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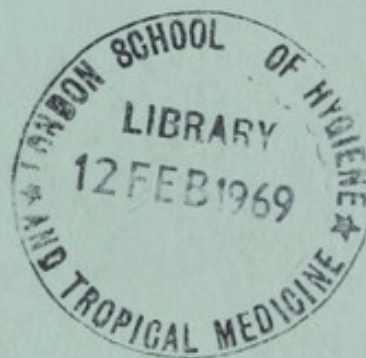
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CITY AND PORT OF CARDIFF



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT ANNUAL REPORT 1967



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

Medical Officer of Health

Principal School Medical Officer

Port Medical Officer

CITY OF CARDIFF MUNICIPAL OFFICES
GREYFRIARS ROAD
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W. POWELL PHILLIPS, O.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

Principal School Medical Officer

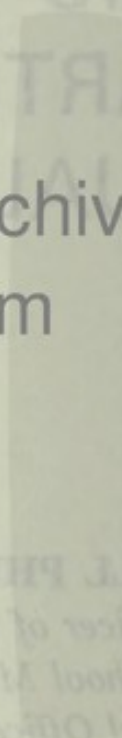
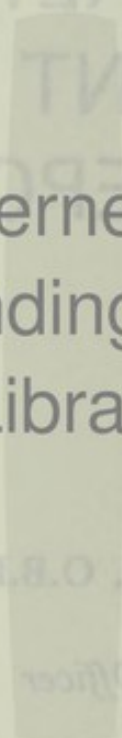
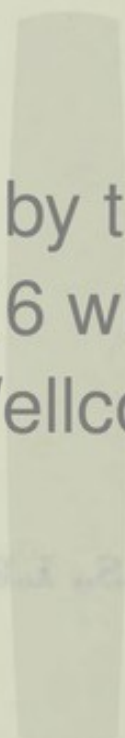
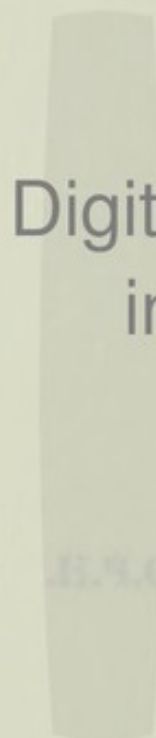
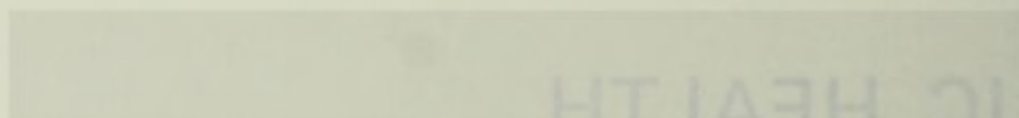
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(As at December, 1967)

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VISITORS FROM ABROAD

Medical Officers and others concerned with Health and Welfare problems in the Commonwealth and in foreign countries have been welcomed to the Department. They have included visitors from:
Canada, Ceylon, Egypt, India, Mauritius, Peru.

PUBLICATIONS AND PAPERS
ADVANCES IN PREVENTIVE INOCULATION

Dr. W. POWELL PHILLIPS, O.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
The Practitioner, Vol. 199, October 1967, pp. 517-524.

THIRD GENERATION IMMIGRANTS

F. MARIE RICHARDS, M.B., B.CH., D.OBST.R.C.O.G., D.C.H.
Mother and Child, Jnl. of National Asscn. for Maternal and Child Welfare, Vol. Sept. 1967.

EFFECT OF DIFFERENT DOSES OF ATTENUATED MEASLES VIRUS BY THE
INTRADERMAL ROUTE

Dr. W. M. SUTCLIFFE, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., D.I.H.
MILDRED F. DAVEY, S.R.N., H.V.CERT.
*W. L. BURLAND, M.B., CH.B., D.C.H.
*A. J. BEALE, M.D.(LOND.), DIP.BACT., M.C.PATH.
The Medical Officer, 28 April, 1967, pp. 225-7.

*Glaxo Laboratories Limited, Greenford, Middlesex

PREFACE

I have the honour of presenting the Annual Report on the public health services for the City of Cardiff for the year 1967.

There has been no major incidence of infectious illness during the year, nor has there been any marked change in the general pattern of illness throughout the City.

During the year the City boundary has been adjusted, with the result that the population has increased by some 29,000. The Whitchurch and Rhiwbina urban areas mainly account for the population increase. So far as the organisation of the local authority health services are concerned, the transition has been effected very smoothly with very excellent co-operation being received from the County Medical Officer, Dr. W. E. Thomas and his staff. The county clinic premises at Whitchurch and Rhiwbina have been integrated within the scope of the Cardiff Health Department. Those members of the county staff who were working in the added areas automatically transferred if they desired to do so.

Commentary on the General and Vital Statistics

The Registrar-General's mid-year estimated population for 1967 was 289,320. The increase is, of course, accounted for by the population of the addition to the boundary.

For the first time for many years the birth rate for Cardiff, at 16.7, has fallen below the national average for England and Wales: 17.2. No explanation can be given for the marked decrease of 0.5.

It will be interesting to observe this trend in future years.

The year has been a satisfactory one in relation to infantile mortality, when the lowest number of infant deaths at 100 is recorded, giving an infantile mortality rate of 21.2. The neo-natal deaths at 13.1 per 1,000 live births is our lowest figure. In spite of this the national infantile mortality rate at 18.3 and neo-natal rate of 12.5 are below those for Cardiff. No explanation can be given for this fact as it applies not only in Cardiff but to Wales as a whole, when compared with England.

Immaturity accounted for 22 and post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis for 10 of the neo-natal deaths. The total neo-natal deaths were 62. Pneumonia killed 20 babies between the age of 1-12 months and was the outstanding cause of death at this age. Pneumonia in infancy is of sudden onset and frequently rapidly fatal. It has shown no predilection for any particular parts of the City.

Considering total deaths, the crude rate for Cardiff at 10.9 in 1967 compares with 11.2 for England and Wales. Malignant disease continues to show an increase year by year with cancer of the lung now being the major killer. Out of 665 deaths due to various forms of cancer, 159 deaths were caused by malignant tumour in the chest. It is strange that although this is the one common form of cancer to which we can definitely state a cause and know the preventive measures required, yet year by year its toll in deaths is increased. This should be a warning to the cigarette smokers whether young or old!

Disease of the circulatory system accounts for 50% of the total of 3,059 deaths. Deaths associated with the circulation amounted to 1,526 and of these coronary thrombosis was the certified cause of death in 743. There were 10 deaths attributed to coronary disease in persons under 45 years. In the next age group up to 55 years there is a steep rise to 56 deaths. Socio-economic factors do not seem to give any clue to aetiology of this disease, at least so far as this City is concerned.

Infectious Illnesses and their Prevention

There has been no epidemic to cause concern. Measles is now the infectious disease which has the highest incidence. Dr. J. N. P. Hughes when discussing infectious disease points out that the usual biennial variation for measles notification seems to be disappearing. He considers that this may be attributed to the active immunisation programme. The experience in the United States seems to indicate that the measles vaccine is now preventing the incidence of the disease. In Cardiff it is hoped to concentrate upon children under two years for measles prevention. By so doing it is hoped that an immune population will be built up. It is too early to be definite as to the duration of active immunity following measles

vaccine, however, it is a live attenuated vaccine and as such should afford a stable protection.

A disturbing factor is the increase in venereal disease during 1967 and particularly to be concerned with, is the fact that out of 267 patients treated in Cardiff hospitals for gonorrhoea, 25% were under the age of twenty. The figures which are given in this report cannot purport to reflect the true incidence of the venereal infection because, the diseases are not officially notifiable and an unknown number of patients may seek and obtain treatment through private medical channels. What can be done to prevent exposure to venereal infection? So far our efforts in Cardiff are to attempt to educate school leavers on this risk to health.

There is little to note concerning our routine immunisation programme, except that with some 87% of children being protected against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough and poliomyelitis, the parents of the children should be praised for their co-operation with the local health services. The majority of immunisations are done directly by officers of the Health Department but it is pleasing to note that family doctors are now showing increased interest in this work.

Personal Health Services

It is in relation to this part of a Health Department's activities that we find ourselves working in close collaboration with general practitioners, hospital services, voluntary agencies and our colleagues in other branches of local authority activity. Anything which is achieved to improve standards of care is very much a co-operative effort. As an example, in cervical cytology an all out attempt has been made to screen a high proportion of women in Cardiff with the aim to prevent cervical cancer. Because the Cardiff scheme aims to provide information which may influence wider policies in relation to prevention of cervical cancer, we are receiving further contributions from the local charity, Tenovus, to continue the work in collaboration with the Medical Research Council and the hospital services. Some 44,000 first tests have been carried out.

Family Planning clinics are being increased in number and scope. This is being done in such a way that there is integration between the Family Planning Association, the local authority and hospital.

The health visitors are, to an increasing extent, working with the general practitioners; this is also being extended into the field of home nursing. It will take time for this to become the predominant pattern for the work of health visitors and home nurses but it is well on the way to covering a substantial part of the City.

The chief cause for concern and worry for all of those in the domiciliary health field is the inadequate means available for the care of the elderly. Very often old folk find themselves with sufficient money to care for themselves but discover that it is impossible to obtain assistance to meet the ordinary needs in the home, as they themselves become physically unable to cope with everyday needs. If one elderly partner in a home becomes seriously ill there is difficulty in obtaining admission to hospital, the home help is only a partial answer. We are some 150 beds short of the average numbers considered necessary to cope with our population. Over and above this there is a need for some 100 additional psycho-geriatric beds. Unfortunately the process of ageing often brings about a considerable amount of mental deterioration. We have not nearly enough beds in our hospitals to meet the need. The hospitals have their worries; it is not merely beds which are wanted but also staff to service them.

It is obvious that there is little future in stating what are our deficiencies. Policy must aim at doing the utmost to cope with the problems with the services which are to hand and to expand wherever possible.

School Health Service

The emphasis in the school health service is particularly to ascertain physical, emotional and mental handicaps and to enable each child to benefit to its maximum capacity through education. A large part of the school health service, apart from its routine surveys, is devoted to the intensive care of the handicapped. The dental services continue to work under the disadvantages of inadequate staff and frequent changes in personnel.

Mental Health

In the care and aftercare of the mentally ill, the main emphasis in Cardiff is to maintain a close link with the hospitals who look after our main needs, that is, Whitchurch and Ely Hospitals.

During the year the Ty Gwyn Junior Training Centre and Hostels for children and adult females were opened. At last we have really good facilities for the care of the young child under 16 years who has a severe mental handicap. The situation of the school (and this although not the official term is the one which it is felt is appreciated) is ideal. It is on high ground in a residential area of the City with an extensive view over the City and surrounding country. The classrooms are bright and can be used for a wide range of activities. Miss D. M. Price and her colleagues have had to cope with many difficulties in the process of transfer and I am deeply grateful to her for the way in which she has organised this new undertaking.

It now remains to carry out a reconstruction of the Pengam Centre for the older age groups, where it is hoped to establish a sheltered work place to provide incentives for those who have a severe mental handicap.

Environmental Health

Mr. W. Bate, the Chief Public Health Inspector, reports very fully upon the environmental health services. There are many difficulties associated with the re-development of the City, particularly in those parts where the housing conditions are inadequate. He is often hampered by lack of a sufficiency in staff to cope with the additional work which is demanded of this section of the Department.

During the year our new municipal Abbatoir was opened. The capital cost was approximately £850,000. This is the most modern Abbatoir in Wales and the West Country, is fully mechanised and provides an ample range of chill rooms for the storage of fresh meat with a well-constructed lairage. It is a costly undertaking but provides the City and surrounding areas with the necessary modern hygienic standard for the preparation of meat. Mr. John Hughes and his staff have also had their problems in the change over from the old Abbatoir but with the co-operation of the meat traders the transaction has been reasonably smooth.

In conclusion it must be stressed that this preface is merely intended to mention some of the chief events of 1967 in the Cardiff health services. During the year Dr. C. W. Anderson, the Deputy Medical Officer of Health has retired. Dr. Anderson has had a distinguished career in public health and it has been a pleasure and a privilege to have worked so closely with him, as I have done over the past 38 years. He was particularly interested in the school health service and in 1966 was President of the School Health Service Group of the Society of Medical Officers of Health. His successor as Deputy Medical Officer of Health is his son, Dr. D. J. W. Anderson, who was previously a Divisional Medical Officer with Glamorgan County Council, having previously held a post in Devonshire.

Miss N. M. Osmond, Superintendent Health Visitor, retired in July, 1967. She has had the loyalty and esteem of all her colleagues. The variation in the work of the health visitor during the 16 years she has administered this section has been considerable. That efficiency has been maintained, has been in no small measure due to her personally.

Finally, may I conclude by tendering my grateful thanks to all of my colleagues in the Health Department. As ever the Health Committee have made it possible for the work of the Department to proceed smoothly and provide that necessary stimulus to their officers to improve and develop the standard of service provided for the citizens.

W. POWELL PHILLIPS.

Public Health Department,
City of Cardiff Municipal Offices,
Greyfriars Road,
Cardiff.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF (as at 31st December, 1967)

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

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

DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND DEPUTY PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

D. J. W. ANDERSON, M.B., B.CH., D.P.H.

SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICERS

W. M. SUTCLIFFE, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H., D.I.H. F. MARIE RICHARDS, B.SC., M.B., B.CH., D.OBS.R.C.O.G., D.C.H.

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

ENID CURRAN, M.B., B.CH., D.C.H.	SYLVIE M. HARRISON, B.SC., M.B., B.CH., D.OBS.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.
N. FRANK, M.B., D.P.H., D.T.M., D.I.H.	GILLIAN BRYANT, M.B., B.CH.(WALES), D.C.H., D.OBS.R.C.O.G.
J. N. P. HUGHES, M.B., B.CH., D.P.H.	(Joint appointment with Welsh National School of Medicine)
BRENDA M. MEAD, M.B., B.CH., D.C.H., D.P.H.	G. F. NEWBOLD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S., D.R.C.O.G., M.M.S.A., D.C.H.
A. C. STEWART, M.B., CH.B.(N.Z.), D.P.H.	GWYNETH NEWMAN, M.B., B.CH., D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

Eight Part-time Assistant Medical Officers

VISITING SPECIALIST MEDICAL OFFICERS

PETER A. GRAHAM, F.R.C.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon
 HECTOR A. THOMAS, F.R.C.S., Aural Surgeon
 Professor A. G. WATKINS, M.D., F.R.C.P., Professor of Child Health
 S. H. GRAHAM, M.D., M.B., CH.B., T.D.D., D.P.H., Chest Physician
 GAYNOR LACEY, M.B., B.S., D.P.M., Psychiatrist, Child Guidance Clinic
 LEONARD HOWELLS, F.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.L., Diabetic Clinic
 PAUL V. MILLS, F.R.C.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon

DENTAL OFFICERS

Principal School Dental Officer—H. V. NEWCOMBE, L.D.S., R.C.S.

J. W. LEWIS, L.D.S., Senior Dental Officer
 W. SMILLIE, L.D.S.
 Miss P. E. WILLIAMS, B.D.S.
 Five Part-time Dental Officers

Mrs. A. STREIBERGS, D.D.D.(LATVIA)
 Miss N. LEAVER, L.D.S., R.C.S.

Nine Dental Clerks

NURSING AND MIDWIFERY

Superintendent Nursing Officer—Vacant

Superintendent Health Visitor—Miss H. M. THOMAS, S.R.N., H.V.CERT.

Sixty-three Health Visitors
 Two Senior Physiotherapists

Twelve Clinic Nurses (S.R.N.)
 One School Nurse
 Six Nursing Auxiliaries

Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives and Superintendent of Midwifery Service

Miss M. BUCKLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

One Midwifery Tutor. Two Assistant Superintendents. Twenty-six and a half District Midwives

Superintendent of Home Nursing Service—Miss G. M. WILLIAMS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT., Q.N.

Two Assistant Superintendents. Fifty-four District Nurses (including two night nurses)
 One Administrative Nurse

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION**Chief Public Health Inspector (Urban)**—W. BATE, M.A., D.P.A., F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.**Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector**—D. LLOYD-JONES, M.A.P.H.I.

Three Divisional Public Health Inspectors
 One Senior Public Health Inspector (Housing)
 Eight District Public Health Inspectors
 One Lady Visitor for Housing Estates

Three Senior Specialist Public Health Inspectors
 Six Specialist Public Health Inspectors
 Nine Pupil Public Health Inspectors
 One Rodent Control Officer

Six Technical Assistants

Chief Port Health Inspector—T. G. NEWBY, Master Mariner, M.A.P.H.I.

One Technical Assistant

VETERINARY, MEAT INSPECTION AND ABATTOIR**Veterinary Officer, Chief Meat Inspector and Abattoir Manager**

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

Deputy Abattoir Manager—R. M. DAVIES, M.A.P.H.I.

Three Meat Inspectors, One Administrative Assistant and Authorised Meat Inspector
 One Clerical Assistant, One Foreman, One Maintenance Engineer, One Clerk Typist

CITY ANALYST'S LABORATORY**City Analyst**—A. R. PHILLIPS, B.SC., F.R.I.C.**Deputy City Analyst**—R. H. MCKINLAY, F.R.I.C.

One Senior Analyst, Two Analysts, Three Assistant Analysts, Two Laboratory Technicians
 One Shorthand Typist

ADMINISTRATION, ETC.**Principal Administrative Assistant**—P. H. WILLIAMS, J.P., F.C.C.S.**Deputy Principal Administrative Assistant**—J. S. GENTLE

Senior Administrative Assistants—General Health Services—A. E. CROCKER, D.M.A.
 School Health Service—A. K. JENKINS

Finance and Stores—W. T. PATERSON

Administrative Assistants—Vaccination, Immunisation
 and Public Relations } Miss A. JONES, B.A.

Administrative and Clerical Assistants—General, Finance—21
 Sanitary Administration—8
 School Health Service—
 Vaccination and Immunisation— } 29
 Mental Health—2
 Home Help—1

Senior Mental Welfare Officer—L. CLUTTERBUCK, S.R.N., R.M.N., R.M.P.A., A.I.S.W., C.S.W.

Six Mental Welfare Officers

Two Mental Health Visitors

Ambulance Officer—H. D. EDWARDS

Joint Ambulance Liaison Officer

Deputy Ambulance Officer

Six Ambulance Supervisors

Home Help Organiser—Miss GRETA MIDGLEY

Deputy Home Help Organiser

Two Assistant Home Help Organisers

Occupation and Training Centres

One Principal Supervisor; One Deputy Principal Supervisor
 One Senior Supervisor; Nine Supervisors; Six Assistant Supervisors
 Six Nursery Assistants
 One Trainee Supervisor

Medical Auxiliaries**Senior Speech Therapist**—Miss B. MORRIS, L.C.S.T.**Senior Physiotherapist**—Mrs. I. M. CASHMAN, M.C.S.P.

GENERAL HEALTH SERVICE

I—SUMMARY OF GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS

Area (acres):

Including inland water and foreshore	22,736
Including inland water (excluding foreshore)	19,941
Excluding inland water and foreshore	19,366

Population:

Census, 1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	256,270
Registrar-General's estimate, mid-1967	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	289,320
Estimated mid-year population (see Note II)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	281,750
Number of persons per acre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.94
Estimated number of inhabited houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85,860
Estimated number of inhabited houses per acre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.43
Estimated average number of persons per occupied house	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.37
Rateable value, 1-4-67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£13,301,068
Estimated product of a penny rate 1967-68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£52,088
Live births	..	4,719	Birth-rate per 1,000	{ Crude	..	..	..	..	16.7
				{ Adjusted by A.C.F.	..	..	..	..	16.6
			Ratio of local adjusted birth rate to national rate	..	..	..	..	..	0.96
Deaths	..	3,059	Death-rate per 1,000	{ Crude	..	..	..	..	10.9
				{ Adjusted by A.C.F.	..	..	..	..	11.9
			Ratio of local adjusted death rate to national rate	..	..	..	..	..	1.07

Excess of births over deaths—Males 861; Females 799	1,660
Deaths under one year 100. Death rate per 1,000 live births	21.2
Deaths under four weeks 62. Death rate per 1,000 live births	13.1

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Death-rate per 1,000 Total Births</i>
Deaths arising from pregnancy, childbirth, or abortion ..	1	0.21

Deaths from various causes:	<i>Number</i>	<i>Death-rate per 1,000 population</i>
Meningococcal infections	1	0.004
Typhoid fever	—	—
Measles	—	—
Scarlet fever	—	—
Whooping cough	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	14	0.05
Other forms of tuberculosis	1	0.004
Cancer, all forms, including leukaemia	665	2.36
Influenza	2	0.007
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—
Enteritis and diarrhoea (under 2 years)	2	0.007

II—AREA AND POPULATION

The area of Cardiff (land and inland water but excluding foreshore) is 19,941 acres.

According to the Census of 1961, the population of Cardiff was 256,270 (males 123,384, females 132,886).

The population at mid-1967, as estimated by the Registrar-General, was 289,320 and it is on this figure that the vital statistics for 1967 are computed.

To allow for boundary changes during the year the vital statistics for 1967 are calculated on an 'Estimated Mid-year Population' of 281,750.

III—BIRTHS

The numbers of births and still-births registered and allocated to Cardiff during 1967 sub-divided according to sex and legitimacy, are shown in Table I.

Live-births and crude rates per 1,000 population are compared with the England and Wales figures for the past ten years in Table II.

Still-birth statistics and illegitimate birth figures are shown in Tables III and IV respectively.

Table I

Live Births

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Males	2,136	274	2,410
Females	2,075	234	2,309
TOTAL	4,211	508	4,719

Still Births

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Males	28	5	33
Females	26	6	32
TOTAL	54	11	65

Table II

Live Births

Year	Population	Legitimate Births	Illegitimate Births	Total	Birth Rate	England & Wales Birth Rate
1957 ...	251,300	4,361	234	4,595	18.28	16.6
1958 ...	253,300	4,347	230	4,577	18.07	16.4
1959 ...	254,200	4,321	219	4,540	17.86	16.5
1960 ...	255,470	4,592	242	4,834	18.92	17.1
1961 ...	256,900	4,652	316	4,968	19.34	17.4
1962 ...	260,160	4,613	366	4,979	19.14	18.0
1963 ...	260,640	4,863	395	5,258	20.17	18.2
1964 ...	260,340	4,635	441	5,076	19.50	18.4
1965 ...	260,170	4,439	436	4,875	18.74	18.0
1966 ...	259,700	4,123	498	4,621	17.79	17.7
1967 ...	*281,750	4,211	508	4,719	16.7	17.2

*'Estimated Mid-year Population'

Table III Still Births

Year	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total	Rate per 1,000 Total Births	
				Cardiff	England and Wales
1957	93	7	100	21.3	22.6
1958	92	6	98	20.9	21.6
1959	97	13	110	23.6	20.7
1960	99	7	106	21.46	19.7
1961	91	9	100	19.73	18.7
1962	89	8	97	19.11	18.1
1963	74	11	85	15.91	17.3
1964	87	3	90	17.42	16.3
1965	67	10	77	15.55	15.7
1966	77	8	85	18.06	15.4
1967	54	11	65	13.6	14.8

Table IV Illegitimate Births

Year	Live	Still	Total	Rate per 1,000 Total Births	
				Cardiff	
1957	234	7	241	51	
1958	230	6	236	50	
1959	219	13	232	49.8	
1960	242	7	249	50.4	
1961	316	9	325	64.1	
1962	366	8	374	73.7	
1963	395	11	406	75.99	
1964	441	3	444	85.95	
1965	436	10	446	90.01	
1966	498	8	506	107.5	
1967	508	11	519	108.5	

IV—DEATHS

Deaths from all Causes.—The total number of deaths from all causes and at all ages registered during the year and allocated to Cardiff was 3,059 (1,549 males and 1,510 females). The total number of deaths registered in Cardiff was 3,196 but 605 of these were deaths of non-residents which occurred mainly in hospitals and nursing homes, and 468 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 1967 and the preceding ten years with the death-rates for England and Wales for the same period.

Year	Deaths	Crude Death Rate	England and Wales Death Rate
1957	2,798	11.13	11.5
1958	2,777	10.96	11.7
1959	2,727	10.73	11.6
1960	2,810	10.99	11.5
1961	2,946	11.47	11.9
1962	2,991	11.50	11.9
1963	3,040	11.66	12.2
1964	2,800	10.76	11.3
1965	2,811	10.80	11.5
1966	3,016	11.61	11.7
1967	3,059	10.9	11.2

Cancer.—The number of deaths from malignant neoplasms including 9 deaths from leukaemia and aleukaemia was 665 (344 males and 321 females). The deaths are classified according to age and localisation of the disease in the Table on page 6. The total cancer deaths excluding leukaemia and aleukaemia for the previous ten years are shown below.

Year	No. of Deaths			Death Rate
	Males	Females	Total	
1957	279	193	472	1.88
1958	243	242	485	1.91
1959	277	220	497	1.95
1960	269	220	489	1.91
1961	266	255	521	2.02
1962	296	253	549	2.11
1963	328	252	580	2.23
1964	282	228	510	1.96
1965	330	205	535	2.06
1966	314	277	591	2.28
1967	344	321	665	2.36

Deaths from Motor Vehicle Accidents.—The number of deaths due to motor vehicle accidents in the year was 42 (28 males and 14 females) as compared with 41 deaths during 1966. The average for the preceding ten years (1957-66) was 35.

Other Accidents.—Other accidents total 53 (22 males and 31 females) and of that number 23 were under 65 years of age; 15 of them being under 45 years.

Maternal Mortality.—There was one maternal death during the year; the cause of death being massive pulmonary embolism due to internal iliac vein thrombosis due to pregnancy.

Infant Mortality.—The number of deaths under 1 year was 100 and of those 88 were legitimate and 12 illegitimate. There were 50 deaths of infants under 1 week and when the 65 still-births are added, the peri-natal mortality rate is 24.04. The neo-natal deaths numbering 62 being 62% of the total deaths.

The table below compares the infant mortality rate with the preceding 10 years and with the rates for England and Wales.

Year	Infant Deaths			Neo-natal Deaths			Still Births		
	No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births		No.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births		No.	Rate per 1,000 total Births	
		Cardiff	E. & W.		Cardiff	E. & W.		Cardiff	E. & W.
1957	104	22.85	22.9	78	16.97	16.5	100	21.3	22.4
1958	116	25.34	22.5	84	18.35	16.2	98	20.96	21.6
1959	111	24.45	22.0	80	17.62	15.8	110	23.65	20.7
1960	119	24.62	21.7	89	18.41	15.6	106	21.46	19.7
1961	120	24.15	21.4	77	15.49	15.5	100	19.73	18.7
1962	131	26.31	20.7	99	19.88	15.1	97	19.11	18.1
1963	130	24.72	20.9	92	17.49	14.2	85	15.91	17.3
1964	110	21.67	20.0	82	16.15	13.8	90	17.42	16.3
1965	111	22.77	19.0	63	12.92	13.0	77	15.55	15.7
1966	102	22.07	19.0	71	15.36	12.9	85	18.06	15.4
1967	100	21.2	18.3	62	13.1	12.5	65	13.6	14.8

The causes of death of infants under one year of age in age periods during 1967 (completed from figures supplied by the Registrar-General) are shown in the following table.

Causes of Death	Under 1 day	1-6 days	1 wk.	2 wks	3 wks	Total under 4 wks	1 mth.	2 mths.	3-5 mths.	6-8 mths.	9-11 mths.	Total All Ages
Meningococcal Infections ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Malignant Neoplasms ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Haemorrhagic Conditions ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Inflammatory Diseases of C.N.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3
Diseases of Ear and Mastoid Process ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	10	3	—	20
Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gastro-Enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Monstrosity ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Hydrocephalus ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Malformations of Heart ...	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	4
Other Congenital Malformations ...	1	1	3	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	7
Injury at Birth ...	3	5	—	1	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
Postnatal Asphyxia and Atelectasis ...	5	4	1	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
Pneumonia of Newborn ...	—	2	—	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Pemphigus and Sepsis of Newborn	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Haemolytic Disease of Newborn ...	2	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Immaturity ...	15	6	1	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	22
All other Causes ...	1	—	1	1	—	3	2	1	—	—	1	7
Total all Causes ...	29	21	8	3	1	62	8	9	16	4	1	100

The following table, compiled from figures supplied by the Registrar-General, shows the causes of death at various ages during 1967.

CAUSES OF DEATH	ALL AGES			Under 1 yr.	1-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	15-24 yrs.	25-34 yrs.	35-44 yrs.	45-54 yrs.	55-64 yrs.	65-74 yrs.	75 yrs. & up- wards
	M.	F.	Total										
1. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	12	2	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	4	2
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
3. Syphilitic Disease	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infection	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	3	3	6	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	62	37	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	22	33	34
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	136	23	159	—	—	—	—	1	4	13	53	56	32
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	—	79	79	—	—	—	—	5	8	8	16	20	22
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	—	25	25	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	6	9	6
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasm	144	150	294	1	—	1	2	1	7	37	61	84	100
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	2	7	9	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	—
16. Diabetes	10	10	20	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	8	5
17. Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	125	244	369	—	—	—	—	1	3	11	37	105	212
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	416	327	743	—	—	—	—	2	8	56	145	259	273
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	31	25	56	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	9	17	27
20. Other Heart Diseases	89	153	242	—	1	1	1	1	4	13	26	45	151
21. Other Circulatory Diseases	42	74	116	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	10	20	80
22. Influenza	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
23. Pneumonia	112	90	202	24	2	—	2	2	1	3	16	34	118
24. Bronchitis	151	43	194	2	—	—	—	—	1	4	23	84	80
25. Other Respiratory Diseases	16	14	30	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	7	11
26. Ulceration of the Stomach or Duodenum	11	7	18	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	6	8
27. Gastritis, Enteritis, Diarrhoea	1	14	15	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	4
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	5	5	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	3
29. Hyperplasia of the Prostate	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital Malformations	13	8	21	13	1	2	—	—	—	1	2	1	1
32. Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	88	119	207	55	2	3	1	8	5	14	18	42	59
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	28	14	42	—	1	5	8	5	7	3	4	3	6
34. All Other Accidents	22	31	53	—	4	3	1	1	6	3	5	4	26
35. Suicide	24	11	35	—	—	—	2	4	4	11	9	3	2
36. Homicide and Operations of War	3	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
ALL CAUSES	1,556	1,518	3,074	100	14	16	22	32	62	205	492	857	1,274
Percentage of Total Deaths	...	...	...	3.3	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.0	2.0	6.7	16.0	27.9	41.4

V—INFECTIOUS DISEASES

J. N. P. HUGHES, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

The incidence of notifiable diseases compared with that of the previous ten years is shown in the following table:

Disease	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
Scarlet Fever ...	71	106	73	63	60	69	121	93	228	351	173
Acute rheumatism ...	3	9	14	9	3	4	13	16	15	—	—
Whooping cough ...	84	109	32	200	218	21	107	414	101	105	587
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	1,948	1,781	1,322	1,682	3,594	1,028	6,238	137	3,609	980	4,816
Acute pneumonia ...	39	46	73	108	137	114	266	161	245	329	348
Meningococcal infection	1	1	—	7	4	2	1	3	2	6	7
Paralytic acute poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	8	1	—	4	12
Non-paralytic acute poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	2	2	2	1
Acute encephalitis (infective) ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute encephalitis (post infectious) ...	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	64	50	355	33	97	207	77	139	1,084	639	23
Ophthalmia neonatorum ...	3	—	5	2	2	3	2	19	14	50	4
Puerperal pyrexia ...	4	4	2	8	13	35	82	31	17	57	51
Paratyphoid fever ...	—	—	2	—	6	—	2	1	4	—	—
Typhoid fever ...	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	—
Food poisoning ...	61	26	32*	46	52	46	56	163	56	38	13
Erysipelas ...	2	5	11	25	16	16	15	22	38	49	31
Malaria ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	1
Anthrax ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Leprosy ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Note—Statistics relating to tuberculosis are reported upon later in this section.)

*(Food poisoning: in addition, 179 cases were 'otherwise ascertained')

Whooping Cough

Eighty-four cases were notified. Of these 45 were either fully immunised or in the process of being immunised, four were too young to have commenced immunisation and in six cases parental consent for immunisation had been refused.

Diphtheria

The investigation of possible diphtheria carriers, commenced in 1966 at the Training Centres for the mentally handicapped, was continued at 'Ty Gwyn' Centre. Of the 25 children swabbed, none proved to be positive.

Food Poisoning

Sixty-one cases were notified. This is the highest total of cases since 1950 with the exception of 1960 when there was a general outbreak of salmonellosis and 1965 when 179 cases occurred in one school outbreak.

Details of incidents and cases are given in the following table in the form prescribed by the Welsh Board of Health. Attention is drawn to the fact that salmonella organisms caused all 33 cases where the causative agent was identified.

A report on the incidence of salmonella organisms in foodstuffs, etc., appears later on page 126

Food Poisoning—Incidents and Cases

Causative Agent	General Outbreaks		Family Outbreaks		Sporadic Cases Notified or ascertained	Total No. of outbreaks and sporadic cases	Total No. of cases
	No. of separate outbreaks	No. of cases notified or ascertained	No. of separate outbreaks	No. of cases notified or ascertained			
1. <i>S. typhimurium</i> ...	—	—	3	8	7	10	15
2. Other <i>Salmonellae</i> (a) ...	—	—	3	8	10	13	18
3. <i>Cl. welchii</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. <i>Staph. aureus</i> ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Other causes (b) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Cause unknown ...	—	—	4	8	20	24	28
7. Total ...	—	—	10	24	37	47	61

Food Poisoning due to *Salmonellae* other than *S. typhimurium*

<i>S. reading</i> ...	—	—	1	4	—	1	4
<i>S. indiana</i> ...	—	—	1	2	—	1	2
<i>S. stanley</i> ...	—	—	1	2	4	5	6
<i>S. St. Paul</i> ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
<i>S. Newport</i> ...	—	—	—	—	2	2	2
<i>S. virchow</i> ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
<i>S. bredeney</i> ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
<i>S. enteritidis varjena</i> ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	1

Smallpox

No cases occurred during the year.

As a result of notifications received from Port Medical Officers in accordance with the Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations, 1952-66 and the Public Health (Ships) (Amendment) Regulations, 1966, 14 persons were placed under surveillance.

Anthrax

Two cases were notified to the Registrar General during the year.

The first case resided and had contracted the infection outside the Cardiff area. The disease was first diagnosed during his treatment in a Cardiff hospital in September and therefore for notification purposes was counted as a Cardiff case.

The second case occurred in October. The patient was employed as a Cardiff docker and had been assisting in the unloading of a cargo of imported bones. Fortunately, his condition was recognised at an early stage by the Medical Officer to the Dock Labour Board and his diagnosis was confirmed after laboratory investigations as a cutaneous anthrax in the left popliteal fossa. He was admitted to the Lansdowne Hospital on 19th October, 1967.

The incident naturally attracted considerable attention from the Press and the relevant Trade Unions. The whole question of the importation of bones and the appropriate measures necessary to safeguard the health of those handling such cargoes was the subject of numerous discussions between this department, the Welsh Board of Health and all interested organisations. As a result specific precautionary measures were recommended and have since been satisfactorily implemented.

Typhoid

Two cases occurred, the patient in each case being a Pakistani child.

The first case occurred in July: the patient, a 4½ year old Pakistani boy normally resident in Cardiff, had been on holiday in Pakistan from late January to June and had been ill while on holiday. He became ill again shortly after his return home, was found to be suffering from typhoid fever and treated at the Lansdowne Hospital.

The second case occurred in August. The patient, a Pakistani boy aged 13 years, was admitted to the Lansdowne Hospital ten days after his arrival in this country by air from Karachi. He had been ill since he came to Cardiff, was at first thought to be suffering from sub-arachnoid haemorrhage and was transferred from the Lansdowne Hospital to the Cardiff Royal Infirmary. Subsequently salmonella typhi was cultured from samples of blood and faeces and the boy returned to the Lansdowne Hospital where he made a good recovery. Both cases received the usual investigation and surveillance as a result of which no secondary infections occurred.

Measles

Trials of prophylactic immunisation in this infection commenced in this area in 1964. The number of children receiving immunisation has increased annually since this time. It will be noted from the statistics for the past ten years given in the table at the commencement of this section that the previous well-marked biennial maximal incidence has not occurred since 1964 and this can probably be attributed to the efficacy of this procedure.

CLASSIFICATION BY AGE AND SEX OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR 1967

DISEASES	under 1 year		1-2 years		2-3 years		3-4 years		4-5 years		5-10 years		10-15 years		15-20 years		20-25 years		25-35 years		35-45 years		45-65 years		65 years and over		All ages		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Scarlet Fever	1	—	—	2	—	1	3	5	3	7	20	22	2	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	40	71		
Whooping cough	8	9	4	5	8	5	3	3	5	5	15	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	41	84			
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles	48	41	88	100	129	100	159	162	160	156	392	383	8	6	2	4	—	2	2	3	1	2	—	—	—	989	959	1,948		
Acute pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	3	2	1	3	4	6	11	16	23	39	
Meningococcal infection	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	
Paralytic acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Non-paralytic acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute encephalitis infective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute encephalitis post infectious	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	5	—	
Dysentery	3	1	1	3	5	4	3	3	7	3	5	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	3	3	1	—	—	—	2	35	29	64	
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	
Puerperal pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or typhoid (ex. paratyphoid)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	2
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
Food poisoning	4	—	4	1	—	2	3	3	1	1	2	1	2	2	6	5	4	4	2	4	1	4	—	4	1	1	29	32	61	
Typhus fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute rheumatism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	—
Leprosy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	2

(Note:—Statistics relating to tuberculosis appear later in this section.)

Venereal Diseases

The tables below give the statistics concerning venereal disease for 1967.

V.D. Treatment	1967			1966		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
New CASES						
Syphilis only ...	24	17	41	20	13	33
Soft Chancre only ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gonorrhoea only ...	178	89	267	128	57	185
Multiple infections ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions						
(a) Requiring treatment	568	282	850	474	236	710
(b) Not requiring treatment ...	159	100	259	161	77	238
(c) Not yet diagnosed ...	3	1	4	4	1	5
TOTAL ...	932	489	1,421	787	384	1,171
TOTAL ATTENDANCES ...	3,019	1,774	4,793	3,248	1,689	4,937
IN-PATIENT DAYS IN HOSPITAL ...	415	258	673	230	264	494

Age Groups	1967			1966		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
(a) SYPHILIS						
Under 14 years ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
15—16 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
17—18 years ...	—	1	1	—	1	1
19—20 years ...	2	3	5	—	1	1
20—24 years ...	8	2	10	—	4	4
Over 25 years ...	14	10	24	20	7	27
	24	17	41	20	13	33
(b) GONORRHOEA						
Under 15 years ...	—	2	2	—	—	—
15—16 years ...	5	4	9	1	1	2
17—18 years ...	10	15	25	10	10	20
19—20 years ...	23	12	35	26	17	43
20—24 years ...	50	32	82	45	14	59
Over 25 years ...	90	24	114	46	15	61
	178	89	267	128	57	185
(c) OTHER CONDITIONS						
Under 15 years ...	—	21	21	—	19	19
16—17 years ...	24	40	64	34	55	89
18—19 years ...	73	79	152	107	64	171
20—24 years ...	238	130	368	232	117	349
Over 25 years ...	395	113	508	378	119	497
	730	383	1,113	751	374	1,125

There was an increase in the number of cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea diagnosed at the Venereal Diseases Clinic in 1967 compared with the figures for the previous year. The most disturbing aspect of these statistics however is the appearance of cases in the younger age groups and the increase in the number of cases of gonorrhoea in young men and women is a cause for concern.

Tuberculosis

Table I

Number of Notified Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis Dying during 1967 by Age

Age Groups			Number of Deaths Annually from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	
			1966	1967
0—14 years	...	...	—	—
15—24 years	...	...	—	—
25—34 years	...	...	—	—
35—44 years	...	...	1	—
45—54 years	...	...	2(1)	1(2)
55—64 years	...	...	5(2)	6
65 years and over	...	...	11(2)	13(1)
TOTAL	...	...	19(5)	20(3)

The numbers in brackets refer to the number of female deaths during these years.

The figures above do not include the following:

1 Female Pulmonary aged 60 years
1 Male " " 65 "

} Information from another source
mentioning tuberculosis as a cause
of death.

TABLE II

Giving the Number of New Cases of Tuberculosis during 1967 by Age and Sex

			Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary		
			Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 year	...	...	1	—	1	—	—	—
2—4 years	...	...	2	—	2	—	—	—
5—9 years	...	...	3	1	4	—	—	—
10—14 years	...	...	1	—	1	—	—	—
15—19 years	...	...	—	2	2	—	2	2
20—24 years	...	...	5	—	5	—	1	1
25—34 years	...	...	8	2	10	1	3	4
35—44 years	...	...	6	4	10	2	1	3
45—54 years	...	...	12	3	15	1	1	2
55—64 years	...	...	15	1	16	—	2	2
65—74 years	...	...	5	3	8	—	2	2
75 years and over	...	...	3	—	3	—	—	—
TOTAL	...	...	61	16	77	4	12	16

These figures do not include the following:

1 Male Non-Pulmonary aged 53 years notified after death.	} Information from another source.
1 Female Pulmonary aged 60 years not notified	
1 Male " " 65 " " "	

Table III

New Cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Localisation and Sex

	Males	Females	Total
Nervous System	—	—	—
Meningitis	—	—	—
Intestines and Peritoneum	—	—	—
Vertebral Column	—	—	—
Bones and Joints	1*	—	1
Cervical Glands	2	5	7
Other Organs (including Skin)	—	—	—
Disseminated Tuberculosis	—	—	—
Genito-urinary	2	7	9

*One patient notified T.B. elbow and Renal Tuberculosis.

Also one male notified after death—miliary and meninges.

Tables IV and V below summarise other statistical information concerning the disease.

Table IV

Giving number of New Cases of Tuberculosis and number on register during recent years

	1965	1966	1967*
Number of New Notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis	73	87	77
Number of New Notifications of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	19	12	16
Number of Pulmonary Tuberculosis Cases on the register at end of the year	2,605	2,518	2,508
Number of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis Cases on the register at end of the year	310	313	333

*Figures for enlarged population including Whitchurch and Rhiwbina.

Table V

Giving the number of cases of Tuberculosis on the Register in Cardiff on the 31st December, 1966 and 1967

	Pulmonary Tuberculosis			Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Number of Cases on the register 31st December, 1966	1,458	1,060	2,518	135	178	313
Number removed during 1967 through deaths from all causes	49	8	57	—	1	1
Number no longer traceable	17	9	26	—	—	—
Number removed during 1967 through leaving Cardiff to live elsewhere	17	9	26	—	2	2
Number removed during 1967 as 'Recovery' Cases	57	109	166	3	7	10
Number of Newly Notified Cases during 1967	61	16	77	4	12	16
Number of known Cases who came from outside to live in Cardiff	12	4	16	—	—	—
*Number of Cases on the register 31st December, 1967	1,478	1,030	2,508	141	192	333

*A discrepancy in these figures is accounted for by cases in the 'added areas' of the city.

Table VI

Giving number of cases transferred to Cardiff from Glamorgan on extension of boundaries

	Male	Female	Total
Pulmonary	87	85	172
Non-Pulmonary	5	12	17

There were 3 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in males in these 'added areas' and 1 case transferred in to the area of a female with pulmonary tuberculosis.

