samples examined in 1944 and during the period 1929-1944 is given in the following table :—

Period.	Number of samples.	Fat per cent.	Non-fatty solids per cent.	Total solids per cent.
1944 ..	1,036	3.65	8.74	12.39
1929-1944 ..	15,431	3.71	8.76	12.47

Articles other than Milk.—Thirty-one, or 10.5 per cent. of the articles other than milk were unsatisfactory. Particulars of these samples are given below.

Description.	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity.
Barley, Pearl	Heavily infested with Tyroglyphid mites.
Beans, Canned	Unwholesome. Contents of the tin had a very objectionable odour.
"	Contents of the tin had a very objectionable odour and contained 2.7 grains of tin per lb.
"	Unsuitable for use. Vigorous evolution of gas was taking place when the tin was opened.
"	Contained 2.4 grains of tin per lb.
"	" 2.3 " " "
Butter	Rancid (hydrolytic rancidity). Free fatty acids, as oleic acid = 1.7 per cent.
Cheese, Curd	Decomposed. Unfit for consumption.
Coffee (5 samples)	Over-roasted. Contained much fine carbon and prepared coffee (after filtration) was very bitter. Unfit for use.
Meat and Vegetables, Canned ..	Meat content = 25% instead of at least 30% as required by the Canned Meat Order, 1941.
Pea-nut toffee	Contained angular fragments of glass of appreciable size.
Pea-nut toffee (2 samples) ..	Contained stones about the size of pea-nuts.
Pea-nuts (4 samples)	" " " " "
Pickling brine (5 samples) ..	Deficient in salt.
Vinegar	Deficient in acetic acid to the extent of 73 per cent.
Wine, Graves type (2 samples) ..	Consisted of cider.
Wine, Sauterne type (2 samples) ..	" " "

The five samples of canned beans (in tomato sauce) were all taken from one large consignment.

Coffee.—The five samples of coffee were from a consignment which had been released and sold by the Salvage Department of the Ministry of Food to a wholesale provision merchant. These samples were very dark in colour and upon examination they were found to contain a considerable amount of carbon, much of which was in the form of a very fine powder which remained in suspension when infusions of the coffee were prepared. These infusions, filtered free from carbon, had a most objectionable taste. No adulterants were detected in any of the samples, and both the carbon and the bitter taste doubtless were the result of the coffee having become extensively carbonised during roasting. The opinion was given that this coffee was not fit for sale. It was subsequently condemned by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, and the Ministry of Food recompensed the purchaser.

Pea-nut Toffee.—One of the samples of pea-nut toffee was submitted by a private purchaser upon the advice of her medical adviser. She had been taken ill shortly after eating some of it, and blood was present in her vomit and faeces. Several sharp fragments of broken glass were found in the toffee and it is probable that this was the cause of her illness. Further investigations were made immediately, and samples of materials used in the manufacture of the toffee were submitted for examination. No particles of glass at all comparable in size with those in the original sample were found in any of the ingredients and it was not possible to form an opinion as to the origin of the glass, but since the fragments were deeply embedded in the toffee mass and were not visible, they were undoubtedly introduced in the process of manufacture. No other complaints of this nature were received.

Samples of the pea-nuts (which really are seeds and are also known as ground-nuts from the fact that they grow beneath the soil much in the same manner as potatoes), however, contained several stones of about the same size as the "nuts." These stones doubtless formed part of the adventitious matter collected when the pea-nuts were harvested, and as they were all about the size of pea-nut seeds, they would not be removed by sieving. Since the Ministry of Food arrange the distribution of pea-nuts through

their Edible Nuts Executive Panel, they were informed of these findings. The Ministry pointed out, however, that there was a clause in the Circular notifying particulars of the allocation arrangements which made it clear to manufacturers that the pea-nuts are only cleaned of foreign matter up to 93 per cent. and that any higher standard of cleaning by hand picking was the responsibility of the buyer.

Pickling Brine.—In the course of an investigation carried out by the Chief Sanitary Inspector to ascertain the cause of large quantities of meat in pickle putrefying, samples of the brine solution used were submitted for examination. The salt content of the five samples ranged from 6 to 12 per cent. The opinion was expressed that a salt solution of this strength was insufficient to inhibit the growth of bacteria and that a pickle for meat should contain approximately 20 per cent. of salt.

Wine.—Graves and Sauterne are wines made in the Graves and Sauterne districts of France from grape juice. Wines of Graves type and Sauterne type are well recognised products made from grape juice, in countries other than France, by the methods used in the districts from which they take their name. Two samples of alleged wine labelled "Graves Type" and "Sauterne Type" respectively, which had been sold at 10/- per bottle, were the subject of complaint by the purchaser, and were submitted for analysis. Detailed examination of these products showed they were not made from grape juice but consisted of cider which had been treated with sulphur dioxide to make them pale in colour to resemble Graves and Sauterne in appearance. Formal samples of these products were secured and proceedings were taken against the manufacturer for selling them with labels which were calculated to mislead the purchaser, and against his agent for selling these articles which were not of the nature, substance, or quality demanded. They were both fined.

Samples submitted by the Ministry of Food under the Sampling of Food Order, 1942.—During the year, the Cardiff Divisional Office of the Ministry of Food submitted 14 samples taken by the Enforcement Officers of the Ministry. The description of the articles and the numbers that were unsatisfactory are given in the following table :—

Description.	Number submitted.	Number unsatisfactory.
" Benco Product, No. 1 " ..	10	10
Cake margarine	1	—
Lard oil	2	2
Sausages, Pork	1	—
TOTAL	14	12

The samples of " Benco Product, No. 1 " had the characters of unrefined hog fat. They were rancid and not of edible quality. Legal proceedings in respect of this article were taken by the Ministry of Food for contraventions of the Edible Oils and Fats (Control of Sales) Order, 1943, and the local agent and a firm of wholesale merchants were each fined £80 and £15 15s. 0d. costs for unlawfully supplying it, while for unlawfully obtaining it, three firms were each fined £4, and two others were each fined £2.

For several months before these proceedings were instituted there were complaints about the taste of " bought " cakes. There is no doubt that owing to the shortage of fats this low-grade material, which was represented as requiring no permit was commanding a ready sale and was being widely used by confectioners and caterers for making cakes and pastry, but after the hearing of these cases only one further complaint was received.

The cake margarine was genuine and the pork sausages complied with the requirements as to composition laid down by the Meat Products, etc., Order, 1944. The samples of lard oil were rancid.

Administrative Action.—The following table shows the results of legal proceedings in connection with samples submitted during the year.

