

[Report 1945] / Medical Officer of Health, Cardiff County Borough & Port.

Contributors

Cardiff (Wales). County Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1945

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/eb4vedw7>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>



City and Port of Cardiff

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT
1945

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.

—
1947



City and Port of Cardiff

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT

1945

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.

PRINTED BY
WESTERN MAIL AND NEWS LIMITED

1945

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
COMMITTEES	v
PREFACE	vii

GENERAL HEALTH SERVICE.

I. AREA AND POPULATION	1
II. BIRTHS	1
III. DEATHS :—	
Deaths from all Causes	1
Cancer	3
Deaths from Road Traffic Accidents	3
Maternal Mortality	3
Infant Mortality	3
IV. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE :—	
Out-door Relief	5
V. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)	5
Smallpox and Vaccination	7
Scarlet Fever	7
Diphtheria	7
Immunization against Diphtheria	7
Enteric Fever	8
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	8
VI. CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL	8
VII. LORD PONTYPRIDD HOSPITAL AND THE RHEUMATISM SUPERVISORY SCHEME	12
VIII. LLANDOUGH HOSPITAL	14
Accident Service	25
Asthma Research Report	26
Asthma Clinic	26
IX. POOR LAW MEDICAL SERVICE	26
X. TUBERCULOSIS :—	
New Cases	30
Known Cases	30
Deaths	31
Treatment	32
Maintenance and other Allowances	34
Tuberculosis Care Scheme	34
XI. VENERAL DISEASE	34
Regulation 33B	36
Trends in the Work of the V.D. Clinics, 1938-1945	36

XII. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE :—					PAGE.
Notification of Births and Still-births .. .. .	..	..	..	..	42
Child Welfare Centres .. .. .	..	..	..	..	42
Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics .. .. .	..	..	..	..	43
Birth Control .. .. .	..	..	..	..	43
Maternity Hospitals .. .. .	..	..	..	..	43
Maternity and Nursing Homes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	44
Dental Clinics .. .. .	..	..	..	..	44
Domiciliary Visits by Health Visitors .. .. .	..	..	..	..	44
Midwives .. .. .	..	..	..	..	45
Medical Practitioners called in by Midwives in Emergency .. .. .	..	..	..	..	45
Home Nursing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	45
Maternity Bags .. .. .	..	..	..	..	46
Home Helps .. .. .	..	..	..	..	46
Crippling Defects and Orthopaedics .. .. .	..	..	..	..	46
Nose and Throat Defects .. .. .	..	..	..	..	47
Visual Defects .. .. .	..	..	..	..	47
Radiography .. .. .	..	..	..	..	47
Child Life Protection .. .. .	..	..	..	..	47
Adoption of Children Act, 1926 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	47
Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act, 1939 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	47
XIII. PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY					48
XIV. FOOD INSPECTION :—					
Meat Inspection at Municipal Abattoirs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	48
Meat Inspection at Private Slaughter-houses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	49
Unsound Food Exposed or Intended for Sale .. .. .	..	..	..	..	49
Meat Hawkers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	49
Tubercle Bacilli in Milk .. .. .	..	..	..	..	49
Routine Bacteriological Examination of Milk .. .. .	..	..	..	..	50
Graded Milks .. .. .	..	..	..	..	50
Legal Proceedings .. .. .	..	..	..	..	50
Report of the Public Analyst .. .. .	..	..	..	..	51
XV. HOUSING :—					
Housing Statistics .. .. .	..	..	..	..	63
Council Housing Estates .. .. .	..	..	..	..	63
Bed-bugs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	63
XVI. GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION :—					
General Sanitary Inspection .. .. .	..	..	..	..	64
Common Lodging Houses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	65
Seamen's Lodging Houses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	65

GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION—*cont.*

PAGE.

Rat Destruction	65
Factories and Workplaces	65
Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933	66
Legal Proceedings	66
Water Supply	66
 XVII. METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS	 67
 XVIII. MISCELLANY :—	
Home Nursing of Pneumonia	69
Home Nursing of the Sick Poor	69
Disinfection	69
Cleansing Station	69
Public Mortuary	69
APPENDIX I. Civil Defence Casualty Service, 1939-1945	70
„ II. Nursing Homes—Statement of Requirements	75

PORT HEALTH SERVICE.

I. INSPECTION OF SHIPPING	80
II. CHARACTER OF TRADE	81
III. WATER SUPPLY	81
IV. INFECTIOUS DISEASES	81
Cleansing and Disinfestation	82
Venereal Diseases	82
Psittacosis	83
V. MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS	83
VI. HYGIENE OF CREW SPACES, ETC... .. .	86
VII. FOOD INSPECTION	86
VIII. MISCELLANY :—	
Medical Inspection of Aliens	87
The Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1937	87
Diseases of Animals Acts, etc.	87

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

I. STAFF	88
II. MEDICAL INSPECTION	88

	PAGE.
III. FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION	89
Nutrition	90
Scabies	90
Entrants	90
IV. " FOLLOWING UP " AND THE WORK OF SCHOOL NURSES	91
V. TREATMENT :—	
Minor Ailments and Diseases of the Skin	92
Visual Defects and External Eye Diseases	92
Work of the Orthoptic Clinic	93
Nose and Throat Defects	95
Dental Defects	95
Orthopaedic and Postural Defects	96
Heart Disease and Rheumatism	97
Radiography	97
VI. INFECTIOUS DISEASES	97
Vaccinal State of School Children	97
VII. PROVISION OF MEALS	98
VIII. BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN	98
Mentally Defective Children	100
Mentally Retarded Children	100
Greenhill Open-Air School	100
IX. NURSERY SCHOOL AND WARTIME NURSERIES	101
X. SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION ..	102
XI. MISCELLANY —	
Classes for Speech Training	106
Child Guidance Clinic	106
MENTAL DEFICIENCY SERVICE.	
ANNUAL REPORT	109

COMMITTEES.

(Municipal Year, 1944-45).

Health Committee.

THE LORD MAYOR.

Chairman :

Alderman JAMES GRIFFITHS, J.P.

Deputy Chairman :

Alderman W. R. WILLS.

Alderman Sir CHARLES MELHUISE, J.P.

„ O. C. PURNELL, C.B.E., D.L., J.P.

Councillor R. G. ROBINSON.

„ J. P. COLLINS

„ H. E. WHITE, J.P.

„ G. L. FERRIER.

„ F. CHAPMAN.

Councillor A. J. MARTIN.

„ D. T. WILLIAMS, J.P.

„ W. T. BANBURY.

„ E. ALLAN ROBSON, J.P.

„ J. D. WILLIAMS, M.B.

„ F. EDWARDS.

„ HELENA EVANS, J.P.

„ E. M. HAWKINS.

Hospitals Sub-Committee.

The Health Committee with the following co-opted members :

Dr. R. ARMSTRONG.

Sir EWEN J. MACLEAN, J.P., M.D., F.R.C.P.

Dr. T. MCKELVEY.

Professor RALPH M. F. PICKEN.

Maternity, Child Welfare and Tuberculosis Sub-Committee.

The Health Committee with the following co-opted members :

Councillor A. KERRIGAN, J.P.

Mrs. H. GRIFFITHS.

Councillor M. D. LEWIS.

Sir EWEN J. MACLEAN, J.P., M.D., F.R.C.P.

Mrs. R. E. JENKINS.

Miss M. E. MORRIS.

Mrs. ERIC EVANS.

Tuberculosis Care Committee.

THE LORD MAYOR.

Chairman :

Alderman JAMES GRIFFITHS, J.P.

Deputy Chairman :

Councillor T. E. SWEET.

Alderman FRED EVANS.

Councillor MORGAN DAVIES, J.P.

„ C. G. MORELAND, M.B.E.

„ F. CHAPMAN.

„ A. J. MARTIN.

Councillor D. T. WILLIAMS, J.P.

„ E. ALLAN ROBSON, J.P.

„ HELENA EVANS, J.P.

„ E. T. R. JONES.

Co-opted Members :

Miss E. INGLEDEW.

Mrs. G. M. HORNER.

Education Committee.

THE LORD MAYOR.

Chairman :

Alderman FRED EVANS

Deputy Chairman :

Councillor MORGAN DAVIES, J.P.

Alderman Sir WILLIAM WILLIAMS, J.P.

Councillor J. P. COLLINS.

„ R. G. HILL-SNOOK.

„ H. E. WHITE, J.P.

„ A. E. GOUGH, J.P.

„ C. G. MORELAND, M.B.E.

„ Sir HERBERT HILES, M.B.E., J.P.

„ G. E. B. FREWER.

„ O. C. PURNELL, C.B.E., D.L., J.P.

„ D. T. WILLIAMS, J.P.

„ W. G. HOWELL.

„ T. H. LOVITT.

„ C. H. McCALE, J.P.

„ A. WESTON.

„ J. HELLYER, J.P.

„ J. H. MORGAN.

„ FREDERICK JONES, J.P.

„ E. ALLAN ROBSON, J.P.

„ W. R. WILLS.

Councillor G. J. FERGUSON.

„ J. D. WILLIAMS, M.B.

„ R. G. ROBINSON.

„ R. T. EVANS.

„ GEO. WILLIAMS, C.B.E.

„ E. M. HAWKINS.

„ J. HEGINBOTTOM, J.P.

Co-opted Members :

Miss MABEL HOWELL.

Principal J. F. REES.

Miss MURIEL SANDERS, J.P.

Rev. Canon J. A. LEWIS.

Mr. R. J. PUGSLEY, J.P.

Public Assistance Committee.

THE LORD MAYOR.

Chairman :

Councillor FRANK CHAPMAN.

Deputy Chairman :

Councillor T. LLEWELLYN.

Alderman Sir CHARLES MELHUISH.

Councillor A. WESTON.

„ O. C. PURNELL, C.B.E., D.L., J.P.

„ J. D. WILLIAMS, M.B.

„ C. H. McCALE, J.P.

„ FRANK EDWARDS.

„ J. HELLYER, J.P.

„ HELENA EVANS, J.P.

„ JAMES GRIFFITHS, J.P.

„ E. T. R. JONES.

Councillor J. HEGINBOTTOM, J.P.

„ A. MANLEY.

Councillor P. L. JEANS.

Co-opted Members :

Mrs. ELLIS JONES.

Mr. F. INGLETON.

Mrs. A. A. EVANS.

Mr. G. P. WORKMAN.

Miss E. INGLEDEW.

Mr. JAMES PRINCE.

Mr. F. ANDREWS.

Mr. A. J. ROGERS.

Mental Deficiency Committee.

THE LORD MAYOR.

Chairman :

Councillor T. J. KERRIGAN.

Deputy Chairman :

Councillor A. J. MARTIN.

Councillor R. G. ROBINSON.

Councillor E. J. CAZENAVE.

„ W. H. J. MUSTON.

„ E. T. R. JONES.

„ J. P. COLLINS.

„ E. E. PEARCE.

„ A. WESTON.

„ DOROTHY LEWIS.

„ J. D. WILLIAMS, M.B.

„ ANNA KERRIGAN, J.P.

Co-opted Members :

Mrs. G. POWELL.

Mrs. E. S. MULLINS.

Mrs. W. MARTIN.

PREFACE.

Vital Statistics.—The record vital statistics for 1944 were not sustained in 1945. The birth rate was 18·7 compared with 20·7 in 1944. The infant mortality rate expressing the number of deaths of infants under one year was 55, compared with 46 per thousand in 1944, whereas the average for England and Wales in 1945 was still 46, as it had been in 1944. The number of mothers dying in child-birth was 3·19 per thousand live births, compared with a corresponding figure of 2·46 in 1944. This figure, however, still compares favourably with the 10 year average figure (1934-43) of 4·18 and the 1943 figure of 4·64. The tuberculosis death rate was 0·90 per thousand population compared with a corresponding figure of 0·79 in 1944. All the 1944 figures quoted, with the exception of the birth rate, were record figures in the history of vital statistics for the City. The cancer death rate, which was 1·75 in 1944, was 1·78 in 1945. The general death rate in 1945 was 13 per thousand compared with a corresponding figure for 1944 of 12·5, but the 1943 figure was 13·4.

Communicable Disease.—The incidence of communicable disease by a comparison with the 1944 figures, showed a decrease in every respect, except tuberculosis, already mentioned, and measles, which was the subject of the usual biennial increase; the figure being 2,627 by a comparison with the 1944 figure of 330. The incidence of diphtheria again showed a most gratifying decrease. The cases and deaths for the years 1939-1945 are set out below:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
1939	437	14	1943	286	9
1940	504	32	1944	123	6
1941	322	12	1945	67	3
1942	375	16			

Although diphtheria immunisation was started in Cardiff in 1926, it was only in 1940 that it received the impetus of an intensive national propaganda campaign conducted from the Ministry of Health and operating through all the power and scope of the Ministry of Information. These facts seem to be reflected in the figures shown above.

The number of cases of scabies brought to the notice of the Health Department during the year either from the voluntary notification scheme introduced in 1943, or ascertained in other ways was 2,206 in 1945, by a comparison with 2,774 in 1944. The number of voluntary notifications in 1945 was 300 by a comparison with 550 in 1944. The incidence of scabies like that of venereal disease and illegitimacy, presently to be referred to, is to a considerable extent associated with war-time conditions.

Hospitals.—At Llandough Hospital the Ministry of Fuel and Power, through the Medical Research Council, established the first Pneumokoniosis Research Unit. One ward has been suitably equipped and handed over to this Unit. Dr. Charles Fletcher, the Director of Research, has a highly trained medical and technical staff to assist him, and the work is gathering momentum. At the City Isolation Hospital, 25 beds have been leased to the Welsh National Memorial Association for the treatment of tuberculosis. That such beds are available for this purpose is partly due to the success of the diphtheria immunisation campaign, because they would otherwise have had to be reserved for diphtheria cases. To associate treatment of tuberculosis with the treatment of other diseases under proper conditions is always a progressive development and is helpful to staffing problems concerning both nurses and doctors. The cerebro spinal fever cases treated at the Isolation Hospital during previous years, are referred to in an article published in an issue of the British Medical Journal, which is noted under "Publications"

at the end of this preface. The article records the work of an American Red Cross Team from Harvard University who carried out a special survey in homes of ex-City Isolation Hospital patients throughout South Wales, in order to evaluate the permanent after effects of this disease.

Home Nursing.—The number of home nursing visits carried out on behalf of the Corporation by nurses of the Queen's Institute was 12,246; 4,696 for children under school age carried out on behalf of the Maternity and Child Welfare Authority; 1,123 for children in connection with the School Medical Service; 480 for the home nursing of pneumonia cases, and 6,947 for the nursing of sick poor in their homes under the General Health Provisions. The corresponding figures for the year 1944 were: total, 16,064; Maternity and Child Welfare visits, 5,792; School Medical Visits 1,221; pneumonia cases, 586; and visits to the sick poor, 8,465.

Tuberculosis.—Of the 3,294 Cardiff new cases examined under the scheme of the Welsh National Memorial Association, 2,596 were found non-tuberculous, 444 cases being admitted to hospitals and sanatoria of the Welsh National Memorial Association, including the new accommodation leased to them at the City Isolation Hospital. The Government scheme of financial assistance which came into operation in July, 1943, was continued during the year 1945, 93 out of 101 applicants being awarded grants. In addition, 85 patients received assistance for the first time (the corresponding figure for 1944 was 84) under the Cardiff City Council's own Tuberculosis Care Scheme (which was in operation before the Government Scheme began). 16.6 per cent. of the deaths from tuberculosis were individuals in whom the existence of the disease was unknown before their death. It is undesirable that any deaths should occur in this way from tuberculosis and preferable that all cases of tuberculosis should come to the notice of the tuberculosis experts (in Wales through the Welsh National Memorial Association) at the earliest possible moment after the commencement of the disease.

Venereal Disease.—The number of persons attending the Cardiff treatment centres for the first time in 1945 was 1,999, of whom 678 were found not to be suffering from venereal disease, i.e., approximately 34 per cent. A comparison of these figures with the corresponding for previous years is set out in tabular form as follows:—

	<i>Total number attending for first time</i>	<i>Total non-venereal</i>	<i>Percentage non-venereal</i>
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
1945	1,999	678	34

The increase in the percentage of persons attending for the first time and found not to be suffering from venereal disease in my opinion represents a gratifying reflection of the effects of the intensive national anti V.D. propaganda and social campaign against venereal disease, a campaign in which Cardiff has taken a leading part from the beginning.

Dr. F. R. Bettley, M.R.C.P., Medical Officer in charge, Cardiff Royal Infirmary V.D. Treatment Centre, does not quite subscribe to this view. His own views on this aspect of venereal disease are expressed in his interesting review, "Trends in the work of the V.D. Clinics, 1938-1945," which he kindly undertook soon after his return from distinguished war service. His review with illustrative graphs is well worth studying. It appears on pages 36 to 41 of this Report.

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
1945	.. ..	3,840	375	8.9

The table given above refers only to births that may properly be assigned to Cardiff. Numbers of illegitimate children whose mothers came from addresses outside Cardiff are also born at various institutions in Cardiff, and it falls to the Social Worker appointed by the Health Committee for that purpose to follow up these cases as well as the Cardiff cases.

Food Control.—This heading is used in the health sense rather than in reference to war-time rationing. Mr. Stanley Dixon, M.Sc., F.R.I.C., Cardiff Public Analyst, in yet another of his interesting Annual Reports, quotes the recommendations of the Ministry of Food after consultation with the Medical Research Council for a suggested code of practice in framing labels and advertisements. For those who have not time to read Mr. Dixon's Report in full, the recommendations are quoted as follows :—

SUGGESTED CODE OF PRACTICE IN FRAMING LABELS AND ADVERTISEMENTS.

1. Unless the amount of the food that would ordinarily be consumed in one day contains at least **one-sixth of the daily requirement** of the vitamin or mineral :

(a) no claim based on its presence should be made, and

(b) no reference to its presence is justified in any advertisement for the general public, or on any label.

(The inclusion of a mineral salt in the statement of ingredients required by the Labelling of Food Order will not of itself be regarded as implying the presence of a scheduled mineral.)

2. Unless the amount of the food that would ordinarily be consumed in one day contains at least **one-half of the daily requirement** of the vitamin or mineral :

no claims are justified which imply that the food is a " rich " or " excellent " source of the vitamin or mineral.

3. Unless the amount of the food that would ordinarily be consumed in one day contains at least the full daily requirement of the vitamin or mineral :

no reference is justified to the value of the food for the prevention or cure of disease due to the lack of the vitamin or mineral present in the food.

4. Claims based on the presence of more than one vitamin or mineral should not be made unless each such vitamin or mineral is present in the proportion necessary to justify the claim.

5. There is no evidence of a deficiency of phosphorous in the ordinary mixed diet of this country. Statements in advertisements or on labels suggesting the contrary or that it is desirable to supplement the dietary phosphorous intake should not be made.

6. The following table, which includes the figures laid down by the Third Session of the Technical Commission on Nutrition, 1937, of the League of Nations Health Organisation, shows the normal daily requirement of the vitamins and minerals scheduled in the Labelling of Food Order.

Vitamin A	..	3,000 I.U.	Calcium	..	0.75 gram.
Vitamin B1	..	300 I.U.	Iodine	..	0.1 mg.
Vitamin B2	..	1.8 mg.	Iron	..	10.0 mg.
Nicotinic Acid	..	12.0 mg.	Phosphorus	..	0.75 gram.
Vitamin C	..	30.0 mg.			
Vitamin D	..	500 I.U.			

The end of the War having come in 1945, it was deemed appropriate to include a note in the Annual Report for that year of the **Civil Defence Casualty Service** organised and maintained by the Health Department from 1937 onwards. An interesting report which is reproduced as Appendix I to the general part of the Report (pages 70-74) has been ably prepared by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Dr. W. Powell Phillips, O.B.E., who himself played a leading part in the work which he describes. It is worthy of note that whereas many local authorities appointed special A.R.P. Medical Officers additional to their public health medical staff, the Cardiff City Health Department carried the administration and executive control of the Civil Defence Casualty Services themselves. This is an opportunity to place on record appreciation of the work carried out both in the Department itself and by those who as volunteers and otherwise, worked in the various branches of the Civil Defence Casualty Service faithfully and well throughout the war, despite all dangers and difficulties.

Nursing Homes.—During the year the Council approved the recommendation by the Health Committee for a statement to be issued for the information of persons carrying on or intending to carry on private nursing homes in the City of Cardiff. The Council did this, acting in their capacity as a Registration Authority for Maternity and Nursing Homes. The statement is reproduced on pages 75 to 78 of this Report. Its issue at once proved most helpful both to the Medical Inspector of Nursing Homes of the Public Health Department and to the persons carrying on nursing homes or intending to do so.

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

- "International Slum Clearance at Sea," by Dr. J. Greenwood Wilson. *The Lancet*, 10th March, 1945.
- "Ventilation of Dwellings," by Dr. J. Greenwood Wilson. *Journal of the Royal Sanitary Institute*, Vol. LXV, No. 2, April, 1945.
- "Healthy and Unhealthy Homes," by Dr. J. Greenwood Wilson. *Better Health*, Vol. XVIII, No. 9, June, 1945.
- "The Work of a Medical Officer of Health," by Dr. J. Greenwood Wilson. *The Pharmaceutical Journal*, July, 1945.
- "The Seafarer in Port," by Dr. J. Greenwood Wilson. *The Lancet*, July, 1945.
- "The Management of Municipal Housing Estates," by Dr. J. Greenwood Wilson. *Public Health*, July, 1945.
- "A Typhoid Outbreak at an R.A.F. Station in Bedfordshire," by A. W. Downie, M.D., D.Sc., and G. E. Phillips, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Flying Officer (Assistant Medical Officer in the Department then serving in H.M. Forces). *Monthly Bulletin of the Ministry of Health*, Vol. 4, November, 1945.

"Sequelae of Cerebrospinal Meningitis." John A. Degen, Jun. M.D., Captain, Medical Corps, U.S. Army—A follow-up study of 986 cases. *British Medical Journal*, 25th August, 1945.

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 civil population at mid-1945, as estimated by the Registrar-General, was 217,410.

II.—BIRTHS.

The numbers of births and still-births registered and allocated to Cardiff during 1945, sub-divided according to sex and legitimacy, are shown in the following table:—

Births.

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Males	1,949	180	2,129
Females	1,765	175	1,940
Total	3,714	355	4,069

Still-births.

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Males	73	14	87
Females	53	6	59
Total	126	20	146

The following is a comparison of the birth-rate for 1945 and the preceding ten years with the birth-rates for England and Wales and the 126 Great Towns for 1945:—

	<i>Birth-rate per 1,000.</i>			
CARDIFF { 1945	18.7
{ 1935-1944	16.6
England and Wales, 1945	16.1
126 Great Towns, 1945	19.1

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 2,829 (1,526 males and 1,303 females). The total number of civilian deaths registered in Cardiff was 2,985, but 510 of these were deaths of non-residents, which occurred mainly in hospitals and nursing homes, and 354 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 1945 and the preceding ten years with the death-rates for England and Wales and the 126 Great Towns for 1945:—

	<i>Death-rate per 1,000.</i>			
CARDIFF { 1945	13.0
{ 1935-1944	12.9
England and Wales, 1945	11.4
126 Great Towns, 1945	13.5

The following table, compiled from figures supplied by the Registrar-General, shows the causes of death at various ages during 1945 :—

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 ..	1	2	3	1	1	1	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	1	2	3	1	1	1	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory									
System	97	81	178	1	1	5	100	56	15
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	12	8	20	1	5	6	5	3	—
Syphilitic Disease	10	3	13	—	—	—	—	10	3
Influenza	9	6	15	1	—	1	1	8	4
Measles	3	5	8	2	5	1	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and									
Polioencephalitis ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Acute Infectious Encephalitis ..	1	2	3	—	—	—	3	—	—
Cancer of Buccal Cavity and									
Oesophagus	18	—	18	—	—	—	2	5	11
Cancer of Uterus	—	29	29	—	—	—	4	15	10
Cancer of Stomach and									
Duodenum	50	33	83	—	—	—	1	32	50
Cancer of Breast	—	37	37	—	—	—	2	21	14
Cancer of all Other Sites	119	102	221	1	1	1	12	103	103
Diabetes	7	11	18	—	—	2	6	2	8
Intra-cranial Vascular									
Lesions	117	133	250	—	—	—	4	72	174
Heart Disease	414	363	777	—	—	3	31	171	572
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System ..	81	44	125	—	—	—	6	25	94
Bronchitis	130	61	191	9	3	—	3	68	108
Pneumonia	62	42	104	29	4	1	6	26	38
Other Respiratory Diseases	23	8	31	3	—	1	2	13	12
Ulceration of the Stomach or Duodenum ..	19	5	24	—	—	—	4	16	4
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	17	11	28	28	—	—	—	—	—
Appendicitis	6	5	11	—	—	1	4	3	3
Other Digestive Diseases ..	24	22	46	4	2	—	6	16	18
Nephritis	34	49	83	—	1	2	12	18	50
Puerperal and Post-abortive									
Sepsis	—	3	3	—	—	—	3	—	—
Other Maternal Causes ..	—	10	10	—	—	—	10	—	—
Premature Birth	25	30	55	55	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury, Infantile Disease	51	25	76	73	1	1	—	1	—
Suicide	17	2	19	—	—	—	4	13	2
Road Traffic Accidents ..	15	10	25	—	3	2	3	6	11
Other Violent Causes ..	38	37	75	5	6	11	13	19	21
All Other Causes	124	120	244	9	4	7	32	48	144
All Causes	1,526	1,303	2,829	223	40	47	280	770	1,469

Cancer.—The number of deaths from cancer was 388 (187 males and 201 females). The deaths are classified according to age and localisation of the disease in the preceding table. The death-rates for 1945, compared with those for the preceding ten years, were as follows:—

	Death-rate per 1,000		
	Males	Females	Both Sexes
1945	1.79	1.78	1.78
1935-1944	1.75	1.54	1.64

Deaths from Road Traffic Accidents.—The number of deaths due to road traffic accidents during 1945 was 25, as compared with 38 during 1944 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 3 and the number due to other maternal causes 10, a total of 13, corresponding to death-rates of 3.19 per 1,000 live births and 3.08 per 1,000 total live and still-births.

The maternal death-rates for 1945 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
1945	0.73	2.45	3.19
1935-1944	1.59	2.03	3.62

Infant Mortality.—The number of deaths under one year of age was 223. Of these, 187 were deaths of legitimate infants and 36 were of illegitimate infants.

The infant mortality rate for 1945, compared with the rate for the preceding ten years and with the rates for England and Wales and the 126 Great Towns for 1945, was as follows:—

					Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births.
CARDIFF	{ 1945 .. .. .	..	..	..	55
	{ 1935-1944 .. .. .	..	..	..	57
England and Wales, 1945					46
126 Great Towns, 1945					54

The causes of death of infants under one year of age in age periods during 1945, (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 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Tuberculosis of Resp. System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Tuberculosis—Non-pulmonary	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Septicæmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Inflammation of Stomach ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Ear and/or Throat	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	4
Bronchitis	—	—	2	1	3	3	3	—	—	9
Pneumonia	1	2	2	—	5	8	6	9	1	29
Other Respiratory Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ..	1	—	2	3	6	10	4	5	3	28
Hernia-Intestinal obstruction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Congenital Malformation ..	16	3	1	1	21	7	—	—	—	28
Congenital Debility	3	1	1	2	7	4	—	—	—	11
Premature Birth	43	6	1	3	53	1	1	—	—	55
Injury at Birth	13	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	13
Other Diseases Peculiar to First Year of Life ..	14	3	1	—	18	1	1	1	—	21
Lack of Care of New Born ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes	1	—	—	2	3	3	5	—	—	11
All Causes	92	15	10	12	129	38	25	21	10	223
Percentage	41·2	6·7	4·5	5·4	57·8	17·1	11·2	9·4	4·5	—

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, 1945 ..	564	1,162	865	2,591
Last week, 1945 ..	566	1,231	994	2,791

The total cost of out-door relief during 1945 was £93,861, as compared with £89,609 in 1944.

