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**Contributors**

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CITY OF LEEDS

# HEALTH REPORT 1967



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






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## HEALTH COMMITTEE

LORD MAYOR (Alderman J. S. Walsh) (to May, 1967)  
(Alderman Colonel L. Turnbull, M.C., T.D., J.P., D.L.)  
(from May to August, 1967)

Chairman: Councillor W. M. JONES (to May, 1967)  
Alderman Mrs. VYVYAN M. CARDNO (from May to  
August, 1967)

Alderman	F. NAYLOR (to August, 1967)	Councillor	K. GOULD (to August, 1967)
"	Mrs. WINIFRED SHUTT (to May, 1967)	"	G. SOMERS (Deputy Chairman from May to August, 1967)
"	Mrs. LILLIAN HAMMOND (to May, 1967)	"	V. S. WHELAN (to May, 1967)
Councillor	Mrs. VYVYAN M. CARDNO (to May, 1967)	"	J. HART (from May to August, 1967)
"	G. I. ADDLESTONE (to May, 1967)	"	R. D. HALL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (from May to August, 1967)
"	K. T. DAVISON (to August, 1967)	"	M. A. ROBINSON (from May to August, 1967)
"	Mrs. JEAN BELL (to August, 1967)	"	R. TEEMAN (from May to August, 1967)
"	W. M. JONES (from May to August, 1967)	"	P. D. GOODWIN (from May to August, 1967)
"	B. EMMETT (to May, 1967)		
"	G. R. LLOYD (to August, 1967) (Deputy Chairman to May, 1967)		

### EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS:-

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

Dr. J. H. E. MOORE (to August, 1967)  
Dr. D. NUTTALL (to August, 1967)  
Dr. G. W. J. HAWBROOK (Deputy) (from May to August, 1967)

## SUB-COMMITTEES

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

Chairman: Councillor G. R. LLOYD (to May, 1967)  
Councillor G. SOMERS (from May to August, 1967)

Alderman	Mrs. LILLIAN HAMMOND (to May, 1967)	Councillor	K. T. DAVISON (from May to August, 1967)
"	F. NAYLOR (to August, 1967)	"	J. HART (from May to August, 1967)
"	Mrs. VYVYAN M. CARDNO (to August, 1967)	"	R. D. HALL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (from May to August, 1967)
Councillor	W. M. JONES (to August, 1967)	"	M. A. ROBINSON (from May to August, 1967)
"	G. R. LLOYD (from May to August, 1967)	"	R. TEEMAN (from May to August, 1967)
"	Mrs. JEAN BELL (to August, 1967)	"	P. D. GOODWIN (from May to August, 1967)
"	B. EMMETT (to May, 1967)		
"	K. GOULD (to August, 1967)		

### Co-opted Members:-

# SUB-HEALTH (MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES) COMMITTEE:-

Chairman: Alderman F. NAYLOR (to May, 1967)

Alderman Mrs. VYVYAN M. CARDNO (from May to August, 1967)

Alderman Mrs. WINIFRED SHUTT (to May, 1967)  
 " F. NAYLOR (from May to August, 1967)  
 Councillor G. R. LLOYD (to August, 1967)  
 " Mrs. VYVYAN M. CARDNO (to May, 1967)  
 " W. M. JONES (to August, 1967)  
 " K. GOULD (to August, 1967)  
 " Mrs. JEAN BELL (to August, 1967)  
 " B. EMMETT (to May, 1967)  
 " G. SOMERS (from May to August, 1967)

Councillor K. T. DAVISON (from May to August, 1967)  
 " J. HART (from May to August, 1967)  
 " R. D. HALL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (from May to August, 1967)  
 " M. A. ROBINSON (from May to August, 1967)  
 " R. TEEMAN (from May to August, 1967)  
 " P. D. GOODWIN (from May to August, 1967)

## Co-opted Members:-

Mrs. A. R. INCE, M.B.E. (to August, 1967)

Mrs. S. MURRAY (to May, 1967)

Mrs. N. BILLINGTON (to May, 1967)

# SUB-HEALTH (SANITATION, FOOD AND DRUGS) COMMITTEE (to May, 1967):-

Chairman: Councillor W. M. JONES

Alderman Mrs. WINIFRED SHUTT  
 Councillor G. I. ADDLESTONE  
 " G. SOMERS  
 " G. R. LLOYD

Councillor Mrs. VYVYAN M. CARDNO  
 " V. S. WHELAN  
 " K. T. DAVISON

In May, 1967 it was decided that the Sub-Health (Sanitation Food and Drugs) Committee be discontinued and that all members of Health Committee be appointed the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee and the Mental Health Services Sub-Committee, and this arrangement was in operation until August, 1967.