No. of sample	Article.	Result of analysis.	Result of Prosecution.	
			Fines.	Costs.
<i>Samples submitted by Sampling Officers of the Cardiff City Council :—</i>			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
24	Milk	Contained 24 per cent. of added water	75 0 0	1 18 6
25	„	Contained 11 per cent. of added water		
58	„	Contained 19 per cent. of added water	10 10 0	—
1,036	„	Contained 8 per cent. of added water	4 0 0	0 17 0
1,037	„	Contained 2 per cent. of added water		
382	Vinegar	Deficient in acetic acid to the extent of 73 per cent. ..	1 17 6	—
899	Wine, Graves type ..	Consisted of cider	10 0 0	19 10 0
898	Wine, Sauterne type	„ „		
<i>Samples submitted by Enforcement Officers of the Ministry of Food :—</i>				
—	Benco Product No. 1	Consisted of unrefined hog fat. Not of edible quality ..	176 0 0	31 10 0
		TOTAL	£277 7 6	£53 15 6

The total of the fines and costs imposed was £331 3s. 0d.

Appropriate action was taken by the Chief Sanitary Inspector in respect of the other unsatisfactory samples.

Miscellaneous Samples.

Port Sanitary Authority.—In addition to the samples of food submitted by the Urban Sanitary Authority under the Food and Drugs Act and by the Ministry of Food under the Sampling of Food Order, twenty-four samples of imported food were submitted by the Cardiff Port Sanitary Authority under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations and the Public Health (Preservations, etc., in Food) Regulations. They comprised the following articles :—

Apples	4	Peas, Dried	1
Apples, Dried	1	Pilchards, Canned	1
Beef	4	Raisins	4
Lard	1	Sugar, Demerara	2
Meat and Vegetables, Canned	1		—
Oranges	3	TOTAL	24
Peaches, Dried	1		—
Pears, Dried	1		

Three of the four samples of apples had been subjected to arsenical spraying. In two cases the arsenic content of the apples, expressed as arsenious oxide, did not exceed 1/100th. grain per lb., the limit recommended for solid food by the Royal Commission on Arsenical Poisoning, but in one sample of Canadian Jonathan apples it amounted to 1/78th. grain per lb. This proportion, however, was not in excess of the limit of 1/40th. grain per lb. adopted in Canada for apples.

Food Control Committee.—Twenty samples of butter and nineteen of margarine, obtained from one source and examined for this Committee, were rancid and unsuitable for use.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.—Fifteen samples of feeding stuffs and five of fertilisers were submitted under this Act. Twelve of the feeding stuffs were entirely satisfactory, one was low in oil content, one was slightly deficient in both oil and proteins and the other contained an excess of fibre. The guarantees given in respect of two of the fertilisers were irregular, the constituents being given in the form of a range of percentages instead of as a definite percentage. In one of these cases the actual potash content was very much in excess of the maximum figure given in the warranty. The Town Clerk referred these matters to the Authority in whose area this article was produced. In the course of the investigations which followed, an explanation of the discrepancy was given by the producers and the Clerk of this Authority was satisfied that in future every effort would be made by the firm to comply with the requirements of the Act.

XV.—HOUSING.

The following statement gives particulars in relation to housing for 1944 :—

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)	4,723
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	9,620
(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	4
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	4
(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	1,355

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	898
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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	292
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	260
(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 :—

Routine Initial Inspections	1,113
Vacant houses inspected	160
Visits regarding exchanges and transfers	184
Visits regarding vermin, cleansing, overcrowding, etc.	112
Visits regarding rats, poultry, trading, etc.	229
Following-up visits	661
Visits to families prior to rehousing in Council houses	518
Other visits (Estate depots, etc.)	1,873
Total	4,850

Of the vacant houses inspected (160), 17 (9·3 per cent.) were found to be infested with bed-bugs.

Bed-bugs.—In addition to the vacant Council houses referred to above, 29 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 3,881.

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	4,723	1,355	898	292	260
Re-inspections of houses	4,897	—	—	—	—
Houses inspected and recorded.. .. .	4	—	—	—	—
Milkshops, etc.	318	3	4	—	—
Cowsheds	107	4	3	—	—
Offensive trades	102	1	1	—	—
Non-mechanical factories	128	1	1	—	—
Mechanical factories	150	8	8	—	—
Workplaces	7	—	—	—	—
Outworkers' premises	1	—	—	—	—
Seamen's lodging houses :—					
Day	361	27	28	—	—
Night	—	—	—	—	—
Common lodging houses :—					
Day	17	3	2	—	—
Night	—	—	—	—	—
Other premises, etc.	10,986	400	350	123	127
Food control	1,383	—	—	—	—

The number of drains tested was 599 (300 with smoke and 299 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	2,836
Seamen's lodging houses	108
Amusement places	10
Fried fish shops	4
Other food shops, kitchens, etc.	257
Dairies, cowsheds and milkshops	13
Offensive trades	13
Stables	3
Back lanes	1
Drainage	1,593
Cesspools	36
Urinals	3
Eradication of bed-bugs (excluding Council houses)	27
Miscellaneous premises	21
Total	<u>4,925</u>

Common Lodging Houses.—There are three registered common lodging houses.

Seamen's Lodging Houses.—There are 54 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	..	..	3,860
Number of baits eaten	..	..	2,800
Number of baits laid elsewhere	..	..	31,539
Number of baits eaten	..	..	10,671
Total number of baits laid	..	..	35,389
Total number of baits eaten	..	..	13,471

During the year, 723 rats were caught in traps set by the rat-catcher.

Factories and Workplaces.—Details of the sanitary inspection of factories and workplaces 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	150	8	—
Factories without mechanical power	128	1	—
Other premises (not including outworkers' premises) ..	7	—	—
Total	285	9	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

PARTICULARS.	Number of Defects.	
	Found	Remedied
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—		
Want of cleanliness	7	6
Overcrowding	1	—
Sanitary accommodation .. { insufficient	1	1
{ unsuitable or defective	5	7
{ not separate for sexes	2	—
Other offences	1	2
Total	17	16

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	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—

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	21
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	14
Other (Notices of Occupation of Non-mechanical Factories received from H.M. Inspector)	19
Underground Bakehouses in use at the end of the year.. .. .	—

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.—During the year, 84 licences were renewed and seven 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
Public Health Act, 1936							£ s. d.
Shops (Sunday Trading Restriction) Act	2	2	—	—	—	—	4 0 0
	6	6	—	3	—	—	2 5 0

Smoke Abatement.—During the year numerous complaints of grit emission were received. In particular the nuisance originated at three of the largest industrial establishments in the City. In one case the nuisance was abated, but owing to war-time conditions and other difficulties the nuisance from the other two factories has not been satisfactorily dealt with.

Water Supply.—1. The water supplied in the area has been satisfactory in quality and generally in quantity. Small exceptions in the latter case are due to local conditions where pressure in the pipe lines is lessened due to heavy consumption.

