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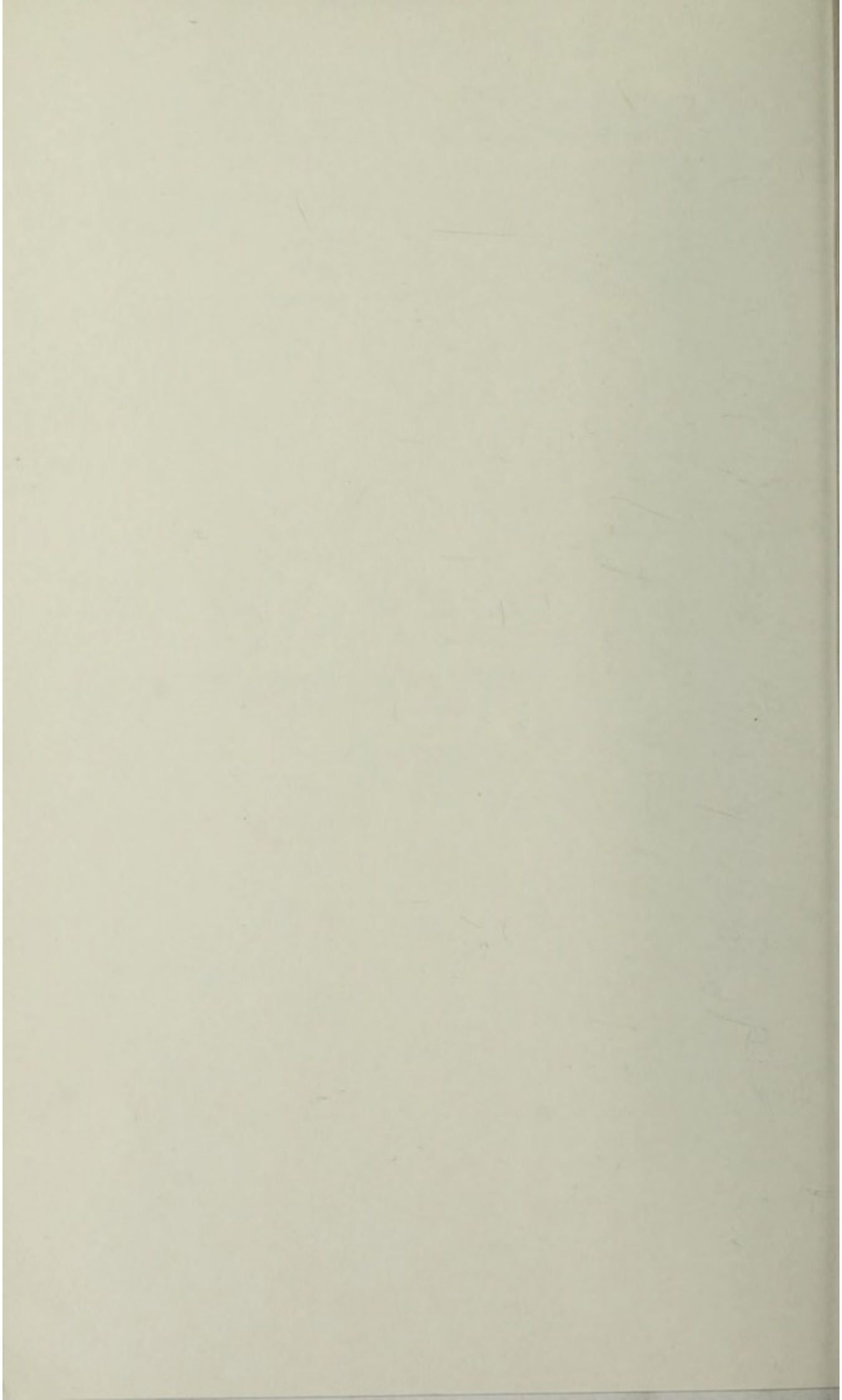


CITY OF LEEDS

# HEALTH REPORT 1966



Professor D. B. BRADSHAW M.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.  
Medical Officer of Health



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CITY OF LEEDS

REPORT  
ON THE  
HEALTH  
OF THE CITY  
FOR THE YEAR 1888

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## HEALTH COMMITTEE

LORD MAYOR (Alderman J. S. Walsh)

Chairman: Councillor W. M. JONES

Alderman F. NAYLOR

Mrs. WINIFRED SHUTT

Mrs. LILLIAN HAMMOND

Councillor Mrs. VYVYAN M. CARDNO

G. I. ADDLESTONE

K. T. DAVISON

(from May 1966)

Mrs. JEAN BELL

D. W. BRADLEY, LL.B.,

L.A.M.T.P.I. (to May 1966)

ST. JOHN BINNS, J.P.

(to May 1966)

B. EMMETT

Councillor G. R. LLOYD

(Deputy Chairman)

K. GOULD

G. SOMERS

F. C. GREENE,

A.M.I.Mech.E., M.R.S.H.

A.M.I.P.H.E., Inst.S.P.

(from May 1966)

A. M. VICKERS,

A.M.P.O.A. (to May

1966)

V. S. WHELAN,

(from May 1966)

### EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS:-

Representatives of Leeds Medical Committee (National Health Service) invited to attend in an advisory capacity:-

Dr. J. H. E. MOORE

Dr. D. NUTTALL (from May 1966)

Dr. J. D. SINSON (to May 1966)

## SUB-COMMITTEES

### SUB-HEALTH (MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE) COMMITTEE:-

Chairman: Councillor G. R. LLOYD

Alderman Mrs. LILLIAN HAMMOND

Mrs. WINIFRED SHUTT

(to May 1966)

F. NAYLOR

(from May 1966)

Councillor Mrs. VYVYAN M. CARDNO

W. M. JONES

Councillor F. C. GREENE,

A.M.I.Mech.E., M.R.S.H.

A.M.I.P.H.E., A.Inst.S.P.

(from May 1966)

Mrs. JEAN BELL

B. EMMETT

K. GOULD

A. M. VICKERS,

A.M.P.O.A. (to May 1966)

### Co-opted Members:-

Mrs. E. E. BIBBY

Mrs. J. McMURRAY

SUB-HEALTH (MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES) COMMITTEE:-

Chairman: Alderman F. NAYLOR

Alderman Mrs. WINIFRED SHUTT  
Councillor G. R. LLOYD  
Mrs. VYVYAN M. CARDNO  
F. C. GREENE,  
A.M.I.Mech.E., M.R.S.H.  
A.M.I.P.H.E., A.Inst.S.P.  
(from May 1966)  
W. M. JONES

Councillor K. GOULD  
Mrs. JEAN BELL  
B. EMMETT  
A. M. VICKERS,  
A.M.P.O.A.  
(to May 1966)

Co-Opted Members

Mrs. A. R. INCE, M.B.E.

Mrs. S. MURRAY

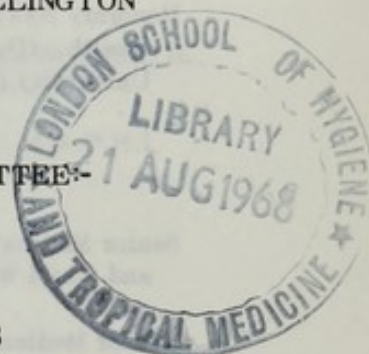
Mrs. N. BILLINGTON

SUB-HEALTH (SANITATION, FOOD AND DRUGS) COMMITTEE:-

Chairman: Councillor W. M. JONES

Alderman Mrs. WINIFRED SHUTT  
Councillor G. I. ADDLESTONE  
D. W. BRADLEY,  
LL.B., L.A.M.T.P.I.,  
(to May 1966)  
ST. JOHN BINNS  
(to May 1966)

Councillor G. SOMERS  
G. R. LLOYD  
Mrs. VYVYAN M. CARDON  
V. S. WHELAN  
(from May 1966)  
K. T. DAVISON  
(from May, 1966)





## PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer.	Professor D. B. BRADSHAW, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy School Medical Officer.	G. E. WELCH, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

### Medical Staff and Nursing Staff

Chief Assistant School Medical Officer	SHEILA F. SCHOFIELD, M.B. Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H.
Senior Medical Officer for Mental Health Services	JOYCE E. MARSHALL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.P.M.
Honorary Assistant Medical Officers of Health. (By arrangement with the University of Leeds).	A. N. MacPHAIL, M.C., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. K. SCHWARZ, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H. M.R.C.P., Lecturers in Public Health, University of Leeds
Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare.	MARGARET ORMISTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Senior Medical Officer (Geriatrics).	ELIZABETH M. HARGREAVES, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officers for Maternity and Child Welfare.	DOREEN CRAWSHAW, M.B., Ch.B. EUGENIE C. ILLINGWORTH, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. JESSIE I. ROSIE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. MORIA C. ROBERTSON, M.A., B.M., B.Ch. BARBARA M. BROOKE, M.B., Ch.B. FRANCES E. SMITH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. JAMESINA FELGATE, M.B., Ch.B. ETHEL MAY WRIGHT, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H. JANET SHAW, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.O.G. ELIZABETH M. TIMOTHY, M.B., B.S., D.R.C.O.G., D.C.H.

Superintendent Health Visitor and School Nurse.	JOYCE M. AKESTER, S.R.N., S.C.M., D.N.(Lond.)
Health Visitor Tutor in Sole Charge	MAUREEN CLANCY, S.R.N., H.V.Tutor Cert.
Supervisor of Midwives.	EVELYN MANN, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D.
Superintendent Nurse, Home Nursing Service.	KATHLEEN E. WHALLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. & Q.N. Cert.

---

Chief Public Health Inspector and Deputy:-

Chief Public Health Inspector	.. ..	J. GOODFELLOW, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector	..	J. H. WYATT, M.A.P.H.I.

---

City Analyst and Deputy:-

City Analyst	.. ..	R. A. DALLEY, F.R.I.C.
Deputy City Analyst	.. ..	L. A. PERKIN, B.Sc., LL.B., F.R.I.C.

---

Senior Administrative and Clerical Staff:-

Administrative Officer	.. ..	A. BATLEY
Chief Assistant (Administration)	.. ..	W. WILSON, A.C.I.S., A.M.R.S.H.
Chief Assistant (Finance)	.. ..	J. PEACOCK
Chief Assistant (Sanitation)	.. ..	J. R. MOIR
Senior Assistant (Administration)	.. ..	J. T. MAURY
Senior Assistant (Costing and Accounts)	..	J. MARSH
Senior Assistant (Statistics)	.. ..	E. RENSHAW
Senior Assistant (Central Clinic)	.. ..	B. WILSON
Senior Assistant (Maternity & Child Welfare)		W. R. ROBERTS

Disinfestation Officer .. ..	C. W. LAMB, F.R.S.H., F.R.E.S., M.A.P.H.I.
Chief Ambulance Officer .. ..	J. H. DAYKIN, F.I.A.O., L.M.R.S.H.
Home Help Organiser .. ..	MARGARET HASSALL, A.I.H.H.O.
Mental Health Officer .. ..	D. CROWTHER, A.A.P.S.W., M.R.S.H.

Consultants to the Health Committee:-

Consultant Adviser in Tuberculosis ..	G. F. EDWARDS, M.B.E., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S
Consultant Adviser, Infectious Diseases ..	J. STEVENSON, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.
Consultant in Child Health .. ..	Professor W. S. CRAIG, B.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.P.E., F.R.S.E., M.R.C.P.
Consultant Adviser in Venereal Diseases ..	J. A. H. HANCOCK, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

## PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

### STAFF

Class of Employees:	No. employed at 31/12/66
Public Health Inspectors .. .. .	58
Female Public Health Inspector .. .. .	1
Meat Inspectors .. .. .	5
Student Probationer Public Health Inspectors .. .. .	18
Condemned Meat Room Attendant .. .. .	1
Investigation Officers .. .. .	6
Assistant Analysts .. .. .	5
Health Visitors .. .. .	76
Student Health Visitors .. .. .	13
Midwives (including part-time) .. .. .	63
Physiotherapists (including part-time) .. .. .	5
Clinic Clerks (including part-time) .. .. .	21
Clinic Assistants .. .. .	10
Immunisation Nurses (including part-time) .. .. .	1
Chiropodists (including part-time) .. .. .	9
Chiropodists (sessional) .. .. .	16
Social workers .. .. .	3
Day Nurseries .. .. .	124
District Nurses (including part-time) .. .. .	77
Home Attendants .. .. .	2
B.C.G. Nurse .. .. .	1
Infectious Diseases Visitors (including part-time) .. .. .	3
Clerical Staff .. .. .	108
Welfare Foods .. .. .	3
Red Court Hostel (Midwifery Training) .. .. .	16
Convalescent Home, Southport .. .. .	4
Mental Health Services .. .. .	140
Central Ambulance Station Staff .. .. .	157
General Disinfection and Disinfestation .. .. .	21
Personal Disinfection and Disinfestation .. .. .	6
Flushing Staff .. .. .	12
Public Convenience Lighting .. .. .	2
Mortuary Service .. .. .	6
Rodent Operatives .. .. .	12
Lavatory Attendants .. .. .	27
Lavatory Cleaners .. .. .	1
Caretakers and Cleaners .. .. .	45
Home Helps (including part-time) .. .. .	616
Home Helps - Assistant Organisers .. .. .	9

No. employed at	Class of Employees
25	Public Health Inspectors
1	Public Health Inspectors
2	Public Health Inspectors
18	Public Health Inspectors
2	Public Health Inspectors
2	Public Health Inspectors
18	Public Health Inspectors
13	Public Health Inspectors
13	Public Health Inspectors
2	Public Health Inspectors
11	Public Health Inspectors
10	Public Health Inspectors
2	Public Health Inspectors
18	Public Health Inspectors
3	Public Health Inspectors
134	Public Health Inspectors
77	Public Health Inspectors
2	Public Health Inspectors
1	Public Health Inspectors
3	Public Health Inspectors
108	Public Health Inspectors
2	Public Health Inspectors
18	Public Health Inspectors
4	Public Health Inspectors
143	Public Health Inspectors
102	Public Health Inspectors
21	Public Health Inspectors
8	Public Health Inspectors
12	Public Health Inspectors
2	Public Health Inspectors
8	Public Health Inspectors
12	Public Health Inspectors
27	Public Health Inspectors
1	Public Health Inspectors
42	Public Health Inspectors
115	Public Health Inspectors
2	Public Health Inspectors

Public Health Department

25 East Parade

Leeds 1

Tel: 30661

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present herewith the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health of the City of Leeds for the year 1966.

### **Vital Statistics**

There was a slight fall in the birth-rate – 17.9 as compared with 18.1 for 1965 and an average of 18.2 for the previous five years.

The infant mortality rate showed a significant increase – 27 as compared with 22 for 1965 and an average of 24 for the previous five years. This increase was mainly due to mortality in the age-group 1 month to 1 year; the major cause of the increase was pneumonia and other respiratory diseases and this is related to the high incidence of Influenza 'A' in the community as a whole during January and February.

A significant decrease in the stillbirth rate helped to compensate for the increased infant mortality.

The general death-rate for the City showed a slight increase – 12.4 as compared with 12.1 for 1965 and an average of 12.1 for the previous five years. Again, this increase is related to the high incidence of Influenza 'A' during January and February.

### **Infectious Diseases**

Again there were no cases of poliomyelitis or diphtheria. In 1965 we recorded a sharp rise in the number of cases of scarlet fever – this has been compensated by a considerable fall (724 to 377) in 1966. Notifications of whooping cough increased substantially (492 as compared with 216 in 1965) as they did throughout the country as a whole.

Again there was an increase in the number of notifications of non-respiratory tuberculosis (33 as compared with 28 in 1965) but with no apparent reason. The number of deaths from respiratory tuberculosis showed a significant increase (26 against 15 in 1965); 24 of the deaths were in age-groups over 45 years and 13 were not notified during life.

### **Venereal Diseases**

Numbers of cases of the two major venereal diseases continued to increase. As Dr. Hancock points out, this is particularly disturbing in the

case of syphilis. New infections with syphilis were virtually unknown in Leeds for a period of 10 years and, although the numbers of new infections remain small, the trend is steadily upwards. The immigrant populations still contribute disproportionately to the numbers of cases of syphilis and gonorrhoea.

### **Health Centres**

Work in planning and discussions with general practitioners continued during the year and it is gratifying that interest in this method of providing services has increased substantially.

### **Cervical Cytology**

Arrangements for cervical cytology commenced in January and are available at five centres. Expansion of this service depends, in the first place, on the availability of laboratory services and these, in turn, upon the supply of trained technicians.

### **Brucellosis**

Two cases of human brucellosis occurred during the year. The infection was found in two herds and appropriate measures, including heat treatment of the milk, were taken. Although the number of cases is small, this is a serious disease in humans and Leeds and its neighbouring authorities have been very active throughout the year in applying control measures.

### **Acknowledgements**

Again it is a pleasure to acknowledge the help we have received from colleagues in other branches of the Health Service, other Departments of the Corporation and Government Departments. My sincere thanks are due to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their interest and support throughout the year.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D.B. BRADSHAW

# VITAL STATISTICS

The vital statistics for 1966 are given in the tables on pages 4 to 7 .

## BIRTHS

Nett live births registered during 1966 numbered 9,108 (4,661 males and 4,447 females). The corresponding birth-rate per thousand of the home population was 17.9 as compared with 18.1 in 1965 and an average of 18.2 for the previous five years. The birth-rate for the city was higher than that for England and Wales which was provisionally 17.7 per thousand of the population. The birth-rate as adjusted by the Area Comparability Factor was 17.9.

### Excess of Births over Deaths

The excess of births over deaths or the 'natural increase of the population' was 2,789 as compared with 3,065 for 1965 and an average of 2,835 for the previous ten years.

### Illegitimate Births

Of the 9,108 nett births registered, 1,044 or 11.5 per cent were illegitimate as compared with 984 or 10.6 per cent in 1965 and an average of 860 or 9.2 per cent for the previous five years.

### Stillbirths

The nett number of stillbirths registered during 1966 was 156. The corresponding rate per thousand total births (live and still) was 16.8 as compared with 19.1 for the previous year.

## DEATHS

Nett deaths registered during 1966 numbered 6,319. The corresponding death-rate per thousand of the home population was 12.4 as compared with 12.1 for 1965 and an average of 12.1 for the previous five years. The provisional death-rate for England and Wales was 11.7.

The death-rate as adjusted by the Area Comparability Factor (which makes allowance for any difference in the population structure, by age and sex, from that of England and Wales as a whole) was 13.8.



## Causes of Death

The principal causes of death during 1966 are given below (International List numbers in brackets):-

Coronary disease (420) .. .. .	1,429
Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms (140-205) ..	1,198
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc. (330-334)	755
Heart disease (410-416, 421-443) ..	533
Bronchitis (500-502) .. .. .	523
Pneumonia (490-493, 763) .. .. .	403
Other circulatory diseases (444-468) ..	216

The above group of diseases was responsible for 5,057 or 80.0 per cent of the total deaths as compared with 5,063 or 82.0 per cent in 1965.

The table on page 6 sets out the causes of death in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death.

## Cremations

Out of a total of 6,319 Leeds deaths during 1966, the number of bodies disposed of by cremation was 3,388 or 53.6 per cent as compared with 3,203 or 51.9 per cent in 1965. The number of cremations represents an increase of 185 on the figure for the previous year and an increase of 279 on the average number of cremations for the previous five years.

## Public Mortuary

The number of bodies received into the Public Mortuary during 1966 was 1,022 as compared with 930 in 1965. The number of autopsies performed was 859. Arrangements were made by relatives or friends for the disposal of 974 bodies and by the Welfare Services Department for the remainder.

## INFANT MORTALITY

The number of deaths of children under one year of age during 1966 was 247 as compared with 206 in 1965. The corresponding infant mortality rate was 27 as compared with 22 for 1965 and an average of 24 for the previous five years. The provisional infant mortality rate for England and Wales was 19.0.

## Illegitimate Infant Mortality

Of the 1,044 illegitimate births, 40 died before reaching the age of one year, which is equal to an infant mortality rate of 38.

### **Causes of Death**

The principal causes of death of infants under one year, in order of numerical importance, were prematurity 64 (25.9 per cent), pneumonia 46 (18.6 per cent), congenital malformations 36 (14.5 per cent), post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis 20 (8.1 per cent) and birth injuries 20 (8.1 per cent). For further details of deaths of infants under one year, see table on page 7 .

### **Neo-Natal Mortality**

The number of deaths occurring in the first month of life was 154 or 9 more than in the previous year, the corresponding neo-natal mortality rate being 16.9 as compared with 15.7 in 1965.

### **Peri-Natal Mortality**

The term 'peri-natal mortality' is used to measure infant mortality due to causes operating before, during and immediately after birth and includes stillbirths and deaths of infants in the first week of life. The rate is calculated per thousand total births (live and still) and was 31 for 1966 as compared with 32 for 1965 and an average of 32 for the previous five years.

### **MATERNAL MORTALITY**

The number of mothers who lost their lives in childbirth during 1966 was 2 compared with 2 in the previous year. The corresponding maternal mortality rate per thousand total births (live and still) was 0.22 as compared with 0.21 for the previous year and an average of 0.34 for the previous five years.

## VITAL STATISTICS

### RELATING TO MOTHERS AND INFANTS

(in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 1/60)

	1966	1965	Average 1961-65
<b>LIVE BIRTHS—</b>			
Number .. .. .	9,108	9,240	9,342
Rate per 1,000 population .. ..	17.9	18.1	18.2
<b>ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS PER CENT OF TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS ..</b>	11.5	10.6	9.2
<b>STILL BIRTHS—</b>			
Number .. .. .	156	180	171
Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still)	16.8	19.1	18.0
<b>TOTAL BIRTHS (live and still) ..</b>	9,264	9,420	9,513
<b>INFANT MORTALITY—</b>			
Number of deaths under 1 year of age	247	206	226
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	27.1	22.3	24.2
Legitimate infant mortality rate ..	25.7	21.1	23.1
Illegitimate " " ..	38.3	33.5	35.1
<b>NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE</b>			
(First four weeks) per 1,000 live births	16.9	15.7	16.2
<b>EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE</b>			
(Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births)	14.5	13.5	14.5
<b>PERI-NATAL MORTALITY RATE</b>			
(Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total births) .. ..	31.1	32.4	32.3
<b>MATERNAL MORTALITY—</b>			
Number of maternal deaths (including abortion) .. .. .	2	2	3
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total births) .. .. .	0.22	0.21	0.34

## SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS 1966

LATITUDE 53° 48' North. LONGITUDE 1° 32' West  
 AVERAGE HEIGHT ABOVE SEA LEVEL 250 feet  
 AREA OF CITY .. .. . 40,613.5 Acres  
 HOME POPULATION (Registrar General's Estimate) .. .. 508,000  
 ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HOUSES .. .. . 181,139

	1966	Average 1955-65
BIRTH RATE (births per 1,000 living) .. .. .	17.9	17.3
DEATH RATE (deaths per 1,000 living) .. .. .	12.4	11.8
NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION (Excess of births over deaths in the year) .. .. .	2,789	2,835
INFANT MORTALITY RATE (Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births) .. .. .	27	25
DEATH RATE from Pneumonia and Bronchitis .. .. .	1.82	1.68
DEATH RATE from Cancer .. .. .	2.36	2.18
DEATH RATE from Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years) per 1,000 births .. .. .	0.99	0.79

	Cases	Case- rate	Deaths	Death- rate
SCARLET FEVER .. .. .	377	0.74	—	—
DIPHThERIA .. .. .	—	—	—	—
POLIOMYELITIS .. .. .	—	—	—	—
MEASLES .. .. .	6,439	12.68	—	—
WHOOPING COUGH .. .. .	492	0.97	—	—
RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS .. .. .	199	0.39	26	0.05
OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS .. .. .	33	0.06	3	0.01

CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING 1966  
(STATISTICS SUPPLIED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL)

International List Nos.	Cause of Death	Nett Deaths of 'Residents' whether occurring within or outside the City.								
		All Ages	-1	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-
001-008	Tuberculosis, respiratory	26	-	-	-	-	2	11	8	5
010-019	Tuberculosis, other forms	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
020-029	Syphilitic disease	22	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	10
055	Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
056	Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
057	Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
080	Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
085	Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder of 001-138	Other infective and parasitic disease	7	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	2
	Malignant neoplasms:									
151	Stomach	134	-	-	-	-	1	48	42	43
162, 163	Lung, bronchus	351	-	-	-	-	14	153	128	56
170	Breast	103	-	-	-	-	6	50	18	29
171-174	Uterus	38	-	-	-	-	5	18	9	6
Remainder of 140-203, 205	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	537	-	2	2	2	21	201	165	144
204	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	35	-	1	-	-	1	16	6	11
260	Diabetes	36	-	-	1	-	3	6	13	13
330-334	Vascular lesions of central nervous system	755	-	-	-	3	14	126	211	401
420	Coronary disease, angina	1,429	-	-	-	1	34	433	497	464
440-443	Hypertension with heart disease	90	1	-	-	-	1	19	34	35
Remainder of 410-443	Other heart disease	443	-	-	2	1	13	85	102	240
444-468	Other circulatory disease	216	-	-	-	-	8	35	47	126
480-483	Influenza	19	-	-	-	1	-	4	4	10
490-493, 763	Pneumonia	403	51	6	2	1	3	40	82	218
500-502	Bronchitis	523	2	2	2	-	10	120	180	207
470-475 } 510-527 }	Other diseases of the respiratory system	59	13	-	1	-	4	14	12	15
540, 541	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	53	-	-	-	-	1	19	16	17
543, 571 } 572, 764 }	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	37	7	2	1	1	-	7	11	8
590-594	Nephritis and nephrosis	32	-	-	-	1	2	14	8	7
610	Hyperplasia of prostate	17	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	12
640-689	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
750-759	Congenital malformations	52	42	1	4	2	1	-	2	-
Residual	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	595	126	9	3	4	25	116	106	206
E810-E835	Motor vehicle accidents	88	-	5	5	12	19	24	11	12
E800-E802 } E840-E962 } E963 }	All other accidents	138	4	6	5	6	11	34	14	58
E970-E979 }	Suicide	69	-	-	-	5	13	36	10	5
E964-E965 } E980-E999 }	Homicide and operations	7	1	-	-	-	4	2	-	-
	War									
	Totals	6,319	247	34	28	42	219	1,638	1,750	2,361

INFANT MORTALITY 1966. NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

International List Nos.	Cause of Death	-1 day	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total -1 m'th	1-3 m'ths	3-6 m'ths	6-9 m'ths	9-12 m'ths	Total -1 year
010	Tuberculosis of meninges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rest of 001-019	Tuberculosis, other forms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
020	Syphilis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
050	Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
055	Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
056	Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
057	Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
085	Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
340	Meningitis (non-meningococcal or tuberculous)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	3
480-483	Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
490-493	Pneumonia (4 weeks - 1 year)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	13	15	1	44
500-502	Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
560, 561, 570	Intestinal obstruction, hernia	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	3	3	-	4
571, 572	Gastro-enteritis (4 weeks - 1 year)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	3
751	Spina bifida and meningocele	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
754	Congenital malformations of circulatory system	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	3	1	-	9	4	4	1	-	18
Rest of 750-759	All other congenital malformations	7	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	13	1	2	-	-	16
760, 761	Birth injuries	16	4	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	26
762	Post-natal asphyxia, atelectasis	9	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	14
763	Pneumonia of newborn (-4 weeks)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
764	Diarrhoea of newborn (-4 weeks)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
765-768	Other infections of newborn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	2
770	Haemolytic disease of newborn	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
769, 771-773	Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
774-776	Prematurity	34	11	6	4	1	-	4	2	1	-	63	1	-	-	-	64
E924	Accidental mechanical suffocation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rest of E800-999	Other violent causes	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	6
Residual	All other causes	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	4	8	6	5	3	26
	TOTALS	76	18	15	10	6	3	5	11	6	4	154	32	33	24	4	247

(THE ABOVE STATISTICS HAVE BEEN COMPILED LOCALLY AND MAY NOT AGREE WITH THOSE GIVEN IN THE TABLE ON THE PREVIOUS PAGE)

ACCEPTED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (AFTER CORRECTION OF DIAGNOSIS) DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1966

	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED																				Total cases removed to Hospital	
	At Ages - Years																					
	Under 1		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 and under 25 years		25 and under 45 years		45 and under 65 years		65 and upwards		M		F					
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
Anthrax ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Diphtheria ..	-	422	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Dysentery ..	403	-	28	26	119	78	36	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Encephalitis, acute (Infective (Post-infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Erysipelas..	11	11	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Food Poisoning ..	108	93	9	4	18	12	14	14	26	27	19	6	5	6	5	1	6	8	1			
Malaria ..	1	1	181	176	1,836	1,088	14	11	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Measles ..	3,325	3,114	7	7	1,185	1,088	14	11	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Meningococcal infections ..	1	1	7	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Ophthalmia neonatorum ..	7	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Paratyphoid fever ..	-	-	14	6	16	11	11	6	15	23	46	66	81	117	113	-	-	-	-			
Pneumonia (acute primary)	185	189	-	-	17	11	11	6	4	1	4	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-			
" (acute influenza)	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Poliomyelitis ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Puerperal pyrexia ..	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Scarlet fever ..	184	193	-	-	59	114	8	6	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Typhoid fever ..	-	-	30	32	134	79	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Whooping cough ..	245	247	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Smallpox ..	-	-	134	95	86	71	30	53	48	61	105	96	86	610	511	-	-	-	-			
Non-notifiable diseases ..	610	514	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
TOTALS ..	5,093	4,871	405	346	2,262	1,571	1,445	117	164	169	250	214	208	187	196	879	763	-	-			
Respiratory tuberculosis ..	132(5)	67(4)	1	-	3	4	6	14	13(2)	47(5)	23(1)	48	14(1)	11	7	42	25	-	-			
Other forms of tuberculosis ..	20(1)	13	-	-	-	2	1	6	3	9(1)	4	3	2	-	3	5	6	-	-			

The figures shown in brackets are 'Transfer in' Cases and are included in totals.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Statistics of notifiable infectious diseases are given in the table on page 8 .

