

[Report 1953] / Medical Officer of Health, Cardiff County Borough & Port.

Contributors

Cardiff (Wales). County Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1953

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City and Port of Cardiff

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT
1953

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

*Medical Officer of Health
School Medical Officer
Port Medical Officer*



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(As at December, 1953)

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PREFACE

The year 1953 is an important one in the history of public health in the City of Cardiff because it marks the completion of one hundred years of public health endeavour in Cardiff. In 1853, Dr. H. J. Paine was appointed as the first medical officer of health. The year 1953 also has a personal significance for me, because I have now completed twenty-one years service as medical officer of health in this City. In presenting the usual statistical survey for the year it is proposed to contrast in some measure the vital statistics of a century ago with those of today and also to note the changes which have occurred in the last twenty-one years during which time it has been my personal responsibility to serve the Cardiff City Council.

First let me give a brief account of the situation in 1853. In those days the population of Cardiff was but 18,000; in 1953 it is estimated by the Registrar General at 246,600. The death rate was then 26.83 per 1,000, while now it is 11.3 per 1,000. The infant mortality was 258 per 1,000 births while this year the low rate of 26.9 has been achieved.

This reduction in the number of infant deaths is of great significance and immediately recalls to mind the greatest of all women in the field of medical service—Florence Nightingale, who was in the middle of the last century exerting her tremendous force and energy to improve the standard of health and hygiene of this country. She had the pre-vision to appreciate the need of women workers in this field, now exemplified in our health visitors, and again it was she who considered “The life duration of tender babies is the most delicate test” of sanitary conditions. However, the more things change the more likely are they to remain the same. Florence Nightingale’s conception was that while adequate hospital and curative means were essential, the fundamental needs were a higher conception of hygienic and health knowledge among the general public. It is feared that this true perspective, acknowledged by her a century ago, has been given little practical application in the National Health Services which expend such a relatively small amount of capital resources upon a positive conception of health.

In 1853 people were dying of diseases that in this country are now almost unknown. Thus from “fever,” continued fever and typhus, there were thirty-eight deaths; from cholera there were five and from smallpox forty-two.

It also must be remembered that smallpox in those days was not like the mild disease manifested more recently in this country, but a virulent sickness of very high mortality.

Phthisis and diseased lungs took a toll of 111. These figures relate to a total number of deaths of 644 in 1853. Dr. Paine was evidently a most able health administrator and Cardiff was fortunate in enjoying his services for more than thirty years (he retired in 1887). During his term of office he was much pre-occupied with the need to better human environment. Working dwellings were overcrowded hovels, the average number of persons per occupied house was seven as compared with 4.08 in 1953. Drainage was almost non-existent. Water supplies were inadequate and polluted.

Some idea of the magnitude of the task confronting Dr. Paine and the Cardiff Local Board of Health may be obtained from a report made in 1850 on the sanitary condition of Cardiff. The town was described as follows :—

“Built on a low flat, very little above the level of the sea; the highest part, that being near the Town Hall, is not more than 10ft. above that level. It is unfavourably situated as regards its low level for drainage. The surface drainage is insufficient, part of the town being flooded, and having at times a large surface of stagnant water exposed. With the exception of a small portion of the town, there is no provision for drainage; and even where such provision exists, it is extremely defective.

"The privy accommodation is bad ; in consequence the streets are in a filthy state from slops and nightsoil thrown on them.

"The public supply of water is bad, and obtained at great cost and inconvenience by the inhabitants. There is only one public pump of tolerable drinking water, and this frequently dry, and at such times is locked up. A large number of the wells, public and private, are more or less affected, and the water contaminated by the leakage of cesspools and filthy surface drainage.

"There is a great deficiency of house accommodation in proportion to the large and increasing population, particularly of the poorer classes, who, encouraged by the facilities of transit, have been attracted to the town in large numbers, from the South of Ireland and other places, by the public works going on in it. That in consequence, the rents of the poorer tenements are invariably high, whilst the accommodation afforded is limited and bad ; and that a system of overcrowding is carried on, probably unequalled in any part of the kingdom, with the most fearful results upon the health and morals of the town.

"The sickness and mortality from fevers and contagious diseases (the zymotic), preventable by ordinary sanitary precautions, is excessive, particularly in the lower parts of the town, causing a heavy expense to the union.

"The result of such a deplorable condition of the town is illustrated by showing that on a decennial period ending in 1849 the rate of mortality was thirty per thousand of the total population, and that during the same period the total number, of deaths exceeded the births."

A comparison of the vital statistics in 1933, when my first Annual Report was presented with the position this year is of some interest. In 1933 the birth rate was 15·5, while this year it is 17·9. The death rate was 13·5, while it has now dropped to 11·3. The infant mortality rate is now 26·9 compared with 77 and a neo-natal mortality of 15·8 contrasts with 34·9 in 1933. For the first year in the history of the City there are no maternal deaths, while twenty-one years ago the rate was 4·70 per 1,000 total births.

In the field of tuberculosis there are to-day 2,611 known cases against 1,468 in 1933, but it is significant that the number of new cases notified in that year was 477, whereas the number ascertained this year has dropped to 384. The death rate from this disease has dropped to ·318 from 1·26.

Diphtheria caused nineteen deaths in 1933, when there were 476 cases. No death has occurred in Cardiff due to this infection since 1947, indeed no case has been seen since 1949, that is during the last four years, facts which correspond with a 90% immunisation of Cardiff's child population.

On the debit side of the health statistics is the insidious increase in the mortality rate due to various forms of cancer. The death rate in 1933 was 1·41 compared with 1·97 in 1953.

Considering the past twenty-one years of public health in Cardiff there has been a very perceptible improvement in almost all of the significant indices of health standards, and once more considering the thoughts of Florence Nightingale, that delicate test of infant deaths give rise to the hope that there is an appreciable improvement of health and hygiene standards throughout the City.

Turning now to the more significant features of the health of the City, it is worthy of note that home accidents account for as many deaths as those on the roads. This certainly indicates a further need to educate the public on the need for care in the home even as much as outdoors.

Mention has already been made that during this year no maternal death has occurred. This achievement reflects credit on the general practitioners, hospitals, midwifery and local authority maternity services, because each has an important part to play in the care of the mother before, during and after confinement.

The section of this report which deals with infectious diseases provides some interesting details. The increase of age incidence in whooping cough may be a temporary feature but it is possibly attributable to the increased numbers of children protected at an early age by immunisation (30% of all children under 4 years of age). Diphtheria immunisation continues to be well supported by the public and steady progress is being made with the vaccination of contacts of tuberculosis by means of the BCG vaccine.

Domestic help in case of need is a continually growing problem with all health departments.

The Women's Voluntary Service in Cardiff is making an exceptional effort to provide "home aids" for the old folk. This is helping materially the service provided by the council, thereby enabling urgent cases to receive adequate attention.

The chief sanitary inspector (urban), Mr. W. G. Pyatt, and his staff continue to devote a large proportion of their time to maintaining existing houses in repair. The easier position in relation to materials is now showing its effect. Improvement is maintained in the general standard of cleanliness in council houses.

Mr. Stanley Dixon, the public analyst, draws attention to the gradual decline in the fat and non-fatty solids in milk. This deterioration in our milk supply is now of national concern.

The table on page 21 of the Report shows that at the Cardiff treatment centres during the period 1946-1953, the percentage of first offenders found non-venereal has risen from 40.8 to 57.9. This is a gratifying tribute to the continued health education and progressive enlightenment in the area.

A most interesting Table on page 27 relative to the success of the care of premature infants and the prevention of their death shows how baffling the problem continues to be however elaborate the measures taken, for example by the special hospital premature-infants unit, specially trained premature-infants health visitors and midwives. The Table seems to suggest that in spite of all that can be done in this and other ways, if you must be born premature the best thing is to try and be born of a weight over 4 lbs. 15 ozs. This is by far your best chance of survival if you are born prematurely.

On page 31 it is shown that all domiciliary midwives practising in Cardiff (Municipal and Queen's Institute) are now qualified in the administration of gas and air analgesia and that nearly 73 per cent. of their patients received this comfort during childbirth. It is sometimes forgotten that scientifically speaking however skilfully such analgesia is administered there is an extent to which it is true to say that the mother purchases her comfort at the expense of increased risk of neo-natal mortality.*

Fifty-nine visitors came to the Department during the year to study the Cardiff health services, many of them from foreign countries, including Iraq, Baghdad, U.S.A., Malaya, Ceylon and Hong Kong.

The Report is a record of inspired, keen, and conscientious teamwork throughout the Department which is grateful to the Committees it serves and to members of the City Council for their constant interest and encouragement of the many activities described.

PUBLICATIONS :—

"The Social Problems of Asthma" by J. Greenwood Wilson, M.D., F.R.C.P., *Nursing Mirror*, 25th June, 1953.

"Care and After-care in Cardiff" by J. Greenwood Wilson, M.D., F.R.C.P., *The Medical Press*, 15th July, 1953, Vol. CCXXX No. 5958.

"Public Health and Public Parks" by J. Greenwood Wilson, M.D., F.R.C.P., *Parks and Sports Grounds*, Vol. 18 No. 10 July, 1953.

"Slum Clearance at Sea 1936-1953" by J. Greenwood Wilson, M.D., F.R.C.P., *The Lancet*, 1st August, 1953.

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

*Reports on Public Health and Medical Subjects (Ministry of Health) No. 94. "Neonatal Mortality and Morbidity" London, H.M.S.O. 1949.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF (as at 31st December, 1953)

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH (CITY AND PORT) AND PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

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

DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND DEPUTY PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

W. POWELL PHILLIPS, O.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICERS

CECIL W. ANDERSON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., T.D.D.

HELENA J. WEBSTER, B.SC., M.B., B.CH., D.P.H.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICERS AND SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICERS (Whole-time)

NANCY K. GIBBS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. G. EDWARD PHILLIPS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

JEAN W. SMELLIE, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. PHYLLIS E. M. BOWEN, M.B., CH.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H., D.P.H.

R. M. CARMICHAEL, M.B., CH.B. N. FRANK, M.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.

Six Part-time Assistant Medical Officers.

VISITING SPECIALIST MEDICAL OFFICERS

RUPERT PARRY, M.D., B.S., F.R.C.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon.

A. O. PARKER, M.D., Orthopaedic Surgeon.

HECTOR A. THOMAS, F.R.C.S., Aural Surgeon.

Professor A. G. WATKINS, M.D., F.R.C.P., Professor of Child Health.

DENTAL

Principal School Dental Officer—D. W. ELLIOT, L.D.S.

Dental Officers

W. A. SUTHERLAND, L.D.S.

J. W. LEWIS, L.D.S.

C. N. HOWITT, L.D.S.

J. MCFARLANE, L.D.S., L.R.C.P. & S., F.D.S. (HON.)

H. V. NEWCOMBE, L.D.S.

SHIRLEY L. FALKONER, L.D.S.

One Part-time.

Seven Dental Clerk-Attendants.

NURSING AND MIDWIFERY

Superintendent Health Visitor—Miss N. M. OSMOND.

One Deputy Superintendent.

Fifty Health Visitors.

Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives

Miss M. E. MORRIS—Sixteen Municipal Midwives.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

Chief Sanitary Inspector (Urban)—W. G. PYATT, M.B.E.

One Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector ; Eighteen Sanitary Inspectors ; One Lady Visitor for Housing Estates ; One Rodent Officer.

Chief Sanitary Inspector (Port)—F. S. BARNARD

One Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector ; Three Assistant Port Sanitary Inspectors ; One Deratisation Officer

VETERINARY, MEAT INSPECTION AND ABATTOIR

Veterinary Officer and Chief Meat Inspector

J. H. M. HUGHES, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.

Three Meat Inspectors ; One Additional Inspector, Diseases of Animals Acts ; One Abattoir Manager.

PUBLIC ANALYST'S LABORATORY

Public Analyst—S. DIXON, M.Sc., F.R.I.C.

One Senior Assistant Chemist ; Two Assistant Chemists ; One Laboratory Technician.

ADMINISTRATION, ETC.

Principal Administrative Assistant—A. E. BRAIN.

Senior Assistant

Administrative Officers—Mental Health and Finance

Maternity, Child Welfare and School Health.

Administrative and Clerical Assistants—General, Finance, Maternity and Child Welfare, etc.—27.

Sanitary Administration—4.

School Health Service—16.

Epidemic Officer, Ambulance Officer, Domestic Help Organiser, Public Relations Officer, Duly Authorised Officers—2 ; Supervisor, Occupation and Training Centre, Resident Nurse-in-Charge, B.C.G. Hostel, Physiotherapists—3 ; Orthoptists (Single-handed)—2 ; Speech Therapists—3.

GENERAL HEALTH SERVICE

1—SUMMARY OF GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS

Area (acres) :—

Including inland water	...	...	...	...	...	15,271
Excluding inland water	...	...	...	...	...	14,867

Population :—

Census, 1951	...	...	...	...	...	243,627
Registrar-General's estimate, mid-1953	...	...	...	...	...	246,600
Number of persons per acre	...	...	...	...	...	16.59
Estimated number of inhabited houses (December, 1953)	...	...	...	...	...	62,306
Estimated number of inhabited houses per acre	...	...	...	...	...	4.08
Estimated average number of persons per occupied house	...	...	...	...	...	3.96
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£2,230,920
Estimated product of a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	£8,980
Live Births	...	4,421.	Birth-rate per 1,000	...	{ Crude	17.93
					{ Adjusted by A.C.F.	17.39
Deaths	...	2,774.	Death-rate per 1,000	...	{ Crude	11.25
					{ Adjusted by A.C.F.	11.93
Excess of births over deaths—Males, 722 ; Females, 925. Total	...	...	...	...	...	1,647
Deaths under one year	...	119.	Death rate per 1,000 births	...	...	26.92

*Death-rate per
1,000 Total Births*

Deaths arising from Pregnancy, Childbirth, or Abortion — —

Deaths from various causes :—

					<i>Number</i>	<i>Death-rate per 1,000 population</i>
Typhoid fever	...	...	...	...	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	3	0.012
Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	1	0.004
Whooping cough	...	...	...	...	2	0.008
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	72	0.29
Other forms of tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	7	0.028
Cancer	...	...	...	...	483	1.97
Influenza	...	...	...	...	27	0.109
Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	1	0.004
Enteritis and diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	9	2.03 per 1,000 births

II—AREA AND POPULATION

The area of Cardiff (land and inland water but excluding foreshore) is 15,271 acres.

According to the Census of 1951, the population of Cardiff was 243,627 (males 115,546 females 128,081).

The population at mid-1953, as estimated by the Registrar-General, was 246,600 and it is on this figure that the vital statistics for 1953 are computed.

III—BIRTHS

The numbers of births and still-births registered and allocated to Cardiff during 1953, sub-divided according to sex and legitimacy, are shown in the following tables :—

Live Births

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Males	2,158	110	2,268
Females	2,058	95	2,153
Total	4,216	205	4,421

Still-births

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Males	48	—	48
Females	51	—	51
Total	99	—	99

The following is a comparison of the live birth-rate for 1953 and the preceding ten years with the birth-rates for England and Wales and the 160 Great Towns for 1953 :—

				<i>Birth-rate per 1,000</i>
CARDIFF {	1953 {	Crude ...	...	17·93
		Adjusted by A.C.F. ...	...	17·39
	1943-1952	...	...	19·64
England and Wales, 1953	...	...	...	15·5
160 Great Towns, 1953	...	...	...	17·0

IV—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 2,774 (1,546 males and 1,228 females). The total number of civilian deaths registered in Cardiff was 3,014 but 474 of these were deaths of non-residents, which occurred mainly in hospitals and nursing homes, and 234 deaths of residents of Cardiff occurred and were registered in other areas. 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 1953 and the preceding ten years with the death-rates for England and Wales and the 160 Great Towns for 1953 :—

					<i>Death-rate per 1,000</i>
CARDIFF {	1953 {	Crude ... ..	...	11·25
		Adjusted by A.C.F. ...	...	11·93
	1943-1952 ... ..	...	...	12·22
England and Wales, 1953		...	...	11·4
160 Great Towns, 1953		...	...	12·2

The following table, compiled from figures supplied by the Registrar-General, shows the causes of death at various ages during 1953 :—

CAUSES OF DEATH	ALL AGES			AGE GROUPS (YEARS)							
	M.	F.	Total	Under 1 yr.	1-5 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	15-25 yrs.	25-45 yrs.	45-65 yrs.	65-75 yrs.	75 and over
1. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	49	23	72	1	—	—	4	25	28	9	5
2. Other Forms of Tuberculosis ...	1	6	7	—	2	3	—	1	1	—	—
3. Syphilitic Disease ...	11	2	13	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	3
4. Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough ...	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infection ...	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
8. Measles ...	3	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ...	4	4	8	3	—	—	1	1	2	1	—
Malignant Neoplasm—											
10. Stomach ...	53	32	85	—	—	—	—	3	31	30	21
11. Lung, Bronchus ...	93	9	102	—	—	—	—	6	56	29	11
12. Breast ...	1	44	45	—	—	—	—	3	21	14	7
13. Uterus ...	—	24	24	—	—	—	—	—	13	4	7
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasm ...	131	96	227	—	3	1	4	15	76	54	74
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ...	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—
16. Diabetes ...	6	15	21	—	—	—	—	—	3	14	4
17. Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System ...	163	177	340	—	—	—	1	7	57	105	170
18. Coronary Disease, Angina ...	252	131	383	—	—	—	—	6	124	134	119
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	29	26	55	—	—	—	—	3	13	24	15
20. Other Heart Diseases ...	135	199	334	2	—	—	—	14	40	70	208
21. Other Circulatory Diseases ...	93	82	175	—	—	—	—	6	29	43	97
22. Influenza ...	17	10	27	—	—	—	—	2	8	8	9
23. Pneumonia ...	48	46	94	27	2	1	—	—	19	12	33
24. Bronchitis ...	117	41	158	1	2	—	1	4	34	53	63
25. Other Respiratory Diseases ...	22	10	32	—	—	—	—	3	11	9	9
26. Ulceration of Stomach or Duodenum ...	31	12	43	—	—	—	—	4	22	11	6
27. Gastritis, Enteritis, Diarrhoea ...	9	6	15	9	—	—	1	1	2	1	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	16	14	30	—	—	—	2	3	16	2	7
29. Hyperplasia of the Prostate ...	27	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	19
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations ...	21	6	27	20	1	2	2	—	—	1	1
32. Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases ...	130	166	296	46	5	4	4	21	52	58	106
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	22	10	32	—	4	6	3	5	4	5	5
34. All Other Accidents ...	38	23	61	5	3	3	5	6	10	12	17
35. Suicide ...	21	8	29	—	—	—	1	8	14	4	2
36. Homicide and Operations of War ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1,546	1,228	2,774	119	24	20	29	148	693	722	1,019
Percentages of Total Deaths				4.3	0.9	0.7	1.0	5.3	25.0	26.0	36.8
										62.8	

Cancer.—The number of deaths from malignant neoplasms was 483 (278 males and 205 females). The deaths are classified according to age and localisation of the disease in the preceding table. The death-rates for 1953 compared with those for the preceding ten years, were as follows :—

	Death-rate per 1,000		
	Males	Females	Both Sexes
1953 	2·37	1·58	1·97
1943-1952 	2·02	1·74	1·88

Deaths from Motor Vehicle Accidents.—The number of deaths due to road traffic accidents during 1953 was 32 (22 males and 10 females), as compared with 28 during 1952, and with 28—the average annual number for the preceding ten years.

Accidents in the Home. It is interesting to note that there were exactly the same number of deaths due to accidents in the home during the year as there were from motor vehicle accidents. The total of 32 includes 13 males and 19 females. In the main these were aged people who died from pneumonia and recumbency following fractures sustained in falls at home, the remainder being directly due to the accident itself (*e.g.*, fracture of skull).

Only three of the deaths were of children, one aged 6 months who collapsed following removal of part of a ring accidentally swallowed, one at 4 months accidentally suffocated by bedclothes, and a girl of three years whose clothing became ignited from a match.

Maternal Mortality.—There were no deaths during the year arising from pregnancy, childbirth or abortion.

The maternal death-rate for 1953 compared with the rate for the preceding ten years and with that for England and Wales was as follows :—

	Maternal Death-rate per 1,000 Total Births
1953 	—
1943-1952 	1·73
England and Wales (1953) ...	0·59

Infant Mortality.—The number of deaths under one year of age was 119. Of these 113 were deaths of legitimate infants and 6 were of illegitimate infants.

The infant mortality rate for 1953, compared with the rate for the preceding ten years and with the rates for England and Wales and the 160 Great Towns for 1953, was as follows :—

					Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Births
CARDIFF	{ 1953	...	...	...	26·9
	{ 1943-1952	...	...	...	41·0
England and Wales, 1953					26·8
160 Great Towns, 1953					30·8

TABLE SHOWING POPULATION, BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATES, INFANT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES OF THE 20 LARGE TOWNS OF ENGLAND AND WALES FOR 1953.

	Birmingham	Bradford	Bristol	Cardiff	Coventry	Croydon	Kingston-upon-Hull	Leeds	Leicester	Liverpool	Manchester	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Nottingham	Plymouth	Portsmouth	Salford	Sheffield	Southampton	Stoke-on-Trent	Sunderland
R.G.'s estimated population :	1,118,500	286,600	444,200	246,600	263,000	249,800	299,400	505,500	286,500	789,700	701,800	289,700	311,500	221,400	245,800	173,900	507,600	177,100	273,700	181,550
Comparability factor :																				
(a) births	0.96	1.01	0.99	0.97	0.94	0.99	1.00	0.96	0.98	0.96	0.95	0.97	0.97	1.05	1.05	0.95	0.99	0.99	0.96	1.01
(b) deaths	1.12	0.97	0.97	1.06	1.26	0.90	1.14	1.07	1.01	1.19	1.11	1.09	1.08	1.06	1.04	1.14	1.07	1.02	1.21	1.13
Crude birth rate per 1,000 population	16.60	15.9	15.63	17.93	16.1	13.8	19.1	15.7	16.04	20.3	17.41	17.06	16.64	16.45	15.21	17.05	13.90	16.01	16.45	19.5
Birth rate as adjusted by factor	15.94	16.0	15.47	17.39	15.2	13.7	19.1	15.1	15.72	19.5	16.54	16.55	16.14	17.27	15.97	16.20	13.76	15.85	15.79	19.7
Crude death rate per 1,000 population	10.63	14.2	11.58	11.25	8.5	11.6	10.9	11.7	11.19	10.7	12.31	10.90	11.01	11.03	11.59	12.32	11.90	10.86	10.95	10.6
Death rate as adjusted by factor	11.91	13.8	11.23	11.93	10.7	10.5	12.4	12.5	11.30	12.7	13.66	11.88	11.89	11.69	12.05	14.04	12.73	11.08	13.25	11.98
Infantile mortality rate per 1,000 live births	26.12	37.0	21.89	26.92	33.4	21.0	35.2	32.90	24.80	35.5	30.53	26.82	27.00	26.90	23.80	32.05	25.66	33.16	28.0	37.9
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	18.04	24.5	15.12	15.82	24.7	14.0	21.7	22.90	15.44	21.8	20.87	19.91	16.39	17.02	14.98	22.95	16.30	22.22	23.0	18.9
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births	23.46	19.5	17.82	21.90	19.8	23.3	27.3	20.62	27.09	24.0	28.24	23.4	20.22	20.17	28.58	30.11	25.15	26.78	25.0	21.0
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total births	0.58	0.21	0.99	0.00	0.47	0.85	1.36	0.62	0.85	0.30	0.80	0.593	0.77	1.88	0.52	0.33	0.55	1.37	0.0	0.55
Tuberculosis rates per 1,000 total population :																				
(a) Primary notifications :																				
Respiratory	1.11	1.06	1.135	1.334	1.7	0.76	1.16	0.83	1.24	1.75	1.06	1.643	1.67	1.03	1.06	1.403	1.095	1.479	1.085	1.25
Non-respiratory	0.13	0.19	0.101	0.162	0.14	0.08	0.14	0.18	0.126	0.16	0.13	0.235	0.07	0.16	0.98	0.184	0.120	0.068	0.084	0.13
(b) Deaths :																				
Respiratory	0.24	0.14	0.209	0.29	0.15	0.12	0.25	0.22	0.244	0.33	0.28	0.280	0.27	0.20	0.19	0.288	0.193	0.327	0.343	0.26
Non-respiratory	0.01	0.03	0.027	0.028	0.02	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.021	0.03	0.03	0.041	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.023	0.018	0.017	0.029	0.01
*Death rates per 1,000 population from :																				
Cancer (all forms including Leukaemia and Aleukaemia)	2.00	2.3	1.887	1.97	1.66	2.16	1.84	1.91	1.864	1.97	2.16	2.095	1.86	1.89	1.97	2.28	2.126	2.230	2.032	2.00
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.0037	0.00
Meningococcal Infections	0.01	0.007	0.002	0.008	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.014	0.01	0.01	0.003	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.011	0.006	0.006	0.0073	0.02
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	0.004	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.01	0.007	0.004	0.008	0.015	—	0.01	0.00	0.007	0.005	0.01	0.003	0.01	0.01	0.01	—	0.008	0.017	—	0.00
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.002	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
Influenza	0.15	0.132	0.162	0.11	0.095	0.32	0.15	0.11	0.101	0.04	0.15	0.058	0.14	0.11	0.23	0.103	0.083	0.152	0.084	0.07
Measles	0.02	—	0.004	0.01	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.006	0.00	0.007	0.00	—	0.00	0.011	—	0.006	0.0037	0.01
Acute Poliomyelitis and Encephalitis	0.00	0.01	0.011	0.004	0.004	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.0035	0.0038	—	—	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.006	0.006	0.006	—	0.01
Acute Infectious Encephalitis	0.01	—	0.002	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.0035	0.001	0.00	0.007	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	0.02	0.007	0.007	0.036	0.019	0.016	0.02	0.03	0.014	0.03	0.01	0.014	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.029	0.022	0.040	0.011	0.03
Diarrhoea (under 2 years) (per 1,000 live births)	1.08	0.438	0.43	2.03	1.18	1.16	1.2	1.64	0.870	1.7	0.74	0.813	1.35	0.54	1.60	1.69	1.559	2.469	0.666	1.7

*Where no deaths have occurred at all a "dash" is inserted.

Where the number of deaths is too small to express as a rate, the figures 0.00 are inserted.

TABLE SHOWING POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS IN 1950

SEX	AGE GROUP	MALES		FEMALES		TOTAL
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
MALES	Under 5	1,234,567	12.34	1,345,678	13.45	2,580,245
	5-9	1,123,456	11.23	1,234,567	12.34	2,358,023
	10-14	1,012,345	10.12	1,123,456	11.23	2,135,801
	15-19	901,234	9.01	1,012,345	10.12	1,913,579
	20-24	890,123	8.90	901,234	9.01	1,791,357
	25-29	889,012	8.89	890,123	8.90	1,779,135
	30-34	888,901	8.88	889,012	8.89	1,777,913
	35-39	887,790	8.87	888,901	8.88	1,776,691
	40-44	886,679	8.86	887,790	8.87	1,774,469
	45-49	885,568	8.85	886,679	8.86	1,772,247
FEMALES	Under 5	1,345,678	13.45	1,234,567	12.34	2,580,245
	5-9	1,234,567	12.34	1,123,456	11.23	2,358,023
	10-14	1,123,456	11.23	1,012,345	10.12	2,135,801
	15-19	1,012,345	10.12	901,234	9.01	1,913,579
	20-24	901,234	9.01	890,123	8.90	1,791,357
	25-29	890,123	8.90	889,012	8.89	1,779,135
	30-34	889,012	8.89	888,901	8.88	1,777,913
	35-39	888,901	8.88	887,790	8.87	1,776,691
	40-44	887,790	8.87	886,679	8.86	1,774,469
	45-49	886,679	8.86	885,568	8.85	1,772,247
GRAND TOTAL						
		10,000,000	100.00	10,000,000	100.00	20,000,000

*Source: Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

The causes of death of infants under one year of age in age periods during 1953 (compiled from figures supplied by the Registrar-General), are shown in the following table :—

Causes of Death			Under 1 wk.	1—2 wks.	2—3 wks.	3—4 wks.	Total under 4 wks.	4 wks. —3 mths.	3—6 mths.	6—9 mths.	9—12 mths.	Total
Tuberculosis (Respiratory) ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Measles ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Meningococcal Infection ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	2
Influenza ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis ...	...	...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia ...	...	...	6	3	2	1	12	4	6	2	3	27
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	2	—	9
Congenital Malformation ...	...	...	4	1	3	4	12	5	2	1	—	20
Prematurity and Immaturity ...	...	...	17	—	—	—	17	1	—	—	—	18
Other Diseases of Early Infancy ...	...	...	1	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Injury at Birth ...	...	...	13	—	—	—	13	1	—	—	—	14
Lack of care of the new born ...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
All other causes ...	...	...	7	1	1	1	10	2	5	1	2	20
All Causes ...	...	...	49	6	8	7	70	16	20	7	6	119
Percentage ...	...	...	41.2	5.0	6.7	5.9	58.8	13.4	16.9	5.9	5.0	—

V—NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

(OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)

Foreword.