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	309	169
Whooping Cough	126	32
Diphtheria	63	66
Measles	2,627	198
Acute Pneumonia	154	5
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	11	7
Acute Poliomyelitis	9	8
Acute Polioencephalitis	3	2
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	1	—
Dysentery	304	188
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	19*	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	89†	—
Enteric Fever	1	1
Erysipelas	49	13
Malaria	4	2
Food Poisoning	8	1
Typhus Fever	1**	1**

* Including 11 cases in institutions.

† Including 56 cases in institutions.

** Non-Civilian case.

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

Disease	Under 1 year		1-2 years		2-3 years		3-4 years		4-5 years		5-10 years		10-15 years		15-20 years		20-35 years		35-45 years		45-65 years		65 yrs & upwards		All Ages		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
Scarlet Fever ..	1	2	5	2	4	14	12	14	14	18	68	72	28	30	4	9	1	9	1	1	—	—	—	—	138	171	309
Whooping Cough ..	12	7	13	10	11	10	10	13	11	9	8	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	59	126
Diphtheria ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	7	15	2	6	1	8	—	14	—	1	—	1	—	13	50	63	
Measles ..	73	64	149	160	201	205	179	184	239	231	416	450	18	22	4	10	2	17	—	1	2	—	—	1283	1344	2627	
Acute Pneumonia ..	2	6	4	1	6	5	3	1	8	3	11	6	5	3	4	4	7	4	10	9	25	8	7	12	92	62	154
Cerebro-spinal Fever ..	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	5	6	11	
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	9	
Acute Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	3	
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Dysentery ..	3	5	18	17	14	12	15	11	12	3	44	32	11	13	—	5	10	17	6	13	7	17	6	13	146	158	304
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	15	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	4	19	
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	72	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	89	
Enteric Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Erysipelas ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	2	8	16	8	5	22	27	49
Malaria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	
Food Poisoning ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	1	—	3	5	8	
Typhus Fever*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	

* Non-civilian case.

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 1944:—

Births registered during 1944 (including births not belonging to Cardiff)	..	..	..	5,530
Successfully vaccinated	..	..	..	2,653
Insusceptible	..	..	..	20
Exempted	..	..	..	2,078
Died unvaccinated	..	..	..	219
Postponed	..	..	..	45
Removed	..	..	..	267
Not found	..	..	..	211
Remaining to be dealt with	..	..	..	37

Scarlet Fever.—The number of notified cases of scarlet fever was 309, as compared with 602 in 1944. 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 1936-45, were as follows:—

Year.	Cases.	Deaths.	Case Mortality per cent.
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
1945	63	3	4.8

Active Immunization against Diphtheria.—Particulars of the work carried out during 1945 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..	81	57	57	3,365	3,422
5 years and upwards ..	607	328	328	276	604
Total ..	688	385	385	3,641	4,026

* Complete course of injections.

Persons	Subjected to Posterior Schick Test			
	Negative	Positive and again Inoculated (one injection)	Total	Percentage Positive
Under 5 years	1,071	55	1,126	4·9
5 years and upwards ..	2,582	410	2,992	13·7
Total	3,653	465	4,118	11·3

Enteric Fever.—Only one case of enteric fever was notified during the year, and no death from the disease was recorded. The figures for 1944 were the same, i.e., one case notified, and no death.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Nineteen cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified, 11 of which occurred in institutions. Of the other domiciliary cases, four were treated by nurses of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, and four were admitted to hospital. In 14 cases treatment was successful and the vision was unimpaired. One of the infants died, and four (hospital) cases removed from Cardiff.

VI.—CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Report for 1945 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 1,141 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	189	19	5,818	31
Diphtheria	232	14	8,346	36
Other Diseases	720	64	23,530	33
All Diseases	1,141	97	37,664	33

Staff.—Sixty-eight members of the Staff were Schick tested and twenty-eight found to be positive, inoculated against diphtheria.

Eleven nurses sat the Preliminary, and sixteen the Final State Examinations. All were successful.

Scarlet Fever.—One hundred and eight-nine patients were admitted as suffering from scarlet fever, the diagnosis being confirmed in 175 cases. In addition, two cases admitted as diphtheria, one as whooping cough, and one as glandular fever were finally diagnosed as scarlet fever, making 179 true cases of scarlet fever in all.

Four cases admitted as scarlet fever were found to be really suffering from measles, and have accordingly been included in the appropriate section of this report. The remaining ten cases were finally classified as follows:—3 Non-specific erythema; 3 Tonsillitis; 1 Bronchitis; 1 Broncho-pneumonia; 1 Stomatitis; 1 Food Allergy.

The type of scarlet fever prevailing generally was of a mild character. All the cases received oral sulphonamide therapy with apparently beneficial effects.

The principal complications were as follows:—

	Cases	Percentage
Adenitis	111	62.01
Albuminuria	29	16.2
Otitis Media	10	5.59

All patients recovered.

Diphtheria.—The number of patients admitted as suffering from diphtheria was 232, of whom 71 were true cases and 67 diphtheria carriers. The other 94 cases were classified as follows:—2 Scarlet Fever; 3 Measles; 4 Glandular Fever; 59 Tonsillitis and 1 Uraemia (which proved fatal), while the remaining 25 cases suffered mainly from a variety of throat conditions.

In addition, one case admitted as laryngismus stridulus was finally diagnosed as laryngeal diphtheria, making 72 true cases in all. There were 3 deaths among the true cases of diphtheria, making a case mortality rate of 4.17 per cent.

TABLE SHOWING TYPE OF DIPHTHERIA AND MORTALITY.

Type	No. of Cases	Deaths
Faucial	51	1
Faucial and Nasal	18	1
Nasal	1	Nil
Laryngeal	2	1

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

Day of Disease on which Serum was given	Number of Patients	Number of Deaths	Percentage
1st Day	Nil	Nil	—
2nd Day	14	Nil	—
3rd Day	20	Nil	—
4th Day	12	2	16.6
5th Day	6	Nil	—
Later than 5th Day	12	1	8.3
Prior to admission	5	Nil	—

Measles.—Two hundred and eight cases were notified to the Hospital as suffering from measles, the diagnosis being confirmed in 198 instances. The remaining 10 cases were finally diagnosed as follows:—1 Toxic Erythema and Tuberculous Peritonitis; 3 Broncho-pneumonia; 1 Cerebro-spinal fever; 1 Non-specific erythema; 1 Glandular fever; 1 Rubella; 1 Whooping cough; 1 Pyelitis.

The cases of whooping cough, glandular fever and cerebro-spinal fever are referred to in the respective sections of this report. Four cases admitted as scarlet fever, three as diphtheria, one as whooping cough, one as chicken pox, one as rubella, and one as purpura were found to be actually suffering from measles, making the total number of

true cases 209. Ninety-six of the measles cases were complicated by broncho-pneumonia. There were four deaths (aged 1, $1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{3}{4}$, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ years respectively) amongst the true cases, making a case mortality rate of 1.91 per cent. One of the three non-measles broncho-pneumonia cases, an infant of 6 weeks, proved fatal.

Enteric Fever.—Three cases were admitted to the Hospital as suffering from Enteric Fever, but the diagnosis was only confirmed in one instance, a girl of 20 years, who made an uneventful recovery. The remaining two cases were diagnosed as follows :—1 Pleural effusion ; 1 Dyschezia.

Bacillary Dysentery.—Two hundred and fourteen patients were notified to the Hospital as suffering from dysentery, but the diagnosis was confirmed in only one hundred and ninety-three instances. In addition to the 193 true cases, one case admitted as gastro-enteritis was found to be actually suffering from Sonne dysentery, making a total of 194 true cases. Of the 194 cases of bacillary dysentery, 158 were proved to be due to Sonne infection, and 36 Flexner. There were no deaths amongst these cases. The remaining twenty-one cases were diagnosed as follows :—16 Non-specific enteritis ; 1 Tuberculous enteritis ; 1 Salmonella food poisoning ; 1 Tuberculous pleural effusion ; 1 Amoebic dysentery ; A Gastro-enteritis (an infant of 19 days, which proved fatal).

The case of Salmonella food poisoning is referred to in that section of this report.

Erysipelas.—Nineteen cases were admitted to the Hospital as suffering from this disease, the diagnosis being confirmed in 16 instances. The remaining 3 cases were diagnosed as follows :—2 Cellulitis ; 1 Septic Rash.

There was one death amongst the 16 cases of erysipelas, an infant of 9 days, who suffered from erysipelas of the lower abdominal wall.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—Forty-four cases were notified to the Hospital, but the diagnosis was only confirmed in thirteen instances. In addition, one case admitted as measles was finally diagnosed as cerebro-spinal fever, and one case admitted as whooping cough was also found to be actually suffering from meningococcal septicaemia and whooping cough, making 15 true cases in all. There was only one death amongst these cases, an infant of 10 months suffering from whooping cough and fulminating meningococcal septicaemia, who died within an hour of admission. This low death rate for Cerebro-Spinal Fever is very gratifying when one realises that only 10 years ago, half of these cases would have died. The low death rate is, of course, due to the advent of chemotherapy.

Three cases admitted as cerebro-spinal fever were found to be actually suffering from poliomyelitis, one from polio-encephalitis, and two from glandular fever, and are referred to in that section of this report, while the remaining twenty-five cases were finally classified as follows :—

	Number	Deaths	Transferred elsewhere
Pneumococcal Meningitis	3	3	—
Lymphocytic Meningitis	2	—	—
Influenzal Meningitis	1	—	—
Broncho-pneumonia	2	—	—
Pneumonia	1	—	—
Septicæmia	2	—	—
Septic meningo-encephalitis probably secondary to sinus infection ..	1	1	—
Tonsillitis	3	—	—
Acidosis	3	—	—
Septic Adenitis and Acidosis	1	—	—
Pulmonary disease	1	—	—
Influenza	2	—	—
Sub-arachnoid hæmorrhage	2	—	2
Septic arthritis	1	—	1

Whooping Cough.—Forty-five cases were notified to the Hospital and the diagnosis was confirmed in 33 instances. The remaining 12 cases were diagnosed as follows:— 7 Bronchitis; 2 Broncho-pneumonia; 1 Scarlet Fever; 1 Measles; 1 Meningococcal Septicaemia and whooping cough.

The scarlet fever, measles, and meningococcal septicaemia and whooping cough have been included in the respective sections of this report. In addition, one case admitted as measles and one as broncho-pneumonia were diagnosed as whooping cough, making 35 true cases in all. Nine cases were complicated by broncho-pneumonia, which caused death in one instance, making a case mortality rate of 2.86 per cent.

Food Poisoning.—There were three cases admitted to the Hospital as suffering from this disease, the diagnosis being confirmed in two instances, the infection in both cases being of the *Salmonella Aertrycke* type. In addition, one case admitted as bacillary dysentery was found to be actually suffering from *Salmonella Aertrycke* food poisoning, making 3 true cases in all. The remaining case was diagnosed as sub-arachnoid haemorrhage, and was transferred to another Hospital.

Chicken Pox.—Twenty-seven cases were admitted as chicken pox, the diagnosis being confirmed in 23 instances. The remaining four cases were diagnosed as follows:— 1 Impetigo; 1 Septic Rash; 1 Septic wound; and 1 Measles (which is included in that section of this report). All patients recovered.

Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis.—Eighteen cases were admitted to the Hospital as suffering from these diseases, the diagnosis being confirmed in 13 instances. Twelve of these cases were poliomyelitis, and one polio-encephalitis. In addition 3 cases admitted as cerebro-spinal fever were found to be suffering from poliomyelitis and one from polio-encephalitis, making 18 true cases in all. The remaining five cases were diagnosed as follows:—3 Influenza; 1 Bronchitis; 1 Vascular thrombosis of the medulla oblongata. All the patients recovered.

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:— 1 Acute bronchitis; 2 Acidosis; 1 Scarlet Fever.

There were, however, four cases admitted as Diphtheria, one as Measles, and two as Cerebro-Spinal Fever which were found to be really suffering from glandular fever, making nine true cases in all. There were no deaths amongst these cases.

Pemphigus.—Fifteen cases of pemphigus were admitted to the Hospital, all of whom were cases of pemphigus neonatorum except one child of 7 years. In addition one case admitted as impetigo was diagnosed as varioloid pemphigus, making sixteen true cases in all. There were two deaths amongst the pemphigus neonatorum cases, one due to prematurity, and the other due to hydrocephalus and marasmus, making a case mortality rate of 12.5 per cent.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—By arrangements made between the City Council and the Welsh National Memorial Association, from July of this year, Pavilion 5, with accommodation for 26 patients, was reserved for the admission of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Thirty-six cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were admitted, 5 proving fatal. Dr. S. H. Graham, the Tuberculosis Physician, visits the Hospital once a week, but the Medical Staff of the Hospital are responsible for the general care of these patients.

In addition to the afore-mentioned diseases, there were eighty-two cases admitted (mainly from the Nursing and Domestic Staffs) who were finally classified as follows:—

Mumps	25	Stomatitis	1
Peritonsillar Abscess	1	Bronchitis	1
Gingivitis	2	Typhus Fever	1
Influenza	4	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1
Toxic Erythema	1	Foot and Mouth Disease	1
Erythema Nodosum	1	Staphylococcal Infection (Perineum)	1
Albuminuria	1	Reaction to Vaccination	1
Cervical Adenitis	1	Contact Whooping Cough	1
Enteritis	3	Rubella	4
Tonsillitis	6	Catarrhal Jaundice	2
Vincent's Angina	2	Scabies	4
A.P.T. Reaction	2	Impetigo	2
Sinusitis	2	Cut Hand	1
Tracheitis	1	Pleurodynia	1
Ulcerative Colitis	1	Rheumatism	1
Infective Endocarditis	1	Pneumonia, Lobar	5

There were 2 deaths amongst these cases, one a woman, aged 18 years, with Infective Endocarditis, and the other an infant of 1 year, suffering from Lobar-Pneumonia.

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

Twenty patients were in Hospital on 31st December, 1944, and 62 were admitted during 1945. The number of patients discharged was 63, leaving 19 in Hospital on 31st December, 1945. No deaths occurred at the Hospital during the year. Fifteen patients were not treated to a conclusion for the following reasons:—

Removed by parents against medical advice ..	2
Removed to continue treatment at home ..	1
Removed to Isolation Hospital:	
Dysentery	8
Scarlet Fever	1
Ant. poliomyelitis	1
Transferred to City Lodge Hospital—Tuberculosis ..	1
Removed from the area	1
	—
	15
	—

The reasons for the admission of cases during 1945 were as follows:—

Chorea alone	10
Chorea and early carditis	15
Chorea and rheumatic pains	1
Chorea and rheumatic pains and early carditis ..	1
Chorea and valvular disease of the heart ..	3
Rheumatic pains alone	4
Rheumatic pains and early carditis	24
Rheumatic pains and valvular disease of the heart ..	2
Valvular disease of the heart alone	2
	—
Total	62
	—

The condition of the heart on admission and discharge of 47 cases treated to a conclusion is set out in the following table:—

Condition of Heart	On Admission	On Discharge
Normal	11	34
Minor cardiac manifestations	32	10
Major cardiac manifestations	4	3
Total	47	47

The average period spent in hospital by the 47 patients who were treated to a conclusion was 91 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 1929-45	Condition of Heart			Total
	Normal	Minor Cardiac Manifestations	Major Cardiac Manifestations	
On admission ..	226	1,161	197	1,584
On discharge ..	919	522	143	

The sedimentation tests carried out in the hospital during the year numbered 221.

Thirty-nine patients were Schick tested in hospital, five 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..	..	695
New cases attending .. .. .	..	331*
Cases discharged from supervision on attaining 14 years of age .. .. .	..	126
Other cases who ceased to be supervised:—		
Left Cardiff .. .. .	..	4
Died .. .. .	..	6
Discharged (not suffering from rheumatism) ..	..	154
Ceased to attend .. .. .	..	57
	—	347
Cases remaining under supervision at end of year ..	..	679
Total attendances at routine Rheumatism Clinics ..	..	1,858
Routine clinic sessions held .. .. .	..	117
Average attendance at routine clinic sessions ..	..	15.9
Average number of new cases at routine clinic sessions ..	..	1.5

* Including 150 cases re-entered on register (returned from evacuation, etc.)

The following table shows the condition of the heart in the 126 cases that ceased to remain under supervision because of attaining the age of 14 years :—

	On Ascertainment	On Discharge
Normal	65	87
Minor heart manifestations	53	33
Major heart manifestations	8	6
 Total	 126	 126

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

Mitral regurgitation	4
Mitral stenosis	—
Aortic regurgitation	2
 Total	 6

VIII.—LLANDOUGH HOSPITAL.

Report for 1945 of David G. Morgan, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Superintendent.

The work of the Hospital in 1945 approached in character the usual "civilian" activities of the Hospital in pre-war years. It should be remembered, however, that during the earlier months of that year we were still treating a considerable number of wounded.

It is clear that the activities of the various departments of the Hospital, e.g., Operating Theatre, X-ray, etc., are gradually increasing every year, and will no doubt necessitate in the future an addition to the staff and equipment. Inadequate equipment or staff for example, in an X-ray department, will result in patients being kept in longer than is necessary while they await investigation. To make the maximum use of available beds all departments of the Hospital must have adequate staff and apparatus. This ensures a quick turnover of patients.

Llandough Hospital was selected in 1945 by the Medical Research Council for the establishment of a Research Unit in Pneumoconiosis. One ward has been suitably equipped and handed over to this Unit. Dr. Charles Fletcher, the Director of Research, has a highly trained medical and technical staff to assist him, and the work is gathering momentum.

I cannot speak too highly of the loyalty and hard work of all members of the staff during the difficult years of the war.

NURSES' TRAINING SCHOOL.

The hospital was opened in October, 1933, when it was approved by the General Nursing Council as a Training School for nurses.

On completion of their three years' training, nurses are required to sit for the Hospital Examination and for the Final State Examination for admission to the General Part of the

State Register for nurses. To those nurses who satisfy the examiners, Certificates of Training and Training School Badges are granted.

The Esther Roffey Gold Medal is awarded each year to the nurse who most distinguishes herself at the Hospital Examination.

The award in 1945 was gained by Miss Beryl M. Smith.

Examination Successes during 1945 :—

Hospital Examination	30
Final State Examination	30

SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT.

The sum collected at the Hospital in respect of the treatment and maintenance of patients was £9,766 10s. 2d., up to 31st December, 1945. The number of patients who were unable to make any payment was 485.

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

Patients admitted	4,905
Patients discharged	4,602
Relatives of deceased patients	283
	<hr/>
	9,790

The number of patients admitted to the hospital under the Cardiff Royal Infirmary Contributory Scheme was 1,812.

The sum collected in connection with treatment carried out at the Asthma Clinic was £332 15s. 7d.

£1,613 3s. 9d. was collected in connection with out-patient treatment of accident cases.

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

The number of necessitous patients and/or their dependants assisted by the Samaritan Fund was 52, the assistance given being as follows :—

Payments for 'bus fares	13
Payments for train fares	2
Grants for Food	34
„ „ Holidays	1
„ „ Comforts	2
	<hr/>
	52

The following is a statement of the account :—

	£	s.	d.
Cash in hand, 1st January, 1945 ..	206	4	7
Donations	44	17	6
Interest at Bank	1	3	9
Cash from Boxes	18	14	8
	<hr/>		
	271	0	6
Expenditure	27	11	6
	<hr/>		
Balance in hand 31st December, 1945 ..	£243	9	0

Hospital Library Service.

The number of library books issued during the year was 19,880.

STATISTICS.

BEDS PROVIDED.					
Male	..	Medical	..	..	68
		Surgical	..	..	34
		Fracture and Orthopaedic	..		20
					—
					122
Female	..	Medical	..	..	68
		Surgical	..	..	34
		Gynaecological	..	..	34
		Fracture and Orthopaedic	..		14
					—
					150
Children	..	General	..	..	64
		Ear, Nose and Throat	..		9
					—
					73
					—
					345
Total					
Beds—					
Average daily complement	..	..	..		345
Average daily number available	..	..	..		333
Average daily number occupied	..	..	..		279
Average daily percentage occupied	..	..	..		83.8
Average length of stay of patients—days	..	..	..		19.2
Average number of patients per occupied bed	..	..	..		17.5
Average number of admissions daily	..	..	..		14.7
Maximum number occupied	..	..	..		315 on 23.2.45 & 30.3.45
Minimum number occupied	..	..	..		218 on 26.12.45
Nursing Staff—					
Average strength daily	..	..	..		150
Average number of occupied beds per nurse	..	..	..		1.9
PATIENTS.					
Patients in hospital on 1st January, 1945	..	..	..		221
Admitted	..	..	..		4,905
					—
					5,126
Discharged	..	..	..		4,602
Died	..	..	..		283
					—
					4,885
Patients in Hospital on 31st December, 1945	..	..	..		241
Patients admitted from City of Cardiff	..	..	..		3,926
Patients admitted from Administrative County of Glamorgan and other areas	..	..	..		979
Patients discharged in the normal manner	..	..	..		4,572
Patients discharged against medical advice	..	..	..		30
Patients discharged to :—					
Their own or relatives' homes	..	..	..		4,212
Cardiff Public Assistance Institution	..	..	..		154
Other institutions or hospitals	..	..	..		236
					—
					4,602
Deaths	..	..	..		283
					—
					4,885
Total					
					—
					4,885

Results of Treatment or the Termination.

						Number	Percentage
Cured	..	..	..	..	..	2,984	61.1
Improved	..	..	..	..	..	1,240	25.4
No change	..	..	..	..	..	353	7.2
Worse	..	..	..	..	..	25	0.5
Died	..	..	..	..	..	283	5.8

Analysis of Deaths.

Age at Death—Years					Males	Females	Total	Percentage
Under 1	..	..	..	..	25	21	46	16.3
1 — 2	..	..	..	..	5	9	14	4.9
2 — 5	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	1.1
5 — 15	..	..	..	..	6	10	16	5.7
15 — 25	..	..	..	..	5	9	14	4.9
25 — 35	..	..	..	..	10	10	20	7.1
35 — 45	..	..	..	..	14	9	23	8.1
45 — 55	..	..	..	..	17	17	34	12.0
55 — 65	..	..	..	..	39	21	60	21.2
65 — 75	..	..	..	..	24	16	40	14.1
Over 75	..	..	..	..	9	4	13	4.6
Total	..	..	..	..	156	127	283	100.0

	Treated	Percentage	Died	Case Mortality per cent.
Medical Cases	2,362	48.3	227	80.2
Surgical and Gynaecological Cases ..	2,523	51.7	56	19.8

		Number.	Percentage.
Deaths within 24 hours of admission	.. ..	27	9.5
Deaths 24 to 48 hours after admission	.. ..	48	17.0
Deaths 48 to 72 hours after admission	.. ..	18	6.4
All other deaths	.. ..	190	67.1
Total	.. ..	283	100.0

Number of inquests	.. ..	12
Number of inquests per 100 deaths	.. ..	4.2
Number of autopsies	.. ..	65
Number of autopsies per 100 deaths	.. ..	22.9

WORK OF DEPARTMENTS.

Pathological	..	Investigations	.. ..	16,444
Surgical	..	Major operations	.. ..	1,540
		Minor operations	.. ..	955
Dental	..	Patients	.. ..	43
		Attendances for treatment	.. ..	73
Radiological	..	Patients investigated	.. ..	4,240
		Investigations	.. ..	5,110
Massage	..	Patients	.. ..	878
		Treatments	.. ..	10,049
Exercise Classes	..	.. ..	.. ..	3,050
Vital Capacities	..	.. ..	.. ..	108
Admission	..	Patients seen	.. ..	819
Nurses' Sick Room	..	Admissions	.. ..	47

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

	Males		Females		Total
	Discharged	Died	Discharged	Died	
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES :					
Infective Diseases common in Tropical Climates	5	2	—	—	7
Infective Diseases commonly arising in the Intestinal Tract	5	—	2	—	7
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System ..	17	—	14	1	32
Tuberculosis of Other Organs	11	1	11	3	26
Syphilis and its Sequelae	6	—	1	—	7
Gonorrhoea and Other Venereal Infections ..	3	—	3	—	6
Other Bacterial Diseases	45	—	33	1	79
Influenza and Diseases due or attributed to Filterable Viruses	8	2	14	1	25
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ..	2	—	—	1	3
Rheumatic Diseases	19	—	16	5	40
NEOPLASMS :					
Malignant Neoplasms of the Buccal Cavity and Pharynx	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasms of the Digestive Organs ..	43	15	30	9	97
Malignant Neoplasms of the Respiratory Organs	12	3	1	1	17
Malignant Neoplasms of the Breast and Female Genital Organs	—	—	37	2	39
Malignant Neoplasms of the Male Genital Organs	13	4	—	—	17
Other Malignant Neoplasms	8	3	6	2	19
Non-Malignant Tumours and Cysts	32	—	83	1	116
Tumours of Undetermined Nature	1	—	—	—	1
GENERAL DISEASES :					
Allergic Disorders	33	2	44	—	79
Diabetes Mellitus and Disorders of Carbohydrate Metabolism	18	2	31	3	54
Diseases of the Thyroid Gland	5	—	46	—	51
Diseases of the Other Endocrine Glands ..	—	—	5	—	5
Metabolic Disorders and General Diseases ..	—	—	1	—	1
Nutritional Diseases and Avitaminosis ..	4	—	1	—	5
DISEASES OF THE BLOOD, BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS AND LYMPHOID TISSUE					
	34	1	47	9	91
CHRONIC POISONING AND INTOXICATION					
	—	—	—	—	—
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS :					
Inflammatory Diseases of the Brain, Spinal Cord and Meninges	2	3	—	3	8
Intracranial Lesions of Vascular Origin ..	9	2	5	5	21
Diseases of Intracranial and Peripheral Nerves	12	1	3	—	16
Mental Deficiency, Abnormal Character States and Psycho-neurosis	29	—	24	—	53
Psychoses	3	—	1	—	4
Other Diseases of the Nervous System ..	3	1	7	—	11
Diseases of the Eye	14	—	4	—	18
Diseases of the Auditory System	10	—	11	2	23
DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM :					
Heart Disease believed to be of Rheumatic Origin	3	2	2	2	9
Inflammatory Heart Disease (Non-Rheumatic or of Unspecified Cause)	3	2	1	—	6

Classification of the Diseases, etc.—continued.