2. Regular bacteriological examinations are made of the raw water, monthly in the case of one filter plant and fortnightly in the other. After treatment, 19 samples are taken each month at service reservoirs or consumers' taps in the area. Results generally are satisfactory. If only moderately satisfactory, further investigation is made. The results of chemical analyses are generally satisfactory.

3. Slight plumbo-solvent action is liable from raw water. Corrected by the addition of lime after treatment. Two hundred and seventy-two chemical analyses were made during the year; all results satisfactory.

4. Investigation is immediately made of any form of contamination observed from any analysis.

5. All premises within the City are supplied with water from the public supply with the exception of a few in such areas where supplies are still obtained from wells or springs. These supplies are kept under observation. No premises are supplied by means of stand pipes.

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. Summaries of the observations made during 1944 are given in the following tables:—

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE AND RELATIVE HUMIDITY.

			(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)	
Month			Attached Thermo- meter (Mean)	Mean Barometric Pressure		Hygrometer		
				Uncorrected	Reduced to Mean Sea Level and Temp. 32°F.	Dry Bulb (Mean)	Wet Bulb (Mean)	Mean Relative Humidity
			°F.	Inches.	Inches.	°F.	°F.	%
January	..	..	44	29.988	30.187	43.9	42.6	90
February	..	..	40	29.951	30.163	39.1	36.6	79
March	..	..	43	29.980	30.183	42.9	39.4	73
April	..	..	50	29.864	30.044	51.1	47.9	78
May	..	..	54	29.982	30.150	54.8	49.8	69
June	..	..	57	29.815	29.974	57.1	52.7	73
July	..	..	61	29.765	29.910	61.7	58.1	78
August	..	..	63	28.929	29.064	63.6	59.6	77
September	..	..	56	29.876	30.037	56.4	53.0	79
October	..	..	50	29.666	29.847	50.4	47.6	80
November	..	..	45	29.598	29.791	45.1	43.5	88
December	..	..	41	29.760	29.969	39.7	38.6	92
			50	29.764	29.943	50.4	47.4	79.6

TEMPERATURE.

			(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Month			Absolute Maximum	Absolute Minimum	Mean of Maximum	Mean of Minimum	Mean Temperature	Difference from Average (55 years)
			°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.
January	..	..	53	28	49	39	44·0	+ 3·98
February	..	..	55	25	44	35	39·5	—0·84
March	..	..	67	28	51	36	43·5	+ 0·62
April	..	..	69	35	59	44	51·5	+ 4·81
May ..	..	..	84	34	63	44	53·5	+ 0·76
June	..	..	75	45	64	50	57·0	—0·75
July ..	..	..	77	48	68	55	61·5	+ 0·38
August	..	..	78	48	70	55	62·5	+ 1·92
September	..	..	70	39	63	48	55·5	—1·20
October	..	..	62	36	56	44	50·0	—0·48
November	..	..	56	29	51	39	45·0	+ 0·53
December	..	..	54	19	46	35	40·5	—0·64
			84	19	57	43	50·3	+ 0·76

TERRESTRIAL RADIATION, UNDERGROUND TEMPERATURE
AND SUNSHINE.

			(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Month			Underground Temperature (Mean)		Bright Sunshine	
			1 ft.	4 ft.	Total Duration	Difference from Average (36 years)
			°F.	°F.	Hours	Hours
January	..	..	44.0	46.5	33.4	-19.5
February	..	..	42.1	46.1	88.1	+22.1
March	..	..	41.6	44.2	171.8	+54.6
April	..	..	48.7	46.9	162.5	-3.5
May	..	..	52.3	50.1	235.6	+34.2
June	..	..	57.2	53.2	164.9	-55.0
July	..	..	60.8	56.2	128.3	-73.1
August	..	..	61.7	58.4	220.2	+34.5
September	..	..	57.3	57.4	163.3	+15.4
October	..	..	52.1	54.7	119.8	+13.5
November	..	..	47.0	51.0	45.3	-18.7
December	..	..	43.1	48.2	67.9	+19.1
			50.6	51.0	1601.1*	+23.6

* = 35.9% of possible duration and a daily average of 4.16 hours.

RAINFALL.

		(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Month	Total	Difference from Average (55 years)	Greatest Fall in 24 hours*		Number of Rain-days (0·01 inch or more)	
			Amount	Day		
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.			
January ..	4·30	+ 0·15	1·10	22nd	22	
February ..	1·17	—1·76	0·25	1st	12	
March ..	0·52	—2·37	0·34	14th	4	
April ..	3·06	+ 0·43	0·78	19th	13	
May ..	2·30	—0·33	1·39	30th	9	
June ..	3·31	+ 0·80	0·94	28th	15	
July ..	2·68	—0·39	0·43	26th	17	
August ..	3·72	—0·22	0·78	27th	14	
September ..	5·29	+ 2·21	2·33	3rd	19	
October ..	5·92	+ 1·17	1·17	17th	18	
November ..	7·60	+ 3·69	1·11	16th	22	
December ..	3·13	—1·39	0·86	16th	20	
	43·00	+ 1·99	2·33	3rd Sept.	185	

* 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	..	59
Visits made during the year	.. ..	586

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	..	81
Visits made during the year	.. ..	8,465

Disinfection.—Disinfection was carried out at 171 houses during the year, and 17,914 articles of bedding, clothing, etc., were removed to and disinfected at the Disinfecting Station ; 201 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 1,465.

Public Mortuary.—Eighty-six bodies (63 males, 23 females) were taken to the Public Mortuary and 21 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 1944 :—

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			
45	649	195	161	17

II.—WATER SUPPLY.

One hundred and eleven 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	100
Of moderate purity	2
Of doubtful purity	5
Contaminated	4
Total	111

In addition, two samples of water were submitted for chemical analysis and proved to be satisfactory.

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 21 cases of notifiable infectious diseases landed from vessels during the year :—

Disease	Number of Cases		Number of Vessels concerned
	Passengers	Crew	
Diphtheria	—	2	2
Enteric Fever	—	2	2
Malaria	—	4	4
Measles	—	8	1
Tuberculosis	—	2	2
Acute Peumonia	—	3	3

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 American Forces Hospital.	Allowed to return Home.	Treated on Board.	Total.
Diphtheria ..	2	—	—	—	—	2
Acute Pneumonia ..	—	3	—	—	—	3
Malaria	—	3	—	—	1	4
Measles	—	—	8	—	—	8
Tuberculosis ..	—	1	—	1	—	2
Enteric Fever ..	1	1	—	—	—	2
Total ..	3	8	8	1	1	21

Nineteen 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.
Acute Pneumonia	3	—	3
Malaria	9	2	11
Measles	1	1	2
Dysentery	1	—	1
Tuberculosis	2	—	2
Total	16	3	19

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

Disease.	Number of Cases		Number of Vessels concerned.
	Passengers	Crew	
Scarlet Fever	—	1	1
Malaria	—	2	2

Cleansing and Disinfestation.—One hundred and thirty-eight seamen discovered to be suffering from scabies received medical baths at the new Public Baths, situated in the Docks area, their clothing being also disinfested. Forty-four 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. Dirty and verminous beds to the number of three hundred and nineteen 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		
81	67	262	39	449	7,093	1,676

Sixteen 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.—Three 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 57 instances. The number of rats destroyed by fumigation was 595 (an average of 10·4 per vessel), of which 161 were submitted to the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory for examination for the detection of plague, and 15 submitted to the Department of Zoology of the National Museum of Wales for identification.