It is again a pleasure to record thanks to Dr. G.B. Ludlam and his staff at the Public Health Laboratory, and to Mr. J. Stevenson at Seacroft Hospital, for much help and advice during the year.

For the fourth year in succession, no case of poliomyelitis or diphtheria was notified in Leeds. The high incidence of measles continued, the number of cases notified being 6,439 as compared with 4,696 in 1965 and 5,984 in 1964.

During the year 344 notifications of arrival of immigrants were received. From previous experience it was decided that, in future, visits would be made only to the relatively small number of immigrants from India and Pakistan who are at the greatest risk and who have been found to be consistently most co-operative about attending for chest X-ray. A 26-year old Indian student who came to England in 1960 was medically examined by the Canadian Department of National Health and Welfare in Leeds prior to taking up a scholarship in Canada; he gave a history of previous typhoid infection in India 10 years ago. Faeces specimens arranged showed *Salmonella typhi* still present; he was admitted to hospital for treatment.

During the year 6 chronic typhoid carriers were kept under observation. One of these carriers had been admitted to hospital in Harrogate, with a fractured femur, and was transferred to Seacroft Hospital and later to St. James's Hospital. 7 cases were referred to the Department for a second opinion.

Under Section 41 of Part III of the Public Health Act, 1961, 13 persons were excluded from work during the year and paid compensation for loss of earnings.

### FOOD POISONING

The number of cases of food poisoning or suspected food poisoning notified showed an increase, 201 as compared with 155 last year and 195 in 1964. Of the total, 23 proved to be *Salmonella* infections as compared with 33 last year; of these, 7 were admitted to Seacroft Hospital. There were no deaths.



At the beginning of July, a party of butchers' assistants returned to Leeds following a day trip to Scarborough. One of the party had been ill and, on returning home, he was admitted to hospital where *Salmonella anatum* was isolated. On further investigation, 6 other members of the party were found to be giving positive results for *S. anatum*. All were excluded from work and paid compensation. The infection had been contracted in a cafe which the party had visited in Scarborough.

In September, workpeople and some of the canteen staff at an engineering firm in the city were reported to have been taken ill following a meal eaten in the canteen. Samples of food were taken for bacteriological examination but no food poisoning organisms were isolated. Faeces specimens taken from the workpeople who were affected were also negative.

### SALMONELLA INFECTIONS

The *Salmonella* organisms isolated were as follows:-

S. anatum	..	..	..	9
typhi-murium	..	..	..	6
heidelberg	..	..	..	2
bredeney	..	..	..	1
derby	..	..	..	1
enteritidis	..	..	..	1
meleagridis	..	..	..	1
panama	..	..	..	1
tennessee	..	..	..	1
				<hr/> 23

During the year 9 persons were found, on faecal testing, to be symptomless excretors of *Salmonella* organisms; of these 6 were admitted to Sea-croft Hospital. 2 other persons gave faeces which were positive for *Salmonella* not considered food-borne; both cases required admission to hospital. Included in the total cases of actual or suspected food poisoning were 178 cases which occurred in different households and which were bacteriologically negative; 4 of these cases required admission to hospital.

### PSITTACOSIS

In December notification was received from a hospital that a diagnosis of psittacosis had been made in a patient who kept a pet shop and bred budgerigars. Investigation revealed that several birds had died recently and laboratory tests confirmed the diagnosis, both in the patient and in one of the dead birds. Enquiries were made to trace the origin of the birds, some of which had been imported from the Continent (via the area

of another local authority) and also to trace any birds which had been re-sold from this batch. The owner voluntarily restricted further sales until the possibility of further infection among the birds seemed to be unlikely, and he was given help and advice regarding disinfection of the aviary.

## INFLUENZA

During January and February, an epidemic of Influenza Virus 'A' occurred and the usual picture of greatly increased absence from school and work and a high rate of claims for sickness benefit was seen. The weekly death-rate, both from all causes and from respiratory causes, also rose and had not returned to normal by March.

## DISINFESTATION AND DISINFECTION

The scope of this service was set out in detail in the 1965 Report; its work is summarised in the following tables. Points of special interest are:-

The number of cases of scabies treated rose steeply to 1,626 from 1,164 in the previous year. There was a corresponding increase in the number of contacts treated. A similar trend has been noted in other parts of the country; the reason for the increase is not known.

The Incontinent Laundry Service, in addition to its normal work, is now collecting placentas and incontinence pads for disposal from dwellings in which they cannot be burned.

Vandalism in public conveniences cost the city over £1,000 in the year.

### DISINFESTATION CENTRE REPORT OF WORK DONE FOR YEAR 1966

#### 1. DISINFESTATION

##### A. WORK CARRIED OUT AT REQUEST OF HOUSING DEPARTMENT

###### (a) RE-HOUSING

No. of visits of inspection 1,508  
No. of dwellings disinfested by insecticide  
No. of articles disinfested by steam  
No. of articles disinfested by HCN

###### (b) GENERAL

No. of visits of inspection 228  
No. of dwellings disinfested by insecticide  
No. of articles disinfested by steam  
No. of articles disinfested by HCN

##### B. WORK CARRIED OUT FOR OTHER SOURCES

No. of visits of inspection 150  
\*No. of premises disinfested by insecticide  
No. of articles disinfested by steam  
No. of articles disinfested by HCN  
\*For Outside Authorities 67 \*For Leeds 819

Bed Bugs	Wood-Worm	Niptus	Others	TOTAL
674	117	-	-	791
5,394	-	-	-	5,394
-	2,487	-	-	2,487
55	205	9	119	388
538	-	-	312	850
-	39	-	-	39

101	45	3	737	886
1,079	-	-	2,161	3,240
-	304	-	40	344

Wasp nests dealt with at 187 locations

2. TREATMENT OF VERMINOUS PERSONS

150 wet articles dried

(a) PEDICULUS CORPORIS

No. of homes visited  
No. of persons treated

School Age	Others	TOTAL
-	-	40
25	742	767
-	-	1,143
1,843	269	2,112
1,849	280	2,129

(b) PEDICULUS CAPITIS

No. of homes visited  
No. of persons treated  
No. of treatments involved

(c) PHITHRUS PUBIS

No. of persons treated 30

(d) SCABIES

No. of homes visited  
No. of persons treated  
No. of contacts treated  
No. of re-infections

		583
539	1,087	1,626
261	781	1,042
1	10	11

3. DISINFECTION

No. of houses visited  
No. of rooms disinfected  
No. of articles disinfected

City Outside Authorities

City	Outside Authorities
141	-
273	-
28,540	-

4. PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Visits paid for cleansing purposes

Visits paid for inspection of lighting and emergency repairs

No. of Visits	No. of Flushings	
	Drains	W.C.'s
26,211	42,501	44,368
Total	Lighting	Repairs
5,435	985	-

5. PUBLIC SEWERS

No. of public sewers cleansed 1,358  
No. of private drains tested and cleansed 42,327

6. TRANSPORT

(a) MEDICAL LOAN SCHEME

No. of houses visited 914 No. of articles delivered 1,451 involving 5,639 miles

(b) CHEST CLINIC

No. of houses visited 75 No. of articles delivered 315 involving 480 miles

(c) DELIVERY SERVICE

Miles run for Babies' Welcomes and Day Nurseries 12,929

7. INCONTINENT LAUNDRY SERVICE

No. of visits paid 20,117  
No. of miles involved 36,626  
Average number of patients per day 78  
No. of placentas collected and destroyed 447

8. LECTURE PROGRAMME

No. of students trained at the Centre 555

## TUBERCULOSIS

The number of cases on the register at the end of 1966 was 2,289 as compared with 2,439 at the end of 1965, a decrease of 150.

### NOTIFICATIONS

During the year 199 cases of respiratory tuberculosis (of which 9 were transfers from other areas) and 33 of non-respiratory (of which one was a transfer from another area) were notified, making a total of 232 of which 10 were transfers. Compared with the previous year there was a decrease of 14 in the respiratory notifications and an increase of 5 in the non-respiratory notifications. Compared with the average of the previous five years there was a decrease of 94 in the respiratory notifications and an increase of 7 in the non-respiratory notifications.

Of the total cases of respiratory tuberculosis, 11.1 per cent. were children under 15 years of age, 13.6 per cent. were persons between 15 and 25 years and 75.3 per cent. were in the remaining age groups. The corresponding figures for 1965 were 13.6 per cent., 15.0 per cent. and 71.4 per cent. respectively. With regard to non-respiratory disease, 9.1 per cent. were children under 15 years and 90.9 per cent. were persons over 15 years. The corresponding figures for 1965 were 10.7 per cent. and 89.3 per cent. respectively.

Of the total cases, 139 were notified by the Chest Physician, 19 were notified by general medical practitioners, 64 came from hospitals and 10 were transfers from other areas.

The number of cases not heard of until time of death was 15 (13 respiratory and 2 non-respiratory), including 2 posthumous notifications, an increase of 4 as compared with the figure for the previous year.

Of the 29 deaths from tuberculosis, 19 were notified cases.

The following tables give details of notifications of tuberculosis received during the year:-

### RESPIRATORY

Age	- 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 +	Total
Males	1	3	8	14	27 (2)	20 (3)	24	24	11	132 (5)
Females	..	4	6	13 (2)	9 (1)	14	9 (1)	5	7	67 (4)
Totals	1	7	14	27 (2)	36 (3)	34 (3)	33 (1)	29	18	199

### NON-RESPIRATORY

Ages	- 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 +	Total
Males	..	..	2	6	6 (1)	3	1	2	..	20 (1)
Females	..	..	1	3	2	2	2	..	3	13
Totals	..	..	3	9	8 (1)	5	3	2	3	33 (1)

Figures in brackets are 'Transfer In' cases and are included in the totals.

## DEATHS

Deaths from all forms of tuberculosis during the year numbered 29 of which 20 were males and 9 females. In the previous year the total was 16 of which 13 were males and 3 females. Respiratory tuberculosis accounted for 26 and non-respiratory for 3.

The following tables give details of tuberculosis deaths during 1966:

### RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS

#### AGES AT DEATH

1966	- 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 +	Total
Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	10	19
Females	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	3	7
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	9	13	26
Average 10 years 1956-65	..	..	..	..	1	4	7	10	14	36

NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS. DEATHS

1966	Tubercular meningitis	Abdominal	Bones and Joints	Other tuberculosis	Total
Males	..	..	..	1	1
Females	..	..	2	..	2
Totals	..	..	2	1	3

AGES AT DEATH

1966	- 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 +	Total
Males	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	3
Average 10 years 1956-65	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	3

## LEEDS CHEST CLINIC - TUBERCULOSIS DEPARTMENT

The following tables relate to the work of the Tuberculosis Department of Leeds Chest Clinic during 1966:

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER, 1966

	RESPIRATORY			NON-RESPIRATORY			TOTAL
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M & F
On Register at 31.12.65	1,302	835	2,137	129	173	302	2,439
ADDED TO REGISTER:							
Cases Notified, 1966	127	63	190	19	13	32	222
Transfer-In Cases	5	4	9	1	—	1	10
Returned Cases	10	6	16	—	—	—	16
Total Additions	142	73	215	20	13	33	248
TAKEN OFF REGISTER:							
Diagnosis not Confirmed	2	1	3	—	—	—	3
Recovered	144	98	242	7	12	19	261
Transferred-Out	33	12	45	2	1	3	48
Lost Sight Of	32	9	41	8	2	10	51
Died Tuberculosis	13	5	18	—	1	1	19
Died Other Causes	14	1	15	1	—	1	16
Register Revision							—
Re-Diagnosed N.R. to R							—
Total Taken Off Register	238	126	364	18	16	34	398
Cases on Register at 31.12.65	1,302	835	2,137	129	173	302	2,439
+Cases added in 1966	142	73	215	20	13	33	248
	1,444	908	2,352	149	186	335	2,687
-Cases taken off in 1966	238	126	364	18	16	34	398
	1,206	782	1,988	131	170	301	2,289
+Cases Re-Diagnosed N.R. to R.							—
Cases on Register at 31.12.66	1,206	782	1,988	131	170	301	2,289
Increase or Decrease	-96	-53	-149	-2	-3	-1	-150

INCIDENCE OF PRIMARY TUBERCULOSIS DISEASE

Type of Tuberculosis	1963	1964	1965	1966
Respiratory (Total)	269	224	197	215
Primary pulmonary tuberculosis	14	19	24	27
Primary pul. tub. as % of total	5.2	8.5	12.2	12.5

NEW CONTACTS SEEN IN 1966

Total New Contacts seen in 1966		1,721
i. New born babies, all given B.C.G.		296
ii. Found tuberculin negative		674
"        "        and given B.C.G.	667	
iii. Found tuberculin positive with active tuberculosis	25	751
(a) with primary lesions	16	
(b) with reinfection "	9	

INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS IN CONTACT SEEN DURING 1966

	New Contacts	Old Contacts	Total
Number of Contacts seen	1,721	1,271	2,992
Numbers found with active Tb.	11	14	25
(a) with primary disease	9	7	16
(b) with reinfection disease	2	7	9
Incidence per 1000 cases examined	6.4	11.0	8.4

CASE FINDING METHODS

METHOD	No. of new patients so investigated	No. of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis found	Ratio per 1000 examinations		
			1966	1965	1961
G.P. Letters	1,751	54	30.8	31	53
Exclusion X-ray Service	2,766	25	9	8	12
Routine X-ray for other purposes	260	-	-	-	-
Contact examinations	2,992	25	8.4	6	8
M.M.R.	36,150	45	1.2	0.8	1.2
Referred from other hospitals	162	66	-	-	-
Transfers-In	-	13	-	-	-

CONTACTS WHO DEVELOPED TUBERCULOSIS Total 25

No. of contacts diagnosed at first attendance	11
"        "        "        "        within 1 month	11
"        "        "        "        within 1 year	2
"        "        "        "        over 1 year	1

25

Total No. of known source cases = 20 (12 being sputum +ve)

( 3 of these each infected 2 contacts  
 1 infected 3 contacts  
 16 each infected 1 contact)



STATIC M.M.R. UNIT  
(Leeds City Area Only)

Group Totals examined and Cases of Respiratory  
Tuberculosis found

	Numbers examined			Cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis needing Treatment or close clinical supervision			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Fe- males	Total	Rate per 1000
General public	4,085	2,855	6,940	6	2	8	1.2
Teachers	233	278	511	-	-	-	-
Students & College Staffs	917	1,303	2,220	-	1	1	0.5
Coal Miners	42	-	42	-	-	-	-
Contacts to cases of Tuberculosis	192	138	330	-	-	-	-
H.M.C. Administrative, Nursing & Domestic Staff	18	154	172	-	-	-	-
Persons in Food & Drink Trades	314	1,264	1,578	2	-	2	1.3
H.M. Borstal Inmates	245	-	245	-	-	-	-
Local Govt. employees including Health visitors & Nursery School Attendants	168	410	578	-	-	-	-
Asiatics	71	14	85	-	1	1	11.8
G.P. Referrals	3,873	2,740	6,613	22	8	30	4.5
Totals	10,158	9,156	19,314	30	12	42	2.2

Heaf Tests & B.C.G. Vaccinations, October 1966

	M	W	Total
(1) No. of persons receiving Heaf Tests	1185	599	1784
(2) No. of persons returning for reading	949	510	1459
(3) No. of (2) Heaf Positive	825	421	1246
(4) No. of (2) Heaf Negative	124	89	213
(5) % of (2) Heaf Positive	87%	83%	85%
(6) % of (2) Heaf Negative	13%	17%	15%
(7) No. of (6) given B.C.G.	103	56	159
(8) % of (6) given B.C.G.	83%	63%	75%

WORK DONE IN CONTACT DEPARTMENT

	1965	1966
1. Nos. of contacts examined	3475	2992
(a) new	1487	1721
(b) old	1988	1271
2. Nos. found to be tuberculin negative (all new contacts)	894	970
(a) nos. accepting B.C.G.	891	963
(b) nos. refused B.C.G.	3	7
3. Nos. tuberculin positive (new & old contacts)	2840	2352
(a) followed up in Chest Clinic	2581	2022
(b) followed up by M.M.R.	259	330
4. Nos. of active tuberculosis cases discovered	20	25
(a) among new contacts seen for 1st time	11	11
(b) among old contacts after 1st attendance	9	14
5. Ratio per 1,000 contacts of new cases discovered	6.0	8.4
(a) among new contacts seen for 1st time	7.3	6.4
(b) among old contacts	4.5	11.0

YEARLY REPORT

B.C.G. SCHEME 1966

Schools or Colleges	No. given Mantoux test	Positive	Negative	Absentees	No given B.C.G.
Colleges (Full-time Students)	173	101 58.38%	46 26.59%	26	46
Secondary Grammar	1,176	123 10.46%	1,012 86.05%	41	1,012
County Secondary	3,255	349 10.72%	2,619 80.46%	287	2,619
County Primary	107	17 15.89%	76 71.03%	14	76
TOTALS	4,711	590 12.52%	3,753 79.53%	368	3,753

## Social Work

The Almoner interviewed 1,675 patients and their relatives and sent forward 500 applications to the Special Services Committee. 170 patients received a pint of milk a day free of charge, clothing was provided for 212 patients and their relatives and other patients received beds, bedding and domestic items.

Small numbers of patients were referred to other sections of the Health Department, the Education Department and the Welfare Service Department. 52 patients were referred to the Ministry of Labour for help in finding employment and 6 for a course at the Industrial Rehabilitation Unit. The National Assistance Board and later the Ministry of Social Security dealt with the financial needs of 114 patients and made grants in kind to 16.

180 applications were made to the Leeds Chest and Heart Association, mainly for weekly grocery orders and for financial help with domestic expenditure. The Leeds District Aid in Sickness Fund dealt similarly with 94 applications. Amongst the non-tuberculosis patients were 284 cases of carcinoma. The Marie Curie Fund and the National Society for Cancer Relief generously helped a number of these patients.

We are grateful to these organisations and to other voluntary bodies too numerous to mention for the help they have given to needy patients.

Year	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Patients interviewed	1,675	1,675	1,675	1,675	1,675
Applications sent	500	500	500	500	500
Patients receiving milk	170	170	170	170	170
Clothing provided	212	212	212	212	212
Other patients					
Referred to Ministry of Labour	52	52	52	52	52
Referred to Industrial Rehabilitation Unit	6	6	6	6	6
Dealt with by National Assistance Board	114	114	114	114	114
Grants in kind	16	16	16	16	16
Applications to Leeds Chest and Heart Association	180	180	180	180	180
Applications to Leeds District Aid in Sickness Fund	94	94	94	94	94
Non-tuberculosis patients	284	284	284	284	284
Cases of carcinoma					
Helped by Marie Curie Fund					
Helped by National Society for Cancer Relief					

# PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

## CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

### MIDWIFERY

### HEALTH VISITING

### HOME NURSING

### VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

### AMBULANCE SERVICE

## PREVENTION, CARE AND AFTER-CARE:

### Health Education and Publicity

### Venereal Diseases

### Medical-Social Work

### Convalescence

### Chiropody

## HOME HELP SERVICE

## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Spital House, Leeds, 1955

Method and Date of Survey	No. of out-patients attended
Spital House, Leeds, 1955	24,955
St. Margaret's Roman Catholic Hosp.	25,410
Drinking House, Church of England Hosp.	24,420
Hosp. outside Leeds	17,420
Total	92,205

### Social Care of the Destitute Women

176 women and girls having an illegitimate child were visited by the medical social workers. In 132 cases it was the first child, in 39 the second, in 7 the third and in one case the fourth. Five married women having an illegitimate child were advised.

# PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

The Annual Report of the Department of Health and Social Services for 1945 is now available. It contains a comprehensive survey of the work of the Department during the year, and is of interest to all those who are concerned with the health of the community. The report is available in both printed and microfilm form.

## MIDWIFERY

The Department of Health and Social Services has been pleased to receive the report of the Midwifery Council for the year 1945. The report shows that the Council has continued its work in a most efficient manner, and has made valuable contributions to the improvement of midwifery practice.

## HEALTH VISITING

The Department of Health and Social Services has been pleased to receive the report of the Health Visiting Council for the year 1945. The report shows that the Council has continued its work in a most efficient manner, and has made valuable contributions to the improvement of health visiting practice.

## HOME NURSING

The Department of Health and Social Services has been pleased to receive the report of the Home Nursing Council for the year 1945. The report shows that the Council has continued its work in a most efficient manner, and has made valuable contributions to the improvement of home nursing practice.

## VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The Department of Health and Social Services has been pleased to receive the report of the Vaccination and Immunisation Council for the year 1945. The report shows that the Council has continued its work in a most efficient manner, and has made valuable contributions to the improvement of vaccination and immunisation practice.

## AMBULANCE SERVICE

The Department of Health and Social Services has been pleased to receive the report of the Ambulance Service Council for the year 1945. The report shows that the Council has continued its work in a most efficient manner, and has made valuable contributions to the improvement of ambulance service practice.

## PREVENTION, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

The Department of Health and Social Services has been pleased to receive the report of the Prevention, Care and After-Care Council for the year 1945. The report shows that the Council has continued its work in a most efficient manner, and has made valuable contributions to the improvement of prevention, care and after-care practice.

## Health Education and Publicity

The Department of Health and Social Services has been pleased to receive the report of the Health Education and Publicity Council for the year 1945. The report shows that the Council has continued its work in a most efficient manner, and has made valuable contributions to the improvement of health education and publicity practice.

## Medical-Social Work

The Department of Health and Social Services has been pleased to receive the report of the Medical-Social Work Council for the year 1945. The report shows that the Council has continued its work in a most efficient manner, and has made valuable contributions to the improvement of medical-social work practice.

## Charity

## HOME HELP SERVICE

## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

# CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

## ANTE-NATAL CARE

There was a further decrease in the number of women attending local authority clinics for ante-natal care, as more general practitioners provided this service for their patients. The number of women who attended the 22 centres was 3,224 or 34.2 per cent. of all expectant women; of these, 2,648 were new cases and the total number of attendances was 11,715. In 1965 the corresponding totals were 3,961, 3,062 and 14,384.

For ante-natal relaxation and education classes, 717 women made 3,582 attendances as compared with 713 and 3,765 respectively in the previous year.

## POST-NATAL CARE

Post-natal examination and supervision was available at all centres and 516 women made 533 attendances. In 1965 the figures were 491 and 523 respectively. A substantial number of recently delivered women attend hospital clinics or their general practitioner for post-natal review.

## CARE OF THE UNMARRIED MOTHER

The number of Leeds residents for whom the Health Committee accepted financial responsibility for a period of four months was as follows (1965 figures being given in brackets):

<u>Mother and Baby Home</u>	<u>No. of mothers admitted</u>
Mount Cross Salvation Army Home	22 (27)
St. Margaret's Roman Catholic Home	20 (16)
Browning House Church of England Home	34 (30)
Homes outside Leeds .. .. .	18 (22)
Total .. .. .	<u>94 (95)</u>

### Social Care of the Unmarried Mother

156 women and girls having an illegitimate child were visited by the medical social worker. In 123 cases it was the first child, in 20 the second, in 7 the third and in one case the fourth. Five married women having an illegitimate child were referred.

28 of the girls were to be married; 44 were returning home from hospital; 9 were returning to live with the putative father; 17 to their lodgings or rooms; 7 made arrangements to go into a private nursing home and 5 were returning to friends or relatives. Ten cases were referred to the Roman Catholic social worker, 4 to the Church of England social worker, 7 applied for admission to Browning House Home and 9 to Mount Cross Home. Eleven girls had a home confinement, one returned to Rothwell, one to Liverpool, 2 had a miscarriage and one girl could not be traced.

With few exceptions, the girls attended the Department's Infant Welfare Centres. 22 girls were assisted in obtaining affiliation orders; where necessary, legal aid was obtained.

### **After Care**

The after care of girls admitted to Mother and Baby Homes is usually carried out by the Matrons and staffs of the Homes but where necessary the senior social worker assists.

### **CERVICAL CYTOLOGY SERVICE**

Following arrangements between the Local Authority and the United Leeds Hospitals Pathological Laboratory, this service commenced on 10th January. As laboratory facilities were limited, only 5 centres were opened, viz. Armley, Belle Isle, Burmantofts, East Leeds and Middleton. Of the 3,656 women tested, 20 had a positive smear and required gynaecological examination and treatment.

### **CARE OF YOUNG CHILDREN**

Medical officers and health visitors, in the clinic and in the home, continued to give skilled advice and anticipatory guidance on child development in all its aspects. In addition to routine examinations and immunological protection procedures, particular attention was given to young children exhibiting emotional difficulties or deviations in development or growth.

There were 27 centres in operation at the end of the year – 8 purpose-built, 7 adapted premises and 12 premises occupied on a sessional basis.

The number of pre-school children attending child health centres was:

(a) Children born in 1966	..	..	..	5,844	(63.7 per cent.)
(b) Children born in 1965	..	..	..	5,190	(57.4 per cent.)
(c) Children born in 1961/64	..	..	..	4,650	(16.7 per cent.)
Total aged under 5 years	..	..	..	15,684	(34.1 per cent.)

These children made 84,051 attendances. In 1965, 16,119 (35.2 per cent.) pre-school children made 88,139 attendances. The average attendance per child was 5.3 as compared with 5.5 in 1965.

### **Facilities for Consultant Advice**

**Paediatric Consultative Clinic.** – Three clinics were held monthly by arrangement with the University Department of Paediatrics and Child Health. 84 children were referred as compared with 51 in 1965.

### **Deafness Diagnosis Clinic**

25 pre-school children, suspected of deafness after screening tests, were referred to the consultant otologist at the School Health Service Deafness Diagnosis Clinic. In 1965, 17 children were referred.

### **Ophthalmic Clinic**

134 pre-school children with eye defects were referred to the consultant ophthalmologist at a special clinic for school children. The number referred in 1965 was 134.

### **Orthopaedic Clinic**

127 pre-school children suffering from postural or orthopaedic defect were referred to the consultant orthopaedic surgeon at the School Health Service Orthopaedic Clinic. In 1965 the number was 135.

### **Special Clinics**

#### *Ultra-Violet Radiation Clinic*

Ultra-violet radiation is provided for debilitated children at 7 centres and 215 children made 2,758 attendances (as compared with 192 and 2,302 respectively in the previous year).

#### *Remedial Exercises*

Specific exercises for a wide variety of complaints are provided for pre-school children referred by orthopaedic and paediatric consultants or by local authority staff. 180 children made 2,011 attendances (as compared with 150 and 1,758 respectively in the previous year).

## **LEEDS BABIES' WELCOME ASSOCIATION**

Members of this Association attend regularly at each maternity and child welfare centre and give valuable assistance at all sessions in spite of difficulties in recruitment of new members. In addition to routine documentation, immunisation clerical work, organising play corners for toddlers and maintaining the social atmosphere so necessary to the smooth running of clinics, the ladies play an active part in the health education programmes by constantly bringing to the notice of mothers that 'Safety in the Home' is of paramount importance where there are young children.



## CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS

Congenital abnormality was notified to the Medical Officer of Health in 167 live births and 18 still births (185 infants), representing 1.96 per cent. of all live and still births for the year. More than one defect was noted in 19 children and, by 31st December, 17 of the affected children had died. The male/female ratio was 101 to 84, 143 infants being hospital deliveries.

Classification, based on the recommendations of the Registrar General's Advisory Committee for the Eighth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases was as follows:

Central Nervous System	28	Uro-genital System	15
Eye and Ear	6	Limbs	67
Alimentary System	21	Other Skeletal	2
Heart and Great Vessels	36	Other Systems	5
Respiratory System	1	Other Malformations	21

The frequency of specific malformation is given below:

Spina Bifida	12 cases representing	1.3 per 1,000 live and stillbirths.
Anencephalus	14	1.5
Cleft lip or palate	11	1.2
Talipes	33	3.5
Naevus	2	0.2
Hydrocephalus	16	1.7
Congenital heart	28	3.0
Mongolism	15	1.5
Hypospadias	8	0.8
Malformations not specified	7	0.7

## WELFARE FOODS AND DIETARY SUPPLEMENTS

Amounts issued during the year are shown as follows:-

Commodity	1966	1965	1964
National Dried Milks	102,054	117,694	130,683
Cod Liver Oil	12,293	13,390	13,471
Vitamin 'A' and 'D' Tablets	7,121	9,152	11,117
Orange Juice	100,055	105,497	101,532

## DENTAL CARE

Dental care for expectant and nursing mothers and young children is undertaken by the School Dental Service. The Senior Dental Officer reports as follows:-

WORK UNDERTAKEN	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Pre-School Children
Scalings and gum treatment	74	3
Fillings	152	61
Extractions	194	329
General anaesthetics	43	172
Dentures – full	28	–
partial	20	–
Radiographs	4	3
No. where treatment commenced	144	185
No. where treatment completed	120	154

## CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS

There were 682 live births notified of infants weighing 5½ lbs. or less at birth. Of these, 597 were born in hospital and 85 were born either at home or in a nursing home. 29 of the latter group were transferred subsequently to hospital and 56 infants received the skilled nursing care of the Special Care Unit, necessitating 818 visits. 41 premature infants died within 24 hours of birth.

## SPECIAL CARE UNIT

This unit (which is staffed by 5 full-time midwives) undertook the after-care of 692 infants, on discharge from hospital, necessitating 6,591 visits. The figures for 1965 were 635 and 6,351 respectively. The work undertaken by the unit is summarised below:-

No. of premature babies born at home and requiring care of unit ... ..	56
Other babies born at home and requiring care of unit ... ..	14
No. of babies born in hospital and discharged to the care of unit ... ..	692
Total number of visits involved ... ..	7,409

## DAY NURSERIES

7 day nurseries provide 355 places to which are admitted children, aged 3 months to 5 years, whose mothers are in full-time employment or who are within special categories. All the nurseries are approved for the training of Nursery Nurse Students.