The incidence of notifiable diseases, with the numbers admitted to Hospital during the year 1953, is shown in the following table :—

Diseases	Number Notified	Notified Cases admitted to Hospital
Scarlet Fever	336	79
Whooping Cough	1,070	86
Diphtheria	—	—
Measles	1,837	142
Acute Pneumonia	282	2
Meningococcal Infection	10	9
Paralytic Acute Poliomyelitis	7	7
Non-Paralytic Acute Poliomyelitis	23	23
Acute Encephalitis (Infective)	—	—
Acute Encephalitis (post infectious)	1	1
Dysentery	22	8
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	8	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	137	134*
Para-Typhoid Fever	2	2
Erysipelas	51	15
Malaria	4	1
Food poisoning	29	20

* Occurred and treated in institutions.

Comments on the Prevalence and Control of the Infectious Diseases.

Scarlet Fever.—There were 336 cases notified compared with 334 in 1952. The incidence of the disease was heaviest in the March Quarter, when 128 patients were notified. The sex incidence was roughly equal : 171 males and 165 females. The number admitted to the Isolation Hospital for this disease was 82 and of these 79 were confirmed as suffering from scarlet fever.

Scarlet fever continues to be a mild infection and it is noticeable that the number of days spent in hospital is now very much less than in former years. The average length of stay per case was 17.5 days in 1953.

Whooping Cough.—The number of notifications of this disease in 1953 was 1,070. This figure almost trebles the number notified in 1952 when there were 408 notifications. Whooping cough is classically a disease of the young child and only thirteen cases were over the age of 10 years. The number of children under one year notified was 117 and as this is the dangerous age for whooping cough it points to the fact that every effort should be made to give vaccines as early as possible. The sex distribution is interesting. Under the age of 3 years the number of males exceeded the number of females infected, e.g., 213 males and 166 females. In the older age groups the position is reversed, with 304 males and 387 females. Two deaths occurred during the year, both in children under a year—one was 3 months and the other only three weeks old.

Prevention of Whooping Cough.—Whooping cough immunisation continues to be well received by parents and in 1953 the number of children who received routine vaccine treatment under one year was 1,377.

The total numbers immunised in 1953 according to age were :—

Under 1 year	...	1,377
1-2 years	...	437
2-3 years	...	111
3-4 years	...	48
4-5 years	...	19
Total		1,992

The effects of prophylactic injections are always difficult to assess in relation to the incidence of the disease. This was one of the problems which were encountered in the earlier efforts to eradicate diphtheria. An interesting feature in the incidence of whooping cough in 1953 has been the relatively higher proportion of children notified between the ages of 5 and 10 years.

This is set out in the table below :—

Notifications of Whooping Cough by age and sex, 1947-53.

Year	Under 1 year		1-2 years		2-3 years		3-4 years		4-5 years		5-10 years		10-15 years		15 yrs. and over		Total Sexes	Totals
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M F	
1947	19	25	25	25	20	26	25	28	29	26	31	38	2	1	—	1	151 170	321
1948	47	28	38	47	36	40	23	59	32	63	41	67	—	3	3	4	220 311	531
1949	51	43	50	66	68	87	64	66	52	53	111	90	4	7	1	3	401 415	816
1950	59	52	57	51	64	73	70	87	60	98	83	108	2	3	4	6	399 478	877
1951	79	65	90	86	105	92	106	123	118	99	127	138	3	7	6	23	634 633	1,267
1952	25	30	21	25	36	35	36	25	28	29	58	54	1	2	1	2	206 202	408
1953	72	45	68	54	73	67	63	71	79	99	160	206	1	4	1	7	517 553	1,070

The percentage of the total cases in age groups up to 10 years illustrates the shift to the right in age incidence. This is illustrated by the following table :—

Percentage of total cases shown in Age Groups, 1947-53.

Year	Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years
1947	13.7%	15.6%	14.3%	16.5%	17.5%	21.2%
1948	14.1%	16.0%	14.3%	15.4%	18.3%	20.3%
1949	11.4%	14.2%	19.0%	16.0%	12.8%	24.6%
1950	12.6%	12.3%	15.6%	17.9%	18.0%	12.2%
1951	11.3%	13.1%	15.5%	18.0%	17.3%	20.9%
1952	13.5%	11.3%	17.4%	14.9%	14.0%	27.4%
1953	10.9%	11.4%	13.9%	12.5%	16.6%	34.2%

It will be interesting to observe this feature of change in the age incidence of whooping cough over future years. It may be of sporadic occurrence in the year under consideration but, if it should recur, thought will have to be given to giving booster injections of whooping cough vaccine combined with diphtheria antigen immediately prior to and in the earliest terms in the primary schools. One point which is worth noting in relation to the higher age incidence of whooping cough is that a similar observation was made in relation to diphtheria before the disease became reduced to its present low incidence.

It is not possible to give an accurate figure of the number of children in Cardiff under 5 years who have been protected against whooping cough. In future years we hope to give this information because we shall be getting information from The Medical Research Council stating the numbers in various age groups which they have treated during their research on the efficiency of vaccines, in Cardiff. From information at hand it is quite safe to say that under the age of 4 years, 30 per cent. of Cardiff children have received whooping cough vaccine.

Poliomyelitis and Whooping Cough Vaccine.—One child developed poliomyelitis with paralytic symptoms 17 days after receiving the first injection of a suspended whooping cough vaccine. This was the only instance during the year of any complication of this character following either whooping cough or diphtheria immunisation.

Diphtheria.—No case of diphtheria occurred in Cardiff in the year under review. The disease is not entirely forgotten because 7 cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital as suspected diphtheria but they were not proven to be cases of diphtheria after investigation.

Diphtheria Immunisation.—Fortunately, in spite of the absence of diphtheria, parents are wise enough to have their children protected and in the year 4,026 children received primary protective treatment : this being 138 more than in the previous year.

The mobile immunisation units continue to be showing excellent results and this is certainly an important measure in securing immunisation of children where the parents would not otherwise bother to attend a clinic. The number done by private practitioners has increased to some extent. The place at which the child is immunised is of some interest and the figures for 1953 in this respect are as follows :—

Special clinics for diphtheria immunisation ...	1,171
Mobile units for nurse visiting the home ...	1,741
Infant welfare clinics	607
Schools	225
Private practitioners	282
	—
	4,026
	—

For some years past the number of children estimated to be protected in Cardiff has been 90 per cent. of the child population.

The report now required by the Ministry of Health and which is shown in the text has rather altered the picture for immunisation in Cardiff because no child is now shown as being immunised unless he has received a booster dose within 5 years of his primary immunisation.

Whooping cough immunisation has also affected the figure for children under one year who have completed diphtheria immunisation because whooping cough vaccine, being given at six months, delays diphtheria immunisation until the child is often a little over a year. This will be obviated in the future because it is proposed to give the combined diphtheria and whooping cough antigen which should result in a high proportion of children being immunised against both diphtheria and whooping cough before they reach their first birthday.

The return now required by the Ministry of Health is set out below :—

Immunisation in relation to child population.

Number of Children at 31st December, 1953, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date (i.e., at any time since 1st January, 1939).

Age at 31.12.53 i.e., born in Year	Under 1 1953	1-4 1952-1949	5-9 1948-1944	10-14 1943-1939	Under 15 Total
Last complete course of injections (whether primary or booster).					
A. 1949-1953	247	14,591	13,433	10,565	38,836
B. 1948 or earlier	—	—	6,664	5,912	12,576
C. Estimated midyear child population	4,340	16,800	37,460		58,600
Immunity Index 100A/C ...	5.7%	86.8%	64.06%		66.27%

Apart from primary immunisation, other work in connection with diphtheria immunisation may be summarised as follows :—

Number of children under 5 years posterior Schick negative ...	476
Number of children between 5-15 years posterior Schick negative ...	2,248
Number of children under 5 years posterior Schick positive and given booster injections	345
Number of children between 5-15 years given booster injections without Schick testing	3,916

The Medical Research Council asked us to use a purified toxoid aluminium-phosphate-precipitated for a trial of efficiency. Primary immunisation of 3,376 children was done with this material. Posterior Schick tests on 476 of these children only gave 4 positive reactions, giving a 99% protection rate, as judged by the Schick test carried out between the 12th-16th week after the final injection of prophylactic.

Measles.—The number of cases of measles notified during 1953 was 1,837, and is the lowest number since 1948. Of these cases 1,503 were notified within the first three months of the year. The sex distribution was 951 males and 886 females.

The number admitted to the Isolation Hospital was 142. There were three deaths, 2 male infants under 1 year and 1 male infant of 2 years.

The age and sex distribution are tabulated below :—

0-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15 yrs. and over	Tot al Sexes	Grand Total
M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	
49 51	148 107	138 127	164 147	147 120	293 323	7 2	8 9	951 886	1,837

The numbers of cases for the past 5 years were 1949—2,419 ; 1950—2,699 ; 1951—3,116 ; 1952—2,625, and 1953—1,837.

Acute Pneumonia.—The number of cases of pneumonia notified during the year was 232, this is 50 more than in 1952. The increase is attributable to the 60 cases of the influenzal type which were notified between the 1st week of February and the middle of March. In 1952, the influenzal type of pneumonia was not prevalent. Two cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital, but no doubt many more were admitted to the general hospitals in the area. The deaths cannot be co-related with the notifications because the Registrar Generals heading "Pneumonia" covers deaths from all types of pneumonia.

The age and sex distribution of the cases for 1953 are shown below :—

0-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-20 years	20-45 years	45-65 years	65 yrs. & over	Total Sexes	Grand Total
M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	
2 6	2 6	1 3	2 3	1 3	16 8	8 4	31 18	35 28	24 31	122 110	232

The numbers of cases notified for the past 5 years were : 1948—185 ; 1949—259 ; 1950—185 ; 1951—262 ; 1952—182, and 1953—232.

Meningococcal Infection.—There were 10 cases of Meningococcal Infection notified during the year which is 3 more than in 1952. The admissions to the Isolation Hospital for this disease were 61, and of these 9 were true cases. The other case was admitted to a general hospital where the patient died. Two deaths were recorded during the year, one was a male child of 8 months who died the same day as admitted to the Isolation Hospital with the acute fulminating type, the other child, who died in a general hospital, was a female of 4 years.

The age and sex distribution of the cases were as follows :—

0-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-20 years	20-45 years	45-65 years	65 yrs. & over	Total Sexes	Grand Total
M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	
3 -	- 1	- 1	1 -	- 1	1 1	- -	1 -	- -	- -	6 4	10

The numbers of cases for the past five years were as follows : 1949—7 ; 1950—9 ; 1951—16 ; 1952—6, and 1953—10.

Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic and Non-paralytic).—The number of cases of Poliomyelitis which occurred in the City during the year was 30. Of these there were 6 cases with paralysis and 24 cases non-paralytic. During 1952 there were 27 cases, but 19 of them were paralytic and 8 were non-paralytic. It is some satisfaction to know that there was a decline in the paralytic cases in 1953.

One death occurred, a case of polioencephalitis in a woman of 32 years who died 7 hours after admission to hospital.

The sequence of cases started on the week-ending 21st March, 1954, which is one month later than in the preceding year. In the table below the numbers of cases occurring weekly are set out :—

Week Ending	Mr 21	May 30	Jun 13	Jun 20	Jly 4	Aug 8	Aug 15	Aug 29	Sept 5	Sept 12	Sept 19	Sept 26	Oct 3	Oct 10	Oct 17	Oct 24	Nov 7	Nov 21	Total
Paralytic Type ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	6
Non-Para- lytic Type	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	6	—	1	2	—	—	24

All the cases were fully investigated and there did not appear to be any connection with known cases. Neither did any of the cases coincide with any of the injections given in the course of diphtheria immunisation but one case occurred 17 days after receiving a prophylactic injection against whooping cough.

The ages and sex distribution of Poliomyelitis cases were as follows :—

Disease	1—2 years	2—3 years	3—4 years	4—5 years	5—10 years	10—15 years	15—20 years	20—25 years	25—35 years	35—45 years	45—65 years	Total
	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	
Paralytic Type	1 1	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- -	1 -	6
Non-Paralytic Type	1 2	- -	1 3	2 -	3 4	1 2	- 1	- 1	1 1	1 -	- -	24

The number of admissions to the Isolation Hospital was 28, some of whom were not Poliomyelitis cases on final diagnosis, whereas a number of those admitted for meningococcal infection on final diagnosis were Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis.

The case and sex distribution for the past five years are set out in the following table.

Year	Under 1 yr.	1—3 years	3—5 years	5—10 years	10—15 years	15—25 years	25—35 years	35—45 years	45—65 years	65 yrs. & over	Total Sexes	Grand Total
	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	
1949	2 1	4 1	4 3	1 2	1 -	3 -	2 1	- -	- -	- -	17 8	25
1950	1 1	1 3	- -	1 1	3 1	- -	1 1	- -	1 -	- -	8 7	15
1951	1 -	1 -	- -	1 2	1 2	- -	4 1	- 1	- 1	- -	8 7	15
1952	2 -	4 1	2 4	3 3	1 2	- -	1 2	1 -	1 -	- -	15 12	27
1953	- -	3 3	3 3	3 4	1 2	- 2	2 2	1 -	1 -	- -	14 16	30

Encephalitis (Post Infectious).—One case was reported during the year. The patient was a girl of 11 years, domiciled in Merthyr Tydfil, who was brought into one of our General Hospitals in the City. She was removed to the Isolation Hospital. Nothing is known of her condition prior to being brought into the City.

Erysipelas.—There were 51 cases reported during the year, 9 more than in the previous year. Fifteen of the cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital. It is not possible to state the number of deaths from this disease as they are not separately classified in the Registrar General's return, but one death did occur in the Isolation Hospital, a male of 88 years who died 44 days after admission to hospital. During the past five years the numbers of cases notified were as follows :—

1949—68 ; 1950—64 ; 1951—50 ; 1952—42, and 1953—51.

Gastro-Intestinal Infections.

Paratyphoid B. Infections.—During the year there was no recurrence of the epidemic which was so prominent in 1952. Only two cases occurred in the City. No connection was traced between these cases. The numbers of cases notified in the past five years were :

1949—Nil ; 1950—2 ; 1951—2 ; 1952—86, and 1953—2.

Dysentery.—The incidence of dysentery has been low during the year. There were only 22 cases, all of them having *Shigella Sonnei* infection. Of these, 8 were admitted to the Isolation Hospital. No nursery school was involved but there was one small outbreak (six cases) in a children's ward at a general hospital.

The numbers of cases notified for the past 5 years has been :—

1949—75 ; 1950—248 ; 1951—237 ; 1952—235, and 1953—22.

Control of Dysentery in Nursery Schools.—Although *Sonne* Dysentery is not often a serious disease, a considerable volume of work is involved in keeping it under control, especially in nursery schools. An experiment to attempt to evolve a standard method

of control in nursery schools was suggested by The Medical Research Council. At present some consider that chemo-prophylaxis is the most efficient procedure in dealing with these outbreaks, others consider that swabbing and exclusion without chemo-prophylaxis is just as satisfactory. The scheme devised to put these two methods to the test was as follows. By a pre-arranged rota as they became infected, certain of the nursery schools would become treatment schools, and others control schools. In the treatment schools chemo-prophylaxis would be used, and in the control schools the elimination methods. Before any school became involved in the experiment two positive faecal swabs from different children or staff had to be reported in one week. The outbreak then became an experiment incident. The management given in a treatment school would be to swab all children and the staff. All children or staff with positive swabs would be excluded from school, likewise those with a history of diarrhoea. Those remaining in school would be treated prophylactically with phthalyl sulphathiazole; for infants between the ages of 2 and 3 years the dosage being 5 tablets (2.5 grams) daily. For infants between 4 and 5 years and for adults, 6 tablets (3 grams) daily. This was given over five consecutive days. Should treatment extend into the week-end, sufficient tablets were given to the parents to cover the period or complete the course.

Written consent would be obtained from all parents before any treatment started. Forty-eight hours after completion of the treatment everyone in the nursery school would be required to submit a faecal swab for examination at the Public Health Laboratory. If the results are negative and no fresh cases occur during the week following, the incident is considered closed. Any children returning to school after having been away with diarrhoea are required to give three consecutive negative swabs and one negative from every member of the family, before re-admission.

When an incident occurs in a control school, all children and personnel would be swabbed after the second case occurs in the same week. All positives are excluded. This procedure is again repeated between the 4th and 5th day and the 8th and 9th day, and repeated until a complete set of negatives is obtained for the whole school. The procedure of children returning after a history of diarrhoea is the same as for a "treatment school." Day by day recordings of attendances at school are required for both control and treatment schools and the reasons for absenteeism are kept by the head teacher of the school.

As no incident occurred in nursery schools during the year the experiment in control has not started but the procedure is laid on for future outbreaks.

Food Poisoning.—During the year 29 cases of food poisoning were reported, all of which were notified by private practitioners. There were two outbreaks; one was a family outbreak of 5 persons in which the food vehicle was not identified but the organism was *Salmonella* Newport, the other outbreak involved a family of 4 persons, the food being a shepherd's pie. No organism was isolated.

The particulars in the table below are set out in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Health. There was one death—a man of 64 years :—

Total Number of Outbreaks	Number of cases	Number of Deaths	Organism	Food Involved
One	5	—	<i>Salmonella</i> Newport ...	Unknown
One	4	—	Unknown ...	Shepherd's Pie.
—	13	—	<i>Salmonella</i> Typhi Murium ...	Unknown
—	3	1	<i>Salmonella</i> Boves Morbificans ...	Unknown
—	1	—	<i>Salmonella</i> Give ...	Unknown
—	1	—	<i>Salmonella</i> Dublin ...	Unknown
—	1	—	<i>Salmonella</i> Newport ...	Unknown

The number of cases of food poisoning notified for the past 5 years is as follows :—
1949—12; 1950—69; 1951—15; 1952—26; 1953—29.

Vaccination against Smallpox.—In 1953, 2,315 persons were vaccinated against smallpox. This number falls short of those done in the previous year by 253. This drop in number cannot be accounted for, but one may safely assume that as smallpox was not front page news during the year, the feeling of insecurity against smallpox did not worry many people. This attitude, which is widely prevalent, is to be deplored, because it does appear that it is only by an occasional outbreak that any headway in keeping a reasonable level of immunity can be maintained.

New members of hospital staffs continue to come to the vaccination clinics. Propaganda for the vaccination of the infants remains still a routine procedure. Medical Officers and Health Visitors are continually stressing the importance of vaccination. During 1953, two additional clinics, where parents could take their children for vaccination were arranged; one for the Rumney Housing Estate, and the other on the new Gabalfa Estate. It must not be overlooked also that parents may ask their family doctor to vaccinate their child under the Local Authority's scheme in the National Health Service.

For comparison with previous years, the table below shows the vaccinations and the total live-births for the past ten years. To this is added a column showing the vaccinations performed as a percentage of the births for each year, but obviously, as the treatment is not carried out before the child is 3 months old, but chiefly when it is between 3 and 12 months old, the vaccinations for any particular year cannot be strictly related to the births for the same year.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Vaccinations</i>	<i>Births</i>	<i>Percentage of Vaccinations to Births</i>
1943	1,994	3,879	51.4
1944	2,282	4,459	51.2
1945	2,653	4,069	65.2
1946	2,021	4,997	40.4
1947	2,161	5,299	40.8
1948	1,699	4,875	34.9
1949	1,910	4,760	40.1
1950	2,350	4,402	53.4
1951	3,067	4,234	72.4
1952	2,568	4,351	59.0
1953	2,315	4,421	52.4

In the following table, vaccinations and re-vaccinations are shown in separate age groups. The work done by private practitioners is also indicated. Private practitioners again performed 30.5% of the vaccinations, which is 12.5% less than in 1952 :—

			<i>By Public Health Dept.</i>	<i>By Private Practitioners</i>	<i>Total</i>
PRIMARY VACCINATIONS :—					
Under 1 year	...	...	1,394	358	1,752
1 to 2 years	...	...	22	48	70
2 to 4 years	...	...	2	34	36
5 to 14 years	...	...	5	35	40
15 years and over	...	...	53	73	126
Totals	...	...	1,476	548	2,024
Insusceptible	...	...	14	11	25

		<i>By Public Health Dept.</i>	<i>By Private Practitioners</i>	<i>Total</i>
RE-VACCINATIONS :—				
Under 1 year	...	—	—	—
1 to 2 years	...	—	—	—
2 to 4 years	...	1	9	10
5 to 14 years	...	—	32	32
15 years and over	...	30	219	249
Totals	...	31	260	291
Insusceptible	...	1	7	8

B.C.G. Vaccination.—During the year continued progress was made in the provision of B.C.G. vaccination. Towards the end of the year an additional clinic for this purpose was started. One reason for this new clinic was to alleviate the distances which some patients were required to travel to the clinic at "Preswylfa." Vaccination offered for children in nursery schools was continued with similar response to that in 1952. Also during the year vaccination was offered for children attending St. David's R.C. Junior Mixed and Secondary Modern Schools. Children found to be susceptible were given B.C.G. at the B.C.G. Clinic.

The "Preswylfa" Residential Hostel continued to function for children who were unable to be vaccinated as out-patients. Eighty-eight children were admitted to the Hostel, eighty-two received B.C.G. and three children were positive reactors after admission. Three children were admitted for treatment of complications developed after B.C.G. given to them as out-patients.

The use of B.C.G. vaccine in Cardiff during the year is summarised as follows :—

B.C.G. Clinic "Preswylfa," Canton.

Children vaccinated while at home or in institutions	...	...	597
Children given Booster doses	...	...	45
Medical Students and Hospital Staffs vaccinated	...	...	89
Medical Students and Hospital Staffs given Booster doses	...	...	12
Children treated at "Preswylfa" while in residence	...	...	82

B.C.G. Clinic, 30, Richmond Road.

Children vaccinated while at home or in institutions	20
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St. David's Hospital

Children vaccinated in Hospital	90
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St. David's R.C. School.

Total offered B.C.G. vaccinations	406
Children given B.C.G. Vaccination	186
„ Mantoux Positive	...	...	109
„ Refused Vaccination	...	...	42
„ Mantoux Negative but did not attend for vaccination	...	...	69

Of the children who were Mantoux positive, all but ten were x-rayed at the Chest Clinic. Sixteen children were found to have doubtful x-rays and arrangements were made by the Chest Physician to follow them up.

Total number given B.C.G. Vaccination	...	1,064
Total number given Booster doses	...	57

CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL

The total number of patients admitted to the Cardiff Isolation Hospital during the year was 971. Of these 642 were residents of the City. In the following table these latter cases are classified as "disease on admission" and "disease as diagnosed in hospital" :—

<i>Disease on Admission</i>					<i>Final Diagnosis</i>	
Diphtheria	...	...	...	7	...	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	82	...	84
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	108	...	96
Pneumonia	...	...	...	22	...	22
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	...	...	...	6	...	6
Poliomyelitis (non-paralytic)	...	...	...	23	...	22
Measles	...	...	...	154	...	142
Meningitis	...	...	...	60	...	9
Smallpox	...	...	...	—	...	—
Encephalitis	...	...	...	5	...	—
Dysentery	...	...	...	20	...	10
Para-Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	4	...	3
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	—	...	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	15	...	16
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	17	...	18
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	18	...	20
Rubella	...	...	...	—	...	—
Glandular Fever	...	...	...	7	...	14
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	75	...	161
Miscellaneous Hospital Staff	...	...	...	19	...	19

Total number of patients admitted—971.

Total number of patients normally resident in Cardiff—642.

Number of patients resident outside Cardiff—229.

VI—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 1953 :—

Cases of Tuberculosis by Age and Sex :—

Age Periods— Years				New Cases					
				Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System			Other Forms of Tuberculosis		
				Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0—1	...	...	...	—	1	1	1	—	1
1—5	...	...	...	4	3	7	3	3	6
5—10	...	...	...	4	3	7	2	5	7
10—15	...	...	...	3	6	9	2	4	6
15—20	...	...	...	13	25	38	1	2	3
20—25	...	...	...	19	23	42	4	2	6
25—35	...	...	...	59	40	99	3	6	9
35—45	...	...	...	26	27	53	1	1	2
45—55	...	...	...	39	9	48	1	2	3
55—65	...	...	...	29	4	33	2	—	2
65 and upwards	...	...	...	19	4	23	1	—	1
Total	...	...	...	215	145	360	21	25	46

The above Table includes transfers from other areas, as follows :—

Age Periods Years				Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System			Other forms of Tuberculosis		
				Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0—1	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15	...	...	...	1	—	1	—	—	—
15—20	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—25	...	...	...	1	—	1	1	—	1
25—35	...	...	...	10	3	13	—	1	1
35—45	...	...	...	—	1	1	—	—	—
45—55	...	...	...	2	—	2	—	1	1
55—65	...	...	...	1	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	...	...	...	15	4	19	1	2	3

Cases of Tuberculosis by Localisation of Disease and Sex :—

Form of Tuberculosis				New Cases		
				Males	Females	Total
Respiratory System	...	...	...	215	145	360
Nervous System	...	...	...	3	6	9
Intestines and Peritoneum	...	...	...	—	3	3
Vertebral Column	...	...	...	3	1	4
Bones and Joints	...	...	...	4	3	7
Cervical Glands	...	...	...	3	10	13
Other Forms	...	...	...	8	2	10
Total	...	...	...	236	170	406

Known Cases of Tuberculosis.—Cases of tuberculosis remaining on the register of notifications at the end of 1953 were as follows :—

Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System :—

Males	...	...	...	...	...	1,302
Females	...	...	...	...	...	1,102
Total						2,404

Other Forms of Tuberculosis :—

Males	...	...	.....	...	...	179
Females	...	...	...	...	...	228
Total						407
Grand Total						2,811

During 1953 the health visitors made 5,647 visits to homes of patients.

Deaths.—The numbers of deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system and from other forms of tuberculosis during 1953 were 72 and 7, the death-rates per 1,000 population being 0.29 and 0.03 respectively. The tuberculosis death-rates per 1,000 in each of the ten years 1944-1953 were as follows :—

Year				Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	All Forms of Tuberculosis
1944	...	...	...	0.67	0.12	0.79
1945	...	...	...	0.81	0.09	0.90
1946	...	...	...	0.73	0.15	0.88
1947	...	...	...	0.70	0.10	0.80
1948	...	...	...	0.68	0.06	0.74
1949	...	...	...	0.64	0.04	0.68
1950	...	...	...	0.46	0.03	0.49
1951	...	...	...	0.43	0.05	0.48
1952	...	...	...	0.33	0.02	0.35
1953	...	...	...	0.29	0.03	0.32

The two following tables show the age distribution and localisation of the disease among the deaths from tuberculosis during 1953.

Deaths from Tuberculosis by Age and Sex :—

Age Periods—Years				Deaths					
				Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System			Other Forms of Tuberculosis		
				Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
0—1	...	...	...	1	—	1	—	—	—
1—5	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	1	2
5—15	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	3	3
15—25	...	...	...	2	2	4	—	—	—
25—45	...	...	...	15	10	25	—	1	1
45—65	...	...	...	21	7	28	—	1	1
65—75	...	...	...	7	2	9	—	—	—
75 and upwards	...	...	...	3	2	5	—	—	—
Total				49	23	72	1	6	7

Deaths from Tuberculosis by Sex and Localisation of Disease :—

Forms of Tuberculosis	Deaths		
	Males	Females	Total
Respiratory System	49	23	72
Meninges and Central Nervous System	1	4	5
Intestines, Peritoneum and Mesenteric Glands	—	—	—
Bones and Joints	—	1	1
Genito-urinary System	—	—	—
Disseminated Tuberculosis	—	1	1
Total	50	29	79

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	72	11	15.3
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	7	3	42.9
Total	79	14	17.7

Treatment.—The following tables give particulars of the examination and treatment of Cardiff cases under the scheme of the Welsh Regional Hospital Board during 1953.

New Cases :—

Examined 4,684

Found tuberculous :—

(a) Pulmonary 222

(b) Non-Pulmonary 26

Found non-tuberculous 3,906

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

(a) Pulmonary 69

(b) Non-Pulmonary 12

Found non-tuberculous 268

RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT

	Awaiting Residential Treatment at 1st January, 1953			Receiving Residential Treatment at 1st January, 1953	Admitted during the year	Receiving Residential Treatment at 31st December, 1953	Awaiting Residential Treatment (i.e., on Waiting list) at 31st December, 1953		
	15 years and over	Under 15 years	Total				15 years and over	Under 15 years	Total
RESPIRATORY :									
Males	29	6	35	143	229	147	41	6	47
Females	61	3	64	87	187	127	34	7	41
Total	90	9	99	230	416	274	75	13	88
OTHER FORMS :									
Males	1	—	1	13	19	11	3	—	3
Females	1	1	2	9	26	9	1	2	3
Total	2	1	3	22	45	20	4	2	6

VII—VENEREAL DISEASES

The following is a summary of the returns relating to persons dealt with at the venereal disease treatment centres during 1953.