	Males		Females		Total
	Discharged	Died	Discharged	Died	
DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM—con:					
Sclerotic, Hypertensive and Degenerative					
Heart Disease	28	12	20	5	65
Diseases of Arteries	11	2	2	—	15
Diseases of the Veins	32	—	43	—	75
Other Diseases of the Heart	37	14	21	4	76
DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM :					
Diseases of the Nasal Fossae, Larynx and					
Bronchi	31	2	15	—	48
Inflammatory Diseases of the Lung and					
Pleura	157	27	91	20	295
Other Diseases of the Lung	4	—	3	—	7
DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM :					
Diseases of the Buccal Cavity	6	—	7	—	13
Diseases of the Pharynx and Oesophagus ..	236	—	301	—	537
Diseases of the Stomach and Duodenum ..	151	8	50	5	214
Diseases of the Small and Large Intestines ..	152	13	201	6	372
Functional Disorders of the Stomach and					
Intestines	16	—	6	—	22
Hernia and Intestinal Obstruction	130	8	53	4	195
Diseases of the Rectum and Peritoneum ..	23	—	13	—	36
Diseases of the Liver and Biliary Passages ..	14	3	38	1	56
Diseases of the Pancreas	—	—	3	—	3
DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM :					
Nephritis	16	5	14	5	40
Pyogenic Disorders of the Genito-Urinary					
Tract and Calculi	23	—	52	1	76
Other Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Tract	11	1	15	—	27
Diseases of the Male Genital Organs	53	5	—	—	58
Diseases of the Breast, Ovary and Para-					
metrium	—	—	43	1	44
Diseases of the Uterus and Other Female					
Genital Organs	—	—	363	—	363
PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH AND THEIR					
COMPLICATIONS :					
Pregnancy, Malpresentations, Haemorrhages					
and Toxaemias of Pregnancy (undelivered					
when admitted to Hospital)	—	—	21	1	22
Other Complications of Pregnancy					
(undelivered when admitted to Hospital)	—	—	16	—	16
Abortion (Spontaneous or Induced : Under					
seven months gestation)	—	—	216	2	218
Childbirth and its complications	—	—	—	—	—
Other Complications of Childbirth	—	—	2	—	2
Complications of the Puerperium	—	—	88	2	90
DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE :					
Infective Conditions of the Skin and Derma-					
titis	40	—	46	—	86
Other Skin Diseases	2	—	8	—	10
DISEASES OF THE BONES AND ORGANS OF					
MOVEMENT :					
Arthritis and Rheumatism	13	1	10	—	24
Diseases of the Bones and Joints	48	—	19	1	68
Diseases of Muscles and Ligaments—					
Deformities	8	—	8	—	16

Classification of the Diseases, etc.—continued.

	Males		Females		Total
	Discharged	Died	Discharged	Died	
CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS	16	1	8	3	28
DISEASES PECULIAR TO THE FIRST YEAR OF LIFE	21	3	19	4	47
ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS AND SYMPTOMS ..	74	4	77	1	156
SPECIAL ADMISSIONS OR EXAMINATIONS ..	5	—	1	—	6
PROPHYLACTIC INOCULATION OF NORMAL SUBJECTS AND SEQUELAE	—	—	—	—	—
SURGICAL AMPUTATIONS AND FITTING OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS OR OTHER APPLIANCES ..	2	—	1	1	4
INJURIES AND ACUTE POISONING :					
Head Injuries	18	1	13	—	32
OPEN WOUNDS OR LACERATIONS :					
Open Wounds of Face and Neck ..	11	—	2	—	13
Superficial Open Wounds of Trunk ..	9	—	1	—	10
Open Wounds of Upper Limbs ..	22	—	6	—	28
Open Wounds of Lower Limbs ..	34	—	2	—	36
Open Wounds with Internal Injuries of Chest	7	—	—	—	7
Open Wounds with Internal Injuries of Abdomen	5	—	—	—	5
Multiple or Unqualified Open Wounds ..	15	1	2	—	18
Bruising, Contusions or Haematomata (with Intact Skin Surface)	2	—	2	—	4
Foreign Bodies	10	—	5	—	15
Crushing Injuries	2	—	1	—	3
Traumatic Amputations	2	—	4	—	6
Nerve Injuries	1	—	—	—	1
FRACTURES, DISLOCATIONS, SPRAINS :					
Fractures of Skull	9	—	5	—	14
Fractures or Fracture Dislocations of the Vertebral Column	2	—	2	—	4
Fractures of Trunk Bones	6	2	3	—	11
Fractures of Upper Limbs	36	—	17	—	53
Fractures of Lower Limbs	78	—	24	—	102
Multiple Fractures	6	—	—	—	6
Dislocations	5	—	3	—	8
Sprains and Strains	6	—	1	—	7
Loss of Senses following Injury	—	—	—	—	—
Vascular Lesions following Trauma (Arterio-venous Anastomosis, Traumatic Aneurysm and Arterial Haematoma	—	—	—	—	—
Haemorrhage, Shock and Kindred Syndromes	—	—	—	—	—
Air or Fat Embolism	—	—	—	—	—
Other Complications of Trauma	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poisoning by Toxins and Substances other than Gases	1	—	—	—	1
BURNS AND SCALDS	45	2	25	4	76
GENERAL EFFECTS OF EXTERNAL CAUSES ..	—	—	2	—	2
THERAPEUTIC MISADVENTURES	—	—	—	—	—
LATE COMPLICATIONS OF THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2,104	161	2,498	122	4,885

PATHOLOGICAL REPORT.

HAEMATOLOGY.

Full Blood Counts	..	..	..	..	3,480
Leucocyte Counts	..	..	..	..	1,180
Coagulation and Bleeding Times	..	..	..	..	19
Grouping and Crossmatching	..	..	..	..	487
Marrow Punctures	..	..	..	..	16
Reticulocyte and Platelet Counts	..	..	..	..	93
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	101
					<hr/>
					5,376
					<hr/>

BIOCHEMISTRY.

Bloods	..	..	..	..	3,791
Urines	..	..	..	..	208
Gastric Analysis	..	..	..	..	261
C.S.F.'s (also examined Bacteriologically)	..	..	..	..	118
B.M.R.'s	..	..	..	..	105
Faeces	..	..	..	..	784
					<hr/>
					5,267
					<hr/>

PATHOLOGY.

Post Mortems	..	..	..	..	81
P.M. Sections (Surgical Specimens received, 635)	..	..	..	..	973
Biopsy Sections	..	..	..	..	1,185
Sputa and Pleural Fluids	..	..	..	..	112
					<hr/>
					2,351
					<hr/>

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Electrocardiographs	..	..	..	..	282
Photographs and Lantern Slides	..	..	..	..	82
					<hr/>
					364
					<hr/>

BACTERIOLOGY.

Swabs	..	..	..	..	673
Faeces	..	..	..	..	366
Urines	..	..	..	..	1,565
Pus	..	..	..	..	298
C.S.F. (See Biochem.)	..	..	..	..
Sputa	..	..	..	..	92
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	92
					<hr/>
					3,086
					<hr/>

Total	16,444
-------	----	----	----	----	--------

ANALYSIS OF OPERATIONS PERFORMED.

	Major	Minor	Total
On skin and superficial structures	52	96	148
On arteries, veins and lymphatics	28	5	33
On bones and joints	72	131	203
On muscles, tendons, bursae and fasciae ..	6	5	11
Amputations	10	8	18
On skull, brain and spine	4	1	5
On mouth, pharynx and oesophagus	7	6	13
On thyroid and accessory glands	27	—	27
On breast	22	25	47
On thorax and contents	12	10	22
On abdominal wall and cavity	461	6	467
On stomach and duodenum	51	22	73
On intestines, rectum and anus	27	81	108
On liver, gall bladder, pancreas and spleen ..	20	—	20
On kidney and urinary tract	14	121	135
On male generative organs	47	33	80
On female generative organs	149	387	536
On ear, nose and throat	515	10	525
Unclassified	14	10	24
Total	1,538	957	2,495

Operations performed by Consultant Staff .. 589

Operations performed by Resident Medical Staff .. 1,906

DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

Number of patients treated 43

Attendances for treatment 73

Analysis of Attendances.

For extractions under general anaesthetic .. 13

For extractions with local anaesthetic .. 51

For examination without extractions .. 9

Total 73

Total Number of teeth extracted 117

RADIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Analysis of Investigations.

Skull for injury	}	..	..	424
Skull and contents for disease or deformity				
Lungs, mediastinum and pleural conditions	..	..	..	1,948
Heart and aorta .. ..	..	..	..	67
Oesophagus, stomach and intestines .. ..	..	..	..	14
Biliary passages .. ..	..	..	..	132
Urinary system .. ..	..	..	..	336
Generative system .. ..	..	..	..	49
Bones and joints for injury .. ..	..	..	..	1,584
Bones and joints for disease or deformity ..	..	..	..	482
Dental .. ..	..	..	..	12
Miscellaneous—for foreign bodies, etc. ...	..	..	..	62
Total .. ..	..	..	..	5,110

Special Methods of Investigation :—

Barium meals	..	..	..	1,143
Barium enemata	..	..	..	273
Cholecystograms	..	..	..	171
Lipiodol injections	..	..	..	40
Urogram—intravenous	..	..	..	248
Total	..	..	..	<u>1,875</u>

Number of patients investigated	..	..	4,240
Average number of investigations per patient	..	..	1.0
Average number of investigations per discharged patient	..	..	1.1
Percentages of appearances abnormal	..	..	64.3
Number of appearances abnormal	..	..	3,285

MASSAGE AND LIGHT DEPARTMENT.

Patients treated	..	..	..	878
Medical	..	..	..	282
Surgical	..	..	..	596
Number of treatments	..	..	..	10,049
Exercise Classes	..	..	..	3,050
Vital Capacities	..	..	..	108

NURSES' SICK-ROOM.

Complement of nursing staff on 31st December, 1945	139
Average daily complement of nursing staff	150
Nurses off duty sick during the year	36*
Nursing days lost (sick leave included)	693
Average number of nursing days lost per annum :—	
Per sick nurse	19.25
Per nurse of the average daily complement	6.62

* Nine nurses off duty twice and one nurse off duty thrice, making 47 admissions to the Nurses' Sick-room.

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

	1934	1935	1936	1937	1945
Beds—					
Average daily complement ..	345	345	345	345	345
Average daily number available ..	343	343	342	342	333
Average daily number occupied ..	292	293	292	291	279
Average daily percentage of available beds occupied ..	85	86	85	85	83.8
Average number of patients per occupied bed ..	12.8	13.2	14.1	16.3	17.5
Average daily complement of nursing staff available ..	102	107	101	105	150
Average daily number of admissions ..	10.2	10.5	11.3	13.0	14.7
Patient days ..	106,590	106,859	106,733	106,023	93,010
Average length of stay per patient in days ..	28.5	27.7	25.9	22.3	19.2
Medical cases ..	1,404	1,498	1,456	1,958	2,362
Surgical cases ..	2,336	2,360	2,667	2,793	2,523
Total cases treated to a conclusion ..	3,740	3,858	4,123	4,751	4,885
Percentage of Patients—					
Cured or recovered from acute attack ..	58.6	57.4	60.7	61.2	61.1
Improved ..	27.0	24.4	21.1	21.7	25.4
No change ..	6.5	9.6	9.8	9.6	7.2
Worse ..	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5
Died ..	7.7	8.4	8.2	7.0	5.8
Pathological investigations ..	5,263	6,148	7,015	9,732	16,444
Autopsies per 100 deaths ..	16.6	18.4	17.2	9.9	22.9
Operations—					
Major ..	991	1,266	762	672	1,538
Minor ..	928	714	1,365	1,763	957
Dental—					
Patients treated ..	115	109	89	97	43
Treatments ..	180	143	113	127	73
Radiological—					
Patients investigated ..	1,222	1,371	1,555	1,330	4,240
Investigations ..	2,193	2,282	2,646	3,535	5,110
Massage—					
Patients treated ..	64	45	45	20	878
Treatments ..	974	826	752	461	10,049
Ultra-Violet Light—					
Patients treated ..	64	89	22	28	—
Treatments ..	581	802	121	244	—
Exercise Classes ..	—	—	—	—	3,050
Vital Capacities ..	—	—	—	—	108
Patients seen at Admission Department ..	1,222	2,986	2,294	3,179	819
Admissions to Nurses' Sick-room ..	47	58	78	72	47
Sum received at Hospital for treatment and maintenance ..	£1,947 3s. 7d.*	£3,815 13s. 2d.	£4,517 0s. 0d.	£6,944 6s. 10d.	£9,766 10s. 2d.

* February to December.

ACCIDENT SERVICE.

Number of patients under treatment and/or observation at the beginning of 1945 :—

Males	..	..	..	206
Females	..	..	..	182
				<hr/>
Total	..			388
				<hr/>

Number of patients referred for treatment :—

Males	..	..	..	2,748
Females	..	..	..	2,332
				<hr/>
Total	..			5,080
				<hr/>

Sources from which the new patients were derived :—

Private Practitioners	..	...	1,793
Police	..	..	294
Other sources	..	..	2,993
			<hr/>
Total	..		5,080
			<hr/>

How new patients were dealt with :—

As in-patients at—

(a) City Lodge (Accident beds)	..	265
(b) City Lodge (other beds)	..	245
(c) Llandough Hospital	..	151*

As out-patients 4,419

Total .. 5,080

Number of attendances of out-patients :—

Clinic	..	..	23,522
Physiotherapy	..	..	4,897

Number of patients discharged from treatment and/or observation—4,499†

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

Males	..	..	545
Females	..	..	424
			<hr/>
Total	..		969
			<hr/>

* Including 118 transferred from beds at City Lodge.

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

ASTHMA RESEARCH REPORT.

Number of slides prepared and mounted for Llandough, National Museum, Nantllwyd, Storey Arms, and Grwyne Fawr	1,825
Number of slides prepared and mounted for two hourly experiments	621
Number of slides counted for pollen	2,180
Number of monthly report sheets	96
Number of pollen graphs	30
Number of alternaria slides counted	90
Number of alternaria graphs	2
Reprints of pages of books	400
New copies of all station results and corrections made	8 stations
Sample slides prepared	30
Monthly weather charts	96
Total Investigations	5,378

ASTHMA CLINIC.

New Cases :—

Males	158
Females	154
Total	312

Cases referred by :—

Private Practitioners	241
School Health Service and Public Health Dept.	54
Llandough Hospital	5
Other sources	12
Total number of attendances	6,768

IX.—POOR LAW MEDICAL SERVICE.

A summary of the work of the district medical officers during 1945 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	1,475	223	552	303
„ (b)	do.	1,281	232	670	205
†Central	do.	1,863	415	453	488
†Grangetown	do.	974	869	133	138
Canton	do.	3,571	367	1,915	526
South	do.	371	98	61	66
Sploft (South)	do.	640	213	411	175
Adamsdown (South)	do.	985	457	387	413
Gabalfa	do.	308	172	70	83
Llanishen & Rumney	do.	77	1	27	6
Ely	do.	823	323	219	178
Cathays	do.	1,461	164	424	369
Total	—	13,829	3,534	5,322	2,950

* 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 1945 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, 1945 :—

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 ..	40	30	49	39	—	—	89	69
Surgical ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic Sick ..	184	179	131	131	—	—	315	310
Children ..	—	—	—	—	115	98	115	98
Venereal Disease ..	—	—	16	11	—	—	16	11
Tuberculosis ..	15	15	17	17	—	—	32	32
Maternity ..	—	—	73	57	—	—	73	57
Mental Disease ..	4	1	4	2	—	—	8	3
Other ..	11	6	12	9	—	—	23	15
Total ..	254	231	302	266	115	98	671	595

(2) In-patients :—

1. Total number of admissions (including infants born in hospital) .. 5,050
2. Number of women confined in hospital 1,412
3. Number of live births 1,364
4. Number of still-births 76
5. Number of deaths among newly born (i.e., under 4 weeks of age) .. 64
6. Total number of deaths among children under one year .. 77
7. Number of maternal deaths among women admitted to hospital for confinement 6
8. Total number of deaths 637
9. Total number of discharges (including infants born in hospital) .. 4,995
10. Duration of stay of patients included in 8 and 9 above :—
 - (a) Under four weeks 4,594
 - (b) Four weeks and under thirteen weeks 744
 - (c) Thirteen weeks or more 294
11. Number of beds occupied :—
 - (a) Average during the year 544
 - (b) Highest (20/11/45) 606
 - (c) Lowest (5/2/45) 471
12. Number of surgical operations under general anaesthetic .. 7

(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 .. 3,619
3. Number of these persons who were subsequently admitted for in-patient treatment in the institution .. 156
4. Number of these persons who had received in-patient treatment in the institution 80
5. Total number of attendances in the out-patient department .. 4,281

(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	14	—	15	—
Influenza	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis :—				
Pulmonary	10	5	63	43
Non-pulmonary	9	5	6	3
Malignant disease	—	—	37	89
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	—
Chronic arthritis	12	—	1	—
Venereal disease	8	—	93	1
Puerperal pyrexia	—	—	44	—
Puerperal fever :—				
Women confined in the hospital	—	—	—	—
Other cases	—	—	—	—
Other diseases and accidents connected with pregnancy and child-birth	—	—	165	6
Mental diseases :—				
Senile dementia	—	—	59	—
Other	6	—	172	—
Senile decay	—	—	22	134
Accidental injury and violence	160	2	385	29
Diseases of the :—				
Nervous system and sense organs	14	—	107	1
Respiratory system	10	4	77	23
Circulatory system	4	3	118	166
Digestive system	14	1	57	2
Genito-urinary system	4	—	54	33
Skin	186	—	153	—
Other diseases	126	69	75	18
Mothers and infants discharged from maternity wards (not included above) :—				
Mothers	—	—	1,403	—
Infants	1,310	—	—	—
Persons not falling under any of the above headings ..	—	—	—	—
Total	1,887	89	3,108	548

ELY LODGE.

(1) Classification of the accommodation and the number of beds occupied on 31st December, 1945 :—

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	84	} 229	130	} 51	43	} 489	214
Mental Defectives ..		101		59				203
Other		9		21				30
Total	221	194	229	210	51	43	501	447

(2) In-patients :—

Total number of admissions	95
Total number of deaths	59
Total number of discharges	41

Duration of stay of patients :—

(a) Under four weeks	12
(b) Four weeks and under thirteen weeks	14
(c) Thirteen weeks or more	82

Number of beds occupied :—

(a) Average during the year	460
(b) Highest	470
(c) Lowest	446

(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 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	1	—	2
Malignant disease .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	—	3	1
Mental diseases :—								
Senile dementia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	—	5	29
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Diseases of the :—								
Respiratory System .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	1	1	4
Circulatory system .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	1	1	17
Digestive system .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	—	1	1
Genito-urinary system .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	—	2	—
Senile Decay .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—	—	13	—
Other Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5	—	9	2
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5	3	36	56

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 1945 :—

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	2	—	2	—	1	1
1—5	4	1	5	8	5	13
5—10	1	6	7	9	9	18
10—15	3	6	9	8	3	11
15—20	22	24	46	4	8	12
20—25	27	40	67	2	3	5
25—35	42	53	95	4	6	10
35—45	33	25	58	1	2	3
45—55	31	11	42	2	3	5
55—65	26	9	35	1	3	4
65 and upwards ..	13	3	16	—	—	—
Total	204	178	382	39	43	82

Cases of Tuberculosis by Localisation of Disease and Sex :—

Form of Tuberculosis	New Cases		
	Males	Females	Total
Respiratory System	204	178	382
Nervous System	3	1	4
Intestines and Peritoneum	2	5	7
Vertebral Column	4	6	10
Bones and Joints	6	2	8
Other Forms	24	29	53
Total	243	221	464

Known Cases of Tuberculosis.—Cases of tuberculosis remaining on the register of notifications at the end of 1945 were as follows :—

Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System :—

Males	911
Females	708
Total	1,619

Other Forms of Tuberculosis :—

Males	..	..	..	..	..	232
Females	..	..	..	..	..	270
Total						502
Grand Total						2,121

During 1945 the tuberculosis nurses made 4,495 visits to homes of patients.

Deaths.—The numbers of deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system and from other forms of tuberculosis during 1945 were 178 and 20, the death-rates per 1,000 being 0·81 and 0·09 respectively. The tuberculosis death-rates per 1,000 in each of the ten years 1936-1945 were as follows :—

Year	Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System			Other Forms of Tuberculosis	All Forms of Tuberculosis
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
1945	0·81			0·09	0·90

The two following tables show the age distribution and localisation of the disease among the deaths from tuberculosis during 1945.

Deaths from Tuberculosis by Age and Sex :—

Age Periods—Years	Deaths					
	Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System			Other Forms of Tuberculosis		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0—1	1	—	1	—	1	1
1—5	1	—	1	5	—	5
5—15	—	5	5	2	4	6
15—25	8	23	31	3	1	4
25—35	14	18	32	—	1	1
35—45	20	17	37	—	—	—
45—55	20	11	31	2	—	2
55—65	22	3	25	—	1	1
65 and upwards	11	4	15	—	—	—
Total	97	81	178	12	8	20

Deaths from Tuberculosis by Sex and Localisation of Disease :—

Form of Tuberculosis	Deaths		
	Males	Females	Total
Respiratory System	97	81	178
Central Nervous System	5	2	7
Intestines and Peritoneum	3	2	5
Vertebral Column	1	1	2
Bones and Joints	1	—	1
Disseminated Tuberculosis	2	3	5
Total	109	89	198

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	178	28	15·7
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	20	5	25·0
Total	198	33	16·6

Treatment.—The following tables give particulars of the examination and treatment of Cardiff cases under the scheme of the Welsh National Memorial Association during 1945.

New Cases :—

Examined	3,294
Found tuberculous :—	
(a) Pulmonary	264
(b) Non-Pulmonary	65
Found non-tuberculous	2,596

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

(a) Pulmonary	21
(b) Non-Pulmonary	14
Found non-tuberculous	262

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 ..	154	316	2	472	22	150	70	73	—	157
Doubtfully tuberculous, admitted for observation	6	19	1	26	Tuberculous	Non-Tuberculous	Doubtfully Tuberculous	—	—	3
Total ..	160	335	3	498	31	152	82	73	—	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 ..	25	60	—	85	11	23	9	3	5	34
Doubtfully tuberculous, admitted for observation	4	10	2	16	Tuberculous	Non-Tuberculous	Doubtfully Tuberculous	—	—	1
Total ..	29	70	2	101	18	28	12	3	5	35

(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 ..	73	66	—	139	24	52	2	6	1	54
Doubtfully tuberculous, admitted for observation	—	3	1	4	Tuberculous	Non-Tuberculous	Doubtfully Tuberculous	—	—	—
Total ..	73	69	1	143	27	53	2	6	1	54

Treatment for Pulmonary Tuberculosis: Maintenance and Other Allowances.—

The Government scheme of financial assistance to men and women undergoing treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis came into operation in July, 1943. The scheme provides for the payment of (a) maintenance allowances on a standard scale and without means test; (b) for discretionary allowances to meet standing charges in cases where, on proof of need, such charges cannot be met by the patient without hardship; and (c) for special payments to patients, also on proof of need, in special circumstances, e.g., travelling expenses of relatives to visit patients in institutions, domestic help from outside the household, or pocket money in the case of persons without dependants receiving treatment in institutions.

All payments under the scheme are conditional upon the patient following the course of treatment advised by the Tuberculosis Officer.

A member of the clerical staff has been appointed Assessment Officer under the scheme and the tuberculosis visitor who was virtually the welfare officer for purposes of the Council's Tuberculosis Care Scheme before the introduction of the new scheme, now devotes her whole time to this work.

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

Total number of applicants dealt with	..	..	101
Applications granted:			
(a) Maintenance allowances	..	..	79
(b) Discretionary payments	..	..	4
(c) Special payments	..	..	24
Number of patients in receipt of allowances at 31st December, 1945	..	..	93

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 1945 for the first time was 85 as compared with 84 in 1944 and 96 in 1943.

XI.—VENEREAL DISEASES.

The following is a summary of the returns relating to persons dealt with at the venereal disease treatment centres during 1945.

	Cardiff Royal Infirmery	Royal Hamadryad Seamen's Hospital*	Auxiliary Centre for Mothers and Children	Institutions outside Cardiff	Total
A. Number of persons residing in Cardiff dealt with during the year for the first time and found to be suffering from:					
Syphilis	134	85	19	1	239
Soft Chancre	2	50	—	—	52
Gonorrhoea	241	246	47	3	537
Conditions other than Venereal	371	61	118	3	553
Total	748	442	184	7	1,381
B. Number of attendances of all patients residing in Cardiff	9,537	5,722	2,323	46	17,628

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

Examination during 1945 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- rhea	
Specimens examined at the Treatment Centre, Royal Hamadryad Seamen's Hospital* ..	37	59	—
Specimens examined at the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory from:—			
Treatment Centres:—			
Cardiff Royal Infirmary	—	1,345	1,926
Royal Hamadryad Seamen's Hospital* ..	—	1	544
Auxiliary Centre for Mothers and Children ..	3	361	223
Public Health Department	—	1	1,698
Other Sources	1	254	2,308
	4	1,962	6,699
Total	41	2,021	6,699

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

During the year, 269 doses of arsenobenzene compounds were supplied in 17 instances to 10 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 1941-1945:—

Year	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Conditions other than Venereal		Total		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Both Sexes
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
1945 ..	436	124	61	—	518	182	350	328	1,365	634	1,999

The following table gives the results of treatment and other particulars regarding *all persons* dealt with at the Cardiff centres during 1945:—

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonor- rhea		Conditions other than Venereal		Total		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Both Sexes
Number of cases under treatment or observation on 1st January	181	332	10	—	84	159	21	80	296	571	867
Number of cases dealt with for the first time*	436	124	61	—	518	182	350	328	1,365	634	1,999
Number of cases discharged after comple- tion of treatment and final tests of cure	115	40	48	—	281	103	340	359	784	502	1,286
Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment ..	168	47	9	—	90	37	—	—	267	84	351
Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final test of cure	103	12	3	—	47	19	—	—	153	31	184
Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners	53	32	8	—	56	14	—	—	117	46	163
Number of cases remaining under treat- ment or observation on 31st December	178	324	3	—	128	171	31	49	340	544	884

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

Regulation 33B :—The following table shows the number of Cardiff contacts notified under Defence Regulation 33B during 1945, and particulars of the action taken by the V.D. Clinic Almoner and Social Worker :—

Contacts notified to the Medical Officer of Health during the period
1st January—31st December, 1945.

	Males	Females
(1) (a) Total number of contacts in respect of whom Form 1 was received	5*	61
(b) Number in (a) transferred from other areas	—	1
(c) Transferred to other areas as moved before examination	—	7
(2) Number of cases in (1) in which attempts were made during the current period outside the scope of the Regulation to persuade the contact to be examined before the latter had been named on a second Form I :—		
Contacts found	2	25
Contacts examined or already under treatment	2	22
(3) (a) Number of those in (1) in respect of whom two or more Forms 1 were received	—	7
(b) Number included in (3) (a) in respect of whom the first Form I was previously reported under (1)	—	3
(c) Number included in (3) (a) transferred from other area	—	1
(4) Number of those in (3) (a) who were :—		
(a) found	—	5
(b) examined after persuasion or already under treatment	—	2
(c) served with Form II	—	4
(d) examined after service of Form II	—	3
(e) prosecuted for failure :—		
(i) to attend for, and submit to, medical examination	—	—
(ii) to submit to and continue treatment	—	—
(f) transferred to other areas	—	—

* Two of the five men belonged to the Merchant Navy, and had left Cardiff.