COMMENTARY

By Dr. A. C. Stewart, M.B., Ch.B.(N.Z.), D.P.H.

Although the number of new cases in the 15 to 25 age groups remains small, there is still a significantly high proportion of cases occurring in the 25 to 55 age groups. This incidence is important for its effect on this period of active working and family life.

The continued incidence of pulmonary cases under the age of 15 reflects the presence of the active infector but it is gratifying to note the absence of tuberculous meningitis.

It is also encouraging to note that all the deaths except one occurred in those over 55 years.

Early case finding and treatment, careful checking of contacts and preventive immunisation are all needed to reduce the incidence of tuberculosis still further.

Tuberculin Testing

The scheme of annual skin testing of Cardiff schoolchildren was amended during 1967, so that each school should be visited once in every two years. Therefore, during the year, just over half the school population was skin tested, the remainder being scheduled for testing in 1968.

The table below summarises the results of this testing:

Age in Years	Neg.	Natural Positive		Conversions from Heaf Grade 0 to			Reversions from Heaf Grade 1 to Heaf Grade 0	Number Previously vaccinated with B.C.G.	Number Vaccinated with B.C.G. in 1967	Total Tested
		Heaf Grades 1 2	Heaf Grades 3 4	Heaf Grades 1 2	Heaf Grades 3 4	Heaf Grades 1 2 3 4				
5	1,375	23	—	3	—	—	7	550	—	1,959
6	1,431	26	—	17	—	—	10	509	—	1,998
7	1,403	21	—	24	—	—	12	498	—	1,962
8	1,478	27	—	23	—	1	16	545	—	2,095
9	1,728	36	—	30	—	—	22	286	—	2,109
10	1,650	31	—	42	—	—	26	298	—	2,058
11	1,684	49	2	61	—	—	40	331	—	2,188
12	1,923	69	2	62	—	—	31	377	981	2,484
13	791	78	5	39	—	—	19	1,218	497	2,185
14	199	72	8	18	—	—	15	1,550	107	1,911
15	51	58	1	6	—	—	8	916	17	1,071
16	12	15	1	2	—	—	1	375	4	423
17	—	9	1	3	—	—	1	214	—	242

Two children were found to have converted from negative to strong positive (Heaf Grade 3 or 4). One was subsequently notified with primary tuberculosis. The second child's contacts showed no evidence of tuberculosis.

One child converted from weak positive (Heaf Grade 1) to strong positive (Heaf Grade 3+) and of the contacts who were investigated, the child's father was shown to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and was notified.

B.C.G. Vaccination

The work of B.C.G. vaccination carried out as part of the vaccination and immunisation programme, is reported upon in full in the section relating to vaccination and immunisation.

Immigrants 1967

Country of Origin				Number of Advice Notes received	Number X-rayed
COMMONWEALTH					
Caribbean	...	...		15	12
India	...	...	...	10	4
Pakistan	...	...	...	18	18
Other Asian	...	...	...	10	9
African	...	...	...	14	10
Others	...	...	...	3	1
NON-COMMONWEALTH					
European	...	...	...	21	16
Others	...	...	...	6	5
TOTAL	...	...	...	97	55

VI—PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

(National Health Service Acts, 1946–61)

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Vital Statistics

Live births (registered)	.. .. .	4,719
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	.. .. .	16.7
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	.. .. .	10.76
Still births (registered)	.. .. .	65
Still birth rate per 1,000 total live and still births	.. .. .	13.6
Total live and still births	.. .. .	4,784
Infant deaths	.. .. .	100
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—total	.. .. .	21.2
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—legitimate	.. .. .	20.89
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births—illegitimate	.. .. .	23.62
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	.. .. .	13.1
Early neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	.. .. .	10.6
Peri-natal mortality rate	.. .. .	24.04
Maternal mortality (including abortion):		
Number of deaths	.. .. .	1
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	.. .. .	0.21

Live Births and Still Births—Sources of Notification

The following statement shows the number of live births notified as having occurred in Cardiff during 1967 according to the source of notification:

<i>Notified by:</i>	<i>Live Births</i>	<i>Still Births</i>	<i>Total</i>
Municipal Midwives	423	3	426
General Practitioner Delivery Unit	328	1	329
Private Midwives (Domiciliary)	—	—	—
Private Midwives (Nursing Homes)	201	2	203
Parents or Doctors	8	—	8
<i>Maternity Hospitals:</i>			
(a) Cardiff Maternity Hospital	2,680	44	2,724
(b) St. David's Hospital	2,375	45	2,420
	<u>6,015</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>6,110</u>

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	3	1	4
Private Midwives (Domiciliary)	—	—	—
Private Midwives (Nursing Homes)	120	—	120
Parents	1	—	1
<i>Maternity Hospitals:</i>			
(a) Cardiff Maternity Hospital	484	10	494
(b) St. David's Hospital	688	21	709
	<u>1,296</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>1,328</u>

Transferred notifications of Cardiff cases were 65. Thus, after allowing for all transferred notifications, the number of Cardiff births notified was 4,847 and this figure was made up as follows:

	<i>Live Births</i>	<i>Still Births</i>	<i>Total</i>
Domiciliary	762	3	765
Institutional	4,022	60	4,082
			<hr/> 4,847 <hr/>

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

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A. CARE OF EXPECTANT MOTHERS

The care of mothers and young children in the City of Cardiff in 1967 was directed towards an improvement in the domiciliary maternity services, the advancement of community care of families by health visitors and district nurses in association with general practitioners and the promotion of family planning facilities.

Among the highlights in the calendar of events for the year was the return visit in June, after an interval of 15 years, of the National Association for Maternal and Child Welfare for its Annual Conference in Cardiff. The theme of the conference was 'Current Aspects in Maternal and Child Care' and papers were read on the following subjects:

1. Birth Registers and their Uses.
2. Families with Social Problems.
3. Families with Psychological Problems.
4. Assimilation of Immigrants.

The birth rate continued to fall in 1967 following the national trend. There was one maternal death, the cause being massive pulmonary embolism due to internal iliac vein thrombosis due to pregnancy.

Ante-Natal Care

An increase in hospital confinements was noted during 1967 with 84% of patients delivered in hospital. There was greater sharing of ante-natal care between hospital consultant clinics and general practitioners with a consequent fall in the number of patients attending local authority ante-natal clinics. In many cases general practitioners are holding their ante-natal sessions in local authority clinics working in association with district midwives and health visitors.

Statistics

1329 sessions were held in public health clinics at which the average attendance was 9 expectant mothers and the total attendances 11722.

Short Stay Delivery Unit at St. David's Hospital

Out of a total of 754 patients booked by domiciliary midwives 329 (44%) were delivered in the Short Stay Delivery Unit which continues to be very popular. The Unit has been operating since September, 1964, and deliveries have taken place there as follows:

	<i>Number of deliveries in the G.P. Delivery Unit</i>	<i>Proportion of total deliveries by domiciliary midwives</i>
1964 (Sept.—Dec.)	15	—
1965	147	15%
1966	309	33%
1967	329	44%

The total number of applicants for the Unit fell in 1967 because all primigravidae were offered bookings in hospital obstetric units, but it is interesting to note that the proportion of all deliveries by domiciliary midwives conducted in the Unit continued to rise.

An analysis of statistics relating to the Unit is as follows:

Applications for booking	..	..	..	..	..	553
Patients delivered in Unit	..	..	..	..	..	329
Patients transferred from Unit due to complications of labour	..	..	..	..	..	33
Cancelled bookings:						
Patients delivered in hospital	..	..	..	..	..	132
Delivered at home	..	..	..	..	..	49
Moved away from Cardiff	..	..	..	..	..	8
Patients not pregnant	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other reasons	..	..	..	..	..	13

The average length of stay in the Unit was 6 hours.

While the pattern of the maternity service is changing in the direction of more hospital confinements associated with early discharge of the patient for home nursing, there still seems to be a need for a domiciliary service based in the General Practitioner Delivery Unit. The Unit at St. David's Hospital caters mainly for the west side of Cardiff and one can visualise that it may be desirable in the future for a similar arrangement to be made for residents in other areas at the Cardiff Maternity Hospital. Under such circumstances one would anticipate only a small percentage of deliveries being conducted at home in Cardiff in the near future. This trend calls for urgent consideration of the role of the domiciliary midwife in the maternity services and this matter is exercising the thoughts of the Cardiff Area Maternity Services Liaison Committee.

Mothercraft and Relaxation

The numbers of patients attending these classes which are organised by midwives, health visitors and two physiotherapists working on a sessional basis, has fallen, consequent upon attendance of so many ante-natal patients at hospital clinics where programmes of mothercraft and relaxation are provided. However, interest has been maintained in some local health clinics and contributions by health visitors and doctors in discussions of problems related to parenthood and mental health in pregnancy have been well received. An integrated health education programme is one of the aims of the scheme of total integration of the maternity services.

Care of the Unmarried Mother and her Child

The rate of illegitimate births in Cardiff in 1967 per 1,000 live births was 10.76. The total number of illegitimate births was 421 of whom 340 were born to unmarried mothers and 81 to women who were already married. The health visitor who is responsible for supervising the needs of the unmarried mother and child reports that 90% of the births took place in hospital, usually in Cardiff, 7.5% in mother and baby homes (mostly outside Cardiff), 2% at home and 0.5% in nursing homes. Many agencies were involved in the care of these patients. It was noted that 42% of mothers were under 20 years of age, 48% between 20 and 30 years of age and 10% were over 30 years of age.

While a large proportion of mothers (74%) kept their babies, 18% had them adopted and 8% of infants were fostered.

Undoubtedly many of the mothers were in need of specialist case work and received it, but there also appeared to be a need for special facilities for approximately 5% of unsupported unmarried women. These women were in need of help with accommodation before and after the birth of the baby and required facilities for fostering to enable them to seek employment.

The Authority accepted financial responsibility for 32 unmarried mothers.

Radio Telephones

The introduction of the Pye Two-way Radio Telephone Service in September, 1967, has been accepted with enthusiasm. While it is too early to assess the overall benefit to the domiciliary midwifery service in terms of staff and finance, the introduction of radio-telephones has proved itself of inestimable value in individual cases, where both midwives and general practitioners have benefited from the ease of communication. The main base is situated at the Ambulance Headquarters.

Cardiff Area Maternity Services Liaison Committee

This Committee meets twice a year under the Chairmanship of Mr. M. D. Arwyn Evans, Consultant Obstetrician, United Cardiff Hospitals. Items brought forward for discussion in 1967 included:

- (a) The integration of the Maternity Services in Cardiff in view of the diminishing domiciliary confinement rate, a subject which is to receive the urgent attention of the Committee during 1968.
- (b) Revision of 'notice of discharge' forms to prevent delays in passing information to general practitioners and the Medical Officer of Health in respect of mothers and infants discharged home from maternity hospitals.

B. BIRTH CONTROL AND FAMILY PLANNING

Report of the Cardiff Mothers' Advisory Clinic

The Cardiff Mothers' Advisory Clinic is held at 60 Railway Street, Splott, Cardiff, where advice on birth control may be obtained.

The following statistics relate to the work of the Clinic for the year:

Number of new patients	139
Number of old patients	699
Number of pre-baby cases	4
Number of medical cases examined and advised ..	41
Number of patients to whom free advice given ..	257
Number of letters requesting further supplies ..	2,186

Family Planning Association

The Family Planning Association provides five clinic sessions each week in the Cardiff area, two being held at Gabalfa Clinic, North Road, on a morning and an afternoon and three evening clinics at Cardiff Royal Infirmary. The Association provides a free service for patients of limited means and in these cases supplies are free.

Sessions and attendances were:

Number of sessions	241
Number of new patients	1,435
Number of first attendances in 1967	3,010
33 were referred by the Medical Officer of Health	
339 were referred by medical practitioners	
36 were referred by hospitals	
1,142 were referred from other sources	

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE (FAMILY PLANNING) ACT, 1967

Local Authority Family Planning Service

The closest co-operation has been maintained with voluntary bodies. The Family Planning Association were granted the use of rooms at Splott Public Health Clinic as headquarters as well as being granted facilities at other clinics. A small number of patients is referred to the Mothers' Advisory Service to whom an annual grant is given.

A special domiciliary and clinic family planning advice and treatment service commenced in 1966 for those mothers with medical or medico-social problems. A part-time Assistant Medical Officer and a Health Visitor were appointed to organise this work which also has a research bias. Clinics were subsequently set up in four areas of Cardiff where the need was greatest.

Arrangements for a more comprehensive service, under the aegis of the 1967 Act, were completed in August, 1967, and, as there were doctors and nurses who had been trained by the Family Planning Association already on the staff, the first additional clinic was started in that same month. Some statistics relating to this clinic for the period August, 1967, to January, 1968, are as follows:

Number of patients attending clinic	..	..	223
Number of patients given advice only	..	..	92
Number of patients treated	..	..	93

A second clinic began in November, 1967, and a further four areas of the City will be covered before the end of 1968, which, together with existing Local Authority and Family Planning Association Clinics, will result in a comprehensive coverage amounting to ten in all.

The essential facts of the Local Authority family planning service are that patients are referred, with their General Practitioners' approval, by Health Visitors, social workers of this and other departments and social work agencies. Recommendations are then made regarding charges. Most referrals are given free treatment but a small charge is made when the patient is able to afford it. A full range of family planning advice and treatment is available and a comprehensive follow-up is organised.

In the near future, in co-operation with the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology of the Welsh National School of Medicine, it is proposed to set up a family planning clinic based on a maternity hospital to provide a specialist service and to supervise research into family planning problems. The Family Planning Association will also be involved.

On the matter of giving advice and treatment to unmarried persons under the age of 21, Cardiff City Council have decided that advice and treatment to such persons should in the main be limited to those attending on medical or serious social grounds. These persons will usually be referred by doctors, health visitors or other departments and organisations concerned with the welfare of the individual or the family.

In the case of unmarried persons under the age of 21 years who attend the clinics of their own volition, advice may be given, but treatment would ordinarily be withheld until written consent was available. Unmarried persons under 16 years of age would only be seen with parental approval.

C. INFANT AND CHILD WELFARE

Infant Deaths

There were 100 infant deaths in 1967. Of these 19 were primarily due to respiratory infection. Mothering was classified as poor in 60% of these cases and death occurred commonly at 8-12 weeks after birth.

Weight at birth	PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS														PREMATURE STILLBIRTHS	
	Born at home or in a nursing home															
	Nursed entirely at home or in a nursing home							Transferred to hospital on or before 28th day								
	Died				Died				Died				Born			
	Total Births (1)	within 24 hrs. of birth (2)	in 1 and under 7 days (3)	in 7 and under 28 days (4)	Total Births (5)	within 24 hrs. of birth (6)	in 1 and under 7 days (7)	in 7 and under 28 days (8)	Total Births (9)	within 24 hrs. of birth (10)	in 1 and under 7 days (11)	in 7 and under 28 days (12)					in hospital (13)	at home or in a nursing home (14)
1. 2 lb. 3 oz. or less ...	6	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1		
2. Over 2 lb. 3 oz. up to and including 3 lb. 4 oz. ...	25	7	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	1		
3. Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz. ...	50	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	9	—		
4. Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz. ...	56	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—		
5. over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz. ...	137	1	1	1	8	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	1		
6. TOTALS ...	274	14	8	2	9	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	37	3		

1—1,000g, or less; 2—1,001 – 1,500g; 3—1,501 – 2,000g; 4—2,001 – 2,250g; 5—2,251 – 2,500g

Care of Premature Infants

Statistics, relating to prematurity (after correction for transfers) are shown in the following tables and the table on page 22.

Number of Premature Live Births notified:

(a) In hospital	.. .. .	274
(b) At home or in a nursing home	.. .. .	14
		<hr/> 288

Number of Premature Still Births notified:

(a) In hospital	.. .. .	37
(b) At home or in a nursing home	.. .. .	3
		<hr/> 40

Child Welfare Centres

The number of children who attended Child Welfare Centres in 1967 was 10,669. The average attendance of children at clinics was 45 and 1,664 sessions were held during the year.

Screening Tests in Infancy

(a) Phenylketonuria and Allied Metabolic Disorders

The principal test used was the filter paper urine amino acid chromatography test on newborn infants which was devised and carried out by Dr. L. I. Woolf at The Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford. During the year no case of phenylketonuria and no case of other serious metabolic disorder was discovered.

(b) Deafness

1,617 tests on children 'at risk', were performed by Health Visitors and 10 children were referred by them for further investigation of hearing, but no case of deafness in infancy was diagnosed.

(c) Congenital Malformations

The following table consists of cases of congenital malformation in infancy and childhood notified to the Medical Officer of Health by midwives, Health Visitors and departmental medical officers. The list includes both live and stillbirths.

Nature of defect	Number of defects	Incidence per 1,000 total births
Central nervous system ...	27	5.7
Cardio-vascular system ...	9	1.9
Alimentary system ...	12	2.5
Muscle skeletal system ...	39	8.3
Genito-urinary system ...	28	5.9
Multiple abnormalities ...	18	3.8
Other	158	33.5

Infants 'At Risk': the Observation Register: Assessment of the Young Handicapped Child

During 1967, there were 1,364 names on the Observation Register.

A summary of the 'At Risk' categories is shown below. Some of the children were recorded in more than one category.

1. Ante-natal abnormalities	..	..	..	239
2. Labour complications	..	..	..	558
3. Peri-natal history	..	..	..	260
4. Prematurity	..	..	..	255
5. Post-maturity	..	..	..	62
6. Congenital abnormalities	..	..	..	155
7. Family history of deafness	..	..	..	12
8. Family history of mental subnormality	..	..	..	14
9. Severe illness after the peri-natal period	..	..	..	8
10. Parents' suspicion of deafness	..	..	..	3
11. Speech delayed beyond the age of 2 years	..	..	..	1
12. Other	..	..	..	1
TOTAL	..	..	..	1,568

These infants born in 1967 were all examined at 1 year and the results of this examination recorded. As a result of this, some children were transferred to the handicapped children register. The policy has been to remove the names from both registers when it has been established that the child is normal, or has a handicap the nature of which does not require educational or other treatment.

Developmental Examinations of Referred Pre-School Children

During 1967, 140 pre-school children were examined to ascertain the level of mental development. Health visitors were responsible for most of the referrals, but requests were received from paediatricians, public health medical officers, child care officers and a few from other departments. Twenty-five children were under two years of age.

A health visitor skilled in this work makes the first approach to the family and is responsible for preparing the parents for the assessment of the children by a doctor. She works closely with the staff at the newly-opened Ty Gwyn Junior Training Centre where there is a special care unit and nurseries where suitable pre-school children are placed informally. She also keeps her health visitor colleagues well informed of events and is building up a liaison with the Child Health Department of the Welsh National School of Medicine which is very useful.

As a result of medical examinations, the following recommendations were made:

- 51 children recommended admission to primary school.
- 11 children referred for admission to Field House Diagnostic Unit.
- 1 referred to E.S.N. School.
- 37 severely mentally subnormal children referred for supervision by the Local Health Authority.
- 2 physically handicapped and referred to Greenhill Open Air School.
- 38 very young children for whom further assessment was recommended.

On December 31st, 1967, the register of potentially handicapped pre-school children contained 359 names; the names of 38 children born in 1967 were added for possible special medical and educational treatment. Recommendations made in 1967 were as follows:

1. Ordinary school	..	..	..	..	35
2. E.S.N. School	..	..	..	..	24
(including Field House Diagnostic Unit)					
3. Partial Hearing Unit	..	..	..	..	5
4. Open Air School	..	..	..	..	16
TOTAL					80

Some Defects of Infants and Pre-School Children

Visual Defects

Attended clinic for the first time	783
Examined for errors of refraction	154
Spectacles prescribed	129

Nose and Throat Defects

Number examined for the first time	..	..	509
Received operative treatment in hospital	..	96	
Received other forms of treatment at clinic	..	15	
Total attendances at clinic	..	..	822

Nutritional Disorders

One case of rickets in a twenty month old white child presenting with an upper respiratory infection, and a case of scurvy in a sixteen month old coloured child were reported during the year. In both cases there was evidence of faulty nutrition.

D. SPECIAL CLINICS

Annexe to Cardiff Royal Infirmary

A total of 38 mothers and children were referred to this clinic via the ante-natal clinics and school health service during 1967. This shows a decrease of 6 in the total number of referrals compared with 1966.

The following diagnoses were made:

Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	5
Gonorrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	3
Other conditions (not venereal disease)	..	..	..	..	..	30
(of which 8 were adoption investigations)						—
						38

A report from the Venereologist in charge of the clinic at Cardiff Royal Infirmary states that once again the number of cases referred to the Special Clinic from the Ante-natal Clinic in the area (Cardiff) fell by 6. This was despite the fact that the total admissions for 1967 rose by 102.

During 1967 the number of cases of syphilis rose from 1 to 5, but only 3 cases of gonorrhoea were seen as compared with 4 in 1966.

The number of cases of gonorrhoea seen in the puerperium, i.e. when the patient had returned home after confinement, rose in the past year compared with 1966, it may suggest that referral of more selective cases during pregnancy may have given a higher yield of infected patients prior to delivery.

It should be stressed that any unmarried mother, or woman who complains of a vaginal discharge during pregnancy should be carefully investigated. This can only be carried out in a clinic where special facilities exist. It should be noted that of the 22 patients who did not have venereal disease, 18 required active treatment for a vaginal discharge.

Only continued vigilance in the ante-natal clinics will prevent a rise on congenital syphilis and gonococcal ophthalmia in the newly born.

Cervical Cytology—Cardiff: Survey

In 1967, 14,264 women had their first cytology test under the scheme initiated in 1965. The total of first tests is now just over 44,000 and 76% of those tested lived within the City boundary. Repeat examinations have been carried out on 60% of those first tested two years ago. Some 20% of those recalled failed to reply to any communication.

Smears in which cellular changes suggested malignancy were found in 6.8 per 1,000 women attending *ad hoc* clinics, and cases of *in situ* or microinvasive cancer of the cervix amount to 5.4 per 1,000.

One aspect of the cytology service in Cardiff is the registration of all adult females from age 20 years upwards, so that an accurate assessment may be made of the population at risk. Registration has been completed in 7 of the City's 19 electoral areas. From 50 to 64% of married or ever married women aged 25 to 69 years, living in these areas have now had a cytology test. The figures compare favourably with those from other cities. There is, however, a distinct fall in acceptance rates with increasing age (from as high as 95% at ages 25 to 34 years to around 20% at ages 65 to 69 years), and among those widowed, divorced or separated. Many of the older women examined have preferred to have the test at home rather than in one of the clinics. The home testing arrangement now accounts for 12% of the total of tests on Cardiff's well-woman population.

Number of Patients examined during 1967

	Examined for the first time		Repeat examinations
	No.	%	
Voluntary Clinics	7,448	52.2	5,327
Works and Office Premises	154	1.1	75
Home Tests by State Registered Nurse	1,053	7.4	8
Problem and Welfare Families and Local Health Authority Family Planning Clinics	252	1.8	169
Gynaecologists Clinics	3,653	25.6	1,899
Family Planning Association	895	6.3	539
General Practitioners	420	2.9	44
Radiotherapy	73	0.5	55
Glamorgan County Council Clinics	316	2.2	14
TOTAL	14,264	100.0	8,130

E. NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS' REGULATION ACT, 1948

There is a continuous stream of applications into the Department for registration under the above Act and the number of children provided for increased by 356 in 1967.

Health visitors present a periodic report on the health and welfare of the children in private nurseries which are under the supervision of the senior medical officer.

Number of registered premises at 31st December, 1967 ..	27
Number of children provided for	826
Number of registered Daily Minders at 31st December, 1967 ..	22
Number of children cared for by Daily Minders	329

DISTRICT MIDWIFERY SERVICE

Midwives in Practice

At the end of the year the midwives practising in the area were reported as follows:

(a) Institutional

- (i) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act, 1946 100
- (ii) Midwives employed in Nursing Homes 7

(b) Domiciliary

Midwives employed by the Authority 25

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 6
- (ii) Others —

(b) FOR CASES IN INSTITUTIONS —

Deliveries attended by Midwives

	DOMICILIARY CASES		Totals	Cases in Institutions
	Doctor not booked	Doctor booked		
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority ...	8	747	755	—
(b) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act	—	—	—	4,953
(c) Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Homes) ...	—	—	—	203
TOTALS	8	747	755	5,156

(This table related to women delivered, not, in the case of multiple births, to infants.)

Statistics relating to Domiciliary Midwives

The statistics relating to the work of the service during 1967 are as follows:

Early hospital discharges attended	..	..	..	..	721
48-hour hospital discharges attended	..	..	..	..	751
Housing visits to the above to arrange allocation of hospital beds	..	..	..	..	1,999
Total number of visits to patients during lying-in period	..	..	..	..	21,728
Total number of cases booked	..	..	..	..	890
Total number of cases attended	..	..	..	..	754

Part II Midwifery Training School:

Number of pupils entered school	..	..	..	..	25
Number of pupils entered examination	..	..	..	..	24
Number of pupils failed to complete training	..	..	..	..	1

Transport

At the end of the year motor car allowances were being paid to 18 midwives using their cars in connection with the Service. In addition two motor cars were provided for the use of midwives.

Supervision

Officers of the Department made 185 visits of inspection of midwives.

Infectious Diseases arising from Childbirth

The following cases were notified during the year:

					<i>Domiciliary Confinements</i>	<i>Institutional Confinements</i>
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	..	..	2	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	..	1	3

All of these cases were of a mild type.

Maternity Outfits

Maternity outfits are made available where necessary in all cases of confinements other than in National Health Service hospitals. The number supplied during the year was 720.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

The establishment consists of the equivalent of 54 full time district nurses.

In addition 20 student district nurses completed their training during the year.

The statistics relating to the work of the service during 1967 are as follows:

Number of new cases	..	..	..	..	3,886
Cases carried over from 1966	..	..	..	..	1,042
TOTAL					4,928

Classification of cases and visits:

						<i>Cases</i>	<i>Visits</i>
Medical	..	..	..	..	..	3,868	127,961
Surgical	..	..	..	..	..	882	21,957
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	84	4,541
Maternal complications	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Others	..	..	..	..	..	94	812
						4,928	155,271

Children under 5 years of age	..	..	52
Patients over 65 years of age	..	..	2,891
Sources from which cases were referred:			
General practitioners	..	..	3,329
Hospitals	..	..	320
Public Health Department	..	..	82
Miscellaneous	..	..	155
Brought forward	..	..	1,042
			<hr/> 4,928 <hr/>

Laundry Service for Incontinent Patients

This service is now in its ninth year and during 1967, 192 patients received this service.

Marie Curie Service for Cancer Patients

In 1967, 42 patients received this service from specially recruited nurses. This service is operated on behalf of the Marie Curie Foundation.

Night Relief Nurses

Thirty families received relief from nurses or night sitters on 323 nights in 1967, the seventh year since the inception of the service. The majority of patients receiving help were elderly, but some were younger people in the extreme stages of illness.

Incontinence Pads

More incontinence pads were used in 1967 especially where the requirements were short-term, e.g. when patients were awaiting hospital admission.

HEALTH VISITING

Staff

There were a number of changes in health visiting staff during 1967. Miss N. M. Osmond, Superintendent Health Visitor, retired in July after 16 years of service as superintendent. Two full-time and one part-time health visitors joined the staff from Glamorgan with the extension of the City boundaries but a number of the older established city health visitors left on reaching retiring age during the year and the national shortage of health visitors began to extend to Cardiff.

This shortage is likely to continue as more of the older unmarried health visitors retire and are replaced by young married women who have only a year or two to give to the service before starting their own families. Careful consideration is being given to methods of recruitment and to the ways in which ancillary staff can be used to help the health visitor so that she has sufficient time for the specialist duties for which she has been trained.

Home Visiting

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

Children born in 1967	..	..	{ First visits	..	4,048
			{ re-visits	..	8,130
Children born in 1966	..	..	{ First visits	..	4,576
			{ re-visits	..	8,820
Children born in 1962-65	..	..	{ First visits	..	14,024
			{ re-visits	..	18,499

Vaccination and immunisation..	{ First visits ..	229
	{ re-visits ..	111
Nutritional visits	{ First visits ..	15
	{ re-visits ..	16
Expectant mothers	{ First visits ..	960
	{ re-visits ..	275
Venereal diseases	{ First visits ..	2
	{ re-visits ..	—
Families with special problems..	{ First visits ..	538
	{ re-visits ..	2,314
Chronic sick (under 65 years) ..	{ First visits ..	213
	{ re-visits ..	252
Persons aged 65 years and over	{ First visits ..	3,619
	{ re-visits ..	6,325
Mental subnormality	{ First visits ..	154
	{ re-visits ..	849
Mental welfare	{ First visits ..	409
	{ re-visits ..	1,741
Tuberculosis households ..	{ First visits ..	426
	{ re-visits ..	652
B.C.G. vaccination	{ First visits ..	30
	{ re-visits ..	37
Visits to households for other infectious diseases	{ First visits ..	15
	{ re-visits ..	10
Premature and special care infants	{ First visits ..	357
	{ re-visits ..	1,131
Paediatric cases	{ First visits ..	694
	{ re-visits ..	606
Diabetic cases	{ First visits ..	237
	{ re-visits ..	323
Cardiac cases	{ First visits ..	317
	{ re-visits ..	390
Asthma cases	{ First visits ..	4
	{ re-visits ..	13
Other special enquiries, surveys, etc.		4,499
Ineffectual visits		18,652
Unmarried mothers		473
Agencies		2,425
		<hr/>
		107,410

Co-operation with General Practitioners and Hospitals

Health Visitors continued the policy of co-operation with general practitioners and hospitals and the following statistics, whilst not fully revealing the extent of this co-operation, give an indication of the liaison during 1967:

1. Number of persons aged 65 years or over who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital .. 1,398
2. Number of mentally disordered persons who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital .. 79
3. Persons visited excluding maternity cases after discharge from hospital (other than mental hospitals) 1,739
4. Number included in item 3 above who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital 515

ATTACHMENT OF HEALTH VISITORS AND DISTRICT NURSES TO GENERAL PRACTICES IN CARDIFF

As a result of discussions between representatives of the Local Medical Committee and the Medical Officer of Health in February, 1967, the attachment of health visitors and district nurses to general practitioners in Cardiff was approved.

It was agreed that attachment should take place gradually and that a pilot study was indicated as follows:

1. Two practices, the members of which had indicated that they would like immediate attachment, should be selected for attachment of a health visitor and district nurse each.
2. A suitable circumscribed area, served by general practitioners predominantly interested in the scheme should be selected for attachment of health visitors and district nurses on a trial basis.

Initially, a group practice of four doctors was selected and a health visitor and district nurse were attached in June, 1967.

Next, an area was selected for attachment at Ely, where four practices (a total of eleven general practitioners) participated and attachment of health visitors commenced in October, 1967.

Continuous changes in staff, initially among district nurses and latterly among health visitors mainly for maternity reasons and as a result of retirement, has added difficulties to the progress of attachment and the results have to be viewed with this in mind.

The advantages have been clearly shown in the group practice of four doctors which began health visitor/district nurse attachment in June, 1967, and this was undoubtedly due to the enthusiasm of all concerned. The practice premises and the local authority clinic which is nearby are used fully in connection with the work of this practice and the nurses' work is thoroughly integrated.

The attachment schemes in Ely had only been in existence for three months at the conclusion of 1967. While there were undoubted advantages in doctors and nurses being able to discuss their patients' problems together, difficulties were encountered in connection with accommodation of the nurses in practice premises. This was alleviated to some extent especially in relation to ante-natal clinics, by the use of the local authority premises in the area, but the health visitors were essentially based at the clinic. One health visitor was responsible for the care of families registered with other doctors outside the attachment scheme in Ely.

Cars have proved to be essential for nurses in attachment schemes and car allowances were obtained for the health visitors giving them the same provisions as the district nurses.

The work associated with attachment has been mainly in the field of the care of the aged and in specific family problems. Some adjustment in routine visiting to infants and pre-school children has been necessary. Some ancillary help is undoubtedly needed for health visitors, particularly in relation to work related to the school health service and also for the district nurses who are facing an increased case load.

The task in 1968 will be to evaluate the results of attachment and make the necessary moves towards extending it, but this will be dependent on a full establishment of nursing staff.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

The pressures on this Service increased even more severely in 1967. Despite an increase of $21\frac{1}{2}$ full time helps for the financial year, beginning 1st April, 1967, the extra demand occasioned by the areas added to the City on 1st April, 1967, has put such a strain on the Service that many cases are receiving inadequate help.

Every effort has been made to increase the efficiency of the Home Help Service by following even more strenuously the principles previously laid down, namely those of appealing to all agencies not to refer any but the most urgent cases and of reviewing carefully every current case to ensure that help is given where it is most needed.

An analysis of the demand on the Service was carried out during one week in September, 1967, and this analysis is summarised as follows:

- (a) 1,466 cases received help but of these only 35 had help on more than two sessions a week and none, including maternity cases, had help on more than five sessions a week.
- (b) 314 cases received help for two sessions a week and the rest, 1,117 (76%), only received help on one session a week.
- (c) 107 hours more than the amount authorised were worked during the week and this before the onset of the cold weather.
- (d) 107 cases are awaiting regular help (equivalent to 428 hours).
- (e) 12 cases received no help (equivalent to a minimum of 48 hours).
- (f) 30 cases need at least one session per week (equivalent to 120 hours).

From this analysis it will be seen that demand exceeds the resources by at least 703 hours per week, the equivalent of $17\frac{1}{2}$ full time Home Helps.

It must, however, be kept in mind that the true demand has been obscured by the repeated requests to medical practitioners, hospital authorities and other agencies to refrain from referring all but the most urgent cases and there are already signs that the true demand is beginning to make itself shown despite every effort to contain it within existing resources.

Annual Statistics

Details of the service provided during the year are as follows:

Number of Home Helps employed at the end of the year:

	1967	1966
Whole-time	36	37
Part-time	320	271

Cases for which help was provided:

	1967	1966
Maternity	98	76
Tuberculosis	10	14
Chronic sick	278	258
Aged and infirm	2,002	1,705
Mentally disordered	3	17
Blind	22	3
Acute sick	73	46
Miscellaneous	—	4
	<hr/> 2,486 <hr/>	<hr/> 2,123 <hr/>

NURSING EQUIPMENT ON LOAN

The number of issues and returns of the various items has increased over the year as shown by the following figures; those in brackets being for the previous year:

	<i>Deliveries</i>	<i>Returns</i>
Air rings	99 (72)	37 (27)
Bed rests	206 (168)	86 (82)
Bed pans	152 (138)	61 (49)
Bed cradles	42 (52)	28 (13)
Bed tables	5 (—)	3 (—)
Commodore	269 (268)	197 (155)
Crutches (pairs)	162 (150)	79 (70)
Invalid chairs	166 (162)	98 (94)
Mackintosh sheeting	160 (133)	8 (2)
Walking sticks	80 (88)	24 (26)
Walking aids	50 (41)	17 (13)
Urinals	77 (37)	29 (13)
Fracture boards (sets)	18 (15)	10 (9)

The amount of £1,887 was spent on providing additional equipment during the year thus making a total of £3,989 since 1.4.66. The service will be expanded further during 1968.

THE CARE OF THE ELDERLY

By JOHN N. P. HUGHES, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

and JEAN M. EVANS, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.R.C.O.G.

The estimated population of people of 65 years and over in the City of Cardiff mid-1967 was 34,655 persons.

This shows a considerable increase partly derived from the additional population included in the City following boundary extensions implemented in April, 1967. The remaining increase is derived from information obtained by the Registrar General in a 10% sample census performed in April, 1966. An analysis of this shows that the geriatric population of the City has shown a percentage increase in comparison with the total population from 10.9% in 1961 to 12.3% in 1966. This now equals the national proportion of the population in this age group.

	<i>Registrar General 10% sample census 1966</i>			
	<i>Cardiff County Borough</i>		<i>England and Wales</i>	
	<i>1961 census</i>	<i>1966 census</i>	<i>1961 census</i>	<i>1966 census</i>
Persons of 65 years and over	10.9%	12.3%	12.1%	12.3%

This census also revealed that 22% of all households in the City were of 1 or 2 persons of 65 years and over only, and in certain of the City's wards, Llandaff and Cathays, this figure rose to 27% of the total of all households. There is an increase of 15% in this category in comparison with the 1961 census figures when 1 and 2 person households are considered and when 1 person households only in this geriatric age group are considered the increase is 24%.

The register of elderly persons, known to the various sections and organisations and in receipt of items of service, maintained in the health department, stood at 4,247 at the end of 1967. This is equivalent to 12% of the total estimated geriatric population of the City.

Statistics in this section and in figures contained in reports of other sections of the department dealing in any way with the elderly show a continued increase in demand and items of service performed for persons over 65 years. Figures for geriatric work by home nurses, domestic home helps, and nursing aids and equipment provided, etc., will be found in the appropriate sections of the report. It is pleasing to record the continuance

of close, amicable relationships and liaison with all the various services for the elderly in Cardiff. This is especially so with the hospital geriatric unit and City Welfare Department.

For the larger part of the year the level of illness in the geriatric population of the City was in general lower than usual. Thus more routine follow-up work was possible in certain fields and the strain on the various services concerned, although great, was not overwhelming. At the end of the year, however, a dramatic increase in mortality and morbidity amongst the elderly occurred. This coincided with the onset of an Influenza A epidemic which affected the whole country.

The outstanding problem in this field both on a community and hospital level is the difficulty regarding the elderly confused and mentally ill or Psychogeriatric group. As yet the extent of the problem remains largely hidden. No figures of prevalence in the community are available. The hospital facilities for the psychogeriatric remain inadequate and waiting lists exist of patients requiring admission. Only the most seriously disturbed patients presenting great behaviour problems which cannot be dealt with at home are considered for admission. The less severely affected patients who live alone and are confused and forgetful have been justifiably described as undergoing a process of slow euthanasia. Community care services even if considerably expanded would be unable to deal effectively with much of this problem but continued expansion is obviously essential in an effort to meet the needs of this and other groups in the geriatric field which is predictably increasing both proportionately and also in absolute numerical terms.

Geriatric Liaison Health Visitors

There were no changes in staff or establishment of geriatric liaison health visitors during the year. The three health visitors concerned saw a total of 734 new cases during the year in addition to previously known geriatrics continuing to require their services. 70% of these cases were referred from various hospitals, mainly from the geriatric unit and 10% came from general practitioners. The remaining cases were referred from various sources of statutory and voluntary community services dealing with elderly people. 1,548 visits to various agencies, other than to patients in their own homes, were made by liaison health visitors in their attempt to help in the problems presented to them. Unfortunately, a considerable proportion of cases referred were considered as insoluble or unsatisfactorily dealt with due to the limits of provisions available. A service of social assessments for the consultant geriatrician provides a considerable part of the work of this section. All cases referred to him in the City for which he required further socio-medical information were visited on the day of referral as a priority in order to assist his dealing with them. There exists no waiting list in the City of geriatric patients requiring acute or rehabilitative treatment for reasons of physical infirmity or illness and considerable help is given to cases needing admission on social grounds. This state of affairs is possible only by the very dynamic approach of the consultant geriatrician, and the consequent rapid turnover of patients places considerable burdens on general practitioner, home nursing and other after-care services.

Medical Officers working in association with this section performed 493 visits to patients with particularly difficult problems during the year, an increase of 25% over last year's figure.

Area Health Visiting of the Elderly

A total of 9,944 visits were made by the departments area health visitors to elderly persons. 3,619 of these were first visits and 6,325 were re-visits during the year to these cases. Thus on average, it was possible to perform only approximately 3 visits per person during the year. As a preventive service this is in general inadequate. This visiting provides less than 10% of the total of work done by health visitors and it is to be hoped that in the future a reappraisal of their work may enable the proportion of time spent on geriatrics to reflect more closely the communities needs. However, shortage of qualified personnel and other pressing demands have to be considered. S.R.N. clinic nurses have continued to assist qualified health visitors in various aspects of their work with the elderly and have proved quite satisfactory in this capacity working under due supervision with routine cases.

The table below shows the numbers of geriatric cases known to health visitors at the various clinics in the City. There was a 6% increase in numbers of cases known over the previous year. The type of case visited continues to be of the post hospitalisation category of frail elderly lonely person. Preventive visiting of cases prior to their deterioration to this level is limited not only by shortage of available staff time, but also by lack of effective notification of 'at risk' cases.

Geriatric Cases known to Health Visitors

Area Clinics	1961	1963	1965	1967
Roath	383	651	800	827
Gabalfa	175	214	409	338
Splott	56	155	192	216
Grange	186	169	267	215
Canton	258	370	461	456
Ely	130	212	212	395
Llanrumney	91	195	337	410
College Farm	56	110	141	173
Fairwater	87	190	222	325
Llanishen	26	91	140	220
Butetown (opened mid-1966)	—	—	—	43
Whitchurch (came into Cardiff April, 1967)	—	—	—	78
Rhiwbina (came into Cardiff April, 1967)	—	—	—	93
	<u>1,448</u>	<u>2,357</u>	<u>3,181</u>	<u>3,789</u>

Day Centre at Grange Clinic and Bathing Club at Splott Clinic

These ventures continue to provide facilities for a small number of frail elderly people in the community. The day centre operates for two days each week and a group of introvertic, physically frail and some mentally confused elderly attend. Nursing assistance is provided and any special treatment required is given. Meals are prepared on the premises with some voluntary assistance and transport is by volunteers using their own cars.

The bathing club operates for one afternoon a week and a group of elderly persons either unable to take a bath at home due to infirmity or else lacking suitable facilities in their homes are assisted to do so by a clinic nurse. Transport is provided by British Red Cross Society volunteers using their own cars.

Place of Death

It can be seen from this table below that of a total of 2,183 deaths in 1967, 959 or 44% died at home or in Welfare Hostel Accommodation. These deaths include women of 60 years and over and men of 65 years and over. The figures for the previous year showed 45% died at home and thus no marked change is shown.

Geriatrics in the City who died at home	936
Geriatrics normally resident in the City who died at the homes of relatives or friends outside the City	23
Geriatrics normally resident in the City who died in City hospitals	979
Geriatrics normally resident in the City who died in hospitals outside the City	245
TOTAL	<u>2,183</u>

Court Orders – obtained under the National Assistance Act, 1948. S.47 and National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951. S.1 for emergency compulsory removal of elderly persons to hospital or hostel numbered one only during the year. Other cases considered for this measure were successfully dealt with by means of patient persuasion.

Preventive Medical and Social Assessment in the Elderly

During the summer months when routine work was least pressing a project of preventive medical and social assessment of persons of 65 years and over in one area of the City was undertaken. As a conveniently available sample the elderly patients attending general practitioners at the Butetown Health Centre were considered. All the practitioners concerned collaborated readily and full access to their records was allowed. It was agreed that if any referrals were necessary they would be direct to the specialist concerned and not back via the general practitioner. This is possible, due to the amicable working relationships existing in this health centre.

The persons offered appointments were all of 65 years and over who had not attended their doctor during the previous year and who were not known to be suffering from any overt chronic illness. The invitations were delivered by hand by health visitor and, as an encouraging inducement to attend, transport to and from the Health Centre by car was available.