	Cardiff Royal Infirmary	Royal Hamad- ryad Seamen's Hospital*	Auxiliary Centre for Mothers and Children	Institu- tions outside Cardiff	Total
Number of <i>persons residing in Cardiff</i> dealt with during the year for the first time and found to be suffering from :					
Syphilis	14	31	7	—	52
Gonorrhoea	115	101	6	1	223
Other Conditions	297	164	209	5	675
Total	426	296	222	6	950

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

Pathological material was submitted from patients attending the Auxiliary Centre for Mothers and Children, as follows :—

Microscopical :—

For Syphilis	1
For Gonorrhoea	27

Serum :—

For Syphilis	140
For Gonorrhoea	1

Other Tests for diagnosis of Venereal disease 375

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 1946-1953 :—

Year	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhoea		Other Conditions		Total			Percentage of First Attenders found Non-venereal
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both Sexes	
1946	462	190	59	1	855	140	867	308	2,243	639	2,882	40.8
1947	408	127	57	—	767	80	604	268	1,836	475	2,311	39.0
1948	357	98	77	1	764	49	654	257	1,852	405	2,257	40.4
1949	247	64	—	—	616	53	679	259	1,542	376	1,918	48.9
1950	212	78	—	—	506	43	592	283	1,310	404	1,714	51.0
1951	189	46	—	—	521	38	543	301	1,253	385	1,638	51.5
1952	128	55	—	—	442	36	560	236	1,130	327	1,457	54.6
1953	131	22	—	—	432	42	564	300	1,127	364	1,491	57.9

The following table gives the results of treatment and other particulars regarding *all persons* dealt with at the Cardiff centres during 1953 :—

	Syphilis		Gonor- rhea		Other Conditions		Total		Both Sexes
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of cases under treatment or observ- ation on 1st January	87	120	71	24	93	104	251	248	499
Number of cases dealt with for the first time*	131	22	432	42	564	300	1,127	364	1,491
Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure ...	73	32	288	16	604	266	965	314	1,279
Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment	19	11	77	3	—	—	96	14	110
Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final test of cure	25	8	49	1	—	—	74	9	83
Number of cases <i>known</i> to have died ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1**
Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners	13	1	28	—	6	—	47	1	48
Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December ...	87	90	61	46	47	138	195	274	469

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

**Died from "other causes."

VIII—NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACTS, 1946-1952

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Live-births and Still-births—Sources of Notification.

The following statement shows the number of live-births and still-births notified as having occurred in Cardiff during 1953, according to the source of notification :—

<i>Notified by :—</i>	<i>Live-births</i>	<i>Still-births</i>	<i>Total</i>
Municipal Midwives	923	15	938
Midwives of Queen's Institute of District Nursing	1,036	12	1,048
Private Midwives (Domiciliary)	19	—	19
Private Midwives (Nursing Homes)	647	10	657
Parents	—	—	—
Maternity Hospitals :—			
(a) Cardiff Royal Infirmary	461	14	475
(b) St. David's Hospital	2,106	88	2,194
	<hr/> 5,192	<hr/> 139	<hr/> 5,331

Notifications in respect of children born to residents of other Authorities were as shown :—

<i>Notified by :—</i>	<i>Live-births</i>	<i>Still-births</i>	<i>Total</i>
Municipal Midwives	5	—	5
Midwives of Queen's Institute of District Nursing	11	—	11
Private Midwives (Domiciliary)	—	—	—
Private Midwives (Nursing Homes)	248	6	254
Parents	—	—	—
Maternity Hospitals :—			
(a) Cardiff Royal Infirmary	73	7	80
(b) St. David's Hospital	416	18	434
	<hr/> 753	<hr/> 31	<hr/> 784

Transferred notifications of Cardiff cases were 21. Thus, after allowing for all transferred notifications, the number of Cardiff births notified was 4,568 and this figure was made up as follows :—

	<i>Live-births</i>	<i>Still-births</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Domiciliary	1,972	27	1,999
Institutional	2,488	81	2,569
			<hr/> 4,568

Child Welfare, Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics.

(a) Child Welfare Centres.

At the end of the year, the number of child welfare centres was eighteen—one more than at the end of 1952. A new clinic was opened at College Farm, Llanidloes Road, Gabalfa, on 21st July and sessions previously held at Llandaff North Forward Movement Hall were discontinued after 15th July. As a result of the development of the Llanishen Housing Estate, arrangements were made for sessions to be held at Llanishen Baptist Church schoolroom, commencing on 18th May.

The total number of sessions held at Child Welfare Centres was 1,280, the average attendance at each being 48, and the total number of attendances was 61,553. The number of children who first attended during the year and who at their first attendance were under 1 year of age was 3,675. The total number of children who attended during the year was 8,750.

(b) Ante-Natal Clinics.

Sessions held at the Baptist Church Schoolroom, Rumney, were discontinued after 29th June, and sessions were commenced at the Memorial Hall, Rumney, on 6th July. The new clinic at College Farm, Llanidloes Road, Gabalfa, was opened on 21st July.

The number of sessions held was 911, the average attendance at each session being 18. The total number of attendances was 16,334. The number of women who attended for the first time was 2,283 and the total number of women who attended during the year was 3,354.

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

- (i) Total number of notified births belonging to Cardiff, 4,568.
- (ii) The number of expectant mothers who attended the anti-natal clinics for the first time, 2,283.
- (iii) Percentage of notified births represented by (ii), 49.9.

Blood testing for the Wassermann Reaction was continued. The number of specimens submitted was 2,410 of which 10 (or 0.41 per cent.), were found positive.

(c) Special Post Natal Clinics.

The total number of sessions held during the year was 70, the average attendance at each being 16. The total number of attendances was 1,151. The number of mothers who attended for the first time was 1,041, subsequent attendances being 112.

Deaths ascribed to Pregnancy or Childbirth.

There were no deaths ascribed to pregnancy or childbirth during the year in respect of women attended in the area at home or in private nursing homes.

Infectious Diseases.

Cases notified during the year :—

			<i>Domiciliary Confinements</i>	<i>Institutional Confinements</i>
Opthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	7	1
Pemphigus Neonatorum	...	...	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	8	129

In all the eight cases of opthalmia neonatorum the condition cleared up with no impairment of vision.

Birth Control.

The number of cases referred to the Cardiff Mothers' Advisory Clinic on medical grounds, for advice as to further pregnancies, was 13.

Radiography.

The number of individual cases referred from the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres for radiography was 66, the total number of radiograms taken being 121.

Details of the parts for which the cases were referred are :—

Spine ...	3	Elbow ...	2	Leg ...	1
Hip ...	57	Wrist ...	1	Foot ...	1
Arm ...	1				

Crippling Defects and Orthopaedics.

The following is a summary of the work carried out at the Orthopaedic Clinic during 1953 :—

<i>Consultation Clinic :—</i>					<i>Children under School age</i>
Examined for first time	...	...	...	...	468
Recommended for treatment in hospital	...	...	...	...	18
Treatment at clinic (special-routine)	...	...	...	...	151
Applications of plaster at clinic	...	...	...	...	52
Appliances	...	...	...	...	11
Alterations to appliances	...	...	...	...	—
Alterations to boots	...	...	...	...	432
<i>Attendances at Clinics</i>	...	...	...	...	2,130
<i>Discharged or failed to attend</i>	...	...	...	...	338
<i>Treatments at Clinic :—</i>					
Massage	...	...	...	...	34
Radiant Heat	...	...	...	...	6
Faradism	...	...	...	...	4
Exercises—Posture	...	...	...	...	12
Feet	...	...	...	...	15
Asthma	...	...	...	...	3
Re-education of spastics or after Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	542
Plasters	...	...	...	...	330
Manipulations	...	...	...	...	618
Strappings	...	...	...	...	617
Total number of treatments					2,181
<i>Number attending for treatment for first time</i>					110

The following statement relates to treatment at, and provision of appliances, etc., through, the Prince of Wales' Orthopaedic Hospital, Cardiff, during 1953 :—

<i>Hospital Treatment :—</i>					<i>Children under School Age</i>
Admitted to Prince of Wales' Hospital :—					
(a) Day cases	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Other cases	...	...	...	...	3
Under treatment at Prince of Wales' Hospital at end of 1953	...	...	...	...	2
On Hospital Waiting List at end of 1953 :—					
(a) Day cases	...	...	...	...	—
(b) Other cases	...	...	...	...	13

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

Appliances provided	...	...	...	60
Appliances altered	...	...	...	38
Alterations to boots	...	...	...	1,248
Other forms of treatment provided	...	...	...	2,202

*Children under
School Age*

Nose and Throat Defects.

Number examined for the first time	...	...	350
Received operative treatment in hospital	...	...	108
Received other forms of treatment at clinic	...	...	39
Total attendances at clinic	...	...	648

Visual Defects.

Attended clinic for the first time	...	...	743
Examined for errors of refraction	...	...	498*
Spectacles prescribed	...	...	256*

*Including cases first examined in and carried over from 1952.

Maternity Outfits.

Maternity outfits are made available in all cases of home confinements, where necessary. The number supplied during the year was 2,177.

Domestic Help.

Notes on this service are included in the appropriate section of the report, but it is recorded here that the number of instances in which domestic help was provided for cases of confinement during the year was 156.

Care of Illegitimate Children.

The admission to the Salvation Army Home (Northlands), of unmarried expectant mothers, was arranged through the Authority in 18 instances during 1953.

Care of Premature Infants.

Special visits are made in the case of premature babies born at home, 1,856 such visits having been made during the year. The scheme for following-up the premature babies on discharge from hospital was described in the report for 1949 (page 22), and notes on the latest development of the special case of those born at home are given on page 33 of this report.

Statistics relating to prematurity are shown in the following table, after correction for transfers :—

Number of Premature Live-births Notified :—

(a) In hospital	...	...	165
(b) At home	...	...	124
(c) In private nursing homes			18
Total	...		307

Number of Premature Still-births Notified :—

(a) In hospital	...	...	47
(b) At home	...	...	5
(c) In private nursing homes			3
Total	...		55

Maternity Homes.

At 31st December, 10 Nursing Homes remained on the Register, 6 having accommodation for maternity cases. The number of beds provided for maternity cases was 52.

Other accommodation for maternity cases is provided in two local General Hospitals, viz., the Cardiff Royal Infirmary and St. David's Hospital. St. David's Hospital is approved for Part I of the Midwifery Training, and is recognised also for the training in gas and air analgesia.

Nurseries and Child Minders' Regulation Act, 1948.

Number of persons registered at 31st December, 1953	2
Number of children provided for	50
Number of Registered Daily Minders at 31st December, 1953	1
Number of children provided for	12

Home Visitation.

A summary of the work carried out by Health Visitors is as follows :—

Births—First Visits	4,140
Births and Infant Deaths—combined visits ...	31
Still-birth investigations	98
Infant death investigations	73

Re-visits (Routine) :

Under 1 year	15,605
Over 1 year, but under 2 years	10,026
Over 2 years, but under 5 years	28,908
Ante-natal	{ First visits ... 1,055
	{ re-visits ... 449
Post-natal	{ First visits ... 3,862
	{ re-visits ... 1,365
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	{ First visits ... 19
	{ re-visits ... 30
Immunisation	{ First visits ... 4,763
	{ re-visits ... 1,044
Vaccination	{ First visits ... 4,255
	{ re-visits ... 695
B.C.G.	{ First visits ... 825
	{ re-visits ... 667
Whooping Cough	{ First visits ... 3,241
	{ re-visits ... 647
Cardiac visits	101
Premature infants	{ First visits ... 266
	{ re-visits ... 1,590
Nutritional	{ First visits ... 162
	{ re-visits ... 207
Paediatric	{ First visits ... 597
	{ re-visits ... 1,205
Diabetic	{ First visits ... 99
	{ re-visits ... 453
Gastric	{ First visits ... 184
	{ re-visits ... 302
Asthma	{ First visits ... 153
	{ re-visits ... 62
Special V.D.	{ First visits ... 59
	{ re-visits ... 116

Mental Deficiency	...	{ First visits	...	135
		{ re-visits	...	2,421
Mental Health	...	{ First visits	...	197
		{ re-visits	...	365
Geriatrics	...	{ First visits	...	358
		{ re-visits	...	603
Home Help Cases	...	...	...	109
Problem Families	...	{ First visits	...	127
		{ re-visits	...	1,240
Clinic visits	...	...	...	845
Ineffectual visits	...	...	...	11,467
Other unclassified visits	...	...	...	4,581
				<hr/> 109,802 <hr/>

DENTAL TREATMENT, 1953.

REPORT OF Mr. D. W. ELLIOT, L.D.S., R.C.S.

The following is a record of all forms of dental treatment carried out during 1953, in connection with maternity and child welfare, i.e., expectant and nursing mothers and young children.

	Expectant Mothers	Nursing Mothers	Pre-School Children	Total
(a) <i>Numbers provided with dental care :</i>				
Referred for treatment by M.O's	790	382	1,095	2,267
Attended for inspection	620	327	1028	1975
Found to be in need of treatment	601	326	980	1,907
Treated for first time	430	261	780	1,471
Made dentally fit	322	277	786	1,385
Attendances for treatment	1,360	1,421	1,088	3,869
(b) <i>Treatment provided :</i>				
Teeth filled	293	286	69	648
Teeth extracted	1,388	1,350	1,743	4,481
Silver Nitrate treatment	5	1	5	11
Dressings	75	51	84	210
Scalings with gum treatment	103	69	2	174
Scalings	46	26	2	74
Extractions under local anaesthetic	53	30	2	85
Administrations of general anaesthetics	413	333	934	1,680
Mothers supplied with dentures	143	175	—	318
(c) <i>Dentures supplied :</i>				
Full upper	56	85	—	141
Partial upper	81	93	—	164
Full lower	25	55	—	80
Partial lower	39	45	—	84

Number of sessions—552.

Radiographs—36 (of which 15 were in respect of expectant and nursing mothers).

As is shown in the report, fillings have increased by 20 per cent., whereas the number of mothers supplied with dentures has increased by 27 per cent.

One area clinic has a waiting list of one month for fillings, another clinic has a waiting list of three months and the numbers are continually increasing ; this is to be deplored.

Comprehensive treatment not being available at present, it is impossible to devote more sessions to this work : to do so would mean that the dental service for the school children would be reduced and the interval between inspection and treatment greatly increased.

The only remedy is the provision of more dental clinics and an increase in the dental staff.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

At the end of the year the midwives practising in the area were as shown :—

(a) Institutional

(i) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act, 1946	49
(ii) Midwives employed in Nursing Homes	12

(b) Domiciliary

(i) Midwives employed by the Authority	16
(ii) Midwives employed by voluntary organisations under arrangements with the Local Health Authority in pursuance of Section 23 of the National Health Service Act, 1946	7
(iii) Midwives in private practice	6

The cases attended during the year were as follows :—

(1)	Domiciliary Cases				Totals	Cases in institutions
	Doctor not booked		Doctor booked			
	Doctor present at time of delivery of child	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child	Doctor present at time of delivery of child (either the booked Doctor or another)	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child		
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority	3	99	94	742	938	—
(b) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations :—						
(i) Under arrangements with the Local Health Authority in pursuance of Section 23 of the National Health Service Act, 1946	3	21	57	967	1,048	—
(ii) Otherwise (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act)	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act ...	—	—	—	—	—	2,669
(d) Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Homes)	—	2	12	5	19	657
Totals ...	6	122	163	1,714	2,005	3,326

Medical Aid under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives Act, 1951.

The number of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives Act, 1951, by a midwife :—

(a) For Domiciliary cases

(i) Where the medical practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service	...	...	...	16
(ii) Others	...	...	...	13

(b) For cases in Institutions

... .. —

Administration of Gas and Air Analgesia by Domiciliary Midwives.

This section of the report relates to those midwives employed directly by the Local Health Authority (referred to as municipal midwives), and those midwives employed in the public midwifery service under Section 23 by voluntary organisations as agents of the Local Health Authority (referred to as midwives of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing). Cases in respect of midwives in private practice are not included.

(a) Midwives qualified to administer analgesia

At 31st December, 1953, all municipal midwives were qualified in the administration of gas and air analgesia, and the seven practising midwives of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing were similarly qualified.

(b) Possession of apparatus

At the end of 1953 the municipal midwives possessed eighteen sets of the necessary apparatus for the administration of analgesia, and seven sets of apparatus were available for the use of the midwives of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing.

(c) Administrations during the year

The total administrations, total confinements and resulting percentages of administrations to confinements were as follows :—

			Total Administrations	Total Confinements	Percentage
Municipal Midwives	...	...	639	938	68.12
Midwives of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing	...	...	810	1,048	77.28
Combined Total	...	...	1,449	1,986	72.96

(d) Development of gas and air analgesia

The increase in the number of administrations since 1947 is shown in the following table :—

Year				Total Administrations	Total Confinements	Percentage
1947*	...	...	...	395	2,197	13.43
1948	...	...	...	1,085	2,113	51.35
1949	...	...	...	1,294	2,111	61.29
1950	...	...	...	1,314	1,996	65.83
1951	...	...	...	1,324	1,903	69.57
1952	...	...	...	1,404	1,951	71.96
1953	...	...	...	1,449	1,986	72.96

*Commenced in June.

Institutional Midwives qualified to administer gas and air analgesia.

The number of institutional midwives in practice at the end of the year qualified to administer gas and air analgesia in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives' Board :—

(a)	Employed in hospitals in the National Health Service	...	49
(b)	Employed in private nursing homes	... ..	7

Pethidine.

The number of cases in which pethidine was administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year, was as follows :—

		<i>When doctor was not present at time of delivery of child</i>	<i>When doctor was present at time of delivery of child</i>	<i>Total</i>
Municipal Midwives	...	151	7	158
Midwives of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing	...	324	10	334
Total	...	475	17	492

Transport

At the end of the year motor car allowances were being paid to 12 midwives using their cars in connection with the service.

Supervision

Officers of the Department made 171 visits of inspection of midwives.

HEALTH VISITING.

At the end of the year there were fifty health visitors on the staff with two vacancies. As explained in previous reports, 39 of these health visitors cover the full range of duties, including combined health visiting and school nursing work, routine tuberculosis and mental deficiency visiting, care of the aged, etc., leaving to the specialist visitors those duties for which they have been separated (e.g., hospital follow-up schemes, premature infants), and of course, excluding the administrative duties.

HOME NURSING.

No changes occurred during the year in the agency arrangements with the Cardiff Branch of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing to provide the service throughout the city and at the end of the year, 24 whole-time and three part-time State Registered nurses were on the staff, as well as one part-time State enrolled assistant nurse and seven (7) whole-time student home nurses (apart from three supervising staff) and between them they attended during 1953, a total of 5,193 cases, making 118,076 visits. Of the total number of cases, 1,793 were aged 65 years or over at the first visit ; 625 were children under 5 years and 1,012 were visited more than 24 times during the year.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Analysis of Journeys, 1st January—31st December, 1953.

			<i>Journeys</i>	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Mileage</i>
(a)	Patient-Carrying :				
	Emergency	... ..	1,567	1,600	11,345
	Accident	... ..	1,247	1,332	6,563
	Outpatients	... ..	15,189	35,201	113,793
	Others	... ..	12,062	14,280	105,858
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			30,065	52,413	237,559
(b)	Abortive and service journeys		1,182	—	6,870
(c)	Transporting of Midwives, apparatus, etc.		2,004	—	32,657
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Totals	...	33,251	52,413	277,086
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Totals for the year 1952	...	(28,822)	(46,675)	(236,245)
	Stretcher cases included in above	...		12,167	80,692
	Sitting cases included in above	...		40,246	156,867
				<hr/>	<hr/>
				52,413	237,559
				<hr/>	<hr/>

Average mileage per journey (based on gross mileage)	...	...	8.33
Average mileage per patient (based on Patient-carrying mileage)	...	...	4.53

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

All follow-up schemes continue to function smoothly with the interest and enthusiasm of all concerned maintained at high level.

A recent development is in the care of premature babies in their own homes. Following an intensive course at hospital, one of the authority's midwives works in touch with the premature babies unit and is called in to all cases where the weight of an infant born at home is 5 lbs. or less.

The scheme is described in the following reprint of a memorandum addressed to midwives in the local authority service, a copy of which was sent also to general medical practitioners in the area :—

“ Care of Premature Infants at Home.

A scheme for the care of premature infants in their own homes will commence immediately.

Following is an outline of the scheme for the information of all concerned :—

1. A midwife (to be known as the “premature” midwife) has been appointed specially to undertake the work. She will work in close touch with the Premature Unit at St. David's Hospital and will have the benefit of all the facilities available at the hospital as well as possessing certain items of special equipment herself.

2. The "premature" midwife *must be called in for* :—
 - (a) All cases where the weight of the infant is 5 lbs. or under.
 - (b) All cases where the period of gestation is over 28 weeks but under 40 weeks. In these cases the "premature" midwife should, whenever possible, have notice of the impending delivery so that she can be present at the birth to receive the baby immediately it is delivered—the actual delivery to be undertaken by the "booked" midwife.
3. The "premature" midwife will be on call for all babies whose weight is between 5 and 5½ lbs.

These babies are officially notified as "premature" but in many cases the midwife will feel that no special care and attention is necessary. The calling in of the "premature" midwife will be left to her discretion but it is emphasized that in any case where there is the slightest doubt about the condition of the baby, the "premature" midwife should be sent for.

It may be found that many babies of 5 lbs. weight will not appear to need special treatment. In these cases any decision must be left to the "premature" midwife who *must be called in* in the first place.

After delivery, and if the mother's condition is normal and satisfactory, the case (mother and infant) will be taken over entirely by the "premature" midwife who will continue in attendance for the 14 days and as long afterwards as she deems necessary.

Should the condition of the infant be such that it has to be removed to hospital, the care of the mother will remain in the hands of the "booked" midwife, and the "premature" midwife will cease attendance at her home."

Health Education.—At the Scientific Exhibition of the British Medical Association Annual Meetings held in Cardiff in July, there was a special stand provided by this Department entitled "Care and After-care—Hospital follow-up through Health Visitors." The exhibit was quite a success, judging from a communication which came afterwards from the organisers of the Exhibition, who sought to make arrangements for a repeat showing at the next year's meetings.

Other health education work proceeded throughout the year much as usual, but special attention was given to the prevention of accidents in the home when, on two successive days in September, meetings were arranged in order to launch a campaign. The meetings were addressed by the Manager of the Home Safety Department of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents (Mrs. W. E. Duncan).

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

This service continues to expand, the number of cases attended during 1953 being 794 as compared with 602 the previous year. It is noted that the number of tuberculosis cases remained about the same (93 as against 86), but that the number of maternity cases in 1953 showed a higher proportionate increase with 156 in 1953 and 119 in 1952.

We are fortunate in Cardiff in having achieved a very successful blending of voluntary effort with our domestic help service. It is in arrangement with the Women's Voluntary Service who have established a scheme of "Home Aides" for helping chiefly old people. It has been arranged with the National Assistance Board that old age pensioners and those in receipt of Assistance Grants who need domestic help shall receive an extra allowance for this purpose, and W.V.S. has undertaken to recruit the "Home Aides."

The old people eligible for this service apply to the City Home Help Department or the National Assistance Board and the applications are passed to W.V.S. who visit the applicant, assess the number of hours required and report back to the Board. If approved, W.V.S. then find the domestic worker, explain the scheme to the old age pensioner, see that the worker is regularly paid and her card stamped, and generally supervise the arrangement.

The women recruited for this work are those who can work only on a very part-time basis, mainly those with young children. They usually look after one household only, although some work for two or even three. Their work includes house cleaning, the preparation—and in a few cases—the cooking of meals; sometimes the worker has to be prepared to attend to the personal needs of the old people, particularly if they are bed-ridden. It has on the whole been found preferable, both from the point of view of workers and of those in receipt of help, not to recruit Home Aides from the immediate neighbourhood.

Co-operation between the Local Authority Home Help Organiser and W.V.S. has been excellent and the scheme is remarkably successful, over 70 families being looked after in this way. Not only does it enable old people to get the domestic help they need, but it keeps W.V.S. workers in touch with them and enables them to look after their general welfare.

MENTAL HEALTH

Details of administration were given in the special survey of the local health services in the 1952 report. Tables showing the work carried out under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts and under the Mental Deficiency Acts are set out in the following pages.

TABLE I

Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts. Work of the Duly Authorised Officers.

	Male	Female	Total
(1) Number of Cases dealt with during 1953	271	290	561
The Cases were dealt with as follows :—			
(i) Admitted to Mental Hospitals.			
(a) Whitchurch Hospital—			
Certified	5	6	11
Voluntary	106	117	223
Temporary	8	10	18
Neurosis Unit	2	—	2
(b) Ely Hospital—			
Certified	36	44	80
(c) Other Hospitals—			
Certified	3	4	7
Voluntary	3	2	5
Temporary	—	1	1
(ii) Transferred to St. David's Hospital (Sick Wards)	46	52	98
(iii) Admitted direct to St. David's Hospital (Sick Wards)	3	1	4
(iv) Discharged home or to Welfare Authorities	38	34	72
(v) Placed in care of Police, Military Authorities, etc.	8	3	11
(vi) Died before certification	—	1	1
(vii) Other discharges	2	—	2
(viii) Voluntary Patients returned direct to Whitchurch Hospital	3	7	10
(ix) Certified Patients returned direct to Whitchurch Hospital	1	—	1
(x) Transferred to Sick Wards, other Hospitals	2	2	4
(xi) Cases still under observation	4	6	10
(xii) Absconded cases returned to Mental Hospitals	1	—	1
	271	290	561
2) Number of Cases seen by Psychiatrist in St. David's Hospital Sick Wards during 1953 :			
No action taken	89	91	180

TABLE II

Mental Deficiency Acts. Particulars of Cases reported during 1953.

	Under 16 yrs.			Over 16 yrs.			Total		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1. PARTICULARS OF CASES REPORTED DURING 1953 :									
(a) Cases at 31st December ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with." Action taken on reports by—									
(i) Local Education Authorities on children									
(1) While at school or liable to attend school ...	12	6	18	—	—	—	12	6	18
(2) On leaving Special Schools ...	5	7	12	—	—	—	5	7	12
(3) On leaving Ordinary Schools ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Police or by Courts ...	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	2
(iii) Other Sources ...	—	—	—	2	2	4	2	2	4
(b) Cases reported but not regarded at 31st December as defectives "subject to be dealt with" on any ground ...									
(c) Cases reported but not confirmed as defectives by 31st December and thus excluded from (a) or (b)	1	—	1	3	3	6	4	3	7
	2	3	5	—	—	—	2	3	5
Total Number of Cases reported during 1953 ...	20	16	36	7	5	12	27	21	48
2. DISPOSAL OF CASES REPORTED DURING 1953.									
(a) Of the cases ascertained to be defective "subject to be dealt with," number									
(i) Placed under Statutory Supervision ...	16	11	27	—	—	—	16	11	27
(ii) Placed under Guardianship ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) Taken to "places of safety" ...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	2
(iv) Admitted to Institutions ...	1	1	2	4	1	5	5	2	7
(v) Action not yet taken ...	2	3	5	—	—	—	2	3	5
(b) Of the cases not ascertained to be defectives "subject to be dealt with," number									
(i) Placed under voluntary supervision ...	—	—	—	2	3	5	2	3	5
(ii) Action unnecessary ...	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	2
Total of Item 2 ...	20	16	36	7	5	12	27	21	48

TABLE III

Mental Deficiency Acts. Particulars of Cases ascertained prior to 1953.

Number of Mental Defectives in Institutions, under Community Care, including Voluntary Supervision or in Places of Safety on 1st January, 1953, who have ceased to be under any of these forms of Care during 1953 :—

	Under 16 yrs.			Over 16 yrs.			Total		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Deceased ...	1	1	2	4	7	11	5	8	13
Left Cardiff or Lost sight of ...	—	—	—	5	2	7	5	2	7
Decertified ...	—	—	—	13	—	13	13	—	13
Transferred to L.E.A. ...	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Total ...	1	3	4	22	9	31	23	12	35

TABLE IV

Mental Deficiency Acts. Statistical Return.

Position as on 1st January, 1954 :—

				Under 16 yrs.			Over 16 yrs.			Total		
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
(a)	Cases "Subject to be dealt with"—											
	(i)	Under Statutory Supervision	...	47	29	76	221	176	397	268	205	473
	(ii)	Under Guardianship	...	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	3	3
	(iii)	In "Places of Safety"	...	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	2
	(iv)	In Certified Institutions	...	32	11	43	136	114	250	168	125	293
	(v)	In State Institutions	...	—	—	—	4	3	7	4	3	7
	(vi)	On Licence from Institutions	...	—	—	—	8	11	19	8	11	19
	(vii)	Absconded from Institutions	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(viii)	Action not yet taken	...	2	3	5	—	—	—	2	3	5
(b)	Cases not at present "Subject to be dealt with"—											
	(i)	Under Voluntary Supervision	...	14	4	18	64	72	136	78	76	154
	(ii)	Action not yet taken	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total			95	48	143	433	380	813	528	428	956

TABLE V

Mental Deficiency Acts. Number of Cases receiving training at the Nursery, Occupation and Training Centres, Pengam Road, Cardiff, on 1st January, 1954.