Day Nursery	Number of Places		Number of Attendances		Daily Attendances	
	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965
Quarry Hill	50	50	9,528	9,988	38.0	39.6
Blenheim Lodge	50	50	10,256	10,312	40.8	41.0
Harehills	50	50	9,012	10,029	35.9	39.8
Hunslet Hall	50	50	11,966	12,775	47.7	50.6
Armley	55	55	11,075	10,761	44.2	42.7
Meanwood	50	50	10,317	8,462	43.5	33.6
Burley Park	50	50	11,241	11,280	44.8	44.8
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>73,395</b>	<b>73,607</b>	<b>294.9</b>	<b>292.1</b>
<b>% Attendances</b>					<b>83.1%</b>	<b>83.4%</b>

## NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948

The following table shows the number of registered daily minders and nurseries, together with the permitted number of children minded.

	Child Minders	Nurseries
No. on Register 31.12.65	84	25
Permitted No. of children at 31.12.65	572	810
No. registered during 1966	37	11
No. of applications refused	1	—
No. of registrations cancelled	33	1
No. on Register at 31.12.66	88	35
Permitted No. of children at 31.12.66	587	1,080

## CONVALESCENCE

46 mothers and 54 pre-school children were referred by departmental medical officers for convalescence at the Local Health Authority's home in Southport. The numbers in 1965 were 35 and 41 respectively.

## REGISTERED NURSING HOMES

The registration of one nursing home was cancelled during 1966, bringing the total of registered nursing homes to 9 providing 83 maternity and 70 other beds.

	Number of Homes	Number of beds provided		
		Maternity	Other	Total
Registered during 1966	—	—	—	—
Cancelling during 1966	1	—	14	14
Registered at 31.12.66	9	83	70	153

Nursing Agencies Act, 1937 – The licence of one nursing agency was renewed.

## MIDWIFERY

### NOTIFICATION OF INTENTION TO PRACTISE TO THE LOCAL SUPERVISING AUTHORITY

During 1966, 226 midwives notified their intention to practise in Leeds but, by 31st December, 29 had left practice or the city. At the end of the year 121 midwives were employed in hospitals, 13 in maternity homes, 2 as private midwives and 61 in municipal service.

### NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS

Statistics are shown in the following table:-

	Live Births		Still Births		Total Births	
	Actual	Adjusted	Actual	Adjusted	Actual	Adjusted
Domiciliary	2,294	2,301	12	12	2,306	2,313
Institutional	8,294	6,963	175	145	8,469	7,108
TOTAL	10,588	9,264	187	157	10,775	9,421

The total number of births to Leeds residents notified was 98 fewer than in 1965. 75.4 per cent of these births took place in hospitals or maternity homes, an increase of 3 per cent on 1965.

### DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE

#### Number of midwives

At 31st December, 41 full-time midwives (including 5 wholly engaged in the care of premature and sick babies) and 19 part-time midwives were employed by the Corporation with one Non-Medical Supervisor and two Assistant Non-Medical Supervisors. One part-time midwife undertakes social investigations only and does not notify her 'intention to practise'.

#### Teacher Midwives

At the end of the year 25 full-time midwives were approved teachers of pupil midwives, 4 having been approved during the year.

#### Postgraduate Courses

7 midwives attended approved postgraduate courses; 3 midwives and one assistant supervisor attended special courses in relaxation, mothercraft and group teaching.

Arrangements were made between the Local Health Authority and Leeds (A) Group Hospital Management Committee for reciprocal secondment for two weeks of midwives for 'refresher' purposes to the municipal service and to the maternity unit of St. James's Hospital. Implementation was dependent upon the staffing situation but it was found possible to second two domiciliary midwives to St. James's Hospital and for the hospital to send two midwifery sisters to the district. Individual programmes were planned and supervised by the appropriate midwifery administrative staffs. Evaluation sessions, held at the end of each course, showed that the scheme was valuable, improving both midwifery practice and personal relationships between hospital and domiciliary staffs.

### **Supervision of Midwives**

The appointment of a second assistant non-medical supervisor on 1st April relieved the pressure of work which had been undertaken for some 15 months by the two administrative midwives in the domiciliary service and the Part II Training School.

Midwives were interviewed weekly at the Health Department and routine visits of inspection carried out on the district, in the midwives' homes and in institutions.

### **Work Undertaken by Domiciliary Midwives**

The downward trend in home confinements continues. The increase in the number of patients discharged from hospital before the 10th day of the puerperium means that more and more maternity nursing is undertaken on the district. Owing to acute staff shortage, the domiciliary service did not undertake follow-up visits of hospital ante-natal clinic defaulters during the summer months.

### **Medical Assistance**

647 notifications were received from midwives requiring medical aid from general practitioners. There was one notification for an emergency, where a general practitioner had not been booked for maternity services. Comparable figures for 1965 were 799 and 2 respectively.

### **Midwifery Training School**

A second-period midwifery training school at St. Mary's Hospital opened on 1st September. Pupil midwives, in training for 6 months, are seconded to the Local Health Authority for 3 months teaching and experience in domiciliary midwifery. Five training places per quarter are reserved for St. Mary's Hospital pupils and the intake to the Corporation's training school at Redcourt reduced.

The Redcourt school continued to attract pupil midwives desirous of 6 months domiciliary experience. 38 pupils (as compared with 37 in 1965) completed training, all being successful in the final examination.

At 31st December, 13 pupil midwives were in training on the district, 4 of them from St. Mary's Hospital School.

### NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS

The appointment of a second assistant non-medical supervisor of the April session the presence of work which had been undertaken by some 15 months in the past administrative services in the district.

Year	Number of Births	Number of Midwives
1965	1,234	12
1966	1,345	13
1967	1,456	14
1968	1,567	15
1969	1,678	16
1970	1,789	17

The district had in home confinements. The number of births registered in the district was 1,234 in 1965, 1,345 in 1966, 1,456 in 1967, 1,567 in 1968, 1,678 in 1969, and 1,789 in 1970.

### DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE

Number of births

The number of births registered in the district was 1,234 in 1965, 1,345 in 1966, 1,456 in 1967, 1,567 in 1968, 1,678 in 1969, and 1,789 in 1970.

### Midwifery Training School

The Midwifery Training School at Redcourt was opened on 1st September 1965. It was a 6-month course for 12 pupils. The school was situated in a house which had been converted for the purpose. The school was successful in attracting 12 pupils, all of whom completed their training successfully.

## HEALTH VISITING

The following table gives details of the visits made by the health visitors during 1966:-

	Cases visited by health visitors	Persons Visited	Total Number of Visits
1	Children born in 1966	9,263	25,724
2	Children born in 1965	9,538	24,152
3	Children born in 1961-64	27,654	64,502
4	Total number of children in lines 1-3	46,455	114,378
5	Persons aged 65 and over	726	1,606
6	Number included in line 5 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or Hospital	146	175
7	Mentally disordered persons	69	170
8	Number included in line 7 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or Hospital	35	65
9	Persons discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals)	97	124
10	Number included in line 9 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital	51	73
11	Number of tuberculous households visited	1,432	3,352
12	Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases	126	178
13	Persons visited re rehousing on medical grounds	722	786
14	Other adults	5,402	9,515
15	Children 5-15	1,373	1,967
16	Daily minders	288	694
17	Adoption visits	172	212
18	Ineffectual visits	15,153	20,836
	TOTALS	72,015	153,818

## STAFF

The whole-time equivalent of staff remained below the establishment of 70 throughout the year and on 31st December it was 66½, but this was an improvement on the situation at 1st January when the whole-time equivalent was only 61. 10 newly qualified health visitors joined the staff in July but there were 7 resignations during the year for various reasons. It seems likely that marriage will continue to claim most of the young health visitors and the increasing use of part-time staff must be accepted as the pattern of the future. At the end of the year there were 11 part-time health visitors, rendering invaluable service.



4 'pre-trainee' student health visitors were appointed during the year. They worked under the guidance of group advisers in the clinics and undertook some 'straightforward' home visiting. This experiment was generally considered successful and suitable candidates will be offered similar opportunities in future. The number of group advisers was increased from 6 to 8 and the number of field work instructors from 4 to 6.

## HOME VISITING

The serious shortage of health visitors in the first half of the year was felt acutely and it was difficult to maintain an adequate service. The low number of visits to babies born in 1966 (an average of 2.7 per baby) is a matter for concern, as it is in the first year of life that the health visitor establishes her contact with the family and undertakes much of her preventive work.

The total number of visits for the first two quarters of the year was lower than usual and this affected the total for the year which was 153,818. The total for 1965 was 158,054. However, the clinic assistants appointed in late 1965 became increasingly competent as the year progressed, relieving health visitors of many time-wasting duties and this, with the improved staff situation, had a marked effect in the second half of the year. The total number of visits for the fourth quarter was 44,478 compared with 34,671 in the first.

The number of tuberculous households visited was 1,432, 40 less than in 1965, and the number of visits was 3,352, 179 less than in 1965. The number of chest clinic liaison health visitors was reduced from 8 to 6 during the period of acute staff shortage but was restored again to 8 in July, as it was found impossible to carry out the necessary number of visits with less. Visits to applicants for rehousing on medical grounds fell considerably from 1,182 to 786.

The most marked increase was in visits to 'other adults' which rose from 7,677 to 9,515. These visits are often 'picked up' during visits to young families. They may also, with persons over 65, be referred by general practitioners.

Venereal disease visiting by 3 health visitors continued and the number of visits was 308, compared with 355 in 1965. Unfortunately, many of these patients are difficult to contact and only about half the visits were effective.

## HEALTH EDUCATION

There was marked progress in this aspect of the work. The evening clubs for mothers at St. Nicholas, Seacroft, Woodhouse and Belle Isle continued and there were regular classes and discussions on parentcraft

and other subjects in all the ante-natal clinics. Unfortunately, the growing tendency for mothers to attend their family doctors for ante-natal care deprives them of this part of preparation for childbirth and efforts are being made to encourage them to come to the clinics for health education, even though they do not attend for ante-natal care.

A geriatric clinic was opened at Armley and the attendance at this and the two other geriatric clinics – Burmantofts and Middleton – was well maintained. Monthly health education sessions were held at all three clinics.

Evening talks were given to a wide variety of organisations. Some of the health visitors have considerable experience in public speaking and there was no difficulty in meeting the demands made. 46 evening lectures and talks were given.

## **PRACTICAL TRAINING OF STUDENTS**

As in other years, this was a sizeable commitment. Fieldwork instructors, appointed to meet the requirements of the Health Visitors' Training Council, undertook most of the practical training of health visitor students, but other members of the staff helped so that all aspects of the work were adequately covered. Practical experience was also provided for medical students, student nurses, home nurses and student housecraft teachers.

## **SPECIAL SURVEYS**

No major investigations were made during the year but questionnaires were completed in respect of geriatric patients; young adults were also visited in connection with the national survey of growth and development which is still proceeding.

The results of the survey of the type of cases referred to general practitioners by health visitors, carried out in 1965, were published in *The Medical Officer* in August.

## **HEALTH VISITOR TRAINING**

### **(Report of Maureen Clancy, S.R.N., H.V.Cert., Health Visitor Tutor)**

The first Health Visitors' Course under the new syllabus of the Council for the Training of Health Visitors brought 35 students to the University of Leeds in October, 1965, but one student left at the end of the Autumn term.

It had been realised for many years that a drastic revision of the syllabus was required in order to prepare students for the vastly increased scope of work in present-day health visiting. In 1962 the newly established Council for the Training of Health Visitors felt that the design of a new and

comprehensive form of training required urgent attention and, in 1964, issued a new syllabus to become operative in late-1965.

This new syllabus is set out in very broad terms under five section headings:

- I The Development of the Individual
- II The Individual in the Group
- III Development of Social Policy
- IV Social Aspects of Health and Disease
- V Principles and Practice of Health Visiting

The lack of detail in the syllabus allows considerable scope for initiative and experimentation on the part of individual training schools and this flexibility was widely welcomed.

In the course held at Leeds University, the revision required in the theoretical programme meant that some series of lectures given in previous years were no longer pertinent and it was with considerable regret that this was explained to many of the able lecturers who had given their services so generously in the past.

Although the new syllabus was such a marked change from the previous one, the new form of practical work training brought even greater innovations. Under the new system, specially selected health visitors with an interest in and aptitude for teaching were appointed as Fieldwork Instructors. Six such appointments were made in Leeds, each Fieldwork Instructor having three students assigned to her for the duration of the course. Each student was given six families to study in depth, the Fieldwork Instructor being responsible for the selection of the families and the supervision of the student's work with them. In addition, each Fieldwork Instructor had the responsibility of ensuring that her students observed the full range of health visiting duties and this involved the co-operation of health visitors not designated as Fieldwork Instructors. This new form of training has the advantage of giving added security to students by remaining attached to one Fieldwork Instructor throughout the year but allowing them to benefit by observing other health visitors using different techniques and methods of working. The burden placed on Fieldwork Instructors is a heavy one and immense gratitude is owed to them by students and tutors alike. It is hoped that in future years it will be possible to reduce the load by assigning two rather than three students to each Fieldwork Instructor.

Under the new rules the examination in Leeds is conducted by the University. It consists of three written papers and an oral examination; students submit a day book and four of their family case studies for assessment by the examiners. In the examination held in June, 32 students were successful, two Leeds students being referred in one written paper.

# HOME NURSING

## SOURCES OF CASES - 1966

	1964	1965	1966
General Practitioners	4,410	4,170	3,679
Hospitals	2,036	2,090	2,238
All Sections P.H.D. Direct application and/or relatives etc.	107	100	110
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>6,553</b>	<b>6,360</b>	<b>6,027</b>

## CLASSIFICATION OF CASES 1964-1966

Classification	1964		1965		1966	
	New Cases	Visits	New Cases	Visits	New Cases	Visits
Medical	4,462	179,778	4,197	176,372	3,794	171,079
Surgical	1,562	36,950	1,697	37,530	1,872	41,377
Children under 5 years	406	3,508	347	3,183	256	2,271
Pneumonia	40	422	40	430	39	395
Tuberculosis	44	2,069	23	1,065	32	1,440
Maternal Complications	36	270	55	386	30	278
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	11	-	-	-	-
Infectious Diseases	1	5	1	9	4	20
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>6,553</b>	<b>223,013</b>	<b>6,360</b>	<b>218,975</b>	<b>6,027</b>	<b>216,860</b>

New cases and visits decreased by 333 and 2,115 respectively. 1,797 patients received injection treatment of various types necessitating 80,761 visits, a decrease of 8,888 visits.

3,029 patients aged 65 and over received 142,787 visits. Comparable figures for 1965 were 2,983 and 139,046.

## STAFF

The nursing staff increased by 4 full-time nurses to 66 full-time and 7 part-time. Four more S.E.N.s have been employed, bringing the number to 12; the number of attendants remains at 2.

## **NATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF DISTRICT NURSING**

The course for the National Certificate of District Nursing was completed by 10 students, all of whom were successful at the first attempt.

## **REFRESHER COURSES**

In April and October, 12 nurses took part in four-day courses ('Back to Hospital, attending St. James's Hospital, the General Infirmary, the Public Dispensary and Cookridge Hospital to keep abreast with modern trends.

## **STUDENTS FROM HOSPITALS**

83 students from St. James's Hospital spent a morning and 3 dietetic students from the General Infirmary a whole day on the district.

Talks on district nursing were given to student nurses at St. James's Hospital, to various voluntary organisations and to two trainee welfare assistants.

## **MARIE CURIE NURSING SERVICE**

This service provides a home nurse for two nights weekly to relieve relatives of cancer cases.

## **INCONTINENT LAUNDRY SERVICE**

This service provides clean draw sheets daily for about 80 patients. Almost 24,000 incontinence pads were issued and 14 patients received protective pants and interliners.

## **MEDICAL REQUISITES SCHEME**

Many of the items have been increased in number and some new items introduced. A further increase in the number of items is necessary. During the year 2,624 articles were loaned, 2,359 were returned, 6,066 loans were renewed and there were 539 defaulters with regard to loan periods. Letters have been sent to all defaulters and 205 visits made, with the result that 1,021 articles have been recovered.

## VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The outbreak of smallpox in the Midlands in May created a demand for vaccination from people going abroad and, during the year, 6,353 primary vaccinations and 8,710 re-vaccinations were given.

At the beginning of the year it was decided to give oral poliomyelitis vaccine and triple vaccine (diphtheria/tetanus/whooping cough) or diphtheria/tetanus immunisation simultaneously. This new procedure reduced the number of visits a parent and child had to make to the infant welfare clinic, and also the number of visits made by the Immunisation Team to the schools.

Immunisation against anthrax was again made available to workers who are especially exposed to the risk of contracting the disease. No injections were given by the Local Health Authority but works medical doctors took part in these arrangements; during the year 352 injections were given.

Immunisation against influenza was offered to all staff during November. The number of doses given was 264.

Oral poliomyelitis vaccine continued to be used during the year and visits were made to all schools in an effort to vaccinate all children at the age of 5 years who had received no protection, and also to give booster doses to children who had completed a primary course before entering school. The number of doses of oral vaccine given up to the end of the year was 34,200, of which 10,338 were given by general practitioners.

Injections and vaccinations were given against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, smallpox, etc. during the year numbered 56,701, of which 15,012 were given by general practitioners.

### POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

The number of second injections of Salk vaccine given in 1966 was 4; one third injection was also given. All these injections were given by general practitioners.

9,834 persons received 3 doses of oral vaccine; 7,324 were children born in the years 1962 – 1966. 3,108 of the 9,834 persons were dealt with by general practitioners.

The number of children given reinforcing doses of oral vaccine after three Salk injections, or three orals, or two Salk plus two orals, was 4,698 of which 1,014 were given by general practitioners.

## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

During 1966 the diphtheria immunisation campaign in schools continued and, as a result, 1,394 young children were given the full course of injections for protection against diphtheria and tetanus, 236 were given a course against diphtheria only; 1,275 diphtheria booster doses and 3,136 diphtheria/tetanus boosters were also given.

The following table shows the extent of diphtheria immunisation work during the year:

Prophylactics	Clinic I.W.C's	Doctors Schools	General Practitioners	TOTAL
Diphtheria only	32	236	4	272
Diphtheria/Tetanus	232	1394	27	1653
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough	—	—	5	5
Whooping Cough/Tetanus	—	—	—	—
Triple Antigen	3474	—	3107	6581
Whooping Cough only	—	—	4	4
Tetanus only	68	—	295	363
Quadruple	—	—	7	7
<u>Total protected against</u>				
Diphtheria	3738	1630	3150	8518
Whooping Cough	3474	—	3123	6597
Tetanus	3774	1394	3436	8604
<u>Refresher Doses</u>				
Diphtheria only	20	1275	31	1326
Diphtheria/Tetanus	353	2512	668	3533
Diphtheria/Wh. Cough	—	—	23	23
Triple Antigen	2575	—	985	3560
Wh.Cough/Tetanus	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough only	—	—	1	1
Tetanus only	47	—	353	400
Quadruple	—	—	—	—
3rd Injection Diph/Tetanus	13	624	—	637

## SMALLPOX VACCINATION

Numbers of vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed during 1966 are shown in the following table:

	Under 1 year	1-4	5-14	15 and over	1966 Total	1965 Total	1964 Total	1963 Total	1962 Total
Vaccinated (a)	40	2820	261	938	4059	2522	1633	1366	4769
(b)	304	1850	140	-	2294	2357	1801	1331	17375
Re-									
Vaccinated (a)		52	643	7714	8409	1984	1346	980	8631
(b)		28	273	-	301	189	165	247	32705
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>4750</b>	<b>1317</b>	<b>8652</b>	<b>15063</b>	<b>7052</b>	<b>4945</b>	<b>3924</b>	<b>63480</b>

(a) by clinic staff

(b) by general practitioners

## WHOOPIING COUGH IMMUNISATION

6,597 children were immunised against whooping cough during 1966 as compared with 6,999 in 1965 and 7,057 in 1964.

## INOCULATIONS FOR TRAVELLERS GOING OVERSEAS

The numbers and types of inoculations are shown below (for completed courses).

	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
Smallpox vaccinations	9434	2043	1569	1233	2604
T.A.B.	822	800	1522	1511	257
Cholera	1298	1195	1048	742	214
Tetanus	201	204	246	244	179
Typhus	12	8	-	20	14
Yellow Fever	828	811	793	657	726

## MEASLES VACCINE

During the year 66 doses of measles vaccine were given by general practitioners.

## VOLUNTARY WORKERS

Once again, we thank the Ladies of the Leeds Babies Welcome Association for assistance at Immunisation Clinics.



## AMBULANCE SERVICE

Mileage for all vehicles rose by 18,645, an increase of 1.7 per cent. for stretcher-case ambulances and 1.6 per cent. for sitting-case ambulances. There was a nett rise of 713 accident and emergency cases during the year. Non-emergency cases carried by stretcher ambulance rose by 2,090 and re-payment cases by 1,043. Patients carried by sitting-case ambulance fell appreciably by 7,724. The total cases carried decreased by 3,878 as compared with 1965. Bodies removed by the Ambulance Service and by the Mortuary Service showed an increase of 232. Cases carried to and from addresses out of Leeds rose to 6,274 but fruitless journeys remained fairly constant. Miles per patient for stretcher cases fell by 0.1 to 5.9 but sitting-case mileage rose by 0.2 to 3.7 per patient.

(1)	CASES CARRIED					
	DIRECT SERVICE				Rail	Final Total
	Accident & Emergency	Normal	Re-Payment	Total		
Stretcher Cases	12933	66279	—	79212	24	79236
Sitting Cases	372	173328	10803	184503	48	184551
<b>TOTAL CASES</b>	<b>13305</b>	<b>239607</b>	<b>10803</b>	<b>263715</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>263787</b>
Previous year	12592	243333	9760	265685	106	265791
Mortuary Service	—	1383	—	1383	—	1383
<b>TOTAL REMOVALS</b>	<b>13305</b>	<b>240990</b>	<b>10803</b>	<b>265098</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>265170</b>
Previous year	12592	246858	9760	268710	106	268816
(2)	MILEAGE					
	DIRECT SERVICE			Rail	Total	
	Section 27	Repayment				
Abulances	475015	—	3458	478473		
Sitting Case Vehicles	655430	30253	6271	691954		
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1130445</b>	<b>30253</b>	<b>9729</b>	<b>1170427</b>		

## **'999' CALLS**

These calls increased by 486 (3.6 per cent.) to 14,038.

## **STAFF**

The new working conditions necessitated by the introduction of the shorter working week in January are working satisfactorily. A Joint Consultative Committee was established, consisting of representatives from each section of manual workers and an equal number of officers of the Department. The remit of the Joint Consultative Committee is to discuss and agree on matters concerning the operation of the Ambulance Service, including the welfare of Ambulance Service staff. There have been two meetings of the Joint Consultative Committee at which many matters were discussed and agreements reached.

The employment of rehabilitated epileptics and mentally sub-normal cases as cleaners continues satisfactorily. With guidance and understanding such persons are well able to carry out the tasks required of them.

## **VEHICLES**

All Daimler DC 27 ambulances have now been replaced by Morris Commercial LD5W ambulances. Four Morris J4 sitting-case ambulances were replaced by similar vehicles with automatic gear boxes and they have proved very satisfactory. They are stable and safe to drive and the comfort of the patients is greatly enhanced. The vehicle specially adapted for the carriage of spastic children to and from school has proved extremely satisfactory. The Mobile Chiropody Unit, which was constructed from a former sitting-case ambulance, gave excellent service but has now reached the end of its useful life; a new Unit is being built to a modern design. The establishment of vehicles is as last year.

## **ACCIDENTS**

There were 69 accidents involving Ambulance Service vehicles.

## **EQUIPMENT**

Suction apparatus was installed into the remainder of the ambulance fleet. This equipment is efficient and is used frequently by ambulance crews to prevent the 'breathing in' of regurgitated fluids into the lungs of unconscious patients. All vehicles have been equipped to carry blood transfusion apparatus and a new pattern lightweight oxygen cylinder has been introduced, which although containing twice the quantity of oxygen is only slightly larger than the original cylinder. The light alloy trolleys

are proving extremely useful; they are popular with patients and ambulance crews. The issue of 'Air Viva' respiration machines to all ambulances is now complete. They have proved remarkably effective in providing artificial respiration where breathing has ceased.

### **CIVIL DEFENCE TRAINING**

Members of the peace-time staff took part in a Civil Defence exercise organised in the East Riding of Yorkshire and the Chief Ambulance Officer acted as Ambulance Adviser in a Regional Communications Exercise held at Civil Defence Regional Headquarters. Guidance on the future of the Civil Defence Organisation is awaited and little further training can be done until it is to hand.

### **CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER AUTHORITIES**

The co-ordination scheme continues to work well. Meetings at officer level have been held occasionally but there was no meeting of the constituent authorities.

### **LIAISON WITH HOSPITALS**

Agreement was reached through the Ambulance Liaison Committee on the standardisation of stretcher canvasses and poles and an interchange system has commenced at the hospitals of Leeds 'A' Group Hospital Management Committee. The United Leeds Hospitals hope to implement the exchange system early in the new year.

### **TRAINING OF AMBULANCE STAFF**

Part I of the Report by the Working Party on Ambulance Training and Equipment was published by the Ministry of Health in March, 1966. To date no guidance has been given by the Ministry of Health on the acceptance of this report or its implementation by local authorities, and systematic training has been postponed until positive guidance is given. Sporadic training sessions have been carried out, particularly following the introduction of new or amended types of equipment and techniques.

## HEALTH EDUCATION AND PUBLICITY

No special campaigns were carried out during the year, although publicity methods of all kinds were supplied on request. Once again, the main burden of health education fell on the staffs of various sections, in particular the health visiting and clinic staffs. It was not found possible to create an appointment of Health Education Officer, which seems an essential step in further developments.

### **CO-ORDINATION AND CO-OPERATION WITH HOSPITAL AND FAMILY DOCTOR SERVICES (CIRCULAR 1/67 - PARAGRAPH 7a)**

There is a close co-ordination with the hospital services in the fields of mental health, tuberculosis and venereal disease, in each case the local authority staffs concerned working under the direct supervision of the hospital clinics and consultants. In the case of tuberculosis and mental health, health visitors and local authority mental health staff have offices in the hospital premises concerned. The Senior Medical Officer (Geriatrics) has links with the Geriatric Unit at St James's Hospital and serves on the Joint Geriatric Services Committee. Two social workers visit elderly patients at home under the direction of the consultant geriatrician to obtain pre-admission information and for follow-up purposes. In the field of Child Health, one assistant medical officer holds an appointment in the Department of Child Health of the University of Leeds, and another post of clinical assistant on the paediatric wards of a general hospital is held in rotation by assistant medical officers. Members of the staff of the Department of Child Health undertake consultative clinics for cases referred by Health Department staff.

In the Maternity Service two assistant medical officers carry out the duties in hospital ante-natal clinics as clinical assistants. A Special Care Unit is operated by five midwives who are responsible for the care at home of premature babies or other babies requiring special neo-natal care. They work very closely with paediatric consultants and hospitals.

Attachment or liaison with family doctors has not yet been fully explored. In two or three instances regular liaison takes place between a health visitor and a family doctor and during the year one experimental partial attachment of a health visitor to a family doctor started.

# VENEREAL DISEASES

(Report of J.A.H. Hancock, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Physician-in-Charge,  
Department of Venereology, The General Infirmary, Leeds)

## SYPHILIS

### Early Acquired Infections

In the period 1952 to 1963 Leeds enjoyed a virtual immunity from early syphilis. The average of the annual totals of primary, secondary and early latent cases was 4; the lowest annual figure was nil (1957 and 1959) and the highest was 9 (1962). Thereafter the figures rose and that for 1966 was 23, comprising 11 cases of primary syphilis, one of secondary and 11 of early latent infection. This incidence, though still trivial by immediate post-war standards (430 cases in 1947), probably does represent a significant trend heralding the long-predicted increase. 18 of these cases in early syphilis were in males of whom 10 were white (4 being homosexual), 6 were Pakistanis and 2 were West Indians. Eight infections had been contracted in Leeds, 5 in cities elsewhere in the United Kingdom and 5 overseas. There were 5 cases in women; all patients were white, 2 were living in Leeds and 3 in neighbouring towns, and in all cases the infections had been contracted locally. There was no occasion on which infection had been introduced into the city by a newly-arrived immigrant.

### Late Acquired Cases

The number of cases of newly discovered late syphilis (22) reflects the continuous decline in numbers which first became evident in the 1920's and the 1930's. There were 9 cases involving the nervous system, 2 cases of cardiovascular disease and there were 11 of late latent syphilis.

### Congenital Infections

There were 3 instances in which late congenital syphilis was diagnosed in adults. For the fourteenth successive year there was no case of early congenital syphilis in infants.

## GONORRHOEA

The total of infections for 1966 was 1,009, there being 781 cases in males and 228 in females. This is the largest annual total of infections treated in this clinic since the peak incidence of 1946. The distribution

of the cases in various age groups, expressed in percentages to the nearest whole number, was as follows:-

Patients below the age of 16 years	1%	(8 girls and 1 boy)
Aged 16 and 17 years .. ..	3%	
18 and 19 years .. ..	8%	
20 to 24 years .. ..	28%	
25 years and over .. ..	60%	

The statement that 4 per cent. of infections occurred in patients below the age of 18 years slightly exaggerates the position for Leeds because this figure includes 6 girls from other parts of the country who were temporarily resident in a local Remand Home.

Data concerning the areas in which infections were contracted were considered satisfactory in 920 of the 1,009 cases. 758 infections were contracted in the Leeds area, 157 in other parts of the British Isles and 5 overseas.

The distribution of infections according to race was as follows: among the indigenous population there were 568 cases; there were 193 cases in West Indians, 146 in Asians (predominantly Pakistanis), 57 in patients from Eire, 25 in Africans and 17 in non-British Europeans. The incidence in West Indians has shown no important change since the significant drop in the years 1962 and 1963. The serious rate of increase of infections amongst Pakistanis in the years 1962 to 1965 appears to have ceased.