TRENDS IN THE WORK OF THE V.D. CLINICS 1938—1945.

By F. Ray Bettley, M.D., M.R.C.P., Medical Officer-in-Charge, Cardiff Royal Infirmary V.D. Treatment Centre.

It is now possible to look back in review over the War years and to observe certain trends which have taken place in the work of the V.D. Clinics attached to the Cardiff Royal Infirmary. These trends have been analysed and are presented in the Graphs on pages 38—41. All these Graphs refer only to the numbers of **new** cases attending the treatment centre during the period under reference; they do not refer to the total number of attendances.

Total New Cases (Graph 1). During 1939 and 1940 the number of new cases arriving at the Clinics was approximately constant, and was in fact slightly less than in 1938. During 1941, 1942 and 1943, however, there occurred a rise of about 50% in total new attendances. Since then this high rate has been maintained, but without further increase.

The most obvious explanation for this increase in new attendances would, of course, be a rise in the incidence of V.D. in the population of Cardiff as a whole. Other factors may however be operating; firstly, the shortage of private Medical Practitioners may have induced more people to come to the public Clinics; secondly, owing to anti-V.D. propaganda and publicity an increased awareness of V.D. may have brought more people for treatment than would otherwise have sought treatment; and, thirdly, propaganda of this kind may have given the public Clinic a relatively greater popularity than it possessed before the War.

At the same time, certain factors tend to reduce the numbers attending at the Clinic and to give the impression that the V.D. incidence is lower than it actually is. The most important of these factors is the fact that large numbers of young people have entered the Services and consequently when infected have not sought treatment from a civilian Clinic. Secondly, difficulties in transport have made it less easy for patients to attend the Clinic, and have consequently reduced the total attendances.

Late Syphilis. Some useful information on these points is obtainable by an examination of the numbers of new patients suffering from late and congenital Syphilis. These patients are usually either children or older adults who are not likely to enter the Services; the true incidence of these conditions is not likely to fluctuate over periods of a few years, and such patients are not likely to be much affected by anti-V.D. propaganda.

In fact, the new attendances for late and congenital Syphilis (Graph 2) show a fall during 1940 to 1941, but otherwise remain approximately constant throughout the whole of the period, 1938 to 1945.

It seems likely that the fall during 1940 and 1941 was largely due to the direct effect of the War, causing transport and similar difficulties; these were the "blitz" years. It appears, therefore, that the scarcity of private doctors and the possible relative increase in popularity of the Clinic were not important factors. It may now be borne in mind in considering other Graphs that an artificial reduction in 1940 and 1941 is probably present in these also, although perhaps not apparent.

Early V.D. In Graph III are shown cases of early V.D., i.e., all cases of Gonorrhoea and Primary and Secondary Syphilis. Here, the incidence shows a considerable difference according to sex. In females there was a rise of about 400% between 1940 and 1945, while in males there was no significant change; it seems apparent that the absence of a rise in male attendances is due to the fact that so many young men have been treated in the Services.

The striking rise in female cases is further analysed in Graph V, where it is seen that the increase in Syphilis is greater than that of Gonorrhoea.

The same is the case with males (Graph IV), the incidence of Gonorrhoea showing a steady drop, while that of Syphilis shows a slight rise. The rise of one and the fall of the other have kept the total approximately constant. It appears, therefore, from these figures that Syphilis has become relatively more common during the War years.

There is no reason to suppose from the figures given above that the incidence of V.D. in women has actually increased to a greater extent than in men.

A feature of the War years has been the considerable growth of anti-V.D. publicity organised by the Ministry of Health. One of the effects of such propaganda should be to bring patients to the Clinic early in the course of their disease. This might be expected to make primary Syphilis relatively more common than secondary, and in fact this is observable (Graph VII). During the whole period 1938 to 1945 the proportion of primary Syphilis in both males and females has tended to rise as compared with secondary. Since, however, this change started in 1938, before the Ministry of Health propaganda was brought out, it is doubtful whether the change can be attributable to this.

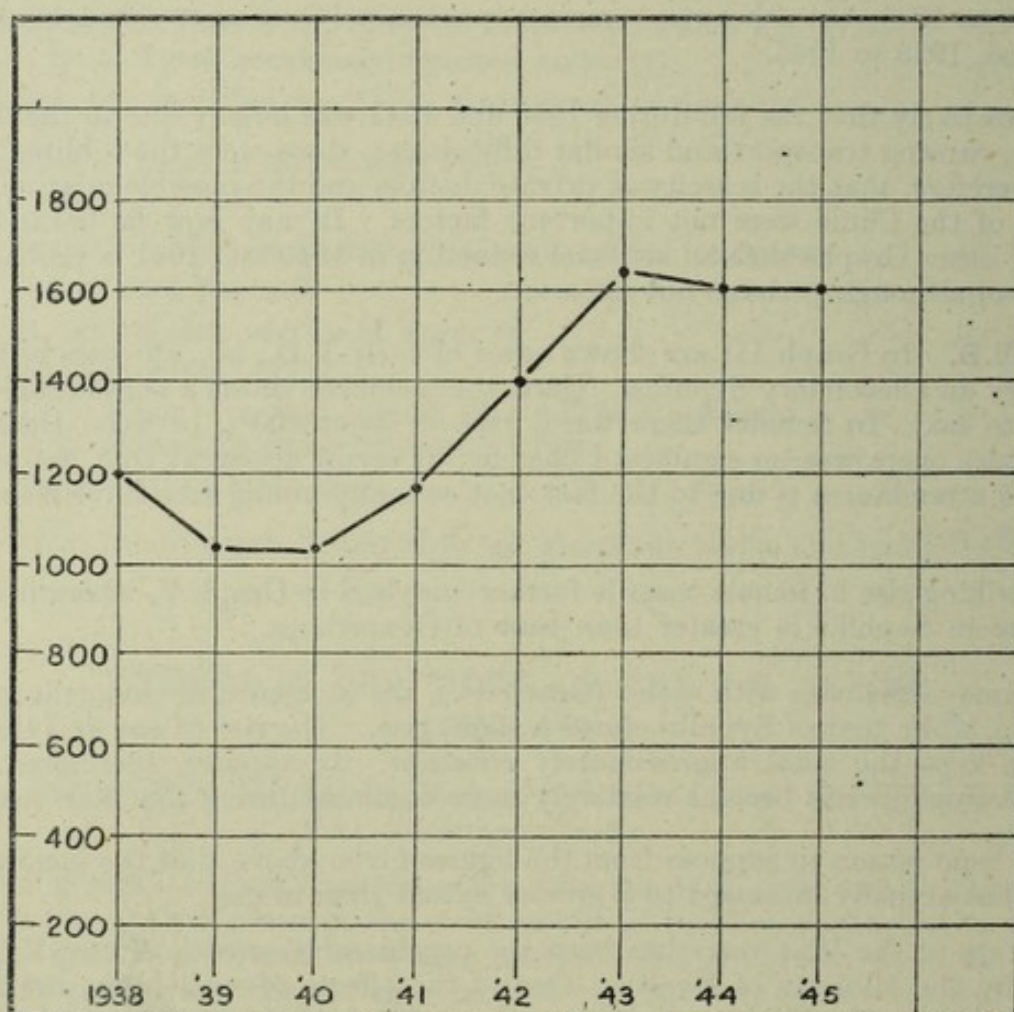
Non-Venereal (Graph VI). It remains to comment on the remarkable increase in the numbers of patients who are found not to be suffering from V.D.

Both sexes show this increase, which started in 1941, and between then and 1944 amounted to 250% in men and about 600% in women.

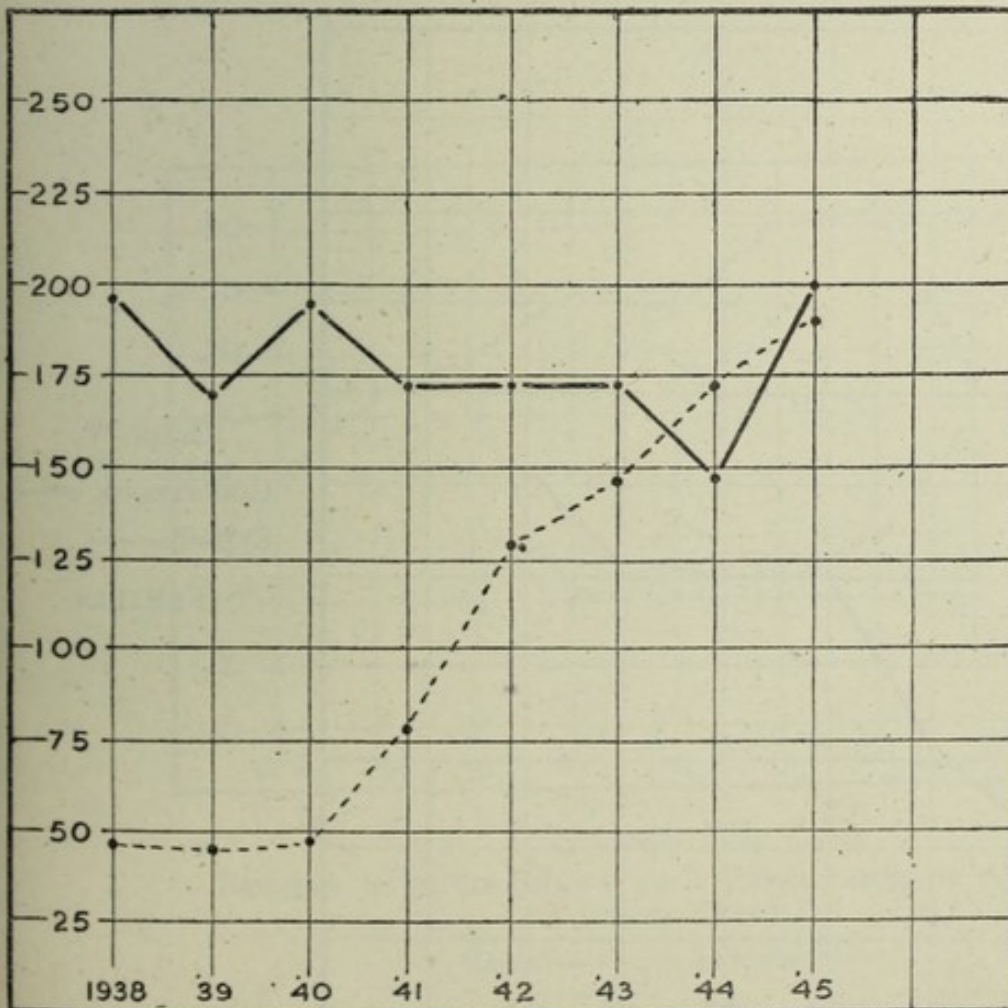
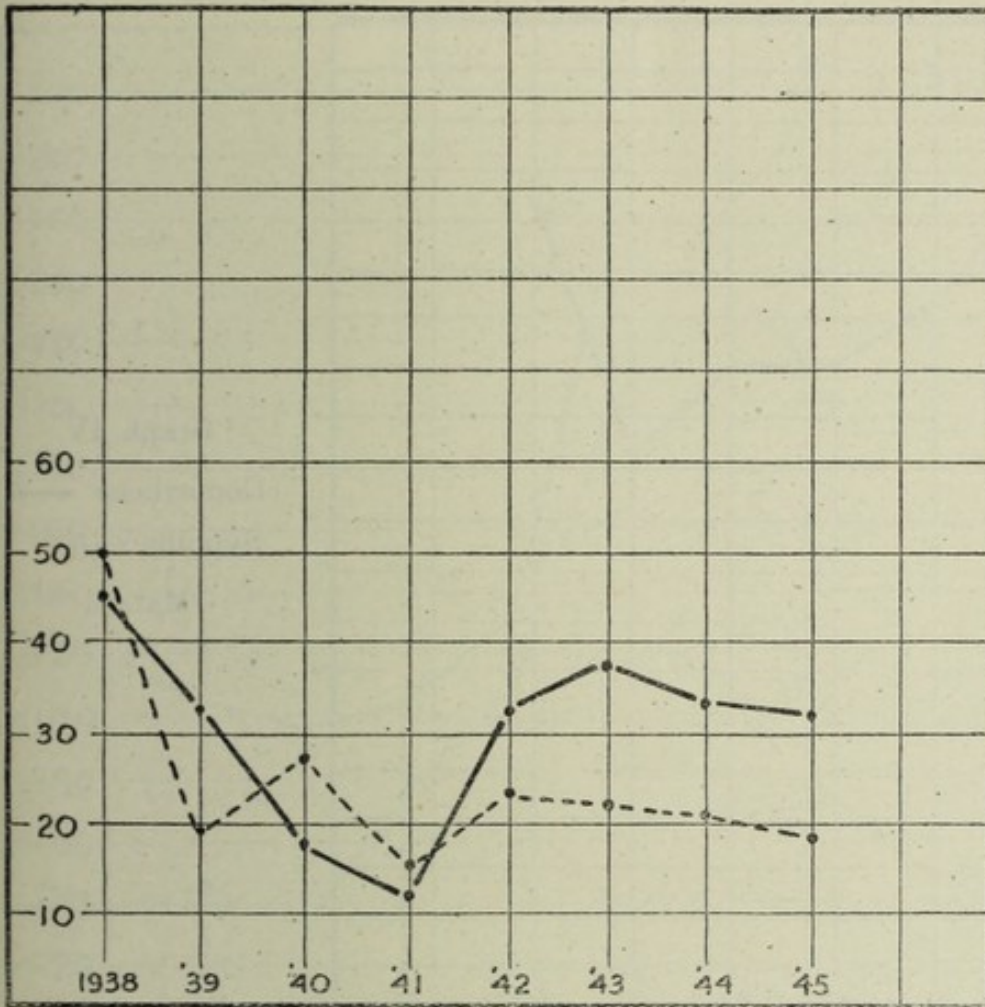
This rise dates from the commencement of Ministry of Health propaganda, and is presumably to be attributed mainly to that.

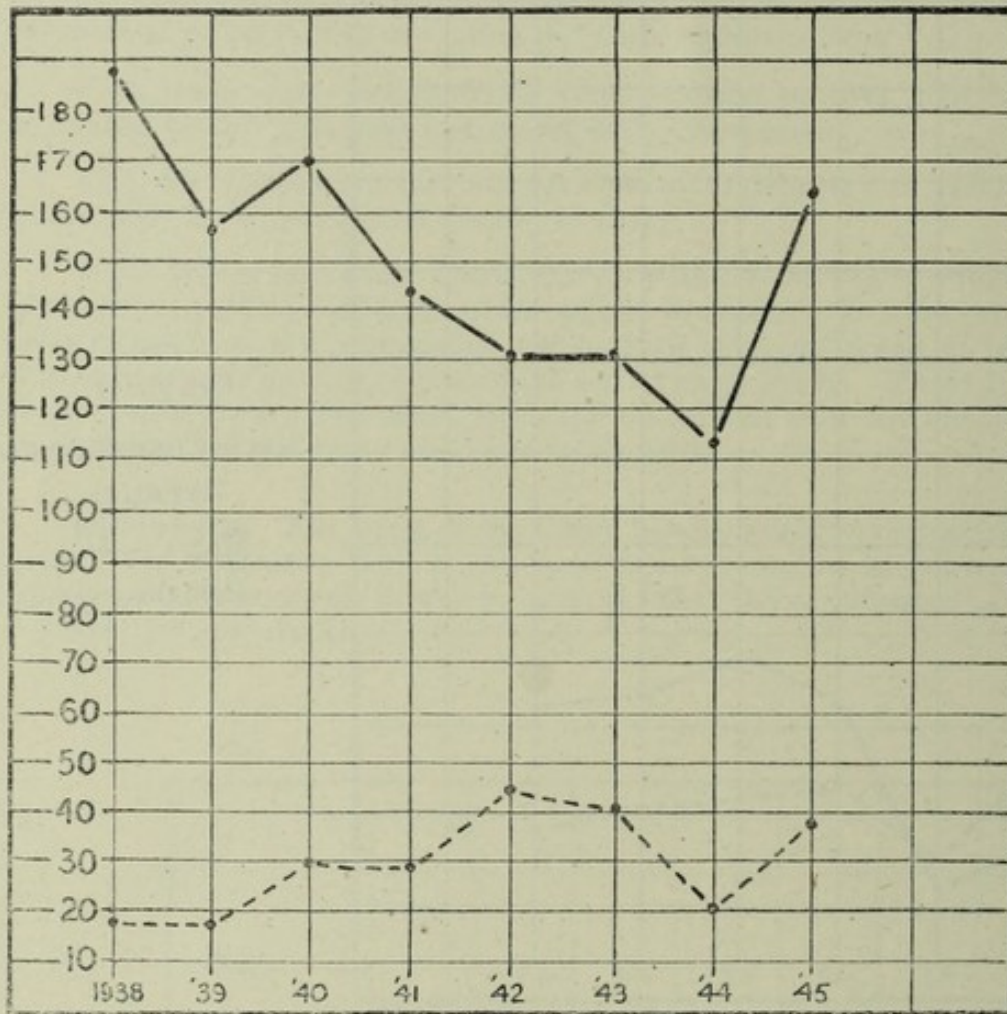
When this is taken into consideration with Graph VII it would appear that a general increase in hygienic standards of the public is resulting in more prompt attendance of the patient, but that the propaganda has had the principal result of bringing a large number of healthy people to the Clinic through anxiety and worry. These figures cannot justifiably be used as a strong argument, but they do suggest that the effect of Ministry of Health propaganda has not been what was intended.

Conclusions. The work of the Clinic has increased very considerably during the War years; the increase relates as much to non-venereal as to venereal patients. So many unassessable factors are, however, at work, that the significance of these findings remains a matter for speculation.

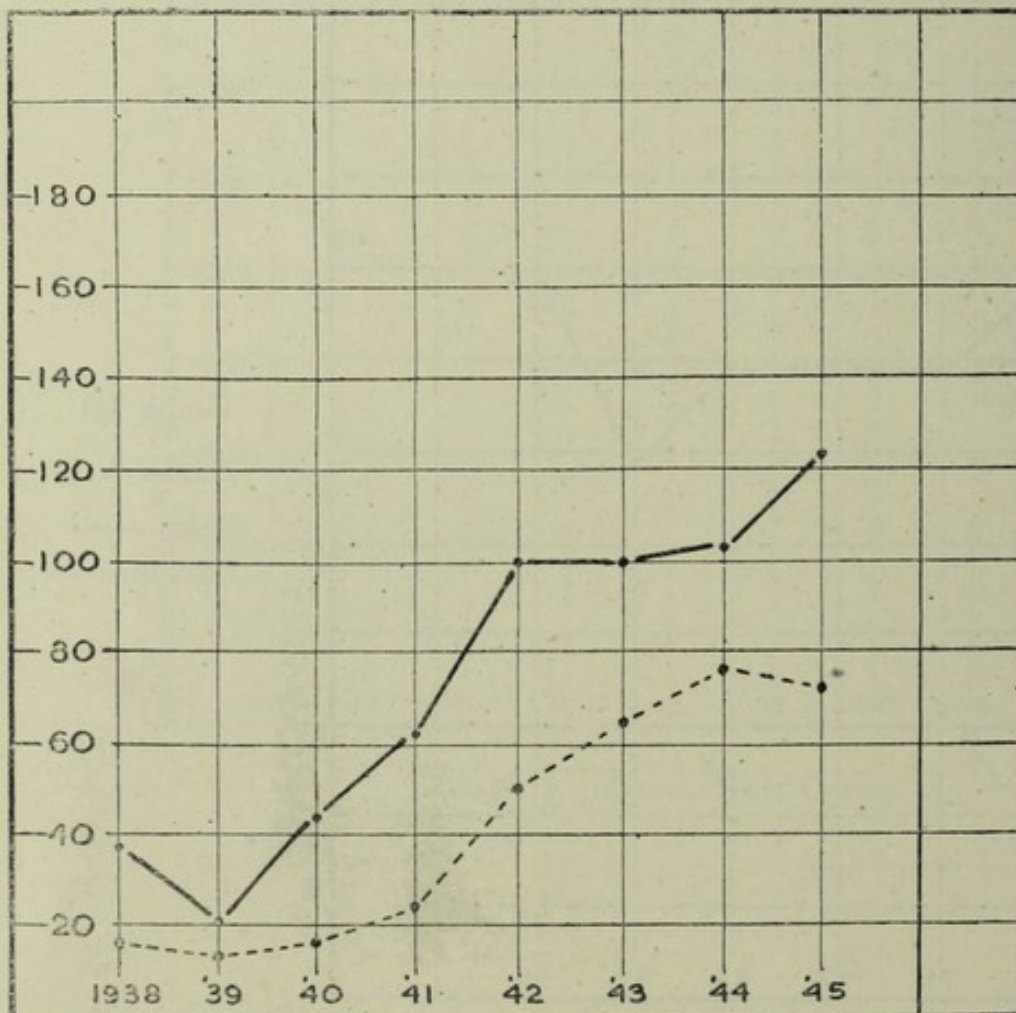


Graph I. TOTAL NEW CASES.

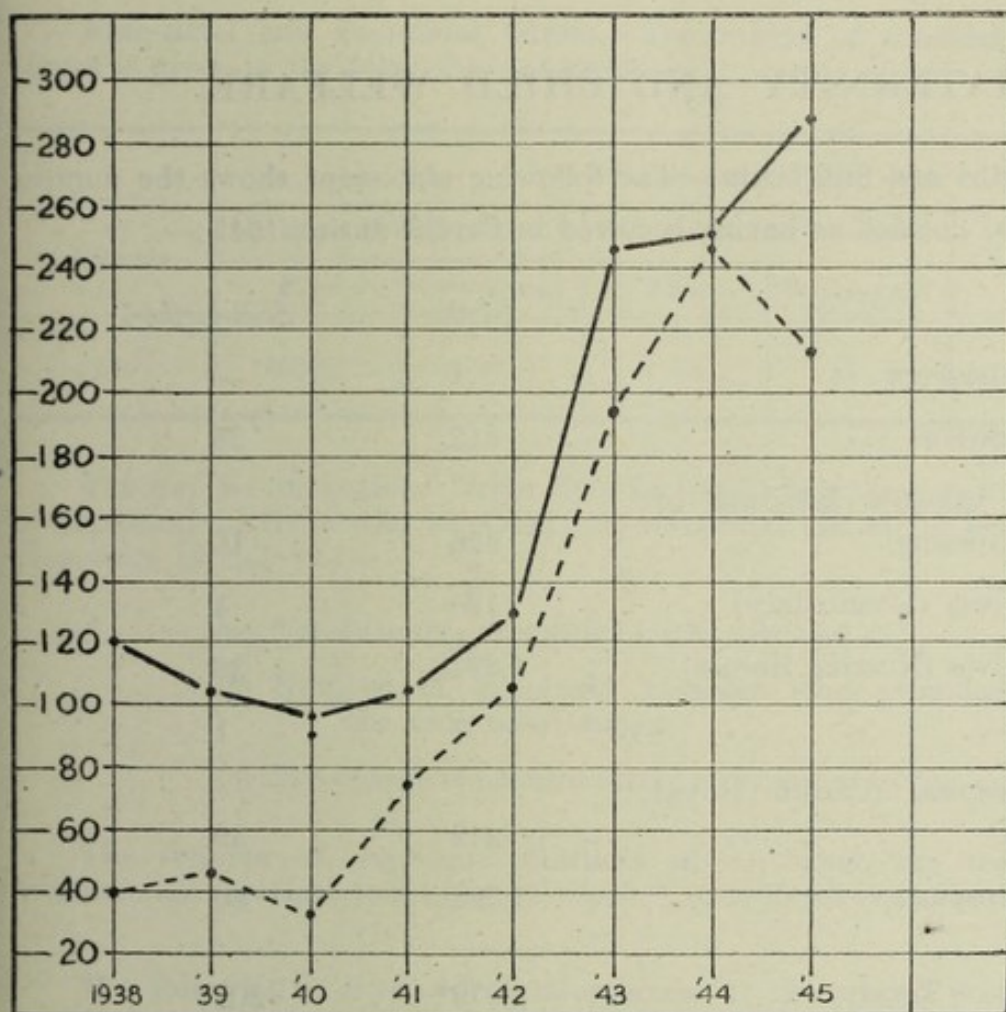




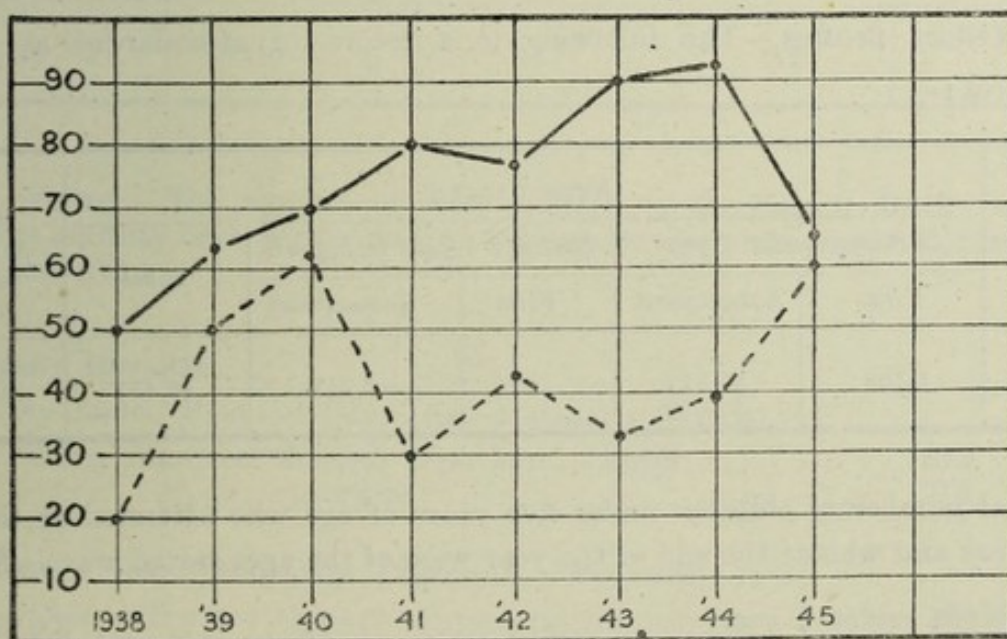
Graph IV.
Gonorrhoea —
Syphilis - - -
MALES.



Graph V.
Gonorrhoea —
Syphilis - - -
FEMALES.



Graph VI.
Non-VENEREAL
Males —
Females - - -



Graph VII.
PRIMARY SYPHILIS SHEWN AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL CASES
OF EARLY SYPHILIS.

Males — Females - - -

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 1945 :—

<i>Notified by :—</i>				<i>Births</i>	<i>Still-births</i>
Medical Practitioners	..	..		4	—
Municipal Midwives	..	..		812	26
Midwives of Queen's Institute of District Nursing	..	..		626	16
Private Midwives (Domiciliary)		..		120	4
Private Midwives (Nursing Homes)		..		1,694	36
Parents	..	..	..	7	1
Maternity Hospital (Cardiff Royal Infirmary)	..	..	..	412	39
City Lodge Hospital		..	..	1,304	80
Total				4,979*	202†

* Including 1,093 not belonging to Cardiff.