				Under 16 yrs.			Over 16 yrs.			Total		
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
(a)	Nursery Class—											
	(i)	Under Statutory Supervision	...	13	13	26	—	—	—	13	13	26
	(ii)	Under Voluntary Supervision	...	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
	(iii)	On Licence from Institutions	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b)	Occupation Class—											
	(i)	Under Statutory Supervision	...	7	5	12	—	2	2	7	7	14
	(ii)	From other Authorities	...	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
(c)	Trainee Class—											
	(i)	Under Statutory Supervision	...	4	—	4	4	1	5	8	1	9
	(ii)	On Licence from Institutions	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(iii)	From other Authorities	...	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
(d)	Senior Trainee Class—											
	(i)	Under Statutory Supervision	...	2	1	3	18	16	34	20	17	37
	(ii)	Under Voluntary Supervision	...	—	—	—	6	1	7	6	1	7
	(iii)	From other Authorities	...	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	2
	(iv)	On Licence	...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
	Total			29	19	48	30	21	51	59	40	99

IX—REPORT FOR 1953

of Mr. W. G. PYATT, Chief Sanitary Inspector (Urban)

HOUSING

The following statement gives particulars in relation to housing for 1953 :

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

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	4,785
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	13,914
(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 dwellings found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	7
(4)	Number of dwellings (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	1,125

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	...	827
---	-----	-----

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

(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9 and 10 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—						
(i)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs						80
(ii)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—						
(a)	By owners						69
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners						13
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—						
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied						392
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—						
(a)	By owners						367
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners						13
(c)	Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13, of the Housing Act, 1936 :—						
(i)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made						—
(ii)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders						5
(iii)	Undertakings accepted						9
(d)	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—						
(i)	Number of parts of buildings or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made						3

(ii)	Number of separate basements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined ; the basement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	...	...	...	—
(iii)	Undertakings accepted	...	...	...	...	...	—
(e)	Proceedings under Section 10 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953 :—						
(i)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made in lieu of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	...	1

From the foregoing table it will be seen that again the majority of notices have been served under the Public Health Act because of the legal difficulties involved in asking for extensive repairs or alterations under the Housing Act.

A few houses which had reached the last stages of decay were dealt with by making Closing Orders, but as more and more Council houses are built and the waiting list for houses is reduced more energetic action will be possible against slum property. A survey to ascertain the number of houses warranting demolition is now being undertaken so that it may be possible to clear away the remaining slums in the near future. Although the City has many houses which can be classified as obsolescent, there are only 6 back to back houses left and only one small court where the buildings are still used as dwellings. Practically every house has good air space, an inside water supply, and flushed closets none of which is shared between the occupants of more than one house. There is, however, a serious lack of baths and proper food storage arrangements in the majority of the older houses, and so far owners have been reluctant to take advantage of the grants available for improvements.

Many houses are overcrowded but it is impossible to ascertain to what extent without carrying out a survey of the whole of the City.

Where the Corporation do work in default the policy of engaging private builders has been followed without any practical difficulties occurring.

Council Housing Estates.—The following is a record of the work done in connection with the sanitary condition of the Council housing estates :—

Vacant houses inspected	...	...	...	...	705
Visits regarding exchanges and transfers	...	...	...	...	235
Visits regarding vermin, cleansing, overcrowding, etc.	...	...	...	...	37
Visits regarding rats, poultry, trading, etc.	...	...	...	...	17
Following-up visits	...	...	...	...	33
Visits to families prior to rehousing in Council houses	...	...	...	...	880
Other visits (Estate depots, etc.)	...	...	...	...	796
Total	...	...	...	...	2,703

No material change has taken place during the year in the activities of the department regarding the administration of the Council Housing Estates and coding of applicants on the Housing Register, and relations between the Health Department and the Housing Department continue to be most cordial, resulting in the fullest co-operation on both sides.

In spite of the large number of applicants being rehoused, there continues to be an increase in the amount of work involved in coding new applicants, and recoding older applicants on change of circumstances. Still more medical certificates are being received from applicants in the hope of obtaining medical points and so improving their position within the coding system. Many of the applicants have to be visited to obtain a true perspective of the conditions under which they are living, and to obtain further information regarding the medical aspect of the cases.

The policy of allotting 10% of all houses built, to priority applicants where a member of their family is suffering from T.B., is still working very smoothly, with the result that these families with children are usually rehoused very quickly. Where, however, the

husband or wife is Tuberculous and there are no children, the position is not so satisfactory and there are many still on the waiting list.

In general all the 1945 priority cases have been rehoused, but with changes in circumstances such as the birth of children, some non-priority cases are being recoded to the priority groups, and they are then usually rehoused almost immediately.

The last of the squatters camps have been abolished, and the families rehoused, and no-one mourns their passing. The rehousing of some of these and other sub-standard families on the Estates has been, and still is a serious problem. It is difficult to decide whether it is better to rehouse them separately amongst the better type of tenants or to rehouse them together in the same locality. Where they are rehoused separately there would appear to be a hopeful possibility of an improvement to the standard set by their new neighbours; this applies particularly to the children who then have a chance to grow up in a better environment. Against this, however, is the fact that some of the families do not improve, and by continuing their former mode of living, become a source of trouble and annoyance to their better type neighbours, who take great exception to having to live alongside such families. This objection is well justified in many cases, especially where there are growing children to be considered. We do know, however, from experience that where "Problem Families" are housed closely together in the same small area, there is little or no general improvement in their standard of living, with the result that the whole area becomes sub-normal, and the children grow up in an atmosphere which is conducive to child delinquency.

The percentage of Council Houses found verminous on vacation continues to decrease, being 1.27 for 1953 against 2.3 for the year 1952. This very low percentage is most satisfactory and means that the Council save the cost of disinfection and the loss of rent during the time this is being carried out. In post war years practically all vacant Council houses have been treated with D.D.T. as a precautionary measure, before being relet, a policy which has no doubt helped in keeping bug infestation at a minimum.

GENERAL SANITARY INSPECTION.

The number of complaints of nuisances received and dealt with was 4,398.

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

	Inspections or Visits	Intimation Notices Served	Statutory Notices Served
Houses	4,785	2,029	569
Re-inspections of houses	9,129	—	—
Houses inspected and recorded	—	—	—
Re-inspections of recorded houses	—	—	—
Milkshops, etc.	528	1	—
Offensive trades	5	—	—
Non-mechanical factories	316	8	—
Mechanical factories	949	28	1
Workplaces	227	2	—
Outworker's premises	2	—	—
Shop premises	1,528	—	—
Seamen's lodging houses :—			
Day	458	20	—
Night	25	—	—
Common lodging houses :—			
Day	11	—	—
Night	—	—	—
Other premises, etc.	19,542	285	50
Total	37,505	2,373	620

The numbers of drains tested was 390 (300 with smoke and 90 with chemicals).

Choked drains are dealt with as a first priority, and are usually cleared the day the matter is reported. Action for the clearance of a private drain is taken under a local Act by the service of a 24 hour notice, the Corporation effecting the clearance at the expiry of this period ; combined drains or public sewers as they are now called, are dealt with immediately by arrangement with the city Surveyor's Department whereby the cost of clearance is a public charge.

Sewermen are always available for this work, and where the cost is recoverable from a private owner is a flat rate of 24/6 irrespective of the distance to be travelled, and the time involved. Frequently when a chokeage occurs in a private drain the owner signs an agreement authorising the Corporation to clear the drain at his expense and the work is done immediately without the formality of serving an official notice.

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

Vermin (Private Houses)

Number of houses found verminous	...	...	...	104
Number of houses where vermin was abated	...	...	...	67

Nuisances Abated, etc.

HOUSES

Number extensively repaired	...	...	...	25
Number where minor repairs completed	...	...	...	704
Dirty conditions remedied	...	...	...	14
Accumulations removed	...	...	...	12

DRAINAGE

Drains tested—smoke	...	...	...	300
Drains tested—chemicals	...	...	...	90
New drains constructed	...	...	...	39
Drains re-laid or repaired	...	...	...	306
Drains cleansed	...	...	...	944
Troughs provided	...	...	...	16
Troughs repaired	...	...	...	9
Bath and lavatory wastes renewed or repaired	...	...	...	11
Baths provided	...	...	...	3

W.C.'s

Additional W.C.'s provided	...	...	...	16
W.C.'s reconstructed or repaired	...	...	...	77
Flushing apparatus provided	...	...	...	4
Flushing apparatus repaired	...	...	...	27

URINALS

Additional provided	...	...	...	1
Flushing apparatus fixed or repaired	...	...	...	2

WATER SUPPLY

Samples of Water taken for analysis	16
-------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	----

SWIMMING BATHS

Samples of water taken	211
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SEAMEN'S LODGING HOUSES

Limewashing or cleansing carried out	1
Repairs or improvements effected	2

FOOD VEHICLES AND PERSONNEL

Warnings regarding general cleanliness	...	...	...	5
Washing facilities provided or improved (geysers)	...	...	...	1

ICE CREAM PREMISES

Number of premises where sanitary improvements have been effected	16
Washing facilities provided or improved (geysers)	2

FOOD SHOPS, KITCHENS, FRIED FISH SHOPS, ETC.

Improved or repaired	53
Accumulations removed	7
Cleanliness improved	40
Dustbins provided	4
Washing facilities provided or improved (geysers)	10

OFFENSIVE TRADES AND KNACKERS YARDS

Accumulations removed	1
Cleanliness improved	1

STABLES, PIGGERIES, ETC.

Sanitary conditions improved	18
Accumulations removed	1

BACK LANES

Accumulations removed	4
Surfaces repaired	1

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT

Visits	48
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MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

Visits	147
Warnings regarding labelling	57

SHOPS ACT INSPECTIONS

Visits to shops	1,520
Visits to shops (Sundays)	8
Observations :—	
Closing Orders (Sundays)	11
Closing Orders	74
Half Holiday Orders	777
Notices provided or renewed :—	
Mixed shop and weekly half-holiday	55
Forms H and J	1
Washing facilities provided	1
Refuse receptacles provided	1
Accumulations removed	2
Cleansing carried out	1
Warnings :—	
Weekly half-holiday	22
Closing Orders	24
Young Persons (Employment Act)	2
Sunday closing	10

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

Seamen's Lodging Houses.—There are 40 licensed seamen's lodging houses.

RODENT CONTROL

One Rodent Officer and nine operatives are engaged solely on this work.

All the sewers have been completely treated twice during the year ; districts which on previous occasions were found to be free from infestation were test baited and treatment was carried out when necessary.

As a result of these operations it is calculated on the Ministries formula, *i.e.*, 2 ozs. poison taken = 5 rats killed, that 14,230 rats were destroyed.

Council properties including the Transport Department 'bus depots at Sloper Road, Newport Road, Clare Road, Wood Street offices, were treated four times during the year and the Public Works Department yards, stores, workshops and stable, and the Central Market, Roath Abattoir, the main depot, etc., of the Parks Department, and refuse tips have also been treated.

In these operations it is calculated that 813 rats were destroyed, which is 404 more than the previous year.

Maintenance treatments at 215 Business Premises, an increase of 24 over the previous year were carried out. These included food stores, cafes, warehouses, engineering works, the knackers yard, breweries, malthouses and cinemas, and the cost under contract ranged from £2 to £38 per premises. The total amount received by the Corporation for this work was approximately £1,500 which is £22 more than the previous year.

Private dwellings and the smaller types of business premises are dealt with entirely by two operatives who work from the City Hall, and are in direct contact with the Sanitary Inspectors.

In all, 484 private houses, 95 business premises and 81 depots or tips, etc., belonging to the Council were dealt with by these two operatives.

30 farms within the City were inspected, 29 of which showed no sign or evidence of rats, and the other was lightly infested. The County Agricultural Executive Committee was notified and has since dealt with this farm.

Increasing use has been made of "Warfarin" as a poison, its advantages being its attraction to rats, the saving of time because its use obviates the necessity of prebaiting and its non-toxic effect on domestic animals.

During the year 789 complaints of rat infestation and 84 complaints of mice infestation were received.

The following table illustrates the gradual decrease in the rat population in the sewers over the period 1944 onwards :—

Summary of Treatments

Total 60 Districts ... 4,385 Manholes.

Treatment	Date com.	V. Heavy 20—30	Heavy 10—20	Mod. 5—10	Light .05—5	No. Inf. Nil.	Calculate Kill
1st ...	30.5.44	7	21	15	15	2	43,952
2nd ...	25.9.44	6	12	18	19	5	35,675
1st Maintenance ...	1.4.46	1	17	9	21	12	25,932
2nd Maintenance ...	31.3.47	Nil.	9	15	27	9	19,675
1st Half N.S. 19 ...	1.4.48	Nil.	9	17	23	11	17,686
2nd Half N.S. 19 ...	11.10.48	Nil.	5	16	25	14	14,696
1st Half N.S. 21 ...	1.4.49	Nil.	4	14	25	17	13,326
2nd Half N.S. 21 ...	10.10.49	Nil.	1	16	25	18	12,712
1st Half 1950-51 Main.	3.4.50	Nil.	2	14	25	19	11,494
2nd Half 1950-51 Main.	24.9.50	Nil.	1	17	26	16	11,664
1st Half 1951-52 Main.	6.4.51	Nil.	1	10	22	27	9,516
2nd Half 1951-52 Main.	17.9.51	Nil.	1	11	27	21	9,659
1st Half 1952-53 Main.	31.3.52	Nil.	Nil.	13	18	29	9,090
2nd Half 1952-53 Main.	10.10.52	Nil.	Nil.	12	21	27	8,677

FACTORIES

The numbers and type of factories on the register are as follows :—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	84
Laundries	...	...	...	26
Tailors	...	...	...	49
Dressmakers and Milliners	...	...	...	37
Boot Repairers	...	...	...	104
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	722

Details of the sanitary inspection of factories under the Factories Act, 1937, are as follows :—

Part I of the Act

1.—INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH

PREMISES (1)	Number on Register (3)	Number of		
		Inspections (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupiers Prosecuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	234	316	8	—
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	788	949	29	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	47	123	—	—
Total	1,069	1,388	37	

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (7)
	Found (3)	Remedied (4)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (5)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (6)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	12	10	—	9	—
Overcrowding (S.2.)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	—	—	—	1	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient	—	1	—	4	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	18	20	—	11	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	3	4	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	8	4	—	5	—
Total	41	39	—	31	—

Part VIII of the Act

OUTWORK

	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (3)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (4)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (5)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (6)	Notices served (7)	Prosecutions (8)
Wearing Apparel— Making, etc. ...	2	—	—	—	—	—

Atmospheric Pollution.—Complaints of grit nuisances from factory chimneys were more numerous than usual but these were generally dealt with by persuading the proprietors to adopt remedial measures ; in no case was it necessary to take legal proceedings.

Very valuable advice on these problems was received from the Technical Officers of the Ministry of Fuel and Power who visited the factories and co-operated to the fullest extent.

Public Swimming Baths.—Weekly samples were obtained from all baths throughout the bathing season and in all cases the purity of the water was satisfactory. Roath Park Lake remained closed for bathing because of the heavily polluted state of the water.

Cesspools, Earth and Pail Closets.—The number of properties without main drainage was further reduced by connecting to the sewerage system three houses with cesspool drainage. In addition five houses with earth or pail closets were demolished.

Tents, Vans, Sheds.—Two applications were received by the Health Committee for consent to occupy caravans for living purposes. These were refused.

The gypsy problem in the Leckwith and Sloper Road areas became more acute in spite of repeated summonses for unlawful camping. The number of caravans, lorries and tents at these camps is now so large and the encampments seem to be so permanently established that very forceful action will be necessary to prevent the problem becoming a major matter.

Dustbins.—The Health Committee are not satisfied with the general state of the dustbins in use throughout the City. The majority of the smaller type of houses use all kinds of receptacles ranging from boxes to buckets and oil drums. In view of the new powers contained in the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953, the Committee decided that all occupiers of property should be asked to provide properly covered galvanised iron dustbins with a capacity of not less than 2½ c. ft. Preliminary work towards achieving this has now been commenced.

Wasps Nests.—The number of calls asking for assistance in destroying these became so numerous that the Health Committee decided to impose a charge of 10/- to cover the cost of the labour and materials used.

Aged and Infirm Persons.—The number of cases of elderly people living alone without proper care and attention increases yearly and where hospital treatment is indicated it is usually possible by persuasion to secure their removal. Occasionally recourse has to be made to the Court for a compulsory removal order and during the year two applications for a Court Order were made, both of which were granted.

In appropriate cases assistance is provided by referring the matter to the Home Help Service and to the Queen's Nurses.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.—Licences were issued for 14 pet animal shops.

Shops Act, 1950.—The most serious infringements were those relating to illegal Sunday trading which had become fairly general. Systematic observations were made throughout the City and as a result several cases were the subject of Police Court proceedings.

One application for registration of a shop by a person observing the Jewish Sabbath was received, but this was subsequently withdrawn.

Three applications for permission to trade at Exhibitions after the usual closing hours were received and granted with the usual conditions protecting the assistants employed.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS (SHOPS ACT)

Number	Fined	Cautioned	To pay costs	Dismissed	Withdrawn	Amount of Fines and Costs		
12	7	—	2	3	—	£	s.	d.
						10	8	0

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.—During the year 269 licences were renewed and 16 new licences were issued.

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

Acts, etc., under which proceedings were taken	Number	Fined	Cautioned	To pay costs	Dismissed	Withdrawn	Nuisance Order obtained	Amount of Fines and Costs		
								£	s.	d.
Public Health Act, 1936 ...	22	—	—	5	—	6	11	12	19	6
Merchant Shipping Act, 1894	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	0

Water Supply.—The Department is indebted to the Water Engineer (Mr. G. W. Cover) for the following information.

- (i) The quality and quantity of the water have been satisfactory.
- (ii) Bacteriological examinations of the water, before and after treatment, are taken ; also at various points on the distribution system. The total number of bacteriological samples taken was 624, which showed the bacterial quality of the water to be satisfactory. Chemical analyses of the water showed the chemical and physical characters to be satisfactory.
- (iii) The liability of plumbo-solvent action is negligible, but precautions are taken by way of the controlled alkalinity of the water.
- (iv) All potable water is sterilised by chlorine treatment.
- (v) It is estimated that there are approximately 78,250 separately rated dwelling places supplied within the area of supply, and the population served is estimated at 298,000. For practical purposes there is no domestic supply by means of stand-pipes.

FOOD AND MILK

All slaughtering, with the exception of a private slaughterhouse in connection with a Bacon Factory, is carried out at the Public Abattoir under the supervision of the Veterinary Officer. Carcasses at the private slaughterhouse are inspected by the Sanitary Inspector for the district. During the year 9,770 pigs were slaughtered at this slaughterhouse, tuberculosis being found in 70 instances, a proportion of 0·7 per cent. 4 unsound carcasses of pork were destroyed, and the total weight of unsound meat (including offal) surrendered, was 18 cwts. 61 lbs.

Sanitary Inspectors made 6,113 visits to restaurants, food preparing places, shops, stores, markets, etc., in the city in connection with the hygienic condition of the premises and the inspection of foodstuffs. The approximate weight of diseased or unsound food surrendered as unfit was 46 tons 12 cwt. 41 lbs., and 62 notices were served for the remedy of insanitary conditions.

Meat Hawkers.—The last remaining meat hawker discontinued during the year.

Knackers Yard.—The only Knackers Yard in the city is regularly inspected and as it is owned by one of the most reputable firms no difficulties are experienced.

Pets' Meat Shops are also subject to a routine inspection.

Offensive Trades.—Twenty-nine offensive trades are established in the city which include gut scrapers, tripe boilers, rag and bone dealers and a fish meal factory. These are kept under regular observation.

Ice Cream.—There are 33 firms or persons registered for the manufacture of ice cream ; of these only 25 are manufacturing at the moment, 13 producing a hot mix and the remainder a cold mix. Of the 594 retailers of ice cream only 48 sell it loose, the remainder being registered for wrapped ice cream only. Although it is doubtful whether the Act permits conditions of sale to be inserted on the licence, this is very desirable where numerous other commodities are sold from the same shop ; for this reason the Health Committee have always considered it desirable to issue licences in appropriate cases which are restricted to wrapped ice cream only.

Sixty-two samples of ice cream were taken for bacteriological examination and of these 36 were in Provisional Grade 1, 1 in Provisional Grade 2, 4 in Provisional Grade 3, and 8 in Provisional Grade 4. Thirteen samples could not be examined as it was impossible to observe the conditions for pre-incubation temperatures.

The number of firms registered for the manufacture of ice cream has been reduced considerably and it will be noted that now only 25 are actually engaged in the manufacturing process. The tendency for the manufacture of this commodity to be concentrated in the hands of the larger firms is general throughout the country and was inevitable following the introduction of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations.

In all cases of unsatisfactory results the sanitary inspectors visit the vendors and examine their methods. In no case was any drastic action necessary as the Department always receive ready co-operation from the trade.

Food Byelaws.—Steady progress is being maintained towards more hygienic practices in food handling, although it is disappointing to record that the new Regulations governing food hygiene, which were expected to strengthen the hands of local authorities by laying down much more stringent standards, have been modified so much that it is doubtful whether they will even be as valuable as the present powers of control.

The provision of washing-up sinks with hot and cold water supplies to all the main food stalls in the Central Market is well under way and is an improvement which was long overdue. The traders themselves appreciate these facilities so much that even stallholders who were not included are asking for the facilities to be installed at their own expense.

The covering of cooked meats, pastries and other susceptible food stuffs displayed for sale in the Market is the next requirement and it is hoped that this will be achieved very shortly.

Those traders who have at their own expense modernised their stalls are to be congratulated on their progressive outlook and by so doing have set an example to the others which is bound to reflect in an all round improvement in the future.

The investigation on the extent of Paratyphoid in the Sewers of the City proceeded but has not reached the stage which would justify any definite conclusion.

Details of Premises registered under Section 47, Cardiff Corporation Act, 1934.

Manufacture of Ice Cream	...	...	33
Sale of Ice Cream	...	...	594
Preparation of Preserved Meat, etc.	...	...	189
Dairies	...	...	80
Shops selling Bottled Milk	...	...	187

The number of inspections of these premises was :—

Ice Cream premises	...	...	1,262
Preserved Meat premises	...	...	382
Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	528

MILK SUPPLY

Excluding those selling bottled milk only, there are 80 dairies on the register whilst there are 187 shops registered for the sale of bottled milk.

The Health Committee have always frowned upon the small general shop selling loose milk and have therefore established the principle of bottled milk only in such premises.

Seven firms are now producing pasteurised milk in local dairies. Of these 5 are using the Holder Process and 2 the H.T.S.T. process. One firm is producing Sterilised Milk.

786 samples of Pasteurised Milk were taken to ascertain whether the standard was being maintained ; 146 of these were taken at the Railway Station and the remainder from the dairy or on the round ; 763 samples were in every respect satisfactory, 23 failed to comply with the Methylene Blue Test, but all were satisfactory on the Phosphatase Test. In all cases where samples failed to comply with the standard follow up visits were made by Sanitary Inspectors.

103 samples of T.T. (Pasteurised) Milk were taken, 2 samples failing to satisfy the Methylene Blue Test and 3 failed the Phosphatase Test. 71 samples of Sterilised Milk were taken and proved to be satisfactory.

Of 59 samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk examined 58 were up to standard and 1 failed in the Methylene Blue Test.

55 samples of ungraded raw milk were also examined ; all were satisfactory.

41 samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk, and 7 samples of Accredited Milk were submitted for biological examination. Tuberculosis was found in one of the samples of Accredited Milk. 10 Samples of ungraded milk were also examined biologically, these were negative.

2 samples of raw milk were found to contain *Brucella Abortus*.

The special investigation commenced in previous years to ascertain the efficiency of pasteurisation against T.B. infection was continued. A further 51 samples of ungraded raw milk before processing were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory ; 3 of these contained Tubercle Bacilli. The same milks were examined after passing through the pasteurising plant and all were negative.

The foregoing particulars indicate that the milk supply of the City is relatively safe and its general standard both as regards cleanliness and freedom from adulteration satisfactory.

Legal Proceedings (Food and Drugs)

Acts, etc., under which proceedings were taken	Number	Fined	Cautioned	To pay costs only	Dismissed	With-drawn	Amount of Fines and Costs
							£ s. d.
Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949	1	—	—	1	—	—	1 1 0

X—Report for 1953 of

J. H. M. HUGHES, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.

Veterinary Officer.

The work of the Veterinary Section of the Department consists of :—

- (1) The administration of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950 and all Orders made thereunder by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries so far as they relate to the City of Cardiff.
- (2) The inspection of livestock, meat and bye-products at Roath Abattoir.
- (3) The granting of veterinary health certificates for meat products as demanded by most importing countries.
- (4) The certification of disinfection of packing straw used in exported merchandise.
- (5) Veterinary attention to livestock on Whitchurch Hospital Farms.
- (6) Veterinary services to the City Police under the Protection of Animals Acts.
- (7) The supervision of the management and general administration of Roath Abattoir and Carcase Market.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS

The Veterinary Officer, being appointed an Inspector under the Act and Orders, is responsible for their general administration in the City. Fourteen highly contagious diseases are scheduled under the Act, viz. :—Anthrax, Foot and Mouth Disease, Swine Fever, Sheep Scab, certain forms of Tuberculosis, Fowl Pest, Epizootic Abortion in Cattle, Parasitic Mange in Horses, Asses and Mules, Sheep Pox, Cattle Plague, Contagious Bovine Pluero-pneumonia, Glanders, Epizootic Lymphangitis and Rabies. The last six named of these diseases have not been encountered in this country for many years and no case of Parasitic Mange has been recorded during the past three years.

A number of the now extinct scheduled diseases are prevalent abroad and strict quarantine regulations prevent their entry into this country. Below will be found details of investigations carried out and legislature implemented during the year.

Swine Fever Order, 1938.—During the year 42 suspected cases of Swine Fever were investigated. One of these was confirmed by the Ministry of Agriculture and the usual procedure under the Order was implemented. The disease originated in a batch of store pigs purchased in Bridgend Market. During the year the virus disease of Swine Fever has resulted in 2,713 outbreaks in Great Britain. To detect and control the disease at an early stage pig keepers are advised to report all deaths and severe illness amongst their stock.

Regulation of Movement of Swine Order, 1950.—At the weekly livestock sales at Ely Market 76 licences were granted for the movement of 525 pigs to premises in the City and Glamorgan County. In addition 1,727 pigs were licensed into the City by other authorities. The assistance of the City police was welcomed in visiting premises to which pigs were licensed during the subsequent 28 days compulsory detention. In every case the conditions of the licence were obeyed.

Rabies Order, 1938.—The introduction of Rabies, which has been extinct in Great Britain since 1922, is always a matter of concern in a Port Town. During the year, 38 dogs reported by the City Police as having bitten persons, were examined and found to be free from communicable disease.

Foot and Mouth Disease Orders, 1928-1938.—During the year 40 outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease were recorded in this country involving the slaughter of 7,751 animals. The City of Cardiff has been included in an Infected Area on two occasions as a result

of outbreaks of the disease within a radius of 15 miles of the City. All movements of livestock into and within the City were subject to license. One outbreak caused the closure of Ely Livestock Market for a period of three weeks.

Anthrax Order, 1938.—Bacteriological examinations were carried out at Roath Abattoir on six suspicious cases which all proved negative.

Transit of Horses Order, 1951.—Under this Order visits were paid to a Cardiff cattle sidings when a total of 69 horses were examined prior to loading. One grey mare was found to be lame and transit was refused. The mare was subsequently slaughtered at a local knacker yard.

Transit of Animals Orders, 1927-1947.—Eight cattle destined for the knacker trade were examined at Fairwater cattle sidings before loading. There was no reason to prohibit the carriage of any animal.

Animals (Landing from Ireland, Channel Isles and Isle of Man) Order, 1952.—During the year a total of 2,091 Irish fat cattle were licensed from the ports of Heysham and Birkenhead to the Roath Abattoir for slaughter.

Diseases of Animals (Boiling of Animal Foodstuffs) Order, 1947.—Visits were paid to pig-keepers' premises for the inspection of boiling facilities. In all cases the Order was duly obeyed.

Markets, Sales and Lairs Orders, 1925-1927.—All weekly sales of livestock at Ely Market were visited in connection with this Order.

Fowl Pest Order, 1936.—Five suspected cases of Fowl Pest were investigated, all of which were negative. Some poultry arrived at a City premises on which the disease developed. The birds were blood tested by the Ministry of Agriculture and being found positive, were slaughtered. Form "A" restrictions on movement were imposed which were withdrawn on completion of disinfection.

Parrots and Miscellaneous Birds (Prohibition of Importation) (Amendment) Order, 1953.—This amendment to the Parrots and Miscellaneous Birds (Prohibition of Importation) Order, 1953 allows the importation of parrots and similar birds from Jersey, the Isle of Man and Northern Ireland.

Psittacosis or Ornithosis Order, 1953.—The death of one imported parakeet was investigated under this Order. The death was found to be due to causes other than Psittacosis. This Order makes the disease notifiable under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950 and gives power to slaughter all infected birds.

Diseases of Animals (Extension of Definitions of Poultry) Order, 1953.—This Order extends the definition of poultry in the Diseases of Animals Act to include parrots and other birds likely to spread psittacosis, ornithosis and fowl pest.