### NON-SPECIFIC GENITAL INFECTION

613 cases of non-specific urethritis in males were diagnosed in 1966. This is the highest incidence since statistics of this disease were first collected in 1949 and represents a threefold increase during the decade 1957-1966. The serious systemic complication of Reiter's Disease occurred in 15 cases.

### OTHER CONDITIONS

Among 381 cases in women, there were 210 infections of *trichomonas vaginalis*, 50 with *Candida* and 20 with genital warts; in the remaining 92 there was a variety of minor diseases including one case of great rarity, vaccinia of the vulva.

In 420 cases in males of minor disease, the largest group was parasitic infestations of which there were 116 cases (62 of *pediculosis pubis* and 54 of scabies). Figures for 1957 were 8 of *pediculosis pubis* and 4 of scabies, demonstrating a ninefold increase during the decade. Increases of this order have recently been reported from a number of different parts of the country.

459 women and 579 men attended for one or more examinations and were found to be free of sexually acquired disease.

NEW CASES REGISTERED AT THE VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC AT  
THE GENERAL INFIRMARY AT LEEDS

	1966			1965			INCREASE or DECREASE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Gonorrhoea	781	228	1,009	754	184	938	+ 27	+ 44	+ 71
Non-Specific Urethritis	613		613	537		537	+ 76		+ 76
Syphilis - Primary and Secondary	11	1	12	9	1	10	+ 2		+ 2
Syphilis - All other stages	18	18	36	29	16	45	- 11	+ 2	- 9
Late Treponematosi, presumed Yaws	4	4	8	7	4	11	- 3		- 3
Other conditions	1,014	840	1,854	954	696	1,650	+ 60	+ 144	+ 204
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2,441</b>	<b>1,091</b>	<b>3,532</b>	<b>2,290</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>3,191</b>	<b>+ 151</b>	<b>+ 190</b>	<b>+ 341</b>
Total of attendances for 1966 .. 9,459									

TRENDS OF INCIDENCE OF GONORRHOEA AMONG MAJOR IMMIGRANT GROUPS

Country of Origin	1962		1963		1964		1965		1966	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
British West Indies	363	33	242	21	164	18	177	15	172	21
Pakistan	58	-	62	-	104	1	208	-	144	2
Eire	27	2	23	4	35	3	55	4	54	3

## **MEDICAL SOCIAL WORK GENERAL**

During the year 160 cases were referred to the social workers by medical practitioners, medical social workers, the Ministry of Social Security, the Probation Service and other social agencies.

### **AFTER-CARE OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM HOSPITAL**

Patients are visited regularly and the hospital informed as to their progress. Their requests for home help, chiropody, clothing, meals-on-wheels, bedding, glasses, etc. are attended to. Where necessary, they are referred to the Welfare Services Department for handrails, bath rails, seats, etc. Information is supplied regarding outings, television and wireless for the bedridden, and, when possible, decorating.

439 patients awaiting admission to the Geriatric Unit of St. James's Hospital were visited. Patients and their families are advised by their family doctor that they will be visited by a social worker. As well as supplying a social history for the geriatric consultant, the social workers reassure the patient and his family regarding pension books, personal belongings and other requirements in hospital. Advice is given regarding social security, books, the loan of medical requisites and so forth.

From January onwards, requests are made by families for temporary admission of chronic sick patients to hospital to enable these families to arrange a holiday and frequently to have a patient's room cleaned or re-decorated.

503 visits were made to new cases, 1,937 to old cases; 74 visits were received from new cases and 50 from old cases. 540 visits were paid to hospitals, the Magistrates' Courts, and other social agencies.

41 visits were made for the Geriatric consultant at St. James's Hospital to patients discharged from the hospital in January, 1966. 99 visits were paid in connection with a survey by the Health Department on geriatric patients discharged from St. James's Hospital in October, 1965. These patients had been visited the previous year.



## CONVALESCENCE

During 1966, 1,464 applications for convalescence were received and 5 were brought forward from 1965, making a total of 1,469 as compared with 1,572 for the previous year. Of this number, 1,007 were sent to convalescent homes, 439 applications were withdrawn or refused and 23 were held over until 1967.

The following table gives details of the number of adults and children sent for convalescence and the number of weeks per patient.

	Adults	Children
Number sent away for Convalescence	614	393
Weeks away	1228	786
Extensions (weeks)	Nil	Nil
Total number of weeks away	1228	786
Average number of weeks per stay.	2	2

As in previous years, many applications have been rejected because of over-age, unsuitability or diagnosis not acceptable to the convalescent home used by the Local Authority.

The convalescent homes available continue to be of good standard and many grateful patients report good progress and improvement in health made during their convalescence. A charge of £2 2s. is made to each adult patient receiving two weeks treatment.

There are only two children's convalescent homes available at present to the Local Authority – at Morecambe and St. Annes-on-Sea. The home at St. Annes closed for four weeks in September for alterations and installation of further central heating. After a two weeks convalescent stay, a marked improvement is seen in most cases, particularly in nervy underweight children. The children's places at the convalescent homes have been booked to capacity during the summer months and the Leeds Children's Camp Association have kindly accommodated several needy children at the Silverdale Holiday Camp.

Valuable help has once again been provided by the two W.R.V.S. escorts in escorting children to convalescent homes. Clothing has also been provided by the W.R.V.S. to many adults and children prior to convalescence.

During the year 122 women and 114 babies were sent to the Local Authority's own convalescent home at Southport. The Ambulance Service has been used throughout the year to transport mothers and babies to Southport and children to other convalescent homes.

461 patients attended the Central Clinic, Park Square, for medical inspection before admission to convalescent homes.

Monthly statistics for cases sent for  
Convalescent Treatment:-

Home	Adults	Babies	Children	Total
Southport Mother & Baby Home	122	114		236
Blackpool - Horncliffe	215		29	244
Blackpool - Dolton	47		1	48
Bridlington	87			87
Harrogate - Metcalfe Smith Home	3			3
St. Annes - Blackburn Home	80			80
St. Annes - Seabright	58		1	59
Ellerslie Court Spastic Home	2			2
Morecambe - Craig Home			120	120
St. Annes - Ormerod Home			128	128
	614	114	279	1007

	Adults	Mothers & Babies		Children	Total
		(M)	(B)		
January	5				5
February	12			6	18
March	22			11	33
April	27	13	16	25	81
May	64	9	12	41	126
June	77	11	11	34	133
July	89	16	16	37	158
August	75	17	18	34	144
September	98	21	25	20	164
October	37	15	16	46	114
November	5			11	16
December	1			14	15
	512	102	114	279	1007

## CHIROPODY

Sessions were held at 11 Health Department Clinics and at the Welfare Services Department. At 6 of these Clinics (Armley, Belle Isle, Burmantofts, East Leeds, Holbeck and Seacroft) the number of sessions increased and in April bi-weekly sessions for residents began at St. Joseph's Home, Belle Vue Road.

In April the Mobile Unit broke down; the patients which it served are receiving domiciliary service until a new mobile unit is delivered. The special arrangements for a group of blind patients (now numbering 136) continued.

At the end of the year 7 full-time and 11 part-time chiropodists were in post.

The following figures summarise the year's work:

Patients receiving treatment or awaiting appointment  
at 1st January, 1966 .. .. . 5,677

New patients referred by general practitioners:

(a) Pensioners .. .. .	1,528
(b) Physically handicapped, under pensionable age	34
(c) Expectant mothers .. .. .	3
	<u>7,242</u>

Disposal:

	Patients	Treatments
Attended clinics - own transport	4,475	20,962
-do- transport provided	814	2,792
Domiciliary treatment .. ..	1,631	8,480
Awaiting appointment .. ..	239	-
	<u>7,159</u>	
Died or withdrawn .. .. .	83	
	<u>7,076</u>	<u>32,234</u>

## HOME HELP SERVICE

During the year 614,189 hours' service were given to 4,654 cases as follows:

Cases brought forward from 1965	..	..	..	2,543
Applications received during the year	..	..	..	2,806
Applications withdrawn before help was supplied				695
New cases helped to 31.12.66	..	..	..	2,111

The cases which received help are classified as follows:

Aged 65 years or over at first visit	..	..	3,683
Aged under 65 years at first visit:			
Maternity	..	..	372
Chronic sick and tuberculosis	..	..	436
Others	..	..	163

At 31st December, 1966, the home helps numbered 597 (full-time 102, part-time 472 and nominee cases 23).

Decentralisation of the Home Help Service was accepted as policy by the Health Committee in March. The administrative staff was increased to eight Assistant Organisers and the city has since been divided into eight operational areas. Three areas are now decentralised to clinics – one to Seacroft and two to Holbeck. Decentralisation should give greater efficiency by improving the assessment of patients' needs, improving the supervision of the work of home helps and reducing travelling time. The results of the limited decentralisation already carried out are encouraging.

## **MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE**

### **MENTAL ILLNESS**

The work of this section further increased with the exception of after-care of patients from St. James's Hospital, where the newly-appointed hospital social workers undertook some of the work. The close links with the hospitals continued.

The teacher-supervisor left to take an appointment as a Scott Course lecturer at Preston. His successor did not join us until 1967.

The advisory clinics for parents held by Dr. Marshall were extended by new sessions at Middleton. This service is much in demand and serves a valuable purpose; thought is being given to further extension but this will entail the appointment of, at least, a part-time assistant medical officer.

### **PIONEER LAUNDRY**

Laundry work has become uneconomic except on the largest scale with automatic machinery which is not suitable for operation by patients. The Health Committee, therefore, decided to abandon laundry work and to use the premises for light assembly work. The change was made in August and there is no doubt that it will lead to considerable economies as well as providing more realistic training for the girls. 25 girls and one male were attending at the beginning of the year and 35 at the end.

### **ARMLEY GRANGE SENIOR TRAINING CENTRE**

There were 66 patients on the register at the beginning of the year, with nine admissions and nine discharges during the year. Sewing work of various kinds expanded and four new electric sewing machines were installed.

### **NORTH LEEDS SENIOR TRAINING CENTRE AND SHELTERED WORKSHOP**

At the beginning of the year 165 trainees were attending. 32 left during the year to take up other employment or for other reasons; the number attending at the end of the year was 177.

A close link is maintained with the sheltered workshop at Meanwood Park Hospital.

A good deal of stress is laid upon sporting and social activities as a contribution to the social training of the boys.

## **EAST LEEDS JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRE**

At the beginning of the year 136 children were on the register; 18 left during the year, five of whom were transferred to special schools, and 28, were admitted. Three children gained awards in an Art Competition organised by the National Association for Mental Health.

## **STANNINGLEY JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRE**

There were 126 children on the register at the beginning of the year. Five were discharged having reached the age of 16, seven were transferred to E.S.N. schools and 4 children left the district. There were 34 admissions and one re-admission during the year and, at the year-end, there were 144 children on the register.

The Orthopaedic Surgeon, Mr. Clark, and the paediatricians dealt with medical problems affecting particularly spastic children.

At all the training centres many social and recreational activities were arranged. In this connection, thanks are due to many voluntary organisations and individual people for their help.

## **EAST LEEDS DAY CENTRE**

The Day Centre opened in June with a small number of patients (average number per day - 8). There are now 32 patients, maximum number in daily class being 16 women of varying ages.

The occupational therapy is varied to create some interest for everyone and this new venture is proving a success.

## **ARMLEY GRANGE HOSTEL**

There were 20 residents at the beginning of the year and 19 at the end. 12 were in full-time employment, the others help with housekeeping in the hostel.

## **RUTLAND LODGE HOSTEL**

Throughout the year there has been a steady demand for places and on occasions there has been a short waiting list. 32 patients were admitted and 30 left, of whom 7 returned to hospital and others returned to their own homes or accommodation found for them in lodgings. There is close co-operation between the Hostel and the adjacent North Leeds Training Centre in the rehabilitation of patients.

## **NOWELL HOUSE SHORT STAY HOSTEL**

The demands on this short-stay home increased and there were times, especially during the holidays, when requests for beds could not be met. Altogether 180 children were accommodated, usually during periods of crisis in their homes, or to enable parents to take essential holidays. Two children from other local authority areas were admitted for short spells.

## **EAST LEEDS HOSTEL**

During the year the average number of residents has been 23, of whom 17 were in full-time employment, 6 unemployable and 4 in the 60-plus age-group. One attended Armley Grange Senior Training Centre and one the Industrial Rehabilitation Unit.

The capacity of the hostel, owing to Nowell House Short Stay Home temporarily occupying the ground floor, was reduced to 28.

One resident left, having obtained private accommodation. Several left to reside with relatives and one was admitted to a Welfare Home. 4 residents were re-admitted to hospital for further treatment. A social worker visits the Hostel several times weekly.

## **GENERAL**

There is a great demand from students and various interested organisations to visit mental health institutions. This puts quite a burden upon the staff but visitors are always welcome. In all there were 87 visits.

During the year there were 39 bookings of the film 'Towards a Happier Life'.

The first four students completed the Scott Course of Training during the year and qualified for the Diploma for Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped. A further eight students were in training at the end of the year.

A number of other staff, mainly social workers, attended various refresher courses and took part in seminars relating to various aspects of social work with the mentally disordered in the community.

APPENDIX

TABLE 1

Cases dealt with by Mental Welfare Offices

	Males	Females	Total
1. Calls received	712	1146	1858
2. Informal Admissions:-			
St. James's Hospital	96	170	266
High Royds Hospital	82	121	203
Stanley Royd Hospital	40	47	87
Scalebor Park Hospital	10	10	20
Other Hospitals	5	9	14
Total informal admissions dealt with by Mental Welfare Officers	233	357	590
3. Patients admitted Under Compulsory Orders,			
Section 25:-			
St. James's Hospital	6	13	19
High Royds Hospital	9	28	37
Stanley Royd Hospital	3	8	11
Scalebor Park Hospital	1	2	3
Other Hospitals	3	2	5
Total	22	53	75
Section 26:-			
High Royds Hospital	8	9	17
Stanley Royd Hospital	1	4	5
Scalebor Park Hospital	1	-	1
Total	10	13	23
Section 29:-			
St. James's Hospital	49	84	133
High Royds Hospital	26	49	75
Stanley Royd Hospital	8	23	31
Scalebor Park Hospital	1	2	3
Other Hospitals	1	3	4
Total	85	161	246
Section 60:-			
High Royds Hospital	1	2	3
Other Hospitals	2	1	3
Total	3	3	6
Section 72:-			
Stanley Royd Hospital	3	-	3
Other Hospitals	1	1	2
Total	4	1	5
<b>TOTAL ADMISSIONS</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>945</b>



TABLE II

## ADVISORY CLINIC ANALYSIS

	Middleton opened 13th December 1966	Harehills	Armley	Barrack House	Total
First Visits	5	15	20	14	54
Total Attendances	5	53	43	48	149

TABLE III

	New Referrals			Re-Referrals			Total Referrals
	M	F	T	M	F	T	
St. James's	9	38	47	12	13	25	72
High Royds Hospital	28	45	73	49	86	135	208
Stanley Royd Hospital	3	9	12	3	14	17	29
General Practitioners	5	14	19	—	4	4	23
Miscellaneous	10	37	47	4	18	22	69
TOTALS	55	143	198	68	135	203	401

TABLE IV

SUBNORMALITY: PATIENTS ASCERTAINED  
DURING 1966

	Males	Females	Total
1. (a) Cases reported by Local Education Authority:-			
(i) Ineducable children	55	25	80
(ii) At 15 years — on leaving school	13	10	23
(b) Other cases reported during 1966:	35	25	60
Total number of cases reported during the year	103	60	173
2. Disposal of cases during the year:-			
(i) Placed under informal supervision	102	59	161
(ii) Placed under guardianship	—	—	—
(iii) Admitted to hospital	1	1	2
(iv) Died or removed	—	—	—
Totals	103	60	173

TABLE V

SUBNORMALITY: PATIENTS ON THE REGISTERS  
AT 31st DECEMBER, 1966

	Males	Females	Total
(a) Under Informal Supervision	525	371	896
(b) Under Guardianship	3	1	4
(c) In Hospitals	408	379	787
(d) In Hostels	8	25	33
Totals:	944	776	1720

TABLE VI

SUBNORMALITY: TRAINING CENTRES AND  
SHELTERED WORKSHOPS

Centres	No. of Places	Males		Females		Total on Register
		Under 16	Over 16	Under 16	Over 16	
<b>Training Centres</b>						
Stanningley	150	87	—	56	3	146
East Leeds	130	90	—	45	—	135
Armley Grange	70	—	—	—	65	65
North Leeds	180	5	172	—	—	177
South Leeds	35	—	1	—	33	34
<b>Totals</b>		182	173	101	101	557

SUBSIDIARY SYSTEM IN THE NETHERLANDS  
AT THE END OF 1950

Category	1950	1949	1948	1947
Partnerships	170	170	170	170
Other forms	20	20	20	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>190</b>

SUBSIDIARY SYSTEM IN THE NETHERLANDS  
IN THE YEAR 1950

Category	1950		1949		1948	
	No.	Value	No.	Value	No.	Value
Partnerships	170	100	170	100	170	100
Other forms	20	10	20	10	20	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>110</b>

Category	1950	1949	1948
1. Cases reported by Local Authorities	100	100	100
2. Cases reported by other sources	10	10	10
<b>Total number of cases reported during the year</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>110</b>
3. Disposal of cases during the year:			
(a) Closed after investigation	100	100	100
(b) Closed after appeal	1	1	1
(c) Cases not reported	9	9	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>110</b>

# ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

**J. GOODFELLOW, F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.**  
**CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR**

**HOUSING**

**FOOD PREMISES**

**FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLING**

**MILK SUPPLIES**

**MEAT INSPECTION**

**DISEASES OF ANIMALS**

**FACTORIES**

**OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES**

**NOISE CONTROL**

**SMOKE CONTROL**

**RODENT CONTROL**

**GENERAL SANITATION**

**INSPECTORIAL STAFF**

# HOUSING

## NUMBER OF HOUSES

The number of houses and flats in the city on 31st December, 1966, was 181,139, made up of 43,804 back-to-back houses and 137,335 through houses and flats. The number of permanent new houses and flats completed during the year was 3,834; of these, 2,799 were built by the Corporation. The Local Authority converted 10 houses into 25 flats; 20 houses were converted into 48 self-contained flats by private owners.

## SLUM CLEARANCE

During the year 32 areas comprising 2,245 houses were officially represented to the City Council, the occupants totalling 5,864.

CLEARANCE AREAS	Representation		
	Date	No. of Houses	Population
Hunslet (Arthington Road) Nos. 1 to 3	20. 1.66	17	26
Moortown (Stonegate Road) Nos. 1 and 2	20. 1.66	11	25
Hunslet (Barmouth Street)	17. 2.66	66	158
Meanwood (Green Road) Nos. 1 to 6	17. 2.66	71	129
Kirkstall Road (Evanston Row)	17. 3.66	46	77
Kirkstall Road (Milford Place)	21. 4.66	291	794
Hunslet (Nursery Mount Road) Nos. 1 to 3.	19. 5.66	70	147
Hunslet Carr (Telford Terrace) Nos. 1 and 2	19. 5.66	139	342
Sheepscar (Roundhay Road) No. 1	19. 5.66	425	1,304
Sheepscar (Roundhay Road) Nos. 2 and 3	21. 7.66	364	931
Tong Road (Main Road)	21. 7.66	131	281
Tong Road (Carr Crofts Terrace)	15. 9.66	29	50
Pontefract Lane (Ascot Street) Nos. 1 and 2	20.10.66	364	1,024
Far Royds (Royds Lane) Nos. 1 and 2	10.11.66	44	113
Holbeck (Nineveh Road) Nos. 1 to 3	14.12.66	158	401
Hunslet (Whitehouse Street)	14.12.66	19	62

The Minister of Housing and Local Government has 'confirmed' orders in respect of 27 areas comprising 1,617 houses. The number of houses demolished in 'confirmed' Clearance Areas during the year was 1,747 and the number of families rehoused by the Corporation was 1,369.

10 Public Inquiries were held in respect of 35 areas comprising 2,180 houses.

6,575 enquiries about the position of houses in relation to the City Council's Slum Clearance Programme were answered.

## DEMOLITION AND CLOSING ORDERS

Two Demolition Orders and 20 Closing Orders were made on houses; 2 Closing Orders were made on part of a building.

## CERTIFICATION OF UNFITNESS

Certificates of Unfitness were furnished in respect of 29 houses owned by the City Council and 18 such houses were demolished.

The following table shows the number of houses examined by the Medical Officer of Health as part of a general survey of the city during the year ended 31st December, 1966, and the numbers represented or otherwise dealt with, pursuant to the Public Health and Housing Acts.

	1964	1965	1966
Number of new houses erected during the year	3,218	3,321	3,834
(i) By the Local Authority	2,212	2,370	2,799
(ii) By other bodies and persons	1,006	951	1,035
1. Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year			
(1) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts and the number of inspections made ... ..	12,157	13,924	9,945
(2) Number of dwellinghouses (included under Subhead (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925, and the number of inspections made ... ..	3,985	5,295	6,241
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	2,710	2,071	2,272
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	1,275	867	1,654
2. Remedy of defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices			
Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action ... ..	638	874	1,022
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year			
A. — Proceedings under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957.			
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ..	..	..	..
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notices:-			
(a) By owners ... ..	..	..	..
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	..	..	..

B. — Proceedings under the Public Health Acts			
(1)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	1,275	867 1,654
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:		
	(a) By owners ... ..	357	465 704
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	52	126 86
C. — Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing Act, 1957.			
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which		
	(a) Demolition Orders were made ...	13	17 2
	(b) Closing Orders were made:		
	(i) S.18, H.A. 1957 ... ..	1	2 2
	(ii) S.17 (1), H.A., 1957 ... ..	40	25 20
(2)	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	19	14 31

### WELL MAINTAINED PAYMENTS

The number of 'well maintained' payments awarded was 333.

### CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair and for cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair dealt with between 6th July, 1957, and 31st December, 1966 are summarised in the following table:-

#### RENT ACT, 1957. First Schedule

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR	1966	Total from 6.7.57 to 31.12.66
(1) No. of applications for certificates ... ..	4	1,373
(2) No. of decisions not to issue certificates ... ..	..	31
(3) No. of decisions to issue certificates:-		
(a) in respect of some but not all defects ... ..	4	1,053
(b) in respect of all defects ... ..	..	258
(4) No. of undertakings given by landlords under Paragraph 5 of the First Schedule ... ..	2	1,015
(5) No. of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to Paragraph 5 of the First Schedule ... ..	..	4
(6) No. of certificates issued ... ..	2	263
APPLICATIONS FOR CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR		
(7) Application by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates ... ..	1	184
(8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates ... ..	..	79
(9) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objections ... ..	..	36
(10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority ... ..	1	139

## IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

The City Council's arrangements for improving sub-standard houses under Section 20 of the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958-59, were unchanged. The following table shows the success of this procedure which has been in force since 1953.

	Total for 1966	Total from 16.7.53 to 31.12.66
Preliminary applications for Improvement Grant and/or Standard Grant received.	1,552	13,222
Number of applications for Improvement Grant and/or Standard Grant withdrawn.	187	1,766
Number of applications for Standard Grant refused.	3	108
Number of houses not suitable for Improvement Grant.	58	1,936
Formal applications for Standard Grant received.	172	1,145
Formal applications for Improvement Grant received.	633	5,646
Formal applications for Standard Grant approved by Local Authority.	157	1,045
Formal applications for Improvement Grant approved by Local Authority.	1,607	5,269
Number of houses improved - Standard Grants.	183	922
Number of houses improved - Improvement Grants.	789	4,583

## IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSES BY AREA PROCEDURE

The Leeds method of improving houses by area procedure has also continued unchanged, making use of Section 20, Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958-59, and very occasionally a compulsory purchase order was



made under Sections 96 and 97 of the Housing Act, 1957. The improvement of areas of well-built though sub-standard houses is now an important and continuing public health activity. During the year 17 Improvement Areas comprising 4,683 houses were approved as follows:-

Harehills Lane (Sandhurst's) Area No. 4.	399 houses
Coal Hill Lane Area.	9 "
Beechwood Crescent Area No. 1.	220 "
Crosby Road Area No. 6.	268 "
Morris Lane (Norman's) Area.	244 "
Upper Accommodation Road (Bertha's) Area.	285 "
Chapel-Allerton Area.	203 "
York Road (Vinery's) Area No. 1.	266 "
Crosby Road Area No. 7.	307 "
Woodhouse (Delph Lane) Area No. 1.	111 "
Headingley (Ash Road) Area.	202 "
Wortley (Silver Royd Hill) Area.	54 "
Woodhouse (Hartley Crescent) Area.	1,021 "
York Road (Dawlish's) Area No. 2.	623 "
Beeston (Parkfield's) Area No. 1.	410 "
Roundhay (Belle Vue Avenue) Area.	39 "
Harehills Lane (Strathmore's) Area No. 3.	22 "

The administrative pattern is for one fresh area to be reported each month with a view to it being made an Improvement Area. The response of owner/occupiers and more particularly of landlords of tenanted properties has been very good in all the improvement areas and compulsory powers have needed to be exercised in only a small minority of cases. This is because owners and agents in Leeds now fully appreciate the advantages of comprehensive improvement.

At the end of the year there were 69 Improvement Areas comprising 13,705 dwelling houses.

## ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENTS

A proposal to carry out improvements in the environment of one or more Improvement Areas is under consideration. The suggested environmental improvements are:-

- (i) the creation of traffic-free pedestrian routes;
- (ii) the provision of play spaces for children;
- (iii) the provision of open space for the community;
- (iv) the provision of garages and parking spaces; and landscaping and other measures of breaking-up the monotony caused by the rigid pattern of streets and buildings.

## **HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION**

Houses in multiple occupation are less common than in other large conurbations. In areas where multiple occupation is likely, the City Council encourages owners to convert into flats and maisonettes houses which are too large for occupation by single families.

### **Studley Grange Area.**

This area comprises 817 houses, the majority being large Victorian type houses, many let in multiple occupation without adequate facilities for the number of persons living in them. Many of the houses were deteriorating rapidly for want of proper maintenance and the Council decided in 1954 to take the first step to rehabilitate the area. During the ensuing years, strenuous efforts were made to secure conversion of as many houses as possible by private owners with the help of improvement grants and loans or alternatively by sale to the Corporation by agreement.

Where owners were not prepared to convert houses satisfactorily or sell to the Corporation, the City Council have made compulsory purchase orders. At the beginning of the year, 14 compulsory purchase orders have been made and confirmed affecting 115 houses. During the year a further 5 compulsory purchase orders were made and 4 confirmed affecting 5 houses.

During 1965 the area was extended by a further 247 houses. As a result of this survey 14 houses were made the subject of 4 compulsory purchase orders and 3 were confirmed affecting 3 houses.

The area now consists of 1,064 houses and 21 compulsory purchase orders affecting 123 houses have been confirmed.

### **Sholebroke Avenue/Savile Drive Area**

This area, to the West of Chapeltown Road and adjoining the Studley Grange Area, was extended in 1965 by 718 houses to cover an area involving 865 houses. 3 Compulsory purchase orders affecting 45 houses were confirmed prior to 1966 and 4 were made during the year of which 2 were confirmed affecting 3 houses.

### **Hyde Park Road Area**

The City Council were concerned about the lack of maintenance and signs of increased multiple occupation in this area, consisting of approximately 1,800 houses of various types. There was a possibility of this area deteriorating in the same way as Studley Grange Area. In order to retain the character of this area and prevent it becoming a slum, the Council determined to use all legal powers, both under general statutory provisions and Leeds Acts. The survey of the condition and of letting of houses in this area was commenced and unsatisfactory conditions

requiring action will be reported so that appropriate action can be implemented. At the beginning of the year 2 compulsory purchase orders affecting single houses had been confirmed and during the year two more houses are similarly affected.

### **Miscellaneous Areas**

Prior to this year 10 compulsory purchase orders affecting 18 houses had been confirmed. 7 compulsory purchase orders affecting 7 houses were confirmed during the year.

### **The Leeds (Registration of Houses in Multiple Occupation) Scheme, 1965**

This scheme came into operation on 1st April, 1965, and required owners of houses which were let in multiple occupation with more lets than a minimum standard to register the premises with the Local Authority. The scheme applies to the following Wards:- Blenheim, City, Harehills, Hyde Park, Meanwood, Potternewton, Westfield and Woodhouse. 161 houses in multiple occupation were registered and inspected by the end of the year.

### **Leeds Corporation Act, 1966 (Sections 27-32)**

These provisions were designed to overcome some of the difficulties encountered under the present law relating to multiple occupation. Under the present law little can be done about multiple occupation until it has, in fact, occurred. The new provisions require that application be made to the Corporation for registration prior to the house being let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family. The Corporation may refuse to register if, e.g. the house is unsuitable for the purpose, or if the person having control of the house is not a fit and proper person. The Corporation may agree to register, subject to works being carried out to make the house suitable, and may also impose conditions as to the number of individuals or families who may live in the house. A person aggrieved may appeal to the County Court. Implementation requires a scheme to be made by the Council and confirmed by the Minister, designating the areas of the city in which the new provisions are to apply. After the scheme has been made, an appointed day must be fixed after which letting in multiple occupation will be prohibited except in houses registered under the scheme.

## FOOD PREMISES

3,886 visits were paid to premises in which foodstuffs intended for human consumption were prepared, stored or sold. 487 of these were to premises registered with the Local Authority under the provisions of Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, i.e. to premises used for the sale or manufacture or storage of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale. 2,129 visits were to places not registered under the Act, e.g. bakehouses, butchers' shops, provision merchants, etc. 1,270 visits were paid to cafes and restaurants. The general standard of hygiene was reasonably satisfactory.