The numbers of deratisation certificates and deratisation exemption certificates issued were 57 and 73 respectively—a total of 130. The fees received by the Port Health Authority in respect of these certificates amounted to £310 16s. 0d.

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 197 rats were caught, 78 of which were submitted to the Department of Zoology of the National Museum of Wales for identification, and 37 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 180,471, and 2,270 rats and 622 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. Thirteen rats were caught under this scheme, of which four were submitted for identification and for plague.

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	792	2,283
Rats examined	198	4
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	39
Number of such Vessels fumigated by SO ₂	2
Number of Rats killed	3
Number of such Vessels fumigated by HCN	6
Number of Rats killed	26
Number of such Vessels on which trapping, poisoning, etc., were employed	10*
Number of Rats killed	68
Number of such Vessels on which measures of Rat destruction were not carried out	24

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

Number of Vessels	130
Number of Deratisation Certificates issued :—	
After fumigation with—	
HCN	47
SO ₂	10
HCN and SO ₂	—
After Trapping, Poisoning, etc.	—
	57
Number of Deratisation Exemption Certificates issued	73
Total Certificates issued	130

* Two of these was also fumigated by HCN, and one by SO₂.

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	341	21	183	403
Other Nations	308	29	38	127

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.. ..	11	174	403
Other Nations	9	38	125

VI.—FOOD INSPECTION.

The Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937, and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925-1941.—The total quantity of various kinds of unsound foodstuffs withheld from human consumption during the year amounted to 113 tons 9 cwt. 85 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.

Twenty-eight samples of imported food were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis as follows:—

Apples	..	..	..	4
Dried Apples	..	..	..	1
Dried Peaches	..	..	..	1
Dried Pears	..	..	..	1
Dried Peas	..	..	..	1
Lard	..	..	..	1
Meat and Vegetables	..	..	..	3
Oranges	..	..	..	4
Pilchards, canned	..	..	..	6
Raisins	..	..	..	4
Sugar	..	..	..	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 except one sample of apples, which was reported to contain an excess of arsenic, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Food being informed of the results of this analysis

Four samples of boneless Beef were submitted to the City Public Analyst's Laboratory for chemical examination, and were reported to be genuine.

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 :—

	Number	Number Inspected by Medical Inspectors.
Aliens (passengers) landing at the port	77	47
Aliens refused permission to land by Immigration Officer	20	—
Total	97	47
Number of vessels carrying alien passengers .. ..	..	19
Number of such vessels dealt with by the Medical Inspector ..	..	8
Analysis of aliens landing :—		
Visitors	3	
Business	5	
Diplomatic	6	
Seamen	12	
Ministry of Labour Permit	—	
Not holding Ministry of Labour Permit :—		
Males	37	
Females	11	
Children	3	
Total	77	

Seventeen aliens were referred by the Immigration Officer for detailed medical examination.

The Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1937.—Four certificates were issued authorising the master of a foreign ship to purchase dangerous drugs.

Diseases of Animals Acts, etc.—Three hundred and forty-six dogs, 256 cats, 2 cattle, 13 sheep, and two pigs 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.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

I.—STAFF.

The proportion of medical staff time devoted to the School Medical Service is equivalent to four whole-time medical officers. In the Dental Service five whole-time Dentists are employed, and five Dental Clerk-Attendants. The aggregate of time given to the school medical work by Health Nurses is equivalent to approximately 11 whole-time nurses.

II.—MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The average number of school children and the average attendance at March, 1944, were as follows :—

	Average Number on Registers	Average Attendance
Elementary Schools	19,614	16,849
Special Day Schools	233	179
Severn Road Nursery School	119	80
Total	19,966	17,108

The numbers of elementary and special school children inspected at routine medical inspections at schools during 1944, were as follows :—

	Boys	Girls	Total
Entrants (within 12 months of admission)	1,863	1,781	3,644
Second Age Group (8 to 9 years) Inspected by School Nurses	—	—	(see page 69)
Third Age Group (over 12 years)	1,244	1,754	2,998
Other Routine Inspections	53	47	100
Total	3,160	3,582	6,742

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

	Boys	Girls	Total
Special Inspections { At School	94	58	152
{ At School Clinic	1,839	2,213	4,052
Total	1,933	2,271	4,204
Re-inspections { At School	27	21	48
{ At School Clinic	1,163	1,570	2,733
Total	1,190	1,591	2,781

III.—FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The following table shows the number of individual children found at routine medical inspection to require treatment (excluding defects of nutrition, uncleanness and dental disease) :—

Group	Found to require Treatment	
	Number	Percentage
Entrants (within 12 months of admission)	417	11·4
Third Age Group (over 12 years)	536	17·9
Total	953	14·3
Other Routine Inspections	15	15·0
Grand Total	968	14·4

The defects found by the medical inspection of 6,742 children at routine Medical inspections and of 4,204 at special inspections were as follows :—

Disease or Defect	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 diseases	120	23	845	38
Defective vision and squint	390	19	79	2
External eye diseases	16	1	97	6
Defective hearing	33	6	34	—
Other ear diseases	60	8	114	4
Chronic tonsillitis	106	76	113	12
Adenoids only	9	3	13	—
Chronic tonsillitis and adenoids	18	8	22	1
Other nose and throat defects	22	7	54	13
Enlarged cervical glands	11	6	63	20
Defective speech	26	4	36	3
Diseases of the heart and circulation	24	38	105	29
Non-tuberculous diseases of the lungs	39	32	67	24
All forms of tuberculosis (including suspects)	9	7	50	48
Diseases of the nervous system	26	19	156	32
Deformities	62	10	170	13
Other diseases and defects (excluding defects of nutrition, uncleanness and dental disease)	96	52	492	148
Total	1,067	319	2,500	393

Nutrition.—The following is a classification of the nutrition of children medically inspected 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)	3,644	76	2·1	3,418	93·7	125	3·4	30	0·8
Third Age Group (over 12 years)	2,998	131	4·4	2,711	90·4	122	4·1	34	1·1
Total	6,642	207	3·1	6,124	92·2	247	3·7	64	1·0