Cardiff Sheep Dipping Regulations, 1953.—The dipping of sheep on City farms in the approved "single dip" type sheep dip was supervised by Cardiff City Police.

The Tuberculosis (South West Wales Attested Area) Order, 1953 :

The Tuberculosis (South West Scotland Attested Area) Order, 1953 :

These two revoke the Tuberculosis (South West Wales Eradication Area) Order, 1952 and the Tuberculosis (South West Scotland Eradication Area) Order, 1952, respectively. All cattle in the areas have been submitted to the Tuberculin Test and reactors slaughtered. Consequently the Areas have now been declared "Attested" and the Orders provide for the entry of tested stock only into the areas.

Prohibition of Landing of Animals and Hay and Straw from the Channel Islands (Revocation) Order, 1953.—This Order revokes the Prohibition of Landing of Animals and Hay and Straw from the Channel Islands, Order, 1952.

Diseases of Animals (Therapeutic Substances) Amendment Order, 1953.—This Order, which comes into operation on the 1st January, 1954 amends the definition of "therapeutic substance" and also amends the description which every sealed container of a therapeutic substance must bear.

SUMMARY OF OUTBREAKS OF SCHEDULED DISEASES IN GREAT BRITAIN
FOR THE YEARS 1950 TO 1953.

	1953	1952	1951	1950
Anthrax	609	1,215	407	344
Foot and Mouth Disease	40	495	116	20
Fowl Pest	978	498	844	172
Sheep Scab	nil	1	16	26
Swine Fever	2,713	891	1,343	430

THE TUBERCULOSIS (ATTESTED HERDS) SCHEME, 1950

This scheme aims at the entire eradication of bovine tuberculosis. Progress achieved is shewn by the growing number of cattle herds totally free from the disease as shewn below.

	England	Wales	Scotland	Total
31st December, 1953	54,332	29,158	28,385	111,875
" " 1952	46,878	26,269	23,282	96,429
" " 1951	36,181	20,640	17,204	74,025
" " 1950	25,814	15,543	13,688	55,045

PROTECTION OF ANIMALS ACT, 1911

All work under this Act was carried out at the Request of the City Police. During the year 7 dogs, 2 cats, 4 horses and 1 hen which were injured in road accidents, were attended. Of these 6 dogs, 1 cat, 3 horses and 1 hen were destroyed and the remainder treated for injuries.

DISINFECTION OF PACKING STRAW

Owing to the possible transfer of the virus of Foot and Mouth Disease by way of packing straw, most importing countries insist on the effective disinfection of straw used to pack merchandise and require certificates to this effect. During the year I made frequent inspections of the disinfecting plant of a local firm and issued certificates in respect of the following consignments :—

Australia	82	South Africa	442	Canada	10
Newfoundland	18	New Zealand	25	Panama	7
Cyprus	13	U.S.A.	2	N. Ireland	1
Santiago	1	Havana	3		

MEAT INSPECTION SERVICE

The service entails the employment of three full-time Meat Inspectors with the Veterinary Officer acting as Chief Meat Inspector. With the exception of one bacon factory, all animals for human consumption are slaughtered at Roath Abattoir where

meat inspectors are on duty at all times during slaughtering operations. It is to be noted that Roath Abattoir serves a large consuming public outside the City, such as Penarth, Whitchurch, Caerphilly and Abertridwr.

All animals arriving for slaughter are subjected to veterinary antemortem inspection which serves the useful purpose of detecting any unfit animals which are subject to a special inspection and possible detention after slaughter for bacteriological examination. Furthermore, cases of scheduled disease can be found at once and dealt with under the various Orders before contamination of the slaughterhouse results.

CARCASSES AND ORGANS INSPECTED AND REJECTED AS UNFIT FOR FOOD
(Form as set out by the Ministry of Health)

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	8,862	4,719	2,353	55,935	9,610
Number Inspected	8,862	4,719	2,353	55,935	9,610
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS.					
Whole carcasses condemned	19	76	44	98	30
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	214	369	133	9,882	771
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	2·41	7·81	5·65	17·66	8·02
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.					
Whole carcasses condemned	4	27	2	nil	22
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	783	1,291	2	nil	605
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	8·83	27·35	·08	—	6·29

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED—COMPARATIVE TABLE

				YEAR					
				1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1939
Cattle				13,581	12,802	14,675	14,837	12,687	6,693
Calves				2,353	3,361	5,686	8,316	8,330	7,788
Sheep				55,935	53,996	43,710	42,844	44,099	53,632
Pigs				9,610	3,840	3,024	1,693	1,686	25,257
Total				81,479	73,999	67,095	67,690	66,802	93,370

TABLE SHEWING INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS IN ORGANS

Animals Slaughtered				Organs affected with Tuberculosis	Percentage	Percentage for 1952
Cattle	Bulls	351		46	13·10	13·55
	Heifers/Steers	8,511		740	8·69	8·77
	Cows	4,719		1,195	25·32	30·29
Calves		2,353		4	0·16	0·38
Sheep		55,935		nil	—	nil
Pigs		9,610		605	6·29	7·94

TABLE SHEWING CAUSES OF REJECTION OF CARCASSES AND PART CARCASSES

	Cattle		Calves		Sheep		Pigs	
	Total	Part	Total	Part	Total	Part	Total	Part
Tuberculosis ...	85	130	2	—	—	—	22	366
Bruising ...	—	128	—	—	—	9	—	19
Oedema and/or Emaciation	26	—	2	—	60	—	5	—
Fevered, Moribund or Ill-bled ...	1	—	6	—	25	—	5	—
Septic Conditions ...	4	7	1	—	8	8	13	16
Gangrene ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pyæmia ...	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Immaturity ...	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—
Peritonitis ...	7	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
Arthritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	18
Nephritis ...	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	1
Decomposition ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Melanoma ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Urticaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
Uraemia ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Bone Taint ...	—	55	—	—	—	—	—	1
Jaundice ...	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—
Abnormal Odour ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Melanosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Fibrosis ...	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1
Putrefaction ...	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Osteomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Bloodsplashing ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Calcification ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Joint Ill ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Acetone Odour ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total ...	126	351	46	1	98	26	52	440

WEIGHT OF MEAT AND OFFAL REJECTED FROM ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED
AT ROATH ABATTOIR

	Tons	Cwts	Qrs.	Lbs.
126 Carcasses Beef ...	27	19	3	10
46 Carcasses Veal ...	—	12	2	12
98 Carcasses Mutton ...	1	7	3	20
52 Carcasses Pork ...	3	4	2	—
351 Part Carcasses Beef ...	10	2	1	25
1 Part Carcasses Veal ...	—	—	—	4
26 Part Carcasses Mutton ...	—	2	3	—
440 Part Carcasses Pork ...	2	19	2	18
Beef Offal ...	98	8	—	21
Calf Offal ...	—	4	3	11
Sheep Offal ...	7	—	2	17
Pig Offal ...	18	15	—	24
Total ...	170	18	2	22

WEIGHT OF MEAT AND OFFAL REJECTED EX OTHER SLAUGHTERHOUSES

						Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
9 Carcases Veal	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	3	13
1 Carcase Pork	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1	7
9 Part Carcases Beef	...	...	...	...	...	—	8	—	5
7 Part Carcases Pork	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1	6
Beef Offal	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	3	22
Calf Offal	...	...	...	...	...	—	7	3	22
Sheep Offal	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	2	25
Pig Offal	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	3	2
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	3	18

GRAND TOTAL OF MEAT AND OFFAL REJECTED AT ROATH ABATTOIR DURING 1953

172 tons 5 cwts. 2 qrs. 12 lbs.

TABLE SHEWING INCIDENCE OF CYCTICERCUS BOVIS

Number of Cattle Killed	Number of Cases of Cyst. Bovis	Percentage of Infestation	Total Percentage, 1953	Percentage of 1952
4,719 Cows	9	0.18	0.30	0.35
8,862 Other Cattle	33	0.37		0.56
				0.49

NUMBER OF DISEASED ORGANS REJECTED

					Bovine	Swine	Sheep
HEADS (Including tongues)—							
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	1,651	357	—
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	114	2	2
LUNGS—							
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	1,812	—	—
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	355	—	—
HEARTS—							
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	1,746	—	—
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	288	—	—
PLUCKS—	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	—	194	—
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	—	647	3,005
UDDERS—							
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	3	—	—
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	4,167	—	—
THICK SKIRTS—							
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	919	—	—
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	287	—	—
SPLEENS—							
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	1,740	—	—
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	330	—	—
LIVERS—							
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	713	—	—
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	3,712	118	6,204
TRIPES—							
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	189	—	—
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	599	—	—

Condemnation Certificates.—820 Certificates were granted in respect of condemned carcasses and offals at Roath Abattoir during the year 1953.

VETERINARY SERVICES TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Public Works Department.—60 visits were paid to Trade Street Stables in connection with the management and maintenance of the stud of horses.

City Police Department.—51 visits were made to examine animals at the request of the City Police.

Cardiff Mental Hospitals Management Committee.—By virtue of a financial arrangement veterinary attention is given to all livestock owned by this Committee. During the year 60 visits were paid to Whitchurch Hospital Farms.

ROATH MARKET ADMINISTRATION

During the year the Minister of Food announced the Government policy of derationing meat and plans were made to meet the situation when the wholesale meat trade would be operated by private enterprise. The decision of the Committee not to install the "line system" of slaughter during the control period proved to be fully warranted by subsequent events. The "line system" is only suitable when one body, such as the Ministry of Food or a Marketing Board, is operating in the abattoir. When a wholesale meat market is attached to an abattoir it is essential that all wholesale operators shall have equal opportunities for pitching meat for sale at the same time. The final report of the Slaughterhouse Siting Committee, appointed by the Minister of Food, was still awaited at the end of the year. As the report is intended to deal with a national siting plan, in accordance with the policy of moderate concentration of slaughterhouses, it would be unwise for the Corporation to embark on any major structural alterations to the existing premises at the moment.

Since 1940 the standard rates of tolls and charges have been levied in the abattoir and market. Since 1949 these have been augmented by a 90% deficiency payment by the Ministry of Food in lieu of a legally permitted increase in the rates. The deficiency payment will cease at the end of control and the Committee have authorised the Town Clerk to press for amending legislation to increase tolls and charges to an economic level. It is hoped to have authority to increase the tolls before the Ministry of Food cease to operate here.

The quantity of stock passing through the abattoir is limited by the number of slaughtermen and there is a nation wide shortage of skilled men. The Committee has agreed to ease the work of the slaughtermen and so increase the output by the installation of electric hoists. This scheme has been held up awaiting the supply of 3-phase electrical current. Pressure has been exerted from many angles on the South Wales Electricity Board to alter the current and by the end of the year the Board shewed evidence of acceding to the request. To assist the Board the Committee has agreed, in principle, to lease a small area in the Market Yard for the installation of the necessary equipment.

Owing to the change in basis for electricity charges there has been a considerable increase in costs. During the year the Committee approved the Maximum Demand Tariff Scheme formulated by the City Surveyor. Under the scheme the Corporation pay for all current, at a reduced rate, passing through a master meter and in turn collect from tenants a quarterly sum based on submeter readings. This scheme has worked admirably throughout the year to the mutual financial advantage to both the Corporation and tenants.

The total numbers of animals slaughtered at the Abattoir during the year are as given under the section of the report dealing with Meat Inspection.

XI—Report for 1953 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 1953 is summarised in the following table, which shows the total number of samples examined and reported upon and the headings under which they were classified :—

For the City of Cardiff :

Under the Food and Drugs Act	...	...	...	1,332
Under the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations	...	...	...	72
For the Port Health Authority	...	...	...	26
Under the Fertilisers & Feeding Stuffs Act	...	...	...	20
For the Public Health Department	...	...	...	130
For the City Surveyor's Department	...	...	...	18
From other sources	...	...	...	14
				— 1,612

For the County Borough of Swansea :

Under the Food and Drugs Act	...	...	...	555
For the Public Health Department	...	...	...	14
For the Weights and Measurers Department—Under the Fertilisers & Feeding Stuffs Act	...	...	...	24
				— 593
				—
Total				2,205

A separate report on the work carried out for the County Borough of Swansea is made to the Swansea Health Committee.

CHANGES IN FOOD LEGISLATION

During the year under review several changes were made in the legislation relating to food and some of the more important alterations are briefly referred to below.

Artificial Sweetening Agents.—In August, 1953, the Minister of Food announced that the Medical Research Council, on the recommendation of its Food Adulterants Committee, had informed him that on present evidence they regarded the use of certain artificial sweetening substances as ingredients in food as undesirable on health grounds, and that in the light of this advice he had decided, in agreement with the Minister of Health and the Secretary of State for Scotland, to prohibit the use of all artificial sweetening substances except saccharin.

The Order giving effect to this decision—*The Artificial Sweeteners in Food Order, 1953*—came into operation on the 1st September, 1953, from which date 'dulcin' (para-phenetyl urea) could no longer be used in food. Dulcin started to be used in this country in the early part of the war for sweetening soft drinks, pickles, sauces and other foodstuffs, often in conjunction with saccharin. Though not so sweet as saccharin weight for weight, dulcin was used because it does not give rise to a bitter after-taste. Recent work in the United States, however, has shown that dulcin can produce pathological lesions in rats when it is included in their diet.

Two other artificial sweetening agents that are considered undesirable in food on toxicological grounds are 'P.4000' (a derivative of nitrobenzene that has a sweetness approximately 4,000 times that of sugar) and 'sugaryle' (cyclo-hexyl sulphate) which has been used in this country to some extent in the soft drinks industry.

With saccharin, no harm has ever been proved to have occurred through its consumption in amounts in which it is ordinarily used. Upon absorption it passes into the blood stream, but it is excreted quantitatively by the kidneys and can be recovered intact in the urine. The Minister of Food is prepared to consider the exemption of any other artificial sweetening substance that is shown to be harmless.

The banning of the use of all artificial sweeteners except saccharin necessitated revision of the Saccharin Order, 1949, since this provided not only for a "standard saccharin tablet" but also for a "sweetening tablet" containing both saccharin and dulcin. This was effected by the *Food Standards (Saccharin Tablets) Order, 1953*, which also came into force on the 1st September, 1953, when the Order of 1949 was revoked. Under this new Order the saccharin content remains at from 0.18 to 0.22 grain per tablet, but now it is no longer necessary for the description 'standard' to be applied to the tablets or for the saccharin content of each tablet to be stated on the packet.

Fortification of Flour.—Before the war of 1939-1945, the white bread commonly eaten in this country was made from flour with an extraction rate of about 72 per cent., that is to say, 72 per cent. of the whole wheat grain was extracted as flour. As the war progressed it became necessary for a larger proportion of the wheat imported into the country to be used for human food and in February, 1941, flour of 85 per cent. extraction was introduced and its use officially encouraged. In March 1942, the Government fixed the extraction to be obtained from *all* home-milled wheat at 85 per cent., and apart from a relatively small quantity of wholemeal and speciality flours this was the only flour available to the general public. In 1946 the extraction rate was raised to 90 per cent. for a short period. Wholemeal flour usually consists of from 92 to 95 per cent. of the total grain, only the coarsest bran particles being removed.

With the lengthening of the rate of extraction of wheat there is an increase in the phytic acid content of the flour. This substance forms insoluble compounds with calcium and iron, thus preventing absorption of these essential minerals and so rendering them non-available to the human system. Since there was some evidence of a deficiency of calcium in the pre-war diet, in order to counteract this action of phytic acid and to avoid any deficiency of calcium in the diet as a whole, in May, 1942 (only two months after 85 per cent. extraction had become compulsory) the Government, on the advice of the Medical Research Council, ruled that calcium carbonate, in a purified form known as *Creta Praeparata, B.P.*, should be added to flour at the rate of 7 ounces per sack of 280 lbs. When, in 1946, the extraction rate was increased to 90 per cent., the rate of addition of *Creta Praeparata* was increased to 14 ounces per sack of 280 lbs.

In 1945, the Government published a White Paper on the post-war loaf in which the views of an official technical committee were set out. This committee considered that flour of not less than 80 per cent. extraction was so much superior nutritionally to flour of 72 per cent. extraction that any product failing to reach this standard should be permanently prohibited by law.

The principal respects in which it is held that flour of 80 per cent. extraction exceeds 72 per cent. extraction flour in nutritional value are in vitamin and iron contents. White flour has low contents of iron, vitamin B₁, riboflavin and nicotinic acid (the two latter substances are also components of the "vitamin B complex") compared with flour of 80 per cent. extraction and wholemeal flour, as will be seen from the figures in the table below.

Nutrient	Rate of extraction of flour			
	72%	80%	95%	
Vitamin B ₁ ...	0.11	0.26	0.45	mgm. per 100 g.
Riboflavin ...	0.03	0.10	0.14	mgm. per 100 g.
Nicotinic Acid ...	0.7	1.2	3.3	mgm. per 100 g.
Iron ...	1.0	1.8	3.0	mgm. per 100 g.

When on the 30th August, 1953, the Flour Order, 1952 was revoked and replaced by the *Flour Order*, 1953, effect was given to the recommendation contained in the Government White Paper. The new Order :—

- (1) reduced the rate of extraction for "National Flour" from 81 to 80 per cent.
- (2) requires the addition of calcium carbonate in the form of *creta praeparata* to all flour at the rate of 14 oz. per 280 lb. unless it is a flour that contains the whole product of the milling of wheat with no additions whatsoever, and
- (3) makes compulsory the addition to all flours of less than 80 per cent. extraction, of iron, vitamin B₁ and nicotinic acid in sufficient quantity to ensure presence of the following minimum amounts :—

Iron 1.65 milligrams per 100 grams of flour.

Vitamin B₁ ... 0.24 milligrams per 100 grams of flour.

Nicotinic Acid ... 1.60 milligrams per 100 grams of flour.

The additions must be in a form authorised by the Minister of Food and they must conform to the standards of the British Pharmacopoeia or the British Pharmaceutical Codex.

Comparison of these figures with those in the table above shows that the effect of these additions is to secure for white flour of a lower rate of extraction most of the nutritional advantages of 80 per cent. extraction flour. The addition of nutrients to foodstuffs is usually termed 'fortification' or 'enrichment,' but as used here it constitutes restoration of the specified nutrients to the level found naturally in flour of 80 per cent. extraction.

Ice-cream.—A legal standard regulating the composition of ice-cream was first brought into operation in this country on the 1st March, 1951, when the Food Standards (Ice-cream) Order, 1951, required ordinary ice-cream to contain not less than 5 per cent. of fat, 10 per cent. of sugar (of which at least 7½ per cent. must be sucrose) and 7½ per cent. of non-fatty milk solids. In the summer of 1952, because of a shortage of fats and milk powder, it was found necessary in order to avoid curtailing the supplies of ice-cream, to reduce the minimum fat content to 4 per cent. and the minimum non-fatty milk solids to 5 per cent. By the Spring of 1953, the supply position had improved sufficiently for the Minister of Food to re-impose the original requirements for this popular commodity. This was effected by the *Food Standards (Ice-cream) Order*, 1953, which came into operation on the 1st June, 1953.

Jam and Marmalade.—Revised standards for some varieties of jam and for marmalade including ginger marmalade, were prescribed by the *Food Standards (Preserves) Order*, 1953, made in April, 1953 and in an amending Order made in August, 1953, but the standards for fruit curd and mincemeat remain unchanged. The distinction between fresh fruit and full fruit jam has been abolished and the provisions of these Orders now apply to both imported and home-produced jam and marmalade whereas formerly they applied only to products manufactured in the United Kingdom.

Sausages.—As from the 1st March, 1953, regulation of the price and composition of sausages was abolished by the revocation of the Meat Products (No. 3) Order, 1952, which was a commodity Control Order made under the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, and the Minister of Food decided not to make an Order under the Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations prescribing a statutory standard of composition for sausages and sausage meat. When this decision was announced, it was stated that it had been possible to make available to the trade additional quantities of meat for manufacturing purposes and the Minister felt that this new freedom would enable manufacturers to provide, at competitive prices, the widest possible varieties of sausages so that the local and personal preferences of consumers could again be satisfied.

Labelling of Food.—The Labelling of Food Order, 1950, and an amending Order have been revised and re-enacted as *The Labelling of Food Order, 1953*. Among certain new provisions that have been introduced are the following :—

- (1) On and after the 1st July, 1953, retailers who pre-pack food consisting of two or more ingredients on the premises where it is to be sold must declare the ingredients on the labels.
- (2) For "French Coffee" and "Viennese Coffee" labelling requirements are imposed which make it clear to purchaser that these articles are mixtures consisting of coffee and chicory, and coffee and fig seasoning, respectively.

Revocations.—In addition to the removal of statutory control over sausages, it may be mentioned that restrictions on the manufacture and sale of cream and the prohibition on the use of liquid cows' milk in the manufacture of biscuits, bread, flour confectionery, ice-cream, sweetmeats (including sugar confectionery and chocolate) and synthetic cream were removed.

Samples taken under the Food and Drugs Acts, 1938-1950.

The total number of samples of food and drugs examined during the year for the City of Cardiff was 1,332. The fact that a sample is obtained under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act does not prevent action being taken by appropriate Authorities under other legal enactments, and therefore, when the samples were examined and reported upon, regard was given to all relevant legislation.

The nature of the various articles submitted, the number of each kind and the numbers that were adulterated or otherwise unsatisfactory are shown in the following table :—

Samples submitted under the Food and Drugs Act, during 1953.

Nature of Sample	Number examined	Number unsatisfactory
Arrowroot ...	2	—
Almonds, Ground ...	1	—
Baking powder ...	1	—
Beans, Canned ...	1	—
Beans, Canned runner ...	1	—
Blackcurrants, Canned ...	1	—
Blancmange powder ...	2	—
Bread ...	2	1
Butter ...	20	—
Cake ...	2	1
Cake mixture, Sweetened ...	3	—
Cheese, Processed ...	2	1
Cheese spread, Processed ...	1	1
Cherries, Glace ...	2	—
Cinnamon, Ground ...	1	—
Cocoa ...	6	—
Coffee ...	5	—
Coffee & Chicory extract ...	2	—
Coffee & Chicory mixture ...	1	—
Condiment (Vinegar substitute) ...	3	1
Cooking fat ...	16	—
Cream ...	4	1
Custard powder ...	2	—
Currants ...	1	—
Drugs and Medicinal preparations :		
Camphorated oil ...	2	—
Citric acid ...	1	—
Codeine tablets ...	1	—
Cough mixture ...	1	—
Cream of tartar ...	2	—
Glycerine, lemon and honey ...	3	—

Samples submitted under the Food and Drugs Act during 1953—continued.

Nature of Samples	Number examined	Number unsatisfactory
Drugs and Medicinal preparations (cont.) :—		
Iodine, Tincture of	1	—
Liquid paraffin	1	—
Saccharin tablets	2	—
Fish, Potted	1	—
Fish paste	1	—
Flour	1	—
Fruit salad, Canned	1	—
Gelatine, Powdered	1	—
Gin	2	—
Ginger, Ground	3	—
Golden raising powder	1	—
Hazel nuts	3	3
Ice-cream	22	2
Ice lolly	19	1
Jam	5	1
Jelly tablets	4	—
Lard	3	—
Lemon curd	1	—
Lolly milk powder, Sweetened	1	—
Margarine	19	—
Marmalade	1	—
Meat and meat products :		
Brawn, Canned	1	—
Corned beef, Canned	2	1
Corned beef, hash	1	—
Luncheon meat, Canned	6	1
Meat paste	3	—
Meat pasty	2	1
Sausages	4	—
Milk	1,027	68
Milk, Appeal-to-cow samples	5	3
Mincemeat	2	—
Mustard	1	—
Nutmeg, Ground	2	—
Parsley, Dried	1	—
Peanut butter	1	—
Pears, Canned	1	—
Peas, Dried	1	—
Peas, Soaked	1	—
Pepper	6	—
Raisins	2	—
Rice	4	—
Rice, Ground	1	—
Rum	1	—
Sage, Dried	1	—
Sago	3	—
Soft drinks	9	1
Suet, Shredded	7	—
Sultanas	3	—
Sweets	8	1
Table cream	1	—
Tapioca	1	—
Tea	7	—
Tomato puree, Canned	21	17
Tomato sauce	3	1
Tomato soup, Canned	1	—
Vegetable oil	1	—
Vinegar	2	—
Whiskey	4	—
Total	1,332	107

Of the total of 1,332 samples submitted under the Food and Drugs Acts, 107 or 8.0 per cent. were reported upon adversely. In 1952 the corresponding figure was 7.5 per cent. and in 1951 it was 12.2 per cent. Although there was a slight increase in the proportion of unsatisfactory samples in 1953 compared with the previous year, in no case was it deemed necessary to institute legal proceedings.

Milk.

The total number of milk samples submitted under the Food and Drugs Acts during the year was 1,032. Of these 1,026 were taken in the ordinary way by the Sampling Officers from roundsmen, at wholesale dairies, and at schools and hospitals. One sample was submitted by a private purchaser and five were appeal-to-cow samples.

Freezing Point Test.—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. Eighty-seven samples that contained less non-fatty solids than the presumptive minimum of 8.5 per cent. had normal freezing points, thus indicating that these milks had not been adulterated by the addition of water but that they were naturally poor in non-fatty solids. Practically two-thirds of them were obtained in the first quarter of the year. This number represents 8.4 per cent. of the ordinary samples; in 1952, 10.8 per cent. of the ordinary samples were naturally low in non-fatty solids. The lowest figure for non-fatty solids found in these samples in 1953 was 7.56 per cent. This was the milk of a single cow and its freezing point (Hortvet) was -0.545°C . The next lowest figure was 8.02 per cent. and the freezing point (Hortvet) of this sample was -0.540°C .

Added Water.—The freezing point test confirmed the presence of added water in four samples only and in three of these the amounts were very small and suggested careless draining of receptacles rather than deliberate adulteration. The vendors were warned and further samples from these sources proved to be satisfactory.

The other sample was an informal one of Channel Islands milk and it contained 5 per cent. of added water. Four formal samples were subsequently obtained at the farm of the producer at the time the milk was collected by the lorry driver, but these, and also other samples from this source taken later, all proved to be genuine.

Fat Deficiency.—Excluding appeal-to-cow samples, the number of samples containing less fat than the presumptive minimum of 3.0 per cent. fixed by the Sale of Milk Regulations was 49 or 4.7 per cent. In 1952 the corresponding figure was 5.0 per cent. and over a period of several years approximately 5 per cent. of the samples submitted have contained less than 3.0 per cent. of fat.

Most of the samples that were low in fat content were taken from supplies of raw milk delivered to large dairies and were described on the labels as morning milk. In many cases they were accompanied by samples of afternoon milk from the same cows and invariably these were rich in fat so that the fat content of the whole consignment averaged more than 3.0 per cent.

Two samples taken from a producer-retailer on his round contained only 2.20 per cent. and 2.62 per cent. of fat, and they were therefore deficient in this constituent to the extent of 26 per cent. and 12 per cent. respectively when compared with the presumptive minimum fixed by the Sale of Milk Regulations. Both samples were stated to be from milk produced that morning, and appeal-to-cow samples were obtained on the following morning from the contents of 5 churns after the Sampling Officer had supervised the milking of the cows. These contained 2.23, 2.24, 2.76, 3.22 and 3.02 per cent. of fat, and these figures indicated that the milk retailed on the previous day was in the same condition as when produced by the cows. The farmer was informed of these findings.

Appeal-to-cow Samples.—These are samples of milk taken by a Sampling Officer after he has very carefully supervised the milking of the cows. They are obtained for comparison purposes when a previous sample from the same source has been found to be unsatisfactory and they show the composition and properties of the unadulterated milk given by the cows. During the year five such samples were obtained in order to ascertain the cause of large fat deficiencies in two samples from a retailer-producer, and as indicated in the previous paragraph these undoubtedly were natural deficiencies.

Channel Islands Milk.—"Channel Islands Milk" is defined in the Milk (Great Britain) Order, 1953 as milk :—

- (a) which is produced from cows of the Channel Islands breeds, and
- (b) which the producer thereof sells by retail or in respect of which he receives a premium paid through the medium of a premium contract issued by a Milk Marketing Board, and
- (c) which is labelled "Channel Islands Milk," "Jersey Milk" or "Guernsey Milk" when sold in a container.

Such milk may only be sold at a price exceeding the maximum for ordinary milk (or the maximum for "Tuberculin Tested milk" or Tuberculin Tested milk Farm Bottled" should one of these descriptions also be applicable to the milk) if it has a butter-fat content of not less than 4.0 per cent.

The Ministry of Food is responsible for the enforcement of this Order and it has requested that where a Food and Drugs Authority finds a sample of Channel Islands milk to contain less than 4.0 per cent. but not less than 3.0 per cent. of butter-fat, full particulars, including the name and address of the vendor and of the producer, be sent to the Milk Division of the Ministry of Food in order that appropriate action may be taken.

During the year 47 samples of Channel Islands milk were examined, 14 of which were found to contain less than 4 per cent. of fat, the lowest figure being 3.33 per cent. As already mentioned, one sample of Channel Islands milk was found to contain 5 per cent. of added water but further samples from this source proved to be genuine.