Unfortunately, the response was poor. It had not been anticipated that this would be an easy area in which to offer this preventive service as it has been a socially deprived district with many problems and now undergoing clearance and re-development. However, only 25% of those eligible to attend the clinic did so.

A total of 96 persons attended, 64 males and 32 females, an exact 2 to 1 ratio. This distribution is due to the fact that this area has a predominantly male population of seafarers or former seamen in addition to the usual family groups. It may be also that more men than women in this age group are prepared to take advantage of this preventive examination.

They were first interviewed by a health visitor and a full social assessment was made. Any advice indicated was offered. Appropriate data was completed on the standardised form used. In addition to full physical examination, finger prick haemoglobinometry, cervical cytology in female patients, urinalysis, respiratory physiological tests, visual acuity and audiometry were performed. The following are the main defects discovered.

Impaired visual acuity	.. .. .	26%
Impaired hearing with marked high frequency fall	..	60%
Positive urinalysis (glycosuria)	.. .. .	4%
Hypertension or cardio vascular system defect	.. ..	16%
Ear, nose and throat defect	.. .. .	8%
Respiratory system defect	.. .. .	8%
Requiring chiropody treatment	.. .. .	8%

No positive cervical cytology or anaemia was found in persons attending.

This type of comprehensive preventive clinic requires much trained and assistant staff to run and is a heavy demand on the department's limited number of suitable personnel.

During July, 1967, a medical officer of this section carried out a review of the physical and mental state of health of residents in Welfare Department hostels for the elderly in the City. This showed an overall improvement in residents' health and in staffing ratios and other facilities.

Mental state 50% of residents were found to be in a good mental state while 13% were mildly confused and a further 23% were in a severely confused condition requiring much care and supervision. This total of 36% mentally confused shows a marked reduction over the previous year's findings, when 45% were mentally confused.

Physical state 32% of residents were in good physical health, an improvement of 2% in a year. Unfortunately, when both good physical and mental health are sought, only 17% of residents fulfil the criteria.

28% of residents were either singly or doubly incontinent as opposed to 31% in 1966.

The most favourable improvement found was the fact that only 7.5% of residents required skilled and constant nursing care (30% in 1966) and a further 55% required less skilled general nursing assistance. In 1966 this latter figure was 40%.

A research project into socio-medical factors concerned in persons admitted to Welfare Department Homes for the elderly was carried out during the year in association with the Department of Social and Occupational Medicine of the Welsh National School of Medicine.

A further study of haematological factors in the elderly in a sample of elderly welfare home resident volunteers was undertaken in conjunction with the Medical Unit at the Welsh National School of Medicine.

ACTIVITIES OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS AND ORGANISATIONS IN THE CITY CONCERNED WITH THE WELFARE OF ELDERLY PEOPLE

City Welfare Department

Residential Accommodation – was provided in 15 hostels with 552 places for elderly persons. During the year the department supported 661 permanent elderly residents. 84 of these were in homes provided by voluntary bodies, 42 were in hostels provided by the welfare departments of other authorities but all financially the responsibility of the Cardiff Welfare Department. 231 new permanent elderly residents were accepted during the year and 91 elderly persons were taken as temporary short-stay residents for holiday relief or various emergency contingencies.

The following table is a summary of meals provided for elderly persons by the Welfare Department with the invaluable assistance of the Women's Royal Voluntary Service during 1967. The total of 97,991 shows an increase of 19% over the total of 83,531 meals served in 1966. The opening of the first purpose-built corporation-provided all-day centre for the elderly at Grand Avenue, Ely during 1967 was a notable landmark. This lavishly-equipped establishment will offer first-class preventive facilities for the old folk of the area.

					<i>Lunches Served</i>
Day Centres	Swansea Street	..	..	..	10,247
	Bangor Street	..	..	..	19,767
	Clydach Street	..	..	..	13,933
	Wyndham Street	..	..	..	7,817
	Minehead Road	..	..	..	9,612
	Grand Avenue (opened September, 1967)	..	..	..	4,879
	St. Mary's, Whitchurch (opened October, 1967)	..	..	..	869
Luncheon Clubs	St. Timothy's	..	..	..	1,628
	St. Hilary	..	..	..	2,404
	Glan Taff	..	..	..	1,595
Meals-on-Wheels	..	..	..	..	25,240
TOTAL					97,991

City Housing Department

Number of one-bedroomed units erected in 1967.. ..	191
(Mainly for elderly persons)	
Total number erected to end of 1967	2,479

Gas-fired central heating has been provided in all units built since 1961.

Voluntary Community Service

This organised co-ordinated voluntary body of young persons has continued to provide excellent items of service for the elderly not otherwise available in the statutory services. They have extended the field of cases covered to a certain small number of problem, socially deprived, families in addition to old persons.

Type of Case

	1965		1966		1967	
	<i>Referred</i>	<i>Completed</i>	<i>Referred</i>	<i>Completed</i>	<i>Referred</i>	<i>Completed</i>
Decorating ..	67	34	105	67	55	25
Visiting ..	63	9	76	63	39	34
Gardening ..	36	22	69	36	41	17
Odd jobs ..	34	6	48	34	25	14
TOTAL ..	200	71	298	200	160	90

CHIROPODY SERVICE

The department maintained similar arrangements with the panel of chiropodists for the treatment of patients at clinics, surgeries and in their own homes as has previously been described in annual reports. Almost all the patients were of retirement age or over. The waiting list increased to 467.

Table I

Number of patients registered	4,205
Number of patients on the waiting list	467
Number of chiropodists	23
Number of treatments given:	
at Surgery	12,811
at Home	3,417
at Clinics	2,945
	19,173

Table II

Number of patients registered of retirement age or over ..	4,165
Number of patients registered as expectant mothers ..	—
Number of patients registered as handicapped persons ..	40
	4,205

In addition to the arrangements provided directly by the department, grants were made to the Women's Royal Voluntary Service to maintain chiropody services at Day Centres for the aged at Grangetown, Plasnewydd, Riverside, Splott and Llanrumney.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Extension of the service became necessary with the incorporation of additional areas within the City on 1st April, 1967. It was necessary to expand the staff by ten driver attendants and to provide three further ambulances.

It was also possible to allocate one new ambulance for conveyance of patients to and from the maternity hospitals.

The staff establishment at 31st December, 1967, is as follows:

1 Chief Ambulance Officer	1 Deputy Ambulance Officer
6 Ambulance Supervisors	1 Joint Ambulance Liaison Officer
47 Male Driver/Attendants	12 Female Driver/Attendants

Analysis of Journeys from 1st January to 31st December, 1967

	<i>Journeys</i>	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Miles</i>
(a) Patient Carrying Journeys:			
Emergency	11,035	11,676	89,905
Accident	2,395	2,605	13,376
Outpatient	29,195	90,055	271,884
Others	5,950	10,106	60,365
	<hr/> 48,575	<hr/> 114,442	<hr/> 435,530
(b) Abortive and service journeys	1,811		9,224
(c) Transporting of midwives, apparatus, etc. . .	12		82
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTALS	50,398	114,442	444,836
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
(Totals for the year 1966)	(46,207)	(105,282)	(391,039)
Stretcher cases included in above		25,858	159,374
Sitting cases included in above		88,584	276,156
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		114,442	435,530
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Average mileage per journey - 8.82 (1966 - 8.47)			
Average mileage per patient - 3.88 (1966 - 3.71)			

HEALTH CENTRES AND HEALTH CLINICS

Trowbridge, Rumney, Health Centre

Agreement was reached with the Executive Council and the City Council approved a proposal for the construction and equipping of a health centre at a cost of £39,461 to serve this new estate.

The site had previously been planned for a complex of buildings to include a school, children's home, welfare home for the elderly and a health centre with a central boilerhouse. Three groups of general practitioners have agreed to work from these premises and the building should be completed and available for use in the summer of 1968.

Llanedeyrn Health Centre

The Health Committee proposed the erection of a health centre to serve the new Llanedeyrn Estate now under construction and the Executive Council readily gave its support. The Welsh National School of Medicine entered into discussions and a Joint Committee was set up representing these organisations and the Local Medical Committee.

General agreement was reached on the staffing of the Health Centre, first with a senior lecturer, to provide full medical and dental facilities for the residents and for undergraduate and post graduate medical education.

Plans were approved by the Joint Committee and building will, it is hoped, commence in the spring of 1968.

Rhiwbina Clinic

This clinic was transferred from Glamorgan Health Department on 1st April, 1967. It is a purpose-built clinic situated in Groes Lon with good accommodation for maternity, child welfare, school health, chiropody and dental clinics.

Whitchurch Clinic

Similarly this clinic was transferred on 1st April, 1967. It is situated in Bishops Road and is fully used for maternity and child welfare and school health clinics. The former Whitchurch Parish Council offices adjoin the clinic on the same site and these were appropriated to the Health Committee.

Plans were prepared to convert the ground floor accommodation into a dental suite, which could also be used for chiropody treatment.

Preliminary consideration was given to a proposal to develop the whole site at a later date as a health centre.

HEALTH EDUCATION

by ANNE JONES, B.A.

The Health Education Unit continued to be responsible for planning and controlling the issue and use of Health Education material to all sections of the Department and to members of the public. The extent of its activities during 1967 can be seen from the following summary of its work.

1. Anti-smoking Propaganda

- (a) During the year 14 visits were made to schools in Cardiff, at which films were shown and free discussion took place. These visits were in addition to those described under Section 4 of this report.
- (b) Five complete 'Five Day Plan to Stop Smoking' courses were held, involving 25 evening sessions and five 'follow-up' sessions. As a new venture, one course was held at the Llanrumney Clinic in September, 1967, and was arranged for mothers of young children only. A member of the clinic nursing staff was present at each session to look after the children while their mothers attended the course. Although only 16 mothers attended, response to the group therapy was very good. The Education Department of the Seventh Day Adventist Church co-operated closely with the Department in the running of these sessions and provided the psychologist for the courses. The Information Centre for Cancer Education continued to provide a van to transport equipment and also loaned several anti-smoking films to the Department.

2. Cervical Cytology Service

The film 'Time and Two Women' was shown 16 times to women's organisations in the City, at their request. At these showings a lady doctor was in attendance to answer questions. In addition to this film, the Cancer Information Centre has obtained a new film 'Breast Self-examination', which is now shown with 'Time and Two Women' at these sessions.

Weekly advertising in the *South Wales Echo* of the cervical cytology clinics continued throughout the year. A full assessment of the services is given in the appropriate section.

3. Mothercraft and Infant Welfare Classes

Mothercraft classes in the area were shown suitable films at the Authority's clinics. 'To Janet a Son' was shown 39 times, 'Birthday' was shown 7 times, and 'Their First Years' three times. In addition, evening film shows were arranged at which young wives' clubs and other groups were shown the above-mentioned films. During the year the Department purchased a set of slides made from the film 'Birthday', which has been used at Mothercraft sessions, by the physiotherapist and by midwives. Three film strips, 'Vaccination', 'Child Development', and 'Nutrition in Pregnancy', were also shown at these clinics.

4. Health Education at Schools and Colleges of Further Education

A variety of films was shown during the year to groups of children in schools throughout the area. In addition to the anti-smoking films dealt with in Section 1, the film 'One in 20,000' was used with the following films by Health Visitors who co-operated with school staffs in the running of courses for school leavers, in accordance with the recommendations of the Newsom Report:

1. 'A Quarter Million Teenagers' (a film about venereal disease)
2. 'Learning to Live' (Sex education)
3. 'Development of Individual Differences' (Child development)
4. 'Drugs and the Nervous System'
5. 'Emergency Resuscitation'
6. 'Claremont' (Education of Handicapped Children)
7. 'Health Services in Britain'
8. 'Good Health for You' (Film strip)
9. 'Another Kind of School' (Education of Handicapped Children)
10. 'This is Your Lung' (Anti-smoking film)
11. 'The Black Sheep' (Junior League of Non-Smokers)
12. 'Most Precious Gift'
13. 'Clean Food'
14. 'Accidents Can Happen'
15. 'Fly about the House'
16. 'One Day's Poison'
17. 'Room for Hygiene'
18. 'Insight or Insanity' (Drug addiction)

Apart from these courses, the film 'Learning to Live' was borrowed by high schools 16 times during the year. The film 'A Quarter Million Teenagers' was also shown at a Parent/Teacher Association meeting.

5. Mental Health

The week commencing 4th June, 1967, was recognised nationally as Mental Health Week, the theme being 'What can we do to help?' The Department co-operated with the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children and the National Association for Mental Health in marking the event in Cardiff. An exhibition was held in the Fashion Theatre of James Howell & Co. Ltd., during the week, at which samples of work done at Pengam Training Centre, Ely and Whitchurch Hospitals, were displayed. A continuous film show, about the problems of the mentally handicapped, was arranged by the Department and three members of Pengam Training Centre demonstrated rug-making and wood engraving techniques. The display was continuously manned by one of the Department's Mental Welfare Officers and a member of the Health Education staff.

At Christmas a programme of entertaining films was once again provided for the members of Ty Gwyn and Pengam Centres.

6. Displays

At the Horticultural Show held at Sophia Gardens from 7th to 9th September, the Department hired a marquee and arranged a display of health education material about nutrition, dental care, drug addiction and poisoning accidents in the home. A continuous film show about these topics was provided in a darkened section of the marquee.

7. General Health Education

The regular programme of general interest film shows at old people's centres was continued, and 43 visits were made to 11 such centres.

Students pursuing a course in residential child care at the new College of Further Education at Colchester Avenue were shown suitable films during the year. Fourteen Young Wives' Clubs were visited and were shown a variety of films on health topics.

The film 'Emergency Resuscitation' was shown at the Ambulance Depot at Blackweir, at Fairwater Presbyterian Church Young Wives' Club and the British Red Cross Headquarters in Newport Road.

Several films were shown to the Department's medical and nursing staff, including 'Early Diagnosis of Cerebral Palsy', 'Stress', and 'The Decision is Yours' (a film about drug-taking). A tape produced by the Royal College of General Practitioners, 'Early Diagnosis of Deafness in Infants', was also played to the Department's Health Visitors.

VII—DENTAL SERVICES

REPORT OF H. V. NEWCOMBE, L.D.S., R.C.S.

Principal School Dental Officer

Staff

In the year under review there were, as in previous ones, quite a number of changes affecting dental officer personnel, these being as follows:

Mr. Banfill, a part-time dentist, reduced his weekly sessions, as from April, from four to two. Early in the following month Miss Lever, who formerly was employed as a dental officer with another authority, was appointed on a full-time basis but unfortunately this valuable gain was, very soon afterwards, offset by the resignation of Mrs. Dwyer, another full-time member who, however, rejoined the staff at the end of July working half-time. The next month saw another reversal of fortune when Mr. R. P. Boden left to take up a position in the north of England.

At the close of the year the staff position was as indicated in the following table:

	As at 31st December 1967	As at 31st December 1966
Full-time permanent officers	5	6
Full-time temporary officers	1	1
Half-time temporary officers	2	1
Part-time temporary officers	3	3
Actual strength in terms of full-time officers ...	7.9	8.7

Inspections

Whilst the number of pupils examined at the various clinics remained about the same as that for the previous year, those examined at school showed an increase of 24.1%, whilst relative to the overall total of children examined in either years a decrease of 1.1% in the number requiring treatment represents a slight though welcome improvement.

Corresponding figures relating to pupils re-inspected show an improvement indicated by a decrease of 5.7%. The fact remains, however, that over 50% of pupils re-inspected required further treatment indicative to some extent of the rate of dental decay and the need for an overall bi-annual check-up – an ideal which is unattainable with the inadequate number of officers obtaining at present.

Treatment

During the year the equivalent of 243 sessions were lost through sickness and this, together with the reduction in manpower, as already shown in the table, adversely affected statistic results in many sections. In the 5 – 9 age group the number of pupils treated was substantially higher than in either of the other two groups (viz. the 10 – 14 and 15 and over) as was the case last year, and there was an increase of 9.2% in the first group over the corresponding figure for the previous year in contradistinction to the corresponding figures for the remaining age groups in each of which falls were recorded. Additional courses of treatment were carried out in each of the three groups and again those in the first group predominated. Here the increase in the number over that for 1966 amounted to 12.4%.

Of the major items of treatment carried out the overall number of teeth filled fell by 11.7% whilst the number of teeth extracted showed a modest improvement represented by a reduction of 1.1%, or in terms of patients treated by 2.9%.

The treatment section covering 'All Ages' shows that the number of patients X-rayed increased by 5.8% whilst the number of teeth root filled was, at 93, just over double the corresponding figure for last year. On the other hand the number of patients for whom dentures were supplied was less than half the number supplied in the previous year. On the Maternity and Child Welfare side, referrals in the case of pre-school children increased by 12.8% whilst those for mothers dropped by 26.6%.

The following table shows, in each category, the number of teeth filled, teeth extracted and courses of treatment completed – per cent of patients treated – and a comparison made with the corresponding figures for last year.

0 – 4 Group			Teeth Filled	Teeth Extracted	Courses of Treatment Completed
	1966	...	104	121	56
	1967	...	108	102	65
Expectant and Nursing Mothers					
	1966	...	154	184	55
	1967	...	161	151	75

The overall number of dentures supplied was 64 against 100 supplied in 1966.

Clinic Facilities

With the extension of Cardiff boundaries to include Whitchurch and Rhiwbina, which came into effect on 1st April, 1967, two additional clinics – one in each of these areas – came under the control of the department. Because of the severely restricted accommodation at the Whitchurch Clinic it became plainly evident that a dental service operating from there would be unsatisfactory. Fortunately, lying in close proximity to the existing clinic – and also included in the 'takeover' – was the Whitchurch Parish Council building which was found to offer reasonable possibilities for conversion to dental use and plans have since been made to put such a project into practical effect.

The clinic at Rhiwbina is purpose-built and of fairly recent construction. The dental suite occupies the rear portion of the building and consists of a large well-equipped surgery and adjoining recovery room and should prove to be adequate to meet the dental demands made upon it. At present this clinic is in operation on a two sessions per week basis and preliminary reports from the dental officer working there and coupled with the statistical results – e.g. 75 out of 80 courses commenced were completed – indicate a great keenness on the part of parents to take advantage of the dental facilities available.

Dental Anaesthesia

The Welsh Board of Health in its circular L.H.A.C. 7/67 (Wales) dated 12th June, 1967, drew attention – as being of value to the Council's medical and dental officers – to the

Report of the Joint Sub-Committee on Dental Anaesthesia of the Standing Medical and Dental Advisory Committees. The Sub-Committee's terms of reference were 'To consider the use of general anaesthetics in general dental practice and to advise:

- (1) How far the administration of general anaesthetics for conservative treatment can be justified; and
- (2) How far the administration of general anaesthetics for any purpose without the attendance of a second practitioner can be justified.'

The Advisory Committees agreed that analgesia and sedation should be regarded as within the terms of reference.

In the case of Cardiff's clinics it has never been the practice of its dental officers to administer general anaesthetics in connection with conservative procedures. Although formerly, until the dental manpower shortage dictated otherwise, it was customary for the dental officers to pair at 'gas' sessions, one officer giving the anaesthetic to the patient, the other performing the necessary extraction; nowadays at such sessions a medical officer is invariably present to administer the anaesthetic.

Appendix E of the Report suggests various criteria for the safe administration of general anaesthesia in general dental practice – these cover the selection of patients for general anaesthesia, precautions to be taken in the surgery and advice to the patient. The recommendations made are those which in the main would be applicable to general dental anaesthesia in clinic surgeries. Professor Mushin, a member of the Sub-Committee, some years ago lectured members of the medical and dental staff at one of our clinics on the precautions to be taken in relation to the giving of general dental anaesthetics and suggested emergency apparatus which in essence is that enumerated under '2 Precautions in the surgery' of the Report, and such apparatus has been installed at our clinics.

Under the heading '3 Advice to the patient' it is suggested that clear printed pre- and post-anaesthetic instructions should be given to patients who have agreed to receive general anaesthesia. In the light of these recommendations it would seem appropriate to modify and bring up to date our own form S.H.51A which gives direction to the parents or guardians for 'the preparation of child before removal of teeth'.

Recruitment

In September of this year the Dental Whitley Council (Local Authorities) indicated in their D.N. Circular No. 13 that agreement had been reached on revised salaries and a revised salary structure covering whole-time dental officers employed by the Local Authorities. The method of implementation of the salary scales was to be by instalments, increases of not more than approximately 5% (the 'interim scale' being paid from 1st July, 1967 and the remainder (the 'ultimate scale') to be effective as from 1st January, 1968.

To what extent the improved remunerations resulting from the agreement may act as an inducement in attracting prospective candidates to the school dental service it would be impossible to assess but it is to be hoped that it may prove helpful in this respect.

An event of no small consequence in its bearing on the question of recruitment will be the first graduation of students from the new dental school at the Heath and when that time arrives, in the summer of 1968, it is confidently expected that the Authority's dental services will begin to derive some benefit.

Statistics**(a) School Dental Service**

	<i>Ages 5 to 9</i>	<i>Ages 10 to 14</i>	<i>Ages 15 and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
Attendances and Treatment				
First visit	3,559	2,530	452	6,541
Subsequent visits	5,310	5,593	1,186	12,089
Total visits	8,869	8,123	1,638	18,630
Additional courses of treatment commenced	388	234	40	662
Fillings in permanent teeth	2,427	6,053	1,641	10,121
Fillings in deciduous teeth	3,572	495	—	4,067
Permanent teeth filled	2,002	5,240	1,476	8,718
Deciduous teeth filled	3,317	428	—	3,745
Permanent teeth extracted	367	1,279	213	1,859
Deciduous teeth extracted	4,172	1,045	—	5,217
General anaesthetics	2,058	732	41	2,831
Emergencies	150	77	16	243

Number of pupils X-rayed	293
Prophylaxis	2,345
Teeth otherwise conserved	1,978
Number of teeth root filled	93
Inlays	—
Crowns	23
Courses of treatment completed	5,069

Orthodontics

Cases remaining from previous year	154
New cases commenced during year	57
Cases completed during year	23
Cases discontinued during year	39
No. of removable appliances fitted	62
No. of fixed appliances fitted	—
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant	40

Prosthetics

	<i>5 to 9</i>	<i>10 to 14</i>	<i>15 and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time)	—	1	1	2
Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time)	3	8	7	18
Number of dentures supplied	3	7	10	20

Anaesthetics

General anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers —

Inspections

(a)	First inspection at school. Number of pupils ..	6,954
(b)	First inspection at clinic. Number of pupils ..	7,282
	Number of (a) + (b) found to require treatment ..	10,942
	Number of (a) + (b) offered treatment ..	9,247
(c)	Pupils re-inspected at school clinic ..	2,453
	Number of (c) found to require treatment ..	1,317

Sessions

Sessions devoted to treatment	2,902
Sessions devoted to inspection	100
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education ..	127

(b) Maternal and Child Welfare

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Pre- School Children	Total
(a) <i>Attendances and Treatment</i>			
First visits	278	684	962
Subsequent visits	728	778	1,506
Total visits	1,006	1,462	2,468
Additional courses of treatment commenced ...	7	69	76
Number of fillings	478	813	1,291
Teeth filled	448	741	1,189
Teeth extracted	421	704	1,125
General anaesthetics given	41	368	409
Emergency visits by patients	21	27	48
Patients X-rayed	48	6	54
Number of scalings	209	243	452
Teeth otherwise conserved	—	255	255
Teeth root filled	9	—	9
Inlays	1	—	1
Crowns	2	—	2
Courses of treatment completed during the year...	103	447	550
(b) <i>Dentures Supplied</i>			
Number of patients supplied with full upper or lower	22	—	22
Patients supplied with other dentures	23	—	23
Number of dentures supplied	64	—	64
(c) <i>Anaesthetics</i>			
General anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers	—	3	3
(d) <i>Inspections</i>			
Number of patients given first inspections during year	276	974	1,250
Number of patients in (a) and (d) above who required treatment	277	715	992
Number of patients in (b) and (c) above who were offered treatment	274	703	977
(e) <i>Sessions</i>			
Number of sessions for treatment	—	—	318.06
Number of sessions for Health Education	—	—	19.45

VIII—VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

General

The present routine schedule of immunisation against infectious disease, used by this authority, is as follows:

Age:

Three months	—	Diphtheria/Tetanus/Pertussis and oral polio	} Primary course
Four months	—	" " " " "	
Five months	—	" " " " "	
One to two years	—	Smallpox vaccination	} Boosting doses
Eighteen months	—	Diphtheria/Tetanus/Pertussis and oral polio	
Five to six years	—	Diphtheria/Tetanus and oral polio	
Nine to ten years	—	Oral polio	
Twelve to thirteen years	—	B.C.G. Vaccination, if necessary	

Yellow Fever Vaccination

The arrangements with regard to yellow fever vaccination continued and 671 persons were vaccinated and provided with appropriate international certificates. These included 31 seamen vaccinated on various ships visiting the area.

Vaccination against Smallpox

						By Public Health Dept.	By General Practitioner	Total
PRIMARY VACCINATION								
Under 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	5	20	25
1 to 2 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,665	347	2,012
2 to 4 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	70	96	166
5 to 14 years	..	..	..	..	..	23	47	70
15 years and over	..	..	..	..	..	69	41	110
TOTALS						1,832	551	2,383
RE-VACCINATION								
Under 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
1 to 2 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	58	20	78
2 to 4 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	8	12	20
5 to 14 years	..	..	..	..	..	136	84	220
15 years and over	..	..	..	..	..	429	658	1,087
TOTALS						634	775	1,409

44% of children between the ages of 1 and 2 years were vaccinated. The Department was responsible for 81.4% of all vaccinations.

Complications of Smallpox Vaccination

During the year there was only one reported instance of serious complication. This was a child aged fifteen months who was admitted to hospital and diagnosed as a case of post vaccinal encephalopathy. He later recovered.

Combined Immunisation: Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus

Primary Triple	Booster Triple	Booster Diphth/Tet	Booster Diphtheria
4,296 (42 were 5 years or older)	2,988 (240 were 5 years or older)	3,523 (3,208 were 5 years or older)	17 (16 were 5 years or older)

Primary Immunisation of Children under 5 years
Comparative figures for the years 1951 - 1967

Year	Infant Welfare and Special Clinics		Mobile Unit		General Practitioner		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
1951	1,806	45.5	1,857	46.7	313	7.8	3,970
1952	1,681	44.5	1,828	48.4	266	7.1	3,775
1953	1,778	46.8	1,741	45.8	282	7.4	3,801
1954	2,866	68.3	1,012	24.2	316	7.5	4,194
1955	2,277	61.2	1,032	27.8	408	11.0	3,717
1956	2,512	61.9	1,146	28.3	400	9.8	4,058
1957	2,295	63.6	891	24.6	427	11.8	3,613
1958	2,492	60.9	1,085	26.5	524	12.6	4,101
1959	2,772	65.7	924	21.9	525	12.4	4,221
1960	2,860	67.7	792	18.8	572	13.5	4,224
1961	3,255	71.3	757	16.6	557	12.2	4,566
1962	3,097	71.1	886	20.3	376	8.6	4,359
1963	3,173	74.4	545	12.8	545	12.8	4,263
1964	3,336	70.1	842	17.7	579	12.2	4,757
1965	2,942	65.8	1,085	24.3	445	9.9	4,472
1966	2,920	67.4	999	23.0	416	9.6	4,335
1967	2,594	59.9	1,033	23.9	699	16.2	4,326

Some 87% of children born in 1966 have now received a primary course of protection.

The Department continues to co-operate with the manufacturers in studying the various types of antigens which are available.

83.8% of all immunisations were performed by the Department, but as anticipated, the family doctor is playing an increasing role in the immunisation of children under five years of age.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Oral vaccine is used exclusively and the table below shows the number of primary courses of vaccination which were administered, as well as the number of booster doses given during 1967.

In view of the age at which vaccination is commenced, figures for children born in 1966

might be expected to be virtually complete, and these suggest that some 86% of infants born in that year have received a full course of protection.

Year of Birth	ORAL VACCINE		TOTAL
	Complete course of three doses	Reinforcing dose	Primary courses and booster doses
1967	1,583	—	1,583
1966	2,486	135	2,621
1965	119	1,742	1,861
1964	51	322	373
1963	365	3,329	3,694
Others	398	3,403	3,801
TOTAL ...	5,002	8,931	13,933

Measles Vaccination

Cardiff was chosen in 1966 by the Medical Research Council to take part in a trial of live attenuated measles vaccine, involving children between the ages of 10 months and two years. Approval for the use of measles vaccine was received by the Ministry on 9th May, 1966, before the trial commenced.

Year of Birth	Number given Measles Vaccine
1967	698
1966	1,422
TOTAL	2,120

Tuberculosis

B.C.G. Vaccine continued to be offered to the following groups of tuberculin negative persons:

- Children aged 12 to 13 years;
- Contacts of known cases of tuberculosis;
- New-born infants at St. David's Hospital;
- Student nurses and other staff working at tuberculosis hospitals.

B.C.G. Vaccinations—Cardiff 1960-67

Year	Number of									
	Contacts Excluding Newborn Babies			School Children				Newborn Babies Vaccinated		Others† Vaccinated
	Found to be Tuberculin Negative and Vaccinated with B.C.G.	Found to be Tuberculin Positive	Total	Offered Vaccination	Not* Tuberculin Tested	Tuberculin Positive	Vaccinated	Contacts	Non-Contacts	
1960	456	50	506	4,862	751	772	3,334	278	924	219
1961	569	29	598	5,656	779	678	4,209	361	1,193	208
1962	572	23	595	4,911	1,387	657	2,869	279	886	221
1963	403	18	421	5,274	1,212	531	3,531	399	1,377	89
1964	336	23	359	5,053	753	419	3,881	231	1,421	244
1965	399	31	430	5,266	992	342	3,932	183	1,468	356
1966	264	59	323	†2,146	567	126	1,453	246	1,238	105
1967	266	65	331	2,035	354	75	1,606	280	1,284	123

*Includes absentees and scholars whose parents withheld consent

†Includes students at Colleges of Further Education

‡See text regarding numbers vaccinated

Showing the Results of Tuberculin Tests carried out during the period 1956 – 1967 on Pupils given B.C.G. 12 months previously

Year B.C.G. given	Number Tuberculin Tested 12 Months Later	Number Tuberculin Positive	% Tuberculin Positive	Number Tuberculin Negative	Number Re-vaccinated
1956	1,233	1,196	97.0	37	4
1957	1,514	1,533	97.0	41	25
1958	2,111	2,025	95.9	86	47
1959	2,851	2,774	97.3	77	77
1960	2,527	2,401	95.0	126	125
1961	3,206	3,075	95.9	131	118
1962	2,577	2,546	98.8	31	25
1963	3,440	3,188	92.7	252	233
1964	3,391	3,270	96.4	121	88
1965	3,298	3,149	95.7	144	123
1966	671	592	91.1	79	41

During the year 1965 a proportion of children aged 11 years received B.C.G. In 1966 these children, now aged 12 years, having received B.C.G. the year before, account for a fall in numbers of children receiving B.C.G. in 1966. In addition, the system of visiting schools for skin testing and B.C.G. vaccination was revised, so that half the schools in Cardiff were visited in 1967, and the other half will be visited in 1968.

Anthrax

The Department continued in its policy of offering vaccination against anthrax to members of professions at risk to the disease. The total number of vaccinations given are as follows:

Number given 1st dose	..	..	..	12
Number given 2nd dose	..	..	..	14
Number completed primary course	..	..	..	2
				—
TOTAL	..	..	..	28
				—

IX—MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

L. CLUTTERBUCK, S.R.N., R.M.N., R.M.P.A., A.I.S.W., C.S.W.

Senior Mental Welfare Officer

There were continued increasing demands on the community mental health services during the year. There was an increase in facilities provided when an additional hostel for female discharged mental hospital patients was opened at Ty Gwyn. This purpose-built hostel lies on the same campus as the department's new Junior Training Centre and includes a unit intended for short-term accommodation of mentally handicapped children. A full account of these new facilities will be found elsewhere in this report. There were no staff or administrative changes during the year.

Part of the additional work was provided by an increased 'turn-over' of patients at Whitchurch Mental Hospital. This has maintained the situation in Cardiff that, excluding psycho-geriatric cases, there was no waiting list for hospital treatment for the mentally ill. The number of in-patients admitted to Whitchurch Mental Hospital from the Cardiff area in 1967 were:

						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Section 5,	Mental Health Act, 1959.	Informal	..			549	694	1,243
Section 29,	"	"	"	"	"	40	73	113
Section 25,	"	"	"	"	"	—	3	3
Section 60,	"	"	"	"	"	11	—	11
Section 71,	"	"	"	"	"	1	—	1
Section 72,	"	"	"	"	"	1	—	1
Section 136,	"	"	"	"	"	4	5	9
						<hr/> 606	<hr/> 775	<hr/> 1,381

The majority of these patients made their own way to the hospital, but emergency cases were conveyed by mental welfare officers in their own cars. This is considered to form part of the therapeutic process as well as relieving the strain on the Ambulance Service.

Regular meetings have continued to be held at the hospital with members of all branches of hospital staff. These have enabled full amicable discussion of admissions of patients and their after-care requirements on discharge from hospital. It is hoped that these case-conferences have enabled the community care provided to act effectively as an extension of the hospital care of the individual patients.

Care and After-Care – Mental Illness

During the year there were 327 males and 307 females receiving community care. There was an increase in the number of patients referred from Whitchurch Hospital and a greater increase in the numbers referred for social support by general practitioners.

Whitchurch Day Hospital – Monday to Friday, 8.30 a.m. to 4.00 p.m.

DAILY ATTENDANCES						<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>
Industrial Therapy Unit	..	..	..	..	..	15	48
The Day Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	40	33
						<hr/> 55	<hr/> 81

The Industrial Therapy Unit and the Day Hospital are of great therapeutic value as they give the patients the opportunity to adjust themselves gradually to normal working conditions and develop their independence in travelling to and from the hospital by public transport.

Alcoholism

Since May, 1961, 300 people have been referred for community care. For every alcoholic that is referred, two or three members of the family are intimately involved, so that a sizeable proportion of the population, including many children, suffer the ill-effects of this affliction. The tendency to chronic relapse in this disorder is a little daunting and time consuming, but each case helped towards abstinence saves much misery.

The Cardiff branch of the National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependency provides hostel accommodation at Dyfrig House. This was officially opened on 8th June, 1967, but received its first residents in December, 1966. Since this time 55 men have been accommodated.

Drug Dependence

Overt drug dependency presenting for treatment showed no remarkable increase during the year. There has been much propaganda and health education efforts informing the public of the danger of experimentation with drugs. Specific police activity in this matter has undoubtedly had an effect on the problem of teenage drug experimentation.

The Whitchurch Hospital Unit for the drug dependants has greatly widened its scope and the co-operation which exists between hospital staff, the general practitioner, local health authority and voluntary workers will serve a great purpose.

Psycho-geriatrics

There are no community services in this area specifically for this pathetic group of the population. In addition to the elderly patients permanently hospitalised many receive successful hospital treatment enabling them to be discharged to the community. During 1967 a total of 177 patients over 65 years of age, 52 male and 125 female, were discharged from Whitchurch Hospital. Mental Welfare Officers are now endeavouring to visit these patients on their discharge to assess and co-ordinate after-care.

Llandough Hospital

Since October, 1967, Mental Welfare Officers have visited a ward at this hospital to interview patients admitted following attempted suicide. During the period to date, cases interviewed number 8 males and 17 females all of whom have been followed-up since their discharge from hospital.

Mental Subnormality

Supervision of the mentally handicapped in the community calls for patience, sympathy and understanding. Of 347 males and 383 females (total 730) under friendly supervision, at the end of December, 1967, 68 males and 57 females were employed as follows:

	Male	Female
Labourers	33	—
Road Sweepers	11	—
Laundry Work	1	7
Electrician's Help	2	—
Porters	5	—
Domestic	—	23
Cafe Worker	—	5
Factory Worker	3	15
Cleaners	—	2
Shopworkers	3	5
Newspaper Roundsmen	2	—
Garage Assistant	2	—
Dustmen	3	—
Nightwatchman	1	—
Local Merchant Assistant	2	—
	68	57
	—	—

Out-Patient Clinic, St. David's Hospital for Sub-normal Patients

This clinic, under the direction of Dr. D. C. Wynn Jenkins, Physician Superintendent, Ely Hospital, with one of the Mental Welfare Officers in attendance, has regularly reviewed medical and social factors in cases attending. An assessment of practicable measures to deal with their handicaps has been instrumental in eliminating the waiting list for permanent hospitalisation.

Hostel Accommodation

Since the department first provided this hostel accommodation, the following factors have emerged.

1. The basic requirements in a hostel for the mentally ill are that the premises should be on simple domestic lines, informal in character and cater for small numbers.
2. The period of stay varies widely from a few months to three or more years.

Most of the residents are former hospital patients who have been in hospital for between three to twenty-five years. The largest diagnostic category is some form of schizophrenic illness. Some of these patients need to stay only a short time, others will take a little longer to readjust, while there are those who will never be capable of anything other than sheltered or permanent hostel accommodation.

42 Meteor Street – Male Hostel

There are 14 male patients in residence, 4 in full employment, 8 attending the Industrial Therapy Unit at Whitchurch Hospital daily, Monday to Friday, and 2 attending the Pengam Adult Training and Occupation Centre.

34 Claude Road ('Halfway House')

The day-to-day running of this home is undertaken by three of the residents under occasional supervision of a female mental welfare officer. During the year 2 residents left to take up independent residential accommodation and they were replaced by 2 newly-discharged hospital patients. Accommodation was given for 1 short-term case and for a bereavement depression. Of the 9 female residents in the home, 4 are in full employment, 2 attend the Day Hospital at Whitchurch, 2 are old-age pensioners who assist with the one other person in household duties. The home has needed very little support from the Health Department.

139 Splott Road ('Halfway House')

This provides accommodation for 9 male residents. During the year 2 residents were found private accommodation and one was re-admitted into Ely Hospital. They were replaced by other patients from the hospitals. Full employment is undertaken by 4 of the residents, the others attend the Day Hospital. Accommodation for short-term care was given to two patients while relatives went on holidays. A daily help is employed in the home and a mental welfare officer continues to be given free accommodation at the home, in return for his supervision and support to the residents.

Ty Gwyn Hostel

This hostel was opened on the 1st July, 1967, and there are now 21 female patients in residence. Four residents are in full employment, 1 attends the training centre at Pengam and 16 attend the Day Hospital at Whitchurch. A short-term residential unit for 12 sub-normal children under 16 years, is also situated at this hostel, but is not yet operational.

Mental Health Week – 5th–10th June, 1967

An exhibition and display of work by mentally ill patients attending local authority centres and day hospitals was held at James Howell stores. This was a joint effort by the

Cardiff and Glamorgan Authority along with Whitchurch, Hensol Castle, Hospitals, and other interested bodies.

National Association for Mentally Handicapped Children – Cardiff Branch

Has done a great deal for mentally handicapped children and their relatives in Cardiff, organising many social functions and activity groups – swimming, day trips, weekly clubs, summer holidays, etc.

The Samaritans – Cardiff Branch

The accommodation at 18 Park Grove provides a twenty-four hour call service and has dealt with many cases seeking help during the year.

Cases referred to Mental Welfare Officers during the year ended

31st December, 1967

					Under 16 years		16 years and over		Total
					M	F	M	F	
ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL									
UNDER ORDER									
Mentally Ill	...	...	...	...	—	—	50	74	124
Subnormal	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	1	2
Severely Subnormal	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	...	...	...	...	—	—	51	75	126
ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL									
INFORMAL									
Mentally Ill	...	...	...	...	1	—	55	89	145
Subnormal	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	5	6
Severely Subnormal	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	...	...	...	...	2	—	55	94	151
TEMPORARY RESIDENTIAL CARE									
Subnormal	...	...	...	...	—	—	1	—	1
Severely Subnormal	...	...	...	...	2	6	1	3	12
Totals	...	...	...	...	2	6	2	3	13
COMMUNITY CARE									
Mentally Ill	...	...	...	...	2	3	389	466	860
Subnormal	...	...	...	...	1	4	13	11	29
Severely Subnormal	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	5	9
Totals	...	...	...	...	5	8	403	482	898
GRAND TOTAL					9	14	511	654	1,188

Provision made for Patients' Care during 1967

	Mentally Ill				Subnormal				Severely Subnormal				Total				Grand Total
	Under 16 years		16 years and over		Under 16 years		16 years and over		Under 16 years		16 years and over		Under 16 years		16 years and over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1. Number of patients under Local Health Authority care at 31.12.67																	
(a) Under Guardianship	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Attending Training Centres	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Receiving home visits but not included (a) and (b)	—	—	327	307	13	26	172	169	—	—	—	—	54	61	39	32	—
Totals	—	—	327	307	15	27	186	176	54	61	102	125	69	88	719	608	210
2. Number of patients on Waiting List for admission to Hospital at 31.12.67																	
(a) In urgent need of hospital care	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	4
(b) Not in urgent need of hospital care	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	10	—	—	—	—	13
Totals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	10	2	2	3	10	17
3. Number of admissions for temporary residential care during 1967																	
To N.H.S. Hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	6	1	3	2	6	2	3	13

Patients referred to Local Health Authority during year ended 31st December, 1967

Referred by	Mentally Ill				Subnormal				Severely Subnormal				Total				Grand Total
	Under 16 years		16 years and over		Under 16 years		16 years and over		Under 16 years		16 years and over		Under 16 years		16 years and over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
General Practitioners	1	—	60	112	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	64	114	179
Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment	—	—	176	167	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	177	170	347
Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment	—	—	19	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	52	71
Local Education Authorities	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	4	—	—	—	1	1	3	5	5	14
Police and Courts	—	—	9	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	10	8	18
Other Sources	1	3	125	127	—	1	3	3	2	11	1	2	3	15	129	132	279
Total	2	3	389	465	1	4	13	11	2	11	2	5	5	18	404	481	908

**Number of Subnormal and Severely Subnormal Adults and Children
receiving training at Local Health Authority Training Centres on the
31st December, 1967**

			Under 16 years			Over 16 years			Total		
			M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
(A) PENGAM ROAD CENTRE											
(a)	Occupation Centre	...	—	—	—	21	10	31	21	10	31
(b)	Training Centre	...	—	—	—	32	29	61	32	29	61
TOTAL (A)			—	—	—	53	39	92	53	39	92
(B) TY GWYN CENTRE											
TY GWYN ROAD											
(a)	Nursery (Group I)	...	8	5	13	—	—	—	8	5	13
(b)	Nursery (Group II)	...	5	7	12	—	—	—	5	7	12
(c)	Intermediate Group	...	5	8	13	—	—	—	5	8	13
(d)	Junior Groups	...	8	14	22	—	—	—	8	14	22
(e)	Senior Groups	...	18	11	29	—	—	—	18	11	29
(f)	Special Care Unit	...	8	11	19	—	—	—	8	11	19
(g)	Special Group	...	4	6	10	—	—	—	4	6	10
TOTAL (B)			56	62	118	—	—	—	56	62	118
TOTAL (A) & (B)			56	62	118	53	39	92	109	101	210

TY GWYN JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRE AND HOSTEL

The newly-completed Ty Gwyn Junior Training Centre and Hostel at Ty Gwyn Road, Penylan, Cardiff, was officially opened by Alderman W. J. Hartland, C.B.E., J.P., O.St.J., M.R.S.H., Chairman of the Cardiff Health Committee on 7th June, 1967, before a representative gathering which included the Lord Mayor of Cardiff, Alderman E. C. Dolman, the Chairman of the Welsh Board of Health, Mr. A. Franklyn Williams, C.M.G., members of the Health Committee and officers and members of the Cardiff Society for Mentally Handicapped Children and the Vicar of the Parish of St. Martin, Roath.