Scabies.—The number of cases of scabies found amongst school children during the past six years will be seen from the following figures :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Cases found at</i>		<i>Cases found at</i>	
	<i>Routine</i>	<i>Inspections.</i>	<i>Special</i>	<i>Inspections.</i>
1939 ..	27	..	219	
1940 ..	11	..	193	
1941 ..	58	..	470	
1942 ..	161	..	1,165	
1943 ..	140	..	556	
1944 ..	79	..	242	

Special efforts have been made to reduce the incidence of scabies. Every known case is investigated by the health nurses and private practitioners are invited to assist by notifying on a special form all cases coming to their notice. Children are treated at the school clinics where there are baths, or at other Corporation Treatment Centres, and every effort is made to effect the attendance for inspection and, where necessary, treatment of other members of the family. Satisfactory treatment results have been achieved with a preparation of Benzyl Benzoate. Although there was a reduction in the numbers of new cases of Scabies amongst schoolchildren, the total number of cases treated (Adults, Scholars and Infants) did not diminish as, unfortunately, many patients later became re-infected and consequently needed re-treating.

During the year the total number of children treated by the nurses at the Treatment Centres was 2,142 the number of attendances being 3,891.

Scabies Order, 1941.—In a number of instances action under the Scabies Order, 1941, was commenced, but in no case was it found necessary actually to prosecute for non-compliance with the Order.

Entrants.—Of the 3,644 entrants medically inspected, 417 were found to require immediate treatment (excluding defects of nutrition, uncleanness 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 962 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	90
Defective vision	17
External eye diseases	49
Ear diseases	46
Diseases of nose and throat	229
Heart diseases	60
Anaemia	8
Lung diseases (non-tuberculous)	59
Tuberculosis—	
Pulmonary	3
Non-pulmonary	2
Dental defects	269
Other defects and diseases	219
Total	1,051

Taking all diseases and defects into account, 26·4 per cent. of the entrants were found to be defective, as compared with 24 per cent. in 1943.

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 :—

Disease or Defect	First Visits	Revisits	Total
Defects of vision	473	192	665
Defects of teeth	51	6	57
Defects of ear, nose and throat	274	117	391
Other defects and diseases	1,973	585	2,558
Total	2,771	900	2,671

The following is a summary of work done by the school nurses in connection with uncleanliness during the year :—

Number of—

Special visits to schools	514
Examinations of children for uncleanliness	49,542
Children found with vermin and/or nits	6,007
Children previously found with vermin and/or nits re-examined	4,099
Children found to be free from vermin and nits	1,865

In accordance with the recommendations outlined in the Board of Education Circular 1604 of the 28th August, 1942, the routine examination of the “Intermediate” age-group by School Medical Officers was again suspended during 1944, and instead, special arrangements were continued for the supervision of the group by the School Nurses, by means of a survey on standardized lines. The number of children surveyed by the nurses was 2,743 Inspected, and 449 Defects (16·4%) were referred for medical examination or for treatment at the various clinics, the condition most needing attention being defective vision—264 cases.

V.—TREATMENT.

Particulars of the treatment of minor ailments, visual defects, external eye diseases, defects of nose and throat, dental defects, and of orthopaedic and postural defects are given in the following tables:—

(a) *Minor Ailments.*

DISEASE OR DEFECT	Number of Defects treated or under treatment during the year		
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
SKIN :—			
Ringworm—Scalp—			
(i) X-ray Treatment	8	—	8
(ii) Other	15	—	15
Ringworm—Body	32	—	32
Scabies	1,013	—	1,013
Impetigo	544	21	565
Other Skin Disease	175	8	183
MINOR EYE DEFECTS :—			
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II)	91	—	91
MINOR EAR DEFECTS	502	1	503
MISCELLANEOUS			
(e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.) ..	476	81	557
Total	2,856	111	2,967

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 1943		Cases Referred for Treatment during 1944		Total	
	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits
Skin :—						
Impetigo	—	—	21	291	21	291
Other skin diseases	—	—	5	80	5	80
Minor eye defects	—	—	2	22	2	22
Minor ear defects	—	—	2	27	2	27
Miscellaneous	—	—	78	801	78	801
Total	—	—	108	1,221	108	1,221

(b) *Defective Vision and Squint.*

DISEASE OR DEFECT	Number of Defects dealt with		
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
Errors of Refraction (including Squint)	1,161	—	1,161
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I)	240	—	240
Total	1,401	—	1,401

DISEASE OR DEFECT	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)	1,075	—	1,002*	—

* Including 54 free of charge.

(c) *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	7	1	169	2
By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme	—	—	3	—
Total	7	1	172	2
Received other forms of treatment	336			
Total number of children treated	518			

(d) *Dental Inspection and Treatment.*

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

		<i>Aged</i>			
(a) Routine Age-groups	{	2	..	—	Total .. 21,269
		3	..	35	
		4	..	864	
		5	..	2,379	
		6	..	2,336	
		7	..	2,317	
		8	..	2,477	
		9	..	2,474	
		10	..	2,465	
		11	..	2,013	
		12	..	1,621	
		13	..	1,456	
		14	..	621	
		15 or over	..	39	
		Ely Homes	..	172	
(b) Specials	442
Grand Total ..					21,711

(2) Found to require treatment	..	..	..	11,671
(3) Actually treated	..	..	..	6,599*
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment	..	..	..	12,249
(5) Half-days devoted to :—				
Inspection	..	..	..	113
Treatment	..	..	..	2,260
				<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	2,373
(6) Fillings :—				
Permanent teeth	..	..	..	3,708
Temporary teeth	..	..	..	353
				<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	4,061
(7) Extractions :—				
Permanent teeth	..	..	..	2,412
Temporary teeth	..	..	..	13,345
				<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	15,757
(8) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions	..	..	..	7,117
(9) Other operations :—				
Permanent teeth	..	..	..	1,704
Temporary teeth	..	..	..	8
				<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	1,712

* Including 2,589 who had received treatment previously.

(e) 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	31*	1*	485	—	—	—	517

* Also treated at an Orthopaedic Clinic.