† Including 67 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		
931	3,106	35,377	231	6,743	45,457	49

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	3,053
Children over 1 year	3,496
Total	6,549

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		
640	3,003	7,971	8	13	10,995	17

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) . . .	4,021
(b) Number of expectant mothers who attended the ante-natal clinics	3,003
(c) Percentage of notified births represented by (b) . . .	74.6

The number of expectant mothers whose blood was tested for syphilis (the Wassermann reaction) was 1,614, of which 9, or 0.55 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	
20	142	34	176	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 five.

Maternity Hospitals.

City Lodge Hospital (Municipal Maternity Wards):—

Cases admitted through Ante-natal Clinics	873
„ „ otherwise	714
	—
	1,587

Cardiff Royal Infirmary (Maternity Department):—

Cases admitted through Ante-natal Clinics	360
Complicated cases sent by General Practitioners	29
Cases admitted otherwise	173
	—
	562
Total	2,149

Maternity and Nursing Homes.—At 31st December, 1945, there were 16 registered nursing homes, ten providing for maternity cases only, four 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 217, of which 105 were available for maternity cases. The homes are supervised by a medical officer of the department, who paid 25 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	410	208	618
Found to be in need of treatment	331	156	487
Received treatment	271	178	449
Made dentally fit	252	179	431
Attendances	942	207	1,149
Treatment :—			
Teeth filled	85	24	109
Teeth extracted	1,847	397	2,244
Dressings	37	1	38
Scalings	71	4	75
Administrations of general anaesthetics ..	318	182	500
Supplied with dentures	128	—	128

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

Births—First visits	3,759
Births and infant deaths—Combined visits	73
Infant death investigations	124
Still-birth investigations	146
Subsequent visits { Infants under one year	8,672
.. .. { Children over one year	15,263
Ante-natal cases { First visits	324
.. .. { Re-visits	86
Post-natal cases { First visits	2,581
.. .. { Re-visits	229
Infectious diseases :—	
Ophthalmia neonatorum .. { First visits	23
.. { Re-visits	29
Puerperal pyrexia .. { First visits	2
.. { Re-visits	2
Measles { First visits	967
.. { Re-visits	4
Whooping Cough .. { First visits	104
.. { Re-visits	2
Visits regarding Diphtheria Immunization	3,018
Financial inquiries	53
Other visits	9,449
Total	44,890

Midwives.—The number of midwives practising in Cardiff at the end of the year was 103. 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)	..	27
At Cardiff Royal Infirmary (Maternity Branch)	..	7
At private nursing homes	.. ..	20
Private practice	.. ..	19
Total	.. ..	103

Officers of the department made 39 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 still-births attended by them during the year:—

	Domiciliary Cases		Cases in Institutions		Total
	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses	
Employed by the Council:—					
(a) As Municipal Midwives	670	168	—	—	838
(b) At City Lodge Hospital	—	—	1,362	22	1,384
Employed by Queen's Institute of District Nursing	516	126	—	—	642
Employed at Maternity Hospital (Cardiff Royal Infirmary)	—	—	412	39	451
Employed at Nursing Homes	—	—	445	1,285	1,730
Private Midwives	74	50	—	—	124
Total	1,260	344	2,219	1,346	5,169

Medical Practitioners called in by Midwives in Emergency.—The number of instances in which medical practitioners were called in by midwives in emergency was 744 and claims for fees were made by practitioners in 497 cases. The fees claimed totalled £901 4s. 6d., and in 354 instances fees amounting to £619 12s. 6d., were reclaimed from the persons responsible.

Specialist consultations took place in four 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 1944	.. ..	13
Cases referred for treatment during 1945	..	348
Total number of visits	.. ..	4,696

Maternity Bags.—It was not necessary to loan any maternity bags during the year.

Home Helps.—Home helps were provided in 147 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 1945 :—

*Children under
School Age.*

Consultation Clinic :—

Examined for first time	343
Recommended for treatment and/or appliances for first time	233
Recommended for further treatment and/or appliances	238
Discharged	287

Recommendations for :—

Treatment in Hospital	14
Treatment at Clinic (Special and Routine)	102
Application of plaster at Clinic	84
Appliances	24
Alterations to appliances	—
Alterations to boots	318
Other forms of treatment	1
Treated at Clinic for first time	66
Attendances at Clinic	1,178

Routine Treatment (massage, electricity, exercises, etc.) :—

Treated at Clinic for first time	67
Attendances for routine treatment	1,472

The following statement relates to treatment at and provision of appliances, etc., through the Prince of Wales' Hospital, Cardiff, during 1945 :—

*Children under
School Age.*

Hospital Treatment :—

Admitted to Prince of Wales' Hospital :—

(a) Day Cases	1
(b) Other Cases	9
Under treatment at Prince of Wales' Hospital at end of 1945	4
On Prince of Wales' Hospital waiting list at end of 1945 :—	
(a) Day cases	—
(b) Other cases	13

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

Appliances provided	23
Appliances altered	3
Alterations to boots	489
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	140
Received operative treatment at Llandough Hospital	15
Received other forms of treatment at Clinic ..	51
Total attendances at Clinic	196

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	195
Examined for errors of refraction	117*
For whom spectacles were prescribed	117*
For whom spectacles were provided :—	
(a) By parents	120*
(b) By Council free of charge	3*
Treatment for other eye defects prescribed and provided	317
Total attendances at Clinic	530

* Including cases first examined in, and carried over from, 1944.

Orthoptic Treatment.—The report of Miss R. E. Davies, the Orthoptist, on the treatment of cases of squint in pre-school and school children will be found in the School Medical Service Section (page 93).

Radiography.—The number of individual cases referred from the maternity and child welfare centres for radiography was 38, the total number of radiograms taken being 43.

Child Life Protection.—The following statement gives particulars of the numbers of persons and children registered at the end of 1945, 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	33
Children on the register :—	
(a) At the end of the year	40
(b) Who died during the year	--
First visits	11
Routine visits	161
Special visits	79

Adoption of Children Act, 1926.—The visitor specially engaged in duties in connection with child life protection dealt with 47 cases during the year in which the Council acted as guardian *ad litem*; the number of visits made in connection with the cases totalled 89.

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

Number of persons who gave notice under Section 7 (3)	65
Number of children "adopted" under the Section during 1945	45
Number of children under supervision at the end of the year	40
First Visits	57
Routine Visits	130

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	..	..	..	578
Milk for Tubercle Bacilli	..	..	..	208
Milk for General Examination	..	..	..	657
Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli	..	..	..	622
Urine and Faeces for Tubercle Bacilli	..	..	..	22
Other Specimens for Tubercle Bacilli	..	..	..	76
Rodents for Plague	..	..	..	256

Specimens for :—

Diphtheria	..	..	..	5,110
Haemolytic Streptococci	..	..	..	1,303
Enteric Fever (Serum)	..	..	..	22
Enteric Fever (Other Specimens)	..	..	..	21
Dysentery	..	..	..	3,113
Food Poisoning Organisms	..	..	..	52
Gonorrhoea	..	..	..	1,682
Syphilis (Wassermann Reaction)	..	..	..	5,438
Syphilis (Spirochaeta Pallida)	..	..	..	5
Ringworm	..	..	..	24
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	..	68
Cerebro-spinal Fluid	..	..	..	50
Other Examinations	..	..	..	196

Chemical Examinations :—

Water Supplies	..	..	..	566
River Waters	..	..	..	26
Sewage and Sewage Effluents	..	..	..	—
Milk and Milk Products	..	..	..	313
In connection with Atmospheric Pollution	..	..	..	20
In connection with Ultra-Violet Radiation	..	..	..	236
Other Examinations	..	..	..	3

Total	20,667
-------	----	----	----	--------

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	..	..	..	..	6,449
Bulls	..	..	..	..	272
Heifers and Steers	..	..	..	..	5,690
Calves	..	..	..	..	7,822
Sheep and Lambs	..	..	..	..	42,344
Pigs	..	..	..	..	1,077

Total	63,654
-------	----	----	----	--------

Canton Abattoir, which was closed on 14th January, 1940, owing to war conditions, was not used during 1945.

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

	Whole Carcasses	Part Carcasses or Organs	Total
Cows	308	1,196	2,304
Bulls	6	60	66
Heifers and Steers ..	28	515	543
Calves	9	33	42
Pigs	8	79	87

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	250	245	495
Bulls	3	5	8
Heifers and Steers ..	2	24	26
Calves	65	294	359
Sheep and Lambs ..	56	6,893	6,949
Pigs	2	26	28

The total weight of diseased or unsound meat surrendered was 255 tons 19 cwt. 54 lb.

Meat Inspection at Private Slaughter-houses.—The number of pigs slaughtered was 5,549. Tuberculosis was found in 62 instances, the proportion being 1·1 per cent. Twelve unsound carcasses of pork were destroyed. The total weight of unsound meat surrendered and withheld from human consumption was 1 ton 19 cwt. 65 lb.

Unsound Food Exposed or Intended for Sale.—Sanitary inspectors made 7,019 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 101.

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 82 tons 5 cwt. 67 lb.

Meat Hawkers.—Two 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 185, of which six, or 3·2 per cent., were found to be positive. The percentage of samples in which tubercle bacilli were found during the ten years 1935-1944 was 4·9. Appropriate action was taken in each of the cases in which tubercle bacilli were found.

Routine Bacteriological Examination of Milk.—During the year, 166 samples of ordinary commercial milk were submitted for bacteriological examination. Of these, 86, or 51·8 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, 1945 :—

Description	Number
(1) Producers' licences to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested"	4
(2) Producers' licences to use the designation "Accredited"	14
(3) Dealers' licences to use the designation "Tuberculin Tested"—	
(a) Bottling establishments	23
(b) Shops	34
(c) Supplementary	9
(4) Dealers' licences to use the designation "Accredited"—	
(a) Bottling establishments	3
(b) Shops	—
(c) Supplementary	2
(5) Dealers' licences to use the designation "Pasteurised"—	
(a) Pasteurising establishments	13
(b) Shops	23

The number of samples of Tuberculin Tested and Accredited milk submitted for bacteriological examination during the year was 192, of which 112, or 58·3 per cent. attained the prescribed standard. In addition, 298 samples of Pasteurised milk were examined, of which 204, or 68·5 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. Actually 64·5 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
								£ s. d.
Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	3 0 0
Food and Drugs Act, 1938.	17	—	8	—	3	—	6	47 10 6
Food Control Orders	69	—	34	4	18	—	13	61 1 3
Total ..	92	—	48	4	21	—	19	£111 11 9

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1945 OF

Mr. STANLEY DIXON, M.Sc., F.R.I.C., PUBLIC ANALYST.

The work carried out in the City Analyst's Laboratory during the year 1945 is summarised in the following table, which shows the total number of samples examined and reported on and the headings under which they were classified :—

For the City of Cardiff :—

Under the Food and Drugs Act, etc.	1,224
Imported Foods for the Port Health Authority	14
Under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act	17
For the Health Department	8
For the City Engineer's Department	8
For the Ministry of Food	6
For the Soft Drinks Industry (War-Time) Association Ltd.	124
From other sources	23
	<hr/> 1,424

For the County Borough of Swansea :—

Under the Food and Drugs Act, etc.	499
Under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act	12
Under the Rag Flock Acts	5
For the Health Department—Waters	23
Other samples	1
For the Borough Engineer—Trade effluents, etc.	7
For the Borough Estate Agent—Waters	2
For the Port Health Authority	2
	<hr/> 551
Total	<hr/> 1,975

The arrangement whereby the analytical work for the County Borough of Swansea is carried out in the Cardiff City Laboratory continues to work smoothly. 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. The provisions of this Act relating to the composition, description and labelling of food have been supplemented by Food Standards Orders and the Labelling of Food Order made by the Minister of Food under the Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, 1943, in accordance with the policy of the Government outlined in the White Paper on The Labelling and Advertising of Food, Cmd. 6482, November, 1943, reference to which was made in the Annual Report for 1943. Food and Drugs Authorities are enforcing authorities for these Orders, but proceedings in respect of alleged offences against the Labelling of Food Order require the prior consent of the Minister of Food.

Food Standards.—In January, 1944, the Minister of Food made the Food Standards (General Provisions) Order, which lays down the general provisions which are to apply to all food standards created by him and during that year Food Standards Orders were brought into force for the following commodities :—baking powder, golden raising powder, self-raising flour, mustard, jam, marmalade, fruit curd and shredded suet. Particulars of these were given in the last Annual Report. During 1945, standards were prescribed for coffee essence, coffee and chicory essence and salad dressings, as follows :—

Liquid Coffee Essence . .	..	To contain not less than 0·5% w/v. of caffeine derived from coffee and no extractives from any roasted vegetable matter other than coffee.
Liquid Coffee and Chicory Essence.	..	To contain not less than 0·25% w/v. of caffeine derived from coffee and no extractives from any roasted vegetable matter other than coffee and chicory.
Salad Cream and Mayonnaise . .	..	To contain not less than 25% by weight of edible vegetable oil and not less than 1·35% by weight of egg yolk solids.

This standard applies to any other salad dressing unless the product is sold with a label stating that it does not comply with the statutory standard for salad cream and mayonnaise.

The Labelling and Advertising of Foods.—The Labelling of Food (No. 2) Order, 1944, came into full operation on the 1st November, 1945, and provides that, in general, the labels of pre-packed foods when sold by retail must show :—

- (a) the name and address or registered trade mark of the packer ;
- (b) the common or usual name of the food ;
- (c) unless a complete quantitative disclosure is made, the names of the ingredients in the order of the proportion in which they were used, the one in greatest proportion being specified first ; and
- (d) the minimum net weight or measure of the food contained in the packet.

Certain specified foods when pre-packed are exempted from one or more of these requirements, e.g., bread, butter, cheese, liquid milk, and sugar and chocolate confectionery are among those wholly exempted, and it is not necessary to disclose the ingredients of foods for which Food Standards Orders have been made.

Where a label or advertisement claims that a food contains vitamins or minerals, additional requirements apply whether the food is pre-packed or not, and whether it is sold by retail or otherwise. Such claims are only permitted when certain specified vitamins or minerals are present, and then the quantity per ounce must be declared in the prescribed units.

A mere disclosure of the quantity, however, is not sufficient to prevent the advertisement or label from being misleading if statements or suggestions are made in it which imply that the food has a nutritional or dietary value in consequence of the presence of these vitamins or minerals which is in fact not warranted by the quantities present.

The dietary value of vitamins and minerals obviously depends not only on the amount present in a given quantity of the particular food, but on the amount present in that quantity which a consumer takes in a day. In other words, the amount which an average consumer may reasonably be expected to consume daily should contain not merely a significant quantity of the vitamin or mineral in question, but a quantity sufficient in the light of modern nutritional science to justify whatever reference is made to it in the advertisement or on the label.

A decision as to whether any particular statement is misleading can, of course, be given only in a Court of Law, but for the guidance of traders the Ministry of Food, after consideration of recommendations by the Medical Research Council, has prepared the following statement of what may reasonably be claimed for a food according to the quantity of vitamin or minerals it contains.

SUGGESTED CODE OF PRACTICE IN FRAMING LABELS AND ADVERTISEMENTS.

1. Unless the amount of the food that would ordinarily be consumed in one day contains at least **one-sixth of the daily requirement** of the vitamin or mineral :

(a) no claim based on its presence should be made, and

(b) no reference to its presence is justified in any advertisement for the general public, or on any label.

(The inclusion of a mineral salt in the statement of ingredients required by the Labelling of Food Order will not of itself be regarded as implying the presence of a scheduled mineral.)

2. Unless the amount of the food that would ordinarily be consumed in one day contains at least **one-half of the daily requirement** of the vitamin or mineral :
no claims are justified which imply that the food is a " rich " or " excellent " source of the vitamin or mineral.

3. Unless the amount of the food that would ordinarily be consumed in one day contains at least the **full daily requirement** of the vitamin or mineral :

no reference is justified to the value of the food for the prevention or cure of disease due to the lack of the vitamin or mineral present in the food.

4. Claims based on the presence of more than one vitamin or mineral should not be made unless each such vitamin or mineral is present in the proportion necessary to justify the claim.

5. There is no evidence of a deficiency of phosphorus in the ordinary mixed diet of this country. Statements in advertisements or on labels suggesting the contrary or that it is desirable to supplement the dietary phosphorus intake should not be made.

6. The following table, which includes the figures laid down by the Third Session of the Technical Commission on Nutrition, 1937, of the League of Nations Health Organisation, shows the normal daily requirement of the vitamins and minerals scheduled in the Labelling of Food Order :

Vitamin A	.. 3,000 I.U.	Calcium	.. 0.75 gram.
Vitamin B1	.. 300 I.U.	Iodine	.. 0.1 mg.
Vitamin B2	.. 1.8 mg.	Iron	.. 10.0 mg.
Nicotinic Acid	.. 12.0 mg.	Phosphorus	.. 0.75 gram.
Vitamin C	.. 30.0 mg.		
Vitamin D	.. 500 I.U.		

The statement refers to the foods commonly consumed by normal healthy adults and may not in all cases be applicable to foods used for special purposes.

The Labelling of Food Order is by far the most important of the Orders relating to the adulteration of foods other than milk, and it marks a great advance in the history of food legislation. There are many types of manufactured pre-packed foods, both new and established on the market, and it is only right that purchasers should have some idea of their composition. The Labelling of Food Order will ensure this and it will protect the public against misleading claims in respect of nutritional value, but it will also entail a considerable addition to the analytical work already involved and will necessitate, in the case of the determination of vitamins, the use of specialised technique and of expensive instruments. The present laboratory accommodation is already inadequate, and its restricted nature is the cause of serious inconvenience and hindrance to the work. It is to be hoped that this pressing problem will be overcome in the near future to enable the continually increasing demands on the laboratory to be met efficiently.

The proviso making it obligatory for Food and Drugs Authorities to obtain the prior consent of the Minister of Food before instituting proceedings under this Order is to ensure that they are taken against the person primarily responsible for the false description and not against the retailer whose guilt may be purely technical in nature, and also to secure uniform action throughout the country.

Infringements of the Food Standards Orders and of the Labelling of Food Order are offences against the Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, 1943, under which a fine of £100 and/or three months imprisonment may be imposed for a first offence, whereas the maximum penalty for a first offence under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, is only a fine of £20.

Food Control Orders.—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, 1939. 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 made for the purpose of regulating the use of materials in short supply, correlating quality with price, etc., and they can only be enforced upon chemical analysis. The samples submitted by Enforcement Inspectors of the Ministry of Food were taken under the Sampling of Food Order, 1942, and come in this category. Such Orders obviously also 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.

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 been paid to the requirements of all relevant Regulations and Orders now in force.

The numbers and nature of the articles submitted under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and the above-mentioned Regulations and Orders, and examined for the Cardiff City Council during 1945, together with the numbers of those which were adulterated or were otherwise unsatisfactory, are shown in the following table.

Description	Number examined	Number Adulterated or Unsatisfactory
Biscuit flour	1	1
Butter	19	2
Cocktail tonic	2	2
Coffee	6	—
Curry Powder	3	3
Custard powder	5	—
Dessert mould	1	1
Egg substitute powder	1	1
Drugs	33	1
Flour	4	1
Gelatine	3	—
Gravy browning	2	1
Ice-cream	2	—
Jam	5	1
Margarine	20	4
Meat and fish pastes	11	—
Milk	868	109
Milk—Appeal-to-cow samples	81	8
Milk, condensed	15	3
Milk, dried	5	2
Rose hip syrup	2	—
Sausages	14	5
Tea	24	3
Tonic	2	2
Vinegar	5	—
Wine	2	—
Other articles (38 varieties)	88	—
Total	1,224	150

Milk.—Of the 868 samples of milk taken ordinarily by the Sampling Officers, 109, or 12·5 per cent. were returned as adulterated or of unsatisfactory composition. Sixty samples contained added water; while 49 other samples were deficient in fat only. Comparison of these figures with those of other years during the war is made in the following table :—

Unsatisfactory Milk Samples, 1940-1945.

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%
1945 ..	868	60 = 6·9%	49 = 5·6%	109 = 12·5%

The percentage of samples containing added water in 1945 was considerably higher than in years 1943 and 1944. This is due in part to the fact that a number of informal samples taken from separate churns forming one large consignment were all found to contain added water, as were formal samples taken from this source on the next day, but there was also an increase in the proportion of samples containing small amounts of extraneous water, which may be indicative of carelessness in the draining of plant and/or containers. The extent of the adulteration with water was as follows :—

<i>Proportion of added water.</i>	<i>No. of samples.</i>
Under 5 per cent. ..	33
Between 5 and 10 per cent. ..	13
„ 10 „ 20 „ ..	12
„ 20 „ 30 „ ..	1
Contained 63 per cent. ..	1
Total ..	60

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 six years being 4·5 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. One hundred and twenty-four samples (including 32 appeal-to-cow samples, of which 26 were from the milk of single cows) 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.

Legal proceedings were taken against three producers who were selling their milk wholesale and against one producer-retailer. They were taken in respect of 14 samples which contained added water, and in the cases of the three producers who sold their milk wholesale, a total of 13 informal samples taken previously at dairies where their milk had been delivered by lorries had been found to be similarly adulterated. The results of these prosecutions were as follows :—

No. of Sample	Result of Analysis		Result of Proceedings	
			Fine	Costs
302	Contained	5 per cent. of added water	£6 0s. 0d.	£2 13s. 0d.
304	"	2 " " " " "		
609	Contained	1½ per cent. of added water	—	£4 10s. 6d.
610	"	1 " " " " "		
611	"	7 " " " " "		
951	Contained	10 per cent. of added water	Dismissed (<i>vide</i> report below)	
952	"	18 " " " " "		
953	"	13 " " " " "		
954	"	14 " " " " "		
955	"	4½ " " " " "		
956	"	14 " " " " "		
957	"	10 " " " " "		
958	"	11 " " " " "		
1,212	Contained	63 per cent. of added water	£20 0s. 0d.	£0 9s. 0d.
Total ..			£26 0s. 0d.	£7 12s. 6d.

The eight summonses against one producer for selling milk containing from 4½ to 18 per cent. of added water were dismissed by the Court in view of the findings in the appeal case of **Watson v. Coupland**, which was heard in the King's Bench Division of the High Court on the 18th January, 1945.

Section 3 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, states:—

"If a person sells to the prejudice of the purchaser any food or drug which is not of the nature, or not of the substance, or not of the quality, of the food or drug demanded by the purchaser, he shall . . . be guilty of an offence."

and Section 68(4) of this Act states:—

"A sampling officer . . . may take samples of milk at any dairy, or at any time while it is in transit, or at the place of delivery to the purchaser, consignee or consumer."

The term "dairy" is defined to include *inter alia* any farm or cowshed, milk store or milk shop, and "transit" includes all stages of transit from the dairy . . . or other source of origin to the consumer (S.100).

Acting under these powers, on the 8th October, 1945, a sampling officer of the Cardiff City Council went to a large dairy in the city and took a number of informal samples from supplies which arrived there by lorry. Seven of eight samples from churns collected from one farm contained added water in proportions varying from 7 to 22 per cent.

This milk had been out of the control of the farmer since it left the farm collecting point, and in such cases as this, it has long been our practice to take further samples formally at the point of collection at the farm before the churns pass into the care of the lorry driver, who is, or acts as, an agent of the Milk Marketing Board, to whom all farmers must sell their milk. The Board has prescribed a form of contract covering the sale of milk by farmers, and every producer enters into one of these contracts. Should these samples also prove to be adulterated, then it is made obvious that the responsibility lies with the producer.

This procedure was followed in this case. On the 9th October, 1945, under powers conferred on him by S.68(6) of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, the sampling officer, with the consent of the Monmouthshire County Council in whose area the farm of the producer

was situated, obtained formal samples at this farm from 8 churns of milk immediately before they were collected by the haulier. The churns were loaded on the defendant's horse-drawn lorry standing on the highway at the gate of the roadway leading to the farm, and the samples taken were numbered from 951 to 958 inclusive. Each of these samples contained added water, the proportions ranging from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 18 per cent., the total amount of added water being more than 9 gallons.

On the evening of the 9th October and the morning of the 10th October, the sampling officer again visited the farm and after supervising the milking of the cows he took samples from each of the churns for comparison with the previous samples. These seven "appeal-to-cow" samples showed that the milk as produced by the cows was of excellent quality and had normal freezing-points.

The samples numbered 951 to 958 inclusive, which were taken at the farm on the 9th October from the eight churns awaiting collection for transport to the dairy at Cardiff, formed the subject of the charges. The Informations alleged that the farmer concerned did unlawfully sell to the prejudice of the Milk Marketing Board milk which was not of the nature demanded by the purchasers inasmuch as it was adulterated with extraneous water, contrary to Section 3 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

At the hearing it was admitted that the milk from which the samples were taken was adulterated—it had undoubtedly been done by a servant at the farm, but it was contended on behalf of the defendant that at the time the samples were taken by the sampling officer there had been no sale of this milk.

In giving the decision of the Bench the Chairman referred to the case of **Watson v. Coupland**, in which the High Court referred to Clause 5 of the Milk Marketing Board's standard form of contract, which states that "the property and risk in the milk will pass to the Board at the place of delivery when the milk is unloaded from the vehicle by which it is transported," and to the Sale of Goods Act, 1893, Section 1(4), which states, "An agreement to sell becomes a sale when the time elapses or the conditions are fulfilled subject to which the property in the goods is to be transferred," and they held that the sale of milk for the purposes of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, takes place at the place where the milk is unloaded from the vehicle by which it is transported and that the place of delivery for the purposes of sampling under S.68 of this Act is not necessarily the place of delivery for the purpose of the passing of the property.

In our cases under consideration, the samples to which the summonses related were taken at the place of delivery to the Milk Marketing Board's agent, but as the milk had not then become the property of the Milk Marketing Board, there was, in law, no sale at the time the samples were taken, and the summonses were accordingly dismissed.

In view of **Watson v. Coupland**, when it is found that adulterated milk is being delivered to a dairy and that the milk is not taken to the dairy by the producer himself, but is transported by a haulier, two formal samples are now procured, one at the farm collecting point immediately before the milk passes into the possession of the haulier, and the other at the dairy upon delivery of the same milk by the haulier. The first of these samples will reveal the composition of the milk before it leaves the possession of the farmer and the second sample will show the composition of the milk immediately after the sale has taken place.

This procedure is inconvenient and cumbersome, and it frequently involves the duplication of a large number of samples, all of which must be analysed at length while the milk is still fresh. In a recent article in *Justice of the Peace and Local Government Review* entitled "Taking Samples of Milk," the contributor discusses at length the implication of **Watson v. Coupland** and other recent decisions of the High Court in cases of adulterated milk "which have not eased the task of local authorities concerned in carrying out the provisions of the Food and Drugs Acts," and concludes with:—

"It will be seen that the crux of the difficulty is that to be able to prosecute at all it is often essential to be able to allege a sale. Under the present form of Milk Marketing Board contract a sale by a farmer takes place a very long time after he parts with the custody and control of the milk. There are added difficulties that the various *obiter dicta* here considered make uncertain the law as to sampling powers once the milk leaves the farm collecting point.

"It is suggested that one move in the right direction might be to provide in the Milk Marketing Board Contract that the property and risk in the milk should pass at the farm collecting point when the milk is loaded on to the vehicle by which it is collected. This would, of course, involve a corresponding alteration in the First Schedule to the Milk (Control and Maximum Prices) (Great Britain) Order, 1945. Such a provision would be fairer to the farmer and would work no hardship on the haulier or eventual buyer, who are in many cases one and the same person."