Under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, 263 warning letters were issued pointing out contraventions of the Regulations or to require alterations to premises to bring them into line with modern standards. These letters and other action taken by public health inspectors have resulted in a large number of improvements to food premises of all types. For details, see the table on page 116

### FOOD PREMISES SURVEY

#### FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS - 1960

Category of Trade	Number of Premises	Number of Premises fitted to comply with Regulation 16	Number of Premises to which Regulation 19 applies	Number of Premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19
Butchers ... ..	415	335	393	386
Grocers ... ..	1,032	647	1,001	825
Bakers and Confectioners	280	208	270	249
Greengrocers and Wet Fish				
Shops ... ..	328	228	317	289
Fried Fish Shops ...	287	190	285	262
Restaurants, Cafes, Canteens				
and Snack Bars ...	472	453	471	466
Food Factories ... ..	21	21	19	19
Ice-Cream Factories ...	4	4	4	3
Wholesale Provision Merchants	36	34	35	31
	2,875	2,120	2,795	2,530

177 visits were made to premises used for the manufacture or sale of ice-cream and 217 to fish-frying premises. Three applications for registration of the latter were approved.

93 visits were made to other registered food-preparing premises, such as those used for the manufacture of sausages or preparation of pork products, meat pies, jams, pickles and sauces. 9 applications for registration of such premises were granted.

#### REGISTRATION

Number of premises registered for the manufacture of ice-cream during 1966 ... ..	1
Number of premises registered for storage of ice-cream during 1966 ... ..	..
Number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream during 1966 ... ..	10
Number of premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale ... .. (3 fried fish shops, 9 manufacturers of sausages, potted meat, meat pies, etc.)	12
Number of notifications of change of occupier received:- ice-cream premises ... ..	14
food-preparing premises ... ..	7
Number of premises removed from register:- Ice-cream premises (manufacture) ... ..	..
Ice-cream premises (storage)... ..	..
Ice-cream premises (sale) ... ..	20
Food preparing premises ... ..	5
Number of premises on the register 31st December, 1966:- (a) used for manufacture of ice-cream ... ..	29
(b) used for the sale of ice-cream ... ..	1,830
(c) used for the storage of ice cream intended for sale ..	10
(d) used for the manufacture of sausages, or preparation of preserved food ... ..	783

#### LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

##### Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

(a) Three proprietors of bakehouses were prosecuted in respect of dirty conditions in their premises, resulting in fines of £100, £40 and £25.

(b) The owners of two mixed grocery businesses were prosecuted in respect of dirty conditions in their premises and fines of £42 and £2 were imposed. One owner was again prosecuted for a similar offence and was fined a further £65.

- (c) The owners of a restaurant were fined £100 in respect of dirty conditions in the kitchen.
- (d) The owners of a butcher's shop were fined £100 in respect of dirty conditions in the shop. The shop manager was also fined £20.
- (e) The proprietor of a hot dog and beefburger business was prosecuted in respect of dirty premises and the dirty condition of six vehicles used for the sale of food. Fines totalling £27 were imposed.
- (f) The proprietor of a coffee bar was fined £14 in respect of dirty conditions in the premises.
- (g) A driver of an ice cream van was fined £5 for smoking a cigarette whilst serving ice-cream.

Drugs

37 samples of drugs were all found to be satisfactory.

Drugs

Analysis was carried out by the Sampling Officers to purchase pharmaceutical substances and dangerous drugs. One antibiotic and two tranquillizers were sampled. The City Analyst received all these satisfactorily.

EXTRAORDINARY MATTER

39 complaints of foreign matter (e.g. insects, metal, etc.) in food were received. Appropriate action was taken in respect of each complaint.

A message still containing a nail was the subject of a complaint to the Department. The chef of the manufacturing company was able to show that the nail had been present in the roll after it had been baked and this sort of message coincided with similar complaints made to the company at the same time. The company found and dismissed the employee responsible.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Of 35 samples of sausage examined, only one was below standard. Proceedings were taken against the manufacturer who was given a conditional discharge.

# FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLING

## SAMPLING

### Food

679 samples were submitted for analysis and, of this number, the City Analyst reported upon 80 as being unsatisfactory. Many of these involved relatively minor offences and in only two cases was it necessary to institute legal proceedings. 44 samples of fruit and vegetables (fresh, dried and frozen) were taken to test for the presence of pesticides.

### Drugs

37 samples of drugs were all found to be satisfactory.

### Dangerous Drugs

Authority was granted to the Sampling Officers to purchase therapeutic substances and dangerous drugs. One antibiotic and two tranquilisers were sampled; the City Analyst reported all three satisfactory.

## EXTRANEOUS MATTER

59 complaints of foreign matter (e.g. insects, metal, etc.) in food were received. Appropriate action was taken in respect of each complaint.

A sausage roll containing a nail was the subject of a complaint to the Department. The chemist of the manufacturing company was able to show that the nail had been pushed into the roll after it had been baked and this act of sabotage coincided with similar complaints made to the company at the same time. The company found and dismissed the employee responsible.

## LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

### Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Of 38 samples of sausage examined, only one was below standard. Proceedings were taken against the manufacturer who was given a conditional discharge.

## ICE CREAM

39 samples of ice-cream for bacteriological examination were taken from the places of manufacture, local vendors and school kitchens; 4 were classified as unsatisfactory and 3 very unsatisfactory. Of the 32 samples which passed the Methylene Blue Test, 5 were found to contain B. Coli and of the 7 unsatisfactory samples 2 contained B. Coli. The unsatisfactory results were in each case notified to the vendors or manufacturers. Visits were made to the premises of production of all the ice-cream which had failed the test. One manufacturer whose samples last year and this year had proved unsatisfactory and whose premises were not up to standard was invited to appear before the Health Committee and show cause why his registration should not be cancelled. The Committee granted the company six months in which to bring their premises up to standard.

## LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

On 17th July 1935, the Health Committee was informed by the Registrar of Companies that the company, "The Dairy of Agriculture, Limited," had failed to produce the necessary returns for the year 1934. The Registrar had therefore struck the company off the register of companies. The Health Committee considered the matter and decided to refer the matter to the Registrar of Companies for his consideration.

Year 1935		Year 1934		Total	Percentage
Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Samples	of Total
32	7	32	7	69	100
5	2	5	2	12	17.3
27	5	27	5	57	82.7

Year 1935		Year 1934		Total	Percentage
Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Samples	of Total
32	7	32	7	69	100
5	2	5	2	12	17.3
27	5	27	5	57	82.7



# MILK SUPPLIES SAMPLING

## SAMPLING

### Chemical

479 samples of milk (472 ordinary and 7 Channel Island) were submitted for chemical analysis. There has been a marked decrease in the number of samples taken due to shortage of staff, and to the substitution of milk tankers for churns.

The average composition of milk sampled during the year was:- total solids 12.56 per cent. (8.77 per cent. solids-not-fat and 3.79 per cent. milk fat). 25 samples were unsatisfactory and of these 6 contained added water, 11 contained antibiotics, 4 showed fat deficiency and 5 contained extraneous matter due to dirty bottles. A further 42 samples showed a deficiency in the solid-not-fat content but, in each case, the freezing test showed the deficiencies to be due to natural causes. When samples of milk were found to contain antibiotics, the farmers were advised of the necessity of withholding from sale for 72 hours the milk of cows treated with antibiotics.

### Bacteriological

Of 673 bacteriological samples, 13 failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was notified of untreated farm bottled milks which failed to pass the test.

#### METHYLENE BLUE (REDUCTION) TEST

Designation	Total Samples Taken	Result of Test			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Pasteurised: Dairies	352	352	100%	0	—
'Untreated': Dairies	232	219	94.4%	13	5.6%

#### PHOSPHATASE TEST

Designation	Total Samples Taken	Result of Test			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Pasteurised: Dairies	352	352	100%	0	—

TURBIDITY TEST

Designation	Total Samples Taken	Result of Test			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Sterilised	89	89	100%	0	—

**BRUCELLOSIS**

Of 96 samples of milk examined for *Brucella abortus*, 8 showed positive cultures. The infection was found in two herds and in each herd individual sampling was carried out. Infected animals were segregated and heat treatment of their milk was insisted upon. Visits were made to the farms to ensure that the infected animals were properly segregated until disposed of.

**LEGAL PROCEEDINGS**

**Food and Drugs Act, 1955**

Proceedings were instituted against a farmer for added water in milk. He was fined £10.

DISTRIBUTORS OF MILK AND DAIRY PREMISES

	Dairies	Distributors of milk.
No. on the register on 31st December, 1965 ...	18	22
No. added to the register during the year ...	—	—

DISTRIBUTORS OF BOTTLED AND CARTONED MILK ONLY

No. of distributors of milk on the register on 31st December, 1965 ...	954
No. added to the register during the year ... ..	176
No. removed from the register during the year ... ..	157
No. of distributors of milk on the register on 31st December, 1966 ...	973
No. of shops etc., from which bottled milk only is sold on 31st December, 1966... ..	898

**LICENCES ISSUED UNDER THE MILK  
(SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS,  
1960**

Description	Number in force on 31st December.		
	1964	1965	1966
To use the designation 'Untreated'			
1. To sell by retail	281	270	170
To use the designation 'Pasteurised'			
1. Pasteurisers' Licences	2	2	2
2. To sell by retail	311	321	329
To use the designation 'Sterilised'			
1. Sterilisers' Licences	2	2	2
2. To sell by retail	1,235	1,114	898

# MEAT INSPECTION

The new Public Abattoir and Wholesale Meat Market became fully operative on 4th April. On an adjacent site a new Wholesale Fish, Vegetable and Fruit Market opened on 17th October.

## ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED

308,034 animals were slaughtered for human consumption at the Public Abattoir and the four private slaughterhouses in the city, a decrease of 13,979 on the figure for 1965.

### ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE PUBLIC ABATTOIR AND PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Slaughterhouse	Year	Cattle ex. cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Public Abattoir	1965	26,322	7,496	7,107	175,245	38,859	255,029
	1966	26,896	8,325	7,896	168,261	34,568	245,946
Danube Road, Holbeck.	1965	2,329	..	..	10,051	5,177	17,557
	1966	1,673	85	..	7,810	2,292	11,860
Gelder Road, Holbeck.	1965	794	945	304	17,544	26,251	45,838
	1966	695	511	266	24,400	20,595	46,467
Marshall Street, Cross Gates.	1965	302	..	..	1,533	1,108	2,943
	1966	311	..	..	1,782	443	2,536
Cross Lane, Wortley.	1965	251	..	..	395	..	646
	1966	319	1	1	904	..	1,225

## KNACKER'S YARD

There is only one knacker's yard in the city. The premises were well maintained and conducted. The return rendered under the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958, shows:-

	1965	1966
Horses slaughtered at the knacker's yard	..	..
Horses slaughtered at collieries	20	35
Horses slaughtered at farms and customers' own premises	8	10
Horse carcasses received	34	31

## LICENSING OF SLAUGHTERMEN

Seven new licences to slaughter or stun animals under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958, were granted and 105 renewed.

## WHOLE AND PART CARCASSES CONDEMNED

	Cattle ex. cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	29,894	8,922	8,163	203,157	57,898
Number inspected	29,894	8,922	8,163	203,157	57,898
<b>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS &amp; CYSTICERCI</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned	12	41	200	700	62
Carcasses of which some part organ was condemned	2,995	1,024	5	11,763	2,839
Percentage of numbers inspected affected with other disease than Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis	10.06%	11.94%	2.51%	6.13%	5.01%
<b>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned	..	..	..	..	..
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	..	..	..	2
Percentage of numbers inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.006%	..	..	..	0.003%
<b>CYSTICERCOSIS</b>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	33	3	..	..	..
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	..	..	..	..	..
Generalised and totally condemned	1	..	..	..	..

## DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOOD

The wholesale butchers dispose of condemned carcase meat and offal to firms for conversion into meat meal and agricultural fertiliser. Condemned meat and offals are stained with green vegetable dye before removal from the slaughterhouse. Other condemned food is incinerated at the Corporation Destructors.

CARCASSES AND ORGANS CONDEMNED AT THE  
PUBLIC ABATTOIR

Disease	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Acetonaemia	1	..	..	..
Actino Bacillosis	1	..	..	..
Anaemia	1	..	2	..
Anthrax	..	..	..	1
Bad Bleeding	..	54	12	..
Emaciation with Oedema	7	1	310	9
Enteritis	..	1	..	1
Fever	2	1	2	1
Gangrene	1	..	..	..
Immaturity	..	63	..	..
Injuries	..	2	4	2
Jaundice	..	12	..	3
Joint ill	..	8	..	..
Malignant Neoplasm	1	..	..	..
Melanosis	..	2	..	..
Moribund	2	22	67	4
Myositis	..	..	1	..
Navel ill	..	2	..	..
Nephritis	..	1	..	..
Oedema	18	18	225	13
Peritonitis	..	..	1	2
Pyæmia	4	6	8	4
Sarcocysts	1	..	1	..
Septicaemia - various	9	3	16	8
Suffocation	1	..	..	2
Toxaemia	1	..	1	..
Uraemia	1	1	1	2

## FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Improved packaging and better quality fruit resulted in a decrease in the amount condemned. Vegetables, although satisfactorily packed, are subject to climatic conditions and some perish comparatively quickly.

## RABBITS

The bulk of the supply were imported frozen tame rabbits from China with some from Poland. Few English rabbits were available.

## FISH

The preference for filleted fish continued. Frozen fish blocks appeared on sale in the wholesale market for the first time. Of convenient shape and size for cutting into smaller pieces, they are ideal for the fish frying trade.

## SHELLFISH

The sale of mussels in shell has diminished. Five samples of mussels were taken for bacteriological examination. One batch, consigned from King's Lynn, Norfolk, was unsatisfactory and condemned. Details were forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health, King's Lynn.

## POULTRY INSPECTION

There are no poultry processing premises within the city.

## MEAT AND OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED AS UNSOUND

The weight of food destroyed by consent was 296,864 lbs. as compared with 314,474 lbs. in the previous year.

MEAT AND OTHER FOOD DESTROYED BY CONSENT

	1966	1965	1964	1963
Beef	30,466 lbs.	39,747 lbs.	35,761 lbs.	35,624 lbs.
Veal	5,974 "	8,626 "	8,633 "	5,989 "
Mutton	35,697 "	20,123 "	24,441 "	23,242 "
Pork	12,149 "	21,971 "	11,759 "	14,538 "
Offals	80,811 "	82,503 "	68,290 "	72,602 "
Bacon and Ham	..	..	8,465 "	628 "
Rabbits	445 "	1,022 "	1,090 "	498 "
Poultry	609 "	1,680 "	1,048 "	199 "
Game	..	428 "	..	..
Fish	5,204 "	4,490 "	4,207 "	3,620 "
Shellfish	346 "	572 "	100 "	142 "
Vegetables	43,366 "	46,528 "	22,517 "	33,230 "
Fruit	10,581 "	16,359 "	16,060 "	20,591 "
Tinned Goods	67,693 "	66,970 "	68,579 "	66,918 "
Cheese	21 "	12 "	604 "	1,105 "
Edible Fungi	822 "	296 "	56 "	84 "
Flour	..	..	..	28 "
Confectionery	..	..	..	174 "
Sundries	2,680 "	..	9,997 "	3,344 "
TOTALS	296,864 "	314,474 "	281,607 "	282,556 "

# **DISEASES OF ANIMALS**

## **SWINE FEVER**

No case of swine fever occurred in Leeds nor was the city included in an infected area but sixteen licences were issued with respect to pigs moved through a neighbouring infected area.

## **ANTHRAX**

One confirmed case of anthrax occurred in a pig at the Public Abattoir lairages. The Anthrax Order, 1938, was invoked.

## **THE POULTRY PENS, FITTINGS AND RECEPTACLES (DISINFECTION) ORDER, 1952 – THE POULTRY PREMISES AND VEHICLES (DISINFECTION) ORDER, 1956.**

12 visits were paid to inspect premises, vehicles and equipment. No contraventions warranting legal action were observed.

## **DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950 (SECOND SCHEDULE)**

The decrease in the number of cattle imported from Ireland continued. 1,997 bovine animals were imported under licence for immediate slaughter, a decrease of 510 as compared with the previous year. 577 Irish store cattle were consigned from the ports of landing to farms in the city, a decrease of 32.

## **DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957.**

One application for a licence from a boiling plant operator was granted after inspection of the plant and equipment. There are 84 licensed operators in the city.



## FACTORIES

The Medical Officer of Health is required to report under Parts I and VIII of the Factories Act, 1961, and to send a copy of his annual report to the Minister of Labour.

Public health inspectors in the Factories, Offices and Shops Division deal with the provision and maintenance of sanitary accommodation in all factories, the environment of workpeople employed in non-power factories and visit factories in connection with the employment of outworkers.

### FACTORIES

Work done by inspectors under the provisions of the Factories Act, 1961, is shown in the tables on pages 85 and 86. The register of factories contains the addresses of 48 non-mechanical and 2,550 mechanical factories, 9 and 64 fewer respectively than in 1965.

Visits under the provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, often reveal factory processes, usually of a minor character. H.M. Factory Inspectors are notified of such cases. No notifications were received during the year from H.M. Factory Inspectors of the commencement of any works of building and engineering construction, although public health inspectors paid 91 visits to works of this nature which had come to their notice in various ways.

During the year 808 inspections of mechanical and 5 inspections of non-mechanical factories were made and 327 contraventions of the Act and other defects found. By the end of the year, 178 had been remedied after verbal and written notices, 72 of the latter being sent. The table on page 85 gives details of these contraventions and refers to 20 reports received from H.M. Factory Inspectors. No legal proceedings were necessary. 10 factory premises not displaying an Abstract of the Act were notified to H.M. Factory Inspectors. The table headed 'Other Matters' lists 129 bakehouses using mechanical power; the figure does not include a number of small family bakehouses which H.M. Factory Inspectors do not regard as registrable under the Factories Act. There are no basement bakehouses in the city.

### WORKS OF BUILDING AND ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION

The Construction (Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1966, came into operation on 1st May and impose requirements for the health and welfare of persons employed at places where building operations and works of

engineering construction are carried on. The Regulations contain provisions as to first aid and ambulance arrangements, shelter from the weather, accommodation for taking meals, protective clothing, sanitary conveniences, washing facilities and drinking water. Regulation 8 requires a contractor who has in his employment on a site more than 25 persons to notify, in writing, the local health authority; 40 such notifications were received.

Visits to building sites included visits about sanitary accommodation and, in two instances, written notices were sent. Satisfactory arrangements were made in all cases. On large sites where the work is continuing for a long period, sanitary accommodation (including urinal accommodation) is usually connected to a water carriage system of drainage. On smaller sites chemical closets in temporary structures suitably screened are accepted as satisfactory. The contractor usually arranges with the Cleansing Department for the disposal of the contents of these conveniences.

Where a contractor provides meals for sale, inspections are made under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

## **OUTWORKERS**

See table on page 86 . 73 addresses of outworkers were received from other authorities and 167 sent to other authorities.

## **GENERAL**

Numerous visits to factories are made by inspectors to deal with matters outside the scope of the Factories Act. These include matters under the Public Health Acts such as weatherproofing and drainage of buildings and nuisances, including noise nuisance. Smoke observations and inspections of industrial plant are dealt with under the Clean Air Act, 1956. Inspections of factories in which food is prepared for sale or stored and of canteens in factories are included in the tables on page

One factory only in the city uses bore-hole water for drinking purposes; samples at intervals during the year were satisfactory. A survey of all bore-holes in the city was completed during the year. All bore-hole water used for manufacture or cooling of food is sampled to ensure that it is satisfactory for such purposes.

Among special matters dealt with under the Public Health Act was a case of dust nuisance affecting business premises in the centre of the city, caused by power-operated tools including grinding equipment and water jets used in re-facing the sandstone structure of an existing building. The firm were required to minimise nuisance from dust and sludge by early collection and removal of this material from the site and to use canvas sheeting wherever possible to prevent the escape of air-borne dust.

Another case concerned very serious flooding of a wallpaper shop basement. After much investigation, in which the Waterworks staff were involved, a fractured water main some ¼-mile away was found to be leaking, the water travelling underground to this basement and again disappearing underground.

As a result of a fire affecting a large warehouse used for the storage of baled wool, the Department dealt with serious nuisance which affected a nearby food manufacturing factory from flies breeding in the water-affected wool.

A complaint of flea infestation at a soft toy factory was dealt with during the year. It was found that the fleas were being brought to the factory with cloth clipping material from a factory outside Leeds. The second local authority was advised and both factories were disinfested.

Occupiers of offices and shops complained of nuisance from the odour of concentrated perfume used for the manufacture of soap in the basement of premises in the city centre. Works were carried out to minimise nuisance but it was not abated until the firm moved to other premises.

Any processes which are found registrable under the Alkali, etc. Works Regulation Act, 1906, and Regulations made thereunder are reported to the Alkali Inspector for registration under that Act. Where complaints are received about processes which are registered under the Alkali Act, inspectors usually carry out an initial investigation and the complaints are then passed to H.M. District Inspector of Alkali Works. A close liaison exists between inspectors of the Division and the Alkali Inspector and joint visits are made where necessary to secure abatement of nuisance.

## **WORKPLACES**

6 visits were paid to workplaces not coming under the Factories Acts, 1937-61 or the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO  
HEALTH (INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY PUBLIC  
HEALTH INSPECTORS)

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 ...	48	5	..	..
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	2,550	808	70	..
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	..	91	2	..
Total ...	2,598	904	72	..

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	No. of Cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ... ..	..	3	..	..	..
Overcrowding (S.2) ... ..	..	..	..	..	..
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3) ...	..	..	..	..	..
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4) ... ..	..	..	..	..	..
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ... ..	..	..	..	..	..
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) —					
(a) Insufficient ... ..	5	5	..	2	..
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	309	167	..	17	..
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	3	3	..	1	..
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ... ..	10	..	10	..	..
Total ..	327	178	10	20	..

OUTWORK  
Sections 133 and 134

Nature of Work	SECTION 133			SECTION 134		
	No. of outworkers in Aug. list required by Sect. 133(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
Wearing Apparel:- Making, etc. Cleaning and Washing ..	709	..	..	..	..	..
Umbrellas ..	17	..	..	..	..	..
Furnishing and Upholstery ..	44	..	..	..	..	..
Textile weaving ..	61	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	831	..	..	..	..	..

OTHER MATTERS

	February	August
LIST OF OUTWORKERS RECEIVED FROM OCCUPIERS OF PREMISES IN THE CITY ... ..	173	173
(a) (i) Number of 'Contractors' in the City included in the above lists ... ..	293	208
(ii) Number of 'Contractors' outside the City included in the above lists ... ..	34	52
(b) (i) Number of 'Outworkers' in the City included in the above lists ... ..	518	623
(ii) Number of 'Outworkers' outside the City included in the above lists ... ..	80	115
Details of (a) (ii) and (b) (ii) subsequently forwarded to other local authorities	152	167
LISTS OF OUTWORKERS RECEIVED FROM OTHER AUTHORITIES ... ..	9	8
(c) (i) Number of 'Contractors' in the City included in the above lists ... ..	42	52
(ii) Number of 'Outworkers' in the City included in the above lists ... ..	27	21
	Yearly Total	
Reminders to occupiers as to returns of Outworkers ...	196	
Visits of Inspectors to Homemaker's premises ...	21	
HOMEWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES:		
Instances ... ..	..	..
Notices (S.134) ... ..	..	..
Prosecutions ... ..	..	..
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories:-		
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factories Act, 1937, (S.128) ... ..	10	
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors:		
Notified by H.M. Inspectors ... ..	20	
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors ...	20	
Total number of factories on Register ... ..	2,598	
The above includes 129 bakehouses		

# OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

This Annual Report is required by Section 60 of the Act, together with prescribed particulars required by the Ministry of Labour.

The inspection of shops and offices is carried out by public health inspectors of the Factories, Offices and Shops Division of the Department. The eight inspectors appointed under Section 52 (1) of the Act include the Chief and Deputy Chief Public Health Inspectors (Table F). Two clerical staff are employed for most of their time on work connected with the Act. The majority of offices and shops in the city come under the jurisdiction of the Chief Public Health Inspector as regards health, safety and welfare. In certain cases, joint agreement is necessary between public health inspectors and H.M. Factory Inspectorate, particularly in buildings in multiple occupation where factory activities may be found. There is also close liaison with the Fire Brigade.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 (Exemption No. 3) Order came into operation on 1st January. This Order exempts until 31st December, 1968, certain small buildings used for retail sale in certain public open spaces from the requirements of the Sanitary Convenience Regulations, 1964, and the Washing Facilities Regulations, 1964. Any exemption is granted subject to suitable public or other sanitary conveniences being available for use by persons employed in the exempted premises.

## REGISTRATION

359 registrations of the employment of persons were received, of which 159 referred to premises to be occupied during the year and 3 to be occupied during 1967; the remaining 197 were received mainly as a result of inspectors' visits. Inspection is mainly done on a street-by-street survey, enabling all properties to be looked at and all premises subject to the Act found. There is a lack of awareness of the requirement to notify the appropriate authority of the employment of persons by employers who have long established businesses.

In addition, employers in newly established businesses often assume that previous occupiers' notification of employment is still valid, or that and original notification of persons employed is transferred to the new premises. Close liaison exists between H.M. Factory Inspectorate and the Health Department to ensure registration with the proper authority. At the end of the year 5,821 premises were registered (5,570 in 1965). The total number of employees on registered premises is 67,310 (57,387 in 1965) (See table C).

## **GENERAL INSPECTIONS**

1,536 visits of all kinds were made to premises to which the Act applies including 733 general inspections.

Owners and occupiers were informed by letter of contraventions. This policy is found to be most effective, the necessary works being carried out quickly. Inspectors very often meet owners and occupiers or their representatives to discuss problems and give advice.

Appendix II sets out details of 1,226 contraventions which required 419 notifications to owners or occupiers of registered premises.

Visits to premises include those made as a result of solicitors' enquiries to the Town Clerk in connection with conveyancing.

## **ENFORCEMENT OF ACT**

### **Cleanliness**

No Regulations have yet been made. 34 cases of lack of cleanliness were found, 30 being dirty walls and ceilings. More firms are using the services of specialist cleaning companies.

### **Overcrowding**

Although the statutory standards for room space for employees do not become operative until 1st August, 1967, an improvement in conditions was found.

### **Temperature**

Two complaints were received during the year about inadequate temperature. One was not justified. The other was remedied following our letter. In a further case where flueless gas heaters produced fumes likely to be injurious or offensive to the persons working in the premises, they were replaced by radiant electric heaters.

Absence of thermometers was noted in 217 cases.

### **Ventilation**

Adequate supplies of fresh air from the external air to rooms in which persons are employed are best provided by openable windows. Ventilation of rooms without external walls is a problem. 73 (173 in 1965) cases of inadequate ventilation were found.

## **Lighting**

No Regulations have yet been made prescribing standards of lighting. My inspectors use the code of recommendations of the Illuminating Engineering Society when considering standards of lighting. Six cases of unsatisfactory lighting were found, two of them due to dirty windows.

## **Sanitary Accommodation, Washing Facilities and Drinking Water**

The table gives details of defects found; these are easily remedied and present no major problem. Running hot water is provided in more premises than last year and the number of enquiries at the Department shows a growing awareness of the need to provide this.

Wherever possible, the supply of drinking water is divorced from the compartment containing the sanitary convenience.

## **Seating**

No contraventions were found. However, we suspect that, particularly in the larger stores, management tend to frown on the use of the seats provided.

## **Eating Facilities**

Enquiries were made during the year by office and shop employers asking if the provision of eating facilities was mandatory in such premises. Where facilities have been provided in shops they were found to be satisfactory.

## **Floors, Passage and Stairs**

By far the most common contravention was the absence of suitable handrails to staircases. Generally floors, passages and stairs are kept clean and free from obstruction. One case, however, concerned a warehouse where wrapping materials and string dropped on the floors and staircase caused an accident. Advice given by inspectors has improved conditions and stopped such practises as storing goods at the sides of stairs.

## **Dangerous Machines**

Once again gravity feed slicing machines were the most frequent machine in use without suitable guards. Most models are now fitted with feed chute guards and fixed knife guards as well as 'last slice' devices. In the few cases where the design of the machine prevents the fitting of proper guards, the manufacturer is approached and the appointed officer of H.M. Factory Inspectorate informed.



## **First Aid**

Lack of certain items in first aid boxes was the commonest contravention. No major problems were encountered.

## **ACCIDENTS**

As many accidents as possible are investigated, including cases outside the Act. Lack of detailed information often results in unnecessary enquiries. In some cases information is misleading and information supplied by head offices does not always give the full facts. Altogether 51 accidents, i.e. 20 per cent of all reported were investigated and reports upon 25 were sent to the appointed officer of H.M. Factory Inspectorate. Some 15 per cent fewer accidents were reported than in 1965.

The majority of accidents reported are in the larger business premises. There may well be many more accidents than are reported, particularly in small premises. Every opportunity is taken to remind employers of the need to report accidents, whether or not the accident is reportable under the Act.

19 notified accidents were classed as not notifiable. One was a fatal accident which was first thought reportable as a fall down a staircase. On investigation, the staircase was found to be in good condition with proper handrail. The Coroner found that death was due to a cerebral haemorrhage prior to the fall.

Of the remaining 18 accidents, most occurred on the public highway or common parts; two occurred in covered markets.

The Ministry of Labour has requested local authorities to provide detailed information about window cleaning accidents during the period 1st September, 1966, to 28th February, 1967, but no such accidents were reported during the period.

Appendix I classifies accidents. Falls were again responsible for the largest number – 37.5 per cent – closely followed by those caused by the handling of goods – 28 per cent.

One fatal accident was reported. It occurred on the staircase leading from a public house to the manager's private quarters which were also used for storage and for safe keeping of takings. There was no evidence of a contravention of the Act, the Manager, whilst carrying a tray of money, falling from the second step and fracturing his skull.

Examples of non-fatal accidents are:-

Two persons were stacking timber. An aluminium ladder of good construction was used. The injured person attempted to walk down the ladder facing forward. The foot of the ladder slipped and caused a fall resulting in him suffering a broken wrist.