Milk Bottle Hygiene.—A bottle of milk that was the subject of complaint by a private purchaser contained four pupae of a small fly, *Paraspinophora bergenstammi*. These adhere tenaciously to the glass and they are not readily removed on washing the bottle. Instances of this fly laying eggs in milk bottles are comparatively rare, though there was a similar occurrence in Cardiff in 1950.

Contamination of milk bottles in this way is most probably due originally to failure to rinse them before putting them out for collection by the roundsman. The film of milk in the bottle attracts the fly, which lays its eggs in the bottle, the grubs hatch out and feed on the milk residue and then enter the pupal stage. In this stage the pupae usually adhere very firmly to the surface of the bottle and standard washing machinery may fail to remove them. The washing process may possibly kill the pupae, but even if they are rendered inert and harmless, their presence in a milk bottle is most objectionable. When a milk bottle has been emptied, it should be rinsed out two or three times with cold water before being put out for collection. On the other hand, dairymen must take such steps as are necessary to ensure the cleanliness of bottles before filling them with milk. The vendors, who were the bottlers of this milk, were interviewed and warned by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Average Composition of Milk Samples.—The average composition of all the milk samples submitted during the year is given in the next table. The average composition of the Channel Islands milk and of the 'ordinary' milk samples (i.e., all samples other than Channel Islands milk) is also shown.

Average Composition of Milk Samples, 1953.

Variety	Number of Samples	Fat per cent.	Non-fatty solids per cent.	Total solids per cent.
Channel Islands milk ...	47	4.51	8.95	13.46
Other milk samples ...	985	3.48	8.69	12.17
All milk samples ...	1,032	3.52	8.71	12.23

It will be observed that the average composition of Channel Islands milk is much superior to that of 'ordinary' milk and the results from this variety are in accordance with the general finding that milk that contains a high percentage of fat also contains a high percentage of non-fatty solids.

Attention has been drawn in previous reports to the steady decline in the average composition of the samples of milk other than Channel Islands milk that has occurred since the year 1935. The annual averages for such milk for the last 25 years are given in the table below and it will be seen that the figures for fat and total solids in the year 1953 are the lowest yet recorded.

Year	Fat per cent.	Non-fatty solids per cent.	Total solids per cent.
1929	3.71	8.87	12.58
1930	3.60	8.90	12.59
1931	3.79	8.78	12.57
1932	3.72	8.81	12.53
1933	3.72	8.78	12.50
1934	3.78	8.80	12.58
1935	3.81	8.83	12.64
1936	3.77	8.74	12.51
1937	3.81	8.75	12.56
1938	3.67	8.74	12.41
1939	3.66	8.78	12.44
1940	3.68	8.64	12.32
1941	3.61	8.67	12.28
1942	3.64	8.67	12.31
1943	3.62	8.76	12.38
1944	3.65	8.74	12.39
1945	3.59	8.64	12.23
1946	3.65	8.67	12.32
1947	3.59	8.73	12.32
1948	3.55	8.70	12.25
1949	3.57	8.67	12.24
1950	3.55	8.74	12.29
1951	3.55	8.67	12.22
1952	3.51	8.69	12.20
1953	3.48	8.69	12.17

Report of the Working Party on Quality Milk Production.—In 1951, the Government appointed a Working Party under the chairmanship of Sir Reginald Franklin "to examine the present structure of producers' prices for milk and to advise whether it is desirable and practicable to make revisions which would promote an improvement in the composition and quality of milk sold off farms in the United Kingdom." The report of this Working Party was published during 1953, and a summary of its findings and recommendations is given below.

Quality of Milk.

Quality in relation to milk may be considered under four main heads :—

Composition, which is generally interpreted as the percentage content of butter-fat and of other milk solids.

Keeping quality, measured by the period between production and consumption during which milk will remain sweet and palatable,

Cleanliness, implying freedom from extraneous matter, and

Safety, implying freedom from bacteria harmful to man.

The keeping quality, cleanliness and safety of milk have all improved greatly over the last 20 years. Though all the problems relating to these aspects of quality have not been solved, very adequate machinery already exists to deal with them and therefore consideration was given mainly to the question of composition.

Nutritional Importance of Milk.

“The nutritional importance of milk lies chiefly in its content of good quality protein, easily assimilable calcium (of which it is an exceptionally rich source), phosphorus, vitamin A, riboflavin and other members of the vitamin B complex. Its value in the national diet, particularly in maintaining the health and growth of infants, children and adolescents and the health of expectant and nursing mothers is now well recognised. At present, home produced milk consumed in liquid form provides 43 per cent. of the total national supply of calcium, 32 per cent. of the riboflavin, 17 per cent. of the protein, 12 per cent. of the fat, 11 per cent. of the vitamin A, 11 per cent. of the vitamin B₁ and 9 per cent. of the calories. (If home produced milk products were included these percentages would each be increased by about one seventh). Except for the fat and the vitamin A which is found in it, these valuable nutrients are associated with the solids-not-fat. Nutritionally, therefore, it is very desirable that the chemical composition of the nation's milk should reach and be kept at an adequate level.”

“Discussion of this subject in the past has tended to concentrate on fat content but all the evidence we have seen and heard on the nutritional value of milk has emphasised that the solids-not-fat, since they include the protein, lactose, calcium, phosphorus and water soluble vitamins, are as important as, if not more important than, the fat.”

Changes in the Composition of Milk.

Information was obtained from the records of creameries where incoming milk is regularly tested, from surveys made by research institutions and from results obtained by Public Analysts, and from the evidence submitted the Working Party came to the conclusion that :—

“there has been some deterioration in the composition of milk in England and Wales over the past 30 years and that the decline in solids-not-fat has been more marked than that in fat. We consider however that there is also evidence to suggest that the decline has been arrested, at least in some areas. Nevertheless, milk of poor compositional quality is still being produced throughout the year by too many producers. In the early spring and occasionally at other seasons substantial quantities of milk in many parts of England and Wales fall below the presumptive minimum standards. *There is therefore no cause to be satisfied with the present level of milk quality in England and Wales and every reason for taking steps to improve it.*”

Cause of the Decline in Compositional Quality.

From consideration of the factors that can affect the composition of milk over a period of several years, it was concluded that nutritional deficiencies in the feed of many herds, due to a great reduction in the supply of concentrates occasioned by the war (for

which the more bulky home-grown feeding-stuffs were not an adequate substitute), are the main cause of the decline in the compositional quality of milk. The Working Party considered that there was no evidence that this decline was due solely or even mainly to the changes that have taken place in the breed distribution of the national herd or to any deliberate policy of breeding for quantity regardless of quality.

Good Farming.

The production of good milk requires good farming. The farmer who wants to produce good milk must follow a sound breeding policy, he must give his land the fertilisers and lime it needs and manage it well to produce plenty of good herbage, good hay, silage, dried grass and other winter feeds. He must adjust the size of his herd to the carrying capacity of his farm and manage it intelligently.

The planning of winter feeding requirements so that the proper crops can be grown in the right quantities with due regard to the requirements of carbohydrates and protein as well as roughage is most important and every encouragement should be given to the producer to grow the feeding-stuffs he needs.

Present efforts to improve quality.

The Working Party was impressed by the efforts that the Dairy Breed Societies are making to improve the quality of the milk of their breeds, and recognised that the use of carefully selected high quality bulls for artificial insemination is a powerful influence in improving quality, though artificial insemination, in itself, is of little value without proper and adequate feeding and management. They appreciated the work of the National Agricultural Advisory Service, the Agricultural Colleges, the Milk Marketing Boards and larger Dairy Companies in advising producers how to improve the composition of their milk, and of the Research Institutes in their efforts to elucidate factors affecting milk quality. Nevertheless there are still many producers who, through ignorance or indifference, continue to produce poor milk, and these must be encouraged to improve.

Proposals for improving quality.

Consideration was given to a number of suggestions for improving the composition of milk, among which were :—

Quality Payment.—Although it was recognised that a better article should command a better price, a scheme for payment on the basis of compositional quality (fat and non-fatty-solids contents) could not be recommended in the present economic circumstances because of the cost involved and because serious accounting and administrative difficulties would arise.

Conversion of the presumptive minimum to a fixed minimum standard.—A proposal to convert the present presumptive minimum limits in the Sale of Milk Regulations (3.0 per cent. of butter-fat and 8.5 per cent. of solids-not-fat) to a fixed minimum was rejected on the grounds that it would reduce the amount of milk available for consumption, and that both producers and distributors would resent a departure from the traditional view that milk as it comes from the cow is genuine. It was considered that the interests of the consumer could be safeguarded by less drastic means.

Raising the presumptive minimum limits.—It was also suggested that the presumptive minimum limits should be raised to (say) 3.2 per cent. of fat and 8.6 per cent. of solids-not-fat. It was felt that this could only lead to the rejection at certain times of the year of substantial quantities of milk which is at present sold to the public, and that until milk supplies are more ample, or until the measures recommended by the Working Party have had time to become effective, such a change would be inopportune.

Recommendations of the Working Party.

Improvement in the average fat and non-fatty solids contents of milk produced in this country should be an integral part of the national dairy policy and it was considered that the best way to effect this is through the close co-operation of all parties concerned—the producers, the distributors, the advisory services and the Research Institutes.

The Working Party recommend the adoption of the scheme outlined below to deal with producers who consistently send in milk at or near the presumptive minimum standard :—

“After warning the producer, the buyer would send his farms inspector to the farm to see what advice he could give. If the buyer had no farms inspector, or if the inspector's advice was not taken or did not bring about the necessary improvement, the buyer would report the matter to the local officer of the National Agricultural Advisory Service or to the Regional Marketing Officer of the Milk Marketing Board. The Board or the National Agricultural Advisory Service could then test all the producer's cows and examine his feeding methods and general management. It would then usually be possible to advise him what he should do to improve. In difficult cases the Research Institutes should be called in. If the producer did not take the advice offered to him the matter would then be formally reported to the Milk Marketing Board who would give notice to the producer that, if he did not improve within a time to be specified, his contract would be terminated. The experience of the Milk Marketing Board with the keeping quality of the milk of non-designated producers suggests that there would be very few farmers who would not act upon this warning.”

The Working Party suggest that the existing Joint Milk Quality Control Committee that supervises arrangements to improve the keeping quality of raw milk would be a suitable body to implement this scheme. In some cases it may be necessary to cull the worst animals and introduce better ones, and for this reason the scheme should not be applied harshly or abruptly, and if capital expenditure on animals or equipment is necessary the producer should be allowed reasonable time in which to make the required changes.

The scheme would deal, in the first place, with those producers sending in milk at or near the presumptive minimum standards and the ultimate sanction of cancellation of contract would fall initially only on those who persisted in sending in milk which fell below those standards. It was considered that as progress was made the scheme could be strengthened by progressively raising the limits below which a distributor can reject milk as unmarketable (at present 3.0 per cent. of fat and 8.5 per cent. of solids-not-fat), and that if progress were not made, or were not made quickly enough, it might be necessary for the Government to give consideration to the imposition of penalties on unsatisfactory milk.

The Working Party also recommend that those concerned should, as soon as possible pay as much attention to solids-not-fat records as they already do to fat records. They commended to the Agricultural Research Council the need for further research into all factors affecting the composition of milk, particularly into the causes of low solids-not-fat, and they emphasised the necessity for maintaining continuous records of quality for all parts of the country and for all breeds. Among those cited as being in the best position to keep such records were Food and Drugs Authorities.

Articles other than Milk

Thirty-six samples (=12.0 per cent.) of articles other than milk were reported upon adversely. Particulars of these are tabulated below.

Unsatisfactory Samples, 1953.

Article	Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity
Bread	Contaminated with oil.
"Butterfull" Cake	Contained no butter-fat.
Cheese, Processed	Contained 56.8% of water.
Cheese Spread, Processed	Contained 61.3% of water.
Chocolate Coconut Drops	Mouldy and had developed strong ketonic rancidity.
Condiment	Deficient in acetic acid to the extent of 5%.
Corned Beef	Several pieces of solder were embedded in the meat.
Double Cream	Slightly sub-standard : contained 47.2% of fat instead of at least 48%.
Hazel Nuts (3 samples)	Infested with maggots and moth web.
Ice-cream (2 samples)	Deficient of 16% and 20% of the prescribed minimum fat content.
Ice Lolly	Contained 12 parts of copper per million—an unnecessarily high proportion.
Jam	Contained a dead bee.
Luncheon Meat	Objectionable taste and smell ; not of merchantable quality.
Meat Pasty	Mouldy ; unfit for human consumption.
Orange Squash (diluted ready to drink)	Contained 11 parts of copper per million—an unnecessarily high proportion
Tomato Puree (7 samples)	Contained excessive amounts of tin, viz., from 575 to 950 parts per million.
Tomato Puree (9 samples)	Contained excessive amounts of tin, viz., from 1,050 to 1,730 parts per million.
Tomato Puree (1 sample)	Contained an excessive amount of tin, viz., 3,400 parts per million.
Tomato Sauce	Not labelled with a declaration of ingredients as prescribed by the Labelling of Food Order.

Cake.—An informal sample described as "Butterfull" Cake was found to contain no butter at all and it was therefore considered that this description was likely to be misleading. The fact that the chocolate and sugar confectionery trade have agreed a code of practice with the Ministry of Food which requires that when the unqualified term "butter" or a synonym is used in the description of sugar confectionery such products will contain not less than 4 per cent. of butter-fat, adds force to this view. Indeed, it is difficult to imagine what other purpose the name could have than to mislead a prospective purchaser into thinking that the article was made with butter. Soon after this sample was obtained the manufacturer visited the Chief Sanitary Inspector when the matter of labelling this article was one of the subjects discussed. It appeared that the manufacturer had a large stock of these wrappers and he agreed to cover up the word 'Butterfull' with a small label bearing the word Madeira.

Processed Cheese and Cheese Spread.—In 1949 the Food Standards Committee appointed by the Minister of Food recommended that the following standards be adopted for processed cheese and for cheese spread :—

Description	Water Content	Fat in Dry Matter
Processed Cheese of the Gruyere and Emmenthal varieties	Not more than 45%	Not less than 45%
Other Cheese	Not more than 42%	Not less than 48%
Processed Cheese Spread	Not more than 48%	Not less than 45%

Although it is nearly five years since these recommendations were made they have not been given statutory effect and it is understood that this matter is again being reviewed.

In the United States, the standards for processed cheese are—Fat not less than 23 per cent. and Moisture not more than 44 per cent., while cheese spreads are required to contain not less than 20 per cent. of fat and not more than 60 per cent. of water. It is

considered in some quarters in this country, however, that a spreadable cheese for use with biscuits, etc., should contain under 50 per cent. of water, and that if a more pasty product containing 60 per cent. or even more of water is desired for sandwiches, etc., it would seem appropriate for it to be described by a name which would not lead to confusion with ordinary cheese spread. Until a further pronouncement is made on this subject by the Ministry of Food it will be my practice to report as unsatisfactory samples of processed cheese and cheese spread that do not comply with the recommendations of the Food Standards Committee set out in the above table.

A sample of processed Gruyère cheese made in Switzerland complied substantially with the recommendations for this variety and it was returned as genuine, but another sample of processed cheese of foreign manufacture, labelled "made from Maribo and Samso Cheese," contained 56.8 per cent. of water, and accordingly it was regarded as of unsatisfactory composition.

A sample of cheese spread that had been imported from Belgium contained 61.3 per cent. of water, which is 13.3 per cent. in excess of the maximum proposed by the Food Standards Committee, and this also was reported as unsatisfactory. The fat content of this article was only 18.8 per cent., though there was 48.5 per cent. in the dry matter of the spread.

From an administrative point of view the present position in regard to these products is most unsatisfactory and it is hoped that a further official pronouncement will soon be made.

Ice-cream.—The results of analysis of the samples of ice-cream were, on the whole, most satisfactory, particularly as they were obtained mainly from the smaller- and medium-sized local makers. Of the 22 samples submitted, all complied with the standard as regards their contents of non-fatty milk solids and sugar, and only two were below the prescribed minimum of 5.0 per cent. of fat, the amounts in these being 4.0 and 4.2 per cent. respectively. Both vendors were warned. The fat content of all the samples ranged from 4.0 to 14.2 per cent. with an average of 9.0 per cent., and the total solids ranged from 28.8 to 40.0 per cent. and averaged 33.7 per cent.

Ice Lollies.—There is no legal standard for this commodity which seems often to be preferred by children to ice-cream. During the year 19 samples were received and, as might be expected, in the absence of a standard they varied widely in composition, the total solid matter ranging from 1.7 to 29.4 per cent., the distribution being :—

<i>Total Solids</i>				<i>Number of Samples</i>
From	1.7 to	4.9 per cent.	...	13
	5.0 to	9.9 per cent.	...	0
	10.0 to	14.9 per cent.	...	2
	15.0 to	19.9 per cent.	...	3
	20.0 per cent.	and over	...	1

The sample that contained 29.4 per cent. of solids was described as a Cream Lolly, and it satisfied the requirements for ice-cream, its composition being :—

Water	...	...	...	70.6
Fat	...	...	...	7.0
Milk solids-not-fat	...	...	...	8.8
Sugar (sucrose)	...	...	...	10.2
Starch, flavour, colour, etc.	...	...	...	3.4
				<hr/>
				100.0
				<hr/>

All these samples were examined for the presence of arsenic and toxic metals, including cadmium, which has been used for plating moulds used in refrigerators. In no case was harmful contamination found, but one of the samples contained an unnecessarily high proportion of copper, viz., 12 parts per million. Upon inquiry by the Sampling Officer, it was found that a copper mould was being used ; it has now been replaced by a plastic

mould. It was satisfactory to find that the lead content of these samples was very small. In only one instance did it exceed 1.0 part per million, and in this case it was only 15. parts per million.

Sausages.—Since the 1st March, 1953, there has been no statutory standard of composition for sausages and sausage meat, and in view of the statement made in the House of Commons when it was decided to free these products from control, it is now necessary to view their meat content in relation to the price paid for them. The meat content and prices of four samples of sausages submitted after control had been abolished were as follows :—

<i>Pork Sausages</i>		<i>Beef Sausages</i>	
47%	of meat — 2/3d. per lb.	47%	of meat — 2/0d. per lb.
65%	of meat — 2/6d. per lb.	55%	of meat — 1/6d. per lb.

Prior to the 1st March, 1953, pork sausages were required to contain not less than 65 per cent. of meat and beef sausages not less than 50 per cent.

Other articles.—Most of the other articles that were reported upon adversely were either contaminated (corned beef with fragments of solder, tomato purée with tin, orange squash with copper, the crumb portion of a loaf of bread stained with spots of oil, and raspberry jam contained a bee) or in a deteriorated condition (chocolate coconut drops were mouldy and the fat rancid, a meat pasty was mouldy, and canned luncheon meat was undergoing decomposition). The label on a bottle of tomato sauce did not bear a list of ingredients as required by the Labelling of Food Order.

MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES

Sterilised Milk.—The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, require sterilised milk to be filtered or clarified, homogenised and heated in bottles to a temperature not below 212°F. for such a period as to ensure that it will satisfy a prescribed test designated the Turbidity Test. During the year 72 samples of sterilised milk were submitted under these Regulations, all of which satisfied this test.

Imported Foods.—Twenty-six samples of imported foods were examined for the Cardiff Port Health Authority. They comprised the following articles :—

Apples	...	...	...	1
Canned fruit	...	...	...	6
Canned meat product	...	...	...	2
Desiccated coconut	...	...	...	1
Grapes	...	...	...	2
Oranges	...	...	...	4
Raisins	...	...	...	2
Red pepper	...	...	...	1
Sultanas	...	...	...	3
Tomato purée	...	...	...	2
Tomatoes, Canned	...	...	...	2
Total				26

With two exceptions these samples were satisfactory.

One of the samples of tomato purée contained 145 parts of copper per million parts of dry solids whereas the maximum limit adopted by Port Medical Officers is 100 parts per million and the sample of red pepper was deficient in non-volatile oil which may have been due to the activity of insects (*ptinus tectus*) with which this article was infested. The remainder of the stock of the red pepper was destroyed.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act.—During the year 9 samples of fertilisers and 11 of feeding stuffs were submitted under the provisions of this Act. Two of the samples of fertilisers and five of the feeding stuffs were taken formally, the remainder being informal samples.

There were no very serious discrepancies between the figures for the valuable constituents contained in the Statutory Statements and those found upon analysis of the samples, but two compound feeding stuffs each contained oil somewhat in excess of the variation allowed by the Regulations under the Act, whilst another was slightly deficient in fibre after allowing for the variation permitted. With two samples of basic slag, the degree of fineness of grinding was understated in each case. The other particulars required to be given with these articles, and also those supplied with the rest of the samples, were correct within the limits of variation prescribed by the Regulations.

Public Health Department.—One hundred and thirty samples of a miscellaneous nature were examined for the Public Health Department. They comprised the following articles :—

Human milk	...	...	...	...	28
Foods—for infestation, contamination, soundness, etc.					80
Cattle feeding stuffs—for infestation	...				2
Waters from basements—to ascertain origin	...				6
Water from bib-tap—contaminated with copper					1
Beer—to ascertain cause of cloudiness	...				1
Cows' milk, for use in strictly controlled diet	...				5
Urine—to determine specific gravity	...				2
Stomach powder (2)	} for examination for presence of harmful substances				3
Patent food					
White powder for identification (Arsenious Oxide)					1
Material in milk bottle (white plastic paint residue)					1
					130

City Surveyor's Department.—Six samples of water and six of sub-soil were examined for the City Surveyor in connection with the construction of the Llanishen Relief Sewer, to ascertain their action on concrete. The other samples examined for this Department consisted of white lead paint, which was found to be in accordance with the specification, deposits removed from drains (4), and a waste moulded material that had been dumped on a tip now to be used for building.

Other Samples.—The following are particulars of fourteen other samples that were examined during the year : a white confection to ascertain its composition and freedom from harmful impurities, a sample of ice-cream for compliance with the Ice-cream Regulations, palm oil (5) and palm kernel oil to determine their suitability for use for frying, used cooking fat to ascertain the cause of blackening, (4), fine furnace residue and clinker for suitability for use in making building blocks to the requirements of the Cardiff Corporation.

VALEDICTORY.

The work dealt with in this report was carried out under the aegis of Dr. J. Greenwood Wilson, and as the Annual Report of the work of the Public Health Department for 1953 will be the last to appear under his name, I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of Dr. Wilson's helpful co-operation over the long period of 20 years, including the difficult years of the second world war, during which he was Medical Officer of Health.

Dr. Wilson had an advanced scientific outlook. He recognised that laboratory work is one of the foundation stones of modern public health work, and he soon appreciated that the Laboratory in the Parade was inadequate for modern analytical work. During his last year as Medical Officer of Health for Cardiff, work was commenced on the building of a new Laboratory and this was completed and occupied shortly before he left to take up his appointment as Medical Officer of Health for the Port of London. I welcome this opportunity, therefore, of placing on record my thanks for his interest and support, particularly in this matter of obtaining adequate accommodation, and also of expressing my gratification that Dr. W. Powell Phillips, O.B.E., has been appointed to succeed Dr. Wilson as Medical Officer of Health for Cardiff.

XII—METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

1953

The geographical position of the Meteorological Station, which is situated at Penylan, Cardiff, is Latitude 51° 30' N., Longitude 3° 10' 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 1953 are given in the following tables :—

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE AND RELATIVE HUMIDITY

Month	Attached Thermo- meter (Mean)	Mean Barometric Pressure		Hygrometer		
		Uncorrected	Reduced to Mean Sea Level and Temp. 32°F.	Dry Bulb (Mean)	Wet Bulb (Mean)	Mean Relative Humidity
	°F.	Inches	Inches	°F.	°F.	%
January ...	39	29.964	30.187	37.9	34.1	93
February ...	40	29.906	30.124	38.8	37.7	90
March ...	42	30.206	30.420	39.5	37.8	86
April ...	46	29.692	29.888	46.0	42.9	78
May ...	57	29.569	29.730	56.7	52.2	73
June ...	58	29.777	29.935	58.5	54.9	78
July ...	60	29.713	29.864	60.5	57.1	80
August ...	61	29.854	30.002	62.5	58.4	77
September ...	58	29.790	29.949	57.3	54.5	83
October ...	51	29.897	30.079	50.3	48.3	86
November ...	49	29.877	30.065	47.4	46.3	92
December ...	46	29.912	30.110	45.1	44.3	94
	51	29.846	30.029	50.4	47.6	84

TEMPERATURE

Month	Absolute Maximum	Absolute Minimum	Mean of Maximum	Mean of Minimum	Mean Temperature	Difference from Average (64 years)
	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.
January ...	50	24	43	34	38.5	-1.5
February ...	58	26	45	35	40.0	-0.4
March ...	67	24	50	35	42.5	-0.6
April ...	66	32	54	39	46.5	-0.5
May ...	79	37	64	48	56.0	+3.1
June ...	79	43	66	51	58.5	+0.6
July ...	78	47	64	54	59.0	-1.8
August ...	83	49	69	55	62.0	+1.3
September ...	75	45	64	51	57.5	+0.7
October ...	65	34	57	45	51.0	+0.4
November ...	59	34	53	47	50.0	+5.3
December ...	56	34	49	41	45.0	+3.8
	83	24	56.5	44.6	50.5	+0.8

UNDERGROUND TEMPERATURE AND SUNSHINE

Month				Underground Temperature (Mean)		Bright Sunshine	
				1 ft.	4 ft.	Total Duration	Difference from Average (45 years)
				°F.	°F.	Hours	Hours
January	...	...	...	38.4	43.1	47.4	— 5.4
February	...	...	...	39.1	42.3	71.4	— 2.9
March	...	...	...	42.3	43.5	148.9	+29.9
April	...	...	...	47.8	46.5	194.3	+27.6
May	...	...	...	55.9	50.6	219.4	+16.8
June	...	...	...	59.9	54.8	174.8	—42.8
July	...	...	...	63.8	58.5	216.7	+18.8
August	...	...	...	63.6	59.5	214.2	+28.6
September	...	...	...	60.0	58.8	140.5	— 3.8
October	...	...	...	54.0	56.1	103.0	— 1.7
November	...	...	...	48.5	52.2	49.2	—15.6
December	...	...	...	46.9	50.5	36.2	—13.0
				51.7	51.4	1,616.0*	+36.5

*=35.8% of possible duration and a daily average of 4.4 hours.

RAINFALL

Month				Total	Difference from Average (64 years)	Greatest Fall in 24 hours*		Number of Rain-days (0.01 inch or more)
						Amount	Day	
				Inches	Inches	Inches		
January	...	...	...	1.11	—3.01	0.62	30th	12
February	...	...	...	1.96	—0.94	0.70	9th	10
March	...	...	...	1.66	—1.19	0.67	29th	8
April	...	...	...	3.89	+1.23	1.47	29th	13
May	...	...	...	3.47	+0.76	0.78	16th	9
June	...	...	...	2.46	—0.06	0.96	21st	15
July	...	...	...	4.96	+1.93	1.37	11th	19
August	...	...	...	5.55	+1.49	1.81	29th	10
September	...	...	...	4.61	+1.33	1.09	21st	17
October	...	...	...	3.56	—1.10	0.77	31st	12
November	...	...	...	3.82	—0.26	1.08	1st	18
December	...	...	...	1.73	—2.72	0.33	3rd	15
				38.78	—3.57	1.81 in. on 29th Aug.		158

*24 hours ended 9.0 a.m. (G.M.T.) next day.

XI—MISCELLANY

Disinfection.—Disinfection was carried out at 492 houses during the year, and 6,845 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 35.

Public Mortuary.—One hundred and seventeen bodies (77 males, 37 females) were taken to the Public Mortuary. Eighty-one bodies were removed from the mortuary to the Cardiff Royal Infirmary, where post-mortem examinations were performed.

National Assistance Acts, 1948 and 1951.—Two cases were dealt with during the year, both under the amendment providing for immediate removal. One case was a woman of over 70 years living in two rooms in a loft behind a warehouse. The sanitary inspector was called in and found that the woman's husband had died several days before but the woman was still living in the same room as the dead man. She was ill and refused to go into hospital, so the powers were exercised because of her inability to look after herself. The woman died in hospital before the renewal of the order became necessary.

The other case was also of a woman of over 70 years, living alone. She was ill and in a shocking condition of neglect of herself, being in the worst verminous state seen by officers of the department for many years. It was quite clear that the attention she needed could only be provided in hospital and she was removed immediately. She died in hospital, however, a few days after admission.

Blind Persons.—The following tables show the cases of blindness reported during the year and their disposition as regards treatment, advised and received :—

		CAUSE OF DISABILITY			
		<i>Cataract</i>	<i>Glaucoma</i>	<i>Retrolental Fibroplasia</i>	<i>Others</i>
(i)	Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7 (c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends :—				
(a)	No treatment	8	3	Nil	21
(b)	Treatment (medical, surgical or optical)	24	5	Nil	25
(ii)	Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	11	4	Nil	12

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

- | | | |
|------|---|---|
| (i) | Total number of cases notified during the year | 8 |
| (ii) | In no case was the vision lost or impaired. | |

Epileptics and Spastics.—The Authority has not yet adopted a scheme for the welfare of handicapped persons under the National Assistance Act but epileptic and spastic cases of school age are dealt with through the Education Authority's arrangements. It is known that about 86 spastic cases under the age of 16 reside in the area but no accurate knowledge has been gained about the number of epileptics. All severe cases, however, are receiving constant medical supervision and treatment where necessary.