The following is a summary of the work carried out at the orthopaedic clinic :—

Consultation Clinic :—

Examined for first time	..	..	..	300
Recommended for treatment and/or appliances for first time	..	..	..	218
Recommendations for further treatment and/or appliances	..	..	..	250
Discharged	..	..	..	288

Recommendations for :—

Treatment in Hospital	..	..	..	26
Treatment at Clinic (Special and Routine)	..	..	..	169
Application of plaster at Clinic	..	..	..	14
Appliances	..	..	..	10
Alterations to appliances	..	..	..	3
Alterations to boots	..	..	..	329
Other forms of treatment	..	..	..	4

Treated at Clinic for first time	..	..	..	83
Attendances at Clinic	..	..	..	1,316
<i>Routine treatment (massage, electricity, exercises, etc.) :—</i>				
Treated at Clinic for first time	..	..	..	99
Attendances for routine treatment	..	..	..	2,654

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

Hospital Treatment :—

*Children of
School Age.*

Admitted to Prince of Wales' Hospital—

(a) Day cases	..	..	..	..	2
(b) Other cases	..	..	..	..	19
Under treatment at Prince of Wales' Hospital at end of 1944	..	..	..	..	5
On Prince of Wales' Hospital waiting list at end of 1944—					
(a) Day cases	..	..	..	..	2
(b) Other cases	..	..	..	..	40

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

Application of plaster	..	..	..	..	—
Appliances provided	..	..	..	..	40
Appliances altered	..	..	..	..	21
Alterations to boots	..	..	..	..	478

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 13-14). The number of school children under supervision at the end of the year was 695.

Radiography.—The number of children referred for radiography was 54, the total number of radiograms taken being 88.

VI.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

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

Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	434
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	68
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	56
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	255
Acute Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	25
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	8
Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	—
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	178
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	..	—
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	10
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	..	..	..	..	..	17
„ —Other Forms	..	..	..	..	..	38
Chickenpox	..	..	..	..	..	600
Rubella	..	..	..	..	..	69
Mumps	..	..	..	..	..	166

Vaccinal State of School Children.—Of 7,594 elementary and high school children inspected at routine inspection during 1944, 2,975, or 39·2 per cent., were found to be vaccinated.

VII.—PROVISION OF MEALS.

The Dietitian and Supervisor of School Canteens is Miss E. Lloyd Morgan.

School Canteens.—Facilities are available in 47 School Canteens for providing mid-day meals for 5,000 children, comprising necessitous and voluntary cases.

Maindy Central Kitchen :—Australia Road, Cardiff. This Kitchen has operated since November 16th, 1942, and is producing 1,500 cooked meals a day.

Taffs Well Kitchen.—This Kitchen was taken over from the Ministry of Food on the 1st May, 1943, for the supply of school meals, and is producing 2,400 cooked meals per day.

Since July, 1942, the parents of malnourished children who had hitherto been provided with milk free of charge, are subject to the scale of family income, and in cases where the incomes are above the approved scale, are required to pay for the milk.

The numbers of children attending elementary, high, special, and nursery schools provided with dinners and/or milk during the first and last complete weeks of 1944 were as follows :—

	<i>First complete Week, 1944</i>	<i>Last complete Week, 1944</i>
Average number of necessitous children provided with dinner daily free	563	613
Average number of necessitous children provided with milk daily free	639	1,099
Average number of children provided with dinner daily on payment	3,010	3,568
Average number of children provided with milk daily on payment	23,803	24,854

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

The numbers of blind, deaf, defective and epileptic children known to the department are shown in the following table.

BLIND CHILDREN :—

At Certified Schools for the Blind	7
--	---

PARTIALLY SIGHTED CHILDREN :—

At Certified Schools for the Partially Sighted ..	18	—
At no School or Institute	2	—
Total	8	

DEAF CHILDREN :—

At Certified Schools for the Deaf	27
---	----

FEEBLEMINDED CHILDREN :—

At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children	122
At no School or Institution	9
Total	131

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM SEVERE EPILEPSY :—

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

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS :—

At Certified Special Schools	..	..	5
At Public Elementary Schools	..	..	1
At other Institutions ..	..	..	5
At no School or Institution	..	..	1
			—
Total	..	..	12

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS :—

At Certified Special Schools ..	..	..	9
At Public Elementary Schools	..	..	13
At other Institutions ..	..	..	3
At no School or Institution	..	..	11
			—
Total	..	..	36

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	135
---------------------------------	----	----	-----

CRIPPLED CHILDREN :—

At Certified Special Schools ..	..	..	4
At Public Elementary Schools	..	..	76
At other Institutions ..	..	..	1
At no School or Institution ..	..	..	12
			—
Total	..	..	93

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

At Certified Special Schools ..	..	..	20
At Public Elementary Schools	..	..	17*
At no School or Institution ..	..	..	6
			—
Total	..	..	43

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

Mentally Defective Children.—One hundred and forty-three 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 day				
special school	..	..	..	42
Transferred to the care of the Mental Deficiency				
Authority	..	..	..	8
Dull and Backward	..	..	..	76
Backward only	..	..	..	8
Transferred to Child Guidance Clinic	..	..	..	4
Physically Defective only	..	..	..	2
Normal	..	..	..	2
Examination not completed	..	..	..	1
—				
Total	..	..	..	143
—				

Twenty children were notified to the Mental Deficiency Authority during 1944 under the Mental Deficiency (Notification of Children) Regulations, 1928.

Mentally Retarded Children.—At the end of the year, 39 children (23 boys and 16 girls) were attending the special classes for mentally retarded children, which are known as “delta” classes and which are held at two elementary schools.

Greenhill Open-Air School.—The number of physically defective children on the register at the end of the year was 120, and the average attendance during the year was 87. Eighty-one children (32 boys and 49 girls) were admitted to the school, and 70 (33 boys and 37 girls) were discharged.

IX.—NURSERY SCHOOL AND WARTIME NURSERIES.

At the end of the year the number of children on the register of Severn Road Nursery School was 119, the average attendance being 80.

War-time Nurseries.—By the end of 1944, War-time Nurseries or Classes had been established at the undermentioned places :—

Grangetown	..	1st September, 1942	..	Ferry Road.
Splott	..	26th January, 1942	..	Moorland Road School.
Ely	..	9th February, 1942	..	Vachell Road.
Plasnewydd	..	15th February, 1942	..	Wordsworth Avenue.
Splott (Tremorfa)	..	22nd March, 1943	..	Baden Powell School.
Ely	..	12th April, 1943	..	Hywel Dda School.
South (Docks)	..	6th July, 1943	..	West Yard, Bute Street.
Canton	..	2nd November, 1943	..	Kitchener Road School.
Grangetown	..	2nd November, 1943	..	Ninian Park School.
Roath (Rumney)	..	1st February, 1944	..	Rumney School.
Gabalfa	..	24th January, 1944	..	Viriamu Jones School.
Grangetown	..	17th January, 1944	..	Court Road School

(Closed 31st July, 1944).

The staff comprise a head teacher in charge of all the nurseries, three health visitors for all the nurseries, and at each nursery a teacher, two assistant nurses, probationer nurses, cooks, etc.

The whole cost of maintaining these war-time nurseries is borne by the Government through the Welsh Board of Health.