The site extends to nearly four acres and is in an elevated situation with commanding views over Cardiff and surrounding districts. The Junior Training Centre and the Hostel, although separate buildings, are joined together with a service yard, boiler house and other common facilities.

The Training Centre

There is accommodation for 130 mentally handicapped children in the Junior Training Centre, which includes a nursery and a special care unit for multi-handicapped children. The nursery and special care unit have been specially designed for their particular children and have cloakrooms and toilet facilities immediately adjacent to the classrooms. A special servery allows for meals to be provided directly to these children who are unable to join the remainder of the pupils in the assembly hall. Meals are provided from the main kitchen, which has the latest type of fittings and cooking appliances.

The classrooms have been designed so that the children are organised only in small groups and an internal telephone system has been provided. In addition to classrooms, a domestic workroom, a demonstration flat, handicraft rooms, workshop, shower baths,

playroom and rest room have been provided. At the entrance is the principal supervisor's office, staff room, staff dining room, interview room, medical examination room, treatment room, bathroom and a laundry room. In the special care unit there is a physiotherapists' room and a small hydro-therapy bath.

The building has been designed on the courtyard system and three sheltered and secure play areas are accessible from the inside of the building. Two external paved playgrounds are provided with separate terraces for the multi-handicapped and nursery children. The whole building is on one level with no steps.

The Hostel

The hostel is the first purpose-built hostel provided by the Cardiff Health Committee and provides accommodation for 21 women and a short-stay unit for 12 children. The accommodation is on two floors with separate access to the short-stay unit for children, which is on the ground floor.

On the ground floor are accommodated sitting rooms, visitors' room, dining room, staff dining room, recreation room, kitchen, toilets and washrooms, offices for the warden and visiting mental welfare officers and medical officers.

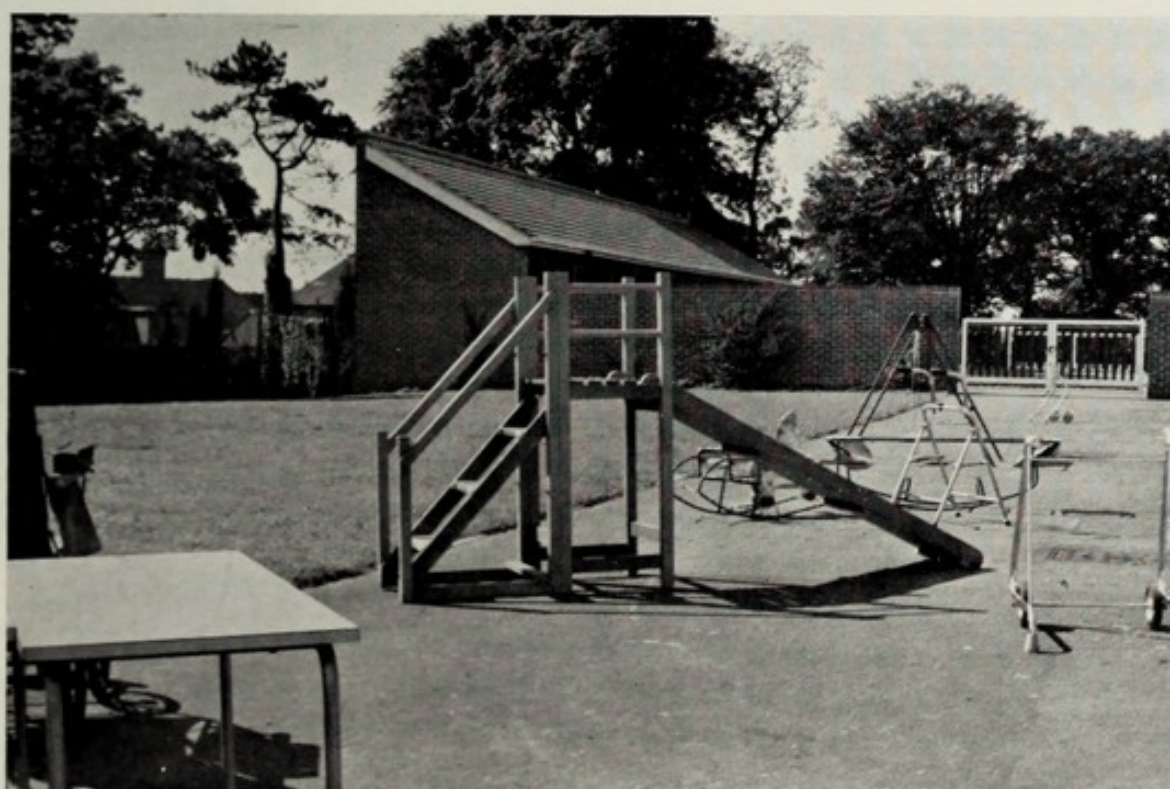
The short-stay unit for 12 children has its own servery, dining room and playroom, with a proportion of single bedrooms, two staff bed/sitting rooms, an isolation room, a duty room, toilet and bathrooms. Outside is a small play area opening from either the playroom or the corridor.

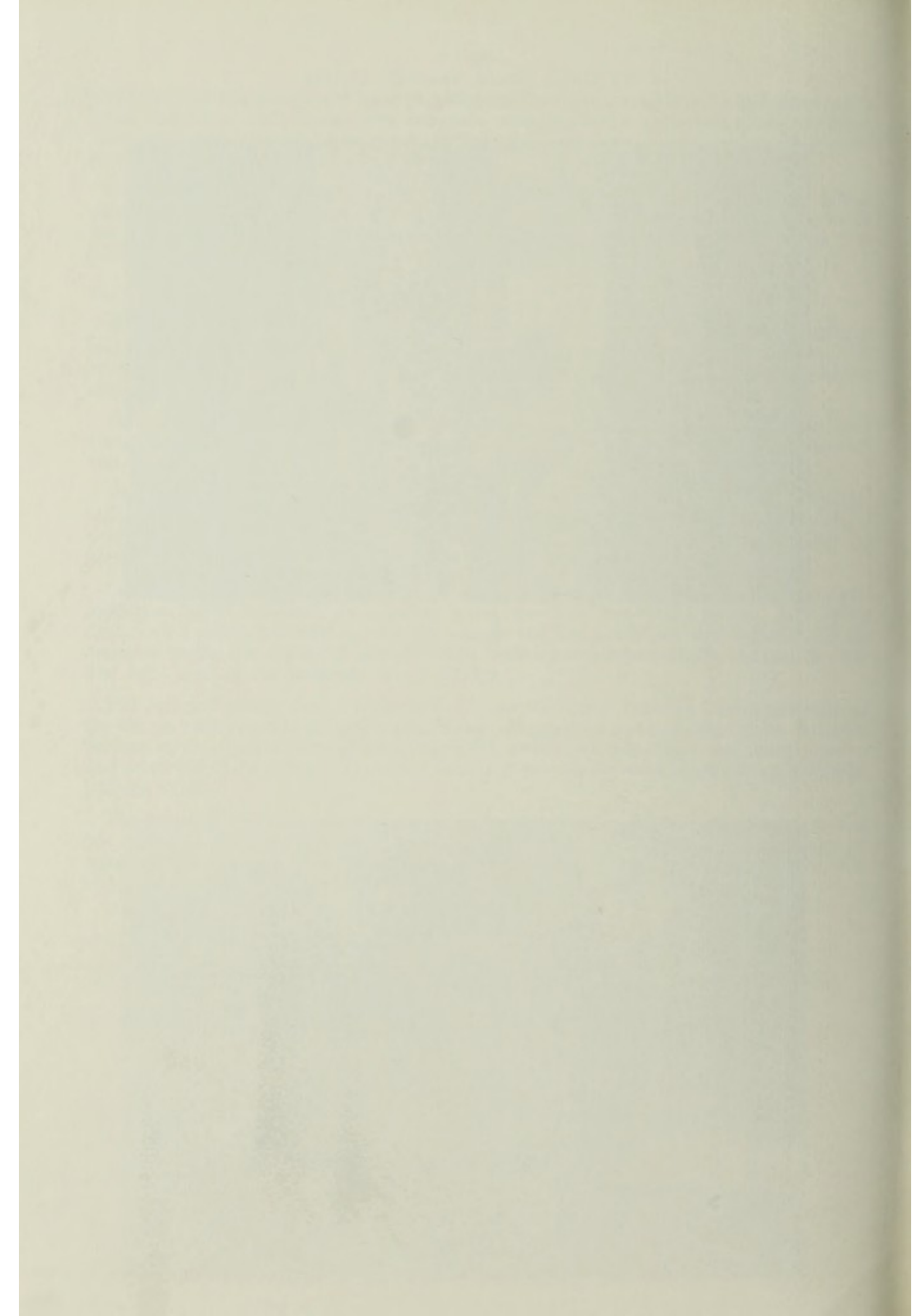
On the first floor are bedrooms, many of which are single bedrooms, providing accommodation for 21 residents, an isolation room, two staff bed/sitting rooms, staff sitting room and a two-bedroomed flat for the warden and her family are also included. At the entrance to the site a pair of semi-detached houses have been built for the use of staff. The total cost of the buildings was £187,000.

The Junior Training Centre replaced the Preswylfa Junior Training Centre and relieved the serious overcrowding at the Pengam (all age) Occupation and Training Centre. Separate accommodation can now be given for the adult mentally handicapped and reorganisation and extension of the Pengam Training Centre will provide for workshops and an industrial training centre.

The hostel at Ty Gwyn was brought into use immediately after the official opening and has remained fully occupied as far as the female residents are concerned. Shortage of staff has however prevented the opening of the short-stay unit for children, which, it is hoped, will be commissioned in 1968.

TY GWYN JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRE





SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE, 1967

I—MEDICAL INSPECTION

The average numbers of school children and the average attendances for the year ended December, 1967, were as follows:

	Average Number on Registers	Average Attendance
High Schools (13-18 years) ...	5,394	4,057
High Schools (11-16 years) ...	13,799	12,121
Primary and All-Age Schools ...	28,618	25,956
Special Schools	537	429
TOTAL	48,348	42,563

The following table shows the number of school children inspected at periodic medical inspections at schools, their physical condition and the numbers of individual children found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin) during 1967. (Column 5 shows the number of pupils who have been considered for selective medical examination and were found not to warrant a medical examination.)

Age Groups inspected (By year of Birth)	No. of Pupils who have received a full medical exam- ination	PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PUPILS INSPECTED		No. of Pupils found not to warrant a medical exam- ination	Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)		
		Satisfactory	Un- satisfactory		For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any other condition	Total individual pupils
(1)	(2)	No.	No.	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1963 and later	568	568	—	—	2	32	28
1962	455	454	1	—	35	103	115
1961	2,954	2,954	—	—	213	529	674
1960	325	323	2	—	29	59	76
1959	36	36	—	—	5	10	13
1958	5	5	—	—	—	3	2
1957	160	160	—	75	21	60	68
1956	451	451	—	1,888	46	133	146
1955	183	181	2	911	24	91	102
1954	31	31	—	—	2	8	10
1953	1,319	1,319	—	—	122	122	224
1952 and earlier	1,767	1,767	—	—	106	123	208
TOTAL	8,254	8,249	5	2,874	605	1,273	1,666

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

						Boys	Girls	Total
Special Inspections	...	At School Clinic	...	...		1,350	1,333	2,683
Re-Inspections	...	At School	...	...		184	168	352
		At School Clinic	...	...		555	537	1,092
TOTAL						739	705	1,444

Defects found by periodic and special medical inspections during the year. The table shows the number of pupils requiring treatment (T) and the number of pupils requiring observation (O).

DEFECT OR DISEASE						PERIODIC INSPECTIONS				Special Inspections
						Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total	
SKIN	...	...	...	...	T	64	50	34	148	1,864
					O	28	2	8	38	5
EYES (a) Vision	...	...	...	...	T	277	228	100	605	11
					O	168	8	13	189	1
(b) Squint	...	...	...	...	T	12	1	6	19	4
					O	6	—	1	7	—
(c) Other	...	...	...	...	T	3	4	1	8	4
					O	2	—	1	3	4
EARS (a) Hearing	...	...	...	...	T	107	25	25	157	11
					O	36	2	2	40	3
(b) Otitis Media	...	...	...	...	T	23	6	10	39	1
					O	8	—	—	8	—
(c) Other	...	...	...	...	T	15	4	8	27	3
					O	9	—	—	9	2
NOSE AND THROAT	...	...	...	...	T	180	50	42	272	35
					O	135	3	22	160	12
SPEECH	...	...	...	...	T	52	—	12	64	—
					O	67	—	5	72	2
LYMPHATIC GLANDS	...	...	...	...	T	48	9	24	81	1
					O	89	4	15	108	2
HEART	...	...	...	...	T	36	6	5	47	8
					O	95	13	17	125	21
LUNGS	...	...	...	...	T	13	1	8	22	4
					O	54	4	13	71	16
DEVELOPMENTAL (a) Hernia	...	...	...	...	T	8	1	2	11	—
					O	6	—	1	7	33
(b) Other	...	...	...	...	T	11	1	13	25	12
					O	117	6	23	146	36
ORTHOPAEDIC (a) Posture	...	...	...	...	T	2	6	3	11	4
					O	4	1	5	10	1
(b) Feet	...	...	...	...	T	71	20	12	103	40
					O	41	7	13	61	29
(c) Other	...	...	...	...	T	30	13	15	58	12
					O	33	2	15	50	6
NERVOUS SYSTEM (a) Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	T	—	—	—	—	—
					O	4	1	6	11	—
(b) Other	...	...	...	...	T	24	4	10	38	8
					O	8	2	6	16	6
PSYCHOLOGICAL (a) Development	...	...	...	...	T	—	1	3	4	2
					O	3	—	3	6	3
(b) Stability	...	...	...	...	T	22	3	19	44	3
					O	7	2	5	14	3
ABDOMEN	...	...	...	...	T	4	4	1	9	1
					O	15	2	5	22	5
OTHER	...	...	...	...	T	55	15	17	87	350
					O	49	16	12	77	83

II—'FOLLOWING-UP' AND THE WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS

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

Visits for				Total
Defects of vision	...	...	...	156
Defects of teeth	...	...	...	81
Defects of ear, nose and throat	...	...	...	132
Other defects and diseases	...	...	...	911
Scabies	...	...	...	107
Nursery School pupils	...	...	...	130
TOTAL				1,517

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

Number of:—

Examinations of children for uncleanliness	..	..	106,063
Children found with vermin and/or nits	..	..	1,869
Children for whom cleansing notices issued	..	..	1,869

Health Visitors paid 667 routine and 214 special visits to schools to inspect and follow-up children reported to require treatment.

Vision Testing of Pupils in Junior Schools

In addition to periodic medical inspections, arrangements have been made for the annual vision testing of pupils who are in their last two years in the Junior Schools.

The number of children tested was 6,344 and the number found to have a vision defect requiring further investigation at the Clinic was 617.

III—TREATMENT

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	—	
Body	—	
Scabies	198	
Impetigo	45	
Other Skin Diseases	1,864	
MINOR EYE DEFECTS	10	
MINOR EAR DEFECTS	117	
MISCELLANEOUS (e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	447	
TOTAL	2,681	3,446

(b) Defective Vision and Squint

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

Number of children examined	4,062
Errors of refraction	1,778
*Spectacles prescribed	1,586
Other defects or diseases treated	148
Referred to Orthoptic Clinic	82
Attendances at Clinics	5,956

*There was no change in the prescription in 57 refractions.

Spectacles are supplied through the Supplementary Ophthalmic Services of the National Health Service. The total number of spectacles provided by this Service for schoolchildren during the year was 707, which is no doubt due to parents purchasing other types of spectacles at their own cost.

(c) Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat

	EAR	NOSE AND THROAT	
		Tonsils and Adenoids	Other Defects
Received Operative Treatment ...	18	370	215
Received other forms of treatment	10	16	
Total number of children examined	346	1,189	
Attendances at Clinics	711	1,885	

Waiting List for Operative Treatment at 31st December, 1967

Tonsils and Adenoids 584

Hearing aids were provided for 8 children during 1967 and 78 children previously equipped, were also using aids.

(d) Orthopaedic and Postural Defects

Children requiring treatment for orthopaedic and postural defects are referred to the Orthopaedic Clinic which is now maintained by the Cardiff Hospital Management Committee at specially adapted premises in an annexe to the Children's E.N.T. Hospital at Ely.

Details of the treatment provided were included in previous reports when this Clinic was part of the administration of the School Health Service. It can be reported, however, that 1,124 pupils were examined and treated at the Clinic during the year.

(e) Heart Disease and Rheumatism

The number of rheumatism cases has dropped considerably during the last decade, and the figure does not now warrant the continuation of a Special Clinic for the supervision of these few cases.

Arrangements have, therefore, been made for these children to be kept under supervision by Professor A. G. Watkins at the Outpatient's Department, Llandough Hospital, Penarth, Glam.

(f) Radiography

The children referred for radiography were X-rayed at the Orthopaedic Clinic which is now administered by the Cardiff Hospital Management Committee.

(g) Cleansing

(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 which are undertaken each term in schools. Continual infestation of certain pupils is common in a number of families and it is also noted that certain schools show a considerably higher incidence than others. 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 Treatment Centre. 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 38 children attended the school clinic or centre for such cleansing.

(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 number of persons who become infected. The Department's Treatment Centre, which is staffed as required by clinic helpers is available for the treatment of adults and children.

A summary of the work of the centre during the year is as follows:

Number of cases treated:

Vermin and nits in head	38
Impetigo of head, face and hands	—
Cleansing baths only	26
Scabies baths (children)	198
Scabies baths (adults)	88
TOTAL	350

Attendances for scabies:

Schoolchildren	403
Children under school age	33
Adults	236
TOTAL	672

IV—HANDICAPPED PUPILS

The numbers of handicapped pupils known to the Department at 31st December, 1967, are shown in the following table.

BLIND CHILDREN

At Residential Special Schools	3
Awaiting admission to Residential Special School ..	1
TOTAL	4

PARTIALLY SIGHTED CHILDREN

At Residential School	2
At Special Classes for the Partially Sighted ..	11
TOTAL	13

DEAF CHILDREN

At Residential Schools	5
At Independent Schools	1
At Special Day Schools	4
Awaiting admission to Special Day School ..	1
TOTAL	11

PARTIALLY HEARING CHILDREN

At Special Class	16
At Maintained Schools (day)	87
Awaiting admission to Special Class	2
TOTAL	105

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	77
At Hospital Special School	1
Awaiting admission to Special School	8
*At no school	3
TOTAL	89

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

At Residential Special Schools	3
At Special Day Schools	42
At Independent Residential School	1
Awaiting admission to Special Day School	7
TOTAL	53

*Receive Home Tuition

EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL CHILDREN

At Special Day Schools	438
At Residential School	5
At Field House Diagnostic Unit	30
At Independent School	4
At Maintained Schools awaiting admission to Special Schools	21
Awaiting admission to Residential Special Schools ..	1
TOTAL	499

MALADJUSTED CHILDREN

At Non-Maintained Schools—in Residential Hostels	1
At Residential Hostels	10
At Independent School	2
Awaiting admission to Hostels or Special Schools ..	6
TOTAL	19

During the year 276 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)	67
Educationally subnormal and suitable for education at Field House Diagnostic Unit	27
Educationally subnormal – to have special educational treatment in an ordinary school	22
(Eighteen of these children were examined and recommended for special educational treatment in ordinary school by the Educational Psychologist. Special medical examination was not considered necessary in these cases.)	
Children found not be educationally subnormal	29
Children deferred for further special medical examination	20
Children recommended for admission to a Nursery School	8
Educationally subnormal and require supervision and guidance after leaving school	16
Pupils transferred from Field House Diagnostic Unit to Special Day School for educationally subnormal children	14
Pupils of Llanishen Court Special School for Educationally Subnormal Children recommended to return to ordinary school	4
Pupils of Riverbank Special School for Educationally Subnormal Children recommended to return to ordinary school	2
Pupils of Gabalfa Special School for Educationally Subnormal Children:	
(a) Not granted permission to leave before attaining the age of 16 years	4
(b) Granted permission to leave before attaining the age of 16 years	9

Pupils of Woodlands Special School for Educationally Subnormal Children:

(a) Granted permission to leave before attaining the age of 16 years	3
(b) Recommended to return to ordinary school	5
Children transferred to the care of the Local Health Authority ..	19
Blind—for admission to a Residential Special School	1
Partially Sighted—for admission to Special Class	5
Partially Hearing—for admission to Special Class	3
Physically Handicapped—for admission to a Special Day School ..	9
Maladjusted—for admission to a Residential Hostel or Special School	6
Recommended for Home Teaching	3

Nineteen children were notified to the Local Authority during 1967 in accordance with Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944.

Greenhill Open-Air School. In addition to the above examinations, 45 children were found to be delicate pupils and recommended for admission to the Greenhill Open-Air School. Thirty-seven children were admitted to the school and 26 were discharged.

Cerebral Palsy Unit

The Physiotherapist administered a total of 2,118 treatments during the year, of which 1,286 were treatments at the Cerebral Palsy Unit. 250 home visits were also made during the school holiday periods in response to parents' requests and for children to have continued treatment in their homes.

The following table shows the number of physiotherapy treatments administered during the year:

MONTH	Spastics	Miscellaneous Cases	Asthma	Plasters	Swimming Pool	TOTAL
January ...	89	47	16	1	—	153
February ...	114	52	32	2	—	200
March ...	111	51	22	—	—	184
April ...	104	41	24	2	—	171
May ...	122	51	17	—	—	190
June ...	127	68	28	2	—	225
July ...	95	47	19	—	—	161
August ...	34	11	3	1	—	49
September ...	153	55	14	4	—	226
October ...	158	53	6	4	45	266
November ...	53	24	4	2	—	83
December ...	126	42	6	1	35	210
	1,286	542	191	19	80	2,118

Speech Therapy

Miss B. M. R. MORRIS, Senior Speech Therapist writes:

At the commencement of 1967 the Speech Therapy Department had only one full-time therapist, Miss M. Morris (Senior). Miss E. Harrison was also employed on a part-time basis and Mrs. M. Morley and Mrs. M. L. Clarke both on a sessional basis.

The sessions worked were 21, two of which were at the Spastic Unit at the Greenhill House Open-Air School.

Mrs. Morley, who had been on the staff since September, 1961, resigned in March as she was leaving the district. The Ely and Splott Clinics being closed as a result.

Mrs. M. Clarke resigned in September when the Grange and Canton Clinics had to be closed.

In April, Whitchurch and Rhiwbina were incorporated in Cardiff, but it was not until September that Mrs. Clarke was able to provide speech therapy in these areas, which necessitated the closing of the Llanishen Clinic.

Only 17 sessions were being worked at the end of the year.

In view of the serious position regarding Speech Therapy, an intensified advertising campaign is being undertaken, although not a single reply was received to our last advertisement.

If we are unable to engage any new staff in 1968, the Speech Therapy Department will have to be radically reorganised and the idea of individual treatment largely abandoned.

AUDIOLOGY

By J. N. P. HUGHES, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

The routine established for case-finding at schools during 1965 has continued and due to the admirable efficiency of Mrs. K. Hughes, S.R.N., the school nurse audiometrician, a greatly increased number of children in their first year at school were audiometrically screened. Table I shows the number of sessions worked, number of children screened and number referred for further assessment during 1967, together with comparable figures for 1965 and 1966. It will be seen that there was a significant decrease in percentage of children tested who required further assessment in 1967 - 9% (315 children) as opposed to 17.6% (489 children) in 1966 and 20.2% (261 children) in 1965. This is a satisfactory state and is due to the absence of accrued cases not previously found prior to the establishment of this type of service.

TABLE I
School Screening Audiometric Sessions

	1965	1966	1967
Number of sessions	34	88	97
Number of children tested	1,288	2,786	3,473
Number found satisfactory	1,028 (79.8%)	2,297 (82.4%)	3,158 (91%)
Number referred for further assessment	261 (20.2%)	489 (17.6%)	315 (9%)

Cases referred for further investigation at school screening sessions were seen initially at the department's own Hearing Assessment Clinics for further testing and where indicated were then seen by Dr. C. J. Roberts at the Ely Children's Hospital Audiology Unit. Other cases seen at our Hearing Assessment Clinic were derived from routine distraction testing of hearing performed in infants by health visitors, routine testing of all children referred for assessment for educational subnormality, post meningitis cases, etc. An interesting additional source of requests for audiometry during the year was from individual parents who had heard of the service and wished reassurance.

TABLE II

Hearing Assessment Clinic Sessions

	1965	1966	1967
Number of sessions	35	92	95
Number of children sent for	365	1,207	1,336
Number attended	262	804	913
Number found to have satisfactory hearing	104 (39.7%)	442 (54.9%)	476 (52.1%)
Number referred for further treatment ...	158 (60.3%)	362 (45.1%)	437 (47.9%)

It will be seen from Table II that although fewer children were seen at Hearing Assessment Clinics from school screening sessions, there was an overall increase in work done. The large proportion of 30% of cases sent for failed to attend during 1967, a similar proportion to that found in 1966. There was no significant change in percentage of children found to have satisfactory hearing, 52.1% (or 476 children) and that found to require further treatment, either continued observation or attendances at the hospital audiometry unit, 47.9% (or 437 children), in comparison with the previous year.

Details of numbers, ages and places of education of deaf and partial hearing children known to the department are given in Tables III and IV. The total with significant known hearing impairment has increased to 144. (Total School Population 1967 for the city - with the added areas - 50,733.) During the year 12 children left school and are excluded and 32 cases were discovered in these categories. The total of severely deaf children receiving social education and 'officially' classified as such, decreased by 4 to 16 cases. The greatest increase, it can be seen, is in the group of partial hearing children with hearing aids attending ordinary schools. Since 1965, when these totalled 40, the improved case finding arrangements have brought the total to 81 in 1967, a 100% increase. The official ministry returns made of deaf and partial hearing children in the city do not reflect the true situation as the definitions of the categories of handicapped children recognised only take into account those requiring special educational treatment of various kinds. A large number of our deaf and partial hearing children are not receiving this treatment and with the aid of amplification and peripatetic teaching are making satisfactory progress at ordinary schools. The officially enumerated cases include only the most severely handicapped and many with dual handicaps now finding their way to 'partial hearing units'.

TABLE IV

Partial Hearing School and Pre-School Children in the City

	1965	1966	1967								
			Age Groups—Years								
			Total All Ages	Under 4	4-5	6-7	8-9	10-11	12-13	14-15	15+	Total
1.											
(a) Attending Coed Glas Jun. and Nursery Infant*	5	10	—	4	3	5	—	3	—	—	15
(b) Attending other Partial Hearing Units	—	3	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	4
(c) Attending Field House Assessment Centre, Greenhill Open-air School and E.S.N. Special School	6	9	1	3	—	1	3	1	—	1	10
(d) Children with hearing aids attend- ing Ordinary Schools	40	59	—	4	20	18	18	12	6	3	81
2.											
(a) Pre-school children under observation	8	15	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
(b) Pre-school children under observation by Mental Health Section also Partially Hearing	4	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
(c) Partial Hearing attending Training Centre	—	1	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	1	6
TOTAL ...	63	104	TOTAL ... 128								

*Nursery-Infant Partial Hearing Unit opened in 1967. Previously Junior Partial Hearing Unit only.

During the year the department purchased seven commercial hearing aids, including many 'ear level aids' and two speech trainers for children recommended as requiring them and not receiving adequate help from 'Medresco' N.H.S. provided aids. The follow-up clinic staffed jointly by the department and the hospital and held at the Children's E.N.T. Hospital at Ely started in 1966 for routine attention for our diagnosed children with impaired hearing has continued successfully. During 1967 a total of 186 children attended at 23 sessions.

THE PARTIAL HEARING UNITS AND THE WORK OF Mrs. AANENSON - THE ORGANISING AND PERIPATETIC TEACHER OF THE DEAF

During the year a new Nursery-Infant Unit commenced operation at Coed Glas Infant School, Llanishen, under the care of Miss Wensley. At the end of 1967, seven pupils ranging in age from 4-7 years attended full time, together with two further pupils on an introductory or part-time basis.

Miss Moses continued to teach eight pupils with impaired hearing at the Coed Glas Junior School Partial Hearing Unit. At the end of the year the three older children were being gradually introduced to full time education at Heol Hir Junior Secondary School.

The opening of the new unit is most welcomed and now leaves us only deficient of a senior partial hearing unit or specialist teacher concerned only with senior deaf pupils in our provision for this type of handicapped pupil.

Mrs. M. E. Aanenson, organising and peripatetic teacher of the deaf reports:

My work as a teacher of hearing-handicapped children in Cardiff has continued to be varied and interesting. By visiting the E.N.T. Hospital as well as the homes of the children; the ordinary schools as well as the Partially-Hearing Unit, I feel sure there has been a strengthening of our efforts to deal with the problem of the hearing-handicapped child as a whole, with medical and educational discipline working together much more closely especially in the difficult problem of educational placement.

E.N.T. Hospital (two sessions weekly)

This has proved very valuable as it enables me to see many hearing-handicapped infants from the time when any degree of hearing-loss is first suspected, and to follow them through pre-school training to their eventual school placement. It has also been possible, through co-operation with the School Medical Service, for older children recommended for assessment at the Hospital Audiological Unit, to attend sessions at which I can be present, so that I generally know of any Cardiff school-child requiring any type of special education by reason of a hearing handicap.

Visits to Children in Ordinary Schools

These visits are particularly necessary immediately following the School Medical Officer's recommendation that a child should use a hearing-aid in school. At this time the child often needs help and encouragement in the use of the aid and it is essential to explain to the class-teacher, in particular, the extent of the child's handicap and the best ways of helping the child to get the maximum benefit from the hearing-aid. In most cases providing this help is given initially, although the child remains on my list for supervision, only occasional school visits are then required to ensure that the best use continues to be made of the hearing-aid and that satisfactory school progress is being maintained. Furthermore, we are generally able to arrange that I am present when these children are periodically reviewed at the E.N.T. Hospital. This is numerically the largest group of hearing-handicapped children.

There is also a small number of more severely handicapped children in ordinary classes who require weekly visits for a considerable time, perhaps as long as two years: the average number of such cases recently has been four.

Pre-School Training (together with Parent Guidance)

A greater proportion of my time than usual has been taken up by these young children recently as it was most important to come to a clear decision regarding the selection of children most likely to benefit by admission to our recently-established Nursery-Infant Unit at Coed Glas Infant School. Training of these under-five year old children takes place mainly in their homes and provides opportunities for the mothers, in particular, to observe the many ways of establishing communication with a hearing-handicapped infant. It also provides me with an opportunity of getting to know the parents well and in an informal atmosphere, to help them, if I can, to come to terms with their child's handicap. Only upon the foundation of a good parent/child relationship can we hope to get the best out of the future educational opportunities which will be provided for the child.

The Partially-Hearing Units at Coed Glas School

I visit the Units once a week, sharing a whole morning between them. An important aspect of this part of the work is the feeling of continuity it provides for the children. Most of them have seen me at the hospitals and in their homes; those who have been transferred from ordinary schools have previously seen me in these schools. These visits also provide a

link for the Unit teachers with the E.N.T. Hospital Audiology Unit and with the home background of their pupils which is usually more familiar to me. I am able to follow the progress of the children, discuss with the teachers the possibility sometimes of a return to the ordinary school and the best time and means of bringing this about successfully.

The children have settled down very happily in the Nursery-Infant Unit and I look forward with enthusiasm and confidence to our next year's work with our hearing-handicapped children.

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

Mrs. Herbert Jones, M.A. (Hons.), was appointed early in the year as part-time social worker to the clinic, and more recently she has managed to increase her time to an 8-session basis. The social aspects of casework have been investigated by her with exemplary thoroughness and tact. From time to time, too, she has produced case-histories for the new entrants to Field House Diagnostic Unit.

The clinic functions on three half-days each week: on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons for seeing children and parents; and on Friday mornings for the weekly case-conference. In general, two new cases are dealt with each Tuesday and Thursday afternoon; in addition, four or five old cases are reviewed.

STATISTICAL REVIEW

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF CASES

	Boys	Girls	Total
No. of new cases referred during 1967	146	80	226
No. of old cases carried forward ...	55	29	84
No. of cases on waiting list at 31/12/67	22	11	33
TOTALS	223	120	343

From this table it can be seen that this year again significantly more boys than girls have been referred to the Child Guidance Clinic: of the new cases referred, 64.6% were boys, 35.4% were girls.

Referrals have increased from 139 in 1962 to 226 in 1967.

TABLE 2

SOURCES OF REFERRAL OF CHILDREN DEALT WITH FOR THE FIRST TIME

Parents or guardians	..	..	..	..	26
Juvenile Courts	..	..	..	..	3
Probation Officers	..	..	..	..	2
Schools	..	..	..	..	58
School Health Service	..	..	..	..	69
Private medical practitioners	..	..	..	..	22
Other sources	..	..	..	..	28
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	208

Of these, 28% of the referrals were from Headteachers and 33% were from the School Health Service. However, these figures are not necessarily a true guide, for it has to be remembered that cases originating from parents and Headteachers are often passed on to Health Visitors and the like, and so become referrals via the School Health Service to the Child Guidance Clinic. 10½% of the referrals are from general practitioners, and 12½% come directly from parents or guardians.

TABLE 3

REASONS FOR REFERRAL

Nervous Disorders

Fears	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Seclusiveness		..	..	..	..	..	7
Depression	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Excitability		..	..	..	..	..	2
Apathy	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Obsessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
							<hr/> 30

Habit Disorders and Physical Symptoms

Speech disorders	..	..	..	..	..	2
Sleep ..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Movement	..	..	..	..	..	1
Feeding ..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Excretory ..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Nervous pains	..	..	..	..	..	3
Fits ..	..	..	..	..	..	2
						<hr/> 40

Behaviour Disorders

Unmanageable	..	..	..	..	..	82
Temper	..	..	..	..	..	23
Agressiveness	..	..	..	..	..	12
Jealous	..	..	..	..	..	4
Demanding attention		..	..	..	..	1
Stealing	..	..	..	..	..	37
Lying and romancing		..	..	..	..	5
Truancy	..	..	..	..	..	46
Sex difficulties	..	..	..	..	..	5
						<hr/> 215

Educational and Vocational Difficulties

Backwardness	16
Inability to concentrate	1
Special disabilities	3
	<hr/>
	20

For Special Examination

Psychological examination	3
Educational advice	6
Vocational advice	1
Admission to residential schools	2
Adoption	1
	<hr/>
	13
	<hr/>
TOTAL	318

The ages of the children examined for the first time at the clinic are shown in the following table:

TABLE 4**AGES OF CHILDREN REFERRED**

Years ...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Totals
Boys ...	—	1	2	2	7	14	18	16	10	8	9	12	10	11	7	1	128
Girls ...	2	1	4	3	1	6	8	7	4	6	4	5	13	6	8	2	80
TOTAL ...	2	2	6	5	8	20	26	23	14	14	13	17	23	17	15	3	208

TABLE 5**RESULTS OF TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL**

Adjusted	38
Partially adjusted	27
Advisory	39
Transferred (to S.H.S., etc.)	12
Failed to co-operate	38
Withdrawn	40
Left Cardiff	1
Left school	2
Recommended for admission to Children's Homes	2
Admitted to Children's Homes	1
	<hr/>
	200

TABLE 6**WORK OF SECTIONS**

	Exam.	Treatment	Parents	Others	School	Home	Totals
Psychologist ...	132	124	213	20	68	—	557
Psychiatrist ...	122	229	250	38	—	—	639
Social Worker ...	—	—	49	2	—	280	331
TOTALS ...	254	353	512	60	68	280	1,527

Conferences

There have been 45 staff conferences in 1967 at which 881 cases were discussed.

General Description of the Work of the Clinic

The cases dealt with this year in the clinic have been, as ever, extremely varied. They have ranged from the physical through the social and educational to the behavioural and psychological.

Before children are seen at the clinic, school reports are obtained and the social worker pays a home visit.

At the clinic both child and parents are interviewed. Occasionally a case is dealt with there and then: the problem is discussed with the parents, advice is given and the case closed. Normally, however, cases are in the first instance discussed fully in the Friday morning staff conference and followed up over a period by supportive interviews, home and school visits, and sometimes further contacts are made with health visitors, clergymen, the Children's Department, welfare bodies and the like.

Children are seldom dealt with by disposal to Children's Homes or by transfer to another school. Treatment consists most often of modifying existing attitudes: solutions of specific difficulties, suggesting changes in the routine of family life or stressing the need for a change in parental attitudes.

Special Survey

Of the 140 children in a special survey, 85 were boys and 55 were girls: boys apparently more frequently than girls present behaviour difficulties in their development, upbringing and schooling. More adventuresome, less amenable, they come into conflict with authority more frequently and more strikingly than do girls. Their failure to adjust adequately is seldom to be found in their physical condition for there is little of relevance in their medical records.

It appears that position in family is not greatly significant, for any child seems as likely to be difficult as any other.

TABLE 7
PLACE IN FAMILY

		Totals
Only child	7 boys; 3 girls	10
Two children	(1) 19 (2) 8	27
Three children	(1) 14 (2) 18 (3) 10	42
Four children	(1) 5 (2) 11 (3) 7 (4) 5	28
Five children	(1) 3 (2) 1 (3) 4 (4) — (5) 1	9
Six children	(1) — (2) 5 (3) 2 (4) 2 (5) 1 (6) —	10
Seven children	(1) 1 (2) 1 (3) 1 (4) 1 (5) 1 (6) 1 (7) 1	7
Eight children	(1) — (2) — (3) — (4) 2 (5) — (6) — (7) — (8) 2	4
Nine children	(1) — (2) — (3) — (4) — (5) 1 (6) — (7) — (8) — (9) 1	2
Eleven children	(8) 1	1
		140

Comparatively small families predominate, though it is to be remembered that these families are not necessarily completed families.

From these figures, it cannot be said that maladjustment is due to inexperience with a firstborn, jealousy of any one for any other, or to a large family as such. If anything, maladjustment appears commoner in rather smaller families, though of course smaller families are themselves more usual. Rather is it more likely that maladjustment is due to a more complex pattern of causation.

TABLE 8

PLACE OF BEHAVIOUR DIFFICULTY OR PROBLEM

Home	..	..	..	..	..	..	61
School	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Home and school	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
							<hr/> 140 <hr/>

It is clear that the difficulties occur mostly in the home. Nor is this surprising, for higher standards of personal and social behaviour are for the most part expected, encouraged and secured in school. The need is clearly for skilled parent guidance.

During 1967, with a Social Worker (Mrs. Herbert Jones) on the staff once more, much more has been known about the home background and accommodation of the families referred. Practically all types of accommodation from favourable to very unfavourable are represented in this group. Accommodation does not in itself appear to be generally a cause of serious difficulty. In a few cases, however, it does constitute an important contributory factor in maladjustment.

More significant is the number of broken homes shown in Table 9.

TABLE 9

BROKEN HOMES

Father dead	..	..	..	..	..	6
Mother dead	..	..	..	..	..	3
Parents divorced	..	..	..	..	..	3
Parents divorced, mother remarried	..	..	..	..	..	3
Parents divorced, father remarried	..	..	..	..	..	2
Parents separated	..	..	..	..	..	10
Father deserted, mother remarried	..	..	..	..	..	1
Parents cohabiting (father now dead)	..	..	..	..	..	1
Father deserted	..	..	..	..	..	1
Both parents previously married	..	..	..	..	..	1
Parents cohabiting	..	..	..	..	..	2
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	1
Adopted	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fostered with aunt	..	..	..	..	..	1
Father in Australia	..	..	..	..	..	1
						<hr/> 37 <hr/>

Rather more than a quarter (26%) of these 140 cases represent broken homes.

Parental disharmony is noted in 14 cases, i.e., to such a degree as to constitute a serious contributory factor in maladjustment. This is in addition to the broken homes listed in Table 9.

In 37 cases, i.e., in rather more than a quarter (26%) of the total, it is noted that both parents work.

The noted occupation of the father covers a very wide range from the skilled and professional to the unskilled. Whilst in individual cases it is important to know what job the father has (e.g., traveller, sailor, shift-worker, etc.), no generalisation can be made in relation to maladjustment other than that any category of occupation may be involved. The personality is clearly very much more important than the occupation.

It is not easy to establish a criterion as to the mental condition of parents that is not determined simply by personal assessment. Yet so many parents were found to have had nervous breakdowns, to have been in- or out-patients of mental hospitals, that a note was made of cases wherein fairly serious disturbance existed in parents. There were 14 such cases: i.e., just over 10% of the total. It is not surprising (in terms of environmental experience as much as hereditary tendencies) that the children concerned should have become maladjusted and have been referred for investigation and guidance.

FIELD HOUSE DIAGNOSTIC UNIT

Field House is a diagnostic unit for lower-borderline E.S.N. children. Recommendations for admission are made by the Principal School Medical Officer and many of the children suffer from multiple handicaps. Partially-hearing, partially-sighted, spastic, epileptic, autistic and maladjusted children whose educability is suspect have all been admitted, as well as children with more common forms of mental handicap.

The following is a statistical record of the numbers of children admitted to and discharged from Field House Diagnostic Unit during 1967:

Number discharged	..	..	19
Number admitted	..	..	19

Five of the children discharged were transferred to the Training Centre, eight to special schools for educationally subnormal children and six to the border-line class at Llanishen Court Special School.

WALKER HOUSE

This hostel is intended primarily for socially subnormal children, the type of children that would be expected to develop into problem family parents when they grow up. The socially subnormal children are usually found among the educationally subnormal and especially in problem families. Their social behaviour is below the level usually expected of children of their age and they are usually handicapped by the fact that their parents, by example or otherwise, seem incapable of teaching their children to fit in well with society. It is hoped that by providing these children with a more balanced, stable and organised home life, they can be taught to become socially mature.

The children attend ordinary or day school from the hostel, whichever they would have attended had they been living with their parents in the area. They will naturally keep in touch with their families and, in due course, be discharged back to them. No child may be admitted to this hostel without the consent of the parents.

Four children were admitted during the year and three children discharged to their own homes.

V—NURSERY SCHOOLS AND CLASSES

There are nine 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 Close, Bute Street
	8.	RUMNEY	Rumney School
	9.	ELY PLAY CENTRE ..	Archer Road
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 292 full-time and 330 part-time children aged 2-5 years. At the Nursery Classes 64 children aged 3-5 years can be accommodated.

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.

VI—MISCELLANEOUS

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The number of schoolchildren ascertained to be suffering from infectious diseases during the year were as follows:

Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	69
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	84
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	—
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	789
Acute Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	3
Meningococcal Infection	..	..	..	..	..	—
Paralytic Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	—
Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	—
Acute Encephalitis—Infective	..	..	..	..	..	—
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	16
Para-Typhoid Fever	..	..	..	..	..	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	..	..	..	..	..	1
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	—
Food Poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	8
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	..	..	..	..	..	5
Other Forms	..	..	..	..	..	—

In addition the following children were notified by Head Teachers as absent from school due to the diseases stated:

Rubella	..	..	..	..	..	143
Mumps	..	..	..	..	..	520
Jaundice	..	..	..	..	..	38

PROVISION OF MEALS

Central Kitchens are in operation at Ely and Tremorfa and provide approximately 4,765 meals per day for consumption at 51 schools.