The average composition of all the milk samples examined in 1945 and during the period 1929-1945 is given in the following table:—

Period	Number of samples	Fat per cent.	Non-fatty solids per cent.	Total solids per cent.
1945 ..	949	3.59	8.64	12.23
1929-1945 ..	16,380	3.70	8.75	12.45

Eighty-one appeal-to-cow samples were taken during the year. Fifty-six were from the milk of individual cows in two herds, and of these, three were low in both fat and non-fatty solids, and 23 in non-fatty solids only. Of the 25 samples from the bulked milk of herds, five were low in both fat and non-fatty solids, and one in non-fatty solids only. The freezing-points of all these samples were normal, ranging from -0.538° C. to -0.558° C. for the milk of the individual cows, and from -0.537° C. to -0.546° C. for the bulked milk from herds.

Articles other than Milk.—Thirty-three, or 12.0 per cent. of the articles other than milk were unsatisfactory. Particulars of these samples are given below:—

Description	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity
Biscuit flour	Heavily infested with Tyroglyphid mites.
Butter (two samples)	Rancid (hydrolytic rancidity). Unfit for use.
Cocktail (two samples)	Contained neither alcohol nor fruit juice. The description "cocktail" was therefore misleading.
Curry powder	Contained approximately 15 per cent. of maize starch.
Curry powder (two samples)	Contained approximately 10 per cent. of pea or bean meal.
Dessert mould	Heavily infested with Tyroglyphid mites.
Egg substitute powder	" " " " "
Flour	" " " " "
Ginger, Ground	Consisted of partly-exhausted ginger.
Gravy browning	Unsatisfactory in use. Prepared gravy was pink in colour.
Jam, Plum	Slightly deficient in soluble solids.
Margarine (four samples)	Contained a small excess of boron preservative.
Milk, Condensed (three samples)	Thickened and curdy. Much of the protein had become denatured and was insoluble in water.
Milk, Dried (two samples)	Much of the protein had become denatured and was insoluble in water.
Sausages, Beef	Deficient of 66 per cent. of the prescribed meat content and of 33 per cent. of the prescribed low-fat soya content.
Sausages (four samples)	Did not comply with the provisions as to composition laid down for either beef sausages or pork sausages.
Tea (three samples)	Mouldy. Prepared tea had a very objectionable taste.
Super-Tonic	Claims made for this article were not justified.
Tonic	Claims made for this article were not justified.

Deteriorated Foods.—During the war foodstuffs often have been stored for a longer period than is usual in normal times, and sometimes under unfavourable conditions, with the result that lately there has been a considerable increase in the number of samples found to be unfit or unsuitable for use through deterioration having occurred. A sample of flour and three other articles containing farinaceous matter were heavily infested with mites, three samples of tea which were the subject of complaint by purchasers were mouldy, two of butter were rancid, and in three samples of condensed milk and two of dried milk the protein had become denatured with the result that they could not be reconstituted upon addition of water.

Curry Powder.—Two samples of curry powder contained not less than 10 per cent. of pea or bean meal, and one sample contained approximately 15 per cent. of maize starch. There is no legal definition of, or standard for, curry powder, but in the past it has been found to consist of a mixture of turmeric, cayenne, and other pungent spices, together with about 3 per cent. of salt. Recently the salt content has been found to be considerably higher—up to and sometimes exceeding 10 per cent., but farinaceous matter has not previously been observed, and in my opinion it must be regarded merely as a cheap diluent.

Ground Ginger.—Shortly before the war ginger obtained from Nigeria was found to be deficient in water-soluble constituents, and an investigation carried out by the Department of Agriculture in that colony in collaboration with the Imperial Institute, London, to determine the cause of this deficiency showed that it was due to excessive soaking of the peeled ginger in water during preparation by the natives. Steps have since been taken to remedy this fault.

One of the five samples examined was very low in total ash and was deficient in water-soluble ash. It was ascertained that this sample was from a small quantity of old stock which had been taken over by the vendor when he bought the business. There can be little doubt from the results of analysis that this was some of the Nigerian ginger which had been subjected to excessive treatment with water during the cleaning process.

Sausages.—One sample of beef sausages contained not more than 12 per cent. of meat and not more than 5 per cent. of soya meal, whereas the Meat Products (Control and Maximum Prices) Order required a meat content of $37\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and a soya meal content of $7\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The vendor was fined £4 and 12/- costs.

Samples of foodstuffs are taken regularly at institutions under the Cardiff City Council from supplies delivered under contract with the Council, and they are submitted for analysis under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act relating to private purchasers. A sample of sausages taken at Llandough Hospital from a consignment charged at the price of pork sausages contained only 25 per cent. of meat and no soya meal, whereas pork sausages were required to contain 50 per cent. of meat and no soya meal. The contractor concerned was also supplying sausages to the Mental Hospital, Whitchurch, and samples were then procured from deliveries to this Institution on three different dates. These did not comply with the requirements for either beef or pork sausages, and though they were charged for at the maximum price of pork sausages, which is considerably higher than that of beef sausages, they were made with beef and not pork. The Health Committee referred this matter to the Town Clerk, who placed it in the hands of the Ministry of Food. After further investigations, proceedings were instituted by the Ministry against the firm for selling sausages to these Institutions during September, October and November, 1945, at a price exceeding the maximum and which were not of the prescribed composition, and also for failing to keep an accurate record of all sausages manufactured by them. The firm was fined £360 and £15 15s. 0d. costs, and two employees were each fined £65 for aiding and abetting in the last two series of offences. The fines and costs imposed therefore totalled £505 15s. 0d.

Tonics.—A sample of a preparation described on the label as “A Priceless Super-tonic” (!) consisted of a flavoured aqueous solution containing:—

Sodium formate	..	..	..	0.67
Manganese sulphate	..	..	..	0.004
Copper sulphate (crystalline)	..	..	..	0.004
Lactic acid	..	..	..	0.094
Chloroform	..	..	..	0.42

and it was recommended that a wineglassful should be taken after meals. In reporting on this sample, I expressed the opinion that the statements on the label that this article “produces sound sleep,” was “sustaining” and was “invaluable for all nervous conditions” were quite unjustified and were calculated to mislead as to the nature of the article. The Minister of Health sanctioned the institution of legal proceedings against the manufacturers, but at present they have been only partly heard.

In the case of another article described as “Nature’s restorative,” I consider that no ingredients were present to justify either the claim as to its specific value in cases of sleeplessness or the statement that it contained “herbal extracts renowned for their beneficial effects on the blood.”

Samples described as “Camelia Cocktail Tonic” and “Gay Cavalier Cocktail Tonic” each consisted of a solution containing approximately 0.6 per cent. of iron and ammonium citrate, 0.25 per cent. of citric acid, and 0.25 per cent. of chloroform, together with flavouring matters and artificial colouring. They contained no alcohol and no fruit juice, and the opinion was expressed that the description “Cocktail” was calculated to mislead as to the nature of these preparations. Though the cost of the constituents in each bottle would be about one penny, they were sold at 8/3d. and 6/6d. respectively, these prices being fixed by the manufacturers. The Minister of Food gave consent for proceedings to be taken against the manufacturers, but while the summonses were being drawn up the Town Clerk received information that following proceedings by another Food and Drugs Authority the affairs of the firm had been placed in the hands of the Official Receiver and that it would be useless to proceed further.

Ice-cream.—In November, 1944, the manufacture of ice-cream was again permitted after being prohibited for more than two years, and at the same time the Minister of Food authorised the use of skimmed milk powder allocated by him for this purpose, but the ban on the use of other milk or milk products imposed by the Use of Milk (Restriction) Order, 1941, remained in force.

During 1945, two samples of ice-cream were submitted for examination. Detailed analysis indicated that these samples consisted approximately of:—

	No. 1	No. 2
Water	69.0	77.0
Fat	11.0	0.5
Skimmed milk powder ..	10.0	9.5
Cane sugar	9.5	6.0
Gelatine	0.5	—
Starch	—	7.0
	<hr/> 100.0	<hr/> 100.0

The fat of sample No. 1 had the characters of margarine fat. Both of these samples contained a good proportion of skimmed milk powder, and sample No. 1 was probably of as good quality as could be made under the prevailing circumstances, but the fat content of sample No. 2 was so small that this article would have been more accurately described as an “Ice.”

Later in the year the Minister of Food found it necessary to withdraw the allocation of skimmed milk powder for the manufacture of ice-cream. The system on which the allocation of raw materials for the manufacture of ice-cream is based results in wide differences in the proportion of the various ingredients allotted to manufacturers and at the present time it is not possible to obtain any uniformity in the composition of this article. The amount of fat allocated, however, should enable all manufacturers to sell a product containing at least 2.5 per cent. of fat.

The Minister of Food has considered whether to fix a minimum standard of composition for ice-cream, and on this subject he issued the following statement in September, 1945.

"There has been a certain amount of complaint recently about the quality of ice-cream, and I have been considering whether to set up a minimum quality standard for it at the present time.

"Discussions on minimum quality standards were started by the Ministry and the trade some time back, but they were concerned with a rather different aspect of the problem, namely, what would be a proper standard for ice-cream later on when the trade have free access to ingredients, including liquid milk or milk powder.

"I have decided not to set up a legal minimum standard at the present time. To do so would only serve to raise unjustified hopes among consumers; would impose unmerited hardship on a good many members of the trade; and might prejudice the achievement of agreement on a really good standard to apply when conditions are more normal.

"You will recall that when ice-cream came back on the market eight months ago the Ministry were able to give the makers quite a reasonable allocation of milk powder. With this they could make quite an attractive product. Since then our supplies of milk powder have been so heavily reduced that the Ministry had to withdraw this material entirely from the ice-cream trade. It is not possible to let them use liquid milk instead, and there has, therefore, necessarily been a considerable falling off in the attractiveness of the product, which the trade could not avoid.

"While fat is so scarce I cannot substantially alter the present basis of allocation under which the ice-cream makers get a much reduced percentage of the fat and sugar they used to use before the war. Some of them on the basis of their pre-war practice receive relatively little and some get no direct allocation. If I were to impose a minimum standard of fat under these conditions I should impose an unreasonable hardship to the extent of putting some pre-war makers out of business altogether.

"Moreover, I should be sorry if, through laying down a relatively low standard at the present time, a false impression grew up of the sort of minimum standard I want to see fixed when the trade have their normal free access to the most desirable ingredients.

"I think if I were to set up a standard now, whatever explanation I might give, a great many members of the public would jump to the conclusion that this meant returning to an ice-cream as attractive as they were enjoying in the early summer. When they found that this was not so there would be a great deal of disappointment, which would rebound not only on the Ministry but, quite unfairly, on the trade as well. The withdrawal of milk powder inevitably meant a lowering of the quality. The trade were not responsible for this undesirable but necessary change."

It is unlikely, therefore, that a minimum standard of composition for ice-cream will be fixed until more abundant supplies of milk and milk products, which should be the basis of all ice-cream, are available to the trade.

Miscellaneous Samples.

Cardiff Port Health Authority.—In addition to the samples of food submitted by the Urban Sanitary Authority under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, etc., fourteen samples of imported food were submitted for analysis by the Cardiff Port Health Authority under the

Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations. They consisted of Apples (3), Dried Carrots, Grapefruit, Canned Meat Products (3), Oranges (4), Canned Salmon, and Tea.

Except that one sample of Jonathan apples and one of Winesap apples contained arsenic equivalent to 1/48th and 1/84th grain of arsenious oxide per lb. respectively, which proportions are in excess of the usually adopted limit of 1/100th grain per lb., these samples were satisfactory.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuff.—Thirteen samples of feeding stuffs and four of fertilisers were submitted under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuff Act, 1926.

An official sample of "Poultry Meal," taken in consequence of a complaint by the purchaser, proved to consist simply of ground limestone (calcium carbonate). The Town Clerk reported upon this matter to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, but the Ministry decided that whilst there were certain very unsatisfactory features in this case, it was not considered desirable to institute proceedings. The Ministry informed the Town Clerk, however, that it had under investigation a series of similar offences where ground calcium carbonate was sold as poultry and pig food and which appeared to be linked up with the same supplier.

The fineness of grinding of a sample of basic slag was slightly over-stated, but with this exception the rest of the samples were satisfactory.

Public Health Department.—Two samples of tropical bleach, a deposit from a sewage filter and also from an adjoining stream, two samples of hair dye, and one each of hydrogen peroxide and of mustard, were examined for the Public Health Department.

The deposits consisted very largely of coal dust. The hair dyes contained paraphenylene diamine and were alleged to have caused serious dermatitis. The labels, however, bore the statutory notice of caution.

The mustard was part of a large sample circulated to eleven laboratories. The allyl iso-thiocyanate (volatile oil) content as determined in this laboratory was 0.43 per cent., which coincided with the mean of the results from all the laboratories. The range of the results from all the laboratories, however, was from 0.38 to 0.505 per cent., and it appears, therefore, that there is need for further investigation and the formulation of a standard method of analysis since the Food Standards (Mustard) (No. 2) Order, 1944, prescribes that mustard must yield not less than 0.35 per cent of allyl iso-thiocyanate.

Public Works Department.—Four samples of kitchen waste pig food and four of mortar were submitted by the City Engineer. The results of analysis of the mortars indicated that they had been made substantially in accordance with the specification in the Corporation Byelaws.

Ministry of Food.—The Cardiff Divisional Office of the Ministry of Food submitted six samples taken by Enforcement Officers of the Ministry under the Sampling of Food Order, 1942. They consisted of butter, dripping (3), meat soup, and oil.

The butter contained a small excess of water, the samples of dripping and of soup were satisfactory, and the oil proved to be sunflower seed oil of edible quality.

XV.—HOUSING.

The following statement gives particulars in relation to housing for 1945 :—

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)	3,657
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	8,172
(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	—
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	—
(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	1,564

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	940
---	-----

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	409
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	250
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	2

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	326
Vacant houses inspected	118
Visits regarding exchanges and transfers	162
Visits regarding vermin, cleansing, overcrowding, etc.	142
Visits regarding rats, poultry, trading, etc.	155
Following-up visits	251
Visits to families prior to rehousing in Council houses	2,334
Other visits (Estate depots, etc.)	1,006
Total	4,494

Of the vacant houses inspected (118), 18 (15·3 per cent.) were found to be infested with bed-bugs.

Bed-bugs.—In addition to the vacant Council houses referred to above, 84 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 5,018.

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	3,457	1,564	940	409	252
Re-inspections of houses	4,515	—	—	—	—
Milkshops, etc.	230	2	—	—	—
Cowsheds	96	9	—	1	—
Offensive trades	188	1	—	—	—
Non-mechanical factories	62	4	—	—	—
Mechanical factories	151	18	—	—	—
Workplaces	6	—	—	—	—
Outworkers' premises	1	—	—	—	—
Seamen's lodging houses :—					
Day	347	43	—	4	—
Night	5	—	—	—	—
Common lodging houses :—					
Day	15	1	—	—	—
Night	1	—	—	—	—
Other premises, etc.	8,667	335	—	264	—

The number of drains tested was 469 (186 with smoke and 283 with chemicals).

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

At or in connection with :—

Houses	1,380
Seamen's lodging houses	59
Amusement places	1
Food shops, kitchens, fried fish shops, etc.	166
Dairies, cowsheds and milkshops	34
Offensive trades	22
Stables	13
Back lanes	4
Drainage	1,149
Cesspools	35
Urinals	5
Eradication of bed-bugs (excluding Council houses)	30
Miscellaneous premises	16
Total	2,914

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

Seamen's Lodging Houses.—There are 50 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 premises inspected	1,351
Number of premises found infested	975
Number of premises treated	946
Number of written notices served	1

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	151	18	—
Factories without mechanical power	62	4	—
Other premises (not including outworkers' premises) ..	6	—	—
Total	219	22	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

PARTICULARS.	Number of Defects.	
	Found	Remedied
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—		
Want of cleanliness	6	7
Overcrowding	—	—
Sanitary accommodation	2	2
Other offences	9	6
	8	1
	—	1
Total	25	17

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	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—

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	17
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	12
Other (Notices of Occupation of Non-mechanical Factories received from H.M. Inspector)	71
Underground Bakehouses in use at the end of the year	—

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.—During the year, 87 licences were renewed and nine 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	8	2	—	6	—	—	£ s. d. 15 2 0
Shops Act, 1912	6	4	—	—	—	2	4 0 0

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 1945 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	.. ..	35	29.752	29.978	34.1	32.9	87
February	.. ..	45	29.914	30.109	44.3	43.4	93
March	.. ..	46	30.160	30.356	46.7	43.9	79
April ..	.. ..	51	29.917	30.096	51.6	47.4	73
May ..	.. ..	54	29.701	29.869	55.1	51.0	75
June	.. ..	58	29.886	30.037	58.5	54.5	76
July ..	.. ..	61	29.863	30.004	62.3	57.6	74
August	.. ..	61	29.786	29.938	61.2	57.7	78
September	.. ..	58	29.920	30.076	58.3	55.6	84
October	.. ..	54	29.890	30.059	53.5	51.8	89
November	.. ..	47	29.875	30.066	45.9	44.6	90
December	.. ..	44	29.550	29.749	42.3	41.2	91
		51	29.851	30.028	51.1	48.4	82

TEMPERATURE.

		(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Month		Absolute Maximum	Absolute Minimum	Mean of Maximum	Mean of Minimum	Mean Temperature	Difference from Average (56 years)
		°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.
January	.. ..	49	2	40	29	34.5	—5.55
February	.. ..	57	32	50	41	45.5	+ 5.17
March	.. ..	66	27	55	40	47.5	+ 4.61
April	.. ..	75	29	60	44	52.0	+ 5.23
May ..	.. ..	77	32	62	47	54.5	+ 1.75
June	.. ..	77	43	65	52	58.5	+ 0.76
July ..	.. ..	77	48	69	54	61.5	+ 0.81
August	.. ..	79	48	69	54	61.5	+ 0.88
September	.. ..	75	43	64	52	58.0	+ 1.32
October	.. ..	71	42	61	48	54.5	+ 4.03
November	.. ..	62	32	51	42	46.5	+ 2.02
December	.. ..	55	28	48	39	43.5	+ 2.58
		79	2	57.8	45.1	51.6	+ 1.46

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 (37 years)
		°F.	°F.	Hours	Hours
January	.. ..	37.9	44.2	78.9	+ 26.6
February	.. ..	43.1	43.8	61.2	— 8.1
March	.. ..	45.0	45.4	138.4	+ 19.7
April	.. ..	51.4	48.7	216.0	+ 47.4
May	.. ..	54.3	51.2	174.1	— 28.2
June	.. ..	59.7	54.8	198.8	— 19.6
July	.. ..	61.5	57.6	147.9	— 51.6
August	.. ..	61.0	58.1	164.2	— 22.7
September	.. ..	60.0	58.5	88.6	— 59.7
October	.. ..	55.4	56.6	108.5	+ 1.6
November	.. ..	49.6	53.5	43.7	— 22.8
December	.. ..	45.1	49.5	41.0	— 8.3
		52.0	51.8	1461.3*	— 125.7

* = 32.6% of possible duration and a daily average of 4.0 hours.

RAINFALL.

		(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Month	Total	Difference from Average (56 years)	Greatest Fall in 24 hours*		Number of Rain-days (0.01 inch or more)	
			Amount	Day		
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.			
January ..	2.53	—1.62	1.36	30th	8	
February ..	5.08	+2.18	0.81	3rd	21	
March ..	1.33	—1.51	0.76	19th	9	
April ..	1.57	—1.07	0.75	1st	7	
May ..	3.40	+0.78	0.41	5th	20	
June ..	4.72	+2.20	1.28	5th	16	
July ..	2.84	—0.23	1.00	26th	11	
August ..	2.94	—0.99	0.65	29th	17	
September ..	2.61	—0.51	0.49	19th	15	
October ..	4.87	+0.10	1.30	25th	8	
November ..	0.85	—3.13	0.29	23rd	6	
December ..	6.37	+1.87	0.83	27th	17	
39.11		—1.93	1.36 ins. on 30th Jan.		155	

* 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	..	60
Visits made during the year	.. ..	480

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	..	83
Visits made during the year	.. ..	6,947

Disinfection.—Disinfection was carried out at 279 houses during the year, and 19,540 articles of bedding, clothing, etc., were removed to and disinfected at the Disinfecting Station ; 291 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 25. The majority of scabies cases are now treated at City Lodge.

Public Mortuary.—One hundred and seven bodies (81 males, 26 females) were taken to the Public Mortuary and 33 post-mortem examinations were performed there.

APPENDIX I.

CIVIL DEFENCE CASUALTY SERVICE, 1939—1945.

Report of Dr. W. Powell Phillips, O.B.E. (Deputy Medical Officer of Health).

The Air Raid Precaution Act, 1937, instructed Local Authorities to prepare and submit to the Home Secretary schemes for Air Raid Precautions in the area under their administrative control. The Cardiff City Council requested the Medical Officer of Health to prepare and organise the Casualty Services for the City.

The Casualty Service was responsible for the treatment of civilians injured as a result of enemy action. Provision had to be made for (a) first aid treatment at the site of the incidents by means of First Aid Parties, (b) treatment of injuries at First Aid Posts, (c) transport of casualties by ambulance or car, (d) hospital treatment of casualties, (e) the provision of a mortuary service, (f) personal decontamination and treatment in case of war gases, (g) the registration of all casualties and deaths, and (h) executive management of those services under air raid conditions at Control and Report Centres. During 1939-45, while the war continued, the activities of the Civil Defence Service had to be covered by a mantle of secrecy, but the service now may be reviewed in retrospect. Space can only be given for a brief summary of the Service.

The recruitment and training of volunteers for the various branches of the Casualty Service was the first problem. September, 1938, at the time of the Munich Crisis, proved the starting point of public enthusiasm to enrol and enter for training. At this time there was an immediate prospect of having to operate a Casualty Service at extremely short notice. First Aid Posts were planned, but only on paper, and no equipment was available from Central Government sources. The practical reaction to this in Cardiff was met by the adaptation of a single-decker passenger vehicle to form a Mobile First Aid Post. It was equipped with essential medical requisites for the treatment of casualties and was capable of being sent to any part of the area. Space in this vehicle was such that it could act as an emergency dressing station. This was the first Mobile First Aid Post in this country to be designed and fitted. It possessed a material advantage over later types devised in which premises had to be secured near to the sites of the casualties and the equipment transferred from the vehicles before treatment could commence.

In September, 1939, Local Authorities throughout the country were in a much better position to set up their Civil Defence Service. Materials required for the Emergency Medical Service had been supplied by the Government, and premises required for operation of the scheme were earmarked and designs drafted for proposed adaptations. These plans were quickly transferred into executive action and, subject to modifications as the result of experience, on the whole they proved satisfactory.

Each branch of the Casualty Service was carefully trained in its various duties, and a series of exercises formed a feature of their training. The volunteers entered into this scheme of practice with enthusiasm, and it proved interesting to compare the demonstrations with the actual experience in air raids. It is certain that the carefully planned series of exercises materially assisted in the ultimate efficiency which was attained. Members of all branches of the Casualty Service were encouraged in every way to attend courses held at the Home Office School, Falfield, in order to obtain Air Raid Precaution School Certificate (A.R.P.S.). Others studied and qualified for the Local Air Raid Certificate (L.A.R.P.).

Competitions in First Aid and Ambulance Driving were organised, and teams from Cardiff received National Trophies in tests organised on a regional basis.

First Aid Party Service. First Aid Parties in the original scheme were stationed together with improvised ambulances at schools throughout the city. This soon proved unsatisfactory because of interference with educational requirements. Three main depots were chosen, sited to serve the City: at Maindy Park; Sloper Road Transport Depot; and Roath Tramway Depot with the Pengam Occupation Centre. Subsidiary stations were arranged at Ely, Lansdowne Road School, The Marl, Llandaff Fields, and Rumney.

Recruitment for First Aid Parties came largely from men who were members of the Order of St. John and the British Red Cross Societies. To supplement the volunteers from these organisations, additional volunteers were trained and a certain number were employed in a paid capacity. It was remarkable what a response came from men who, after a day's work, would night after night report for duty. It would be impossible to single out individuals for special commendation where everyone responded so well to the constant calls for their services.

The establishment for this service in October, 1941, the year in which the City suffered most heavily from enemy action was as follows:—

Paid Volunteers	Unpaid Volunteers (First Line)	Unpaid Volunteers (Second Line)	Total
127	222	150	499

The First-Aid Party Service became merged in the Rescue Service in 1943, when it passed from the control of the Medical Officer of Health to the City Engineer.

First Aid Posts. Two types of first aid posts were operated in Cardiff: (a) Fixed First Aid Posts, of which there were eleven in number, and (b) Mobile First Aid Posts, of which there were eight. Both classes of post had a medical officer in charge, a general practitioner who had volunteered for this service, together with a team of lay assistants trained in their duties at the post. In general the Fixed First Aid Posts were at hospitals or Public Health Clinics, the one exception being Insole Court, Llandaff.

The majority of the staff at these posts gave service in a voluntary capacity, while a smaller staff of paid volunteers was reserved for constant stand-by duty. A feature of the Cardiff Service was the practice of stationing Mobile First Aid Posts at premises in which their equipment could be used in the same way as a Fixed First Aid Post. This was done in order to cover the City more adequately with first aid treatment centres. Under air raid conditions it was found impracticable to set up a mobile post near to an incident and carry out any effective treatment.

In 1941 the establishment for this service was as follows:—

Paid Volunteers		Unpaid Volunteers		Total	
Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
25	81	—	617	25	698

Three First Aid points were also set up, and these were staffed by men and women well qualified in first aid. No medical officer was attached to these dressing stations.

The number of casualties dealt with at the First Aid Posts were as follows:—

Men	Women	Children under 16 years of age	Total
610	214	68	924

Out of a total of 924 cases dealt with, 700 were treated and sent home, 214 were referred to hospitals for further attention or admission, while 10 fatal cases were brought into First Aid posts.

Each post in Cardiff at some time during the war was called upon to treat casualties. Naturally, some posts were situated in positions which gave them a heavier load of casualties. This service called for a maximum amount of perseverance on the part of its members, because there were long periods during the war when they were not called to put into practical use the knowledge gained during prolonged training. It says much for the service that all posts were well staffed when called upon for duty, and the treatment which they rendered to the injured was in every way excellent.

Immediately prior to the fall of France in 1940, numbers of Dutch and Belgian families, particularly mothers and children, were received from ships coming into Cardiff. Centres were provided for their reception, and members of the First Aid posts assisted in these arrangements. Medical supervision was also undertaken.

Ambulance Service. The ambulance service required a great deal of organisation at the outbreak of war. Vehicles, such as delivery vans, were requisitioned, and these were fitted with equipment to carry stretchers. The improvised ambulances were stationed at first in the playgrounds attached to schools, but very soon they were transferred to the three main depots mentioned under the First Aid Party Service. Motor cars were then purchased and converted more adequately as temporary ambulances. The Ambulance Service provides the essential link between the hospital and the scene of injury. It forms the most important unit in a casualty service apart from hospital treatment. It is a great experience to look back on the marvellous service and fortitude displayed by all of the volunteers. The Women's Voluntary Service rendered a magnificent contribution to the staffing of ambulance depots. They undertook the complete staffing of one of the chief depots at Maindy, and later at Cardiff Road. The temptation is great to mention outstanding personalities, but each one played his or her part effectively in rendering help to their fellow citizens. No ambulance ever failed to have more than enough eager volunteers waiting to act as driver or attendant in a raid. Paid or voluntary staff worked side by side and shared in their duties.