Altogether 397 children (250 boys and 147 girls) were medically inspected as "Entrants" to the School or Nurseries, and the findings (excluding defects of nutrition, uncleanness and dental disease) were as follows :—

Disease or Defect	Number of Defects	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under Observation only
SKIN :—		
Scabies	5	—
Impetigo	6	1
Other Diseases	3	—
EYE :—		
Defective Vision	3	—
Squint	2	1
EAR :—		
Defective Hearing	—	—
Other Diseases	7	—
NOSE AND THROAT :—		
Enlarged Tonsils only	—	—
Adenoids only	—	—
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	—	—
Other Conditions	—	3
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	—	—
Defective Speech	—	—
HEART AND CIRCULATION :—		
Organic Heart Disease	—	—
Functional Heart Disease	1	1
Anæmia	6	—
Diseases of Lungs (Non-Tuberculous)	1	3
TUBERCULOSIS :—		
Pulmonary	—	—
Non-Pulmonary :—		
Glands	—	—
Diseases of Nervous System	—	1
Rickets	—	—
Deformities	5	3
Other Defects and Diseases	9	7
Total	48	20

The number of children referred for medical treatment was 48.

Fifty-six children were found to be unclean and two to require dental treatment.

The following is a classification of the nutrition of the 397 children inspected :—

	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
A (Excellent)	22	5.5
B (Normal)	265	66.8
C (Slightly Subnormal).. .. .	82	20.6
D (Bad)	28	7.1

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

The average number of pupils and the average attendance at high schools at March, 1944, were 4,165 and 3,861 respectively.

The number of pupils (entrants) inspected at routine medical inspections during the year was as follows :—

Boys	479
Girls	473
Total	952

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

	Boys	Girls	Total
Special Inspections { At School	22	67	89
{ At School Clinic	84	153	237
Total	106	220	326
Re-Inspections { At School	27	24	51
{ At School Clinic	49	135	184
Total	76	159	235

The number of individual pupils found at routine medical inspection to require treatment (excluding defects of nutrition, uncleanliness and dental disease) was 173, or 18.1 per cent.

The defects found by the medical inspection of 952 pupils at routine inspections and of 326 at special inspections were as follows :—

Disease or Defect	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 diseases	18	—	34	1
Defective vision and squint	99	15	1	—
External eye diseases	7	—	4	—
Defective hearing	7	—	—	—
Other ear diseases	8	—	2	—
Chronic tonsillitis	11	2	2	—
Adenoids only	—	—	—	—
Chronic tonsillitis and adenoids	3	—	—	—
Other nose and throat defects	3	1	—	2
Enlarged cervical glands	—	1	—	—
Defective speech	3	1	—	—
Diseases of the heart and circulation ..	3	6	3	1
Non-tuberculous diseases of the lungs ..	2	3	2	—
All forms of tuberculosis (including suspects)	—	—	2	3
Diseases of the nervous system	1	2	5	2
Deformities	9	2	22	2
Other diseases and defects (excluding defects of nutrition, uncleanness and dental disease)	17	5	16	8
Total	191	38	93	19

Nutrition.—The following is a classification of the nutrition of children inspected in the routine age group :—

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
952	36	3·8	873	91·7	39	4·1	4	0·4

Treatment.—Particulars of the treatment of minor ailments, visual defects, external eye diseases, defects of nose and throat, dental defects, and of orthopaedic and postural defects are given in the following tables :—

(a) *Minor Ailments.*

DISEASE OR DEFECT	Number of Defects treated or under treatment during the year		
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
SKIN :—			
Ringworm—Scalp—			
(i) X-ray Treatment	—	—	—
(ii) Other	—	—	—
Ringworm—Body	4	—	4
Scabies	15	—	15
Impetigo	8	—	8
Other Skin Disease	25	—	25
MINOR EYE DEFECTS :—			
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II)	3	—	3
MINOR EAR DEFECTS	22	—	22
MISCELLANEOUS			
(e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.) ..	25	—	25
Total	102	—	102

(b) *Defective Vision and Squint.*

DISEASE OR DEFECT	Number of Defects dealt with		
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
Errors of Refraction (including Squint)	155	—	155
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I)	35	—	36
Total	191	—	191

DISEASE OR DEFECT	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) ..	136	—	79	6

(c) 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	1	—	5	—
By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme	—	—	—	—
Total	1	—	5	—
Received other forms of treatment ..			16	
Total number of children treated ..			22	

(d) Dental Inspection and Treatment.

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

(a) Routine Age-groups —

(b) Specials 1,291

(2) Found to require treatment 1,291

(3) Actually treated 909*

(4) Attendances made by children for treatment .. 2,851

(5) Half-days devoted to :—

Inspection —

Treatment —

Total —

(6) Fillings :—

Permanent teeth 2,132

Temporary teeth —

Total 2,132

(7) Extractions :—

Permanent teeth 520

Temporary teeth 106

Total 626

(8) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions 405

(9) Other operations :—

Permanent teeth 930

Temporary teeth —

Total 930

* Including 782 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 72.

(e) *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 ..	2*	—	136	—	—	—	138

* Also treated at an Orthopaedic Clinic.

XI.—MISCELLANY.

Classes for Speech Training.—The total number of children dealt with during the year was 150. The numbers admitted and discharged were 74 and 76 respectively. Of the 76 children discharged, 36 were withdrawn by their parents without having completed treatment. The classification at the time of discharge of the remaining 40 was as follows :—

Provisionally cured ..	..	..	..	15
Discharged temporarily ..	..	..	..	14
Unsuitable for instruction ..	..	..	..	5
Left school ..	..	..	..	6
				—
Total ..	..	..	..	40
				—

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 replies received indicated that, in the majority of cases, the good results obtained in the classes were sustained.

Miss M. Morris, the Instructress, made 201 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 ..	..	..	..	70
Girls ..	..	..	..	43
				—
Total ..	..	..	..	113*
				—

(2) Number of patients carried forward from 1942 :—

Boys ..	..	..	..	39
Girls ..	..	..	..	32
				—
Total ..	..	..	..	71
				—

* Includes 18 cases referred by Outside Authorities, viz :—

Monmouthshire ..	..	..	..	10
Glamorganshire ..	..	..	..	3
Newport ..	..	..	..	5

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

Parents or Guardians	14
Juvenile Court	7
Social Agencies	2
Schools	22
School Medical Service	50
Other sources	18
Total	113

(4) Problems for which the 113 patients were referred to the Clinic :—

Nervous disorders	6
Habit disorders and Physical symptoms	48
Behaviour disorders	69
Educational and Vocational difficulties	17
Special examinations :—(i.e., Psychological, Vocation Guidance, etc.	14
Total	154

(5) How the patients were dealt with :—

Service of Clinic	66
Diagnosed only	47
Total	113

(6) Results of treatment of patients discharged :—

Advisory	32
Adjusted	23
Partially adjusted	20
Unadjusted (including 5 ceased to attend)	13
Transferred to other agencies	16
Unsuitable for further treatment	—
Total	104

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

Boys	15
Girls	16
Total	31

(8) Work of Sections :—

(a) *Psychiatric* :—

New patients dealt with	105
Treatment interviews	163
Interviews with parents	177
Other interviews	69

(b) *Psychological* :—

New patients dealt with	103
Re-examinations	125
Interviews with parents	127
Other interviews	73
Visits to schools.. .. .	47

(c) *Social Service* :—

Interviews with parents, etc., at Clinic	121
Visits to homes of patients	138
Other visits concerning patients	15

(9) Staff conferences regarding patients	187
--	-----

MENTAL DEFICIENCY SERVICE

The total number of ascertained mentally defective persons for the care of whom the Mental Deficiency Committee were responsible at the end of 1944 was 769—an increase of 11 over the number at the end of the previous year. Of the total number of cases, 273 were in institutions or under statutory guardianship. The number of ascertained cases remaining at home was 490 (366 under statutory supervision and 124 under voluntary supervision). Six cases remained to be appropriately dealt with at the end of the year.