Self-contained Kitchens are situated at the following schools:

Gabalfa Special, Greenhill Open Air, Greenway Junior, Ton-yr-Ywen, Heol Trelai, Windsor Clive, Cathays High, Cardiff High for Girls, Glantaf, Gabalfa Junior, Moorland Primary, Fairwater Junior, Lady Margaret High, Cefn Onn, Peter Lea, Brynhafod, Pen-y-Bryn, Heol Hir, Lady Mary R.C. Girls, Gabalfa Infants, Llanrumney Boys and Girls, The Court, Howardian Grammar, Glan-yr-Afon, Pentreban, Bishop of Llandaff, Canton Boys, Canton Girls, Greenway Infants, Fitzalan High (2), Mostyn, Pen-yr-Heol, Cyntwell High, Waterhall, Woodlands Special, Ty Celyn, Field House Special, Lakeside Primary, Glyn Derw, St. Illtyd's, Tredegarville, Caerau Infants, Bishop Hannon, Glan Ely, Cwrt-yr-Ala, Hawthorne Infants, Hywel Dda Infants and Junior, Coed Glas, Baden Powell, St. Cadoc's, Market Road High, Holy Family, Adamsdown, Cae'r Castell, Trowbridge Infants and eight Nursery Schools, Whitchurch Grammar, Glan-y-Nant (2), Eglwys Newydd Junior Girls, Eglwys Wen Junior, Llanishen Fach Infants, Llanishen Fach Junior, Rhiwbina Infants, Rhiwbina Junior, St. Anne's C/W, Willows High, Llandaff C/W, Rumney Junior, Stacey Junior, Kitchener Junior.

Canteens. Facilities are available at 155 School Canteens for providing midday meals for approximately 23,150 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 1967 were as follows:

	<i>First complete week, 1967</i>	<i>Last complete week, 1967</i>
Average number of necessitous children provided with dinner daily free	3,163	4,351
Average number of children provided with milk daily free	34,130	36,407
Average number of children provided with dinner daily on payment	17,241	18,799

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 117 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, 259 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.)

ACCIDENTS TO PUPILS

Head Teachers are requested to provide details of all accidents occurring to pupils on school premises or arising out of school activities.

During 1967, 466 such reports were made.

DESCRIPTION OF REGULAR CLINICS

	Minor Ailments	Cleansing	Ophthalmic	E.N.T.	School Dental Service	Speech Therapy	Enuresis
(a) School Clinics also used for General Health Purposes:							
Gabalfa Clinic, 213 North Road ...	Yes	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	—
College Farm Clinic, Llanidloes Road ...	Yes	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	—	—
Grangetown Clinic, Cambridge Street ...	Yes	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	—	—
Canton Clinic, Wessex Street ...	Yes	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	—	Yes
Fairwater Clinic, Plasmawr Road ...	Yes	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	—
Ely Clinic, Redhouse Crescent ...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	—	—
Llanishen Clinic, Newborough Avenue ...	Yes	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	—	—
(b) Public Health Clinics available for school children:							
Treatment Centre, 1 Curran Road ...	—	Yes	—	—	—	—	—
Llanrumney Clinic, Llanrumney Avenue ...	Yes	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Roath Clinic, Roath Court Road ...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Splott Park Clinic, South Park Road ...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	—	—
Rhiwbina Clinic, Groes Lon ...	Yes	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	—
Whitchurch Clinic, Bishop's Road ...	Yes	—	Yes	Yes	—	Yes	—
(c) Health Centre where School Clinics are held:							
Butetown Health Centre, Loudoun Square ...	Yes	—	Yes	Yes	—	—	—

N.B.—Speech Therapy Sessions are also held at Rumney, Greenway and Trowbridge Infants' Schools.

VII—STUDENT HEALTH SERVICE

IN THE

COLLEGES OF FURTHER EDUCATION

**REPORT BY Dr. G. F. NEWBOLD, M.B., B.S.(LOND.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
M.M.S.A., D.R.C.O.G., D.C.H.**

This year, 1967, has seen a continued increase in the demand made upon the Student Health Service in the Colleges. This, in itself, is a welcome trend, for it is indicative of:

1. a real need for such a service; and,
2. a growing confidence among staff and students alike in the facilities which we are able to provide.

The special problems presented by College life are common to all students, whether they attend a University proper, or the so-called 'Technical Colleges' and, on medical grounds, no distinction can, or should, be made between them. Any such distinction would, therefore, be an artificial one, and a similar standard of medical care should be provided for all students irrespective of the faculty to which they belong or of the course of professional studies upon which they are embarked.

Many of the particular medical problems with which the Service has been concerned have had their roots in anxiety springing from factors such as environmental changes, preparation for examinations and, in the case of overseas students, an unfamiliar climate, strange social moves and the strain of studying in a foreign language. The relative frequency of such conditions will be again referred to under the heading of 'Psychosomatic Disorders'.

Office Equipment and Administration

At the University of Wales Institute of Science and Technology we welcomed Mrs. S. J. Trigg, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., who commenced her duties as full-time College Nurse and Health Visitor at the beginning of the Michaelmas Term. In the other five colleges Mrs. M. P. Davies, S.R.N., H.V., continues as the Health Visitor as in previous years.

The increase in the amount of secretarial work necessary poses special problems from time to time, partly owing to the peripatetic nature of our work and partly because it continues to be shared between the Health Visitor and myself. However, as on former occasions, we gladly acknowledge the readiness of the Secretarial Staffs of the various colleges and the Health Department to provide assistance with this part of our work whenever it has been requested.

In the various colleges a limited supply of drugs and medicaments is kept for emergency use in the medical room. Although all students are urged to register with a local general practitioner, inevitably some do not – especially in the case of those whose stay in college is relatively short, e.g., for periods of less than twelve months. During the year we have been able to complete the equipment of the medical rooms at the new Rumney Technical College and the College of Food Technology and Commerce. We have also had to consider similar measures for the proposed extension to the new College of Art building in Howard Gardens.

Frequency of Visits

Five regular (half-day) sessions were allocated weekly to the Service, and these were distributed as fairly as possible among the Colleges. In addition there were numerous occasions when it was necessary for me to make further visits outside of these fixed periods. These I am always pleased to undertake whenever possible for, not only do they help to provide an element of continuity, but the fact that such requests are made is an indication that the Service is appreciated by staff and students alike. On rare occasions I have been asked to make an emergency call to the home of a student who had not registered with any local general practitioner.

Control of Tuberculosis

The practice of previous years was continued by offering all first-year students the choice of having either a chest X-ray or a tuberculin (Heaf) skin test. All those who produced a reaction of 3+ or more on tuberculin testing were referred to the Chest Physician for his opinion and advice. Any who were tuberculin negative were offered B.C.G. vaccination if they so desired. During the year three cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were admitted to hospital for treatment and their contacts followed up and referred to the Chest Clinic, or were tuberculin tested after an appropriate interval.

Consultations and Treatment

As in previous years students were medically examined in the light of their completed questionnaires and whenever we were consulted because of illness or injury. There was, again, considerable variation in the number of consultations for any one 'complaint', for this depended upon the particular condition for which advice was sought. The number of 'complaints' which are classified in Table VII include those for which the student was seen as a result of the completed medical questionnaire, as well as those for which we were consulted directly by the student. Where two, or more, unrelated conditions were present at the same time these are classified separately under the appropriate headings. Whenever treatment was required this was undertaken by the Student Health Service, the patients' own general practitioner, or by a hospital.

Psychosomatic Illness

This type of disorder continued to form a high proportion of the cases seen and, therefore, merits a separate section on its own. The majority of students presenting in this way did not show symptoms of a purely, or even largely, psychological disturbance – e.g., a frank depressive illness. Instead, complaints referable to physical illness were the reasons for their attendance. Symptomatology was varied and the somatic components included asthma, skin eruptions, abdominal and chest pains, gynaecological disorders, etc. Several, one very severe, cases of speech defect were also seen. Nearly all of these cases required careful investigation and some were referred to hospital, before a diagnosis of functional illness could be made with certainty. It is of interest to note that several cases of cardiac neurosis and of cancerophobia were seen, possibly reflecting the increased awareness among young people of certain diseases which are still largely confined to the older age groups.

The treatment of those students with psychosomatic illness was mainly confined to reassurance combined, when necessary, with the administration of mild sedatives or tranquillisers. Two cases, however, were treated with marked improvement by suggestion and hypnotherapy. It was hoped to employ hypnotic techniques in certain other selected cases but, unfortunately, lack of sufficient time prevented this from being done.

In Table VII the conditions are classified according to the symptoms complained of. It is likely, therefore, that certain cases which could be regarded as 'psychosomatic' in origin, due to emotional or psychological causes, are not placed under this heading but are shown elsewhere. Asthma, for instance, would appear under 'chest' and dysmenorrhoea under 'abdominal and gynaecological', even though emotional stress may have been the most important aetiological factor concerned in the appearance of the offending symptom.

This is, admittedly, not an entirely satisfactory method of classification – especially when one remembers the high incidence of ‘stress’ disorders in our contemporary civilisation. However, it is hoped that Table VII will give some idea of the relative frequencies of the kind of conditions for which students were seen, either in the light of their medical histories or as a result of a direct approach by the patients themselves.

Although the same pattern of organ symptomatology tended to be repeated in particular students if illness as a result of stress occurred, this was not invariably so, and occasionally multiple symptoms appeared. Sometimes, in the same individual, organic symptoms disappeared and were replaced by a definite psychological depression and vice-versa. It was also noteworthy on occasions the way in which symptoms tended to vanish spontaneously whenever a student became particularly interested and absorbed in his work. One of the important functions of the Service is to endeavour to help such students – many of whom were among the most able in the Colleges – whenever they came to a point in their studies where, because of a waning interest or for some other reason, a partial vacuum was left for the intrusion of disturbing bodily symptoms brought on by stress and anxiety.

Lectures, etc.

Following the custom of previous years a series of lectures on ‘Medical Emergencies’ was given to the chiropody students at Llandaff Technical College, while those on ‘First Aid’ were completed at Rumney Technical College. It was hoped that a similar course could be started at the College of Food Technology and Commerce but, owing to lack of time, this has had to be deferred until the following year. At the beginning of the new academic year talks were given at the University Institute of Science and Technology, to all first-year overseas students, under the general heading of ‘Looking after your health in Britain’. Lectures on ‘The Health of the Schoolchild’ were given as part of their curriculum to final year trainee teachers at the College of Art.

Miscellaneous

It is with regret that I have to report the tragic death from adenocarcinoma of one female student. A case of scirrhus carcinoma of the breast also occurred and arrangements were made for specialist supervision and treatment. One case of acute schizophrenia requiring immediate hospital admission occurred, while in College, in an overseas student, and a case of homosexuality which was causing considerable anxiety to the individual concerned was also referred to a psychiatric clinic. Two students with a positive blood Wassermann Reaction (but without clinical signs or symptoms) and one case of *Trichomonas Vaginalis* infection occurring in a male, were referred to hospital for further investigation and treatment.

From time to time I have been consulted about the possibility of illicit drug taking by students in the various colleges. Although the difficulties often encountered in any attempt to obtain factual evidence in such cases are well known, I am pleased to be able to state that I have not seen a single example where any student was proved to be indulging in this habit.

Full medical examinations were carried out on behalf of the Department of Education and Science on 45 final year students at the College of Art who were about to enter the teaching profession. Other routine medical examinations were performed in the case of students entering a teachers’ training college, those requiring certificates of fitness prior to taking up certain types of employment, or who were emigrating. Immunisation against poliomyelitis, tetanus, typhoid and cholera continued to be provided for any student or member of the staff of the various colleges who desired it.

In conclusion I should like to say that the overall general health of the student population in each of the colleges was satisfactory throughout the year. I should also like, once again, to thank all those general practitioners, hospital consultants, and laboratory staffs who so readily co-operated with us in looking after the welfare of the students.

TABLE I

	University of Wales Institute of Science and Technology	Llandaff Technical College	College of Food Technology and Commerce	College of Music and Drama	College of Art	Rumney Technical College
Number of full time students ...	1,334	221	664	123	283	128
Number of full-time first year students	527	126	409	62	85	45
Number of part-time day students ...	223	2,783	1,138	582	296	1,220

TABLE II

CONTROL OF TUBERCULOSIS

	University of Wales Institute of Science and Technology	Llandaff Technical College	College of Food Technology and Commerce	College of Music and Drama	College of Art	Rumney Technical College
Number of skin tests performed ...	277	51	85	118	78	55
Positive ...	238	43	96	95	63	45
Negative ...	32	7	5	20	15	8
Referred for B.C.G.	27	6	3	27	15	2

TABLE III

(Showing number of 'complaints' per student)

	1	2	3	4	5+	Total
University of Wales Institute of Science and Technology	527	61	16	6	4	614
Llandaff Technical College	222	24	3	1	—	250
College of Food Technology and Commerce	401	33	10	2	—	446
College of Music and Drama	71	13	—	—	—	84
College of Art	148	30	4	2	—	184
Rumney Technical College	44	2	—	—	—	46

TABLE IV

(Showing number of consultations per complaint)

	1	2	3	4	5+	Total
University of Wales Institute of Science and Technology	463	109	20	14	19	625
Llandaff Technical College	164	52	13	3	16	248
College of Food Technology and Commerce	321	88	18	6	5	438
College of Music and Drama	43	14	5	1	—	63
College of Art	171	12	1	—	—	184
Rumney Technical College	43	2	1	—	—	46

TABLE V

Number sent for Chest X-ray

	Referred	Results
University of Wales Institute of Science and Technology	139	67
Llandaff Technical College	67	59
College of Food Technology and Commerce	65	64
College of Music and Drama	88	53
College of Art	42	49
Rumney Technical College	23*	3

*A number of these were referred at the end of their three month 'Sandwich' courses so that results would not be available until the end of the following term.

TABLE VI

Polio Immunisation

	1	2	3	'Booster'	Total
University of Wales Institute of Science and Technology	2	2	2	5	11
Llandaff Technical College	4	1	3	7	15
College of Food Technology and Commerce ...	—	—	—	6	6
College of Music and Drama	—	—	—	—	—
College of Art	2	—	—	9	11
Rumney Technical College	—	—	—	2	2

TABLE VII

Showing classification of 'complaints' for which the Department was consulted. (These figures do not include attendance for Chest X-ray or polio immunisation.)

	University of Wales Institute of Science and Technology	Llandaff Technical College	College of Food Technology and Commerce	College of Music and Drama	College of Art	Rumney Technical College
Cardio-vascular disease (including history of rheumatic fever and anaemia)	16	5	23	2	9	—
Chest (including tuberculosis)	27	14	29	20	18	2
Musculo-skeletal (including accidents)	106	45	75	13	16	11
Psychological and emotional (including C.N.S.) ...	87	23	34	11	29	5
Eyes (mainly defective vision)	61	22	23	6	17	2
Abdominal (including renal and gynaecological) ...	89	25	77	15	22	5
Ear, nose and throat ...	88	26	50	12	17	7
Skin	61	19	66	5	11	4
Miscellaneous (including allergies, endocrine, vaccination, routine medicals, immunisation, blood tests, and dental)	342	32	73	5	56*	5

*This includes routine medical examinations on 45 prospective teachers carried out for the Department of Education and Science.

Accommodation Visits made by Health Visitors

Routine 'Accommodation' Visits	68
Special Visits	11
Information incomplete	28
'No replies'	44
Other visits to Colleges	11
TOTAL	162

REPORT FOR 1967

of W. BATE, M.A., D.P.A., F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.

Chief Public Health Inspector

Once again this report is arranged in the familiar style imposed by the need to satisfy the different requirements of government departments, the Health Committee of the Council, other workers in the same or allied field and the general reader. Much of the statistical information is reproduced in the form of returns made to relevant ministries; in other instances previous forms have been preserved to maintain continuity of records.

The compilation of the report has been assisted by the co-operation of other chief officers whose duties are related to some of its subjects which include:

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The most important single change affecting the environmental health service was the boundary extension to the City in April. This brought in the urban areas of Whitchurch and Rhiwbina, the mainly rural area of the Llanedeyrn 'bight' making available much needed building land, together with minor boundary adjustments in Radyr and St. Mellons. The City population increased by approximately 29,000 persons, the greater part living in Whitchurch and Rhiwbina. These two areas are good class suburbs of Cardiff, the houses being built mainly in the late twenties and thirties of this century with considerable post-war development still continuing. The housing load has increased by 10,391 of which 9,912 are in the Whitchurch and Rhiwbina area, and include 1,070 council houses. There is, fortunately, no substantial slum clearance problem in the added areas but some of the older parts could possibly be scheduled as improvement areas in the future. Of the 300 shops in the area 127 are food shops which appear to be of a reasonable standard. It is becoming evident from experience gained already that one source of problems for the department in the future is the drainage and sewerage system. One technical assistant was added to the establishment of the department in view of the added area.

Staff deficiencies have continued to hinder the development of new projects. Hopes of being able to expand work in the fields of noise abatement, housing area improvement and food hygiene have remained unfulfilled. It is disappointing too to report that as forecast in the report for 1966, delays have interrupted the implementation of the slum clearance programme. These delays have been caused by planning and redevelopment considerations and the lack of progress in redeveloping sites previously cleared.

On the credit side, it is pleasing to be able to report an increase in the number of food hygiene inspections. Also the administrative inspectoral disinfection and rodent control staff have taken on the substantial additional work arising from an added population of thirty thousand without a corresponding increase of personnel. The council's pupil training scheme is now beginning to bear fruit and unless there are a number of resignations of qualified inspectors, it is possible that a full complement of inspectors will be attained within the next two or three years.

HOUSING

During the year 250 houses were demolished in confirmed Compulsory Purchase Order areas at the Docks, Newtown and Canton. Thirty-seven houses were also demolished which were subject to operative Demolition Orders or undertakings provided by the owners. Families rehoused into council-owned property arising out of these demolitions numbered 250, amounting in all to 822 persons.

Individual unfit houses

During the year 46 houses were dealt with by individual action, as shown in the table below:

Housing Act, 1957	Houses	Displaced during the year	
		Persons	Families
(a) Unfit houses made subject to Demolition Orders under Section 17	4	8	4
(b) Unfit houses the subject of undertakings to demolish, provided by the owners	21	69	19
(c) Unfit houses subject to undertakings not to be further used for human habitation under Section 16	1	4	1
(d) Unfit houses made subject to Closing Orders under Section 17	12	10	3
(e) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18	2	—	—
(f) Closing Orders determined after repair under Section 27 ...	6	—	—

Demolition Orders

5 Flora Street.
37 Gray Street.
163/165 Woodville Road.

Undertakings accepted to demolish

8/9/10 East Canal Wharf.
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39 David Street.

Undertakings accepted not to be further used for human habitation

54 Bridgend Street.

Closing Orders

179 Kings Road.
29/54 Oakley Street.
63 Oakley Street (previously recorded as undertaking not to be used for human habitation).
Ivy House, Roath Dock (previously recorded as undertaking not to be used for human habitation).
38 Adam Street (previously recorded as undertaking not to be used for human habitation).
39 Adam Street.
81 City Road.
19 Moira Place.
92 Cathays Terrace.
35 Albert Street.
35 Swansea Street.

Closing Orders on parts of buildings

44a Oakfield Street (basement).
15 Piercefield Place (basement).

Closing Orders determined after repair

24 Bradley Street.
85/87 Stacey Road.
Penygroes Cottage, Llanedeyrne.
Great House Cottage, Whitchurch.
76 Flora Street.

Compulsory Purchase Order confirmed

During the year the Secretary of State confirmed with modification one Order, the City of Cardiff (Adamsdown Clearance Areas Nos. 1, 2 (part), 3, 4, 5, 6 (part), 7 and 8) Compulsory Purchase Order 1966. He found that all the properties included in the clearance areas were unfit for human habitation and that the Council were justified in acquiring all the land in the clearance areas in order to secure satisfactory redevelopment. Well-maintained payments were directed to be paid in respect of two of the unfit houses.

Orders awaiting confirmation

Plasnewydd - Proposed Clearance Areas (numbers 1 - 5)

On 24th July, Council declared clearance areas under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1957, the land at Plasnewydd, the houses on which the Health Committee had resolved on 29th September, 1966, were unfit for human habitation and should be demolished. During the period of the delay the matter had been before a number of Council Committees a number of times.

City of Cardiff (Splott Areas Nos. 3, 4 and 5) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1967

The Council on the 9th January declared the area of housing at Lower Splott, comprising properties in Portmanmoor Road, Enid Street, Swansea Street, Layard Street and Menelaus Street, which had been represented to the Health Committee on November 16th, 1966, to be clearance areas and made an Order on the 1st June for the compulsory purchase of this and added land.

A public local enquiry was held on the 29th November by an Inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, G. P. C. Whitaker, Esq., F.R.I.B.A. and the intention of the Secretary of State is awaited.

David Street - Proposed Clearance Areas (Central 9 and 10)

Twenty houses, which the Health Committee agreed on the 16th November, 1966, to be unfit and to form Clearance Areas were the subject of voluntary undertakings to demolish. These were accepted by the Council on the 8th May. By the end of the year almost all occupiers had been rehoused into Council accommodation.

Areas inspected during the year

Lower Grange - Proposed Clearance Areas

Inspections of 264 houses, included in the provisional slum clearance programme, in Hewell Street, Knole Street, Sevenoaks Street, Forrest Street, Bromsgrove Street, Holmesdale Street and Worcester Street were completed during the year. Two hundred and four houses, included in three proposed Clearance Areas, were represented to the Health Committee on the 22nd September. The Committee were satisfied that the houses in the areas were unfit for human habitation and that the most suitable method of dealing

with the conditions in the areas was the demolition of all the houses therein, and recommended, subject to the findings of the Finance and Estates Committees, that the Council declare the unfit houses be Clearance Areas under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1957. The Estates Committee on the 11th October deferred consideration of the recommendations of the Health Committee and of the making of a Compulsory Purchase Order until the future land uses of the areas be more clearly defined, and the Finance Committee acted similarly pending receipt of a report by the City Treasurer and Controller on the financial implications.

Docks, south of James Street – proposed Clearance Areas

An area of housing situated south of James Street and included in the provisional slum clearance programme, comprising houses in Adelaide Street and Place, Stuart Street, Dudley Street and Evelyn Street was inspected. Fifty-eight houses were considered to be unfit and a report on the houses, included in three proposed Clearance Areas was presented to the Health Committee on the 5th July. The Committee were satisfied that the 58 houses in the three areas were unfit for human habitation and that the most suitable method of dealing with the conditions in the areas was the demolition of all buildings therein and recommended, subject to the findings of the Estates and Finance Committees that the Council declare the unfit houses to be Clearance Areas under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1957. Council on the 24th July declared the areas to be Clearance Areas.

Area in course of inspection

Riverside

Inspection of houses, included in the provisional slum clearance programme, situated at Wellington Street, South Morgan Street, Picton Place, Leckwith Road and Atlas Road were commenced in July with the intention of the presentation of a report upon their condition to Council next year.

Displacements

Families rehoused during the year from unfit houses amounted to 239, incorporating 765 persons.

Housing Act, 1964. Section 19

Improvement of dwellings outside improvement areas

During the year four tenants made representations with a view to the exercise by the Council of their powers to require the improvement of the dwellings. In one case the representation was withdrawn, the tenant having agreed to purchase the property. In two cases Improvement Notices have been served requiring the owners to improve the dwellings to the full standard.

In the remaining case it is proposed that the Council be recommended to serve a preliminary improvement notice requiring the owner to improve the dwelling to the full standard.

Well-maintained house payments

Claims in respect of 13 houses were investigated and payments were approved in the sum of £1,873.

Acquisition of houses by agreement

Frequently, owners offer to sell to the Corporation houses which are in the provisional slum clearance programme, but which have not been made the subject of formal representations to the Council. Twenty-four such houses were inspected and classified as to fitness, at the request of the City Estates Manager.

Council housing estates and housing applications

One inspector with a lady assistant is employed on this work. Their function is two-fold: to inspect council houses which are vacant and to investigate claims for rehousing or transfer on the grounds of ill health.

During the year the following visits were made:

Vacant houses inspected	..	..	..	..	..	977
Number found verminous	..	..	..	..	..	12
Visits regarding transfers	..	..	..	..	..	535
Visits to council house applicants	..	..	..	..	..	271
Miscellaneous visits	..	..	..	..	..	45
Number of interviews at office	..	..	..	..	..	334

The number of houses becoming vacant rose by 15.6% to the highest ever level of almost 1,000. The number of houses found verminous with bed bugs showed a slight increase from 0.7% in 1966 to 1.2%. A further 3.2% were found to be in need of treatment for various other reasons. Disinfestation was carried out by spraying with suitable insecticides.

Consideration was given during the year to a total of 1,173 applicants for rehousing. Of these, 412 were requests for transfers, of which 237 were recommended.

The 761 applications for rehousing on medical grounds were dealt with as follows:

Recommended for immediate rehousing	..	..	..	..	78
Awarded medical points	..	..	..	..	140
Transferred to the priority group	..	..	..	..	14
Given special priority on account of tuberculosis in the home	..	..	..	..	2
No special recommendation	..	..	..	..	527

Of the 78 recommendations for immediate rehousing, 37 were in respect of old age pensioners.

The medical conditions cited by applicants for priority for rehousing or transfer are broadly classified as follows:

Pulmonary tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	39
Non-pulmonary tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	3
Asthma, bronchitis and other chest complaints	..	..	..	..	..	290
Nervous complaints and mental illness	..	..	..	..	..	324
Heart conditions	..	..	..	..	..	124
Rheumatism and arthritic conditions	..	..	..	..	..	127
Skin conditions	..	..	..	..	..	11
Physically handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	59
Other illnesses	..	..	..	..	..	201

The pattern of ailments has altered for the first time in the nine years since records have been kept. During the year, nervous complaints and mental illness accounted for the largest number of cases, chest complaints taking a second place. A large number of the nervous complaints could be listed under the heading of 'anxiety state', and is indicative generally of the living conditions of the persons concerned. Rheumatic and arthritic conditions rose by 60% over the number for 1966, and exceeded the number of heart conditions which showed a reduction of 21%. The number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis fell by 36% over the previous year.

'Other illnesses' include a wide variety of complaints, and occasionally condition which are not primarily of medical concern.

House repairs

The total number of notices served under all acts was 1,605 preliminary notices and 306 statutory notices. The following summary gives principal details:

EXTERNAL

Roofs to be repaired or reslated	..	..	..	398
Gutters and rainwater pipes to be repaired, etc.	..	..	..	218
Walls and chimneys to be repointed/repared	..	..	..	138
Yards/paths to be repaired or resurfaced	..	..	..	32
Soil pipes to be repaired/renewed	..	..	..	28
Drains to be cleared/repared	..	..	..	175

INTERNAL

Dampness to be cured	..	..	..	609
Interior walls and ceilings to be repaired	..	..	..	520
Floors to be repaired	..	..	..	165
Staircases, etc., to be repaired	..	..	..	33
Fireplaces and flues to be repaired	..	..	..	18
Verminous/filthy premises to be cleaned	..	..	..	26

Legal Proceedings

Defendant No.	Offence	Fines	Costs	Total Penalties	Nuisance Order
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	Did fail to comply with a notice served under Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936 ...	— — —	2 12 6	2 12 6	2 months
20	Do.	— — —	3 3 0	3 3 0	28 days
21	Do.	— — —	3 3 0	3 3 0	28 days
24	Do.	— — —	17 0	17 0	28 days
25	Do.	— — —	— — —	— — —	2 months
35	Do.	— — —	16 11 0	16 11 0	28 days

Local Land Charges Register

The number of searches of the local land charges register has increased in the last few years.

Year	..	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
		5,079	5,754	6,278	5,952	6,513

Each search required investigation to ascertain the status of the property with special reference to the slum clearance programme. In addition all houses which are the subject of Corporation mortgages are now referred to the department for report to the City Treasurer.

The number of houses so referred since 1963 is as follows:

Year	..	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
		1,472	1,799	1,425	1,808	1,127

Apart from these formal requests for information, the widespread publicity given to the Council's proposals for redevelopment and clearance has led to a vast increase in the number of independent inquiries as to the future life of properties throughout the City. During 1967, 523 such inquiries were received.

Rent Act

The number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair was the same as 1966, again emphasising the lack of activity under this Act.

PART I.—APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

	1967	1966	1965	1964
1. Number of applications for certificates ..	3	3	4	5
2. Number of decisions not to issue certificates	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3. Number of decisions to issue certificates..	4	—	4	3
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	4	2	4	2
(b) in respect of all defects	—	—	—	1
4. Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule ..	1	1	—	1
5. Number of undertakings refused by local authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	—	—	—	—
6. Number of certificates issued	2	2	—	3

PART II.—APPLICATIONS FOR CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES

7. Application by landlords to local authority for cancellation of certificates	1	5	8	14
8. Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	—	2	—	6
9. Decisions by local authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection	—	—	—	1
10. Certificates cancelled by local authority ..	1	3	8	8

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

During the year a further 58 houses were found to be in multiple occupation bringing the total number of houses known to be in multiple occupation to 422.

Twenty of these 58 houses were in the Plasnewydd Registration Area, 8 in the Riverside Registration Area and 30 in other districts.

They were occupied by 96 families and 112 single persons totalling 423 individuals, the majority of the houses being in three lettings.

Five houses were found to be statutorily overcrowded but none was severely so. Re-visits revealed that the numbers of occupants in all five houses had been reduced to a suitable level without formal action by the Corporation.

A further 8 houses of the 58 inspected, on being re-visited after service of notices were found to be no longer in multiple occupation.

It is becoming rare to find houses which are seriously overcrowded and as in previous years the standard of the houses generally has been reasonable. In no case has it been necessary to consider the introduction of a management order.

However, in 19 houses notices were served under the Public Health Act to remedy items of disrepair.

Owners, on the whole, are co-operative in carrying out work under Section 15 of the Housing Act, 1961, but there is some resistance to the provision of means of escape in case of fire, the obvious reason being the greater expense. There is a trend to vacate second floor lettings and to give undertakings not to re-let thus avoiding the necessity for means of escape in case of fire.

Houses are still being found in multiple occupation in breach of Corporation mortgage conditions. It was necessary in one instance for an inspector to give evidence in a repossession case in the County Court.

The technical assistants employed on this section of the work of the department carried out 1,538 inspections and re-visits. A high proportion of these figures are initial calls to establish whether houses are indeed in multiple occupation.

Details of notices

Preliminary Notices served requiring additional facilities.

Provision of ventilated food stores	102
Provision of improved ventilation	35
Provision of hot/cold water supplies	27
Provision of improved natural lighting	2
Provision of baths/showers	2
Provision of additional sinks	28
Provision of additional refuse bins	24
Provision of additional lighting points	22
Provision of additional wash hand basins	1
Provision of additional power points	1
Provision of additional cookers	11
Provision of additional space heaters	3
Provision of fire escapes and/or smoke stopping arrangements	44

Following re-inspections, 18 Statutory Notices under Section 15 of the Housing Act, 1961, were served to provide additional facilities and 18 Statutory Notices under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1961, to provide secondary means of escape in case of fire and/or smoke stopping arrangements, as required by the Chief Fire Officer. Of the 18 notices served under Section 15, 3 were carried out in full, in 2 cases the work was in hand, 5 were partially completed, 4 notices had not expired and in 1 instance multiple occupation had ceased.

Of the 18 notices served under Section 16, 2 were complied with in full and 1 partially completed. Thirteen notices had not expired by the end of the year.

A review was made of the earlier houses in multiple occupation and it was found necessary to re-serve 12 preliminary and 9 statutory notices under Section 15 of the Housing Act, 1961, and 10 preliminary and 3 statutory notices under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1961, as required by the Chief Fire Officer.

Prosecutions

Five owners were prosecuted for failure to comply with notices served under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1961. Fines totalling £60 and costs totalling £13 13s. 0d. were imposed on these owners; in one instance the owner was given a conditional discharge.

Two owners were prosecuted for failure to comply with notices served under Sections 15 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1961. Fines totalling £50 and costs totalling £10 10s. 0d. were imposed on these owners.

The owner of one property was prosecuted for failure to comply with a notice served under Section 15 of the Housing Act, 1961, and a fine of £10 plus £3 3s. 0d. costs was imposed on this person.

AIR POLLUTION

Measurement of Air Pollution

Deposited matter

Readings were continued during the year at three permanent deposit gauge sites, and the results obtained, together with those of previous years, are set out in Table I. It should be noted that these results are not to be taken as average figures for the City as a whole. Two of these stations are situated in areas which are heavily polluted and are therefore above the average for the City.

Sulphur dioxide and smoke

Readings have been continued at six points, and these results together with that of previous years are set out in Table II, and Table III shows the variation between summer and winter levels. All results are also shown in graphic form in Tables V - VIII.

Notification and prior approval

Requests for prior approval and notifications are shown in Table IV. The number of new plants and the total of added heating capacity is roughly the same as in the previous year. It is of interest to note that nearly half of this additional heating is obtained from Town gas.

Alkali works

The number of processes in the City registered under the Alkali Act remains the same. A close and harmonious relationship with the Alkali inspectorate continued to be maintained during the year on all matters of common interest.

Selection of typical complaints

Premises	Nuisance	Remedy
foundry	sparks, grit	arrestor fitted
private houses	garden fires	stopped
shop	burning rubbish at rear	stopped
factory	soot	base of stack cleaned
garage heating	smoke	new installation

A difficult problem arose from a coal depot which was included in the City area by reason of the boundary extension in April, and which had been the subject of abatement notices served by the authority in whose district the depot was situated formerly. Detailed investigations and measurement of deposits of coal dust led to the Council instituting proceedings in the High Court under Section 100 of the Public Health Act, 1936. The hearing of the case is still pending.

TABLE I

Yearly average of monthly rates of deposition in tons per square mile
1960 - 1967

[illegible]

TABLE II

Average highest and lowest values of smoke and sulphur dioxide 1960 - 1967 (Jan.-Dec.)

(microgrammes per cubic metre)

	Smoke							Sulphur Dioxide								
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
City Hall ... Average Highest value Lowest value	60 270 0	52 290 10	48 407 2	43 245 0	42 254 0	35 310 4	32 230 4	32 148 5	76 314 3	60 289 0	69 298 4	70 375 6	69 283 9	66 375 0	67 325 8	60 267 6
Curran Road ... Average Highest value Lowest value	90 570 0	92 621 0	89 720 4	84 456 0	83 452 0	54 412 0	44 339 0	47 268 3	86 343 3	70 301 0	85 536 6	87 404 3	63 432 0	79 449 0	74 598 0	56 310 0
Moorland Road ... Average Highest value Lowest value	90 450 10	79 418 10	73 536 0	64 508 0	56 400 0	54 484 0	32 216 0	36 255 0	113 400 14	91 401 14	93 375 12	109 529 0	96 636 0	87 644 0	72 271 0	92 377 0
Llanishen Reservoir ... Average Highest value Lowest value	45 260 0	38 202 0	33 220 0	31 202 0	27 201 0	21 168 0	19 138 1	16 94 1	51 200 0	37 204 0	19 198 0	32 292 0	47 203 0	42 365 0	46 186 6	37 136 0
Croft Street ... Average Highest value Lowest value	— — —	— — —	96 438 14	76 381 1	82 512 4	65 440 0	54 298 4	55 295 5	— — —	— — —	97 373 4	96 579 0	102 466 16	97 389 8	82 361 9	88 324 14
Llanrumney Clinic ... Average Highest value Lowest value	— — —	— — —	39 289 1	42 193 0	41 219 0	32 222 0	30 248 1	30 168 1	— — —	— — —	57 343 0	72 314 7	59 237 0	49 271 0	53 404 0	50 230 0

TABLE III
Comparison of summer and winter averages: April, 1966 - March, 1967

	Summer Average: April-September						Winter Average: October-March						Annual Average					
	City Hall	Curran Road	Moorland Road	Llanishen Res.	Croft Street	Llanrunney Clinic	City Hall	Curran Road	Moorland Road	Llanishen Res.	Croft Street	Llanrunney Clinic	City Hall	Curran Road	Moorland Road	Llanishen Res.	Croft Street	Llanrunney Clinic
SMOKE microgrammes/cubic metre	23	27	18	10	28	22	43	71	45	24	78	38	33	49	37	17	53	30
SULPHUR DIOXIDE microgrammes/cubic metre	49	45	47	41	51	38	93	102	105	51	114	60	71	73.5	66	46	82.5	49
DEPOSITED MATTER tons/sq. ml. ...	11	14	28	—	—	—	15	18	41	—	—	—	13	16	34.5	—	—	—

TABLE IV

Notification of new installations received during 1967

Type of Appliance (B.T.U./hr)	No. of Boilers fired by				Total added capacity B.T.U./hour
	Coal	Oil	Gas	Total	
Hot water boilers 0-100,000 ...	—	—	1	1	75,000
100,001-500,000 ...	—	1	4	5	1,300,000
500,001-and over ...	—	7	2	9	6,519,000