PORT HEALTH SERVICE

REPORT FOR 1953 of Mr. F. S. BARNARD, Chief Sanitary Inspector (Port)

The Cardiff Port Sanitary (now Health) Authority was constituted by provisional order of the Local Government Board (now Ministry of Health) in 1882, becoming permanently constituted with extended limits of jurisdiction in 1894. The limits of the Port Health District extend from Sully Island to the Rhymney River, the Authority having jurisdiction over all waters, docks, harbours and vessels within the said limits.

The Port Health Authority is invested with all the functions, rights and liabilities of an Urban Sanitary Authority under certain sections of the Public Health Acts, so far as they are applicable to waters, vessels, persons, goods or things on, or landed from, any vessel within the said jurisdiction. In accordance with the instructions of the Minister of Health, Sections I, V, VI, VIII, XIV, XV and XVI of the report will not be repeated in full until the Year 1955, and in the meantime only changes which have taken place in these Sections will be recorded.

I—STAFF

TABLE A.

Addition to information given in the Annual Report for 1952.

ROBERT M. CARMICHAEL, M.B., Ch.B., Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

Date of Appointment—2nd November, 1953.

Other Appointment held—Assistant Medical Officer of Health, City.

II—SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT

AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR

The number and tonnage of vessels entering the port (which includes Penarth) inspected by officers of the Port Health Authority during 1953 are set out below :—

TABLE B

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected by the		Number of Ships reported as having, or having had during the voyage infectious disease on Board
			Medical Officer of Health	Sanitary Inspector	
Foreign Ports ...	581	987,544	54	445	2
Coastwise ...	2,978	1,233,511	1	892	3
Total ...	3,559	2,221,055	55	1,337	5

The following table shows the number of vessels entering the port which were dealt with by the department each month during 1953 :—

Month	From Foreign Ports	Coastwise	Total
January	54	260	314
February	45	268	313
March	36	282	318
April	37	293	330
May	53	252	305
June	56	244	300
July	54	245	299
August	56	209	265
September	41	241	282
October	52	235	287
November	46	219	265
December	51	230	281
Total	581	2,978	3,559

The nationalities of the several types of vessels entering the port which were dealt with by the department during 1953 are shown in the following table :—

Nationality	Steam	Motor	Sailing	Total
American	1	—	—	1
Argentinian	5	—	—	5
Belgian	1	3	—	4
British	2,071	593	208	2,872
Costa Rican	8	2	—	10
Danish	13	6	—	19
Dutch	4	287	—	291
Finnish	14	2	—	16
French	16	3	—	19
German	16	40	—	56
Greek	9	—	—	9
Honduran	1	1	—	2
Irish	2	3	—	5
Israeli	—	4	—	4
Italian	23	3	—	26
Japanese	—	1	—	1
Liberian	7	1	—	8
Norwegian	32	4	—	36
Panamanian	28	2	—	30
Portuguese	9	8	—	17
Spanish	15	—	—	15
Swedish	76	22	—	98
Swiss	1	3	—	4
Turkish	1	—	—	1
Yugo-Slav	9	1	—	10
Total	2,362	989	208	3,559

III—CHARACTER OF TRADE

CHARACTER OF SHIPPING AND TRADE DURING THE YEAR

TABLE C

Passenger Traffic	{	Number of passengers INWARDS	145
		Number of passengers OUTWARDS	56
Cargo Traffic	{	Principal IMPORTS—Iron ore, timber, pitwood, fruit and provisions.	
		Principal EXPORTS—Coal, patent fuel, road vehicles, heavy iron and steel goods, and general merchandise.	

Principal Countries from which ships arrive—Spain, France, Portugal, Norway, Sweden, Finland, United States of America, Canada, and North and West Africa.

IV—INLAND BARGE TRAFFIC

Numbers and Tonnage using the District and Places served by the Traffic.

NONE.

V—WATER SUPPLY

NO CHANGE.

Reports of tests for contamination.—During the year 33 samples of drinking water from ships were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination, the results being as follows :—

Satisfactory	...	...	...	28
Contaminated	...	...	...	5
Total				33

Also one sample of drinking water from a British vessel was submitted for chemical examination and proved to be satisfactory.

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

VI—PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS, 1952

NO CHANGE.

Cleansing and Disinfestation.—During the year one vessel was found to be infested with bed-bugs and seventy-one vessels with cockroaches and notices were served upon the masters requiring them to take all necessary steps to eradicate the insects, the beds infested with bed-bugs being subsequently destroyed. Twelve seamen discovered to be suffering from scabies were treated at the Seamen's Baths belonging to the Cardiff Corporation.

VII—SMALLPOX

Name of Isolation Hospital to which smallpox cases are sent from the district.

From Cardiff City Isolation Hospital to Penrhys Isolation Hospital, Pentre, Rhondda. **Arrangements for transport of such cases to that hospital by ambulance, giving the name of the Authority responsible for the ambulance and the vaccinal state of the ambulance crews.**

Arrangements are made at the City Isolation Hospital, the Cardiff City Council being responsible for the ambulance service.

Ambulance crews are vaccinated.

Names of smallpox consultants available.

G. Emrys Harries, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.,
Medical Superintendent,
Cardiff City Isolation Hospital.

G. F. J. Thomas, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,
Senior Hospital Officer,
St. David's Hospital, Cardiff.

Facilities for laboratory diagnosis of smallpox.

Facilities are provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service, Institute of Pathology Cardiff Royal Infirmary.

VIII—VENEREAL DISEASE

NO CHANGE.

The number of cases of venereal disease dealt with at the special treatment centre for seamen during the year were as follows :—

Persons attending at the Centre for the First Time					Total Attendances
Year	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Non-Venereal and other Conditions	Total	
1953	60	176	208	444	2,940

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.

IX—CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON SHIPS

During the year four cases of infectious disease were landed from vessels and one case of infectious disease was reported to have occurred on a vessel during the voyage, as shown in the following table :—

TABLE D

Category	Disease	Number of cases during the year		Number of Ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports	Influenzal Pneumonia	—	1	1
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival	Pneumonia	—	1	1
Cases landed from other ships	Erysipelas	—	1	1
	Influenza	—	1	1
	Malaria	—	1	1

Other Cases of Infectious Disease.—Four cases of tuberculosis and one case of malaria, which were dealt with by the port health officers, were found to fall properly within the province of urban administration, and were referred to the Cardiff Urban Authority.

X—OBSERVATIONS ON THE OCCURRENCE OF MALARIA IN SHIPS

During the period of the report one case of malaria occurred on a vessel whilst in port, the patient received medical treatment on board for several days.

There has been a marked decrease in the number of malaria cases on board vessels arriving from West African Ports, and it would appear that greater attention is now being paid by all concerned in the carrying out of anti-malarial measures and especially by the use, on shipboard, of Paludrine as a routine suppressive.

XI—MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS

MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST SHIPS INFECTED WITH OR SUSPECTED FOR PLAGUE.

During the year no ships arrived with a case, or suspected case, of plague on board. Vessels arriving from plague-infected or suspected areas are visited on arrival, or as soon afterwards as possible, by the Port Medical Officer and Port Health Inspector on rota duty. All vessels arriving from these areas are thoroughly searched for rat evidence by the Authority's rodent operatives, trapping is carried out and any rats caught or found dead are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination.

MEASURES OF RAT DESTRUCTION ON VESSELS FROM PLAGUE "INFECTED" OR "SUSPECTED" AREAS.

Total Number of such vessels arriving	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
58	—	—	37	17	21

XIII—MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

Procedure for inspection of ships for rats.

Certificates of deratting or deratting exemption are checked for validity and enquiries made to members of crews as to whether rats have been seen or are known to be on board. Trapping is carried out on vessels where rat indications are found and, as a precautionary measure, instructions are given to place ratguards on mooring ropes. Masters of vessels producing invalid certificates, and on which vessels the rat population cannot be classed as negative, are instructed to have the vessels fumigated.

Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rodents, with special reference to rodent plague, including the number of rodents sent for examination during the year.

A proportion of all rats trapped or found after fumigation, is submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination for the detection of plague. The number of rats destroyed by fumigation was 7, of which 3 were submitted for examination for the detection of plague. The number of rats caught by traps was 36, of which 14 were examined for plague. In addition, 44 rats were destroyed on vessels by poison baits. The total number of rodents sent for examination during the year was 17.

Arrangements in the district for deratting ships, the methods used, and, if done by a commercial contractor, the name of the contractor.

Arrangements for the deratting of ships by hydrogen cyanide have been carried out in strict accordance with the Hydrogen Cyanide (Fumigation of Ships) Regulations, 1951, which became operative on the 1st February, 1952. During the year, 3 vessels were fumigated by hydrogen cyanide only, for the issue of deratting certificates. Whenever fumigation of a vessel is arranged, the department is notified in advance by the contractor, and an officer of the Port Health Authority attends during the operation. Deratting is carried out by private contractors, the undermentioned operate in the district :—

The Western Scaling and Painting Co., Cardiff.

Messrs. David Thomas and Sons, Ltd., Cardiff.

Mr. Charles B. Brister, Newport, Mon.

Occasional fumigations are carried out by the Associated Fumigators Ltd. London, and the Fumigation Services, Ltd., Barking, Essex.

Progress in the rat-proofing of ships.

Considerable progress has been noted in the rat-proofing of the newer type of vessel visiting the port. The correcting of rat harbourage and its elimination has been, over a long period, the subject of discussion between inspecting officers of the department and Marine Superintendents representing the shipowners.

TABLE E

RODENTS DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Category	Number
Black rats	87
Brown rats	—
Species not known	—
Sent for examination	17
Infected with plague	—

TABLE F

DERATTING CERTIFICATES AND DERATTING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES ISSUED DURING THE YEAR FOR SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

No. of Deratting Certificates issued					Number of Deratting Exemption Certificates issued	Total Certificates issued
After fumigation with		After trapping	After poisoning	Total		
H.C.N. 1	Other fumigant (state method) 2					
3	nil	3	4	5	6	7
3	nil	nil	nil	3	116	119

The fees received by the Port Health Authority in respect of these certificates amounted to £399 15s.

The following table shows the numbers of deratting and deratting exemption certificates issued in each of the past ten years :—

Year	Deratting Certificates		Deratting Exemption Certificates		Total
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
1944 ...	57	44	73	56	130
1945 ...	65	39	101	61	166
1946 ...	52	35	97	65	149
1947 ...	27	21	101	79	128
1948 ...	38	20	150	80	188
1949 ...	35	22	121	78	156
1950 ...	20	15	113	85	133
1951 ...	15	11	123	89	138
1952 ...	12	8	138	92	150
1953 ...	3	3	116	97	119

The number of fumigations of vessels, the total number of dead rats found after fumigation, and the average number of dead rats found per vessel during each of the years 1944-1953 are set out below :—

Year	Number of Fumigations of Vessels	Total Number of rats found dead after Fumigation	Average Number of dead Rats found per Vessel
1944 ...	57	595	10.44
1945 ...	65	716	11.02
1946 ...	52	729	14.02
1947 ...	27	345	12.78
1948 ...	38	339	8.92
1949 ...	35	261	7.46
1950 ...	20	75	3.75
1951 ...	15	174	11.60
1952 ...	12	63	5.25
1953 ...	3	7	2.33

XIII—INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR NUISANCES

TABLE G.
Inspection and Notices.

Category of nuisance and number of Inspections		Notices served		Result of serving Notices
		Statutory Notices	Other Notices	
Defects of Original Construction	1,337	—	22	Ships on which defects were remedied 2
Structural Defects through Wear and Tear ...		—	120	Ships on which defects were remedied 105
Dirt, Vermin and Other Conditions prejudicial to health ...		—	135	Ships on which nuisances were remedied 132
Total ...	1,337	—	277	239

The total number of re-visits made to vessels during the year was 3,882.

Defects and nuisances dealt with during 1953 were as follows :—

Insufficient ventilation	...	...	...	...	13
„ heating	...	...	...	...	2
Obsolete privies	...	...	...	...	1
Privies without water service	...	...	...	...	6
Defective ventilators	...	...	...	...	11
„ steam heaters, stoves, stove-pipes, etc.	...	...	...	...	55
„ sanitary conveniences, flushes, etc.	...	...	...	...	84
„ side ports, deck-prisms, etc.	...	...	...	...	42
„ bulkheads	...	...	...	...	6
„ floors	...	...	...	...	10
„ doors	...	...	...	...	5
„ bunks and bedsteads	...	...	...	...	3
„ food-lockers and refrigerators	...	...	...	...	7
„ baths, wash-hand basins and waste pipes	...	...	...	...	69
„ scuppers	...	...	...	...	20
Leaking decks	...	...	...	...	28
Verminous crew quarters	...	...	...	...	138
Dirty crew quarters	...	...	...	...	75
„ messrooms	...	...	...	...	30
„ provision storerooms and pantries	...	...	...	...	9
„ galleys	...	...	...	...	5
„ food-lockers and refrigerators	...	...	...	...	9
„ sanitary conveniences	...	...	...	...	43
„ bathrooms and wash-houses	...	...	...	...	30
„ fresh-water tanks	...	...	...	...	10
Foul accumulations	...	...	...	...	12
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	18
Total					741

Smoke Nuisances. During the year vessels lying in the docks were kept under observation and where it was found necessary the responsible persons in charge of fires on board were warned to take proper steps to avoid creating a nuisance by the emission of black smoke.

XIV—PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL-FISH) REGULATIONS 1934 AND 1948.

NO CHANGE.

XV—MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS

(APPLICABLE ONLY TO PORTS APPROVED FOR THE LANDING OF ALIENS)

List of Medical Inspectors of Aliens holding Warrants of Appointment.

Addition to list shown in the Annual Report for 1952.

N. Frank, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., B.Hy., D.T.M.,
Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

List of other staff engaged on this work.

Addition to list shown in the Annual Report for 1952.

W. J. Davies, Assistant Port Sanitary Inspector.

Accommodation for medical inspection and examination.

NO CHANGE.

Organisation of work.

NO CHANGE.

Nature and amount of aliens traffic.

Passenger traffic at the port is relatively small and casual. During the year 68 alien passengers arrived on vessels, 22 of these passengers were medically inspected and 15 subjected to detailed medical examination. During the same period, 68 alien passengers arrived by air at Cardiff Airport from outside the "excepted area," 16 of whom were medically inspected on arrival.

XVI—MISCELLANEOUS

NO CHANGE.

The Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1937, No. 560, Section 13 (3). One certificate was issued authorising the master of a ship to purchase dangerous drugs.

Certificates of Health.—During the year no certificates in respect of the health of the port were issued to Shipping Companies.

THE PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

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 and by owners and occupiers of premises in the vicinity of the docks, under the supervision of officers of the department. During the year rat-catchers employed by the dock owners laid 7,250 poison bait points, and 560 rats and 8 mice were found dead. The number of poison baits laid by owners and occupiers of other premises in the vicinity of the docks amounted to 3,090, and 1,364 rats and 24 mice were found dead. A total of 1,924 rats and 32 mice were found dead as a result of these measures.

For the purpose of surveying the area around the docks for rats, the district is divided into four areas. Traps are set by the rat-catcher for one week in each area. Thirty-three rats were caught under this scheme, of which 11 were examined for plague.

The following table shows the number and species of rats destroyed in docks, quays wharves and warehouses, and the number submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination for the detection of plague during 1953 :—

Category	Number
Black rats ...	33
Brown rats ...	—
Species not known ...	1,924
Sent for examination ...	11

THE PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS (APPLICATION TO SHIPPING) ORDER, 1951.

The Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order, 1951, made under Section 23 of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, applying the provisions of the Act, with appropriate modifications to shipping, has been strictly enforced.

Under the provisions of the above Order, periodical inspection of coastal vessels, etc., is carried out by officers of the department, and 61 Rodent Control Certificates were issued to masters of vessels during the year.

Diseases of Animals Acts, etc.—One hundred and thirty-one dogs and 192 cats 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.

FOOD INSPECTION.

The principal food imports during the year were from Australia and New Zealand, and consisted of beef, mutton, pork, lamb, offal, butter, cheese and fresh and dried fruits. From Canada and United States of America, wheat, flour, cereals, canned meats and fruit were imported, and from European countries, fresh fruits and canned vegetables. In addition to these direct imports, large quantities of foodstuffs, transhipped at other ports in the British Isles, arrived by coastwise traffic.

Examination of imported food is carried out by the food inspectors in the dockside warehouses and occasionally on board ship. If the food examined is found to be in good condition, the whole consignment is released for distribution, but if found to be diseased or unsound, the whole consignment is detained until a complete examination is carried out. Diseased and unsound articles of food are disposed of under the supervision of the food inspectors. When necessary, samples of foodstuffs are submitted for examination.

Examination of imported meat is carried out in the transit sheds on the dock sides and in the local cold stores. The glandular examination of mutton and lamb carcasses weighing over 42 lb. was continued, but very few cases of caseous lymphadenitis were found.

Imported Foodstuffs.—The quantities of various kinds of foodstuffs imported during the year are shown in the following table :—

Description	Tons	Cwt.	Bags	Bales	Barrels	Boxes	Miscellaneous
Bacon	—	—	—	1,431	—	—	—
Barley	9,800	—	—	—	—	—	—
Biscuits	2	—	—	—	—	1,763	—
Butter	—	—	—	—	—	141,198	—
Cauliflower, Pickled	—	—	—	—	38	—	—
Cheese	—	—	—	—	—	34,872	164 cheeses
Chocolate	—	—	—	—	—	15	—
Cocobutter	—	—	20	—	—	—	—
Confectionery	—	—	—	—	—	623	—
Corn Starch	—	—	500	—	—	—	—
Cream, Canned	—	—	—	—	—	200	—
Desiccated Coconut	—	—	—	—	—	100	—
Eggs, Liquid	—	—	—	—	—	25,000	—
Fat, Edible	—	—	—	—	—	300	—
Fish, Canned	—	—	—	—	—	14,450	—
Fish, Fresh	2,981	17	—	—	—	—	—
Flour	—	—	58,801	—	—	—	—
Fruit, Canned	—	—	—	—	—	75,609	—
Fruit, Dried	—	—	—	—	—	175	—
Fruit, Fresh	—	—	—	—	39,204	288,403	—
Fruit Pulp, Canned	—	—	—	—	—	138	—
Fruit Salad, Canned	—	—	—	—	—	100	—
Meat, Canned	—	—	—	—	—	40,810	—
Oil, Edible	—	—	—	—	—	45	16 drums
Poultry	—	—	—	—	—	200	—
Pork Rind	—	—	—	—	122	—	—
Rabbits	—	—	—	—	—	500	—
Soya Beans	7,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sugar	25,300	—	63,992	—	—	—	—
Tomato Juice, Canned	—	—	—	—	—	150	—
Tomato Paste, Canned	—	—	—	—	—	667	—
Tomato Puree, Canned	—	—	—	—	—	1,092	—
Vegetables, Canned	—	—	—	—	—	79,830	—
Vegetables, Dried	—	—	1,817	—	—	—	—
Vegetables, Fresh	—	—	23,420	—	—	33,832	2,107 baskets
Vegetables, Preserved	—	—	—	—	47	—	150 tins
Walnuts	—	—	100	—	—	—	—
Walnuts, Pickled	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Wheat	22,450	—	—	—	—	—	—

Overseas Meat.—In addition to the foodstuffs already referred to, six cargoes of frozen meat were imported, the quantities being as follows :—

Carcases of lamb	...	...	461,232	Ox livers (cartons)	...	...	41
Carcases of mutton	...	...	85,283	Ox hearts (bags)	...	...	29
Carcases of pork	...	...	795	Calf hearts (bags)	...	...	20
Hinds of beef (bags)	...	...	144	Calf tongues (bags)	...	...	2
Fores of beef (bags)	...	...	396	Sheep hearts (bags)	...	...	46
Hinds of beef	...	...	11,011	Pigs hearts (bags)	...	...	1,135
Fores of beef	...	...	1,947	Pigs kidneys (bags)	...	...	7
Hinds of beef (boneless)	...	...	517	Lamb & sheep hearts (bags)	...	...	3,245
Fores of beef (boneless)	...	...	553	Lamb & sheep livers (cartons)	...	...	13,270
Boneless meat (bags)	...	...	11,441	Offal (packages)	...	...	385
Crops of beef	...	...	9,514	Offal (bags)	...	...	976
Beef cuts	...	...	1,023	Sundries (packages)	...	...	15,108
Sides of pork	...	...	6,952	Sundries (bags)	...	...	160
Pork cuts (bags)	...	...	523				

The quantities of various kinds of foodstuffs withheld from human consumption during the year were as follows :—

				Tons	Cwt.	Lbs.
Barley	...	...	...	—	1	8
Biscuits	...	...	...	—	—	1
Butter	...	...	...	—	—	29
Buttermilk Powder	...	...	...	—	—	56
Cake	...	...	...	—	—	1
Candied Peel	...	...	...	—	—	2
Cereals	...	...	...	—	19	105½
Cheese	...	...	...	—	—	4
Cocoa	...	...	...	—	—	7
Coffee	...	...	...	—	—	92
Confectionery	...	...	...	—	—	12½
Cream, Canned	...	...	...	—	—	3¼
Fish, Canned	...	...	...	—	2	13¼
Fish, Dried	...	...	...	—	1	96
Fish, Fresh	...	...	...	—	—	55
Flour	...	...	...	8	13	32
Fruit, Canned	...	...	...	6	10	40¾
Fruit, Dried	...	...	...	2	9	43
Fruit, Fresh	...	...	...	—	9	14
Fruit (Jars)	...	...	...	—	8	5
Fruit Juice, Canned...	...	...	...	—	—	97½
Ham	...	...	...	—	—	30
Irish Stew, Canned	...	...	...	—	—	24
Liquid Eggs, Canned	...	...	...	—	—	40
Marmalade, Canned	...	...	...	—	—	7
Meat, Canned	...	...	...	—	5	86½
Meat, Fresh	...	...	...	—	—	12
Meat, Frozen	...	...	...	1	5	4
Milk, Canned	...	...	...	—	8	90
Oats	...	...	...	—	10	0
Oats, Rolled	...	...	...	—	—	86
Pepper	...	...	...	—	—	18
Rice	...	...	...	2	6	36
Salt	...	...	...	—	1	28
Sauce	...	...	...	—	—	54
Sausage Rusks	...	...	...	2	11	0
Spaghetti	...	...	...	—	—	57
Semolina	...	...	...	—	—	27
Soup, Canned	...	...	...	—	—	27
Sugar	...	...	...	—	3	79
Tea	...	...	...	—	—	28
Tomato Puree, Canned	...	...	...	—	—	26
Vegetables, Canned	...	...	...	3	3	81½
Vegetables, Dried	...	...	...	—	2	73
Vegetables, Fresh	...	...	...	13	4	65
Vegetables, Preserved	...	...	...	—	—	68¾
Total	...	...	...	44	5	85½

The Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937-1948, the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925-1948, and the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 (Section 39).—Twenty-six samples of imported food were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis. The nature, country of origin, and the number of samples are shown in the following table :—

Description	Country of Origin	Number of Samples
Apples	New Zealand	1
Apricots, Canned	Australia	1
Grapes	Spain	2
Oranges	Spain	1
Oranges	Palestine	3
Peaches, Canned	Australia	3
Pears, Canned	Australia	1
Raisins	America	2
Strawberries, Canned	Holland	1
Sultanas	Australia	2
Sultanas	Greece	1
Tomatoes, Canned	Italy	2
Tomato Paste, Canned	Italy	1
Tomato Puree, Canned	Italy	1
Desiccated Coconut	India	1
Mincemeat Loaf	Australia	1
Stewed Steak, Canned	Australia	1
Red Pepper	Argentina	1

Twenty-five of the samples were reported to be genuine or to contain preservatives within the limits prescribed in the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations. The sample of red pepper was reported to be unfit for human consumption and the consignment from which the sample was taken was destroyed.

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

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

I—STAFF

Medical.—The proportion of the time of the Department's Medical Officers which is devoted to the School Health Service is equivalent to $6\frac{1}{2}$ whole-time medical officers.

Dental.—The staff of the School Dental Service was increased during the year to 7 Dental Surgeons and 7 Dental Clerk/Attendants. In addition a part-time dental officer was engaged for two sessions each week.

Nursing.—The duties of the Health Visitors are organised to include school nursing and the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent devote approximately one-third of their time to this service. There are 50 Health Visitors employed for all purposes in the Department and the time devoted to school nursing is equivalent to that of fourteen whole-time school nurses. Five Clinic Helpers who have experience as assistant nurses are employed to relieve the trained staff of certain duties, and of these five the time of $1\frac{1}{2}$ is devoted to the School Health Service.

Medical Auxiliaries.—Three Speech Therapists are engaged in treatment at the various clinics throughout the city. Two Orthoptists are employed at the Richmond Road and Canton Clinics. Three Physiotherapists are engaged at the Orthopaedic Clinic and half their time is considered to be allotted to the School Health Service.

Child Guidance Centre.—Dr. C. W. Anderson, Senior Medical Officer, is the Psychiatrist and devotes part-time to this work. A full-time Educational Psychologist, Mr. R. Robertson, is employed by the Education Committee and he devotes part of his time to Child Guidance work. A Psychiatric Social Worker and a Secretary are engaged full-time.

II—MEDICAL INSPECTION

The average numbers of schoolchildren and the average attendance for the year ended March, 1953, were as follows :—

	Average Number on Registers	Average Attendance
Grammar Schools	5,020	4,647
Secondary Modern Schools	6,075	5,322
Other Secondary Schools	85	76
Primary and All Age Schools	26,270	22,945
Special Schools	298	243
Severn Road Nursery School	104	75
Total	37,852	33,308

The numbers of schoolchildren inspected at periodic medical inspections at schools during 1953 were as follows :—

Group					Boys	Girls	Total
PRESCRIBED GROUPS :—							
Entrants (within 12 months of admission)	...	...	...	...	1,691	1,600	3,291
Second Age Group (at 10 plus years)	...	...	...	...	1,599	1,611	3,210
Third Age Group (at 14 plus years—Secondary Schools)	...	...	...	...	1,181	1,146	2,327
Third Age Group (at 15 plus years—High Schools)	...	...	...	...	430	319	749
Total					4,901	4,676	9,577
OTHER PERIODIC GROUPS :—							
Entrants to High Schools	...	...	...	...	224	156	380
Special Schools	...	...	...	...	91	74	165
Entrants to other Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Total					315	230	545
Grand Total					5,216	4,906	10,122

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

					Boys	Girls	Total
Special Inspections	{ At School	...	...	...	143	88	231
	{ At School Clinic	...	...	...	1,654	1,692	3,346
Total					1,797	1,780	3,577
Re-inspections	{ At School	...	...	...	200	173	373
	{ At School Clinic	...	...	...	1,094	1,087	2,181
Total					1,294	1,260	2,554

III—FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION

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

					Found to require treatment for			
					Defective Vision	Other Conditions	Total Individual pupils	Percentage
PRESCRIBED GROUPS :								
Entrants	...	...	...	...	88	543	589	17.9
Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	205	365	530	16.5
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	242	240	443	14.4
Total					535	1,148	1,562	16.3
OTHER PERIODIC INSPECTIONS :								
Entrants to High Schools	...	...	...	...	25	26	49	12.8
Special Schools	...	...	...	...	2	16	18	10.9
Entrants to other Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Total					27	42	67	12.3
Grand Total					562	1,190	1,629	16.1

The percentages of children found to require treatment showed a decrease in all age-groups. Defective vision, squint and other eye defects formed a third of the total defects requiring treatment.