Two young persons, aged 16 and 17 years, were moving goods from the stockroom of a shop. They attempted to use the goods/passenger lift, but on pressing the call button the lift failed to arrive. Rather than check the cause and seek help and advice they went immediately to the lift motor room on the roof and proceeded to hand wind the lift. The lift moved under its own power and the elder of the two was struck by the winding handle causing a bruised wrist. Inspection of the lift revealed no faults. It is presumed that a gate was open when the call for the lift was made and subsequently closed by some other person, making the lift available for use. This accident shows the need for care and control of young persons who are by nature impetuous.

### General Observations

The number of contraventions found on premises reveals a lack of awareness of the requirements of the Act, particularly evidenced by the number of premises without 'abstract' and first aid provisions. In contrast, it is interesting that only three complaints from employees were received. Two of these cases concerned low temperature previously mentioned; the third concerned dirty conditions which were quickly remedied.

There were fewer contraventions in premises visited for general inspection than in the previous year; 1,223 contraventions being found in 733 general inspections as against 2,359 in 950 general inspections. An opportunity is taken to give advice to architects and employers when plans are submitted for the construction or alteration of premises. This advice is mainly on ventilation, room space, sanitary accommodation and washing facilities and is given irrespective of who the enforcing authority may be.

### The Central Advisory Inspectorate

We wish to record the Department's appreciation of the guidance received from H.M. Factory Inspectorate about general matters and accidents, especially those involving machinery.

Advisory material and circulars issued by the Ministry of Labour have proved invaluable.

#### APPENDIX I

##### ACCIDENT RETURN - YEAR ENDED 31.12.66

<u>Persons Injured</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Workplace where Accident Occurred</u>	<u>Total</u>
*Men	86	1. (Office)	23
Women	139	2. (Retail Shop)	127
Boys	16	3. (Wholesale Shop/Warehouse)	40
Girls	12	4.* (Catering Establishment)	50
		5. (Canteen)	13
	<u>253</u>		<u>253</u>

CAUSATION CODE

<u>Code</u>		
11	Machinery – Non power driven or relevant part in motion	2
13	Power driven or relevant part in motion	12
14	Power and non power driven. Relevant part at rest	3
31	Transport – Vehicle in motion not moved by power	1
33	Vehicle in motion moved by power	3
34	Vehicle stationery	1
41	Fire and Explosion	2
43	Electrical	–
45	Hand Tools	13
*51	Falls of persons – on or from fixed stairs	32
52	On or from ladders or step ladders	7
53	Other falls from one level to another	13
54	Falls on same level	43
61	Stepping on or striking against object or person	35
62	Handling Goods	71
63	Struck by falling object	9
64	Not otherwise specified.	6
	Total	<u>253</u>

NATURE OF INJURY CODE

<u>Code</u>		
*10	Fractures and dislocations	50
11	Sprains and strains	54
14	Open wounds and surface injury	65
15	Bruising, crushing and concussion	77
16	Foreign body in orifice – includes eye	1
17	Burns	3
18	Poisoning – includes gassing etc.	1
19	Multiple injuries of a different nature	1
20	Other injuries not definable.	1
	Total	<u>253</u>

\*ONE REPORTED ACCIDENT PROVED FATAL

APPENDIX II

SUMMARY OF CONTRAVENTIONS FOUND

Number of General Inspections 733

CONTRAVENTION	NO.
<u>Cleanliness</u>	
Walls not kept in a clean state.	15
Ceilings not kept in a clean state.	15
Floors not kept in a clean state.	2
Steps not kept in a clean state.	2

### Overcrowding

Rooms unsuitable for use as workrooms due to lack of space.	1
Rooms overcrowded.	5

### Temperature

Reasonable temperature not maintained.	3
Method of heating injurious or offensive to persons.	1
Absence of thermometer.	217

### Ventilation

Absence of effective and suitable means of ventilation.	75
---	----

### Lighting

Means of artificial lighting not sufficient and suitable.	1
Windows in rooms not kept clean.	2
Means of artificial lighting not properly maintained.	3

### Sanitary Accommodation

Absence of intervening space with means of permanent ventilation to external air to sanitary conveniences.	12
The intervening space in connection with the sanitary conveniences unprovided with permanent means of ventilation to the external air.	19
Sanitary conveniences insufficiently enclosed to ensure privacy.	1
Absence of suitable doors to the sanitary conveniences.	1
Absence of door fastenings to the sanitary conveniences.	4
Absence of marking to show sex of user to the sanitary conveniences.	23
Absence of suitable and effective means for the disposal of sanitary dressings.	9
Sanitary conveniences not kept clean.	12
Means of artificial lighting not properly maintained in the sanitary conveniences.	12
Sanitary conveniences not maintained in a proper condition.	20
Sanitary conveniences unprovided with means of permanent ventilation to the external air.	47
Insufficient sanitary conveniences.	2
Sanitary conveniences not conveniently accessible.	3
Absence of conveniently accessible sanitary accommodation	6
Absence of separate sanitary conveniences for use of females and males.	6
Sanitary conveniences not provided with effective means of lighting.	9
Absence of door to intervening space of sanitary convenience.	1
Existing sanitary conveniences not kept separate for use of sexes employed.	1

### Washing Facilities

Absence of clean running hot water or warm water to the washing facilities.	37
Absence of soap to the washing facilities.	1
Absence of clean towels or other suitable means of drying to the washing facilities.	1
Means of artificial lighting not properly maintained in the washing accommodation.	1
Washing Accommodation not kept clean.	3
Washing Accommodation not kept clean and in an orderly condition.	1
Washing facilities not kept clean.	1
Washing facilities not properly maintained.	6
Washing accommodation unprovided with means of ventilation to the external air.	23

Absence of marking to show sex of user to the washing accommodation.	11
Washing accommodation not conveniently accessible.	1
Insufficient washing facilities.	2
Absence of conveniently accessible washing facilities.	4
Absence of separate washing facilities for use of males and females.	8
Existing washing facilities not kept separate for the use of sexes employed.	2
<u>Supply of drinking Water.</u>	
Absence of adequate supply of drinking water.	2
<u>Clothing Accommodation</u>	
Absence of suitable and sufficient clothing accommodation for the use of employees.	1
<u>Floors, Passages and Stairs</u>	
Not properly maintained.	16
Not kept free from obstruction.	8
Staircase unprovided with substantial handrail.	44
Open sides of staircase insufficiently guarded.	9
Floor opening not sufficiently fenced.	3
Insufficient headroom.	1
<u>Dangerous Machines</u>	
Absence of suitable guard.	24
<u>First Aid</u>	
Absence of first aid box or cupboard to the prescribed standard.	119
First Aid box not to prescribed standard for number of persons employed.	102
Absence of suitable notice stating the name of person in charge of the first aid box.	1
<u>Information for Employees</u>	
Absence of abstract.	264
NUMBER OF CONTRAVENTIONS FOUND.	<u>1,226</u>

NUMBER OF CONTRAVENTION NOTICES 419

TABLE 'A' - Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year.	Total Number of registered premises at end of year.	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.
Offices	165	2,141	380
Retail Shops	133	2,847	277
Wholesale Shops, warehouses	28	416	45
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens.	33	413	31
Fuel storage depots.	-	4	-
Totals:-	359	5,821	733

**TABLE 'B' – Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises.**

1,536

**TABLE 'C' – Analysis of persons employed in Registered Premises by workplace**

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	34,267
Retail Shops	20,076
Wholesale departments, warehouses.	6,188
Catering establishments open to public.	6,158
Canteens	593
Fuel storage depots.	28
Total	67,310
Total Males	31,970
Total Females	35,340

**TABLE 'D' – Exemptions**

No applications for exemptions were received during the year. No applications were received during 1964 or 1965, and there are therefore no exemptions operating in the area.

**TABLE 'E' – Prosecutions**

No prosecutions instituted or complaints made under Section 22 during 1966.

**TABLE 'F' – Inspectors**

Number of Inspectors appointed under Section 52 (1) or (5) of the Act ... ..	8
Number of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act ...	2

## NOISE CONTROL

Complaints about noise or vibration are increasing year by year. During the year 55 such complaints were received requiring 647 visits by inspectors. 40 of the complaints and 588 visits related to factories. The noise complained of may be intermittent and its investigation may involve a considerable number of visits, sometimes at night. Of the 40 complaints, 8 were found to be not justified, 28 were abated and the remainder are still under investigation.

One noise nuisance involved 118 visits. It arose from the manufacture of fireclay goods in kilns fired with high velocity jet burners using oil and gas. This method of firing is new in the trade and was initially of an experimental nature. Representations were made to the Company following a number of complaints from residents of nearby houses. Modifications of the burners produced little improvement. The assessment of the effect of the modifications upon the noise level involved many visits at night and at week-ends. By the end of the year no permanent abatement had been effected and a notice was served under the Public Health Act.

Not all investigations are so prolonged; for instance, a laundry adapted their boilers to oil firing with rotary cup burners which created a very serious noise nuisance to the occupiers of houses on the other side of the street. The management were asked to brick-up the shutter doors and form a man-door for access. This work was completed quickly and complete abated the nuisance.

The use of compressors and pneumatic equipment caused 13 complaints. Following such complaints of noise from construction and demolition sites, a circular letter was sent to all the known contractors or hirers of compressors and road-breaking tools requesting that all equipment be fitted with silencing devices and be used as noiselessly as possible and also advising them of the availability of inspectors to discuss any particular problem of noise suppression.

Complaints were received of noise nuisance from a public-house and a working men's club, mainly of excessive amplification of musical instruments and unnecessary banging of car doors and shouting by people coming out of the premises late at night. The nuisance at the public-house was satisfactorily dealt with by the insulation of walls and double glazing of windows, and in the working men's club by the complete alteration of the premises.

# SMOKE CONTROL

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION RECORDS

Nine volumetric instruments, eight standard deposit gauges and a deposit gauge on the roof of a large foundry to the south of the River Aire are in use. Structural alterations are taking place at this foundry but it is too early to say whether these will have any effect on local pollution.

No further erratic sulphur dioxide results have been obtained from the eight automatic multiport volumetric machines since the manifolds and filter clamps were lacquered.

Results continue to be forwarded to the Ministry of Science and Technology's Warren Spring Laboratory, Gunnels Wood Road, Stevenage, Herts., for use in the National Survey on Air Pollution, in which Leeds participates as a representative authority.

The results obtained from the volumetric apparatus, set out in the table on pages 104 and 105, again reveal a fall in the degree of pollution by smoke and sulphur dioxide.

Monthly results from the eight standard deposit gauges are shown on page 102 and show little change from the previous year. The highest monthly average continues to be recorded at Market Buildings (28.22 tons per square mile) and the lowest at Temple Newsam (13.35 tons per square mile) with Roundhay fractionally higher at 13.91 tons per square mile.

Also available to the Department is information obtained from deposit gauges and lead peroxide instruments used by the Central Electricity Generating Board to monitor emissions from their Skelton Grange 'A' and 'B' Power Stations.

## SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

It has been estimated that the contribution from domestic sources to the sum total of national air pollution is over 80 per cent. Work has continued towards the target of making the whole of the city smokeless by 1975.



The City Council made 8 new Smoke Control Orders, affecting 4,473 domestic premises and 4,642 acres, as follows:-

- No. 55 Moortown (Sandhill)
- No. 56 Moortown (Eccup)
- No. 57 Osmondthorpe (Sutton No. 2)
- No. 58 Crossgates (Whinmoor)
- No. 59 Moortown (Kingswood)
- No. 60 Far Headingley (Lawnswood)
- No. 61 Far Headingley (Golden Acre)
- No. 62 Allerton (Birchwood)

5 Smoke Control Orders became operative during the year, as follows:-

No. 51 Moortown (Meanwood Park)	1965	Operative	1.6.66
No. 52 Allerton (Moorland)	1965	"	1.12.66
No. 53 Allerton (Stainburn)	1965	"	1.12.66
No. 55 Moortown (Sandhill)	1966	"	1.12.66
No. 56 Moortown (Eccup)	1966	"	1.12.66

These Orders increased the number of domestic properties affected by Smoke Control by 2,520 and the acreage by 1,717. 7 Orders were confirmed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

Because of doubt at that time as to availability of solid smokeless fuels suitable for inset open appliances, when Orders Nos. 51, 52, 53 and 54 were made, the Health Committee designated these fireplaces as unsuitable in the areas to which these Orders applied. The Ministry at the time held the view that ample supplies of suitable fuels were available but the weight of complaints received from the general public indicated that this was not so. The supply position has since improved and, although supplies of gas coke are decreasing, more of the premium fuels such as Coalite, Rexco and Barnsley Bumbrate are available in the city. These fuels burn well on inset open appliances but are more expensive than gas coke and Sunbrite. Orders made subsequent to No. 54 have not, therefore, designated inset open fireplaces as unsuitable and where they are already in use owners are given the option of retaining them or of fitting with grant aid any of the other approved appliances.

It was necessary to delay the operative date of No. 54 Kirkstall (Hawksworth) Order until 1st July, 1967. No. 56 Moortown (Eccup) Smoke Control Area links with existing Smoke Control Areas and the Nos. 60 and 61 Areas which will be operative on 1st August, 1967; a substantial portion of the Northern part of the city will thus enjoy the benefits of smoke control by next year.

There was one objector to the No. 57 Osmondthorpe (Sutton No. 2) Order necessitating a local Public Inquiry. The Ministry over-ruled the objection and confirmed the Order.

The No. 58 Crossgates (Whinmoor) Order covers the large municipal development in that area.

Although it is not the policy of the Corporation to encourage the fitting of any particular type of appliance or the use of any specific smokeless fuel, it has been noticed that many owners have utilised the occasion to increase the efficiency of heating in their homes. More solid fuel inset room heaters with a high output boiler capable of providing partial central heating are being fitted and a new model inset open fire with fan assisted draught is also proving popular.

Reflecting technological advances in the gas industry and the imminent use of natural gas, many owners are fitting gas-fired appliances.

Very few people have chosen electric thermal storage heaters.

63 smoke observations were made in smoke control areas. No legal proceedings were instituted, although a number of warnings were given.

## **SMOKE OBSERVATIONS**

56 observations were made on industrial chimneys and 10 notices served for contraventions of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958. Many visits were paid to advise and instruct furnace operators on combustion techniques (see tables on page 117). It was not necessary to institute any prosecutions for contraventions.

## **INSTALLATION OF NEW FURNACES**

116 notifications of the installation of new furnaces were received but no application for prior approval of new plant. The new furnaces were almost all designed to burn oil or gas.

## **GRIT AND DUST EMISSIONS**

No complaints were received of nuisance from grit and dust emissions. The complaints about grit emissions from a power station have ended because the Electricity Board have overhauled the dust arrestment plant fitted to some of the boilers in the station.

## **HEIGHTS OF CHIMNEYS**

During the year 79 building plans showing proposed chimneys were examined and recommendations made upon the heights of these chimneys.

In all cases, the architects met our requirements which are based upon the Memorandum on Chimney Heights issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

Proposals to connect new boiler plant to existing chimneys still cause difficulties. The existing chimneys are often too short to meet the Ministry's recommendations. It would be of great value if the Clean Air Act were amended to enable local authorities to require the extension or replacement of chimneys unsuitable to serve proposed new plant. Redevelopment of the city centre is producing problems where new buildings overreach the chimneys of existing buildings. Section 28 of the Public Health Act, 1961, deals with this to a limited extent and one case involving two chimney stacks was dealt with under this Section.

### **SMOKE NUISANCE**

4 notices were served under Section 16 of the Clean Air Act for nuisances caused by the burning of materials on open land. All were satisfactorily dealt with.

### **ALKALI, ETC. WORKS**

Many complaints were received about a nuisance caused by salt glazing of fireclay goods, and of noise nuisance from the same works. Salt glazing is a registrable process under the Alkali, etc. Works Regulation Act and the complaints were passed to H.M. Alkali Inspector.

Complaints about offensive smells from a newly established chemical works in one of the suburbs of the city were still under investigation at the end of the year, as was a complaint from fume emissions caused by oxygen lancing of an electric arc furnace at a steel works. Both these are the responsibility of H.M. Alkali Inspector.

In my last Report I mentioned that 5 premises formerly registered under the Alkali, etc. Works Regulation had been passed back to local authority control by the City of Leeds (Alkali Works) Order of 1964. The five premises are:-

- (i) Kirkstall Power Station, Leeds 4 – Representations were made during the year about grit and dust emissions from the chimney serving boilerhouses Nos. 3 and 4 which are fired by pulverised coal. The Central Electricity Generating Board submitted results of dust sampling investigations carried out during the year, which proved reasonable satisfactory.
- (ii) Whitehall Road Power Station, Whitehall Road, Leeds 1 – This is still a peak load station and requires regular maintenance to ensure that the plant is kept in good operating condition.

(iii) Leeds Fireclay Co. Ltd., Whitehall Road, Leeds 12 – The kilns are fired by oil or cleaned producer gas and have worked satisfactorily as has the coal-fired producer plant.

(iv) George Bray and Co., Ltd., Leicester Place, Leeds 2 – The intermittent kilns were not used during the year.

(v) B. Whitaker and Sons Ltd., Elland Road, Leeds 11 – No complaints were received about the performance of the kilns.

## RAILWAYS

No complaints of smoke emissions from railway engines were received, but, since multi-storey dwellings may be built near the Nineveh Locomotive Depot, British Rail were asked about the apparent increased use of the Depot by coal fired locomotives. British Rail indicated that because another locomotive depot in the city had closed, steam locomotives were now based on this yard. It is hoped that a complete change to diesel engines will not be long delayed.

## EXEMPTION FOR THE PURPOSE OF INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH

The Leeds University exemption under the Clean Air Act was renewed for another subject to conditions as before. The records kept by the University show that the coal-fired boiler plant was used once only during the year for teaching purposes but not with the intention of making smoke.

STANDARD DEPOSIT GAUGES  
MONTHLY DEPOSITS IN ENGLISH TONS PER SQUARE MILE  
YEARS 1965 AND 1966

PERIOD	STATIONS															
	Headingley		Market Buildings		Hunslet		Temple Newsam		Armley Park		St. James's Hospital		Burley Park		Roundhay	
	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
January ...	†	15.18	32.59	22.36	17.62	24.05	22.75	12.14	22.29	28.47	25.27	23.19	33.31	20.64	15.58	11.58
February ...	†	20.52	16.07	33.67	6.53	29.18	6.43	14.74	21.15	25.87	8.45	31.48	11.59	29.33	3.89	16.39
March ...	...	14.21	40.21	32.45	44.68	8.04	14.30	5.77	30.58	15.17	25.99	22.42	29.75	18.62	21.81	11.66
April ...	...	11.97	27.23	34.56	16.76	39.01	19.02	10.00	19.23	34.90	19.33	23.70	18.06	14.40	12.20	12.88
May ...	...	12.02	22.00	23.55	10.87	19.20	†	22.55	†	20.00	14.96	29.73	19.86	22.57	23.21	18.75
June ...	...	13.78	13.38	26.83	20.14	14.37	18.34	5.80	16.89	21.49	17.62	22.24	28.11	13.88	13.51	5.88
July ...	...	15.72	9.41	19.49	21.68	24.47	17.47	15.74	20.23	14.97	20.38	15.47	25.97	25.36	8.82	18.89
August ...	...	13.24	11.15	21.35	16.42	24.28	18.16	17.41	20.81	21.29	14.20	16.22	30.17	17.83	12.30	17.77
September ...	...	11.39	16.19	22.79	15.93	14.47	†	14.94	22.75	18.68	21.77	15.16	23.12	21.79	13.58	11.62
October...	...	9.74	14.79	23.72	19.70	30.93	9.34	†	20.64	27.05	14.50	19.64	18.06	22.77	8.51	12.94
November ...	...	21.46	12.88	37.31	31.67	24.21	13.44	11.31	37.80	18.21	18.21	16.70	27.23	20.71	22.68	10.20
December ...	...	22.76	19.53	42.65	20.83	16.43	21.71	16.47	16.04	14.33	42.15	16.70	42.50	19.80	14.79	18.35
Total Deposit for Year ..	†	146.29	169.51	333.79	251.83	268.64	160.96	146.87	248.41	260.43	224.62	235.95	307.73	247.70	170.88	166.91
Monthly average	...	14.63	14.13	27.80	20.99	22.39	16.10	13.35	22.58	21.70	20.42	21.45	25.64	20.64	14.24	13.91

† Gauge tampered with or broken

† 10 months

\* 11 months

DEPOSIT GAUGES RECORDS, 1933-1966  
ENGLISH TONS PER SQUARE MILE PER ANNUM

Year	STATIONS									
	Headingley	City Centre	York Road	Hunslet	Temple Newsam	Armsley Park	St. James's Hospital	Burley Park	Roundhay	
1933	107.86	305.0	277.83	*276.32	*81.59	..	..	..	..	
1934	124.28	341.7	284.74	294.49	86.24	..	..	..	..	
1935	*131.92	358.88	321.25	*317.55	108.67	..	..	..	..	
1936	136.95	381.40	301.89	290.13	†118.20	..	..	..	..	
1937	135.93	*331.53	325.35	301.71	*123.39	..	..	..	..	
1938	*119.80	359.51	289.56	*231.39	133.37	..	..	..	..	
1939	155.32	314.96	255.15	*234.74	122.67	..	..	..	..	
1940	†180.30	1413.29	†247.36	†279.36	†243.33	..	..	..	..	
1941	†188.31	1285.51	..	*301.31	164.21	..	..	..	..	
1942	†138.21	*371.14	..	*235.37	*159.03	..	..	..	..	
1943	186.93	389.03	..	271.82	171.43	..	..	..	..	
1944	175.37	374.50	..	277.14	†114.80	..	..	..	..	
1945	*151.29	*288.44	..	*262.11	*139.27	..	..	..	..	
1946	*146.50	326.26	..	*267.10	*166.64	\$176.12	87.27	..	..	
1947	†121.94	288.76	..	209.66	149.12	*367.06	*183.13	..	..	
1948	162.78	338.02	..	213.49	*134.68	327.56	211.20	..	..	
1949	181.24	411.91	..	225.68	164.28	414.14	220.55	630.62	..	
1950	195.36	378.57	..	206.31	147.62	494.91	205.88	664.56	..	
1951	*228.04	403.97	..	229.99	162.32	532.86	†199.00	714.33	..	
1952	*135.00	356.58	..	199.43	126.34	370.85	*184.39	430.99	..	
1953	159.28	348.84	..	183.17	117.59	400.56	182.72	516.50	..	
1954	184.21	354.14	..	†245.99	†109.14	383.11	208.49	453.34	..	
1955	*115.74	288.50	..	†316.83	*120.47	296.30	177.16	272.78	..	
1956	*129.81	287.22	..	†359.44	†100.97	284.85	195.15	319.63	..	
1957	125.46	264.27	..	385.63	*140.30	239.06	188.00	268.70	..	
1958	*115.75	265.82	..	*440.80	98.64	249.96	212.94	*204.88	..	
1959	134.67	243.59	..	†254.57	*131.86	236.84	*189.03	261.97	*111.93	
1960	149.89	258.78	..	*260.89	145.18	*269.04	229.87	314.61	129.02	
1961	148.08	303.75	..	*226.22	192.16	252.88	232.04	351.27	150.67	
1962	†189.94	289.20	..	*246.52	*168.77	*217.91	†206.27	286.63	*126.94	
1963	210.29	384.60	..	254.28	†140.43	275.96	308.79	366.09	165.24	
1964	*150.89	333.45	..	238.91	184.45	238.58	261.63	331.63	*153.20	
1965	†146.29	333.79	..	251.83	†160.96	*248.41	*224.62	307.73	170.88	
1966	169.51	338.60	..	268.64	*146.87	260.43	*235.95	247.70	166.91	

† 9 months  
‡ 8 months

\* 11 months  
† 7 months

† 10 months  
‡ 5 months

watch for signs

SMOKE FILTER APPARATUS  
SMOKE IN MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE

	AVERAGE DAILY CONCENTRATION												HIGHEST DAILY CONCENTRATION											
	Site Number												Site Number											
	3	4	18	19	21	24	25	26	27	3	4	18	19	21	24	25	26	27						
1966																								
January	176	292	332	223	204	279	*	399	*	775	607	871	665	620	961	901	836	764						
February	88	194	246	155	156	*	190	226	170	531	1011	947	854	858	440	918	1009	854						
March	66	111	117	86	87	121	122	182	94	226	245	429	363	368	426	409	480	377						
April	41	*	134	74	67	101	*	126	82	111	192	190	120	107	190	169	276	164						
May	43	93	76	*	58	80	83	96	70	114	202	154	168	130	162	166	195	184						
June	33	71	51	43	44	65	52	64	52	74	122	106	91	86	108	87	128	102						
July	28	52	42	34	33	61	55	70	39	75	98	91	91	81	142	102	165	99						
August	37	66	58	43	42	60	55	71	50	68	171	123	102	106	137	101	111	124						
September	103	153	134	116	106	160	123	179	122	277	398	380	328	340	469	360	346	374						
October	125	187	216	155	156	201	194	254	167	326	494	550	451	486	634	553	616	480						
November	128	188	218	161	156	205	194	299	160	418	556	613	484	461	593	577	677	500						
December	125	185	200	163	149	208	208	309	172	439	662	902	629	696	1066	789	931	811						

Site Number 3 Temple Newsam 19 Hyde Terrace 25 Potternewton Lane  
 4 Market Buildings 21 Y.W.C.A. 26 Stanley Road  
 18 Blenheim 24 Kirkstall Road 27 Park Square

\* Insufficient number of results

SULPHUR DIOXIDE VOLUMETRIC APPARATUS  
SULPHUR DIOXIDE IN MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE OF AIR

1966	AVERAGE DAILY CONCENTRATION												HIGHEST DAILY CONCENTRATION											
	Site Number												Site Number											
	3	4	18	19	21	24	25	26	27	3	4	18	19	21	24	25	26	27						
January	236	443	430	398	397	464	*	281	*	567	937	858	774	691	915	638	532	1132						
February	222	340	399	353	346	*	264	382	438	1058	1027	1141	875	875	565	858	554	1042						
March	186	318	251	254	257	268	188	237	287	403	566	578	530	472	454	491	519	484						
April	127	*	255	204	213	194	*	168	249	331	437	438	398	422	411	281	323	424						
May	142	209	200	*	193	182	147	202	206	251	399	398	409	326	355	264	422	475						
June	137	168	186	189	180	192	152	160	172	299	285	392	428	364	445	246	233	370						
July	100	129	142	140	140	148	108	134	138	168	238	331	222	222	287	159	279	243						
August	175	146	148	154	167	154	111	139	151	839	331	373	341	331	384	226	292	270						
September	233	260	252	248	259	257	192	234	233	810	551	533	452	506	472	378	384	512						
October	212	336	329	310	319	287	235	285	325	366	585	605	597	612	586	470	526	641						
November	234	355	331	300	327	267	222	298	339	581	731	691	722	730	590	539	697	738						
December	239	380	331	311	332	284	238	314	375	542	711	911	741	879	805	621	620	956						

Site Number 3 Temple Newsam 19 Hyde Terrace 25 Potternewton Lane  
4 Market Buildings 21 Y.W.C.A. 26 Stanley Road  
18 Blenheim 24 Kirkstall Road 27 Park Square

\* Insufficient number of results



CITY OF LEEDS - SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

Smoke Control Orders	Classes of Buildings				Acreege of Area	Date Order Made	Date Order Confirmed	Date Order in Operation
	Domestic	Commercial	Industrial	Other				
Nos. 1 to 54	34,890	4,222	826	1,374	6,730.33	..	..	..
No.55 Moortown (Sandhill) 1966	501	6	..	5	104	5. 1.66	31.5.66	1.12.66
No.56 Moortown (Eccup) 1966	16	1	..	4	1,171	11. 2.66	31.5.66	1.12.66
No. 57 Osmondthorpe (Sutton No.2) 1966	266	..	..	4	27	11. 3.66	13.2.67	1. 9.67
No.58 Crossgates (Whinmoor) 1966	1,019	16	4	6	732	6. 4.66	1.8.66	1. 7.67
No.59 Moortown (Kingswood) 1966	1,280	23	..	16	213	1. 6.66	10.10.66	1. 6.67
No.60 Far Headingley (Lawnswood) 1966	976	35	..	19	982	3. 8.66	19.1.67	1. 8.67
No.61 Far Headingley (Golden Acre) 1966	81	..	..	3	1,146	5.10.66	19.1.67	1. 8.67
No.62 Allerton (Birchwood) 1966	334	1	..	2	267	7.12.66	..	..
Totals ... ..	39,363	4,304	830	1,433	11,372.33	..	..	..

## RODENT CONTROL

4,115 complaints were received by the Rodent Control Section, of these 2,521 referred to rats, 1,486 to mice, 63 to pigeons and 45 miscellaneous (moles, rabbits, squirrels, cats, starlings and sparrows).

The following table shows the number of complaints of rats and mice analysed according to months and types of premises affected.

1966	Rats				Mice			
	B	PD	LA	TOTAL	B	PD	LA	TOTAL
January ...	27	135	7	169	42	120	9	171
February ...	29	105	7	141	27	110	6	143
March ...	44	98	6	148	51	126	9	186
April ...	40	177	6	223	42	124	11	177
May ...	28	153	14	195	60	130	6	196
June ...	50	135	8	193	46	99	19	164
July ...	59	158	9	226	41	117	12	170
August ...	61	149	10	220	22	19	8	49
September ...	81	121	19	221	23	8	15	46
October ...	88	155	23	266	31	30	13	74
November ...	82	203	28	313	33	24	13	70
December ...	52	149	5	206	18	18	4	40
Total	641	1738	142	2521	436	925	125	1486

B—Business Premises      PD—Private Dwellings

LA—Local Authority's Premises.

The totals for business premises and dwellings include the following in Corporation ownership:- Complaints of rats – 33 business premises and 362 houses; complaints of mice – 136 business premises and 925 houses.

## INSPECTIONS

16,872 inspections and visits were made in connection with complaints and to service rodent-infested premises, and 15,552 for sewer baiting, a total of 32,424.

Since the servicing for mice infestation of private dwellings and business premises (other than premises involved in the storage and preparation of food) was discontinued in July of this year, approximately 800 complaints of mice were received which did not warrant departmental servicing. The majority of these complaints were investigated and advice was given as to the best method of treatment.