Total notifications 15
 Total prior approvals 7

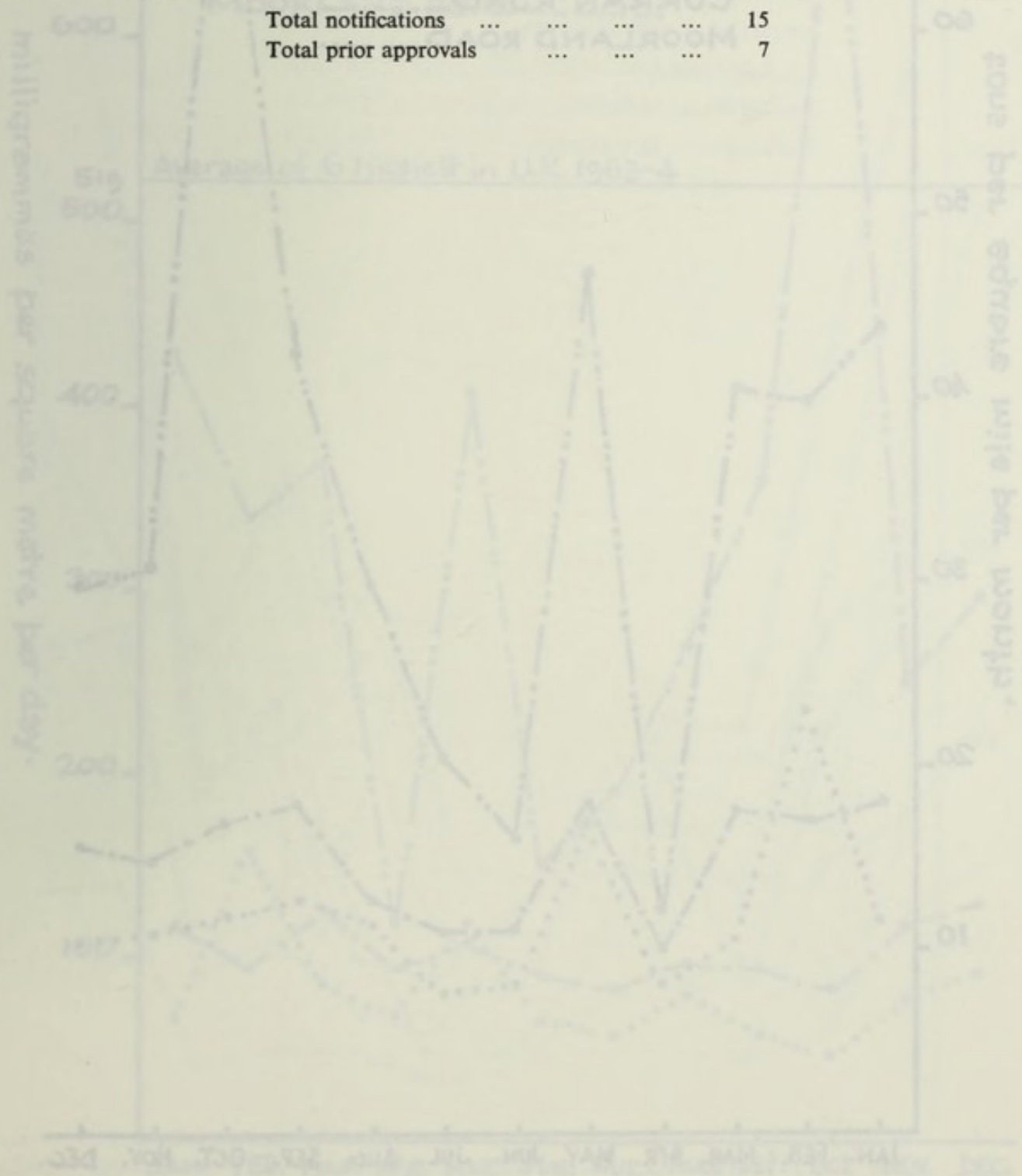


TABLE V

MONTHLY AVERAGE DEPOSITED MATTER

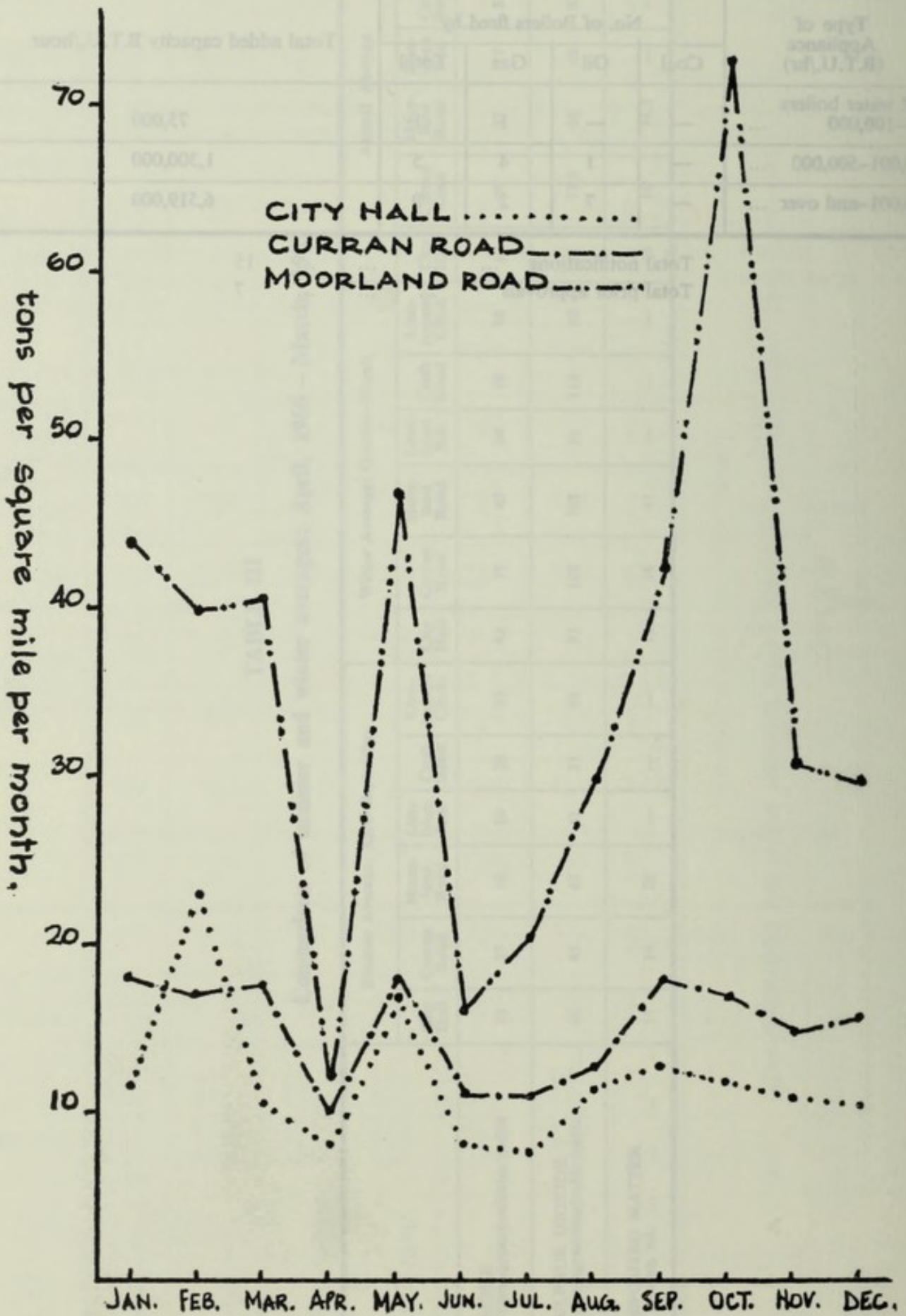


TABLE VI

MONTHLY AVERAGE - INSOLUBLE DEPOSITED MATTER

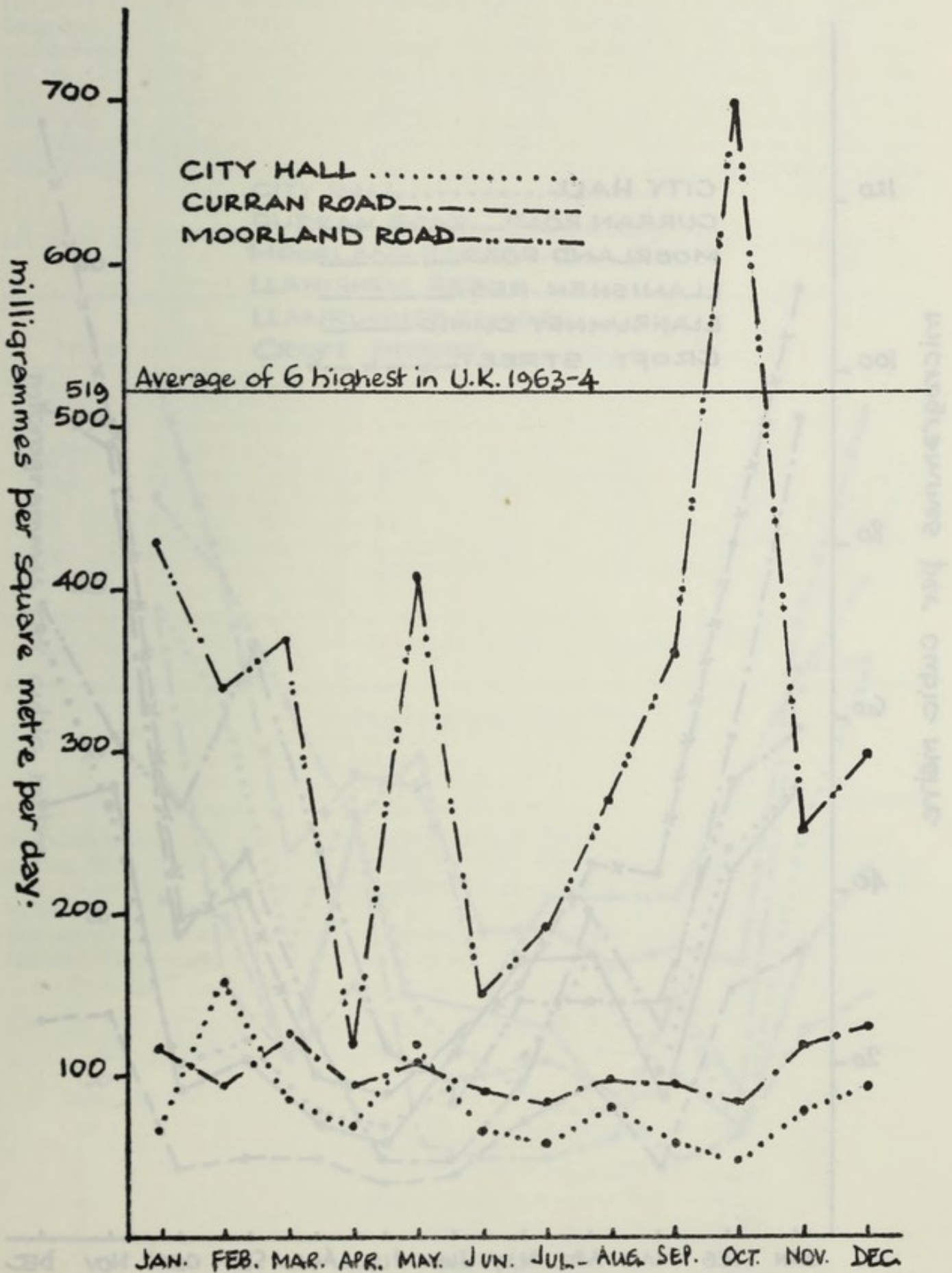
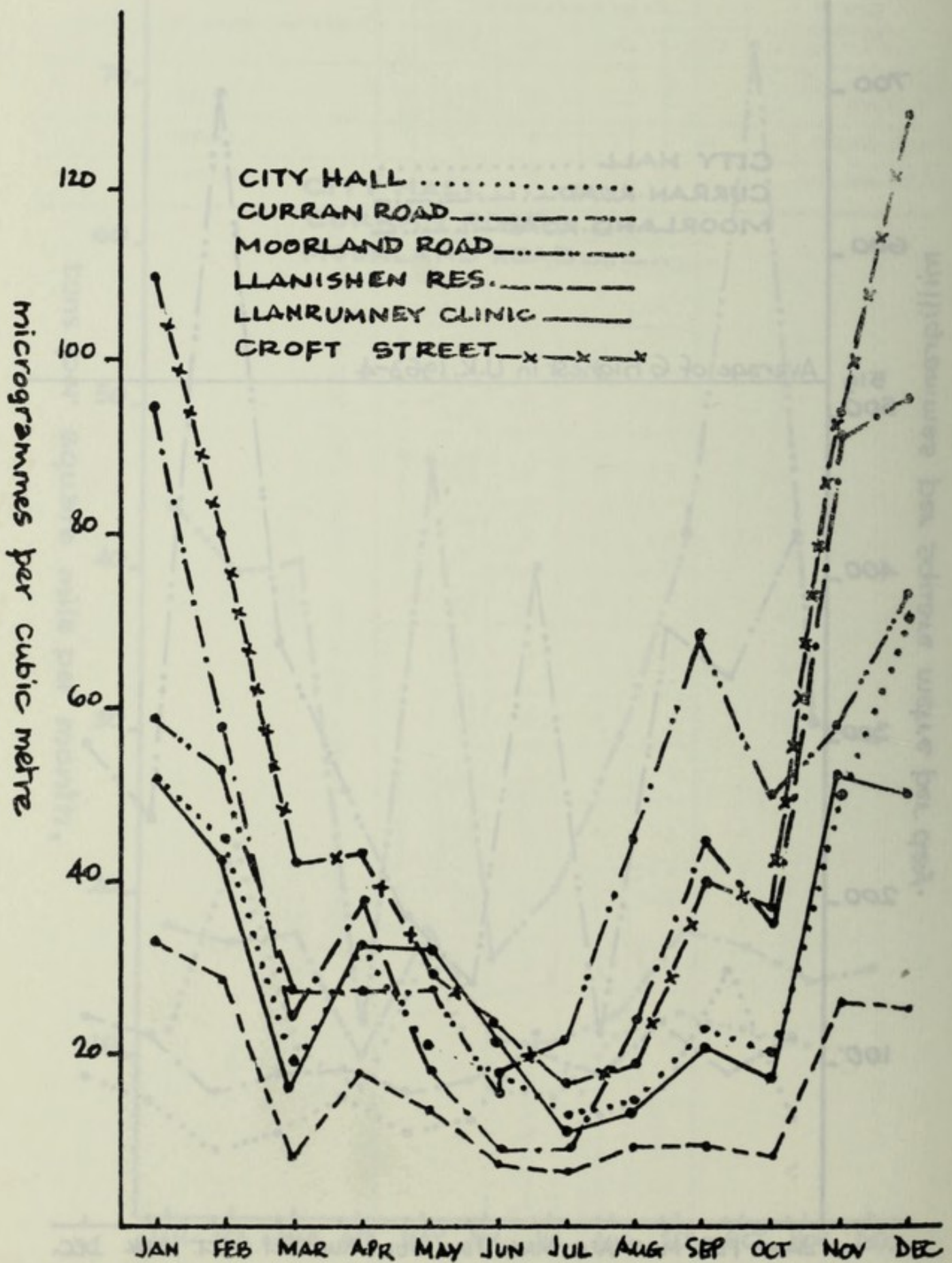


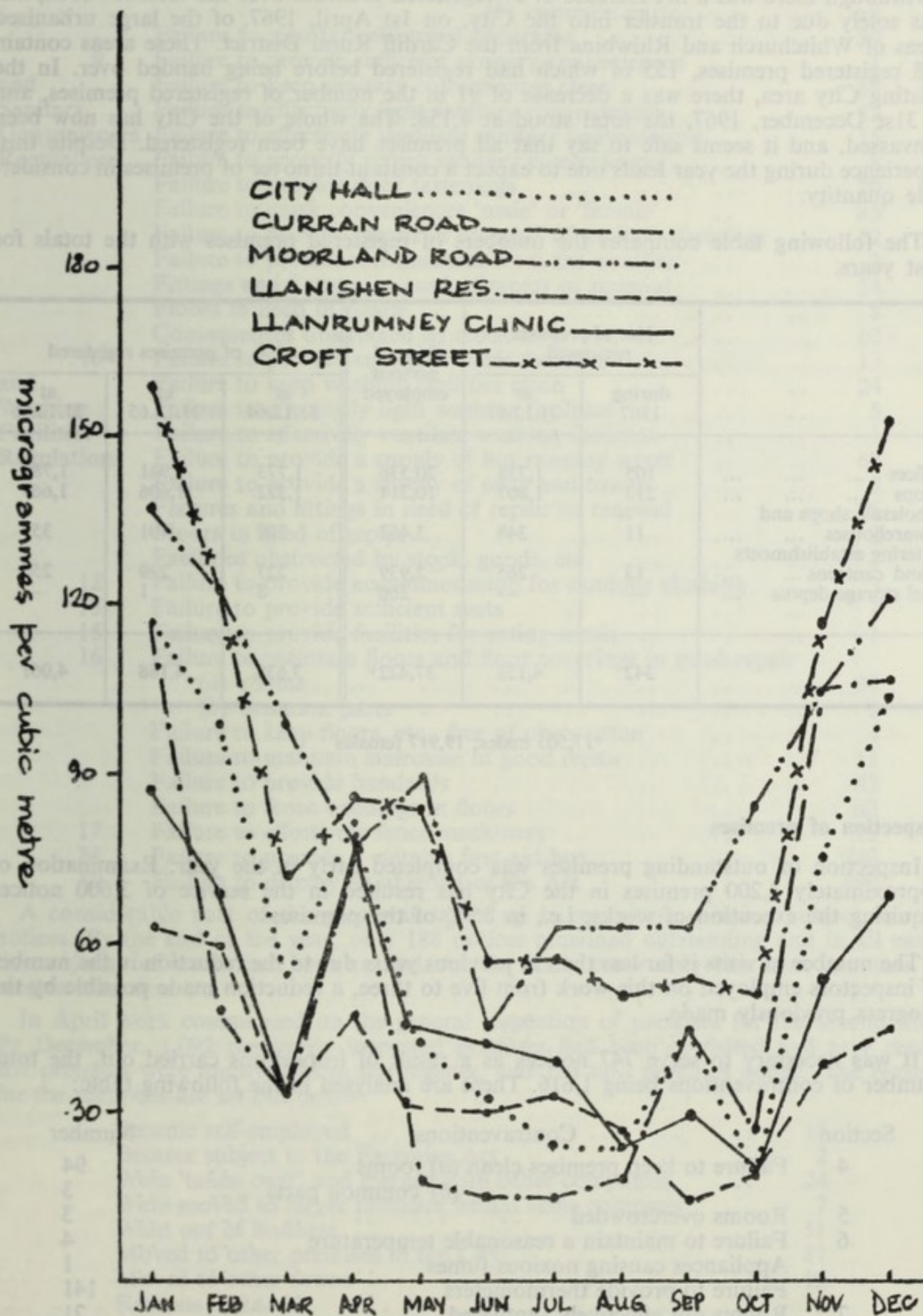
TABLE VII

MONTHLY AVERAGE CONCENTRATION - SMOKE



MONTHLY AVERAGE CONCENTRATION - SO_2

TABLE VIII



OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Registration

Although there was a net increase of 97 registered premises over the total for 1966, this was solely due to the transfer into the City, on 1st April, 1967, of the large urbanised areas of Whitchurch and Rhiwbina from the Cardiff Rural District. These areas contain 188 registered premises, 155 of which had registered before being handed over. In the existing City area, there was a decrease of 91 in the number of registered premises, and at 31st December, 1967, the total stood at 4,158. The whole of the City has now been canvassed, and it seems safe to say that all premises have been registered. Despite this, experience during the year leads one to expect a constant turnover of premises in considerable quantity.

The following table compares the numbers of registered premises with the totals for past years.

	No. of premises registered		No. of persons employed	No. of premises registered		
	during 1967	at 31.12.67		at 31.12.64	at 31.12.65	at 31.12.66
Offices	105	1,738	20,536	1,773	1,941	1,789
Shops	213	1,807	10,214	1,322	1,606	1,669
Wholesale shops and warehouses	11	348	3,467	308	401	353
Catering establishments and canteens	13	265	2,939	227	239	250
Fuel storage depots ...	—	—	266	8	1	—
	342	4,158	37,422*	3,638	4,188	4,061

*17,505 males; 19,917 females

Inspection of premises

Inspection of outstanding premises was completed early in the year. Examination of approximately 4,200 premises in the City has resulted in the service of 3,600 notices requiring the execution of works, i.e., in 85% of the premises.

The number of visits is far less than in previous years due to the reduction in the number of inspectors employed on this work from five to three, a reduction made possible by the progress previously made.

It was necessary to serve 747 notices as a result of inspections carried out, the total number of contraventions being 1,616. These are analysed in the following table:

Section	Contraventions	Number
4	Failure to keep premises clean (a) rooms	94
	(b) common parts	3
5	Rooms overcrowded	3
6	Failure to maintain a reasonable temperature	4
	Appliances causing noxious fumes	1
	Failure to provide thermometers	141
7	Rooms not effectively ventilated	21

Section	Contraventions	Number
8	Failure to provide suitable and sufficient lighting	
	(a) rooms	5
	(b) common parts	3
	Failure to keep windows clean (a) rooms	1
	(b) common parts	nil
	Failure to maintain electrical apparatus	29
9	Failure to provide sufficient sanitary conveniences	1
and	Failure to keep sanitary conveniences clean	68
Sanitary	Failure to effectively light sanitary conveniences	52
Conveniences	Failure to effectively ventilate sanitary conveniences	15
Regulations	Failure to properly screen sanitary conveniences	8
	Failure to provide door fastenings	20
	Failure to mark conveniences 'male' or 'female'	85
	Failure to provide means of disposal of sanitary dressings	12
	Failure to protect conveniences from the weather	3
	Fittings and fixtures in need of repair or renewal	34
	Floors in need of repair	8
	Conveniences obstructed by stock or goods, etc.	10
10	Failure to provide sufficient water facilities	13
and	Failure to keep washing facilities clean	24
Washing	Failure to effectively light washing facilities	5
Facilities	Failure to effectively ventilate washing facilities	1
Regulations	Failure to provide a supply of hot running water	62
	Failure to provide a supply of soap and towels	2
	Fixtures and fittings in need of repair or renewal	26
	Floors in need of repair	2
	Facilities obstructed by stock, goods, etc.	3
12	Failure to provide accommodation for outdoor clothing	3
13	Failure to provide sufficient seats	3
15	Failure to provide facilities for eating meals	1
16	Failure to maintain floors and floor coverings in good repair	
	(a) rooms	94
	(b) common parts	5
	Failure to keep floors, etc., free of obstruction	4
	Failure to maintain staircases in good repair	11
	Failure to provide handrails	43
	Failure to fence openings in floors	nil
17	Failure to effectively fence machinery	13
24	Failure to provide a suitable first-aid box	240
50	Failure to display an abstract of the Act	440

A considerable part of the year was taken up in re-visiting premises subject to such notices. By the end of the year, only 188 notices remained outstanding and in all cases, the majority of work had been carried out. In many cases only one item remained to receive attention.

In April work commenced on the general inspection of premises for the second time. By December, 1,092 previously inspected premises had been re-visited and as a result, 207 premises were removed from the register, and 108 new premises added. The reasons for the removals are set out below:

Became self-employed	18
Became subject to the Factories Act	2
Were 'taken over' and merged with other companies	24
Were moved to larger premises within same company	7
Went out of business	51
Moved to other premises in the City	87
Moved to other towns	15
Reasons unknown	3

It is perhaps significant that of those occupiers who moved to other towns, 8 were known to have moved to or contracted their business to existing premises in Bristol following the opening of the Severn Bridge.

Of the 108 new occupiers, less than 10% had registered voluntarily even though many had previously occupied other premises in the City.

A total of 4,276 visits were made during the year, which included the following general inspections of the entire premises in relation to all the relevant provisions of the Act:

Offices	..	..	..	..	544
Shops	..	..	..	..	382
Warehouses	..	..	..	..	98
Catering establishments	..	..	..	..	51
					<hr/>
					1,075
					<hr/>

Contraventions of a 'maintenance' character continue to occur in quantity, but it is of interest to note the reduction in the number of contraventions requiring the provision of sufficient sanitary conveniences, washing facilities and hot water supply. The following table compares percentages for three years.

<i>Per cent premises inspected</i>	1965	1966	1967
(a) with insufficient sanitary conveniences..	5.0%	2.0%	0.1%
(b) with insufficient washing facilities ..	9.5%	4.0%	1.3%
(c) without a hot water supply	23.0%	14.0%	6.2%

During the course of inspections, several matters have come to light which may be thought worthy of consideration by the Minister with a view to possible amendment of the Act. These are set out below.

1. The absence of a reference in the Act to the state of internal decoration of premises often poses a problem where improvement is thought to be necessary, but the premises cannot be said to be 'not kept in a clean state'.
2. Plans submitted during the year proposed to convert a single storey warehouse into two floors of offices by the construction of a horizontal partition throughout the building. This would have resulted in headroom on both floors of 5 ft. 10 ins. While this is obviously undesirable there would appear to be no contravention of Section 5, provided that each person employed in the offices had exclusive use of 400 cubic feet of air space.
3. While Section 8 requires that 'all apparatus installed . . . for producing artificial lighting . . . shall be properly maintained', there is no parallel requirement relating to heating appliances. Electric and gas appliances are common, and are often found to be in need of repair and guarding, although this in no way affects their efficiency to maintain the required minimum temperature.
4. In many premises, although first-aid boxes are provided, the contents are often found to be far less than the minimum amounts required. Occupiers are generally unaware of the prescribed contents, and it is felt that the inclusion of a list of minimum contents either in the first-aid boxes on sale or printed in the abstract would make matters much simpler for both employers and enforcing authorities.
5. The sanitary accommodation regulations require that where sufficient persons are employed, 'accommodation shall be provided separately for persons of each sex'. A case has arisen where, although separate water closets are provided for males and females, access is by a common door and through an ante-room containing communal washing facilities and an incinerator for sanitary dressings. While this situation is undesirable, it seems to comply with the letter of the law.

A requirement for separate entrances similar to that contained in factory legislation would solve the problem.

Exemptions

No applications were received and only one certificate (in respect of Section 9) which was granted during 1965 was extended during the year and is still in force.

Accidents

One hundred and sixty-five accidents were reported during the year, none of which was fatal. The pattern of the causes and injuries is very similar to previous years. One hundred and four of the 165 accidents involved females. This accident incidence as between sexes is to be judged against the incidence of employment: there being 19,917 females employed compared with 17,505 males.

A detailed analysis of the location, cause and extent of the injuries sustained is set out in the following table.

Cardiff City. Accidents statutorily reported - 1967

Accidents	Class of Premises				
	Offices	Retail shops	Wholesale shops and warehouses	Catering establishments and canteens	Total
1. No. of accidents reported	46	66	27	26	165
2. No. of accidents investigated	7	14	—	2	23
3. Action taken:					
(a) Prosecutions	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Formal warning	1	1	—	—	2
(c) Informal advice	6	13	—	2	21
(d) None	39	52	27	24	142
4. Causation:					
(a) Machinery	1	2	1	1	5
(b) Transport	—	—	1	—	1
(c) Falls of persons	24	30	5	14	73
(d) Stepping on or striking against object/person	8	13	6	2	29
(e) Handling goods	8	15	6	5	34
(f) Struck by falling objects	4	3	7	3	17
(g) Fires and explosions	—	1	—	—	1
(h) Electricity	—	—	—	—	—
(i) Use of hand tools	—	1	—	—	1
(j) Not otherwise specified	1	1	1	1	4
5. Injuries sustained:					
(a) Fractures and dislocations	8	13	6	2	29
(b) Sprains and strains	16	20	8	7	51
(c) Internal injury	1	—	—	—	1
(d) Open wounds/surface injury	2	13	4	5	24
(e) Bruising and crushing... ..	12	14	9	6	41
(f) Foreign body in orifice	—	—	—	—	—
(g) Burns	—	1	—	3	4
(h) Multiple injuries	6	3	—	3	12
(i) Amputations	—	1	—	—	1
(j) Other injuries	1	1	—	—	2

Legal Proceedings

It was necessary to institute legal proceedings on ten occasions in respect of eight premises. The occupier of three ladies' hairdressing salons was prosecuted twice for two contraventions in two of his premises. Fines of £5 for the first offences were increased to £25 on the second occasion.

A summary of offences and penalties is set out below:

Defendant	Offence	Court decision	Penalty imposed	Costs awarded
1. Grocers	Failure to maintain floor of shop in good condition (S.16(1))	Guilty	£8	2 gns.
	Failure to keep room containing wash room in clean state (S.10(2))	Guilty	£8	2 gns.
	Failure to keep rooms in a clean state (S.4(1))	Guilty	£8	2 gns.
2. Confectioners ... (1st shop)	Failure to keep a sanitary convenience in a clean state (S.9(2))	Guilty	£7	2 gns.
3. Confectioners ... (2nd shop)	Failure to keep a sanitary convenience in a clean state (S.9(2))	Guilty	£7	2 gns.
	Failure to provide a hot water supply (S.10(1))	Guilty	£8	2 gns.
	Failure to provide a water closet with a door fastening (Sanitary Convenience Regulations)	Guilty	£2	—
4. Ironmongers ...	Failure to keep a sanitary convenience in a clean state (S.9(2))	Guilty	Absolute discharge	2 gns.
	Failure to effectively light a sanitary convenience (S.9(2))	Guilty	Do.	2 gns.
	Failure to keep a wash room in a clean state (S.10(2))	Guilty	Do.	2 gns.
	Failure to provide a hot water supply (S.10(1))	Guilty	Do.	2 gns.
5. Ladies' hairdressers (1st shop)	Failure to provide a suitable handrail (S.16(2))	Guilty	£8	} 2 gns.
	Failure to provide a thermometer (S.6.(4))	Guilty	£2	
	Failure to display an abstract (S.50(4)) ...	Guilty	£2	
6. Ladies' hairdressers (2nd shop)	Failure to provide sufficient first-aid requisites (S.24(1) & (2))	Guilty	£5	} 2 gns.
	Failure to provide a thermometer (S.6.(4))	Guilty	£2	
	Failure to display an abstract (S.50(4)) ...	Guilty	£2	
	Failure to effectively light a sanitary convenience (S.9(2))	Guilty	£5	
7. Ladies' hairdressers (2nd shop)	Failure to provide sufficient first-aid requisites (S.24(1) & (2)). (Second proceedings for same offence) ...	Guilty	£25	5 gns.

Defendant	Offence	Court decision	Penalty imposed	Costs awarded
8. Ladies' hairdressers (3rd shop) ...	Failure to provide a suitable handrail (S.16(2))	Guilty	£5	2 gns.
	Failure to provide a hot water supply (S.10(1))	Guilty	£5	
	Failure to provide a first-aid box (S.24(1) & (2))	Guilty	£5	
	Failure to provide a thermometer (S.6(4))	Guilty	£2	
	Failure to display an abstract (S.50(4)) ...	Guilty	£2	
9. Ladies' hairdressers (3rd shop)	Failure to provide a hot water supply (S.10(1)). (Second proceedings for same offence)	Guilty	£25	5 gns.
10. Supermarket ...	Failure to securely fence opening in floor (S.16(4))	Guilty	£25	5 gns.

In addition to the proceedings listed above, it was necessary to apply to the magistrates for an order under Section 22 to prohibit the use of a dangerous appliance. The appliance, an improvised goods hoist, was used in a supermarket to transfer goods from the basement warehouse to the sales area on the ground floor. When the hoist was moved to the basement, an unfenced opening, 5 ft. x 3 ft., existed in the floor, and this was the subject of the proceedings (No. 10) above. At basement level the path of the hoist was unfenced and it was possible for a person to be trapped beneath the descending platform. The stipendiary magistrate made an order prohibiting the use of the hoist in its existing form and imposed a £25 fine in respect of the unfenced opening. No action was taken by the occupiers to carry out any adaptations to the hoist, and several weeks afterwards the hoist was found to be in use contrary to the terms of the Order. This posed a problem, as the Act does not contain any provision to cover such an eventuality. The Ministerial circulars are strangely silent on this point and the Ministry of Labour seemed to be unable to provide an answer. A suggestion was made by this department that the answer may be found in Section 54 of the Magistrates' Courts Act, 1952 (as amended by the 4th Schedule of the Criminal Justice Act, 1961) which provides a penalty of £1 per day on which contravention of such an Order takes place. This has since been agreed by the Minister. The problem has since solved itself, the premises having been taken over by another company and the hoist is to be replaced by a more suitable appliance.

WATER SUPPLY

Water purity

Cardiff Corporation Waterworks Department provides domestic water supplies to an extensive area which includes supplies to 84,346 dwelling houses with a population of 289,320 within the City boundary. All supplies to the houses are direct from the water mains; there are no stand pipes for general domestic use.

Supply in the whole area has been satisfactory in both quality and quantity. The department carries out a routine programme of sampling throughout the year. In connection with water supplied for the City, 1,131 bacteriological samples were taken, of which 533 were from the distribution system and 598 from raw water sources at Llandegfedd, Cartref and Llwynon; 767 chemical samples were also taken, 130 of these being from the distribution system and 637 from raw water sources.

In addition 57 bacteriological samples and 18 chemical samples were taken at random from households by Public Health Inspectors. Of all these only 5 bacteriological samples were unsatisfactory and immediate action was taken to investigate the cause. The

chlorination dosage was increased and follow-up samples taken which proved satisfactory.

A few complaints were received of suspended matter in the water; these were investigated and found to be due to local mains clearing operations or minor repair work. One complaint was received concerning smell and taste, this was found to be coincidental with work in the vicinity of cleaning and lining the mains with a bituminous paint. One unusual complaint was of an 'insect' in the drinking water which turned out to be a living fresh water crustacean probably *asellus aquaticus*.

Fluoride content

No regular analysis is made of the fluoride content but the City Analyst reported the fluoride content of the various supplies in 1965 to be as follows:

	<i>Fluoride content in parts per million</i>	
Llandegfedd treated water (Croft St.)	0.070
Cartref mixed filtered water	0.030
Llwynon mixed filtered water	0.030

The normal recommended maximum content of fluoride for human consumption is 1.0 part per million.

Plumbo-solvency

There is no apparent plumbo-solvency problem.

The raw water at Cartref and Llwynon reservoirs tends to be plumbo-solvent but remedial action is taken by reducing the amount of organic matter by coagulation and filtration and raising the *pH* value by the addition of lime. In July the department was asked by the Medical Research Council to submit 6 samples of water drawn from lead piping after prolonged contact. This was done with the following results:

	<i>Period of exposure</i>	<i>Lead (parts per million)</i>
Sample 1	overnight	less than 0.05
Sample 2	7 months	0.45
Sample 3	2 weeks	0.05
Sample 4	3 weeks	0.15
Sample 5	4 weeks	0.05
Sample 6	4 weeks	0.1

As can be seen the position is satisfactory, bearing in mind that the European Standards for drinking water give a safety limit of 0.1 ppm with a maximum permitted concentration of 3 ppm after 16 hours contact with lead piping.

SWIMMING BATHS

There are six swimming baths owned by the local authority and two privately owned pools in the City. Field tests of water for the chlorine content were carried out by public health inspectors on 345 occasions. 241 samples were taken for bacteriological and chemical examination.

A particular problem has been encountered at one newly constructed pool. This pool was commissioned in September for use as a hydrotherapy pool by the children attending the school. Considerable difficulty has resulted from the filtration plant which does not appear to function efficiently at the high temperature of the water (98.4°F). It is hoped that further experience in working a diatomaceous earth type of filter at high water temperature will result in a higher standard of filtration efficiency than at the present time.

A description of each bath and the results of the samples are given in the following table:

Address	Description	Source of water used for filling	Method of Treatment	Frequency of water changing
Guildford Crescent (Mixed)	75' x 27' x 6' 60,000 gallons	Mains Water	Filtration and continuous chlorination	Four hourly circulation
Male	60' x 22' x 6' (2' 9") 30,000 gallons			
Female	50' x 22' x 6' (2' 9") 30,000 gallons			
Empire Pool (Mixed)	165' x 60' x 16' (3') 636,000 gallons	Mains Water	Filtration and continuous chlorination	Four-hourly circulation
Llandaff Fields (Open-air, Mixed)	150' x 90' x 6' 10" (1' 8") 500,000 gallons	Mains Water	Filtration and continuous chlorination	Ten-hourly circulation
Sploft (Open-air, Mixed)	100' x 30' x 6' (2') 100,000 gallons	Mains Water	Filtration and continuous chlorination	Four-hourly circulation
Private School (Girls) (enclosed)	70' x 30' x 8' (2' 6") 65,000 gallons	Mains Water	Filtration and continuous chlorination	Eight-hourly circulation
Factory (Open-air, Mixed)	80' x 25' x 6' (4') 62,500 gallons	Mains Water	Chlorinated by hand (Hypochlorites)	Emptied and re-filled weekly
Local Authority School (enclosed)	64' x 22' x 8' 6" (3') 49,000 gallons	Mains Water	Filtration and continuous chlorination	Four-hourly circulation
Local Authority Special School (enclosed)	17' x 23' x 4' 6" (2' 6") 12,000 gallons	Mains Water	Filtration and semi-automatic	Four-hourly circulation

BATH	No. of Samples	Coliform bacilli per 100 ml.	Faecal coli per 100 ml.
Empire Pool	57	0	0
Ely Paper Mills (Factory) ...	4 1	0 2	0 0
Glan-y-Nant School	5	0	0
Greenhill Open-air Pool	3 2 1	0 6 16	0 6 16
Guildford Crescent	141 2 1 1 1	0 2 2 3 9	0 0 2 3 0
Howells School	6	0	0
Llandaff Swimming Pool ...	4 1	0 6	0 3
Sploft Open-air Baths	10 1	0 2	0 0

RODENT CONTROL, 1967

Six rodent operatives are employed under the control of a rodent officer.

Sewer maintenance

During March, May and June and again during October and November, the sewers of 22 districts covering Central, Docks area, Grangetown, Splott and East Moors, Roath, Penylan, Riverside and Canton were each treated twice with Fluoracetamide poison; there are 1,437 manholes in these sections of the sewer system.

Local authority premises

These include public works yards, stores, workshops, bus depots, police stations, the abattoir, schools, parks, baths, cleansing depots and each of the refuse tips within the City. All have been treated during the year (in some cases as many as four times), as is the usual practice.

Maintenance treatments for business premises

During the year the Corporation undertook to maintain treatments at various intervals for 384 business premises which included cafes, food stores, shops, warehouses, hotels, bingo halls, the Central Market, garages, engineering works, a farm, building sites, bus depots, power station, refuse tips and cleansing depots. Contracts range from £2 10s. 0d. to £65 0s. 0d. and the total income amounted to £3,961 13s. 4d.

Single treatments for 288 business premises were also carried out for the sum of £587 10s. 0d. Thus the total income from business premises was £4,549 13s. 4d., an increase of £269 8s. 4d. compared with 1966.

There has been a marked increase in the number of business premises infested with mice (many of which were resistant to Warfarin). Of the 672 premises which were treated, 103 were infested with rats, 461 with mice, 39 with rats and mice and 69 were free from rats or mice. The bodies of 61 rats and 872 mice were removed by operatives after treatment.

Ten per cent of No. 5 Warfarin poison with medium oatmeal, alphakil, raticates or medium oatmeal with 10% arsenic poison was used where necessary to combat any resistance, and in all cases with reasonable success.

Private dwellings

A free service is given to domestic premises and during the year 1,901 complaints were received and investigated. This is a noticeable increase; 1,696 complaints being received in 1966 and 1,023 in the previous year. In all, 513 premises were dealt with for rats (mostly for rats which had been seen outside the premises and many for the same infestation); 580 for mice; 6 for rats and mice. In 157 instances treatment proved there to be no infestation. In the remaining 645 complaints, initial survey failed to establish the existence of any infestation, the complaints often having been due to a single rat having been seen in the vicinity; other complaints often arose out of a fear that a neglected piece of land nearby might become infested.

In several premises where the mice appeared to be resistant to Warfarin, medium oatmeal with 10% of arsenic or alphakil was used with reasonable success. Otherwise medium oatmeal with 10% of No. 5 Warfarin was used throughout the year, this being the routine dose applied previously.

Some 91 suspect drains (22 fewer than last year) were reported by the operatives; the majority proved to be defective after being tested.

Other activities

Only 12 wasps nests (31 fewer than last year) were destroyed and the sum of £8 15s. 0d. received for this service.

Pigeons

No complaints were received from the Royal Infirmary, the Cardiff Castle or the City Hall regarding pigeons; these buildings now appear to be suffering less from the nuisance caused by pigeons in previous years.

Two complaints were dealt with; one from Clare Road Public Works Depot where 23 pigeons were removed; the other from a private house in St. Asaph Close where six Fantails were trapped.

The sum of £10 0s. 0d. was received for this service.

Analysis of surface infestations

The surface infestations traced during the year are analysed on the following tabulation prescribed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The terms in the tabulation have the meanings assigned to them by that Ministry's form I.R.31.

PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district	97,985	No record
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	8,780*	
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	616	
(ii) Mice	847	
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	384	
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	162	
(ii) Mice	855	

*Included in this figure are 5,234 food hygiene visits by public health inspectors.

NOISE ABATEMENT

Forty-four complaints were made to the Department of excessive noise, a decrease of one on the previous year. 196 visits were made in investigation. It has not proved necessary to institute legal proceedings in order to remedy any of the matters giving rise to complaints. This is probably due to the fact that the public appears to be aware of the distress which excessive noise can cause and on the whole the Department receives willing co-operation.

In nearly all the cases where action was thought necessary, it has simply been a matter of advising on methods to be employed to reduce or eliminate the noise source. The greatest difficulty in dealing with noise complaints is the time that has to be taken to assess whether the noise is a nuisance, in fact, under the terms of the Noise Abatement Act, 1960.

The complaints were directed against the following classes of premises:

Domestic	9
Commercial	15
Industrial	20

The sources of the noises complained of were found to be:

Domestic

Noisy T.V's, record players	..	..	..	3
Do-it-yourself activities	..	..	..	4
Generally noisy neighbours (banging doors, bad language, etc.)	..	..	..	2

Commercial

Refrigerator compressor motors	..	..	..	5
Club activities	..	..	..	4
Garage activities	..	..	..	2
Computer air-conditioning - plant	..	..	..	2
Vehicles - early morning	..	..	..	1
Milk delivery - early morning	..	..	..	1

Industrial

Woodworking machinery	..	..	..	2
Night baking machinery	..	..	..	1
Earth moving machinery	..	..	..	4
Pneumatic drilling	..	..	..	4
Sanding machinery	..	..	..	3
Noisy extractor fan	..	..	..	1
Factory hooter	..	..	..	1
Loudspeaker system	..	..	..	1
General noisy machinery	..	..	..	3

FACTORIES

As was reported last year, the majority of factories had been subjected to inspection during 1966, by assigning two technical assistants to the work. On this account, less effort was directed to this sphere of activity during 1967, as the following figures show:

1. Inspections for purposes of provision as to health

PREMISES	Number on register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities ...	8	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	777	36	28	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	31	31	4	—
TOTAL	816	67	32	—

2. Cases in which defects were found

PARTICULARS	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	13	13	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	40	40	—	4	—
(c) Not separate sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	55	55	—	5	—

3. Outworkers

NATURE OF WORK	SECTION 133			SECTION 134		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 131(1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Textile weaving	7	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	7	—	—	—	—	—

GENERAL ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

Complaints and inspections

4,126 complaints were received by the department during the year. Individual complaints made to the district inspectors in the course of normal routine work numbered 1,464.

The general district inspectorate made a total of 28,464 visits and inspections during the year.

Drains and sewers

The sewage disposal system of the City has been reasonably satisfactory although the year has again seen growth in both private and local authority building sectors. Work is progressing on the eastern area major scheme; most of the new sewers are nearing completion; the Pengam Moors pumping station is well under way and work started on the new outfall in December. Culverting of the Whitchurch and Pantbach brooks is being carried out and part of the Pantbach brook is being diverted into Whitchurch brook

under a flood prevention scheme. Routine repair and maintenance has been carried on, together with minor improvements to the existing sewers.

Refuse disposal and collection

On the 1st April, 1967, the Cleansing Department felt the immediate impact of the incorporation within the City boundaries of the added areas under the Cardiff Order, 1966, bringing into the City 10,789 additional properties and an estimated increase in population of 29,000, representing an estimated increased yield of household refuse of 30 tons per day or 42 tons to be collected on each of the five working days. To accommodate this extra refuse, tipping was re-started at Hailey Park in the Taff Valley in addition to the tips operated at Leckwith and at Llanedeyrn. No serious rat infestation occurred on the Council's tips during the year and no instance of insect infestation.

Although four refuse collection vehicles were handed over by the Cardiff Rural District Council it was necessary, on the grounds of age and obsolescence, to replace three of these during the year by three new large-capacity continuous-loading compression vehicles. A further six of the City's refuse vehicles were replaced enabling the obsolete non-compression side loading type vehicles to be taken out of regular service, which has resulted in an improvement in the working conditions of the refuse collection crews concerned and reduction in spillage of rubbish or emission of dust from refuse vehicles. Further opportunities occurred for introducing bulk storage facilities at certain premises enabling mechanisation of refuse collection to be extended.

Renewal of household dustbins

The Cleansing Superintendent reports that during the year 681 notices were served by his staff under Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936. Court summonses were served in six instances. In five instances, the bins were provided prior to the Court hearing; in the sixth case, the defendant was fined £1 and ordered to provide a bin, which he did.

Disposal of unwanted vehicles

During 1967, 55 cars were accepted by the Slag Reduction Co. (Cardiff) Ltd. of Rover Way, Cardiff, on behalf of the Council and disposed of by them without charge to their owners. The Cleansing Superintendent arranged the delivery of a further 46 abandoned vehicles to the Rover Way Works and Thompson Metals (Cwmbran) Ltd. collected and disposed of a further 27 vehicles found abandoned on waste ground.

Infectious diseases – epidemiological enquiries

Full details of the incidence of infectious diseases are given on page 7 in the Section 'Notifiable Diseases'. Epidemiological investigations were made where necessary, details of the main number of visits being as follows:

	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Visits</i>
Anthrax	2	7
Typhoid	2	12
Food poisoning	61	142
Dysentery	64	119
Smallpox contacts (from infected areas abroad)	14	25

Verminous premises, etc.

Verminous premises	
Total visits and inspections	601
Infestations: local authority property	212
Infestations: other property	209

Care of the aged

Visits	103
Insanitary conditions found	25

HEALTH EDUCATION

The department's programme of health education was carried out with lectures to student health visitors, student midwives, National Trade Development Association course for licensed victuallers, young wives' clubs, old age pensioners, domestic science courses at schools, school meals service personnel, youth clubs, industrial workers.

CARAVANS

Licensed sites

In addition to the Cardiff Corporation holiday site at Pontcanna Fields there are now two licensed private residential sites. The extension of the City boundary brought the Cambrian Trailer Park within the City. This accommodates 135 caravans and is well run and laid out. The other is a single caravan site, provided with all facilities, used for agricultural purposes. The Corporation site accommodates 28 caravans and was used during the summer season by 580 caravans totalling 2,312 caravan nights.

Regular visits were made to all the sites; all were found satisfactory on each occasion except for some drainage trouble on the Pontcanna site.

Unauthorised sites

There are about 40 gypsy families in the City area and this year has followed the familiar pattern of eviction from one piece of Corporation open land after another. Major operations were mounted on 35 occasions to evict gypsies and their caravans from vacant sites which cannot be protected by earth banks or fencing. Wellington Street clearance area site has been protected by earth banks and there has been no further trespass.

Several occupiers of private land were required to move caravans; two were prosecuted under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960: one being fined £5 and the other fined £1.

Lodging Houses

Fifteen applications were received from keepers of seamen's lodging houses for renewal of their annual licences. Frequent inspections were made to ensure that the high standards were maintained.

Keeping of animals and pet shops

Ten applications were received during the year. In each case an inspection was made and all the applications were approved.

Knackers yard and offensive trades

There is one knackers yard in the City subject to an annual licence. Offensive trades are carried out at two premises carrying on the business of tripe boilers. Eight visits during the year were made and the premises were found to be satisfactory on each occasion.

Pharmacy and poisons

Licences were renewed in respect of 116 premises and 5 licences were issued to new premises.

Hairdressers

Twelve applications for registration under the Cardiff Corporation Act, 1961, were received during the year. 293 premises are now registered and regular inspections were made to ensure that the provisions of the Bye-laws were complied with.

Rag Flock and other Fillings Act, and Regulations, 1961

Three samples, comprising two of cotton felt and one of compressed wool flock were submitted for examination. All the samples were found to conform to the prescribed standard.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

Number of samples submitted for examination	RESULT OF EXAMINATION	
	Analysis	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Fertiliser	4	1
Feeding stuffs	40	4

One sample of compound fertiliser showed a marginal deficiency of soluble phosphoric acid; this was from old stock, a further sample was satisfactory.

Four samples of compounded feeding stuffs were reported to be irregular. Two showed marginal protein deficiencies and two showed marginal excess of fibre. The manufacturers in the first cases ceased to compound feeding stuff and both fibre excesses were referred to the manufacturer. Further sampling was arranged. Of the follow-up samples taken, two were satisfactory and two showed minimal fibre excesses; further action will be recorded in the 1968 report.