Very soon this service not only dealt with air raid casualties, but also undertook a major portion of the transport of the sick to and from hospitals throughout the City. Later in the war, when casualties began to arrive in this country from battlefields abroad, the Ambulance Service was called upon to transport the wounded from train to hospital. The response from members of the Ambulance and First Aid Party and Rescue Services provided an example of perfect team spirit to a common purpose of rendering help to the wounded members of the fighting services.

The casualties from seven hospital ships were received from Ambulance Trains arriving at Whitchurch Station, near Cardiff. These included wounded from Dunkirk and the North Africa campaigns. From 1944 onwards, when the Continent of Europe was invaded, no less than 49 Ambulance Trains were received in Cardiff, and 3,146 stretcher cases and 1,613 walking cases were transferred from the trains to hospitals in and around Cardiff. The majority of these patients received their treatment at the Whitchurch Emergency Hospital and Llandough Hospital.

As an offshoot of the Ambulance Service, Mobile Canteens were organised. These Canteens were sent out to deliver food and hot drinks, particularly to members of the Rescue Squads whilst they were at work during and after air raids. Canteens were also in attendance at Ambulance Trains.

All members of the Ambulance Service undertook, in addition to Civil Defence Duties, work of National importance whilst on stand-by duty at the depots. They assisted local industries which were producing weapons and materials essential to the war effort.

The number of volunteers in the Ambulance Services were as follows:—

Paid Volunteers		Part Time Volunteers (Unpaid)		Total	
Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
36	83	42	256	78	339

Hospital Service. At the outset of the war the chronic sick were evacuated from the City Lodge Hospital in order to release beds for the treatment of air raid casualties. The chronic sick were disposed of in some cases to their own homes, but more frequently to institutions in other parts of Wales which were not so vulnerable from the point of view of enemy attack. Beds were also made available by discharging patients from the Cardiff Royal Infirmary, Llandough Hospital, and the Royal Hamadryad Seamen's Hospital to their homes so as to maintain a satisfactory quota of beds for war casualties.

We were fortunate in Cardiff in having our hospitals so located that access was available at all times to an adequate number of beds in hospitals with facilities for the complete treatment of air raid casualties. Three hospitals dealt with the major proportion of air raid casualties, the Cardiff Royal Infirmary, the City Lodge Hospital, and Llandough

Hospital. A well-earned tribute must be paid to the staff of these hospitals. They were available at all times, often under adverse conditions due to damage, for the treatment of the injured. Whilst a proportion of the beds were kept free for the reception of casualties, an adequate service was maintained for the treatment of ordinary cases of illness in Cardiff.

Teams of surgeons were sent from Cardiff to Swansea when that town was severely raided and in great need of surgeons to deal with the casualties.

At the City Lodge Hospital, a number of children with their mothers and old people was received from London.

The number of air raid casualties admitted to hospitals in Cardiff was as follows :—

Men	291
Women	178
Children under 16 years ..	60
	—
	529
	—

The number of additional casualties admitted to hospital, but who subsequently died, was as follows :—

Men	39
Women	16
Children under 16 years ..	10
	—
	65
	—

Mortuary Service. The Mortuary Service was a difficult service to organise, but the Cardiff local undertakers volunteered and rendered help in the effective organisation of this branch of civil defence. Members of First Aid Parties and Ambulance Service also played their part in aiding the organisation following the raids. The Cemetery Superintendent finally undertook the detailed supervision, and his experience was invaluable in dealing with matters of identification and preparation of the dead for burial.

Casualty Bureau. The Cardiff and East Glamorgan Casualty Bureau was operated by the staff of the School Medical Section of the Health Department. The duties undertaken were :—

(1) The collection daily, by telephone and post, of information giving the number of vacant beds, the number of patients and casualties in 35 hospitals situated in the East Glamorgan area. This information was then available for the Hospitals Officer of the Welsh Board of Health and for the Casualty Services throughout the district.

(2) The receipt from hospitals of notification of air raid casualties and service cases admitted to the hospitals, and the transmission of these records to the Ministry of Pensions, Casualty Section, Service Record Offices, and to the Welsh Board of Health. Approximately 50,000 individual cases of all classes were notified.

(3) The preparation of the air raid casualty lists for Cardiff.

Administration and Control of Casualty Service. The administration and executive control of the casualty services was carried out by the staff of the Health Department. During air raids a medical officer was constantly on duty at the Control Centre in the City Hall, and decisions were made as to the general disposal of services during the raid, and major incidents requiring a maximum concentration of services were given special attention. A medical officer was also on duty at the East and West Report Centres. The medical officer at the Control Centre also had the assistance of the Ambulance and First Aid Party Staff Officers.

General Observations. It now remains to mention some special features relative to the Cardiff organisation.

Throughout the war a very close relationship was maintained with the Wardens' Service. Wardens were trained in first aid by members of the Casualty Service. Invariably the wardens were the first arrivals on the actual scene of damage, and appreciating this fact, additional first aid equipment was provided over and above the recognised amounts centrally allocated for each wardens' post. This was done by local purchase. A stretcher was distributed to each wardens' post, which enabled the wardens to remove casualties to cover to await the arrival of ambulances. Further, medical practitioners were asked to volunteer to assist the Wardens' Service for the area in which the doctor was living. Almost without exception the practitioners agreed to this proposal, and each doctor was given a haversack containing emergency treatment requisites. This provided a very effective organisation, and was of great help to the Wardens' Service, especially when communications became in any way delayed. The Cardiff scheme was soon adopted by many other authorities.

Whilst there were 24 air raids on Cardiff in which casualties occurred, the major proportion of the injuries and deaths were during four raids.

The first of these was on 2nd January, 1941. The air raid warning was given at 6.30 p.m., and was quickly followed by flares which immediately indicated that Cardiff was likely to be a centre of attack. Approximately 100 aircraft were over the City on that night, and the damage was very diffuse. Fourteen parachute mines, 150 H.E. bombs, and some 5,000 incendiary bombs were dropped on the City. There were 150 killed and 427 seriously injured. Ambulance services were called in from surrounding areas to assist our own services.

The second major raid occurred on 3rd March, 1941, when there were 51 killed and 243 injured.

On the 29th April, 1941, 41 were killed and some 90 injured during a raid when four parachute mines were dropped in two areas of the City.

The last serious raid occurred on 18th May, 1943, when low flying aircraft made a very sharp attack; 45 were killed and 50 injured.

In conclusion some of the main statistical data connected with air raids on Cardiff may be given:—

Number of Air Raid Messages ..	Purple, 402 ; Red, 585 ; White, 1,018.
Parachute Mines Dropped ..	Exploded, 18 ; Unexploded, 10.
H. E. Bombs	Exploded, 483 ; Unexploded, 117.
Incendiaries	14,127.
Premises damaged	29,998.
Premises demolished	600.
Casualties	Killed, 361 ; Injured, 1,164.

It remains to express my very deep personal appreciation to those who volunteered to aid the casualty services during 1939-45, and to the members of the staff who helped in the smooth and efficient operation of the Civil Defence Organisation.

APPENDIX II.

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 (SECTION 187).

Statement Issued for the Information of Persons Carrying On—Or Intending to Carry on, Private Nursing Homes in the City of Cardiff.

Under the above-mentioned Act, the Cardiff City Council are responsible for ensuring that Nursing Homes or any premises used in connection therewith in the City of Cardiff are suitable as regards situation, construction, accommodation, staffing and equipment, and that the Homes or premises are not used for purposes which are in any way undesirable.

The following requirements made by the Council are based on general standards which the Council consider reasonable and necessary.

1. **General.** Premises both externally and internally must be in a thorough state of repair.

In the case of a new Home, plans for the approval of the Council must be submitted to the City Engineer before conversion.

The drainage system, water closets, and sluices must be of modern construction. Following an inspection by the Sanitary Inspector particulars will be supplied of any modification or repairs that may be necessary.

2. **Means of escape in case of fire** must be provided to the satisfaction of the Chief Constable.

3. **Heating and Electrical Apparatus.** All portions of the premises should be suitably illuminated—preferably by electric light. If existing installations are old, necessary inspections will be made by an Inspector of the Electricity Department.

In operating theatres, labour wards or other rooms where anaesthetics are used, heaters which involve the use of a naked flame or exposed hot wire elements will not be allowed.

Radiators for central heating may be required in some cases.

The Council require suitable fire guards to be provided for all coal, gas and electric fires. All gas services and gas heating appliances, and all domestic hot water and central heating boilers must be in a satisfactory condition and may require to be inspected and approved by a technical officer of the Department.

4. **Bell Installation.** An efficient internal bell installation is considered to be a necessity in every nursing home. Bells should be arranged so as to be available by day and night.

5. **A Telephone** must be installed.

6. **Airing of Linen.** Suitable arrangements must be made for this. In no case can it be carried out in front of an open fire or over unprotected surfaces of a heating stove or boiler.

7. **Change of Ownership.** Registration is not transferable. Any change in the ownership of a Nursing Home or removal to other premises necessitates the making of a fresh application for registration. Each fresh application will be considered on its merits. If the Home is in every way suitable there is no reason, *prima facie*, why registration should not again be granted, but this must not be taken to imply that the Council will be prepared to grant the Registration on exactly the same conditions as before. Higher standards may be required in new Homes, and change of ownership makes a Home for this purpose a "new" Home.

8. **Superintendence.** A nursing home (other than a Home for maternity cases only) which was not in existence on 1st July, 1928, must be under the charge of a person who is either a duly qualified medical practitioner or a qualified nurse, and who is resident in the Home. If the applicant for registration is not so qualified, or is not resident in the Home, it will be necessary to nominate for the Council's approval, a person so qualified and resident in the Home, and that person will be required to give a written undertaking to be responsible for the following duties :—

- (i) The nursing of the patients in the home.
- (ii) The adequacy of the nursing staff for day and night nursing.
- (iii) Compliance with such conditions as may be imposed by the Council relating to the use of rooms at the premises.
- (iv) The adequacy of equipment in accordance with the minimum standard approved by the Council.
- (v) The cleanly condition of the premises.
- (vi) The comfort of and the catering arrangements for the patients and nursing staff.

In the case of a nursing home (other than for maternity cases only) which was in existence on 1st July, 1928, and the ownership of which has not since changed, the nursing of the patients in the home must be under the superintendence of a qualified nurse, who is resident in the home. In cases in which the person registered is not so qualified or is not resident, the Council require a qualified nurse resident in the nursing home to be nominated for the Council's approval, and the name of the approved person, in addition to that of the applicant, will in such cases, be entered on the certificate of registration as the resident superintendent of nursing.

In the case of a maternity home (into which maternity cases only are received) which was not in existence on 1st July, 1928, the person having the superintendence of the nursing of the patients in the home must be either a qualified nurse or a certified midwife, and must be resident in the home. If the applicant is not such a person, or is not resident in the home, it will be necessary to nominate a qualified nurse or a certified midwife for the Council's approval, and the name of the approved person, in addition to that of the applicant, will be entered on the certificate of registration as the resident superintendent of nursing.

In the event of any change of, or the extended absence from the home of, the person having the superintendence as referred to above, the Council must be notified in writing to the Medical Officer of Health, City Hall, Cardiff, and a suitable substitute nominated for the Council's approval.

The Council consider it undesirable that any person having the superintendence of a Maternity Home should also undertake district maternity work.

9. **Nursing Staff.** The number of trained and untrained nursing staff required will depend on the number and type of patients accommodated. It is considered that as a general rule two day nurses and one night nurse will be required for every six patients. A night nurse is essential where there are four or more patients in the home or when any patient is acutely ill.

In the case of a **Maternity Home** which was not in existence on 1st July, 1928, any person employed in attending any woman in childbirth or in nursing any patient in the home must be either a legally qualified medical practitioner, a certified midwife, a pupil midwife, or a qualified nurse.

Suitable sitting-room accommodation should be provided for the Nursing Staff.

10. **Domestic Staff.** The domestic staff must be sufficient for the work required and must be suitably accommodated.

11. Restriction on the Use of Rooms. Rooms will be registered for the number and type of case for which they are suitable as regards size, staffing, and equipment of the home, etc. If the removal or amendment of any restriction which has been placed on the use of a room or rooms is desired, the Council will be prepared to consider the application for such removal or alteration. Until such application has been made and granted, any restriction in registration of individual rooms should be observed. Unregistered rooms should not be used for the reception of patients. The use of registered rooms for other purposes, e.g., letting to lodgers, is not approved.

12. Accommodation, Furnishing and General Equipment :—

- (1) Minimum standards of floor space :—
 - (a) Maternity—90 square ft. for mother only.
120 square ft. for mother and child.
 - (b) Surgical and Medical—90 square ft, per patient.
- (2) Floors should be covered with linoleum or rubber. Satisfactory wood floors may be approved. Carpets should not be used in rooms for maternity or surgical patients.
- (3) Superfluous curtains, hangings, pictures, etc., should be removed.
- (4) Curtains should be of washable material.
- (5) Washable covers should be provided for upholstered furniture.
- (6) The walls of all rooms registered for the reception of patients should have a washable surface of distemper or paint.
- (7) Wash-hand basins with hot and cold water should be provided in all rooms registered for the reception of patients. The Council consider that this is essential in maternity and surgical homes.
- (8) There should be a poison cupboard which must be kept locked, and should be placed elsewhere than in a patient's room.
- (9) A bedpan sluice or sluices should be provided. In maternity homes this should be on the same floor as the maternity rooms, and there should be a separate room with a sink and sterilizer.
- (10) Kitchen equipment (crockery, cooking utensils, etc.,) should be suitable, and there should be suitable provision for the storage of food.
- (11) Laundry arrangements should be suitable and adequate.

13. Isolation of Infectious Cases. The Council consider it inadvisable to admit infectious cases to a private nursing home. When a case of infection occurs in a Home, no further patients shall be admitted until the infective patient has left the home and adequate disinfection has been carried out.

In Maternity Homes the Council consider it inadvisable that cases suspicious of puerperal infection should continue to be nursed in the Home. Provision is made for the reception and nursing of these cases in Llandough Hospital. Keepers of Maternity Homes are reminded of the Rule of the Central Midwives' Board regarding infection (Rule 9) requiring immediate notification to the Medical Officer of Health, and provision must be made for the temporary isolation of any such patient pending removal. No further maternity cases shall be admitted until the infective patient has left the Home and disinfection has been carried out.

14. Stretchers. The provision of stretchers or carrying chairs is desirable.

15. Domestic Animals. The keeping of domestic animals such as dogs or cats is considered undesirable.

16. **Schedule of Minimum Nursing Equipment :—**

Beds should be at least 2' 6" wide, and separate for each patient.

For each Bed.	Hair Mattress with washable cover. 3 pairs of sheets. 3 draw sheets. 1 full length mackintosh sheet. 2 sets of blankets each consisting of 2 upper and 1 under blanket. 2 pillows, each with 3 pillow cases. 4 bath towels. (4 face towels.) 1 bedpan. 1 hot water bottle with cover. 1 feeding cup. 1 thermometer and glass. 1 urinal for every three beds.
----------------------	--

In addition—

For Maternity Homes and Nursing Homes where surgical cases are treated.	Sterilizer for instruments. Additional mackintoshes. Trolley for dressings or table with washable top. Sufficient bowls, large and small, and Kidney dishes. Graduated pint measure. Douche cans. Enema Syringes. Saline infusion apparatus. Sufficient artery and dressing forceps. Hypodermic syringe. Incinerator for soiled dressings (e.g., hot water furnace). W.C. brush in jar in each lavatory. Suitable cots and baths for babies. Bath thermometer. Scales for weighing baby. Adequate supply of sterilized dressings and towels. Adequate supply of overalls and masks.
--	---

17. **Byelaws.** The Council have made Byelaws under Section 4 of the Act—copy attached. Contravention of, or failure to comply with any byelaw is an offence against the Act.

18. No subsequent structural alterations should be undertaken without the approval and consent of the Council.

May, 1945.

PORT HEALTH SERVICE

PORT HEALTH SERVICE.

I.—SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT.

The number and tonnage of vessels entering the port (which includes Penarth) inspected by officers of the Port Health Authority during 1945 are set out below :—

Ministry of Health Table A.

	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected by		Number reported defective	Number of Vessels on which defects were remedied	Number of Vessels reported as having or having had during the voyage infectious disease on board
			Medical Officer	Sanitary Inspector			
From Foreign {	Steamers..	621	57	226	68	65	10
	Motor ..	76	2	23	8	7	1
	Sailing ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Fishing ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Foreign	..	697	59	249	76	72	11
Coastwise {	Steamers..	900	—	131	44	37	3
	Motor ..	523	—	26	8	7	1
	Sailing ..	79	—	—	—	—	—
	Fishing ..	143	—	—	—	—	—
Total Coastwise	..	1,645	—	157	52	44	4
Total Foreign and Coastwise ..	..	2,342	59	406	128	116	15

II.—CHARACTER OF TRADE.

Passenger Traffic.—The passenger traffic at the port is small and casual and cannot be classified in the form prescribed by the Ministry of Health (Table B). The numbers of inward and outward passengers were 380 and 474 respectively.

Cargo Traffic.—The principal imports during the year were general merchandise and Army and Navy equipment.

III.—WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply for the port and shipping is derived entirely from the Cardiff Corporation supply by means of hydrants installed at convenient points.

During the year 82 samples of drinking water from ships were submitted to the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination, the results being as follows :—

Satisfactory	70
Of moderate purity .. .	7
Of doubtful purity .. .	2
Contaminated	3
	—
	82
	—

Notices were served on the masters of the vessels having contaminated water or water of doubtful purity on board, and in each instance the tanks were emptied, cleansed and refilled at this port.

IV.—PORT HEALTH REGULATIONS, 1933 AND 1945.

Cases of Infectious Disease landed from Vessels.—The following table shows the nature of 22 cases of notifiable infectious disease landed from vessels during the year :—

Ministry of Health Table C.

Disease	Number of cases during 1945		Number of Vessels concerned	Average Number of Cases for previous 5 years
	Passengers	Crew		
Dysentery	—	1	1	0·0
Malaria	—	14	2	12·8
Pneumonia	—	4	4	1·8
Scarlet Fever .. .	—	1	1	0·8
Tuberculosis .. .	—	2	2	3·8

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

Disease	Admitted to City Isolation Hospital	Admitted to Royal Hamadryad Seamen's Hospital	Admitted to City Lodge Hospital	Allowed to return Home	Total
Dysentery	1	—	—	—	1
Malaria	—	14	—	—	14
Pneumonia	—	4	—	—	4
Scarlet Fever .. .	1	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis .. .	—	—	1	1	2
Total	2	18	1	1	22

On the 13th July, 1945, a British steamship arrived at Cardiff from Freetown via Pepel (West Africa). The ship left Freetown on 28th June, arrived at Pepel the same day, and left there on 30th June. On arrival at Cardiff, the master reported that three of his officers were unwell. A medical officer visited the ship and found them to be suffering from malaria. Inquiries were made as to whether any other members of the crew had been ill, and the master stated that several of them had been unwell on the passage, but had now recovered. During the stay of the ship at this port, thirteen members of the crew (four British and nine Chinese) were notified to be suffering from malaria, and were removed to the Royal Hamadryad Seamen's Hospital. All of them recovered except the Chief Engineer, who died in the hospital.

Other Cases of Infectious Disease.—Nine cases of infectious disease, which were dealt with by the port health staff, were found to fall properly within the province of urban administration, and were therefore referred to the urban section of the department :—

Disease	Cardiff
Dysentery	1
Malaria	6
Measles	1
Tuberculosis	1
Total	9

Cases of Infectious Disease Occurring on Vessels during the Voyage but Disposed of Prior to Arrival.—Twelve cases of infectious disease, as follows, were reported to have occurred on five vessels during the voyage and were disposed of prior to arrival at Cardiff :—

Ministry of Health Table D.

Disease	Number of Cases during 1945		Number of Vessels concerned	Average Number of Cases for previous 5 years
	Passengers	Crew		
Malaria	—	11	4	8.6
Tuberculosis	—	1	1	1.2

Cleansing and Disinfestation.—One hundred and seventeen seamen discovered to be suffering from scabies received medical baths at the new Public Baths, situated in the Docks area. Twenty-five 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 four hundred and ten were destroyed.

Venereal Diseases.—The numbers of cases of venereal diseases 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		
85	50	246	61	442	5,722	1,051

Twelve 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.—Four parrots were dealt with under the Parrots (Prohibition of Import) Regulations, 1930, with the object of preventing the introduction of psittacosis.

V.—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 65 instances. The number of rats destroyed by fumigation was 716 (an average of 11.0 per vessel), of which 225 were submitted to the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory for examination for the detection of plague.

The number of deratisation certificates and deratisation exemption certificates issued during the year were 65 and 101 respectively—a total of 166. The fees received by the Port Health Authority in respect of these certificates amounted to £391 13s. 0d.

Traps are set by the rat-catcher on vessels from plague-infected ports, and on all grain-laden vessels arriving at the port, also in warehouses and other premises around the docks. By this means 125 rats were caught, 30 of which were submitted to the Department of Zoology of the National Museum of Wales for classification and for identification of their parasitic fleas, and 21 of these were subsequently submitted to the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory to be examined for plague.

In order to prevent the passage of rats from ships to shore, the use of rat-guards on mooring ropes is insisted upon, and gangways are raised at night-time whenever possible. Advice regarding the rat-proofing of vessels is given to masters and other officers of ships.

Systematic visits are paid by inspectors to quays, wharves and warehouses in the vicinity of the docks, and owners and occupiers are advised as to the best means of eradicating rodents. In most instances warehouses are reasonably rat-proof, possessing concrete floors and sliding, close-fitting doors. The importance of rendering all buildings near the docks rat-proof is constantly emphasised on owners and occupiers by the Inspectors.

Extensive baiting around the docks is undertaken systematically by the dock owners (the Great Western Railway Company), and by owners and occupiers of premises in the vicinity of the docks under the supervision of officers of the department. During the year, 136,970 poison baits were laid, and 2,442 rats and 344 mice were found dead as a result of these measures.

RATS DESTROYED DURING 1945.

Ministry of Health—Table E.

(a) Vessels.

[illegible]

Ministry of Health Table F.

(b) Docks, Quays, Wharves and Warehouses.

[illegible]

Ministry of Health Table G.

Measures of Rat Destruction on Plague "Infected" or "Suspected" Vessels or Vessels from Plague-Infected Ports arriving in the Port during the Year.

Total Number of such Vessels arriving	Number of such Vessels fumigated by S.O. ₂	Number of Rats killed	Number of such Vessels fumigated by H.C.N.	Number of Rats killed	Number of such Vessels on which trapping, poisoning, etc., were employed	Number of Rats killed	Number of such Vessels on which measures of Rat destruction were not carried out
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
57	—	—	14	167	11*	93	36

* Four of these were also fumigated by H.C.N.

Ministry of Health Table H.

Deratisation Certificates and Deratisation Exemption Certificates Issued during the Year.

NETT TONNAGE	Number of Ships	Number of Deratisation Certificates Issued					Number of Deratisation Exemption Certificates Issued	Total Certificates Issued	
		After fumigation with			After Trapping, Poisoning, etc.	Total			
		H.C.N. 3	Sulphur 4	H.C.N. & Sulphur 5					
1	2					6	7	8	9
Ships up to 300 tons	6	2	—	—	—	—	2	4	6
„ from 301 tons to 1,000 tons	34	4	—	—	—	—	4	30	34
„ from 1,001 tons to 3,000 tons	42	20	2	—	—	—	22	20	42
„ from 3,001 tons to 10,000 tons	84	36	1	—	—	—	37	47	84
„ over 10,000 tons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	166	62	3	—	—	—	65	101	166

VI.—HYGIENE OF CREW SPACES, ETC.

During the year, 2,342 vessels, with a total tonnage of 2,953,033, were visited by inspectors on arrival or as soon afterwards as practicable. The number of persons in the crews carried by these vessels was 54,324. Inspectors made 6,682 re-inspections of ships in docks in addition to the number visited on arrival.

Ministry of Health Table J.

Classification of Nuisances.

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	272	9	113	403
Other Nations ..	134	8	18	27

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... ..	3	108	401
Other Nations ..	4	15	25

VII.—FOOD INSPECTION.

The Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937, the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925-1940, and the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 (Section 39).—The total quantity of various kinds of unsound foodstuffs withheld from human consumption during the year amounted to 204 tons 12 cwt. 56½ lbs.

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

Apples	3
Oranges .. .	4
Grapefruit ..	1
Dehydrated Carrots ..	1
Corned Beef ..	1
Canned Salmon ..	1
Canned Meat and Vegetables ..	1
Canned Steak and Kidney ..	1
Tea	1

Twelve samples were reported to be genuine or to contain preservatives within the limits prescribed in the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, and two samples of apples were reported to contain an excess of arsenic. The Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Food were informed of the result of the analysis of these two samples.

Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926.—No fresh milk was imported during the year.

VIII.—MISCELLANY.

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

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number Inspected by Medical Inspectors.</i>
Aliens (passengers) landing at the port	134	38
Aliens refused permission to land by Immigration Officer	9	—
Total	143	38
Number of vessels carrying alien passengers .. ..	..	26
Number of such vessels dealt with by the Medical Inspector ..	..	18
Analysis of aliens landing :—		
Residents returning	2	
In transit.. .. .	7	
Visitors	1	
Business	4	
Diplomatic	6	
Seamen	77	
Contract Seamen	17	
Ministry of Labour Permit	—	
Not holding Ministry of Labour Permit :—		
Males	18	
Females	1	
Children	1	
Total	134	

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

The Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1937.—No certificates were issued authorising masters of foreign ships to purchase dangerous drugs.