## **SEWER BAITING**

There has been an improvement in the staffing position in the Rodent Control Section and now two sewer teams are employed in the baiting of sewer manholes in accordance with the Ministry's recommendation using fluoracetamide wherever this can be used under 'safe' conditions, as, owing to high toxicity, this poison must be used with extreme care. After the required number of visits to each manhole, test baiting will be carried out to ascertain the effectiveness of the treatment.

By courtesy of a neighbouring authority, a manhole cover lifter was tried out. The lifter reduces strain on the men and enables each team to deal with more manholes per day. We intend to purchase two lifters.

During the year 8,927 manholes were inspected and 7,188 baited. The city centre was dealt with at night to avoid traffic difficulties.

## **PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949**

45 informal notices were served for treatment and structural work and 15 premises were proofed against rodents. The co-operation of other Corporation Departments in carrying out works to reduce the rodent population was much appreciated.

## **WARFARIN**

In some parts of England, Wales and Scotland, rats are now resistant to Warfarin poison and although immunity has not yet been experienced in Leeds, more man-hours for treatment and increased amount of bait has been necessary to obtain satisfactory results. A new rodenticidal bait containing alpha-chloralose has been used against Warfarin resistant mice with some success, but no poison is yet available which, under all conditions, results in the clearance of premises. No estimated kill by poison can be made but during the year 4,186 dead rodents were collected and destroyed.

## **HOPE BECK**

This is now being extensively altered and has been poison-baited from the confluence of the Gipton and Meanwood Becks at Skinner Lane to the Hope Beck outfall into the River Aire at East Street. Warfarin was used with satisfactory results.

## **MARKETS**

When the Abattoir and the Wholesale Market moved to new premises, the old premises, including all sewer manholes, were poison-baited to ensure that no rats migrated to adjoining property.

## GENERAL

The increasing number of complaints of rats may be due to a number of causes:-

- (i) Demolition of houses in slum clearance areas. Lack of food supply may have caused a movement of rats from derelict areas.
- (ii) The erection of new houses on agricultural land on the outskirts of the city where the rat population had previously lived undisturbed.
- (iii) The public becoming more 'rodent conscious' as a result of press articles.
- (iv) The increase in rat complaints is general throughout the country, especially in cities, and
- (v) The rat population is said to show a natural cycle of seven years.

It is surprising that manufacturers still supply equipment, especially for food premises and food preparing rooms, which comes in close contact with the floor and is practically immovable. Usually this equipment is fixed in such a position that adequate cleansing cannot be carried out and this encourages rodent infestation, especially mice. Such equipment should be mounted on castors or rollers.

# GENERAL SANITATION

## DISTRICT INSPECTION AND INVESTIGATION OF COMPLAINTS

9,945 houses were surveyed and examined and 8,263 re-inspections made. 1,654 informal notices and 1,221 statutory notices were served in relation to public health matters and 6,241 nuisances and housing defects remedied.

## DRAINAGE AND CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

1,210 public sewers affecting 2,734 houses or other premises were cleansed. Works or repair or maintenance were carried out to 95 defective public sewers and the cost recovered from the owners of the premises.

A large number of notices was served on owners of property for drainage repairs and in 305 cases it was necessary to serve statutory notices under Section 39 of the Public Health Act, 1936. The drains of 21 houses were repaired or renewed by the Department in default and the cost recovered.

202 statutory notices were served under Section 17, Public Health Act, 1961, requiring the removal of stoppages from drains within 48 hours; 63 were cleansed by the Department in default and the cost recovered.

The Department cleansed or repaired 1,377 drains serving Housing Department and other Corporation owned properties.

114 statutory notices were served under Section 45, Public Health Act, 1936, in connection with defective closet accommodation. In two instances the work was carried out by the Department in the owner's default.

## EXAMINATION OF PLANS

The arrangement whereby certain plans of new buildings or alterations to existing buildings submitted for planning and bye-law approval are referred to this Department for observation and comment continued. 2,031 plans of factories, offices, shops, food premises, etc. and plans in connection with application for improvement grants were examined and comments made regarding necessary amendments.

## COMMON LODGING HOUSES

44 visits of inspection were made to the five common lodging houses. There now remains only one privately-owned common lodging house of the old type, run for profit. The other four are 'hostels', well run by voluntary bodies or the Local Authority.

The causes of vagrancy, casual lodging and 'sleeping rough' remain obscure but the following minor sidelights on this problem can be given. Perhaps more general education and improved economic circumstances have brought about much improvement.

(i) A census made in Leeds at St. George's Crypt, which gives assistance to the most casual of 'wayfarers', showed that on a given night one-sixth of their men were Leeds-born, whilst one-third were born in Yorkshire. A tenth came from Lancashire and lesser proportions from further North, Tyneside, Ireland and Scotland.

(ii) A national government sponsored census of homeless persons disclosed in Leeds fourteen persons found sleeping out on a particular winter night. Five men and one woman were found at the main railway station and others in derelict buildings, on a park bench, a churchyard and in a brickyard. Of course, there might well have been others more obscurely hidden away from the enumerators.

(iii) One man, aged 29 years, was discovered living 'rough' in an improvised tentlike shack in a hedgebottom on land taken over as a building site in a good residential area near the periphery of the city. He was a 'squatter'. He came to notice by tentatively seeking help from the Housing Division of this Department, having remembered an offer of help made to him by the Supervisory Inspector in a casual encounter some months before, and help was given.

On his telling he was without relatives, with no income, no employment, little food or clothing, and in an unkempt and verminous state. He was disinfested and taken to the National Assistance Board and there obtained an immediate allowance of money. He would not accept the offer of introduction into a men's hostel which was the only feasible means of getting him housed. He was far too unkempt and without means for any private lodgings to accept him. He rejected all further reasonable overtures of help and continued in this hedgebottom shelter made from bits of boarding and grass sods and, throughout the bitter weather of the next six weeks, lived on the edge of the now developing building site. Eventually persuasion, plus the threat of a deadline by the Builders to remove this hedgebottom shelter with a bulldozer, brought about a change of mind.

Further disinfestation and introduction to the Church Army Hostel was complicated by an infectious skin condition discovered at the last moment which would have excluded him from acceptance at this Hostel. This difficulty was resolved by the ready help of the Leeds General Infirmary Skin Department, who accepted him for immediate diagnosis and treatment with scant prior formality. St. George's Crypt gave him clothing and, still protesting, he was launched into the Church Army Hostel. As they do,

they found him simple sheltered employment inside the hostel as a start and, after a few weeks there, he was restored to some degree of normality and they were later able to give a fair report on his progress.

Throughout he has appeared intelligent and polite, though totally unco-operative in accepting changes. Help at any point would have been easy through any of the normal channels of the 'Welfare State' if he had either asked for it or even had been willing to receive it. All the difficulties which required so much patience to solve stemmed from his unwillingness to respond in a reasonable way, and, in the face of this attitude, all the usual avenues of the 'Welfare State' appear to be ineffective.

The willingness of such agencies as the Church Army to house and care for the difficult and unresponsive was invaluable in such a case.

### **CANAL BOATS**

One new canal boat was registered and 18 boats provided with living accommodation and operating in the Leeds area were inspected.

### **MOVEABLE DWELLINGS**

Numerous complaints were received regarding insanitary conditions caused by itinerant caravan dwellers on unauthorised sites.

### **PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951**

Two licences were granted to persons keeping pet shops and 27 licences were renewed. All licensed pet shops were inspected to ensure that the conditions of licence were complied with.

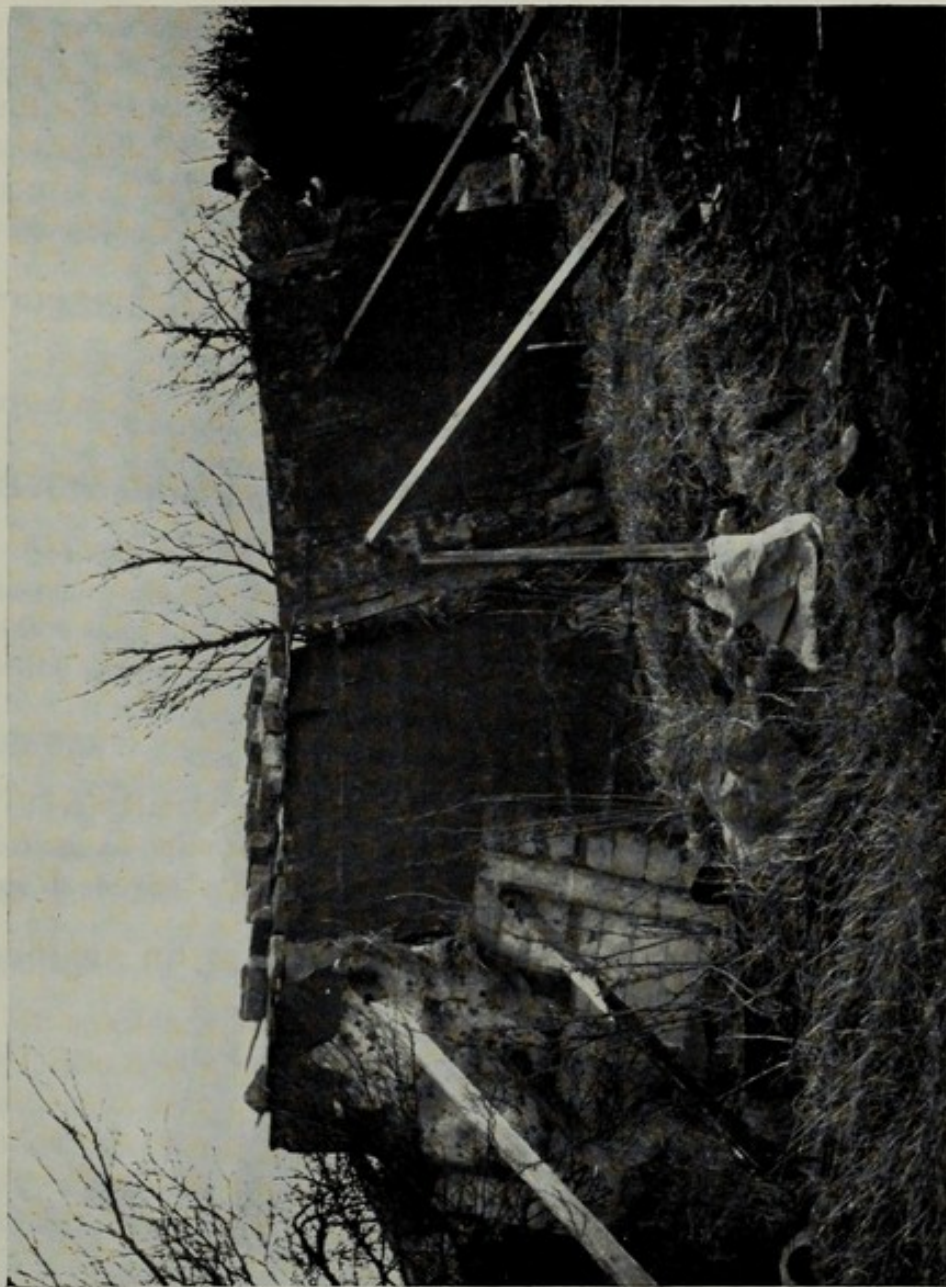
### **ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT ACT, 1963**

10 licences were granted to persons keeping boarding establishments for animals. The premises were, in each case, inspected and found satisfactory.

### **RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951**

The licences of three premises used for the manufacture of rag flock were renewed and the number of registered premises in the city where filling materials are used stands at 57.

A sample of wool flock failed to comply with the legal standard of cleanliness. A further sample taken at the place of manufacture proved to be satisfactory.

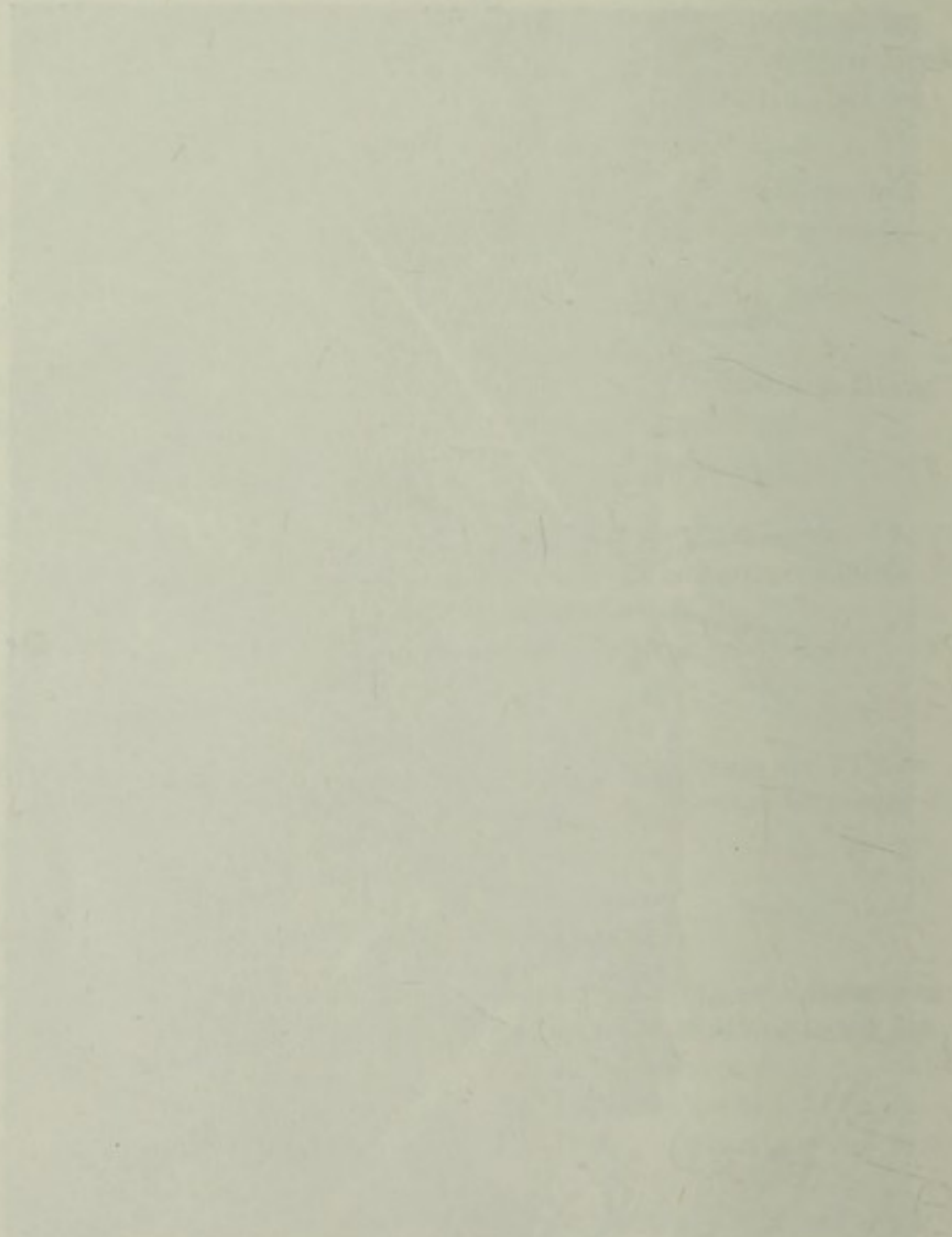


*Roughly contrived shed in hedgebottom used as a dwelling in winter, over a period of many weeks, by a single man. This posed unusual problems for the public health inspector*



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## **PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933 (Part II)**

The number of entries on the statutory list of sellers of Part II Poisons on 30th April, 1967 (the last day in the administrative year for the purposes of the Act) was 298 (320 on 30th April, 1966).

## **FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926**

3 formal and 15 informal samples of fertiliser and 3 informal samples of feeding stuffs were taken. All were satisfactory with the exception of one fertiliser which contained 1.9 per cent of insoluble phosphoric acid in excess of the amount stated, whereas the maximum limit of variation is 0.5 per cent. The Agricultural Analyst reported that this was not to the prejudice of the purchaser and the manufacturer was informed.

## **OFFENSIVE TRADES**

28 visits of inspection were paid to premises where offensive trades are carried on.

## **HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS**

504 persons carrying on the trade of hairdresser or barber and their premises were on the register at 31st December, 1966. 63 visits of inspection were paid to these premises registered under the provisions of Section 244 of the Leeds Corporation Act, 1956.

## **PIGEONS**

63 complaints were received from occupiers of dwellings and business premises of nuisance from pigeons. 643 inspections were made; 570 birds were destroyed by shooting and trapping.

## **SAMPLING OF SWIMMING BATH WATERS**

28 samples of public or school swimming bath water were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination. In addition, 18 samples were submitted to the City Analyst for chemical examination. Copies of reports of samples were forwarded to the Director of Baths and Wash-houses or the Director of Education for information and action if necessary.

## **SEWAGE DISPOSAL**

### **(Report of Mr. C.G. Thirlwall, City Engineer).**

During 1966, 8 per cent of the bacteria beds were out of action while repairs were in progress. The corresponding figure for 1965 was 8 per

cent. The average analyses of final effluent at Knostrop Sewage Works from 1st January to 31st December, 1966, were:-

Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours ... ..	2.02 parts per 100,000
Suspended solids ... ..	6.0 parts per 100,000

The modernisation of the purification plant is proceeding, the construction of four additional humus tanks is well advanced and new pumps in the extension to the Low Level Pumping Station are undergoing efficiency tests.

The pre-treatment plant for the abattoir waste is expected to be in operation in the near future and the question of sludge treatment is being investigated.

## **PUBLIC CLEANSING**

**(Report of Mr. G.F. Mellor, Director of Public Cleansing).**

Particulars of refuse collection and disposal during 1966 are as follows:-

	Tons
Household refuse and nightsoil collected ..	182,267
(a) dealt with at destructors .. .. .	65,902
(b) disposed of at tips and for agricultural purposes .. .. .	101,107
(c) number of tons of cesspool contents discharged into Corporation Sewers ..	15,126

268 tons of screened refuse dust was sold as manure to farmers.

The number of dustbins provided and delivered to dwelling-houses was 8,736.

## **WATER SAMPLING**

355 samples of drinking water were taken by the Department for bacteriological examination. Of these, 302 were taken from the Corporation's main supply, 34 from springs, 3 from wells and 16 from bore-holes. 18 samples of town's water were unsatisfactory but subsequent samples from the same domestic taps proved satisfactory. 22 samples from springs and 5 from wells and bore-holes were unsatisfactory.

## WATER SUPPLY

(Report of Mr. J.R. Roberts, General Manager  
and Engineer of the Waterworks Department)

The water supply of the area has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity during 1966.

Bacteriological examinations of raw water arriving at Eccup and Headingley Filtration Works were made during the year and the water going into supply after filtration and chlorination was also classified. The following table shows the results of these examinations:-

### SUMMARY OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

Raw Water Arriving at Filtration Works	ECCUP		HEADINGLEY	
	No. of Samples	Average Count	No. of Samples	Average Count
Probable No. of Coliform bacilli in 100 ml. water ... ..	134	171	301	154
Probable No. of B.Coli Type 1 in 100 ml. water ... ..	134	72	301	68
Anaerobes in 40 ml. water (Wilson and Blair's Test) ... ..	88	4	53	3
Agar Plate Count, 48 hours at 30°C. Colonies per ml. ... ..	86	98	52	66
WATER GOING INTO SUPPLY AFTER FILTRATION AND CHLORINATION				
(a) Water entering the Distribution System				
No. of samples Examined	Ministry of Health Classification (1956)			
	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4
	99.93%	Nil	Nil	0.07%
(b) Samples taken from Service Reservoirs and Consumers' Premises (excluding samples taken by Public Health Dept.)				
No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory	
939	99.3%	0.3%	0.4%	

SUMMARY OF CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF THE  
PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY FOR THE YEAR  
ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1966

(Based upon 93 samples)

	Parts per million except where otherwise stated		
	Average	Maximum	Minimum
*Turbidity (Silica Scale)	LESS	THAN	TWO
*Colour (Hazen units)	11	35	Less than 5
*pH	7.0	7.4	6.7
Free Carbon Dioxide	2.3	5.6	1.2
Alkalinity (Carbonate Hardness) (in terms of CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	23.5	30	19
Total Hardness (in terms of CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	57.0	66	48
Non-carbonate (Permanent) Hardness (in terms of CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	33.5	46	25
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C.	1.56	2.5	0.5
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (in terms of N)	0.004	0.033	0.002
Albuminoid Nitrogen (in terms of N)	0.040	0.102	0.010
Nitrous Nitrogen (in terms of N)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen (in terms of N)	0.65	0.9	0.3
Chlorine present as Chloride (in terms of Cl)	19.5	24	14
Silica (in terms of SiO <sub>2</sub> )	7	8	6
Iron compounds (in terms of Fe)	Trace	0.3	Nil
Lead compounds (in terms of Pb)	Faint Trace	0.06	Nil
Total Solids (dried at 180°C)	111	135	99
*Electrical Conductivity at 20°C (Micromhos per cm <sup>3</sup> )	164	185	150
Residual Chlorine (on reaching consumer)	Nil/Trace	0.3	Nil

\* Daily determinations

### Plumbo-Solvency

Lime is added to the water (before filtration at Headingley Filtration Works and after filtration at Eccup Filtration Works) with the object of producing a water which is not plumbo-solvent.

Regular determinations of pH and alkalinity are made on samples of water taken from various points in the distribution system and the determination of lead is included in the chemical analyses of samples which have been drawn through lead pipe. The maximum amount of lead found during 1966 was 0.06 p.p.m.

### Action in Respect of any Form of Contamination

There were no incidents during 1955 which required special action.

### Particulars of Dwelling-houses and Population supplied from the Public Water Mains as at 31st March, 1966

(a) number of dwelling-houses within the City of Leeds boundary - 181,200 (estimated); (b) population supplied from the public water mains: (i) direct to dwellings - 508,000; (ii) by stand-pipes - none.

WORK DONE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS, 1966

ANALYSIS OF INSPECTIONS	North Div.	East Div.	West Div.	South Div.	Housing Div.	Factories Div.	Smoke Control	Rodent	Total
<b>DWELLINGS</b>									
1. Houses unfit and capable of repair ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Houses unfit and incapable of repair ...	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4
3. Houses inspected for Demolition Orders ...	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	27
4. Houses inspected for Closing Orders ...	..	..	..	..	47	..	..	..	47
5. Houses inspected in Clearance Areas ...	..	..	..	..	2,761	..	..	..	2,761
6. Houses-let-in-lodgings ...	333	12	61	1	..	..	..	..	407
7. Separate dwellings within houses-let-in-lodgings ...	1,007	36	164	3	..	..	..	..	1,210
8. Houses surveyed for C.P.O. ...	26	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	35
9. Houses for overcrowding ...	33	3	10	5	..	..	..	..	51
10. Houses for preferential rehousing ...	113	55	63	55	28	..	..	..	314
11. Houses for Certificates of Disrepair ...	2	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	10
12. Houses for complaints and defects ...	2,139	1,237	1,643	1,344	..	..	..	..	6,363
13. Houses for drainage ...	3,494	2,924	2,713	2,271	..	..	..	..	11,402
14. Houses for ashes accommodation ...	291	26	24	10	..	..	..	..	351
15. Houses for closet accommodation ...	390	140	66	53	..	..	..	..	649
16. Houses for infectious diseases ...	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	6
17. Houses for filthy/verminous conditions ...	53	43	37	28	..	..	..	..	161
18. Housing re-inspections ...	3,373	1,109	1,286	2,495	6,244	..	..	..	14,507
19. Common lodging houses ...	..	..	..	..	44	..	..	..	44
20. Canal boats ...	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	18
21. Caravan sites ...	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
22. Tents, vans or sheds ...	85	184	2	10	9	..	..	..	290
23. Other visits not included above ...	807	267	239	242	4,469	..	..	..	6,024
<b>DISCRETIONARY/STANDARD GRANTS</b>									
24. Visits to determine "life" ...	..	..	..	..	660	..	..	..	660
25. Initial survey for Discretionary Grant ...	196	410	277	256	..	..	..	..	1,139
26. Initial survey for Standard Grant ...	27	21	71	96	..	..	..	..	205
27. Inspection of work in progress ...	592	971	1,015	1,101	..	..	..	..	3,679
28. Visits for enquiry ...	1,295	3,374	4,004	1,407	3	..	..	..	10,083
<b>FOOD AND DRUGS PREMISES</b>									
29. Ice-cream ...	15	84	69	9	..	..	..	..	177
30. Fried Fish ...	57	75	68	17	..	..	..	..	217
31. Pickles and sauces ...	1	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	9
32. Sausages and meat products ...	5	16	37	3	..	3	..	..	64
33. Other registered premises ...	1	7	9	3	..	..	..	..	20
34. Bakehouses ...	52	50	68	10	..	12	..	..	192
35. Butchers ...	129	303	97	21	..	..	..	..	550
36. Provision merchants ...	244	285	155	49	..	3	..	..	736
37. Restaurants, cafes, canteens, kitchens ...	80	761	160	36	..	233	..	..	1,270
38. Other food premises ...	224	221	125	38	..	43	..	..	651
39. Visits for enquiry ...	123	721	41	7	..	11	..	..	903
<b>TRADES AND BUSINESSES</b>									
40. Factories with mechanical power ...	..	..	..	..	..	808	..	..	808
41. Factories without mechanical power ...	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5
42. Other premises, construction works, etc. ...	..	..	..	..	..	91	..	..	91
43. Offices ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44. Workplaces ...	4	..	1	..	..	6	..	..	11
45. Haddressers ...	13	34	9	7	..	..	..	..	63
46. Shops ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47. Outworkers ...	..	..	12	..	..	9	..	..	21
48. Offensive trades ...	19	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	28
49. Pet Shops ...	6	13	12	1	..	..	..	..	32
50. Visits for enquiry ...	6	60	4	1	..	396	..	..	467
50a. Premises for drainage ...	..	..	..	..	..	747	..	..	747
<b>SMOKE CONTROL-GENERAL</b>									
51. Smoke observations ...	1	6	1	3	..	49	..	..	60
52. Visits for grit emissions ...	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	9
53. Inspection of boiler plant ...	1	2	2	..	..	92	4	..	101
54. Visits for prior approval of furnaces ...	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5
55. Visits for height of chimneys ...	..	..	..	..	..	85	..	..	85
56. Atmospheric pollution records ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	732	..	732
57. Visits for enquiry ...	1	16	15	1	..	67	30	..	130
<b>SMOKE CONTROL AREAS</b>									
58. Preliminary enquiries ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,717	..	4,717
59. Inspection of approved appliances installed...	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,680	..	4,680
60. Smoke observations ...	36	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	63
61. Visits for enquiry ...	1	9	..	..	..	..	1,596	..	1,606

## WORK DONE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS, 1966 - cont.

ANALYSIS OF INSPECTIONS	North Div.	East Div.	West Div.	South Div.	Housing Div.	Factories Div.	Smoke Control	Rodent	Total
OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.									
62. General Inspections ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	733	..	..	733
63. Other visits ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	803	..	..	803
GENERAL									
64. Rodent infestations ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,872	16,872
65. Visits re Pigeons ... ..	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	643	658
66. Farms and agricultural units ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
67. Stables ... ..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
68. Pig-styes ... ..	4	157	9	2	..	..	..	..	172
69. Poultry and other animals ... ..	2	9	8	2	..	..	..	..	21
70. Water supply ... ..	121	120	88	132	..	63	..	..	524
71. Infirm and sick persons ... ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
72. Watercourses and ditches ... ..	3	56	..	3	..	..	..	..	62
73. Culverts ... ..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
74. Noise nuisances ... ..	11	43	2	3	..	588	..	..	647
75. Other nuisances ... ..	26	156	..	2	..	361	..	..	545
76. Public conveniences ... ..	41	168	22	2	..	..	..	..	233
77. Visits for enquiry ... ..	276	530	101	328	121	61	..	..	1,417
78. No access visits ... ..	1,595	994	499	729	503	159	8,086	..	12,565
79. Other visits (not included in above)	185	351	7	34	..	118	2,071	..	2,766
REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS									
80. Roofs, valley gutters, flashings, etc.	182	93	81	272	..	..	..	..	628
81. Chimney stacks, flues, pots, etc.	20	7	8	22	..	..	..	..	57
82. Eaves spouts ... ..	141	29	39	96	..	..	..	..	305
83. Fallpipes ... ..	106	24	21	44	..	1	..	..	196
84. Walls, brickwork, pointing ... ..	31	49	13	66	..	..	..	..	159
85. Damp-proof courses provided ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
86. Dampness otherwise remedied ... ..	15	6	7	25	..	..	..	..	53
87. Wallplaster ... ..	24	22	3	29	..	..	..	..	78
88. Ceilings ... ..	8	8	5	21	..	..	..	..	42
89. Floors ... ..	12	6	3	11	..	..	..	..	32
90. Windows, frames, cords, etc.	21	16	12	57	..	..	..	..	106
91. Doors, door-frames ... ..	14	7	2	14	..	..	..	..	37
92. Ovens, fire-ranges, grates, etc.	12	2	4	2	..	..	..	..	20
93. Washing boilers, setpots, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94. Sinks, lavatory basins, etc.	22	5	2	10	..	..	..	..	39
95. Waste Pipes ... ..	33	17	10	18	..	..	..	..	78
96. Water supply ... ..	10	12	..	4	..	2	..	..	28
97. Food stores ... ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
98. Pavings, yards and passages ... ..	4	4	8	15	..	..	..	..	31
99. Repairs to water closets ... ..	123	36	21	88	..	..	..	..	268
100. New water closets provided ... ..	3	4	4	2	..	..	..	..	13
101. New pail closets provided ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
102. Trough closets abolished ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
103. Privy closets abolished ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
104. Pail closets abolished ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105. Dustbins provided ... ..	19	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	23
106. Ashpits repaired ... ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
107. Sunken ashpits abolished ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
108. Other ashpits abolished ... ..	2	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	8
109. Other repairs to premises ... ..	13	1	14	16	..	..	..	..	44
110. Verminous premises disinfected ... ..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	5
111. Dirty premises cleansed ... ..	27	3	1	12	..	..	..	..	43
112. Closets cleansed ... ..	8	8	..	9	..	..	..	..	25
113. Underground dwellings made fit or closed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
114. Improvements to common lodging-houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
115. Improvements to houses let in lodgings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
116. Improvements to canal boats ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
117. Improvements to caravan sites ... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FOOD PREMISES									
118. Walls, ceilings, floors, etc. improved	32	54	20	10	..	17	..	..	133
119. Walls, ceilings, floors, etc. cleansed	6	48	156	9	..	5	..	..	224
120. Ventilation provided or improved...	7	28	18	5	..	8	..	..	58
121. Articles, apparatus, clothing cleansed	1	5	157	4	..	1	..	..	167
122. Personal washing facilities provided	8	29	12	4	..	6	..	..	59
123. Other washing facilities provided	6	11	6	3	..	5	..	..	31
124. Hot water supply provided ... ..	7	25	10	3	..	3	..	..	48
125. Accommodation for clothing provided	..	1	4	1	..	3	..	..	9
126. First-Aid equipment provided ... ..	2	9	8	1	..	2	..	..	22
127. Other improvements ... ..	8	24	15	13	..	21	..	..	81