Public conveniences

Inspections	137
Reference re defects	22

Places of public entertainment

Visits cinemas, theatres	13
Visits outdoor entertainment	3
Others	18
Notices served, reference made	—

STAFF

The work of the department has continued to be hampered by shortage of staff. Two inspectors left, Mr. A. Bryon to take up an appointment as a lecturer at Llandaff Technical College on the Public Health Inspector's Diploma course and Mr. A. Lloyd who took up an appointment as district inspector with another authority in Cornwall.

Three pupils qualified during the year: Mr. M. Vincent, Mr. C. Langmaid and Mr. B. Evans; all were appointed as district public health inspectors, thus reducing the number of vacancies to four.

In September, four new pupils, J. Rolfs, C. Tranter, P. Hutchings and E. Francis were appointed and began their four-years training course.

FOOD AND DRUGS CONTROL

Food inspection

Inspection and condemnation of food at the shops and warehouses, etc., in the area is carried out by each district public health inspector. A total of 848 visits was made for this purpose during the year and the approximate weight of diseased or unsound food and meat surrendered as unfit for human consumption was 58 tons 4 cwt. 11 lbs.

Food Hygiene

12,092 visits were made to food premises during the year for the purposes of food hygiene and food inspection. There are 3,144 food premises on the register so that arithmetically 3.8 visits per premises have been made during this period, an improvement on last year. However, only 2.2 visits per premises have been made for food hygiene purposes which although better than last year is still too low an annual average.

					<i>Premises</i>	<i>Food hygiene visits</i>
Cafes, etc.	..	..	..	..	220	753
School canteens	..	..	..	..	93	157
Other canteens	..	..	..	..	113	137
Clubs, hotels, public houses	..	..	..	..	267	269
Butchers and meat preparing premises	..	..	..	..	221	656
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	35	154
Confectioners (sugar and flour)	..	..	..	..	152	416
Fried fish shops	..	..	..	..	70	153
Wet fish shops	..	..	..	..	32	53
General shops	..	..	..	..	1,097	1,912
Wholesale depots	..	..	..	..	112	509
Ice cream premises	..	..	..	..	648	759
Markets	..	..	..	..	3	130
Dairies	..	..	..	..	25	242
Vehicles	..	..	..	..	117	302
Other food premises	..	..	..	..	56	400
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	3,261	7,002

Food inspection and sampling:

Condemnation visits	..	..	..	..	848
Routine visits, including sampling	..	..	..	..	4,242
					<u>5,090</u>

502 written notices were issued to occupiers of food premises for contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations. Many more deficiencies were pointed out to occupiers at the time of inspection. Details of the action necessary to remedy contraventions which were notified in writing are as follows:

Food premises

Food to be protected from dust, flies, etc.	..	..	77
Food to be protected from risk of contamination by animals	..	..	28
Clean overalls to be provided	..	..	49
Smoking to be discontinued	..	..	24
Use of unclean wrapping to cease	..	..	3
Sanitary conditions to be modified, cleansed, repaired	..	..	88
Wash-hand notices to be provided	..	..	117
Provision of water supply (cold)	..	..	13
Provision of wash-hand basins	..	..	44
Provision of hot water for wash-hand basins	..	..	47
Provision of soap, towel, nailbrush, etc.	..	..	123
Provision of sinks for food or equipment	..	..	21

Food premises—cont.

Provision of hot water for sinks	28
Provision of first-aid equipment	71
Ventilation of food rooms to be improved	208
Refuse to be removed	134

Legal Proceedings

Four prosecutions were taken against three firms in respect of the following offences:

Defendant No.	Offence	Fines	Costs	Total Penalties
		£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
23	Did sell a steak and kidney pie contrary to Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 ...	15	10 10 0	25 10 0
34	Did sell a portion of chicken containing live maggots contrary to Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955	25	5 5 0	30 5 0
3	Did fail to thoroughly cleanse milk bottle contrary to Regulation 27(1), Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959	25	15 15 0	40 15 0
3	Did fail to thoroughly cleanse milk bottle contrary to Regulation 27(1), Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959	25		25 0 0

1967 - Salmonella organisms recovered from drain swabs

SAMPLED FROM		SALMONELLA SEROTYPES ISOLATED FROM POSITIVE SWABS																		
		Negative	Positive	Typhimurium	Indiana	Sofia	Clifton	Stanley	Abony	Newport	Brandenberg	Sheffield	Javiana	Poona	Manhattan	Anatum	Reading	Panama	Dublin	Enteritidis var jena
Public Abattoir (Roath)	Piggery ...	11	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
	Main Cattle Market ...	2	12	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	Gut Scraping Room ...	9	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
	Faunch House ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Public Abattoir (New)	Manure Bay ...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	Main Drain ...	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Vehicle washing Area ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Market	Manhole C.S. ...	27	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	Manhole I.S. ...	17	16	5	4	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Knackers Yard ...		4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
TOTALS		75	45	19*	7*	1	1	1*	1	2*	1	1	1	1	2	2*	1	1	17	1*

*These were the causative organisms in 30 of the cases of food poisoning in Cardiff in 1967.

Bacteriology of foodstuffs, etc. – Salmonella organisms

The investigation of sources of salmonellae and their association with the incidence of salmonellosis in humans has continued. Regular samples, by means of Moore's swabs, have been taken at Roath abattoir, until its closure, the new Cardiff abattoir and the knackers yard.

To check the extent that salmonella organisms of animal origin reached butchers' premises, control swabs were taken regularly from the two main drainage outflows from the Central Market.

The results of these samples are tabulated on page 8.

To check the incidence of salmonellae in broiler chickens, four samples were taken of the deep litter from broiler houses. Two samples were of two-week old litter and two samples were of 10-week old litter. No salmonella organisms were isolated and it was felt that no useful purpose would be served by taking further samples.

A sample of tortoise faeces taken from a pet shop in the City was found to contain salmonella richmond, salmonella lindern and salmonella cerro. A sample of water from a terrapin tank in the same shop contained salmonella Saint-Paul, salmonella unidentified and salmonella subgenus III (Arizona 24: 24-28 and 26: 23-30).

The presence of the Arizona serotype from the terrapins is of interest. A case of gastroenteritis transmitted by terrapins was reported in the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Sheffield for 1966 and a further report is published in *The Journal of Hygiene* (Cambridge University Press) Vol. 66, No. 1, March, 1968. This case which occurred in Sheffield in May, 1966, involved a three year old girl who was quite ill due to an organism identified as Arizona. The source was traced to two terrapins which had recently been purchased. Terrapins are a species of small turtle belonging to the genus *Graptemys*. They are small, usually kept indoors in a small tank of water and this child, like most children had been in the habit of taking them in and out of the tank and putting them to her mouth.

Terrapins and tortoises are known excretors of Arizona and in 1962 the presence of Arizona strains was reported in Indian crushed bone (Harvey and Price) and in Abattoirs in 1966 (Harvey, Price and Dixon).

Arizona (26: 32-21), the same serotype as in the Sheffield incident, was isolated from a swab taken from Cardiff Central Market in 1967. It is also of interest to note that *S. clifton*, *S. abony*, *S. Sofia* and *S. sheffield*, all of which were isolated from the Central Market in 1967, are salmonellae which are commonly excreted by tortoises.

Milk bacteriology

Heat-treated milk

Heat treatment of milk is now carried out at five processing plants in the City; pasteurisation by the H.T.S.T. method at three plants, the holder process at one plant and the recently introduced ultra-heat treatment plant.

Samples of raw and heat-treated milks were submitted for examination to the Public Health Laboratory. Samples were collected at the milk processing plants, wholesale and retail dairies, and milk vending machines, etc. Details of the number and designations of the various samples and laboratory reports are tabulated under the appropriate tables. 796 heat-treated milks were submitted to the statutory tests. Of the 679 samples submitted to the phosphatase test for effective pasteurisation, 665 were reported as satisfying the test.

In each of the cases of failure, investigations were carried out at the plant and advice given; further samples were satisfactory. All 36 samples of sterilised milk were reported as satisfying the turbidity test and therefore satisfactorily processed. 50 samples out of the total of 679 samples of pasteurised milk submitted to the methylene blue reduction test (for hygiene and keeping quality) were reported as unsatisfactory. 11 of these failures were from milk vending machines. All 81 samples of milk treated by the ultra-heat treatment process satisfied the colony count test.

Raw milk

All samples of raw milk submitted to the methylene blue reduction test satisfied the test and were free from brucella abortus.

Milk submitted for laboratory examination during 1967
Heat-treated milk

Designation	Total number of milks submitted for examination	Phosphatase test		Methylene blue test		Turbidity test		Colony count	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised	444	436	8	424	20*	—	—	—	—
Homogenised Pasteurised ...	56	56	—	51	5*	—	—	—	—
Channel Islands Pasteurised ...	179	173	6	154	25	—	—	—	—
Sterilised	36	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	—
Ultra heat treated	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	81	—

*These figures include eleven samples which failed to satisfy the Methylene Blue Test collected from vending machines and tabulated in detail under the table 'samples taken from milk vending machines'.

Raw milk

Milk Designation	Methylene blue test			Ring test		No. of samples submitted for examination		Biological examination			
	No. of samples submitted for Examination	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Positive	Negative	Tubercle bacilli	Brucella abortus	Tubercle bacilli		Brucella abortus	
								Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
Untreated	18	18	—	—	18	18	18	—	18	—	18
Channel Island Untreated	11	11	—	—	11	11	11	—	10*	—	11

*Premature death of guinea pig. Channel Island (untreated) - 1.

Samples taken from milk vending machines

Milk Designation	Total number of samples submitted for examination	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised	101	91	10	101	—
Homogenised Pasteurised ...	15	14	1	15	—

Ice-cream and ice-cream premises

There are eight firms registered for the manufacture of ice-cream; four producing hot mix and four using a complete cold mix powder. The number of retailers registered for the sale of ice-cream is 648.

During the year 759 visits were made to premises at which ice-cream was manufactured or sold. 115 samples were taken for bacteriological examination, details of which are given in the following table. The unsatisfactory samples were found to be mainly due to poor sterilisation techniques or handling of equipment by retailers. Advice was given and follow-up samples were satisfactory.

Samples of ice-cream submitted for bacteriological examination

Total number of samples submitted for examination	Local Manufacturers		National concerns	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
	Hot Mix	Cold Mix		Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV
115	26	3	86	82	3	16	14

FOODS

Of the 604 samples of food examined, 36 were reported upon adversely. Some of these samples are referred to below.

Flour: excess calcium carbonate

Three samples of flour from the same source contained excess amounts of chalk varying from 30 mgs. to 610 mgs. per 100 grammes of flour. The matter was referred to the manufacturers, some alterations in the method of mixing the ingredients were introduced and a measure of success obtained. Random sampling of flour offers some problems and a systematic sampling at intervals of the production run invariably shows that the average overall calcium carbonate content is within tolerable limits.

Lime and lemon sorbet without lists of ingredients

Three samples of different flavoured sorbets did not carry lists of the ingredients. Since the packs were samples of the initial run of the product and the manufacturer was already preparing properly labelled cartons which will be used when normal production is introduced, no further action was necessary.

Lemon curd deficient of fat

The product contained only 3.7% fat and not 4% as required by Food Standard (Preserves) Order, 1953. The facts were referred to the manufacturer. Further samples were satisfactory.

Egg noodle squares and sugar confectionery containing non-permitted colouring matter

The following products were found to contain non-permitted artificial colouring matter.

Egg noodle squares (Yellow R.F.S.)

Lolly pop (Blue V.R.S.)

Both incidents were referred to the respective manufacturers and the stocks of products withdrawn from sale.

Mineral water containing undeclared cyclamate

Two samples of a locally-manufactured product containing an undeclared cyclamate artificial sweetening agent. The manufacturer held stocks pending re-labelling to comply with Soft Drink Regulations, 1964.

Orange drink deficient of sugar

Two samples of cartoned orange drink from different sources packed in the City. Both samples were deficient in sugar due to over-dilution of the fruit concentrate.

The packers were cautioned and the further sampling showed satisfactory results.

Cream soups deficient of fat or meat

Two samples of cream soups showed fat deficiencies and one sample a meat deficiency. Further sampling of the products will continue into 1968; results of the investigations will appear in the next annual report.

Sausages

Nine samples of pork sausages were marginally low in lean meat; three samples supplied under contract were marginally below the contract quality but above the minimum statutory standard. The manufacturers were informed and further sampling arranged.

Five samples including two of the sausages supplied under contract were reported as containing excessive amounts of pork rind: 8% in three cases; 10% and 12%. These comments were passed to the manufacturers but no action was considered to be necessary. Rind is included in the definition of meat (Sausage and Meat Products Regulations, 1967), provided it is present in amounts naturally associated with the flesh used. Of the 7 different manufacturers' products examined, only the two previously mentioned contained chopped rind in excess of 5%.

Milk arrowroot biscuits described as 'containing milk and butter'

The biscuits contained a total butter fat content of only 1.5%; this was considered to be insufficient to justify the claim 'containing milk and butter'. The manufacturers amended the labelling on the wrapper, deleting the words constituting the claim.

Chicken noodle soups inadequately labelled

Failure to declare the presence of permitted colouring matter in an overseas product was referred to the packers and their reply is awaited.

Imported jelly crystals artificially flavoured

Six samples of different flavoured jellies having artificial flavouring as an ingredient but described with fruit names only. The matter is under discussion with the importers and manufacturers overseas.

Consumers' complaints of food abnormalities

The public's interest in quality control and wholesomeness of food continues to be shown in the number of consumer complaints in respect of unsatisfactory or suspect foods.

These were investigated and where substantiated, reports submitted to the Health Committee. Legal proceedings were taken in four cases involving three firms, and warnings given in other instances (see the section tabulating legal proceedings). 107 complaints were investigated following reference by members of the public, and involved the following types of food:

Bread	16
Cake and flour confectionery	10
Chocolate and sugar confectionery	1
Meat	6
Meat pies and pasties	18
Canned meat	4
Canned vegetables	6
Cheese and butter	2
Other meat products	6
Milk and milk bottles	10
Fish and fish products	6
Fruit and tinned fruit	3
Mineral waters and fruit drinks	5
Poultry	1
Miscellaneous foods	13
	<hr/>
	107
	<hr/>

Bread

Mould, vegetable oil lubricants, glass and other foreign bodies accounted for the sixteen complaints recorded during the year in bread and similar products.

Mould is normally the result of bad stock control due either to carelessness or a breakdown in communication between management, production and sales personnel. In view of this an effort has been made to re-establish this line of communication between the personnel on the factory floor, sales staff and the management in order to prevent cause for complaint. Warnings were given in all cases.

Pies, pasties, sausage rolls, etc.

Eighteen complaints involving pies and similar products were investigated. Mould in varying degrees of intensity and development was the major cause for complaint. The importance of strict stock rotation and control was again stressed. Foreign bodies in the form of a metal staple, a can opener key and part of a spider were among the objects encountered. All cases were considered by the Health Committee and warnings given. Legal proceedings were taken in one case, a fine of £15 was imposed and 10 gns. costs awarded.

Flour confectionery

Mould was again the predominant cause of complaint about cakes, etc. A wasp in a cream cake and a fly in a jam tart resulted in warnings being given to the manufacturers and more strict observance of fly proofing enforced.

Chicken portion of meal containing live maggots

Legal proceedings were instituted in respect of the sale of a meal of chicken and chips where the chicken portion was found to contain live maggots. A fine of £25 was imposed and £5 5s.0d. costs.

Nuts and raisins alleged to contain wire

A packet of nuts and raisins was said to contain a piece of wire – examination of the alleged foreign body showed it was merely a portion of a nut.

Larvae in chocolate

The larvae of the cocoa moth was found in a bar of nut chocolate. Although stock rotation at wholesale and retail stores is normally well organised at least one case is reported every year. The retailer in this case was at fault and was warned and advised regarding stock rotation in good commercial practice.

Milk and milk bottles

The number of complaints in respect of improperly cleansed milk bottles and milk bottles containing foreign bodies showed a slight increase over the previous year.

The complaints recorded include the following:

1. Paint on the inside and outside of a milk bottle.
2. An oily substance on the inside of a bottle.
3. *Drosophila*.
4. A lady's hairnet in a bottle of milk.

Legal proceedings were taken in two cases, fines of £25 were imposed plus costs of 15 gns.

FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS

JOINT REPORT OF THE CITY ANALYST AND THE CHIEF
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

A total of 1,101 samples were submitted by the City of Cardiff for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. They comprised milk 489; foods 604; and drugs 8. The number of adulterated or otherwise unsatisfactory samples was 76 (or 6.8%) including milk 40; and foods 36.

The following table lists the samples analysed, those reported as unsatisfactory being indicated by the numbers in brackets:

Nature of sample	Number examined	Nature of sample	Number examined
Milk			
Ordinary	440 (39)	Soft drinks	63 (4)
Channel Islands	49 (1)	Table jelly products	33 (7)
Foods		Tea	4
Beverage powders	2	Tomato ketchup	4
Butter and margarine	39 (1)	Vinegar and non-brewed	
Cheese and cheese spreads	13	condiment	3
Cream and yoghourt	25	Miscellaneous	31
Dessert powders	8	Canned	
Dehydrated vegetables	10	Fish	5
Dried soups	16 (1)	Fruit and fruit juices	17
Dried fruit	12	Infant foods	4
Edible oils and fats	17	Milk and cream	17
Fish and meat pastes	18	Meat	21
Flour and flour products	61 (4)	Pudding	4
Food colouring and flavourings	5 (1)	Savoury	2
Fructodan stabiliser	1	Soup	18 (3)
Ground spices	4	Tomato products	4
Ice confections	13 (3)	Vegetables	14
Infant foods	4	Drugs	
Noodles	4 (1)	Bicarbonate of soda	1
Preserves	35 (1)	Cream of tartar B.P.	2
Salad cream and mayonnaise	7	Linseed and liquorice lozenges	1
Sauces and pickles	21	Liver salts	1
Sausages and chipolatas	17 (9)	Rose hip syrup	1
Starch-reduced products	4	Skin-clear ointment	1
Sugar confectionery	22 (1)	Syrup of figs	1
Spirits	2		
		TOTAL	1,101 (76)

MILK

For ordinary milk, a presumptive minimum standard of 3% for fat and 8.5% for non fatty solids is specified in the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939.

Of the 440 samples of ordinary milk examined during the year, 38 were reported as not meeting this standard. Four of these contained added water and 34 had fat contents below 3%. A further 94 (or 21% of all samples analysed) had non fatty solids below 8.5% but freezing point tests showed them to be genuine milks of inferior quality.

Of the four samples containing added water, one contained 24%. This was an informal sample. Follow-up formal samples, however, were free from added water although slightly deficient in non fatty solids. Three samples of processed milk from the same heat treatment plant contained 1%, 5% and 7% of added water. After inspection of the plant by the sampling officer, samples taken subsequently were satisfactory.

The 34 instances of fat deficient milk were almost entirely from individual churns representing 21 different consignments. In all cases except 3, the milk from these consignments, when properly bulked before processing would have had fat contents above the 3% presumptive minimum.

The exceptions concerned a single producer. Initially 2 samples out of 3 churns showed fat deficiencies and the average of the consignment was also slightly low with a calculated average fat content of 2.95%. Further samples taken on two separate occasions again showed overall fat deficiencies with average fat contents of 2.79% and 2.80%. Two of the samples also contained penicillin residues of 0.05 i.u. per ml. The sampling officer visited the farm and the farmer admitted having used penicillin for the treatment of mastitis but had failed to withhold the milk from sale for the required period. The farmer was warned regarding this matter and also advised to consult the Milk Advisory Officer regarding the poor quality of the milk, with a view to improving the herd.

Two samples of raw milk from another producer were found on analysis to contain penicillin residues and in this case also a warning was given.

Milk sold under the description 'Channel Islands' is required to have a minimum of 4% of milk fat and 48 out of the 49 samples examined during 1967 complied with this standard. One was deficient in fat to the extent of 8% and formed part of a consignment of two churns showing an overall calculated average fat content of 3.83%. After a visit to the farm by the sampling officer, the producer agreed to discontinue marketing the milk as Channel Island and to sell it as ordinary milk in future.

Antibiotics in ex farm milk

A total of 230 samples of raw milk submitted for chemical analysis were tested for the presence of penicillin and other antibiotic residues. As indicated above, 4 samples contained 0.05 i.u. of penicillin per ml. of milk, while the remaining samples were free from antibiotics.

Sterilised milks

Under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, sterilised milks are required to satisfy the prescribed turbidity test indicating that they have been fully heat-treated.

The 36 samples examined during the year were found to be satisfactory.

The following tables give data of the average composition of milks sampled during 1967:

Average Composition of Milk Samples 1967

Variety	Number of Samples	Fat (per cent)	Non-fatty solids (per cent)	Total solids (per cent)
Channel Islands milk ...	49	4.49	8.95	13.44
Other milk samples ...	440	3.62	8.56	12.18
All milk samples ...	489	3.71	8.60	12.31

Quarterly variation in average composition of milk samples (excluding Channel Islands milk.)

Quarter	Number of Samples	Fat (per cent)	Non-fatty solids (per cent)	Total solids (per cent)
1st	46	3.65	8.43	12.08
2nd	125	3.40	8.62	12.02
3rd	204	3.55	8.65	12.10
4th	65	3.89	8.55	12.44
Whole year, 1967	440	3.62	8.56	12.18
Whole year, 1966	351	3.49	8.67	12.16

NEW FOOD AND DRUGS LEGISLATION, 1967

A considerable number of statutory instruments having a direct bearing on the work were published in 1967. These included:

- The Meat Pie and Sausage Roll Regulations, 1967.
- The Canned Meat Product Regulations, 1967.
- The Sausage and Other Meat Products Regulations, 1967.
- The Artificial Sweeteners in Food Regulations, 1967.
- The Solvents in Food Regulations, 1967.
- The Food (Control of Irradiation) Regulations, 1967.
- The Labelling of Food Regulations, 1967.
- The Coffee and Coffee Product Regulations, 1967.
- The Ice-Cream Regulations, 1967.
- The Margarine Regulations, 1967.

The first three cover a wide variety of meat products and come into operation in May, 1968, in respect of meat pies and a year later for canned meat products and sausages.

The **Meat Pie and Sausage Roll Regulations** basically require meat pies, puddings and pasties to contain 25% of meat but there are provisos which permit specified weights of meat for the smaller pies falling within certain weight ranges. The requirements are further complicated by the fact that an allowance must be made for fat in the pastry, in excess of 50% of the carbohydrate content. Meat and vegetable pies, puddings and pasties and 'Cornish Pasties' and sausage rolls must contain at least 12½% of meat. There are also detailed labelling requirements.

The **Canned Meat Product Regulations** provide standards for canned meat of 95%, for meat with cereal or with jelly of 80%, and meat with gravy of 75%. Meat with sauce, and brawn or pressed meat, is required to contain at least 60%, meat with stuffing and sauce, 40%, and meat balls, rissoles or croquettes, 35%.

The **Sausage and Other Meat Products Regulations** prescribe minimum meat contents for sausages and meat products sold loose. Typical examples are 65% and 50% of meat in pork and beef sausages, respectively. A minimum lean meat content (defined as lean meat, free from visible fat), of at least 50% of the total meat content is also laid down. Standards are prescribed for polony, hog pudding, frankfurter and liver sausages.

The **Artificial Sweeteners in Food Regulations** amend the existing regulations so as to permit the use of cyclamates, in addition to saccharin, as ingredients of sweetening tablets. Previously cyclamates had been permitted as artificial sweeteners in soft drinks under the Soft Drinks Regulations. Their general use in foodstuffs, other than ice-cream, is now permitted by the new regulations. Standards of purity are specified for both saccharin and cyclamates. These are the standards of the British Pharmacopoeia 1963, together

with a limit of 100 parts per million for cyclohexylamine in cyclamates. Precise labelling of saccharin and/or cyclamate tablets is required.

The **Solvents in Food Regulations** (operating date November, 1969) establish a permitted list of solvents which may be used in foods, generally for the purpose of incorporation of ingredients. The solvents include ethanol, ethyl acetate, ether, glycerol and its acetates, isopropanol and propylene glycol; their purity is defined by the regulations.

The **Food (Control of Irradiation) Regulations** prohibit the application of ionising radiation (as defined) to food intended for human consumption, and the sale and importation of irradiated food. Local Authorities and Port Health Authorities are required to enforce the regulations. At the present time, there do not appear to be available reliable methods for the detection of previous irradiation of foodstuffs.

The **Labelling of Food Regulations** came into operation in January, 1968, in respect of foods containing cyclamate artificial sweetener, but in all other respects not until January, 1971. The regulations will require the declaration of specified additives in food and the size of lettering used to describe the article and its ingredients is prescribed. There are provisions for the labelling of food sold from vending machines. Registered Trade Marks will no longer be permitted in place of the name and address of the packer; partial lists of ingredients will not be permitted. Meat treated with proteolytic enzymes must be labelled 'tenderised' and the word milk must refer to whole cow's milk unless otherwise specified.

The remaining three regulations dealing with ice-cream, margarine and coffee products do not become operative until 1971. For the first two foodstuffs, the changes are mainly labelling, with, for margarine, the introduction of an 80% minimum fat content. For coffee products, definitions and prescribed caffeine contents are established.

Reports and proposals for regulations in 1967 included the Second Report on Cyclamates, which re-affirmed a previous statement that there would be no health risk if cyclamates were permitted as sweeteners in foodstuffs. A report on cream recommended the introduction of additional fat standards to those at present in force including whipping cream 35%, cream 20% and half cream 12%. 'Claims and Misleading Descriptions on Labels and Advertisements of Food' formed the subject of proposals for regulations; these were considerably less comprehensive than the original report which preceded them. During 1967 the Food Additives and Contaminants Committee considered the question of aldrin and dieldrin residues in foods. They recommended that information should be obtained of the levels of these chemicals already present in food, and proposed statutory limits of 0.1 p.p.m. for foods generally, 0.02 p.p.m. for baby foods and dried milk, and 0.003 p.p.m. for liquid milk.

REPORT OF THE CITY ANALYST FOR 1967

by A. R. PHILLIPS, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

This year's work has included the usual routine tasks associated with a laboratory of this type but new aspects are continually being provided by new and proposed legislations and other changes. Whilst these have constituted additional burdens to the staff, new problems often give the daily work additional and renewed interest.

To the Medical Officer of Health and the Health Committee I would express my sincere thanks for their continued interest in the work undertaken by the laboratory, and without whose support the increasing need to improve laboratory efficiency could not be realised.

The staff of the laboratory, guided by the Deputy City Analyst, Mr. R. H. McKinlay, have worked wholeheartedly throughout the year and it is pleasing to be able to thank them all for their excellent team work.

In addition to work carried out for the Public Health Department, other Corporation departments have required analyses to be made in many instances during the year. Analytical work required by the County Borough of Swansea under the Food and Drugs Act, Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, etc., and as consultants to the Borough Surveyor has again been carried out, and separate quarterly and annual reports are made to the Swansea Authority. The West Glamorgan Water Board has continued to submit samples of water for analysis, and during the year a considerably increased number of samples (totalling 767) was examined for this Authority. The population served by the laboratory during 1967 was 460,000 for food and drugs, etc., and 690,000 for water supply purposes.

The following table gives the numbers of samples examined from various sources during the year:

For the City of Cardiff

Under the Food and Drugs Act	..	..	..	..	1,101
Under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations	..				36
Pesticide Survey Samples	..	..	..	..	13
For the Port Health Authority	..	..	..	..	64
Under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act	..	..			40
For the Public Health Department:					
Deposit Gauge Analyses	..	..	..	..	64
Sulphur Dioxide Determinations	..	..	..	..	1,933
Smoke Measurements	..	..	..	..	1,934
Foods	..	..	..	..	69
Waters	..	..	..	..	78
Others	..	..	..	..	15
For the Baths Department	..	..	..	..	2
For the City Surveyor's Department	..	..	..	..	28
From other sources	..	..	..	..	9
					5,386

For the County Borough of Swansea

Under the Food and Drugs Act	543
Pesticide Survey Samples	8
For the Public Health Department:	
Deposit Gauge Analyses	41
Lead Peroxide Cylinders	34
Waters	16
Foods	1
Others	3
For the Port Health Authority	24
For the Borough Engineer's Department	29
For the Weights and Measures Department:	
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act	27
Consumer Protection Act	4
From other sources	8
	<hr/> 738
For the West Glamorgan Water Board	767
	<hr/> 6,891

The corresponding figures for 1966 were: City of Cardiff, 5,223, County Borough of Swansea 821 and West Glamorgan Water Board 174; Total 6,218.

Staff Changes and Laboratory Activities in 1967

Mr. W. Davies, A.R.I.C., left the laboratory in August after only 18 months' service, to take up an appointment in the College of Commerce and Food Technology.

The post of analyst was filled by Mr. K. Phillips, G.R.I.C., who commenced his duties in January, 1968.

As a member of the Council of the Association of Public Analysts I have continued to attend meetings in London and value greatly the contacts made in this way with fellow Public Analysts during the last two years.

Good public relations have been encouraged by giving interested groups and individuals an opportunity to visit the laboratory to see some facets of the work. Few members of the public are aware of the work done by the Public Analyst, and evening talks have been given during the year to various organisations, explaining our particular role in consumer protection and public health matters.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

During the year a total of 1,101 samples were submitted by the City of Cardiff under this Act. They comprised 489 milks, 604 foods and 8 drugs, of which 76 (or 6.9%) received adverse reports. The unsatisfactory samples consisted of 40 milks and 36 foods. Details of the samples examined are given in the report prepared jointly with the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Your Public Analyst and Deputy Public Analyst also hold appointments as official analysts under this Act for the County Borough of Swansea, and during the year under review a total of 543 samples (284 milks, 224 foods and 35 drugs) were received from their Chief Public Health Inspector. Of these 42 (18 milks, 23 foods and 1 drug) were classified as unsatisfactory. Separate Quarterly and Annual Reports are made to the Swansea Health Committee giving a full account of the work done.

IMPORTED FOODS SUBMITTED BY THE PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

The Chief Port Health Inspector for the Cardiff Port Health Authority submitted 64 samples for chemical examination during the year. They consisted of the following articles of food:

Canned:							
Beef steak with gravy	...	...	1	Cheese spread	...	...	1
Boned chicken in jelly	...	...	2	Dehydrated:			
Clam sauce	...	...	1	Cabbage	...	...	1
Chicken breasts in jelly	...	...	1	Parsnips	...	...	1
Chopped ham	...	...	1	Potato flakes	...	...	1
Corned beef	...	...	1	Fresh:			
New potatoes	...	...	3	Grapefruit	...	...	5
Stewed steak	...	...	1	Lemons	...	...	2
Stringless beans	...	...	1	Oranges	...	...	14
Tomatoes	...	...	23	Ice-cream powder	...	...	1
Tomato paste	...	...	1	New potatoes	...	...	1
Tunny fish in oil	...	...	1				
				TOTAL 64			

This year canned tomatoes and tomato paste (24 samples) have given no trouble. All had satisfactorily low lead, tin and copper contents and they also had low 'Howard Mould Counts' (i.e. they had been prepared from clean tomatoes substantially free from rot and mould before canning).

Imports of citrus fruits were again examined. No insecticide, thiourea or mineral oil was found in any sample. Ortho-phenyl phenol was absent but diphenyl, which is permitted up to a maximum of 100 parts per million, was generally present. Gas chromatography was used to determine this fungicide. The fruit was macerated with acetone, which after dilution, was partitioned into petroleum ether. Injection of the extract on to a SE30 column gave quantitative results for diphenyl. The levels found during the year were, in parts per million, as follows:

Grapefruit:	< 5, 10, 15, 50, 70;
Lemon:	10, 20;
Oranges:	< 5 (5 samples), 35, 35, 40, 50, 50, 60, 80, 90; 95 and 40;

The results are often very variable between individual fruits of the consignment; in some oranges it approached the upper limit but did not exceed it.

Canned chicken in jelly contained 73% and 77% of meat compared with a recommended minimum of 80%.

The Swansea Port Health Authority also submits samples to this laboratory for chemical analysis and during the year 24 were received. This is more than double the previous year, and reflects the increased importation of foodstuffs through Swansea docks. Labelling irregularities were noted in two samples; otherwise they were all satisfactory.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

During the year, a total of 40 samples, taken informally, were submitted by the Chief Public Health Inspector. The present provisions of the 1960 Regulations specify the major nutrients which must be declared in fertilisers and feeding stuffs. In 1968 new regulations will come into force, which will provide a much more comprehensive declaration including the presence of coccidiostats and anti-blackhead drugs in feeding stuffs and the presence of trace elements in fertilisers and feeding stuffs.

Of the 40 samples examined in the light of existing legislation 4 were fertilisers and 36 were feeding stuffs as follows:

General fertilisers 3, tomato liquid fertiliser 1; pig pellets and meals 11, turkey pellets and crumbs 10, calf feeds 4, chicken pellets and crumbs 6, barley balancer pellets 1, high protein pellets with urea 1, creep feed pellets 1, maize meal 1, barley meal, 1.

Only one, calf gruel, showed a deviation in respect of a small excess of fibre.

The Chief Inspector, Weights and Measures Department, enforces the sampling of this Act for the Swansea County Borough and during 1967 he submitted for analysis 27 samples, including 22 fertilisers and 5 feeding stuffs.

PESTICIDES IN FOOD SURVEY

As indicated in the 1966 Annual Report, a nation-wide survey of the levels of pesticides occurring in foods on retail sale is being carried out by Public Analysts. The scheme has been organised by the Association of Public Analysts in co-operation with the Local Authority Associations and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Approximately 2,400 samples yearly are to be examined for at least two years, the work being allocated to authorities on a population basis. For Cardiff and Swansea together this amounts to 21 samples per year.

The results obtained during 1967, expressed in parts per thousand million, are tabulated below.

No.	Food	Source	Organo-chlorine Pesticides			Metals		
			BHC isomers	DDT isomers	Dieldrin	Mercury	Lead	Arsenic
C5	Cauliflower	Home	0	0	0	<20		
C6	Tomatoes	Channel Islands	0	0	0			
C7	Lettuce*	Home	300	0	0			
C8	Beef brisket	Home	100	110	0	<20	200	<100
C9	Eggs	Home	12	DDE 12	15			
C10	Infant food (liver)	Home	0	TDE 7	0			
C11	Lard	U.S.A.	7	{ DDE 20 TDE 150	20	<20	1,000	300
C12	Raw milk	Home	2	2	1			
C13	Cabbage	Home	0	0	0			
C14	Lettuce	Dutch	11	0	73	<20	150	<100
C15	Pears	Home	0	70	0	20		
C16	Beef sausage	Home	9	0	5	<20		
C17	Tomatoes	Spanish	7	33	0			
S4	Beef	Home	13	0	0		20	150	<100
S5	Apples	Canadian	0	0	0			
S6	Onions	Imported	0	0	0			
S7	Pasteurised milk	Home	<1	2	<1	20	150	<100
S8	Potatoes	Home	0	0	0			
S9	Pears	Italian	0	0	0			
S10	Cheese	New Zealand	0	0	0	<20		
S11	Grapes	Spanish	0	{ DDT 890 Others 70	0			

These results show the widespread occurrence of traces of organo-chlorine pesticides in foodstuffs, the most commonly found being BHC, DDT and their isomers and break-down products. The highest BHC content (300) was found in home produced lettuce, and the highest DDT (960) in Spanish grapes. The alpha isomer of BHC was detected in beef, and American lard contained TDE (150).

Dieldrin was detected in eggs, lard, lettuce (Dutch) and beef sausages but the other organo-chlorine pesticides including heptachlor, heptachlorepoxyde and endrin, were not found in any sample. Quintozene or PCNB, a fungicide, was found in home produced lettuce* at a level of 300 parts per 1,000 million. This compound resembles gamma BHC in its gas chromatographic behaviour but it was found possible to identify it by thin layer chromatography and chemical tests.

No organo-phosphorus pesticides were found in any of the samples examined and, where tested for, mercury was below the detectable limit. Lead was found in apples and pears.

No limits have yet been established for pesticide residues in foods in Great Britain. It may, however, be noted that the levels of pesticides found in our 21 samples are below limits set by the U.S.A. and some other countries. The sample of Spanish grapes had a DDT content approaching the Netherlands limit (1,000), and was in fact the highest level of pesticide found in any of the samples analysed.

The collated results of the 2,400 samples examined throughout the country will probably be published in mid 1968 and should provide valuable and interesting information on the extent of pesticide contamination of foodstuffs sold to the public.

ANALYTICAL METHODS DEVELOPMENT

During 1967 increased use was made of the newer analytical techniques, particularly gas chromatography, in the solution of analytical problems. In some cases the problems were new ones and were tackled as they arose. In others, research was conducted so as to be able to effectively deal with likely future requirements.

Temperature programmed gas chromatography was used to characterise petrol, paraffin, diesel oil, etc., which may occur in trade waste discharges to sewers, and as contaminating taints in foods. Petroleum gas was identified as the propellant in a novelty aerosol canister ('Crazy Foam') by using a Chromosorb 102 polymer column.

A collection of reference chromatograms was prepared of the common edible oils and fats, after conversion to the methyl esters. The percentage of poly-unsaturated fatty acids (linoleic and linolenic acids) in oils claiming to be rich in these constituents was determined by this method. Safflower, sunflower, corn and soya bean oil showed the highest amounts (50-70%).

A rapid method for the examination of butter fat, and fats containing it, has been developed based on direct gas chromatography of butyric acid. Only one-tenth of a gramme of fat is required for the analysis. A procedure for the detection of pentachlorophenol in water at trace levels (0.2 p.p.m.) was worked out to deal with a fish toxicity problem. This method and that for butyric acid in butter fat have been submitted for publication.

In the pesticide field, experiments were made with a potassium chloride coated wire spiral fitted to the flame detector for the detection of organo-phosphorus compounds such as parathion. Although excellent sensitivity could be achieved, it was found very difficult to maintain stable conditions.

AIR POLLUTION

The necessary analytical work in this field is carried out for both Cardiff and Swansea and includes monthly analysis of deposit gauge contents for soluble matter (including calcium, chloride and sulphate), insoluble matter (ash, tar and other combustible matter), pH value and the volume of rain water collected.

The results for the year for the three deposit stations in Cardiff are summarised, together with 1966 data, in the following table:—

Deposition in Tons per square mile per year

Station	Total Insoluble Deposit		Insoluble Mineral Matter-Ash		Rainfall (inches)	
	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966
City Hall ...	77	91	49	62	36	41
Curran Road ...	97	127	66	89	40	34
Moorland Road...	299	325	252	260	35	35

Additional deposit gauge sites have been examined in connection with the Whitchurch coal depot pollution problem. These deposits were also examined for their content of coal or coal dust. A total of 28 such special examinations were made during 1967.

Continuous recording of the daily smoke and sulphur dioxide levels in the air at six stations within the City were also made throughout the year. Four of the stations are now equipped with automatic 8-day sampling units, and in these cases the titrations for sulphur dioxide and the reflectometric measurements of the smoke stains are made weekly.

The results for 1967 together with those for the previous year are tabulated below:

Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide Concentrations

Site	Smoke Concentration Micrograms per cubic metre Daily Average		Sulphur dioxide Concentration Micrograms per cubic metre Daily Average	
	1967	1966	1967	1966
City Hall	32	32	60	67
Curran Road ...	47	44	56	74
Moorland Road ...	43	32	92	72
Llanrumney ...	30	31	50	53
Crofts Street ...	55	54	88	82
Llanishen	16	18	37	46

MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES EXAMINED FOR PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

These included articles which were the subject of complaint to the Public Health Inspectorate by members of the public. They may be divided into food and drug samples, miscellaneous articles and waters of various kinds.

(a) **Food and Drugs.** A total of 53 samples in this group received chemical and/or microscopical examination and are described in greater detail in the section of the joint report dealing with consumer complaints. A number were milk bottles containing deposits including paint, rust, oil, a snail, and a nylon hair net. Analytically of interest were canned blackcurrants showing hydrogen swell, and bacon which had become green-stained with copper compounds from a tarpaulin covering. The copper was found by dry ashing of the fat to extend in some areas to not more than half an inch in depth. It is of interest to record that the extent of penetration could also be revealed directly by dipping a cross section of the outer layers into ammoniacal sodium diethyl dithiocarbamate. The small objects, allegedly toe nails, found in a pasty, were shown by microscopy and by microchemical tests to be thin pieces of bone.

(b) **Miscellaneous articles** examined included window sill dust which was shown to be mainly oxide of iron. A black deposit on foliage of a tree was mainly fine coal dust and amounted to 10% of the dry leaves. In the same area, sludge from the eaves gutter of a house contained about 20% coal dust in the dried sludge. The 'Teddy-bear scare' resulted in four samples of Polish manufacture being submitted. This arose because some Teddy bears had been found, in other areas, to have been stuffed with urea-formaldehyde resin in a fine dusty form, which could cause trouble if inhaled or if free formaldehyde had been liberated from it. However, the samples examined at Cardiff contained only sawdust. The paint on a plastic toy was examined and it was found to be free of lead.

(c) **Waters, etc.** Routine checks on the quality of water supplied to the consumer were made monthly. In some cases, where there have been complaints, further samples have been taken. Six samples were examined for plumbo-solvency in connection with a particular investigation. A living specimen of *Asellus aquaticus* was found in a consumer's tap water; this source was repeatedly sampled subsequently but no further evidence of this organism was obtained.

Seepage waters in cellars and basements were examined to ascertain their possible source. In some cases they were definitely sewage polluted, in others they were deep sources and in yet others, chemical analysis was somewhat inconclusive.

SAMPLES RECEIVED FROM OTHER CORPORATION DEPARTMENTS

Baths Department

An unusual scale formation from the filtration plant at the Empire Pool was examined. It consisted of 82% iron oxide. A deposit blocking one of the boiler flues contained a large amount of unburnt oil and carbon indicating unsatisfactory combustion.

City Surveyor's Department

Ten samples of lubricating oils of various viscosity grades, a lithium based grease and an antifreeze sample were checked for compliance with either the Corporation Specification or the B.S.S. requirement. Two of the oils showed small deviations from specification and accordingly were replaced under the terms of the contract.

Two samples of bricks and mortar were examined in considerable detail in an attempt to explain a building defect.

The ashes and other residues from an explosion which occurred in a domestic coal burning grate were examined in co-operation with the Chief Fire Officer. However, no evidence was obtained which could explain the cause of the explosion.

Sewage effluents from treatment works were examined and advice and comment was given on three queries from the Drainage Section in respect of discharges to the public sewers.

A sample of oil, taken from the sewer, was examined in an effort to pinpoint the source. The presence of diesel and paraffin oils, carbon and heavy oil suggested used engine oil.

Sewage was analysed to assess the amount of sea water and ground water infiltration and sludge from the foreshore was examined for sulphate content.

PRIVATE SAMPLES

Requests for analytical work to be carried out are sometimes received from private sources and, where appropriate, such work may be accepted on payment of a fee.

A water sample was examined for a Government department, and the deposit in a photographic developing solution was analysed for the B.B.C. Three wines were tested for proof spirit content, and two samples of canned meat were analysed for composition for a local exporting manufacturer.

A private householder asked if we could account for the sudden death of goldfish in his garden pool. It was possible to show, using electron capture gas chromatography, that pentachlorophenol, at the low level of 0.2 p.p.m. was present and that this would have been sufficient to kill the fish. This compound is a timber preservative, and had been dissolved off wooden boards used to protect the fish from heavy frost.