Diseases of Animals Acts, etc.—Three hundred dogs, 217 cats, 35 sheep, two cattle, seven pigs, and one goat 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, 1945, were as follows :—

	Average Number on Registers	Average Attendance
Elementary Schools	20,109	17,466
Special Day Schools	270	203
Severn Road Nursery School	116	83
Total	20,495	17,757

The numbers of elementary and special school children inspected at routine medical inspections at schools during 1945, were as follows :—

	Boys	Girls	Total
Entrants (within 12 months of admission)	1,881	1,966	3,847
Second Age Group (8 to 9 years) Inspected by School Nurses	—	—	(see page 91)
Third Age Group (over 12 years)	992	888	1,880
Other Routine Inspections	76	54	130
Total	2,949	2,908	5,857

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	81	56	137
{ At School Clinic	1,603	2,006	3,609
Total	1,684	2,062	3,746
Re-inspections { At School	273	215	488
{ At School Clinic	934	1,376	2,310
Total	1,207	1,591	2,798

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)	572	14·9
Third Age Group (over 12 years)	402	21·4
Total	974	17·0
Other Routine Inspections	19	14·6
Grand Total	993	16·9

The defects found by the medical inspection of 5,857 children at routine Medical inspections and of 3,746 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 <i>not</i> requiring Treatment	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but <i>not</i> requiring Treatment
Skin diseases	99	4	551	19
Defective vision and squint	335	21	64	—
External eye diseases	22	4	69	2
Defective hearing	40	5	27	—
Other ear diseases	67	1	78	—
Chronic tonsillitis	112	52	97	4
Adenoids only	8	—	8	1
Chronic tonsillitis and adenoids	29	10	31	—
Other nose and throat defects	19	6	57	9
Enlarged cervical glands	10	8	59	4
Defective speech	22	19	26	6
Diseases of the heart and circulation	36	99	104	23
Non-tuberculous diseases of the lungs	42	44	86	29
All-forms of tuberculosis (including suspects)	3	17	17	91
Diseases of the nervous system	87	10	127	38
Deformities	89	22	207	10
Other diseases and defects (excluding defects of nutrition, uncleanness and dental disease)	103	48	550	140
Total	1,073	370	2,158	376

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)	3,847	97	2.5	3,600	93.6	145	3.8	5	0.1
Third Age Group (over 12 years)	1,880	100	5.3	1,651	87.8	107	5.7	22	1.2
Total	5,727	197	3.4	5,251	91.7	252	4.4	27	0.5

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 Routine Inspections.</i>		<i>Cases found at Special Inspections.</i>	
1940 ..	11	..	193	
1941 ..	58	..	470	
1942 ..	161	..	1,165	
1943 ..	140	..	556	
1944 ..	79	..	242	
1945 ..	63	..	74	

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. There was a reduction in the numbers of new cases of Scabies amongst schoolchildren, and the total number of cases treated (Adults, Scholars and Infants) decreased, although unfortunately many patients became re-infected after a brief period and consequently needed re-treating.

During the year the total number of children treated by the nurses at the Treatment Centres was 999 the number of attendances being 2,016.

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 3,847 entrants medically inspected, 572 were found to require immediate treatment (excluding defects of nutrition, uncleanliness and dental disease) and, in addition, many diseases or defects were found which required to be kept under observation. The numbers of *all* diseases or defects found in 1,040 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	62
Defective vision	17
External eye diseases	87
Ear diseases	79
Diseases of nose and throat	210
Heart diseases	86
Anaemia	15
Lung diseases (non-tuberculous)	68
Tuberculosis—	
Pulmonary	5
Non-pulmonary	4
Dental defects	285
Other defects and diseases	246
Total	1,164

Taking all diseases and defects into account, 27·8 per cent. of the entrants were found to be defective, as compared with 26·4 per cent. in 1944.

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	648	285	933
Defects of teeth	39	—	39
Defects of ear, nose and throat	306	110	416
Other defects and diseases	1,757	512	2,269
Total	2,750	907	3,657

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	458
Examinations of children for uncleanliness	50,755
Children found with vermin and/or nits	5,930
Children previously found with vermin and/or nits re-examined	3,629
Children found to be free from vermin and nits	1,312

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 1945, 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 2,959, and 525 children (17·7%) were referred for medical examination or for treatment at the various clinics, the condition most needing attention being defective vision—306 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	4	—	4
(ii) Other	9	—	9
Ringworm—Body	42	1	43
Scabies	983	2	985
Impetigo	421	21	442
Other Skin Disease	232	4	236
MINOR EYE DEFECTS :—			
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II)	92	2	94
MINOR EAR DEFECTS	342	3	345
MISCELLANEOUS			
(e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.) ..	535	53	588
Total	2,660	86	2,746

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 1944		Cases Referred for Treatment during 1945		Total	
	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits
Skin :—						
Impetigo	—	—	19	144	19	144
Other skin diseases	—	—	4	40	4	40
Minor eye defects	—	—	1	21	1	21
Minor ear defects	—	—	3	35	3	35
Miscellaneous	2	15	115	868	117	883
Total	2	15	142	1,108	144	1,123

(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)	1,462	—	1,462
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I)	305	—	305
Total	1,767	—	1,767

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)	1,126	—	1,222	67

An Orthoptic Clinic was inaugurated on 1st December, 1944, for the treatment of strabismus (squint). All types of squints are referred by the Ophthalmic Surgeon for treatment by the Orthoptist after the refractive error has been corrected by spectacles. Each child is accepted for treatment if it is considered that benefit will be derived therefrom.

The short statistical table and report appearing below summing up the work of the Clinic from the time it was opened until the end of 1945, has been prepared by Miss Roma E. Davies, the Orthoptist.

Patients referred :

Schoolchildren	279
Children under school age	52
Glamorgan County cases	3
Awaiting appointment	19
	<hr/>
	353
	<hr/>

Patients discharged :—

With single binocular vision (i.e., 100% cure)	21
Improved and cosmetically straight but not up to the standard of 100% cure	7
With apparent squints only	34
Unsuitable for treatment	14
Temporarily unsuitable by failure to attend regularly	61
	<hr/>
	137
	<hr/>

Patients under Treatment :—

On regular bi-weekly treatment	20
Under monthly supervision and awaiting regular treatment	44
By occlusion at monthly intervals	58
And under supervision for squint operation	35
Reporting at 3—6 monthly intervals until old enough to commence the final stages of treatment	40
	<hr/>
	197
	<hr/>

Operations performed	12
------------------------------	----

Attendances at Clinic :—

Schoolchildren	2,224
Children under school age	228
Glamorgan County cases	35
	<hr/>
	2,487
	<hr/>

It is pointed out that Orthoptic treatment is generally rather prolonged as it is usually applied in stages, especially in cases where the patients start at a very early age. For example, children under school age, some of whom have been referred when 18 months old, can only have treatment by the occlusion of the "good" eye, and the final stages of treatment are commenced when they are about four or five years old. At this age they can start exercises with the use of the instruments.

Occlusion, however, is of great value as the squinting eye always develops amblyopia, or "goes lazy" as it is commonly called, and then the vision is defective. This condition becomes worse every day it is left, and the older the child the more difficult it is to cure. Even at five years of age a child's vision in the squinting eye can have dropped to as little as 1/60 (i.e., the top letter of the test types is only seen when at 1 metre's distance) if the onset was at one year old or earlier. The child can even have developed a loss of central fixation or an eccentric fixation in that time. Occlusion treatment at five years or younger can bring back the vision from 1/60 to normal in two to three months, but after about ten years of age little or nothing can be done if the vision is as low as that. The majority of patients have to undergo monthly occlusion treatment for amblyopia, starting with a few exercises on some of the instruments as soon as it is possible.

The main treatment does not start until the vision is practically level and the co-operation is good enough. This varies in each case and is not always according to age. Then the patient has to attend at least twice a week, and as long as improvement is constant continues to do so until ready for discharge. If after a course of treatment improvement slows and the patient's co-operation lags (which happens with most under about eight years), then it is best to leave treatment for a period of 3—6 months. The patient reports at intervals and is given exercises to try at home. When the child's interest has been refreshed a further course of treatment is arranged.

Cases where glasses help little or make no difference to the angle of squint, which include all angles of squint over about 25°, nearly always need an operation combined with orthoptic treatment. Squint operations, performed by Mr. Rupert Parry, have been carried out at Llandough Hospital. There were 12 performed up to the end of 1945.

When one considers that a patient is only receiving binocular stimulation for one hour (two sessions) each week, and squinting the remainder of the time, then the length of treatment is not excessive.

Speedier results would however be obtained if there were time to give more intensive treatment to those children who co-operate well.

Examples of typical cases selected at random :—

J.F. Aged 10 years.

First Attendance : 13.2.45.			Final Attendance : 30.8.45.		
Vision :	with glasses :		Vision :	with glasses :	
	right	left		right	left
	6/5	6/6		6/4	6/4
				without glasses :	
				6/5	6/5
Angle of Squint :	10°—15° convergence with glasses.		Angle of Squint :	0° with glasses.	
	20° convergence without glasses.			0°—5° without glasses.	
Simultaneous Perception :	Poor.		Simultaneous Perception :	Very good.	
Adduction :	20°		Adduction :	30°	
Abduction :	5°		Abduction :	5°	
Stereopsis :	Poor.		Stereopsis :	Very good.	
Maddox Rod :	10° esophoria with glasses.		Maddox Rod :	0°—4° esophoria with glasses.	
Maddox Wing :	5° esophoria with glasses.		Maddox Wing :	0° with glasses.	
Slight squint with glasses, marked squint without glasses. Occasional double vision.			Quite straight with or without glasses. No double vision.		

C.S. Aged 5 years.

First Attendance : 20.6.45.

Vision with glasses :

right eye—could just count fingers at
1 meter.

left eye—6/12.

Angle of Squint : 10°—20° convergence

Simultaneous Perception : Nil.

Seventh Attendance : 3.12.45.

Vision with glasses :

right eye—6/9 partly.

left eye—6/6 partly.

Angle of Squint : 10° convergence

Simultaneous Perception : Fair.

(Still undergoing treatment).

M.P. Aged 9 years.

First Attendance : 17.2.45.

Vision : 6/4 partly each eye.

Angle of Squint : 25° convergence with
glasses.
30°—45° convergence
without glasses.
8°—4° right hyper-
phoria.

Simultaneous Perception : Poor.

Fusion : Nil.

Stereopsis : Nil.

Seventeenth Attendance : 31.12.45.

Vision : 6/4 each eye.

Angle of Squint : 5°—7° convergence
with glasses.
10°—15° convergence
without glasses.
4°—0° right hyper-
phoria.

Simultaneous Perception : Very good.

Fusion : Weak.

Stereopsis : Nil.

Operated upon by Mr. Rupert Parry, 6.12.45.

(Still undergoing treatment).

(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	21	2	229	5
By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme	—	—	14	—
Total	21	2	243	5
Received other forms of treatment ..			249	
Total number of children treated ..			520	

(d) Dental Inspection and Treatment.

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

		Aged	
(a) Routine Age-groups	2	..	5
	3	..	39
	4	..	639
	5	..	2,111
	6	..	2,105
	7	..	2,290
	8	..	2,151
	9	..	2,221
	10	..	2,196
	11	..	1,846
	12	..	1,365
	13	..	1,187
	14	..	431
	15 or over		223
			Total .. 18,809
(b) Specials .. .. .	..	..	343
Grand Total ..			19,152

(2) Found to require treatment	..	..	..	9,527
(3) Actually treated	..	..	..	6,169*
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment	..	..	..	11,627
(5) Half-days devoted to :—				
Inspection	..	..	..	103
Treatment	..	..	..	2,125
				<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	2,228
(6) Fillings :—				
Permanent teeth	..	..	..	3,347
Temporary teeth	..	..	..	253
				<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	3,600
(7) Extractions :—				
Permanent teeth	..	..	..	2,150
Temporary teeth	..	..	..	12,701
				<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	14,851
(8) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions	..			7,049
(9) Other operations :—				
Permanent teeth	..	..	..	1,616
Temporary teeth	..	..	..	2
				<hr/>
Total	..	..	..	1,618

* Including 2,357 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	22*	—	661	—	—	—	683

* 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	..	..	..	340
Recommended for treatment and/or appliances for first time	..	..	..	245
Recommendations for further treatment and/or appliances	..	..	..	299
Discharged	..	..	..	352

Recommendations for :—

Treatment in Hospital	..	..	..	60
Treatment at Clinic (Special and Routine)	..	..	..	134
Application of plaster at Clinic	..	..	..	14
Appliances	..	..	..	17
Alterations to appliances	..	..	..	2
Alterations to boots	..	..	..	376
Other forms of treatment	..	..	..	7

Treated at Clinic for first time	..	..	..	60
Attendances at Clinic	..	..	..	1,487
<i>Routine treatment (massage, electricity, exercises, etc.) :—</i>				
Treated at Clinic for first time	..	..	..	91
Attendances for routine treatment	..	..	..	2,702

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

<i>Hospital Treatment :—</i>	<i>Children of School Age.</i>
Admitted to Prince of Wales' Hospital—	
(a) Day cases	—
(b) Other cases	22
Under treatment at Prince of Wales' Hospital at end of 1945	9
On Prince of Wales' Hospital waiting list at end of 1945—	
(a) Day cases	1
(b) Other cases	85
<i>Other treatment or provision (including appliances, etc., provided following hospital treatment) :—</i>	
Application of plaster	—
Appliances provided	84
Appliances altered	18
Alterations to boots	520

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 12-14). The number of school children under supervision at the end of the year was 679.

Radiography.—The number of children referred for radiography was 53, the total number of radiograms taken being 86.

VI.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

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

Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	204
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	26
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	27
Measles	..	..	..	..	1,253
Acute Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	25
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	..	..	..	..	2
Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	3
Polio-encephalitis	..	..	..	..	1
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	100
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	—
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	..	..	..	..	15
„ —Other Forms	..	..	..	..	28
Chickenpox	..	..	..	..	257
Rubella	..	..	..	..	57
Mumps	..	..	..	..	404
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	1

Vaccinal State of School Children.—Of 6,951 elementary and high school children inspected at routine inspection during 1945, 2,534, or 36·5 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 45 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 600 cooked meals per day.

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 1945 were as follows :—

	<i>First complete Week, 1945</i>	<i>Last complete Week, 1945</i>
Average number of necessitous children provided with dinner daily free	570	737
Average number of necessitous children provided with milk daily free	1,038	780
Average number of children provided with dinner daily on payment	3,037	3,247
Average number of children provided with milk daily on payment	23,277	21,573

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	6
--	---

PARTIALLY SIGHTED CHILDREN :—

At Certified Schools for the Partially Sighted ..	12
At no School or Institute	—
Total	12

DEAF CHILDREN :—

At Certified Schools for the Deaf	25
---	----

FEEBLEMINDED CHILDREN :—

At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children	106
At no School or Institution	16
Total	122

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM SEVERE EPILEPSY :—

At Certified Special Schools	..	..	3
At no School or Institution	..	..	2
			—
Total	..	..	5

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS :—

At Certified Special Schools	..	..	8
At Public Elementary Schools	..	..	10
At other Institutions	..	..	4
At no School or Institution	..	..	2
			—
Total	..	..	24

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS :—

At Certified Special Schools	..	..	18
At Public Elementary Schools	..	..	19
At other Institutions	..	..	3
At no School or Institution	..	..	10
			—
Total	..	..	50

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	122
------------------------------	----	----	-----

CRIPPLED CHILDREN :—

At Certified Special Schools	..	..	4
At Public Elementary Schools	..	..	41
At other Institutions	..	..	2
At no School or Institution	..	..	14
			—
Total	..	..	61

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

At Certified Special Schools	..	..	19
At Public Elementary Schools	..	..	22*
At no School or Institution	..	..	4
			—
Total	..	..	45

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

Mentally Defective Children.—One hundred and twenty-eight 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	..	..	..	31
Transferred to the care of the Mental Deficiency				
Authority	..	..	..	11
Dull and Backward	..	..	..	52
Backward only	..	..	..	29
Transferred to Child Guidance Clinic	..	..	..	3
Admitted to Approved School	..	..	..	1
Recommended for School for Epileptics	..	..	..	1
—				
Total	..	..	..	128
—				

Twenty-five children were notified to the Mental Deficiency Authority during 1945 under the Mental Deficiency (Notification of children) Regulations, 1928.

Mentally Retarded Children.—At the end of the year, 37 children (29 boys and 8 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 94. Eighty-nine children (46 boys and 43 girls) were admitted to the school, and 77 (32 boys and 45 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 116, the average attendance being 83.

War-time Nurseries.—By the end of 1945, 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.
Ninian Park	..	2nd November, 1943	..	Ninian Park School.
				(Nursery Class from 31.5.45).
Gabalfa	..	24th January, 1944	..	Viriamu Jones School.
				(Nursery Class from 1.6.45).
Rumney	..	1st February, 1944	..	Rumney Council School.

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

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

Altogether 517 children (277 boys and 240 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	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	—
Impetigo	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	—
Other Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
EYE :—								
Defective Vision	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	—
Conjunctivitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
Squint	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Other Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	—
EAR :—								
Defective Hearing	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Other Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
NOSE AND THROAT :—								
Enlarged Tonsils only	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Adenoids only	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Other Conditions	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Defective Speech	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
HEART AND CIRCULATION :—								
Organic Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Functional Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	6
Anæmia	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	2
Diseases of Lungs (Non-Tuberculous)	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	—
TUBERCULOSIS :—								
Pulmonary	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Non-Pulmonary :—								
Glands	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Diseases of Nervous System	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Deformities	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	10
Other Defects and Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	11
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	38

The number of children referred for medical treatment was 67.

Fifty-seven children were found to be unclean and three to require dental treatment.

The following is a classification of the nutrition of the 517 children inspected :—

	<i>Number.</i>		<i>Percentage.</i>	
A (Excellent)	41	..	7.9	
B (Normal)	340	..	65.8	
C (Slightly Subnormal).. ..	105	..	20.3	
D (Bad)	31	..	6.0	

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

The average number of pupils and the average attendance at high schools at March, 1945, were 4,416 and 4,058 respectively.

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

Boys	639
Girls	575
Total	1,214

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

	Boys	Girls	Total
Special Inspections { At School	16	6	22
{ At School Clinic	97	125	222
Total	113	131	244
Re-Inspections { At School	23	34	57
{ At School Clinic	88	88	176
Total	111	122	233

The number of individual pupils found at routine medical inspection to require treatment (excluding defects of nutrition, uncleanliness and dental disease) was 170, or 14.0 per cent.

The defects found by the medical inspection of 1,214 pupils at routine inspections and of 244 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 <i>not</i> requiring Treatment	Requiring Treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation, but <i>not</i> requiring Treatment
Skin diseases	15	1	35	—
Defective vision and squint	97	15	4	—
External eye diseases	5	—	2	—
Defective hearing	7	1	1	—
Other ear diseases	6	—	1	—
Chronic tonsillitis	9	5	1	—
Adenoids only	2	—	—	—
Chronic tonsillitis and adenoids	—	—	—	—
Other nose and throat defects	6	1	3	1
Enlarged cervical glands	—	—	1	—
Defective speech	7	3	1	—
Diseases of the heart and circulation	4	7	2	—
Non-tuberculous diseases of the lungs	4	3	2	1
All forms of tuberculosis (including suspects)	—	1	—	1
Diseases of the nervous system	5	2	2	1
Deformities	27	9	18	2
Other diseases and defects (excluding defects of nutrition, uncleanliness and dental disease)	19	1	15	11
Total	213	49	88	17

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
1,214	34	2·8	1,157	95·3	22	1·8	1	0·1

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	8	2	10
Impetigo	6	—	6
Other Skin Disease	30	3	33
MINOR EYE DEFECTS :—			
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II)	9	—	9
MINOR EAR DEFECTS	22	—	22
MISCELLANEOUS (e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.) ..	15	3	18
Total	94	8	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)	248	—	248
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I)	23	—	23
Total	271	—	271

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) ..	228	—	106	48

(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	2	—	11	—
By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme	—	—	2	—
Total	2	—	13	—
Received other forms of treatment ..	11			
Total number of children treated ..	26			

(d) Dental Inspection and Treatment.

(1) Number of children inspected by the Dentists :—				
(a) Routine Age-groups .. .. .	..	..	..	—
(b) Specials .. .. .	..	..	..	1,219
(2) Found to require treatment .. .. .	..	..	..	1,201
(3) Actually treated .. .. .	..	..	..	899*
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment ..				2,634
(5) Half-days devoted to :—				
Inspection .. .. .	..	..	..	†
Treatment .. .. .	..	..	..	†
	Total	..	..	†
(6) Fillings :—				
Permanent teeth .. .. .	..	..	..	1,992
Temporary teeth .. .. .	..	..	..	5
	Total	..	..	1,997
(7) Extractions :—				
Permanent teeth .. .. .	..	..	..	463
Temporary teeth .. .. .	..	..	..	121
	Total	..	..	584
(8) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions				383
(9) Other operations :—				
Permanent teeth .. .. .	..	..	..	865
Temporary teeth .. .. .	..	..	..	—
	Total	..	..	865

* Including 736 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 96.

(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 ..	1*	—	134	—	—	—	135

* Also treated at an Orthopaedic Clinic.

XI.—MISCELLANY.

Classes for Speech Training.—The total number of children dealt with during the year was 143. The numbers admitted and discharged were 77 and 66 respectively. Of the 66 children discharged, 28 were withdrawn by their parents without having completed treatment. The classification at the time of discharge of the remaining 38 was as follows :—

Provisionally cured	21
Discharged temporarily	2
Unsuitable for instruction	8
Left the district	1
Left school	6
	—
Total	38
	—

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 176 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	86
Girls	51
	—
Total	137*
	—

(2) Number of patients carried forward from 1944 :—

Boys	47
Girls	33
	—
Total	80
	—

* Includes 34 cases referred by Outside Authorities.

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

Parents or Guardians	..	..	..	..	16
Juvenile Court	..	..	..	..	9
Probation Officers	..	..	..	..	5
Social Agencies	..	..	..	..	2
Schools	..	..	..	..	14
School Medical Service	..	..	..	..	65
Other sources	..	..	..	..	23
Total	..	..	..	..	134

(4) Problems for which the 134 patients were referred to the Clinic :—

Nervous disorders	..	..	..	..	11
Habit disorders and Physical symptoms	..	..	..	..	38
Behaviour disorders	..	..	..	..	107
Educational and Vocational difficulties	..	..	..	..	30
Special examinations :—(i.e., Psychological, Vocation Guidance, etc.)	..	..	..	..	21
Total	..	..	..	..	207

(5) How the patients were dealt with :—

Service of Clinic	..	..	..	..	65
Diagnosed only	..	..	..	..	69
Total	..	..	..	..	134

(6) Results of treatment of patients discharged :—

Advisory	..	..	..	..	71
Adjusted	..	..	..	..	26
Partially adjusted	..	..	..	..	12
Unadjusted (including 3 failed to attend Clinic)	..	..	..	..	9
Transferred to other agencies	..	..	..	..	15
Unsuitable for further treatment	..	..	..	..	—
Total	..	..	..	..	133

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

Boys	..	..	..	..	18
Girls	..	..	..	..	15
Total	..	..	..	..	33

(8) Work of Sections :—

(a) *Psychiatric* :—

New patients dealt with	114
Treatment interviews	139
Interviews with parents	183
Other interviews	7

(b) *Psychological* :—

New patients dealt with	119
Re-examinations	127
Interviews with parents	137
Other interviews	9
Visits to schools.. .. .	29

(c) *Social Service* :—

Interviews with parents, etc., at Clinic	111
Visits to homes of patients	122
Other visits concerning patients	19

(9) Staff conferences regarding patients	227
--	-----

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 1945 was 798—an increase of 29 over the number at the end of the previous year. Of the total number of cases, 285 were in institutions or under statutory guardianship. The number of ascertained cases remaining at home was 505 (374 under statutory supervision and 131 under voluntary supervision). Eight cases remained to be appropriately dealt with at the end of the year.

SUMMARY OF WORK, 1945.

					<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Total</i>
(1) Cases examined for the first time :—									
Idiots	..	..	..	..	1	..	—	..	1
Imbeciles	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	8
Moral Defectives	..	..	..	..	—	..	—	..	—
Feeble-minded	..	..	..	..	15	..	13	..	28
Not mentally defective	..	..	..	..	3	..	5	..	8
Not classified	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	4
Total				..	24	..	25	..	49
(2) Re-examinations									
	..	..	..	..	55	..	74	..	129
(3) Removed from list of ascertained cases under supervision at home :—									
(i) Obligatory cases removed to institutions									
* at instance of Local Authority	..	..	..	..	7	..	6	..	13
(ii) Deceased	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
(iii) Left Cardiff	..	..	..	..	1	..	—	..	1
(iv) Admitted to Place of Safety	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	7
(v) Admitted to Poor Law Institutions	..	..	..	..	—	..	—	..	—
(vi) Admitted to Mental Hospitals	..	..	..	..	—	..	—	..	—
(vii) Admitted to Poor Law Institutions under Lunacy Orders									
	—	..	—	..	—
(viii) De-certified	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Total				..	13	..	12	..	25

Summary of Work, 1945—continued.

	Males	Females	Total
(4) Removed to Institutions (not previously under supervision at home):			
(i) From Place of Safety	3	4	7
(ii) From Public Assistance Institutions	—	3	3
(iii) From H.M. Prisons	1	—	1
(5) Total number removed to Institutions or placed under Guardianship at instance of Local Authority	11	13	24
(6) Transferred from one Institution to another	1	8	9
(7) Institution or Guardianship cases that ceased to be chargeable to Local Authority:			
(i) Deceased	5	4	9
(ii) Granted licence	2	2	4
(iii) Transferred to Mental Hospital	—	1	1
(iv) Discharged from Order	—	1	1
(8) Instances in which licence from Institutions or Guardianship were granted	3	2	5
(9) Instances in which cases on licence were returned to Institutions or Guardianship	4	2	6
(10) Cases on Licence:			
(i) Discharged from Order	—	1	1
(ii) Deceased	—	—	—
(11) Transferred from Guardianship to Institution	—	1	1
(12) Absconded from Institution	2	—	2
(13) Absconded cases recaptured	1	—	1
(14) Visits paid by Visiting Officers .. ..	..	..	1,276

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	—	4	—	19	2	—	25
Public Health Department ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Public Assistance Department	1	—	—	2	2	4	9
Other Sources	—	4	—	6	4	—	14
Total	1	8	—	28	8	4	49

POSITION AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1945.

				<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Total</i>
(1) Obligatory Cases :—								
(a) In Institutions	..	..	..	136	..	111	..	247*
(b) Under Guardianship	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	3
(c) On Licence from Institutions	..	..	..	13	..	12	..	25
(d) Absconded from Institutions	..	..	..	2	..	—	..	2
(2) Cases in regard to whom the Local Authority contributes under permissive powers :—								
(a) In Institutions	..	..	..	5	..	3	..	8
(b) On licence from Institutions	..	..	..	—	..	—	..	—
Total	..	..	..	157	..	128	..	285
(3) Cases in Institutions under Lunacy Orders ascertained to be mentally defective :—								
(a) Ely Lodge..	..	..	..	30	..	23	..	53
(b) Mental Hospitals	..	..	..	3	..	8	..	11
Total	..	..	..	33	..	31	..	64
(4) Cases at home—ascertained to be defective :—								
(a) Under Statutory Supervision	..	..	..	225	..	149	..	374
(b) Under Voluntary Supervision	..	..	..	59	..	72	..	131
(c) Supervised for other Authorities	..	..	..	—	..	4	..	4
Total	..	..	..	284	..	225	..	509
(5) Attending Occupation and Training Centre— included in (4) :—								
(a) Under Statutory Supervision	..	..	..	16	..	10	..	26
(b) Under Voluntary Supervision	..	..	..	7	..	5	..	12
(c) From Ely Lodge	..	..	..	8	..	—	..	8
(d) On licence from Institution	..	..	..	—	..	1	..	1
Total	..	..	..	31	..	16	..	47

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

Position at 31st December, 1945—continued.

			Males		Females		Total
(6) "Subject to be dealt with" but action not yet taken:—							
(a) Notified by Local Education Authority			3	..	4	..	7
(b) In Poor Law Institutions	..	..	—	..	4	..	4
(c) Otherwise ascertained	..	..	1	..	—	..	1
Total	..	..	4	..	8	..	12
(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	3	23	4	4	8
Imbeciles	55	31	86	55	51	106
Moral Defectives	1	1	2	—	1	1
Feeble-minded	80	92	172	222	163	385
Post-encephalitic Deterioration	—	1	1	1	—	1
Unclassified or not examined	1	—	1	2	2	4
Total	157	128	285	284	221	505