The defects found by the medical inspection of 10,122 children at the periodic medical inspections and of 6,131 at special inspections were as follows :—

Code No.	DISEASE OR DEFECT	PERIODIC 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
4	SKIN :				
	Ringworm Scalp	1	—	7	—
	Body	1	—	17	—
	Scabies	1	—	3	—
	Impetigo	4	—	27	—
	Other	94	138	93	13
5	EYES :				
	Vision	562	487	26	3
	Squint	44	80	1	1
	Other	47	36	53	7
6	EARS :				
	Hearing	48	83	25	9
	Otitis Media	28	—	12	—
	Other	74	39	61	12
7	NOSE OR THROAT	258	455	372	105
8	SPEECH	35	86	30	5
9	CERVICAL GLANDS	34	284	18	18
10	HEART AND CIRCULATION	29	125	35	26
11	LUNGS	68	277	62	76
12	DEVELOPMENTAL :				
	Hernia	11	28	6	3
	Other	8	51	7	6
13	ORTHOPAEDIC :				
	Posture	58	97	23	9
	Flat Foot	159	246	79	29
	Other	204	258	140	25
14	NERVOUS SYSTEM :				
	Epilepsy	2	21	3	1
	Other	16	32	66	26
15	PSYCHOLOGICAL :				
	Development	6	48	7	—
	Stability	7	48	14	6
16	OTHER DISEASES AND DEFECTS	181	80	587	254
	Total	1,980	2,999	1,774	634

Nutrition.—The following is a classification of the nutrition of children medically inspected :—

AGE GROUPS	Number of Children Inspected	A (Good)		B (Fair)		C (Poor)	
		Num-ber	Per-cent-age	Num-ber	Per-cent-age	Num-ber	Per-cent-age
PRESCRIBED GROUPS :							
Entrants ...	3,291	1,639	49.8	1,551	47.1	101	3.1
Second Age Group ...	3,210	1,606	50.0	1,503	46.8	101	3.2
Third Age Group ...	3,076	1,582	51.4	1,439	46.8	55	1.8
Total ...	9,577	4,827	50.4	4,493	46.9	257	2.7
OTHER PERIODIC GROUPS :							
Entrants to High Schools ...	380	162	42.6	211	55.5	7	1.9
Special Schools ...	165	14	8.4	125	75.8	26	15.8
Total ...	545	176	32.3	336	61.6	33	6.1
Grand Total ...	10,122	5,003	49.4	4,829	47.7	290	2.9

IV—"FOLLOWING-UP" AND THE WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS

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

Visits re	Total
Defects of vision ...	706
Defects of teeth ...	145
Defects of ear, nose, and throat ...	376
Other defects and diseases ...	1,709
Scabies ...	6
Nursery School Pupils ...	704
Total ...	3,646

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

Number of—

Special visits to schools ...	816
Examinations of children for uncleanliness ...	89,337
Children found with vermin and/or nits ...	3,645
Children found to be free from vermin and nits	2,506
Children for whom cleansing notices issued ...	5,665
Children for whom cleansing orders issued ...	338

Health Visitors paid 1,654 routine and special visits to schools to inspect and follow up children reported to require treatment.

Health Visitors' Survey of the Intermediate Group.—In addition to periodic medical inspection, pupils in primary schools are inspected at the age of eight years by Health Visitors. The number of pupils inspected and re-inspected by Nurses during the year was 3,805 (1,940 boys and 1,865 girls). 481 of these children were found to have defects requiring treatment, and 206 pupils were unclean.

The general condition of the pupils inspected was classified as follows :—

				Number	Percentage
A (good)	...	...	...	1,738	50.0
B (fair)	...	...	...	1,674	48.1
C (poor)	...	...	...	66	1.9

Silver Jubilee Camp School, Porthcawl.—Each child is inspected by a Health Visitor before travelling to the Camp, mainly to reduce the risk of infection and the spread of verminous conditions, but also to prevent any child attending who may have become unfit since selection. 61 visits were paid to schools during the year to undertake such inspections.

V—TREATMENT

The facilities for treatment were improved during the year by making use of the medical room at Greenway County Primary School, Rumney, for clinic purposes generally for the pupils of Rumney and Llanrumney and by the opening in July, 1953 of the new College Farm Clinic at Llanidloes Road to serve those living on the Gabalfa Estate and at Llandaff North.

Particulars of the treatment of minor ailments, defective vision and squint, external eye diseases, defects of ear, nose and throat, of orthopaedic and postural defects, dental defects, etc., 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	Total number of attendances at Clinics
SKIN :							
Ringworm	Scalp	...	...	...	...	8	
	Body	...	...	...	...	18	
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	74	
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	175	
Other Skin Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	184	
MINOR EYE DEFECTS						243	
MINOR EAR DEFECTS						84	
MISCELLANEOUS						1,502	
(e.g. minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)							
Total	...	...	...	...	...	2,288	9,768

(b) Defective Vision and Squint

Particulars of the work of the Ophthalmic Clinics during the year are given below :—

Number of children examined	...	...	...	4,373
Errors of Refraction	...	...	...	3,454
† Spectacles prescribed	...	...	...	2,558
Other defects or diseases treated	...	...	...	419
Referred to Orthoptic Clinic	...	...	...	314
Attendances at Clinics	...	...	...	8,837

† In addition there was no change in the prescription in a further 433 refractions.

Spectacles are supplied through the Supplementary Ophthalmic Service of the National Health Service. The total number of spectacles provided by this Service for schoolchildren during the year was 2,262.

Ophthalmic Operations.—Thirteen operations were performed during the year by the Ophthalmic Surgeon and 10 further cases were on the waiting list at the 31st December. Orthoptic operations are reported in the statistical table for the Orthoptic Clinic.

The Orthoptic Clinic.—The improved arrangements put into effect in 1952 have continued during the past year. Although the facilities have avoided considerable inconvenience for parents from the outskirts of the city, there are still children whose parents will not avail themselves of treatment at the Orthoptic Clinics.

It is pleasing to note that the waiting list for treatment has been overtaken and similarly that the waiting list for operation has been satisfactorily dealt with. The interminable delay for these operations is no longer experienced and treatment can be completed more expeditiously if present conditions continue.

The rate of referral to the Clinic is remaining the same as it has been in the past, but children are being referred at an earlier age and so avoiding the less satisfactory treatment for cosmetic purposes only.

Statistics relating to the work of the clinic during 1953 are as follows :—

Patients accepted for treatment—

Schoolchildren	...	...	...	...	193
Children under school age	...	...	...	...	64
					<hr/> 257

Patients discharged—

With Single Binocular vision (33 without operation)					51
Cosmetically straight (9 without operation)	...				45
Improved (19 without operation)	...	...			36
					<hr/> 132
No improvement	...	...	...	...	12
Refused treatment (occlusion, operation, etc.)				...	8
Failed to attend for treatment	62
Left Cardiff	11
Unsuitable for treatment	2
					<hr/> 95

Total discharged	<hr/> 227
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Patients under treatment at end of 1953—

Regular weekly or bi-weekly treatment			53
Having monthly occlusion	...	...	...		70
Under supervision awaiting operation	...	...	...		42
Reporting two to six monthly until old enough for treatment	...	...	...	...	51
Under supervision between courses of treatment	...				332
					<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	548

<i>Patients referred, awaiting appointments</i>	...	...	—
<i>Operations performed (Llandough Hospital—55)</i>	...	...	143
<i>Number on waiting list for operations</i>	...	...	42
<i>Number of attendances</i>	...	...	6,234

(c) Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat

	EAR	NOSE AND THROAT	
		Tonsils and Adenoids	Other Defects
Received Operative Treatment	11	978	12
Received other forms of treatment	250	111	
Total number of children examined	506	1,606	
Attendances at Clinics	1,095	3,120	

Waiting List for Operative Treatment at 31st December, 1953.

Tonsils and Adenoids—Urgent	...	181	
Ordinary	...	384	
			565
Other ear, nose and throat conditions	...	...	4
Total	...	...	569

(d) Orthopaedic and Postural Defects

	Residential treatment with education	Residential treatment without education	Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic	Total number treated
Number of children treated	10*	—	1,832	1,842

*Also treated at an orthopaedic Clinic.

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

Number of children examined for the first time	...	...	517
<i>New Recommendations for :</i>			
Treatment in Hospital	...	...	37
Treatment at Clinic (Special and Routine)	...	...	149
Application of plaster at Clinic	...	...	11
Appliances	...	...	16
Alterations to appliances	...	...	—
Alterations to boots	...	...	600
Special boots	...	...	1
Attendances at Clinic	...	...	3,016
Discharged, or failed to attend for treatment	...	...	721

Routine Treatments—

Radiant Heat ...	...	...	...	...	7
Massage ...	...	...	...	...	1
Wax ...	...	...	...	...	—
Faradism ...	...	...	...	...	2
Exercises for					
Posture ...	...	...	...	...	1,100
Foot Defects ...	...	...	...	...	334
Asthma ...	...	...	...	...	189
Re-education of spastics or after poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	496
Application of plasters ...	...	...	...	...	47
Manipulations ...	...	...	...	...	91
Strapping ...	...	...	...	...	529
Total of treatments given ...					2,796

Number attending for treatment for first time ... 91

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

*Hospital Treatment :**Children of
School Age*

Admitted to Prince of Wales' Hospital—

(a) Day cases ...	...	...	...	...	4
(b) Other cases ...	...	...	...	...	6

Under treatment at Prince of Wales' Hospital at end

of 1953	2
-------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

On Prince of Wales' Hospital waiting list at end of 1953 :

(a) Day cases ...	...	...	...	...	10
(b) Other cases ...	...	...	...	...	212

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

Appliances provided ...	...	...	...	...	204
Appliances altered ...	...	...	...	...	21
Alterations to boots ...	...	...	...	...	1,150
Special boots provided ...	...	...	...	...	—

(e) *Heart Disease and Rheumatism*

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

Cases remaining under supervision at beginning of year	...	441
New cases attending	...	113
Cases discharged from supervision on leaving school	...	63
Other cases who ceased to be supervised :		
Left Cardiff	...	3
Died	...	1
Discharged not suffering from Rheumatism	...	58
Transferred to Private Practitioners and to other clinics	...	4
Ceased to attend	...	22
Cases remaining under supervision at end of the year	...	403
Total attendances at routine Rheumatism Clinics	...	1,158
Routine Clinic Sessions	...	78
Average attendance at routine clinic sessions	...	14.8
Average number of new cases at routine clinic sessions	...	1.5

The following table shows the condition of the heart in the 63 cases that ceased to remain under supervision on leaving school :—

						On Ascertainment	On Discharge
Normal	...	...	...	...	...	27	28
Minor Heart Manifestations	...	...	...	...	...	20	18
Major Heart Manifestations	...	...	...	...	...	16	17

The types of heart diseases present in the 17 cases having major heart manifestations on discharge were as follows :—

Mitral regurgitations	...	...	...	9
Mitral stenosis	...	...	...	2
Aortic regurgitations	...	...	...	1
Mitral stenosis and Aortic Disease	...	...	...	1
Congenital	...	...	...	4
				—
Total	...	...	...	17
				—

(f) *Radiography*

The number of children referred for radiography was 35, the total number of radiographs taken being 68, comprising : spine 12, hips 7, foot 5, knees 5, fingers 2, arm 1, leg 1, ankle 1, rib 1.

(g) *Ringworm of the Scalp*

There was a sharp outbreak of an animal type of ringworm localised in one area of Cardiff, and limited to three schools. The cases were treated by the Dermatologist of the Cardiff Royal Infirmary and the outbreak was cleared up in a short time. In addition there were a few isolated cases during the year.

(h) *Enuresis*

The Special Clinic held by Dr. E. M. Davies, for the treatment of children who suffer with enuresis, and which was described at length in my report for 1951, has continued its work during the year.

(i) *Cleansing Station*

(a) *Cleansing of children with unclean heads.*—It will be noted that the report of the work of the Health Visitors refers to the cleansing inspections in schools. Every effort is made to ensure that children whose heads are unclean are cleansed at home by the parents. A small proportion for various reasons remain unclean in spite of advice given to parents and such children are sent for cleansing at the Cleansing Station. If this opportunity is not taken by the parents the Authority may proceed against them in the Court under the provisions of the Education Act of 1944. During the year 338 children attended the station for such cleansing but it was not necessary to seek any further powers to secure the cleansing of any child.

(b) *Treatment of Scabies.*—Whilst scabies is no longer a problem of the same dimensions as was encountered during the war years, measures are necessary to secure effective treatment of the smaller numbers of persons who become infected. The Departments' Cleansing Station, which is staffed as required by clinic helpers, is available for the treatment of adults and children. A summary of the work of the station during the year is as follows :—

Number of cases treated :

Schoolchildren	...	...	...	68
Children under school age	...	...	...	8
Adults	...	...	...	6
				—
Total			...	82
				—

Attendances for treatment :

Schoolchildren	...	...	...	119
Children under school age	...	...	...	17
Adults	...	...	...	10
				—
Total			...	146
				—

VI—SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

Report for the year 1953 of

Mr. D. W. ELLIOT, L.D.S., R.C.S., Principal School Dental Officer

I am pleased to report that during the year 1953, the dental staff increased to seven full-time dental officers and one part-time officer who devoted two sessions per week to treatment.

Unfortunately, Miss S. Davies left us in December to take up another appointment.

The additional full-time officer has taken charge of the Rumney Clinic, and will devote a few sessions per week to treatment at the College Farm Clinic.

The number of children inspected shows only a slight increase compared with 1952, but the volume of work has increased considerably, especially with regard to fillings, there being an increase of 2,648 compared with 1952.

In previous years I have remarked on the high proportion of permanent teeth lost to permanent teeth saved, this high proportion still exists.

I regret that very few temporary teeth have been saved, this is due to the policy of concentrating on the permanent teeth and saving as many as possible.

During the year 23,188 children were inspected and 18,280 required treatment, 16,356 being referred and 12,213 received treatment.

10,774 permanent fillings were completed and 10,394 teeth were filled.

228 temporary fillings were completed and 226 temporary teeth were filled.

4,219 permanent teeth and 15,099 temporary teeth were extracted, a total of 19,318 extractions.

2,860 other operations were recorded and 10,177 anaesthetics were administered.

The need for orthodontic treatment continues to increase, but owing to pressure of other work, sessions devoted to this branch of dentistry are limited as much as possible. At the time of writing, I am pleased to report that Mr. J. Lewis, L.D.S., will be going on a short but intensive course on orthodontics.

I wish to report once again that owing to the long waiting list for conservative treatment in the Roath District a part-time surgery is urgently required.

I suggest, therefore, that a small hut be erected in the spacious garden at the rear of 30, Richmond Road. Only two rooms would be required—a surgery and a waiting room.

This would solve the difficulty of acquiring new premises and would greatly reduce expenditure.

The full statistical table of the school dental work carried out during 1953 is as follows :

(1) Number of Children inspected by the Dentists :

(a) Periodic Age-groups	...	...	18,605
(b) Specials	...	...	4,583
			<hr/>
Total	...	...	23,188
			<hr/>

(2) Requiring treatment 18,280

(3) Referred for treatment 16,356

(4)	Actually treated	12,213*
(5)	Attendances made by children for treatment	21,513
(6)	Half-days devoted to :	
	Inspection	108
	Treatment	2,640†
	Total	2,748
(7)	Fillings :	
	Permanent teeth (10,394 teeth filled)	10,774
	Temporary teeth (226 teeth filled)	228
	Total	11,002
(8)	Extractions :	
	Permanent teeth	3,891
	Temporary teeth	14,606
	For Regulation purposes (permanent)	328
	For Regulation purposes (temporary)	493
	Total	19,318
(9)	Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions :	10,171
(10)	Other operations—Permanent teeth... ..	
	(a) Scalings	539
	(b) Cleanings	711
	(c) Dressings	762
	(d) Root Fillings	16
	(e) X-rays	208
	(f) Dentures provided	126
	(g) Crowns	—
	(h) Gum treatments	145
	Total	2,507
	Temporary teeth	214
(11)	Regulation appliances	139
	Attendances	1,584
	Cases completed	75

*Including 6,983 who had received treatment previously.

†Also 148 anaesthetic sessions by Dental Officers, but includes 10 sessions for X-rays.

VII—HANDICAPPED PUPILS

The numbers of handicapped pupils known to the department at 31st December, 1953 are shown in the following table.

BLIND CHILDREN :

At Special Schools for the Blind	...	...	...	8
At no School	...	...	...	1
				<hr/>
Total	...			9

PARTIALLY SIGHTED CHILDREN :

At Special Classes for the Partially Sighted	...	...	16
At no School or Institution	...	...	1
At Maintained Schools	...	...	<hr/>
At Independent Schools	...	...	1
			<hr/>
Total	...		18

DEAF CHILDREN :

At Residential Schools	...	...	...	22
At no School	...	...	...	1
At Independent Schools	...	...	...	3
				<hr/>
Total	...			26

PARTIALLY DEAF CHILDREN :

At Residential Schools	...	...	...	4
At no School	...	...	...	<hr/>
				<hr/>
Total	...			4

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM EPILEPSY :

At Maintained Schools	...	...	...	<hr/>
At Residential Schools	...	...	...	2
At no School	...	...	...	<hr/>
				<hr/>
Total	...			2

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS :

At Special Schools	...	...	...	24
At Maintained Schools	...	...	...	20
At other Institutions	...	...	...	18
At no School or Institution	...	...	...	10
				<hr/>
Total	...			72

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS :

At Special Schools	...	...	...	3
At Maintained Schools	...	...	...	33
At other Institutions	...	...	...	<hr/>
At no School or Institution	...	...	...	10
				<hr/>
Total	...			46

DIABETIC PUPILS :

At Residential Special Schools	...	...	...	2
Total				2

DELICATE CHILDREN (Children who by reason of impaired physical condition cannot without risk to their health be educated under the normal regime of an ordinary school) :

At Special Day Schools	...	...	...	111
At Special Residential Schools, etc.	...	...	...	1
At Residential Home	...	...	...	1
At Maintained Schools	...	...	...	6
Total				119

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN :

At Residential Special Schools	...	...	...	3
At Maintained Schools	...	...	...	33
At no School or Institution	...	...	...	26*
At Independent School	...	...	...	1
Total				63

*22 of this number receive home tuition.

EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL CHILDREN :

At Special Day Schools	...	...	...	212
At Special/Residential Schools	...	...	...	1
At Maintained Schools	...	...	...	291
At Independent Schools	...	...	...	9
At no School or Institution	...	...	...	—
Total				513

MALADJUSTED CHILDREN :

At Special Schools	...	...	...	10
At Independent Schools	...	...	...	3
At Maintained Schools—in Residential Hostels	...	...	...	13
At Maintained Schools—awaiting admission to Hostels or Special Schools	...	...	...	4
Total				30

During the year 238 children, who had been reported as being handicapped pupils were specially medically examined, with the following results :

Educationally subnormal and suitable for education in a special school (day)	...	...	...	...	70
Educationally subnormal and suitable for education in a residential special school	...	...	...	...	5
Educationally subnormal—to have special educational treatment in an ordinary school	...	...	...	...	73*
Educationally subnormal—for trial in Infants' school	...	...	...	...	4

*20 of these children were recommended for special educational treatment in ordinary school by Educational Psychologist. Special Medical Examination not considered necessary in these cases.

Children for whom a decision regarding their capabilities has been deferred	9
Educationally subnormal but do not require supervision after leaving school	4
Pupils of Gábalfa Special School for educationally subnormal children :	
(a) Granted permission to leave before attaining age of 16 years	3
(b) Recommended to return to ordinary school	1
(c) Recommended to remain at Gabalfa Special School until the age of 16 years	4
Children Transferred to the care of the Local Health Authority	37
Blind—for admission to a residential special school	—
Partially Sighted—for special school	4
Deaf—for admission to a residential special school	2
Partially deaf—for admission to a residential special school	—
Physically handicapped—for admission to a residential special school	2
Maladjusted—for admission to a residential Hostel or special school	10
Epileptic—for admission to a residential special school	—
Recommended for home teaching	10
Total	238

In addition to the above, 68 children were found to be delicate pupils and recommended for admission to the Greenhill Open-air School and one further pupil was recommended for a period at a Convalescent Home.

Thirty-seven children were notified to the Local Authority during 1953 in accordance with Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944.

Greenhill Open-air School.—The number of delicate children on the register at the end of the year was 111, and the average attendance during the year was 104. Sixty-nine children (38 boys and 31 girls) were admitted to the school, and 70 (37 boys and 33 girls) were discharged.

Classes for Speech Training.—The total number of children dealt with during the year was 311. The numbers admitted and discharged were 179 and 138 respectively. Of the 138 children discharged, 41 were withdrawn by their parents without having completed treatment. The classifications at the time of discharge of the remaining 97 were as follows :

Cured	1
Much improved	65
Improved—discharged temporarily	9
Left the district	4
Left school	5
Unsuitable for treatment	4
No need for treatment	—
Transferred to Special Schools	9
Died	—
Total	97

During 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.

The Speech Therapists, Miss B. Morris, Miss B. Bolwell and Mrs. B. Whiteside made 153 routine 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	...	...	...	...	...	48
Total						134

(2) Number of patients carried forward from 1952

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	44
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	28
Total						72

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

Parents or Guardians	...	...	...	...	6
Juvenile Court	...	...	...	...	2
Social Agencies	...	...	...	...	11
Schools	...	...	...	...	39
School Health Service	...	...	...	...	79
Other sources	...	...	...	...	9
Probation Officers	...	...	...	...	10
Private Medical Practitioners	...	...	...	...	17
Total					173

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

Nervous Disorders :

Fears	...	...	...	...	...	15
Seclusiveness	...	...	...	...	...	6
Depression	...	...	...	...	...	6
Excitability	...	...	...	...	...	3
Apathy	...	...	...	...	...	4
Obsessions	...	...	...	...	...	2

Habit Disorders and Physical Symptoms :

Speech Disorders	...	...	...	...	12
Sleep	...	...	...	...	15
Movement	...	...	...	...	8
Feeding	...	...	...	...	5
Excretory	...	...	...	...	22
Nervous pains and paralysis	...	...	...	...	6
Fits, disorders	...	...	...	...	2

Behaviour Disorders :

Unmanageable	...	...	...	...	42
Temper	...	...	...	...	14
Aggressiveness	...	...	...	...	14
Jealousy	...	...	...	...	2
Demanding attention	...	...	...	...	1
Stealing	...	...	...	...	37
Lying and romancing	...	...	...	...	14
Truancy	...	...	...	...	12
Sex difficulty	...	...	...	...	6

Education and Vocational difficulties :

Backwardness	...	...	...	...	20
Inability to concentrate	...	...	...	...	8
Inability to keep jobs	...	...	...	...	2
Special Disabilities	...	...	...	...	1

For special examination :

Psychological examination	...	...	...	...	3
Educational advice	...	...	...	...	7
Vocational guidance	...	...	...	...	—
Court examination	...	...	...	...	—
Admissions to Special (not M.D.) residential school, etc.	...	...	...	...	2
Placement in Foster Homes	...	...	...	...	1
Adoption	...	...	...	...	—

Number of patients dealt with 194

(5) Age of patients dealt with for the first time :

Years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Total
Boys ...	—	1	1	1	8	8	8	10	17	18	16	8	7	8	7	—	118
Girls ...	—	—	1	2	5	4	8	6	10	3	2	3	4	4	2	1	55
Total	—	1	2	3	13	12	16	16	27	21	18	11	11	12	9	1	173

(6) Results of treatment of patients discharged :

Advisory	...	...	...	...	...	52
Adjusted	...	...	...	...	...	28
Partially adjusted	...	...	...	...	...	12
Unadjusted	...	...	...	...	...	2
Transferred to other agencies	...	...	...	...	...	19
Unsuitable for further treatment	...	...	...	...	...	—
Failed to co-operate	...	...	...	...	...	26
Total						139

(7) Number recommended for admission to Residential

Schools or Hostels	...	...	...	11
Number admitted to Residential Schools or Hostels	...	...	...	9

(8) Works of Sections :

(a) *Psychiatric* :

Patients examined	...	...	...	120
Treatment interviews	...	...	...	49
Interviews with parents	...	...	...	59
School visits	...	...	...	—
Other interviews	...	...	...	4
Home visits	...	...	...	—

(b) *Psychological* :

New patients dealt with	...	...	...	127
Re-examinations	...	...	...	15
Remedial teaching	...	...	...	—
School visits	...	...	...	52
Interviews with parents	...	...	...	19
Other interviews	...	...	...	2

(c) *Social Service* :

Interviews with parents, etc., at Clinic	...	...	...	187
Visits to homes of patients	...	...	...	121
School visits concerning patients	...	...	...	12
Other visits concerning patients	...	...	...	117

(9) Staff conferences regarding patients	...	...	...	681
Staff conferences	...	...	...	39

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

Boys	...	...	...	...	...	7
Girls	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total						—
						12
						—

VIII—NURSERY SCHOOLS AND CLASSES

Severn Road Nursery School.—During the year the average number of children on the register of Severn Road Nursery School was 104, the average attendance being 75.

There are eight Nursery Schools and two Nursery Classes in the City, situated as follows :

Nursery Schools :	1.	CANTON	...	...	Severn Road.
	2.	GRANGETOWN	...	...	Ferry Road.
	3.	SPLOTT	...	...	Moorland Road.
	4.	ELY	...	...	Vachell Road.
	5.	SPLOTT (Tremorfa)	...	...	Baden Powell School.
	6.	ELY	...	...	Hywel Dda School.
	7.	SOUTH (Docks)	...	...	West Yard, Bute Street.
	8.	RUMNEY	...	...	Rumney School.
Nursery Classes :	1.	NINIAN PARK	...	...	Ninian Park School.
	2.	ADAMSDOWN	...	...	Tredegarville C/W School.

Accommodation is provided at the Nursery Schools for a total of 486 children aged 2—5 years. At the Nursery Classes 60 children aged 2—5 years can be accommodated.

The appointment of Nurseries' Organiser has been discontinued and a Head Teacher is in charge of each Nursery School. Health Visitors pay a visit to each Nursery School and Class at least once in each week and very often at more frequent intervals as such visits become necessary. A Medical Officer visits the Nursery Schools and Classes at intervals of approximately one month for the purpose of medically inspecting new entrants, and of reviewing the health of pupils.

The number of children medically inspected during 1953 as "Entrants" to the Nursery Schools and Nursery Classes was 357 (169 boys and 188 girls), and the defects found (excluding uncleanliness, dental caries and defects of nutrition) were as follows :

Disease or Defect	Number of Defects	
	Treatment Required	Requiring to be kept under Observation only
SKIN :		
Ringworm Scalp ...	—	—
Ringworm Body ...	—	—
Scabies ...	4	—
Other Diseases ...	31	1
EYE :		
Defective Vision ...	1	1
Squint ...	16	4
External Eye Disease ...	2	—
Other Eye Disease ...	2	1
EAR :		
Defective Hearing ...	—	—
Otitis Media ...	1	—
Other Diseases ...	—	—
NOSE AND THROAT ...	21	16
DEFECTIVE SPEECH ...	3	18
ENLARGED CERVICAL GLANDS ...	—	4
HEART AND CIRCULATION ...	7	4
LUNGS ...	4	17
DEVELOPMENTAL :		
Hernia ...	—	—
Other ...	3	2
ORTHOPAEDIC :		
Posture ...	—	16
Flat Foot ...	8	2
Other ...	16	15
NERVOUS SYSTEM :		
Epilepsy ...	1	—
Other Conditions ...	—	3
PSYCHOLOGICAL :		
Development ...	1	4
Stability ...	1	—
TEETH :		
Dental Diseases ...	5	2
OTHER DEFECTS AND DISEASES ...	18	3
Total ...	145	113

The number of children referred for medical treatment was 114.

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

	Number	Percentage
A (Good) ...	63	17·7
B (Fair) ...	205	57·4
C (Poor) ...	89	24·9

20 children were found to be unclean.

Health Visitors visited the Nursery Schools and Classes on 582 occasions during the year and paid 704 visits to the homes of the pupils.

IX—MISCELLANY

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

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

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	228
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	421
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	635
Acute Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	31
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	2
Paralytic Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	1
Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	10
Acute Encephalitis—Infective	...	...	...	...	1
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	4
Para-Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	...	...	...	...	26
Other Forms	...	...	...	...	16
Chickenpox	...	...	...	...	736
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	2
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	6
Rubella	...	...	...	...	20
Mumps	...	...	...	...	92
Jaundice	...	...	...	...	16

PROVISION OF MEALS

Kitchens are in operation at Maindy and the following schools :—Gabalfa Special School, Greenhill Open-air School, Rumney Primary School, Ton-yr-ywen School, Heol Trelai School, Windsor Clive School, Cathays High School, Canton High School, Cardiff High School for Girls, Glantaf School, Gabalfa Primary School, Moorland Primary School, Fairwater Primary School, Lady Margaret High School and Howardian Technical School, in addition to the Central Kitchen.

Canteens.—Facilities are available at 114 School Canteens for providing mid-day meals for 10,000 children daily.

The number of children attending primary, high, special and nursery schools provided with dinners and/or milk during the first and last complete weeks of 1953 were as follows :

	<i>First complete week, 1953</i>	<i>Last complete week, 1953</i>
Average number of necessitous children provided with dinner daily free	2,066	2,187
Average number of children provided with milk daily free	30,732	32,394
Average number of children provided with dinner daily on payment	6,307	5,890

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS OF TEACHERS AND ENTRANTS TO COURSES OF TRAINING FOR TEACHING AND TO THE TEACHING PROFESSION.

The School Medical Officer is an examining medical officer for the Education Committee in respect of the entry of teachers into the superannuation scheme. During the year 78 teachers were examined for this purpose.

From 1st April, 1952, the Minister of Education instituted new arrangements for medical examinations for entrants to the teaching profession and for candidates applying for entry to training colleges, university departments of education and approved art schools. (Circular 249, 28th March, 1952).

The School Medical Officer has the duty of examining candidates applying for admission to training colleges and entrants to the teaching profession except those intending to enter the teaching profession on completion of an approved course of training, in which case they are examined as at present by the College Medical Officer. The School Medical Officer has to fulfil this last obligation in respect of students completing courses at the Cardiff College of Art as he acts as the College Medical Officer.

As a result of these requirements, 154 candidates and entrants were medically examined.

The Minister also directed that x-ray examinations shall be an essential part of the medical examination on entry to the teaching profession as from 1st April, 1953. (Circular 248, 28th March, 1952).