## WORK DONE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS, 1966 - contd.

ANALYSIS OF WORK DONE	North Div.	East Div.	West Div.	South Div.	Housing Div.	Factories Div.	Smoke Control	Rodent	Total
TRADES AND BUSINESSES									
FACTORIES									
128. Rooms cleansed ...	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
129. Rooms ventilated ...	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
130. Reasonable temperature secured ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
131. Overcrowding abated ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
132. Floors drained ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
133. Insufficient conveniences remedied ...	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5
134. Unsuitable/defective conveniences remedied ...	..	..	..	..	..	167	..	..	167
135. Conveniences made separate for sexes ...	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3
136. Other offences remedied ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
137. Absence of abstract noted ...	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	10
WORKPLACES									
138. Rooms ventilated ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
139. Overcrowding abated ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
140. Rooms cleansed ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
141. Sufficient conveniences provided ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
142. Other defects remedied ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SHOPS									
143. Ventilated ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
144. Reasonable temperature secured ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
145. Sufficient conveniences provided ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
146. Lighting provided ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
147. Washing facilities provided ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
148. Meals facilities provided ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
149. Other defects remedied ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
HAIRDRESSERS									
150. Byelaw offences remedied ...	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
OFFENSIVE TRADES									
151. Nuisances abated ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
152. Improvements secured ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PET SHOPS									
153. Improvements secured ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SMOKE CONTROL									
154. Furnaces newly provided ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
155. Furnaces altered, repaired or renewed..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
156. Chimneys newly erected ...	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
157. Chimneys extended or improved ...	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
158. Furnaces provided with mechanical stoking	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GENERAL									
159. Rodents caught, killed or poisoned ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
160. Premises cleared of rodents ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
161. Premises rendered rodent-proof ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
162. Pigeons killed ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
163. Watercourses cleansed ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
164. Culverts cleansed or maintained ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
165. Poultry-house improvements ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
166. Pig-stye improvements ...	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
167. Offensive matter removed ...	67	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	71
168. Manure removed ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
169. Manure-steads built or repaired ...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
170. Noise nuisance abated ...	1	2	..	..	..	28	..	..	31
171. Other nuisances abated ...	11	12	1	10	..	14	..	..	48
DRAINAGE									
172. Drains repaired or relaid ...	80	67	23	24	..	16	..	..	210
173. Drains cleansed ...	817	458	319	269	..	115	..	..	1,978
174. Private sewers repaired or relaid ...	10	7	6	19	..	2	..	..	44
175. Private sewers cleansed ...	54	69	60	31	..	10	..	..	224
176. Public sewers maintained ...	26	23	9	14	..	..	..	..	82
177. Public sewers cleansed ...	334	354	327	237	..	26	..	..	1,278
178. Ball and water tests ...	1	1	3	3	..	1	..	..	9
179. Other tests ...	1,466	481	295	382	..	155	..	..	2,779
180. Gullies renewed or provided ...	4	9	3	5	..	2	..	..	23
181. Soilpipes and ventilating pipes ...	23	1	..	14	..	1	..	..	39
182. Inspection Chambers provided or maintained ...	15	19	1	2	..	1	..	..	38
183. Cesspools repaired or provided ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
184. Cesspools emptied ...	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
185. Cesspools abolished ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



WORK DONE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS, 1966 - contd.

	Visits
<b>Complaints and Unsatisfactory Samples</b>	
Farms ... ..	11
Manufacturers and wholesalers ... ..	8
Retailers ... ..	14
Milk distributors ... ..	7
Complaints and witnesses ... ..	277
Attendance at Court ... ..	7
<b>Food Poisoning Investigation and Surveys</b>	
Canteens ... ..	3
Cafes and restaurants ... ..	..
Hospitals ... ..	..
Other premises ... ..	22
<b>Animal Boarding Establishments</b>	
Visits regarding licensing ... ..	13
Routine inspection ... ..	9
<b>Diseases of Animals</b>	
Warble Fly dressings ... ..	15
Enforcement of movement licence conditions (cattle) ... ..	..
Markets and Shows (poultry) ... ..	..
Poultry dealers and slaughterers ... ..	..
Poultry-keepers ... ..	2
Enforcement of movement licence conditions (swine) ... ..	72
Boiling plant operators ... ..	42
Service of swine fever notices ... ..	..
Markets and sales of swine ... ..	..
Carcases removed for incineration (miscellaneous) ... ..	..
Other visits ... ..	17
Vehicles inspected ... ..	..
<b>Meat and Other Foods</b>	
Manufacturers ... ..	8
Canteens, etc. ... ..	18
Wholesalers ... ..	119
Retailers ... ..	95
Private slaughterhouses ... ..	420

WORK DONE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS, 1966 - contd.

Analysis of Work Done	Inspections	Visits for Samples	Samples taken		
			Chemical	Bacteriological	Biological
<b>Milk</b>					
Wholesale dairies ...	58	95)			
Retail distributors ...	10	97)	479	673	96
Dairy farmers ...	..	150)			
<b>Food</b>					
Retailers ...	..	139)			
Manufacturers ...	..	3)	679	..	..
Cafes and Canteens ...	..	..)			
Pet shops ...	..	..)			
<b>Drugs</b>					
Retailers ...	..	40	37	..	..
<b>Ice-Cream</b>					
Manufacturers ...	..	17)			
Retailers ...	..	8)	..	39	..
<b>Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials</b>					
Registered premises ...	..	1)			
Licensed manufacturers ...	..	1)	1	..	..
Licensed stores ...	..	..)			
<b>Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs</b>					
Manufacturers and Wholesalers ...	..	..)			
Retailers ...	..	11)	21	..	..
<b>Pharmacy and Poisons</b>					
New applicants for listing ...	4	..	..	..	..
Applicants for retention on list ...	..	..	..	..	..
Unlisted premises ...	..	..	..	..	..
Routine inspection of listed premises ...	6	..	..	..	..
<b>Shellfish</b>					
Fishmongers ...	..	4	..	5	..

It would have been impossible to deal with the number of samples involved had it not been for the acquisition at the beginning of the year of a Swinburn Spectrophotometer. This instrument has proved invaluable for microbiological investigations, saving many man-hours compared

## STAFF

At the beginning of the year there were 15 vacancies and during the year two inspectors resigned. Four pupil public health inspectors qualified and were appointed public health inspectors to fill existing vacancies. Thus, with an establishment of 67 inspectors, there were 13 vacancies at the end of the year.

16 pupil public health inspectors continued to attend the full-time training course at the Leeds College of Technology and 4 commenced as first year students. 4 authorised meat inspectors were appointed to work at the public abattoir. 2 public health inspectors obtained Smoke Inspectors' Certificates.

Mr. J. Goodfellow was again re-elected Chairman of the National Society for Clean Air.

# **CITY ANALYST'S LABORATORY.**

**R.A. DALLEY, F.R.I.C., City Analyst**

The most important developments affecting the laboratory during the year were the commencement of a National survey into the problems of pesticide residues in food, and a striking increase in the number of samples submitted by H.M. Coroners, (there being no connection between the two).

The National Pesticide Survey is sponsored jointly by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food, the Local Authorities Associations, and the Association of Public Analysts. For the purpose of the survey the country has been divided into seven Zones, and this Authority agreed to organise the operation of Zone 4, comprising the Counties of Yorkshire, Durham and Northumberland.

The number of samples submitted by each participating Authority is calculated in proportion to its population, and the type of sample is prescribed so that the survey as a whole is statistically representative of the average diet of the population.

The analysis can be carried out only in laboratories equipped with the specialised instruments essential for the determination of minute traces of pesticide residues. This laboratory is carrying out the analyses for the majority of Local Authorities in Yorkshire. The results of the survey to date appear in the body of the report.

The number of deaths into which toxicological investigations were made at the request of H.M. Coroners increased from 58 in 1964 to 78 in 1965 and 144 in the year under review. Whereas a few years ago analyses were only carried out for the Leeds City Coroner the services of the laboratory are now called upon by Coroners serving a large part of the County.

It would have been impossible to deal with the number of samples involved had it not been for the acquisition at the beginning of the year of a Recording Spectrophotometer. This instrument has proved invaluable for toxicological investigations, saving many man-hours compared

with the manual instrument. (Far from being obsolete, the latter remains in daily use for determinations at fixed wave-lengths).

Despite the above increases the total number of samples fell from 9,687 in 1965 to 9,482 in 1966, due to a decrease of 429 in the number of samples of milk submitted for chemical analysis and 155 in milks for bacteriological examination.

As usual, many enquiries from members of the public were dealt with at the counter or by telephone, lectures on the work of the laboratory were given to organisations in and around the City, and parties of teachers and students visited the laboratory.

In concluding the introduction to my tenth Annual Report I wish to express my appreciation to the members of the Health Committee for their interest in the work of the laboratory and their support in equipping it to a high standard of modern instrumentation. The writer has long held the view that the future of food and drug control lies in a smaller number of highly equipped regional laboratories, and the facts given above suggest that events are moving in that direction.

It is a pleasure to express to my Deputy, Mr. L.A. Perkin, and all members of the Staff my appreciation of their hard work and loyal support throughout the year. I am also grateful to the Public Health Inspectorate for their valued assistance and co-operation.

The following is a summary of the analyses made during 1966:-

*Samples submitted by the Public Health Department:-*

Food and Drug Samples		1,195	
Milks for Bacteriological examination		673	
Ice-cream for Bacteriological examination		39	
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs		21	
Samples for determination of Radioactivity		88	
Atmospheric Pollution			
Rain Gauges	103		
Daily Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide determinations	6,206	6,309	
Miscellaneous samples		125	8,450

*Samples submitted by Other Departments:-*

Central Purchasing Department		2	
City Coroner		324	
Education Department		3	
Transport Department		3	
Waterworks Department		12	344

*Samples submitted from Other Sources:-*

HMCoroners for the East Riding, North Riding, Craven District, Halifax and York	266	
Leeds General Infirmary	1	
Leeds Group 'A' Hospital Management Committee	1	
Wharfedale Hospital Management Committee	2	
West Riding County Council	38	
Barnsley Corporation	3	
Bradford Corporation	8	
Doncaster Corporation	4	
Harrogate Corporation	3	
Huddersfield Corporation	6	
Rotherham Corporation	4	
Sheffield Corporation	7	
Wakefield Corporation	269	
York Corporation	2	
Private samples	75	689
		9,483

## FOOD AND DRUGS

The percentage of samples found to be adulterated or otherwise unsatisfactory was 8.9 per cent compared with 9.3 per cent in 1965 and 9.9 per cent in 1964.

### Milk

For many years the number of samples of milk submitted for chemical analysis varied between 2,500 and 3,000 per annum. In the last three years the numbers have fallen steeply and in 1966 amounted to 479 samples. Milk is almost certainly the most important single article of food, particularly for children, and in my opinion an average of less than 10 samples a week is inadequate for a city of more than half a million people.

The average composition of the 479 samples is shown in the following table, the corresponding figures for the last 2 years being given for comparison:-

AVERAGE COMPOSITION OF MILK

Number of samples	1966 479	1965 908	1964 916	Minimum legal requirement
Solids-not-fat	8.80%	8.65%	8.71%	8.50%
Fat	3.79%	3.78%	3.85%	3.00%
Total solids	12.59%	12.43%	12.56%	11.50%

The adulteration rate was 5.2 per cent compared with 6.8 per cent in 1965 and 7.8 per cent in 1964.

Of the 25 unsatisfactory samples 6 contained added water (highest amount 7.8 per cent), 4 were deficient in fat, five contained dirt or were sold in dirty bottles, and 10 contained penicillin in excess of 0.05 i.u. per ml.

In 42 samples the milk solids-not-fat (which are equally if not more valuable nutritionally than the fat) fell below 8.5 per cent thereby raising a presumption that added water was present, but in each of these cases the freezing point of the milk proved the deficiency to be due to natural causes (that is cows giving poor quality milk) and not to adulteration. The proportion of such sub-standard milk (8.8 per cent of the samples) was a distinct improvement compared with recent years (15.4 per cent (1965), 13.6 per cent (1964) and 18.5 per cent (1963)).

### **Food other than Milk**

81 of the 678 samples proved unsatisfactory (11.9 per cent), compared with 13.2 per cent in 1965. Details of the more interesting cases of adulteration together with comments upon some of the genuine samples will be found in the following paragraphs.

#### *Sausages*

Of the 37 samples submitted 8 were reported against. 4 samples of pork sausage were deficient in meat content containing respectively 62, 61, 59 and 57 per cent meat instead of the minimum requirement of 65 per cent. Legal proceedings were successfully instituted in respect of the worst deficiency. Beef sausages are only required to contain a minimum of 50 per cent meat and none of the 16 samples fell below this figure, but 4 samples contravened the Preservatives in Food Regulations by failing to declare the presence of sulphur dioxide preservative.

The average meat content for the year was 67.0 per cent in pork sausages (13 samples) and 56.7 per cent in beef sausages (16 samples).

As usual an appreciable number of other meat products contained less meat than the purchaser has a right to expect. The items shown below failed to reach the standards proposed in the Draft Regulations for Meat Products issued last year by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Sample	Actual Meat Content per cent	Proposed Minimum per cent
Slicing Pork	65	95
Beefburgers	67, 67, 72, 73, 74, 75	80
Hamburgers	62, 76	80
Beef Milano (Canned)	16	35
Scotch Pie	17	20
Cornish Pasties	7.5, 9.0	12.5

### *Milk Bread*

Milk bread is required by the Bread & Flour Regulations to contain at least 6 per cent of *whole* milk solids, calculated on the dry matter. It is, however, permissible to use *skimmed* milk solids provided the purchaser is made aware of this fact. 4 samples (appropriately described as 'Milk Twist') contained between 0.5 and 2.0 per cent of skimmed milk solids. Legal proceedings were successfully instituted against the baker concerned.

Of 5 samples of *Bread and Butter* sold in cafes one had been spread with 100 per cent margarine, two with a mixture of equal quantities of butter and margarine, and two with pure butter.

Two products sold for use by amateur wine-makers (*Heading Liquid* and *Yeast Energiser*) contravened the Labelling of Food Order by not specifying their ingredients on the label. Analysis revealed the *Yeast Energiser* to consist of urea together with small amounts of vitamins. Bearing in mind the most common natural source of urea the manufacturers' reluctance to declare its presence is, perhaps, understandable.

Complaint samples submitted by members of the public were mainly in respect of foreign bodies, rodent contamination, dirt in bread, or mould growth. There were, however, a number of unusual complaints. A three inch worm exposed on removing the top from a boiled egg was identified as *Ascaridia Galli*. This is a common intestinal parasite of the domestic fowl, but it is extremely rare for the worm to be found in an egg.

Several cans of *Prunes* (of the same brand) contained numerous insect fragments and a few entire insects of the species *Carpophilus* (commonly reported as infesting dried prunes). Clearly the prunes must have been infested at the time of canning.

The foreign body in a home-made *Steak Pie* was identified as a spent 0.303 bullet. It would seem likely to have come from the canned stewed steak used in the pie.

### *Self-raising flour*

Self-raising flour was submitted together with a sample of *Lard* because the combination of the two had produced unpleasant tasting pastry. Analysis exonerated both the lard and the cook, the fault being in the self-raising flour which contained 4 per cent of sodium bicarbonate.

The unpleasant flavour of *Canned Ravioli* was due to its containing 400 p.p.m. of dissolved tin. This figure (which had resulted from attack on the internal tin-plate) is substantially in excess of the accepted limit of 250 p.p.m.



## Pesticide Residues

The commencement on the 1st August 1966, of the National Pesticide Survey was referred to in the introduction. During the year 116 samples were analysed of which 32 were found to contain residues of one or more pesticides. The most commonly occurring pesticides were BHC (present in 15 samples), DDT (13 samples) and Dieldrin (11 samples). All of these are organo-chlorine pesticides. The highest amounts found were BHC 5.9 p.p.m. (in imported lettuce), DDT 0.6 p.p.m. (in lard), Dieldrin 0.05 p.p.m. (in beef). There are no statutory limits in the United Kingdom but (with the possible exception of the lettuce), none of the residues were excessive when judged by the limits prescribed in other countries. Nevertheless, the frequency with which organo-chlorine pesticides occur explains the many reports of such residues in human body fat.

## Drugs

All the 39 samples submitted proved satisfactory.

## BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLES

### Milk

673 samples were submitted to the statutory tests, the results being shown in the table. The Methylene Blue Test measures the keeping quality of the milk, and the Phosphatase Test the efficiency of pasteurisation. The Turbidity Test, which is only carried out on Sterilised milk, shows whether or not such milk has been sufficiently heated.

Designation	Number examined	Methylene Blue Test	Phosphatase Test	Turbidity Test	Percentage Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised	352	—	—	—	Nil
Sterilised	89	—	—	—	Nil
Untreated	232	13	—	—	5.6
TOTAL....	673	13	—	—	1.9

As a matter of routine all samples of untreated (farm-bottled) milk were examined for the presence of antibiotics, but in only one sample was penicillin found to be present (at a level of 0.5 i.u. per ml). This represents a distinct improvement compared with the previous year when penicillin residues were detected in 12 samples of farm-bottled milk. It would seem that the successful prosecution undertaken last year produced a salutary effect.

## Ice-Cream

39 samples were examined by the Methylene Blue Test with the results shown in the following table:-

ICE-CREAM				
Grade	Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue at 37°C	Number	Percentage	Quality
1.	4½ hours or more.....	28	72.0	Good
2.	2½-4 hours.....	4	10.2	Satisfactory
3.	½-2 hours.....	4	10.2	Unsatisfactory
4.	Nil.....	3	7.6	Very unsatisfactory

The proportion of unsatisfactory samples as indicated by the Methylene Blue Test was 18.0 per cent compared with 20.4 in 1965 and 36.0 per cent in 1964.

Of 7 samples which contained faecal coli, 5 passed the Methylene Blue Test, thus showing the limitations of this test as the sole indication of the bacteriological quality of ice-cream.

## RADIOACTIVITY

The routine monitoring of air, rainwater, tap-water and milk was continued for the eighth successive year. Isolated nuclear tests carried out by China and France produced short-lived effects, but the general downward trend in radiation levels was continued, although the rate of fall is now tending to be less steep.

### Air

The total beta activity of the smoke deposit obtained in the routine daily measurement of atmospheric pollution was determined each weekend throughout the year. Levels of atmospheric radioactivity due to fallout are now so low that the results contain an appreciable element of experimental error. Nevertheless it is considered worth-while to continue these measurements since it is in the air that any abnormal increase in radioactivity will first be detected.

The table below shows the improvement which has taken place during the past four years.

QUARTER	Total Beta Activity pico-curies/metre <sup>3</sup>			
	1963	1964	1965	1966
January – March	4.1	1.4	0.15	0.04
April – June	4.5	1.3	0.22	0.06
July – September	2.3	1.0	0.18	0.13
October – December	1.6	0.7	0.08	0.07
Yearly average.....	3.1	1.1	0.16	0.08

### Rainwater

Measurements of radioactivity were continued using the special collecting gauge set up on the roof of Market Buildings.

A striking indication of the reduction in 'fall-out' is given by comparing the average beta activity falling per square metre per day for each of the last five years, viz;

1962	1,038 pico-curies per metre <sup>2</sup>
1963	934 "
1964	244 "
1965	47 "
1966	34 "

### Tapwater

As would be expected the decrease in the radioactivity of rainwater was reflected in the public supply and each monthly figure for artificial radioactivity was less than the corresponding figure for 1965.

The average level of activity over the whole year (4.8 pico-curies per litre) compares with 7.8 pico-curies per litre in the previous year and represents a marked improvement when compared with the highest annual average of 19.1 pico-curies per litre in 1963. The highest individual monthly figure in the City water was 26.3 pico-curies per litre in July, 1963, when fall-out from the American and Russian tests the previous year reached its peak.

Determinations of the specific isotope Strontium-90 (which require a lengthy radio-chemical analysis) were again made Quarterly, and the table below compares the figures for 1966 with those of the two previous years:-

Period	Strontium-90 (pico-curies/litre)		
	1964	1965	1966
January – March.....	3.4	3.4	3.3
April – June.....	4.4	3.5	3.5
July – September.....	4.1	2.2	1.7
October – December..	3.9	1.8	1.2
Average.....	4.0	2.7	2.4

## Milk

Milk is known to be the principal food by which radio-strontium enters the diet and a portion of each sample received for chemical analysis was reserved for determination of Strontium-90. In previous years this determination has been made monthly, but in view of the fall in activity and the amount of time required for each analysis it was decided to reduce the frequency to once a Quarter.

Period	Strontium-90 (pico-curies/litre)		
	1964	1965	1966
January - March.....	28	20	9
April - June.....	37	17	9
July - September.....	22	11	6.5
October - December..	18	7	5.4
Yearly Average.....	26	14	7.5

## FERTILISERS & FEEDING STUFFS

With one minor exception the composition of the 18 fertilisers submitted proved to be in agreement with the Statutory declarations.

The 3 feeding stuffs submitted all proved satisfactory.

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The daily determinations of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide in the atmosphere continued at the same 9 sites as last year. The results are summarised in the table below.

STATION	SMOKE		SULPHUR DIOXIDE	
	Microgrammes per cubic metre		Microgrammes per cubic metre	
	Daily Average		Daily Average	
	1966	1965	1966	1965
Blenheim .....	152	139	271	222
Hyde Terrace .....	110	122	256	221
Market Buildings.....	142	157	278	290
Park Square .....	117	115	275	270
Y.W.C.A. ....	105	121	261	240
Kirkstall Road .....	140	144	250	251
Potternewton Lane.....	138	151	191	195
Stanley Road .....	190	186	226	206
Temple Newsam.....	83	86	187	175
Yearly Average.....	131	138	244	230

Compared with the previous year the overall average for the 9 sites for 1966 shows a 5 per cent reduction in the smoke content of the atmosphere, but a 6 per cent increase in the sulphur dioxide content.

The measurement of pollution using standard deposit gauges was continued at the same 8 sites as in previous years. The temporary gauge at Sayner Lane (a site where there have been complaints of particularly bad pollution) was also continued. These gauges give an indication of the quantity and nature of the solid matter which settles or is washed out by rain from the atmosphere. The results are shown in the table below:-

STATION	DEPOSIT GAUGES	
	Average monthly deposits in tons per sq. mile	
	1966	1965
Armley Park .....	21.7	22.6
Burley Park .....	20.6	25.7
Headingley .....	14.1	14.6
Hunslet .....	22.4	21.0
Market Buildings.....	28.2	27.8
Roundhay .....	14.0	14.3
St. James's Hospital...	21.5	20.4
Temple Newsam.....	13.3	16.1
Sayner Lane .....	139.6	221.3
(Temporary)		
Average of all permanent sites .....	19.5	20.3

### MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES SUBMITTED BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

As usual many types of water were analysed varying from the purest of drinking water to crude sewage.

The percolation of water into the cellars of buildings is a frequent occurrence and when the source of the infiltration is not readily apparent chemical analysis often provides the answer. 28 such waters were submitted during the year and the interpretation of the analytical results enabled an opinion to be expressed as to whether the source was sub-soil water, a fractured water main, or a leaking sewer.

18 swimming bath waters were analysed of which seven were marginally unsatisfactory.

The water contained in 4 plastic pink elephants intended (after freezing) for putting in drinks, was subjected to bacteriological examination in

view of a report from another Local Authority that such water was bacteriologically unsatisfactory. Happily the Leeds Pink Elephants proved to contain sterile water.

31 coloured pencils and crayons were analysed, of which 10 had been covered with high lead content paint. There are no legal requirements in this matter, but such pencils present a hazard to children who may suck them. Health Authorities have drawn attention to this problem for many years and it is understood that at long last Regulations limiting the lead content of paint used on children's toys etc. have been prepared.

9 samples were submitted for classification under the Pharmacy & Poisons Act.

## **SAMPLES SUBMITTED BY OTHER CORPORATION DEPARTMENTS**

### **Central Purchasing Department**

2 liquid detergents were evaluated.

### **City Coroner**

324 specimens were analysed in relation to 77 deaths. In 42 cases fatal overdoses of drugs were found, the drugs concerned being Amytal (11 cases) Aspirin (4), Cyclizine, Dichloralphenazone, Ferrous Sulphate, Nembutal (4), Phenobarbitone (2), Seconal, Sonalgin, Soneryl, Tuinal (14) and mixed Aspirin and Tuinal. Two of the cases (Cyclizine (in the form of a proprietary travel-sickness tablet) and Ferrous Sulphate) involved the deaths of babies who had consumed drugs prescribed for adults. In a further case analysis confirmed that chloroform has been dispensed in error for paraldehyde, but medical opinion was that this was not responsible for the death of the patient concerned.

One death was proved to be due to carbon monoxide poisoning and one to alcohol poisoning, the alcohol having been consumed in the form of surgical spirit.

In 26 cases medicinal doses only, and in 9 cases no drugs at all were detected, thus excluding poisoning as the cause of death.

17 cases involved determinations of blood alcohol, and estimation of the quantity of intoxicating liquor consumed by persons killed in road accidents.

### **Education Department**

3 samples of beef sausages taken from deliveries made to the School Meals Service were analysed and found to contain more than the 50 per cent minimum meat content required by the Contract specification.

### **Transport Department**

3 samples of fuel oil were analysed.

### **Waterworks Department**

The customary independent analysis of the City Water was carried out each month. All samples proved satisfactory.

## **SAMPLES SUBMITTED FROM OTHER SOURCES**

### **H.M. Coroners**

H.M. Coroners for areas other than Leeds submitted a total of 266 specimens relating to 67 deaths. Overdoses of drugs were established in 25 cases, the drugs concerned being Amytal (3), Barbitone (2), Benzhexalhydrochloride, Carbrital (2), Methaqualone, Nembutal (3), Soneryl, Tuinal (9), mixed Tuinal and Paracetamol. An alcoholic had died as a result of taking Antabuse after a period of drinking, and the death of a known drug-addict was shown to be due to the combined effect of an overdose of cocaine and morphine. Two deaths were due to Carbon Monoxide poisoning and one to inhalation of ether.

In 5 cases medicinal doses only and in 3 cases no drugs at all were detected.

32 cases involved the determination of alcohol levels following fatal accidents.

This type of investigation showed a substantial increase particularly towards the end of the year when the Home Office requested Coroners to have blood alcohol determinations made for a period of 18 months, starting on the 1st December, 1966, following every fatal road accident in which the death of a driver or rider over 16 years of age occurred within 12 hours. The main object of this investigation is to assess the effect of the Road Safety Bill which is (at the time of writing) before Parliament, and which creates a new offence of driving with more than 80 mg. per cent of alcohol in the blood. The figures obtained before the new Law comes into operation will in due course, be compared with the figures for the corresponding months after it becomes operative.

During the month of December 12 of the 14 cases showed the presence of alcohol, which was present in every case in which the accident occurred between 7 p.m. and the early hours of the following morning. These results whilst based on too few cases to be statistically representative undoubtedly demonstrate a striking significance between alcohol and road accidents.

### **Leeds General Infirmary**

The contents of a bottle of 'lemonade' proved to consist of no more than carbonated water.

### **Leeds Group 'A' Hospital Management Committee**

A sample of typewriter cleaning fluid submitted for identification was found to be carbon tetrachloride.

### **Wharfedale Hospital Management Committee**

Specimens of blood and urine were submitted for determination of barbiturate levels.

### **Pesticide Samples**

72 samples were submitted under the National Pesticide Testing Scheme by the West Riding Country Council and the Corporations of Barnsley, Bradford, Doncaster, Harrogate, Huddersfield, Sheffield and York.

### **Huddersfield City Council**

Huddersfield City Council requested that this laboratory should commence Quarterly determinations of the level of artificial radioactivity in their public water supply. Three samples were received during the year.

### **Private Samples (75)**

Where it appears to be in the public interest samples are analysed for firms and private individuals, normally on payment of an appropriate fee.

The majority of samples (59) consisted of foodstuffs and comprised beer, cream, condiments, curds, fish cakes, milk, salmon, sauce, spirits and sugar.

4 samples of drinking water were analysed. Insects submitted for identification proved to be *Niptus hololeucus* (Golden Spider Beetle) and *Lathridius nodifer* (plaster beetle).

A complaint that various items of crockery and cutlery from a canteen had been improperly washed was substantiated, and led to appropriate remedial action being taken. A kettle was submitted with a complaint that water boiled in it invariably contained a cloudy deposit. This was confirmed: the deposit consisted of alumina and was due to the kettle having been made from an inferior grade of aluminium.

A cylinder of compressed air submitted by Leeds Sub-Aqua Club proved free from toxic products.



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Bacteriological Examinations

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