Towards the end of the year, the Road Safety Act, 1967, came into being and we were asked if we would be prepared to make independent gas chromatographic analysis of blood or urine for alcohol content for members of the public who may require such a service. Permission of the Committee was obtained for this to be done on a fee-paying basis.

SAMPLES EXAMINED FOR SWANSEA COUNTY BOROUGH

The work carried out for this authority includes the analysis of samples under the Food and Drugs Act; for the Port Health Authority; for the Borough Surveyor; and for the Chief Inspector, Weights and Measures Department in respect of the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, the Toys (Safety Regulations) and the Petroleum Acts.

ANALYSES MADE FOR THE WEST GLAMORGAN WATER BOARD

The West Glamorgan Water Board came into being in October, 1966, and then took over the duties of the Swansea Waterworks Department for which this laboratory had provided an analytical and advisory service for many years.

With the expansion of the area under its control, the number of analyses required increased very considerably and, during the full year of 1967, a total of 767 waters were received. The samples covered a wide variety of water sources, the population served by the Board being at present, approximately 400,000. The results of all analyses were reported to the Water Engineer.

REPORT OF THE VETERINARY OFFICER CHIEF MEAT INSPECTOR AND ABBATOIR MANAGER

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

The duties assigned to the Veterinary Section of the Department comprise:

- (1) The Administration of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, and all Orders and Regulations made thereunder.
- (2) The Management of the Cardiff Abattoir and Meat Market including the collection of charges made for the use of the premises and facilities provided.
- (3) The administration of the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958, as far as it relates to the Abattoir.
- (4) The ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection of animals, carcasses and organs together with the marking of carcasses passed as fit for human consumption and other matters coming within the province of the Meat Inspection Regulations.
- (5) The administration of The Animals Boarding Establishments Act, 1963, and The Riding Establishments Act, 1964.
- (6) Veterinary Services to Cardiff North and District Hospital Management Committee in connection with Whitchurch Hospital pig farm.
- (7) Veterinary Services to Cardiff City Police for injured strayed animals.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950

The Act gives power to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to make Orders and Regulations for the control and eradication of disease of animals which are of economic importance to agriculture, or a risk to public health. The Act further provides for the humane treatment of animals in transit and imposes restrictions on the importation of animals, meat, poultry, semen, hay and straw, and therapeutic substances from countries where diseases scheduled under the Act are endemic.

The diseases at present scheduled are Foot and Mouth disease, Anthrax, Swine Fever, Fowl Pest (Newcastle Disease), Bovine Tuberculosis, Sheep Scab, Rabies, Parasitic Mange in Horses, Rinderpest, Contagious Bovine Pleuro-pneumonia, Glanders, Epizootic Lymphangitis, Virus Hepatitis in Poultry and Sheep Pox. As a result of measures taken the last nine diseases are now extinct in Great Britain and others are well on the way to eradication.

The Swine Fever Order, 1963: As a result of this Order and preceding ones there has been a dramatic fall in the incidence of Swine Fever which was at one time a scourge of the Pig Industry. Recorded cases fell from 1,243 in 1963 to 113 in 1965, 25 in 1966 and none in 1967.

The Regulations for the Movement of Swine Order, 1959: The Order provides for the authorisation of sales of swine and the movement of swine from sales and pig dealers premises by licence. The licensing system assists in tracing pigs from origin to destination in case of infection. Pigs moved to private premises for further feeding are detained 28 days unless re-licensed to a slaughterhouse within that period. During the year 438 licences were received authorising the movement of 5,264 pigs to the Abattoir and pig keepers premises, no infringements of the Order were detected.

The Foot and Mouth Disease Order, 1938: A series of outbreaks of the disease originated at Llanyblodwell, Shropshire in October and spread rapidly throughout neighbouring counties culminating in about 2,300 outbreaks by the end of the year. The nearest to Cardiff was at Llangibby, Monmouthshire, which was confined and cleared up quickly.

The Foot and Mouth (Infected Areas Restrictions) Order, 1938: A total of 55 Infected Areas Special Orders were made involving 20 counties. Cardiff was included in the Llangibby area from the 24th November to the 18th December when all stock moved to Cardiff was subject to licences issued at Cardiff. In all 374 licences were granted for the movement of 809 cattle, 8,199 sheep, 157 calves and 1,122 pigs to Cardiff Abattoir.

The Foot and Mouth Disease (Infected Areas Restrictions) (Amendment) Order, 1967: The Order rescinds the provision in the principal Order permitting the movement of animals by rail through an Infected Area.

The Foot and Mouth Disease (Controlled Areas Restrictions) Order, 1938: Special Orders defining Controlled Areas are made when the disease has a rapid spread and no animals are permitted to be moved out of a Controlled Area. Movement of animals into and within an Area is controlled by licence. Cardiff was within the Controlled Area up to the end of the year during which time 741 licences were granted in Cardiff for the movement of 1,699 cattle, 223 calves, 6,723 sheep and 3,033 pigs to Cardiff Abattoir.

The Foot and Mouth Disease (Controlled Areas Restrictions) (Amendment) Order, 1967: The Order rescinds the provision of the principal Order permitting unsold animals at licensed markets to return to the farms of origin.

The Foot and Mouth Disease (Temporary Restrictions) Order, 1967: The Order enables the Minister to prohibit persons being on agricultural land when he is satisfied their presence involves a risk of spread of the disease.

The New Forest (Foot and Mouth) Disease (Prevention) Order, 1967: This is a temporary Order for the prevention of the disease in the New Forest. The Order expires when the New Forest ceases to be in a Foot and Mouth Disease Controlled Area.

The New Forest (Foot and Mouth Disease) (Prevention) Amendment Order, 1967: The Order extends the previous one to apply to all lands subject to the rights of common within the New Forest.

The Importation of Carcases and Animal Products (Amendment) Order, 1967: The Order alters the provision of the 1954 Order so as to make it illegal to land in Great Britain dry sausage (salami), fully cured bacon and ham, from Italy, without licence.

The Importation of Carcases and Animal Products (Amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1967: The principal Order of 1954 permitted the landing of meat from named countries or parts of countries subject to compliance with certain conditions. The 1967 Order makes it illegal to land all kinds of meat from those countries without a licence. The object of the Order is to prohibit or restrict the import of meat from countries where Foot and Mouth Disease is endemic.

The Importation of Carcases and Animal Products (Amendment) (No. 3) Order, 1967: The Order removes the exception given in the 1954 Order to the unconditional landing of meat from South Africa. The landing of this meat is now subject to licence.

The Poultry and Hatching Eggs (Importation) (Amendment) Order, 1967: The Order amends the principal Order 1947 so that the importation of poultry or poultry eggs intended for hatching may now take place unconditionally from Northern Ireland or Eire into Scotland.

The Tuberculosis Order, 1964: For all practical purposes bovine tuberculosis is now considered non-existent in Great Britain following an intensive campaign for its eradication. No case was found in 14,723 Attested Bovine Animals slaughtered at the Abattoir during the year. Routine Tuberculin Tests are carried out on the cattle population which reveal the occasional reactor. During the year 24 reactors were sent to the Abattoir for detailed post-mortem and report to the Ministry. Of these seven showed lesions and the lymph nodes of the others were forwarded for biological examination. This is a gratifying situation of immense public health importance.

The Anthrax Order, 1938: One cow died on a City farm under suspicious circumstances. Microscopic examination of blood smears showed organisms similar to *B. Anthracis* and the carcass was burned on the farm. A subsequent Ministry report did not confirm the existence of Anthrax. Blood smears were examined from 3 calves, 16 sheep and 7 pigs which died in lairage or arrived dead at the Abattoir, all with negative results. Anthrax is still prevalent in this country and in the main is due to sporulating organisms finding their way into the animal feeds by way of imported bone.

The Rabies Order, 1938: The disease has not been found at large in Great Britain since 1922 and the freedom is due to the strict quarantine conditions imposed on imported dogs, by the Importation of Dogs and Cats Order, 1928. Port towns are most vulnerable to smuggled or escaped dogs from ships and the Chief Port Health Inspector keeps ship's dogs under strict surveillance. During the year 34 dogs were examined and all were found free from communicable disease.

The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957: A number of primary outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease and Swine Fever have been attributed to contact of animals with raw kitchen waste. The Order provides for the adequate boiling of this material and the licensing of boiling plants and equipment. Very few pig keepers in the City use kitchen waste as it is uneconomic and produces a poor quality carcass. During the year 73 visits were made to piggeries and no offence was detected.

The Fowl Pest Order, 1936 – 1963: A vaccination policy has brought the disease within manageable proportions and no case was recorded in the City during the year.

Brucellosis (Accredited Herds) Scheme: The scheme was formulated by the Ministry of Agriculture in an effort to build up brucellosis-free herds of cattle voluntarily prior to an attempt at total eradication by compulsory slaughter of reactors to blood agglutination tests. The scheme consists of three milk ring screening tests carried out at three month intervals which if negative permit the registration of the herd as accredited. Blood agglutination tests of all animals in the herd is then performed and reactors slaughtered and compensation paid. The scheme, coupled with intensive vaccination of calves, is expected to reduce the incidence of infection to a level that total compulsory eradication would be feasible and that a reservoir of brucellosis-free animals would be available. The disease has a considerable public health significance.

The Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958

A slaughterman was reported to the Health Committee for an offence under Regulation 37 in that he was found smoking a cigarette while working in the Abattoir. The Committee decided to severely reprimand the offender and not to prosecute as it was his first offence.

The Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) (Amendment) Regulations, 1966

The Regulations came into operation on the 1st February, 1967, and the principal changes are contained in Regulation 3.

- (a) The holding of animals in a slaughterhouse lairage is limited to 72 hours except when specially authorised.

- (b) The use of wiping cloths in the dressing of carcasses is prohibited but until the 1st November, 1968, a wiping cloth may be used on a carcass if it is sterilised before use and used on only one carcass and its associated offal before re-sterilisation.

The equipment of Cardiff Abattoir is designed to dispense a chlorine additive to carcass washing sprays to check bacterial flora. The use of sprays to replace wiping cloths has not found favour with the meat trade as it is considered that excess water on a carcass impairs its keeping qualities.

Exportation of Meat to the Continent

Cardiff Abattoir was approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for the export of meat to Belgium, France, West Germany, the Netherlands, Italy and Luxembourg under the official designation E.W.S. 69. The export of meat is temporarily suspended owing to foot and mouth disease but it is hoped this trade from Cardiff will develop when export is again permitted.

Exportation of Canned Meat Products

Veterinary certificates were issued for the export of 10 consignments of kosher meat products, derived from animals slaughtered at the Abattoir, to Denmark, Norway, Belgium, Thailand, Switzerland and Israel.

The Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

Three new licences and 37 renewals were granted to stun and slaughter animals at the slaughterhouses and knackers yards, for the year commencing 1st January, 1967.

The Riding Establishments Act, 1963

One licence was granted for the keeping of a Riding Establishment in the City. Nine visits were made to the Establishment and horses and equipment inspected.

The Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1964

Licences were granted for keeping two establishments in the City, one of which is used for a small number of cats in the summer months.

The Protection of Animals Acts, 1911 - 1927

Stray animals are frequent subjects of injuries incurred in road accidents. While the administration of the Act comes within the province of the City Police, veterinary assistance is usually required. During the year 1 horse, 1 cat and 29 dogs were examined, of which the horse, cat and 15 dogs were destroyed.

Veterinary Services to Other Departments

Cardiff City Police	65 visits to animals
Cardiff North and District Hospital Management Committee ..	25 visits to animals

MEAT INSPECTION STATISTICS

Carcases and Offals Inspected and Condemned in Whole or Part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	11,192	356	3,172	76,683	27,037	Nil
Number inspected	11,192	356	3,172	76,683	27,037	Nil
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS						
Whole carcases condemned	5	2	30	155	27	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	257	92	19	3,547	1,637	Nil
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis or Cysticercosis	2.34	2.64	1.22	4.82	6.16	Nil
TUBERCULOSIS						
Whole carcases condemned	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	2	3	Nil	Nil	181	Nil
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.02	1.12	Nil	Nil	6.67	Nil
CYSTICERCOSIS						
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Percentage of number inspected affected with Cysticercosis	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Animals Slaughtered – Comparative Table

	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1939
Cattle	11,551	8,524	8,301	9,918	13,182	12,041	6,693
Calves	3,172	2,345	1,654	2,080	4,168	6,833	7,788
Sheep	76,683	68,299	67,179	77,466	74,545	83,321	53,632
Pigs	27,037	30,543	31,033	28,353	28,839	26,371	25,257
TOTAL ...	118,443	109,711	108,167	117,817	120,734	128,566	93,370

Incidence of Tuberculosis

					Macroscopic Lesions	Percentage	Percentage Corresponding Period 1966
ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED							
Sheep	...	...	...	76,683	Nil	Nil	Nil
Pigs	...	...	...	27,037	181	0.67	0.50
TOTAL ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED (including Attested, Reactors and Irish Cattle)							
Cows	...	...	...	356	1	0.28	0.32
Steers/Heifers	...	...	...	11,189	4	0.03	.04
Bulls	...	...	...	3	1	33.33	Nil
Calves	...	...	...	3,172	Nil	Nil	Nil
ATTESTED CATTLE							
Cows	...	...	...	346	Nil	Nil	Nil
Steers/Heifers	...	...	...	11,178	Nil	Nil	Nil
Bulls	...	...	...	—	Nil	Nil	Nil
Calves	...	...	...	3,172	Nil	Nil	Nil
KNOWN REACTORS AND DANGEROUS CONTACTS (sent in by the M.A.F.F.)							
Cows	...	...	...	10	1	10.0	33.3
Steers/Heifers	...	...	...	11	4	36.36	100.0
Bulls	...	...	...	3	1	33.33	Nil
Calves	...	...	...	—	Nil	Nil	Nil
IMPORTED IRISH CATTLE							
Steers/Heifers	...	...	...	—	Nil	Nil	Nil

Incidence of Cysticercosis

Cattle Slaughtered				Number of cases of Cysticercosis Bovis	Percentage of Infestation	Total Percentage	Percentage for 1966
Cows	...	...	356	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Steers/Heifers	...	...	11,192	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.11

Incidence of Hydatid Cysts

Animals Slaughtered				Number of cases of Hydatid Cysts	Percentage of Infestation	Percentage of Period 1966
Cattle	...	...	11,548	347	2.9	2.61
Sheep	...	...	76,683	926	1.20	1.22

Table Showing Causes of Rejection of Carcases and Part Carcases

DISEASES	CATTLE		CALVES		SHEEP		PIGS	
	Total	Part	Total	Part	Total	Part	Total	Part
Tuberculosis/Emaciation ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	181
Oedema/Emaciation ...	4	—	1	—	105	—	2	—
Bonetaint ...	—	33	—	—	—	11	—	—
Traumatism ...	1	19	—	2	3	27	4	54
Decomposition ...	—	4	6	—	17	67	—	39
Moribund ...	—	—	3	—	16	—	7	—
Pyæmia ...	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Fevered ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Arthritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	51
Abscesses/Multiple Abscesses	—	1	1	—	6	12	5	186
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Blood Splashing ...	—	—	—	—	2	10	—	—
Pleurisy/Septic Pleurisy ...	—	—	—	1	2	14	2	15
Peritonitis/Septic Peritonitis	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	—
Pneumonia/Septic Pneumonia	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	2
Johne's Disease ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaundice ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Mastitis/Septic Mastitis ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	8	57	20	3	155	150	27	529

Condemnation Certificates

552 Certificates were granted in respect of condemned carcases, and part carcases and offals at Roath Abattoir, Cardiff Abattoir and Meat Market during the year 1967.

Weight of Meat and Offal Rejected from Animals Slaughtered at Roath and Cardiff Abattoirs

					Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
8	Carcases	Beef	...	...	1	11	1	10
20	Carcases	Veal	...	...	—	11	1	23
155	Carcases	Mutton	...	...	2	—	2	8
27	Carcases	Pork	...	...	1	2	1	14
57	Part Carcases	Beef	...	...	1	13	2	6
3	Part Carcases	Veal	...	...	—	—	1	22
150	Part Carcases	Mutton...	...	...	—	15	—	13
529	Part Carcases	Pork	...	...	2	15	—	14
	Beef	Offal	...	...	3	16	—	14
	Calf	Offal	...	...	—	—	2	6
	Sheep	Offal	...	...	8	7	—	10
	Pig	Offal	...	...	3	6	1	25
TOTAL ...					26	0	0	25

Number of Organs Rejected

	CATTLE	CALVES	SHEEP	PIGS
HEADS (including Tongues)				
Tuberculosis	3	—	—	181
Other Conditions	137	—	—	—
TONGUES				
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions	43	—	—	—
LUNGS				
Tuberculosis	1	—	—	—
Other Conditions	289	—	—	—
HEARTS				
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions	76	—	—	—
SKIRTS				
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions	104	—	—	—
LIVERS				
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions	2,162	8	6,227	1,431
PLUCKS				
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions	—	15	3,397	1,209
TRIPES				
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions	30	—	—	—
TAILS				
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—
Other Conditions	244	—	—	—

THE NEW CARDIFF ABATTOIR AND MEAT MARKET

The newly-constructed Cardiff Abattoir and Meat Market was brought into operation in 1967. For all practical purposes the new building at Dumballs Road was completed towards the end of May, 1967, and a few test kills were made after which adjustments and minor alterations were made to the equipment. The old Roath Market Abattoir was closed down and all slaughtering and marketing was transferred on the 3rd July, 1967. The mechanical vertical line dressing principles used at the new abattoir were foreign to the operatives and they took a few months to attain the desired speed and skill to use the equipment efficiently. By the end of the year good work was turned out and a speed was reached of 50 cattle, 200 sheep and 120 pigs per hour which is considerably above the designers' estimate. The high speed performance brought to light some weaknesses in the equipment which was still receiving the attention of the contractors at the end of the year. When compared with other new plants of similar type few difficulties were encountered and no animals presented for slaughter were left over on any one day. All 13 stalls on the meat market were taken up at an early stage and the wholesale tenants equipped them with new dial scales, blocks and metal racks. The carcass chill rooms were used to capacity at times during the summer and the familiar problem of bonetaint under normal atmospheric cooling conditions was eliminated. The chill rooms also served the useful purpose of permitting the slaughter of animals after a very limited period in lairage.

The throughput for the six months ended December improved over that of the old one for the same period to the extent of 2,866 cattle, 9,100 sheep, 250 calves and 192 pigs. The increase of 64% in cattle and 20% in sheep shows the trend of events and would have been much better if the trade had not been disrupted by the serious epidemic of foot and mouth disease in the latter part of the year. The epidemic and curtailment of imports forced the price of home-killed meat to an unprecedented level with reduced demand. While the upward curve of throughput was welcomed running costs were above expectation, particularly in electricity. The higher standard of hygiene set and maintained also proved costly in labour and materials.

A contract for slaughtering and ancillary services was awarded by the Corporation to a consortium of wholesalers trading as Fifth Quarter (Animal By-Products) Ltd. The company is responsible for the reception of animals, feeding, bedding, slaughter and the deposit of carcasses in the chill rooms. The company also markets inedible by-products, except hides and skins in bulk and makes a headage return to owners. The line system of slaughtering precludes individual owners employing their own staffs and the participation of wholesalers on a profit sharing basis appears the most satisfactory and economic means of discharging this involved operation.

The Cardiff Abattoir is one of 69 approved by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for the export of meat to the Continent. All arrangements have been made to comply with European requirements which could be extensive if Great Britain is accepted in the European Economic Community. Some enquiries are already to hand for the export of meat during the 1968 season but this trade varies with the fluctuating tariff barriers imposed by importing countries. At the end of the year Continental countries had prohibited the importation of meat owing to the foot and mouth disease epidemic.

The Meat and Livestock Commission, established in October by the Agriculture Act, 1967, have the general duties of promoting greater efficiency in the Livestock and Livestock Products Industries with an emphasis on improving the sale of home-produced meat. The commission will be financed by a levy on the Industry and it yet has to be determined how this can be done most economically. It is generally assumed the levy will be collected at the point of slaughter by slaughterhouse operators, including Local Authorities, who would be allowed to retain a small headage allowance for expenses. A mandatory function of the Commission is the descriptive classification of carcasses as a guide to buyers and sellers of livestock and livestock products. It is further intended to examine what might be done in the field of labelling meat in retail shops as regards description and price. A survey will be made of live and dead-weight marketing to explore what improvements are practical. If the evidence is in favour of the latter method, greater use will be made of approved dead-weight centres which includes Cardiff Abattoir. The Commission will take over the function of the Pig Industry Development Authority and of the Beef Recording Association. The interest of the Ministry of Agriculture regarding slaughterhouses and their functions under the Fatstock Guarantee Scheme will pass to the Commission. It is confidently expected that modern abattoirs equipped with chill rooms and hygienic devices will benefit from the deliberations of the Commission.

PORT HEALTH SERVICE

REPORT FOR 1967 OF MR. T. G. NEWBY, MASTER MARINER, M.A.P.H.I. CHIEF PORT HEALTH INSPECTOR

The Cardiff Port Health Authority was constituted by Provisional Order 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 Ministry of Health, Form Port 20, Sections I, V, VI, VIII, XIV, XV and XVI of the report are not repeated in full.

SECTION 1—STAFF

TABLE A

There was one change in the Medical Staff during the year.

Dr. C. W. Anderson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., T.D.D., F.R.S.H., Deputy Medical Officer of Health, retired on 31st July, 1967.

Dr. D. J. W. Anderson, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., was appointed as Deputy Medical Officer of Health on 1st August, 1967.

SECTION II

AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR

The number and tonnage of vessels entering the port (which includes Ely Harbour) inspected by Officers of the Port Health Authority during 1967 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	Port Health Inspector	
Foreign Ports ...	313	—	55	182	1
Coastwise ...	777	—	1	137	—
TOTAL ...	1,090	—	56	319	1

The following table shows the number of vessels entering the port which were dealt with by the department each month during 1967:

Month	From Foreign Ports	Coastwise	Total
January	28	80	108
February	29	61	90
March	15	79	94
April	23	70	93
May	29	70	99
June	24	77	101
July	28	52	80
August	26	61	87
September	30	55	85
October	32	58	90
November	22	58	80
December	27	56	83
TOTAL ...	313	777	1,090

The nationalities of the several types of vessels entering the port which were dealt with by the department during 1967 are shown in the following table:

Nationality	Steam	Motor	Dumb Barges	Total
Belgian	7	10	—	17
British	9	652	—	661
Danish	—	30	—	30
Dutch	—	77	—	77
Finnish	3	7	—	10
French	—	8	—	8
German	—	80	—	80
Greek	1	9	—	10
Indian	—	3	—	3
Irish	—	34	—	34
Israeli	—	2	—	2
Lebanese	2	—	—	2
Liberian	8	30	—	38
Norwegian	—	30	—	30
Panamanian	—	2	—	2
Polish	1	7	—	8
Rumanian	1	1	—	2
Russian	4	12	—	16
South African	—	3	—	3
Spanish	1	14	—	15
Swedish	—	32	—	32
Swiss	—	3	—	3
Yugoslav	—	2	—	2
Chinese	—	1	—	1
Cypriot	2	—	—	2
Italian	1	1	—	2
TOTAL ...	40	1,050	—	1,090

SECTION III

CHARACTER OF SHIPPING AND TRADE DURING THE YEAR

TABLE C

Passenger Traffic	{	Number of passengers INWARDS	..	414
	{	Number of passengers OUTWARDS	..	107
Cargo Traffic	{	Principal IMPORTS – Iron ore, timber, bones, fuel oil, fruit, general and grain		
	{	Principal EXPORTS – Coke, heavy iron and steel goods, and general merchandise		

Principal countries from which ships arrive – Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Greece, Germany, Holland, India, Israel, Liberia, Norway, Persian Gulf, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden, United States of America, West Indies, West Africa and South America.

SECTION IV

INLAND BARGE TRAFFIC

Numbers and tonnage using the district and places served by the Traffic

NONE

SECTION V

WATER SUPPLY

NO CHANGE

Reports and tests for contamination.—During the year 10 samples of drinking water from ships were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination, the results being as follows:

Satisfactory	..	..	10
Contaminated	..	..	—
TOTAL	..	..	10

SECTION VI

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS, 1952-1961

NO CHANGE

Cleansing and Disinfestation.—During the year 11 vessels were found to be slightly infested with cockroaches, and notices were served upon the Masters requiring them to take all necessary steps to eradicate the insects. No seamen suffering from scabies were treated at the Cardiff Disinfecting Station.

SECTION VII

SMALLPOX

Name of Isolation Hospital to which Smallpox cases are sent from the District.

From Lansdowne Hospital to Penrhys 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 Lansdowne Hospital, the Cardiff City Council being responsible for the ambulance service.

Ambulance crews are vaccinated.

Names of Smallpox consultants available:

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

E. Waddington, M.D., M.R.C.P.,
St. Winifred's Hospital, Cardiff.

Facilities for laboratory diagnosis of smallpox:

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

SECTION VIII

VENEREAL DISEASE

The Treatment Centre for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease for seamen is at the Cardiff Royal Infirmary and 153 seamen were treated during the year. Three cases of venereal disease came to the knowledge of the Port Health Inspectors during the year and were recommended for treatment at the centre.

The following table provides an analysis of the country and origin of the seamen and the conditions for which they were treated:

Nationality	Number Examined	Other Conditions	Gonorrhoea	Syphilis
Somali	8	6	2	—
Greek	17	15	2	—
Spanish	2	2	—	—
German	2	1	—	1
Eire	4	4	—	—
African	3	2	1	—
Italian	1	1	—	—
Pakistani	1	—	1	—
Indian	2	2	—	—
Swedish	1	1	—	—
Dutch	1	1	—	—
Indonesian	1	1	—	—
Arab	1	1	—	—
Polish	1	1	—	—
Chinese	1	1	—	—
Estonian	2	2	—	—
French	1	1	—	—
Danish	2	2	—	—
Australian	1	—	1	—
Br. Honduras ...	2	2	—	—
B.W.I.	1	—	1	—
Maltese	1	1	—	—
United Kingdom ...	97	81	10	6
TOTAL ...	153	128	18	7

SECTION IX

CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON SHIPS

TABLE D

There was one case of infectious disease on board ship.

SECTION X

OBSERVATIONS ON THE OCCURRENCE OF MALARIA IN SHIPS

No case of malaria was reported to have occurred on vessels entering the port during the year.

SECTION XI

MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST SHIPS INFECTED WITH OR SUSPECTED FOR PLAGUE

No case, or suspected case of plague was reported to have occurred on vessels arriving at the port during the year. 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 rodent operative and, where necessary, trapping is carried out and any rats caught or found dead are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination.

SECTION XII

MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

Procedure for inspection of ships for rats.

NO CHANGE

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 dead after fumigation is submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination for the detection of plague.

Arrangements in the district for deratting ships and the methods used.

NO CHANGE

Deratting is carried out by private contractors, the undermentioned operate in the district:

Contra-Pest Service Ltd., 2 Ranelagh Road, London, E.6.

The Fumigation Services Ltd., Barking, Essex.

Rentokil Laboratories Limited, Cardiff.

Progress in the rat-proofing of ships

The incorporation of rat-proofing principles in modern ship construction is having the desired effect of reducing rodent infestation to a minimum.

TABLE E

RODENTS DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

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

TABLE F

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

Number of Deratting Certificates Issued					Number of Deratting Exemption Certificates issued 6	Total Certificates issued 7
After fumigation with		After trapping 3	After poisoning 4	Total 5		
HCN 1	Other fumigant (state method) 2					
—	—	—	—	—	59	59

The fees received by the Port Health Authority in respect of these certificates amounted to £310 2s. 0d.

SECTION XIII

INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR NUISANCES

TABLE G

INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES

Category of Nuisance and number of Inspections		Notices served		Results of serving Notices
		Statutory Notices	Other Notices	
Defects of Original Constructions	72	—	—	—
Structural Defects through Wear and Tear		—	21	Ships on which defects were remedied 21
Dirt, Vermin and Other Con- ditions prejudicial to health ...		—	32	Ships on which nuisances were remedied 32
TOTAL	72	—	53	53

The number of visits and re-visits made to these vessels in connection with health survey and the remedy of sanitary defects and nuisances totalled 1,282.

Defects and nuisances found on vessels entering the port during the year 1967 are shown below:

Structural Defects through Wear and Tear

Defective:

Heating	2
Ventilators	2
Skylight	1
Refrigerators	2
Wash-hand basins	6
Waste pipes	9
Food storage space	3
Pans W.C.	3

Dirt and other conditions prejudicial to health

Dirty:

Crew accommodation	3
W.C.	6
Food storage space	2
Refrigerator	4
Accumulation of refuse	1

Verminous:

Cockroach infestation	11
Rat evidence	1
Miscellaneous	16

72

THE CLEAN AIR ACT

SECTION 20 - APPLICATION TO VESSELS

The Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) (Vessels) Regulations, 1958

Smoke Emissions.—During the year 57 vessels were observed emitting dark smoke and the masters or persons in charge were advised of the above Regulations and appropriate action was taken to reduce the emissions. The number of visits made to these vessels was 57.

SECTION XIV

PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL FISH) REGULATIONS, 1934 and 1948

NO CHANGE

SECTION XV

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF ALIENS

(Applicable only to Ports approved for the Landing of Aliens)

List of Medical Inspectors of Aliens holding Warrants of Appointment

Dr. C. W. Anderson: Retired on 31.7.67.

Dr. D. J. W. Anderson: Was appointed from 1.8.67.

List of other staff engaged on this work

NO CHANGE

Organisation of work

NO CHANGE

Accommodation for medical inspection and examination

Aliens are now able to attend for medical examination at the newly-opened Butetown Health Centre.

Nature and amount of aliens traffic

Passenger traffic at the port is relatively small and casual. 70 ships arrived during the year with 80 passengers on board and none of these were subjected to detailed medical examination, also one vessel carried 334 passengers from the N.A.T.O. forces.

COMMONWEALTH IMMIGRANTS ACT, 1962**MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS**

During the year the number of arriving Commonwealth citizens subject to control under the Act was Nil.

SECTION XVI**MISCELLANEOUS**

NO CHANGE

The Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1953, No. 499, Section 13 (2) (a). Two certificates were issued authorising the masters of foreign vessels to purchase dangerous drugs.

Certificates of Health. No certificates in respect of the health of the port were issued to Shipping Companies during the year.

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. No Rodent Control Certificates were issued to masters of vessels during the year.

Diseases of Animals Acts, etc. 37 dogs and 14 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, lamb, offal, butter and cheese. From Canada and the United States of America, wheat, flour, maize, canned fish and fruit were imported and from European countries, fresh fruits, canned meats and vegetables. In addition to these direct imports, 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 bacteriological examination.

Examination of imported meat is carried out in the transit sheds on the dock sides and at the local cold stores. The glandular examination of mutton and lamb carcasses over 42 lb. was continued.

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

DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY
Artichokes	2,031 ctns.	Lard	600 ctns.
Avocado pears	5,361 ctns.		1,000 boxes
	4,309 boxes	Lanquart medlars	184 ctns.
	449 cases	Maize	3,248 tons
Apples	100 ctns.	Macaroni	4,010 ctns.
Bacon grill	50 ctns.		940 cases
Butter	526,443 ctns.	Marrows	3,447 ctns.
Beetroot (bottled)	1,200 ctns.	Melons	2,853 boxes
Brandy	4,700 ctns.	Meat preserves (tinned)	2,710 boxes
Blackberries	100 ctns.		58,634 ctns.
Buttermilk powder	1,000 bags	Milk powder	12,797 bags
Coffee	110 bags	Milk (tinned)	3,724 ctns.
Chicory	42 bags	Nuts	23 tons 11 lbs.
Clam sauce	10 ctns.	Oranges	627,896 bruise
Cheese	108,020 ctns.		boxes
	5 cases		13,835 cases
	11,310 crates		643,539 ctns.
White cheese	3,517 crates		117,938 pkts.
Rindless cheese	7,247 ctns.	Olive oil	63 ctns.
Cheese spread	511 ctns.		6 drums
Chopped pork	80 ctns.	Peas	200 bags
Cauliflower in brine	10 casks	Potatoes (tinned)	6,924 ctns.
Cooked ham	55 ctns.	Early new potatoes (tinned)	1,000 ctns.
Chicken preserves	345 ctns.	Pork luncheon meat	160 ctns.
Chicken curry	25 ctns.	Pate de foie truffe	40 ctns.
Chicken breast	54 ctns.	Rusks	910 ctns.
Chicken	65 ctns.	Risotto	182 ctns.
Chicken fillets	560 ctns.	Rice	2,000 bags
Canned Solid packed apples	800 ctns.	Silverskin onions in brine	10 casks
Chopped ham with pork	12,604 ctns.	Onions	16,972 sacks
Coffee beans	147 bags	Hot dog sausage	380 ctns.
Red cherries (tinned)	350 ctns.	Vienna sausage	40 ctns.
Dehydrated vegetables	6 bags	Salami sausage	25 ctns.
Fruit juices	4 drums	Gueldre sausage	3 ctns.
Fruit preserves	28,974 ctns.	Frankfurter sausage	50 ctns.
Fruit (tinned)	36,239 ctns.	Smoked sausage	8 ctns.
Flour	960 ctns.	Spaghetti bolognese	50 ctns.
Grapefruit	14,951 pkts.	Skimmed milk powder	5,999 bags
	121,881 bruise	Tunny fish (tinned)	38 ctns.
	boxes	Tomato paste	645 ctns.
	388,686 ctns.	Tomato ketchup	250 ctns.
Gherkins in brine	29 casks	Tomato juice	1,246 ctns.
Gammon ham	35 cases	Tomato puree	780 ctns.
Green figs	45 ctns.	Tomatoes (tinned)	126,070 ctns.
Deville hams	25 ctns.		25 crates
Ice-cream powder	25 ctns.	Teabreak rusks	380 ctns.
Jam (apricot)	10 ctns.	Vegetable preserves	25 ctns.
Jam (cherry)	35 ctns.		17 cases
Jam (orange)	10 ctns.	Wheat	54,428 tons
Lemons	7,707 ctns.	Wheat germ oil	1 drum
	12,953 bruise		
	boxes		
	14,759 pkts.		

DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY
Wine	127 casks	Irish stew (tinned)	2,500 ctns.
	75 crates	Steak and vegetables (tinned)...	500 ctns.
	220 ctns.	Evaporated milk (tinned) ...	550 ctns.
	45 barrels	Potatoes	100 boxes
	100 cases		910 tons
Pure Danish cream	1,200 ctns.		13,849 cases
Casserole meat (tinned) ...	2,000 ctns.	Pork shoulders (tinned) ...	100 ctns.

Overseas Meat. In addition to the foodstuffs already referred to, 13 vessels arrived with the following quantities of overseas meat:

DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY
Boneless beef (frozen)	355 ctns.	Sundries (frozen)	4,339 ctns.
Carcases of lamb (frozen) ...	170,298 c/cases	Sheeps offal (frozen)	75 ctns.
Lamb offal (frozen)	288 ctns.	Lamb tegs	11 c/cases
Carcases of mutton (frozen) ...	1,121 c/cases	Beef (frozen)	585 ctns.
Lambs liver (frozen)	186 ctns.		

The quantities of various kinds of foodstuffs withheld from human consumption during the year are shown below:

	Tons	Cwts.	Lbs.
Grapefruit	4	3	4
Tomatoes (tinned)	—	3	76
Ham (tinned)	—	—	25½
Solid packed apples (tinned) ...	—	—	6
Bruce box potatoes	—	3	0
Fruit cocktail	—	1	35½
Bruce boxes of oranges	2	7	1
Chicken fillets (jars)	—	—	4
Minced beef loaf (tinned)	—	—	4½
Irish stew (tinned)	—	—	10
Peaches (tinned)	—	1	76
Pears (tinned)	—	—	11
Stringless beans (tinned)	—	—	8½
Beef steak (tinned)	—	—	17½
TOTAL	7	0	56½

The Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937–1948, the Preservatives in Food Regulations, 1962, and the Food and Drugs Act, 1955–64 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
Beef steak in gravy (tinned) ...	Australia	1
Chopped ham with pork (tinned) ...	Denmark	1
Dehydrated parsnips (tinned) ...	Holland	1
Dehydrated green cabbage	Holland	1
Dehydrated potato flakes	Holland	1
Oranges	Israel	2
Grapefruit	Israel	2
Lemons	Israel	2
Tomato paste	Italy	1
Tomatoes (tinned)	Italy	23
Potatoes	Denmark	1
Stewed steak (tinned)	Australia	1
Grapefruit	S. Africa	3
Oranges	S. Africa	12
New potatoes (tinned)	Italy	2

Description	Country of Origin	Number of Samples
Tunny fish (tinned)	Italy	1
Clam sauce	Italy	1
Corned beef (tinned)	Republic of China	1
Cheese spread	Holland	1
Ice-cream powder	Holland	1
Stringless beans	Belgium	1
Chicken breast in jelly	Holland	3
Potatoes	Spain	1

M.V. 'Suffolk' in the process of discharging frozen meat from New Zealand, 12,696 carcasses of lamb were considered to be oil tainted.

In co-operation with the importers, Messrs. Barthwick and Weddel, the carcasses were removed to warehouse and treated, prior to release for human consumption.

Bacteriological Examinations. Two samples of imported food were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination as follows:

Description	Country of Origin	Number of Samples
Ice-cream powder	Holland	1
Corned beef	Republic of China	1

The results of the examination showed the two samples to be satisfactory.

MISCELLANY

Registration of Private Nursing Homes

There were no changes in registrations during the year.

At the end of the year 7 homes were registered providing 24 maternity beds and 114 beds for other cases.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

1967

The geographical position of the Meteorological Station, which is situated at Penylan, Cardiff, is latitude $51^{\circ} 30' N.$, longitude $3^{\circ} 10' W.$, and the height of the Station above mean sea level is 203 ft. Observations were made daily at 9 a.m. (G.M.T.). Summaries of the observations made during 1967 are given in the following tables:

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE AND RELATIVE HUMIDITY

1967	Attached Ther- mometer (Mean)	Mean Barometric Pressure		Hygrometer		
		Uncorrected	Reduced to Mean Sea Level and Temp. $32^{\circ}F.$	Dry Bulb (Mean)	Wet Bulb (Mean)	Mean Relative Humidity
	$^{\circ}F.$	Inches	Inches	$^{\circ}F.$	$^{\circ}F.$	%
January ...	41	29.826	30.039	40.5	39.3	89
February ...	43	29.923	30.130	41.5	40.1	88
March ...	45	29.836	30.037	45.2	42.7	81
April ...	48	29.914	30.005	47.9	44.4	74
May ...	52	29.589	29.767	51.7	48.6	79
June ...	60	30.026	30.351	59.5	54.9	73
July ...	63	29.928	30.071	62.5	58.3	76
August ...	62	29.828	29.973	60.0	56.4	79
September ...	58	29.372	29.529	56.7	54.3	85
October ...	53	29.598	29.737	51.9	50.0	87
November ...	43	29.990	30.199	42.0	40.9	91
December ...	42	29.899	30.110	40.7	39.5	89
	51	29.811	29.993	50.0	47.5	83

TEMPERATURE

1967				Absolute Maximum $^{\circ}F.$	Absolute Minimum $^{\circ}F.$	Mean of Maximum $^{\circ}F.$	Mean of Minimum $^{\circ}F.$	Mean Temperature $^{\circ}F.$
January ...	...	...	...	55	26	46.2	36.6	41.4
February ...	...	...	...	53	29	48.6	37.2	42.9
March ...	...	...	...	58	22	51.5	39.7	45.6
April ...	...	...	...	69	29	56.0	42.6	49.3
May ...	...	...	...	74	31	58.8	45.9	52.3
June ...	...	...	...	75	41	67.1	51.5	59.3
July ...	...	...	...	82	48	71.4	55.1	63.3
August ...	...	...	...	76	46	68.7	53.8	61.2
September ...	...	...	...	68	43	63.7	52.0	57.8
October ...	...	...	...	64	38	57.6	47.6	52.6
November ...	...	...	...	54	30	48.6	37.7	43.2
December ...	...	...	...	55	23	47.2	36.6	41.9
				65	34	57.1	44.7	50.9

UNDERGROUND TEMPERATURE AND SUNSHINE

1967	Underground Temperature (Mean)		Bright Sunshine
	1 ft.	4 ft.	Total Duration
January	42.6	45.5	58.9
February	43.5	45.3	98.0
March	45.0	45.4	155.0
April	47.9	47.0	135.0
May	53.4	50.4	167.4
June	59.3	54.5	204.0
July	62.1	58.5	192.2
August	61.4	59.1	147.9
September	58.7	58.2	119.5
October	55.7	56.5	71.8
November	47.5	51.7	72.8
December	44.4	47.9	51.8
	51.8	51.7	1474.3 *

*A daily average of 4.04 hours.

RAINFALL

1967	Total Inches	Difference from Average (78 years) Inches	Greatest Fall in 24 hours*		Number of Rain-days (0.01 inch or more)
			Amount Inches	Day	
January ...	2.90	-1.15	0.42	20th	17
February ...	5.89	+3.01	1.62	27th	16
March ...	2.63	-0.21	0.70	7th	17
April ...	1.30	-1.38	0.75	1st	8
May ...	6.62	+3.96	0.61	23rd	27
June ...	1.80	-0.79	1.08	24th	9
July ...	3.60	+0.48	1.76	29th	16
August ...	2.48	-1.58	0.83	18th	17
September ...	5.76	+2.38	0.77	29th	21
October ...	9.51	+4.93	1.32	16th	27
November ...	2.94	-1.17	1.03	1st	18
December ...	4.23	-0.31	1.28	9th	17
	49.66	+8.17	1.76 on 29th July		210

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



Unadjusted Temperature and Humidity

1957	Unadjusted Temperature (F)		Total Humidity
	1 P.	4 P.	
January	42.3	41.3	57.3
February	45.3	45.3	58.3
March	47.3	47.3	59.3
April	49.3	49.3	60.3
May	51.3	51.3	61.3
June	53.3	53.3	62.3
July	55.3	55.3	63.3
August	57.3	57.3	64.3
September	59.3	59.3	65.3
October	61.3	61.3	66.3
November	63.3	63.3	67.3
December	65.3	65.3	68.3
	59.3	59.3	69.3

* A daily average of 1.04 hours.

Rainfall

1957	Total Inches	Excess over Average (75 years) Inches	Amount Fall to 70 inches*		Number of Rain-fall Days (wet or moist)
			Amount Inches	Day	
January	2.30	-1.33	0.40	204	17
February	2.45	-1.38	1.40	204	18
March	2.60	-1.43	2.40	204	19
April	2.75	-1.48	3.40	204	20
May	2.90	-1.53	4.40	204	21
June	3.05	-1.58	5.40	204	22
July	3.20	-1.63	6.40	204	23
August	3.35	-1.68	7.40	204	24
September	3.50	-1.73	8.40	204	25
October	3.65	-1.78	9.40	204	26
November	3.80	-1.83	10.40	204	27
December	3.95	-1.88	11.40	204	28
	40.00	-1.93	12.40	204	29

* 24 hours ending 5 P.M. on 10 M.T. 1957 Aug.