SUMMARY OF WORK, 1944.

					<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Total</i>
(1) Cases examined for the first time :—									
Idiots	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3
Imbeciles	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	6
Feeble-minded	..	..	..	..	14	..	10	..	24
Not mentally defective..		..	..	..	3	..	2	..	5
Not classified		..	..	..	1	..	2	..	3
	Total	..	..	..	25	..	16	..	41
(2) Re-examinations	..	..	..	..	46	..	53	..	99
(3) Removed from list of ascertained cases under supervision at home :—									
(i) Obligatory cases removed to institutions at instance of Local Authority	..			..	6	..	2	..	8
(ii) Deceased	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	6
(iii) Left Cardiff	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	5
(iv) Admitted to Place of Safety	..			..	1	..	2	..	3
(v) Admitted to Poor Law Institutions	..			..	1	..	—	..	1
(vi) Admitted to Mental Hospitals	..			..	—	..	—	..	—
(vii) Admitted to Poor Law Institutions under Lunacy Orders	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
(viii) Transferred to Local Education Authority				..	—	..	1	..	1
(ix) De-certified	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	4
	Total	..	..	..	15	..	15	..	30

Summary of Work, 1944—continued.

	Males	Females	Total
(4) Removed to Institutions (not previously under supervision at home):			
(i) From Place of Safety	1 ..	2 ..	3
(ii) From Public Assistance Institutions ..	2 ..	— ..	2
(iii) From Approved Schools	— ..	2 ..	2
(5) Total number removed to Institutions or placed under Guardianship at instance of Local Authority	9 ..	6 ..	15
(6) Transferred from one Institution to another ..	3 ..	4 ..	7
(7) Institution or Guardianship cases that ceased to be chargeable to Local Authority:			
(i) Deceased	1 ..	4 ..	5
(ii) Granted licence	3 ..	2 ..	5
(iii) Transferred to State Institutions ..	1 ..	1 ..	2
(iv) Orders lapsed	— ..	1 ..	1
(v) Discharged from Orders	1 ..	2 ..	3
(8) Instances in which licence from Institutions or Guardianship were granted	6 ..	4 ..	10
(9) Instances in which cases on licence were returned to Institutions or Guardianship ..	5 ..	5 ..	10
(10) Cases on Licence: Discharged from Order ..	3 ..	4 ..	7
(11) Cases absconded from Institutions or Guardianship	2 ..	2 ..	4
(12) Absconded cases returned to Institutions or Guardianship	1 ..	2 ..	3
(13) Discharged from Public Assistance Institutions ..	1 ..	1 ..	2
(14) Deceased in Public Assistance Institutions ..	— ..	— ..	—
(15) Cases in Public Assistance Institutions under Lunacy Orders:			
(i) Discharged	— ..	— ..	—
(ii) Deceased	— ..	5 ..	6
(16) New cases supervised for other Local Authorities	— 1	1 ..	1
(17) Cases supervised for other local authorities— Left Cardiff	— ..	1 ..	1
(18) Visits paid by Visiting Officers .. ..	..	..	1,529

SOURCES OF ASCERTAINMENT OF CASES EXAMINED FOR FIRST TIME.

Source of Ascertainment	Idiots	Imbeciles	Moral Defectives	Feeble-minded	Not Mentally Defective	Not Classified	Total
Local Education Authority	—	1	—	19	1	—	21
Public Health Department ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Public Assistance Department	2	2	—	2	3	1	10
Other Sources	1	2	—	3	1	2	9
Total	3	6	—	24	5	3	41

POSITION AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1944.

				Males		Females		Total
1) Obligatory Cases :—								
(a) In Institutions	..	..	..	130	..	103	..	233*
(b) Under Guardianship	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	3
(c) On Licence from Institutions	..	..	..	13	..	13	..	26
(d) Evacuated from Ely Lodge	..	..	..	1	..	—	..	1
(e) On Licence from Guardianship	..	..	..	—	..	—	..	—
(f) Absconded from Institutions	..	..	..	1	..	—	..	1
(2) Cases in regard to whom the Local Authority contributes under permissive powers :—								
(a) In Institutions	..	..	..	5	..	4	..	9
(b) On licence from Institutions	..	..	..	—	..	—	..	—
Total	..	..	..	151	..	122	..	273
(3) Cases in Institutions under Lunacy Orders ascertained to be mentally defective :—								
(a) Ely Lodge..	..	..	..	30	..	23	..	53
(b) Mental Hospitals	..	..	..	3	..	7	..	10
Total	..	..	..	33	..	30	..	63
(4) Cases at home—ascertained to be defective :—								
(a) Under Statutory Supervision	..	..	..	223	..	143	..	366
(b) Under Voluntary Supervision	..	..	..	54	..	70	..	124
(c) Supervised for other Authorities	..	..	..	—	..	4	..	4
Total	..	..	..	277	..	217	..	494
5) Attending Occupation and Training Centre— included in (4) :—								
(a) Under Statutory Supervision	..	..	..	16	..	10	..	26
(b) Under Voluntary Supervision	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	6
(c) From Ely Lodge	..	..	..	8	..	1	..	9
Total	..	..	..	27	..	14	..	41

* Including 15 cases (8 males and 7 females) maintained by the Board of Control.

Position at 31st December, 1944—continued.

	Males		Females		Total
(6) "Subject to be dealt with" but action not yet taken :—					
(a) Notified by Local Education Authority	2	..	4	..	6
(b) In Poor Law Institutions	—	..	4	..	4
Total	2	..	8	..	10
(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	20	5	25	5	5	10
Imbeciles	57	29	86	52	50	102
Moral Defectives	1	1	2	—	1	1
Feeble-minded	71	86	157	218	155	373
Post-encephalitic Deterioration	1	1	2	1	—	1
Unclassified or not examined	1	—	1	1	2	3
Total	151	122	273	277	213	490