In August, 1967, the City Council re-organised the Committee structure and in consequence Health and Welfare matters were merged into one Committee as follows:-

# HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE:-

LORD MAYOR (Alderman Colonel L. Turnbull, M.C., T.D., J.P., D.L.)

Chairman: Alderman Mrs. VYVIAN M. CARDNO

Alderman	Mrs. LOUIE E. HENSON	Councillor	W. MERRITT, S.R.N., R.M.N.
Councillor	D. R. ARMITAGE	"	H. B. NEWTON
"	Mrs. JEAN BELL	"	Mrs. MAY SEXTON
"	R. A. CHALLENGOR		Representatives of Leeds Medical
"	P. D. GOODWIN		Committee:-
"	R. D. HALL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	"	Dr. J. H. E. MOORE
"	Mrs. EVELYN HAUGHTON	"	Dr. D. NUTTALL
"	W. M. JONES	"	Dr. C. WATSON (Deputy)
"	J. MARSHALL		

## Co-opted Members:-

### Maternity and Child Welfare:-

Mrs. E. E. BIBBY  
Mrs. M. E. WINDOW

### Mental Health:-

Mrs. A. R. INCE, M.B.E.  
Mr. V. S. WHELAN

### Blind Welfare:-

Mr. F. BROWSETT  
Mrs. P. HOLMES  
Mr. H. B. BUIST  
Mr. T. KERROD

## 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.
<hr/>	
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. MOIRA C. ROBERTSON, M.A., B.M., B.Ch. BARBARA M. BROOKE, M.B., Ch.B. (to 30.6.67) PATRICIA McVITY, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H. (from 1.8.67) 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.) (to 14.2.67) MONICA WALTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (from 15.2.67)
Health Visitor Tutor in Sole Charge	MAUREEN CLANCY, S.R.N., H.V. Tutor Cert. (to 31.3.67) ELSIE GOUGH, S.R.N., H.V. Tutor Cert. (from 17.7.67)
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., F.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 and 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.

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### 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.

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# PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

## STAFF

Class of Employees	No. employed at 31.12.67
Public Health Inspectors .. .. .	54
Female Public Health Inspector .. .. .	1
Meat Inspectors .. .. .	5
Technical Assistants .. .. .	4
Student Probationer Public Health Inspectors .. .. .	18
Condemned Meat Room Attendant .. .. .	1
Investigation Officers .. .. .	4
Assistant Analysts .. .. .	7
Health Visitors .. .. .	76
Student Health Visitors .. .. .	11
Midwives (including part-time) .. .. .	66
Physiotherapists (including part-time) .. .. .	4
Clinic Clerks (including part-time) .. .. .	20
Clinic Assistants .. .. .	10
Immunisation Nurses (including part-time) .. .. .	1
Chiropodists (including part-time) .. .. .	11
Chiropodists (sessional) .. .. .	15
Social Workers .. .. .	3
Day Nurseries .. .. .	128
District Nurses (including part-time) .. .. .	82
Home Attendants .. .. .	5
B.C.G. Nurse .. .. .	1
Infectious Diseases Visitors (including part-time) .. .. .	3
Clerical Staff .. .. .	105
Welfare Foods .. .. .	3
Red Court Hostel (Midwifery Training) .. .. .	16
Convalescent Home, Southport .. .. .	4
Mental Health Services .. .. .	153
Central Ambulance Station Staff .. .. .	156
General Disinfection and Disinfestation .. .. .	24
Personal Disinfection and Disinfestation .. .. .	6
Flushing Staff .. .. .	12
Public Convenience Lighting .. .. .	2
Mortuary Service .. .. .	8
Rodent Operatives .. .. .	12
Lavatory Attendants .. .. .	30
Lavatory Cleaners .. .. .	1
Caretakers and Cleaners .. .. .	43
Home Helps (including part-time) .. .. .	672
Home Helps - Assistant Organisers .. .. .	9

Although the service was more extensively available, the number of women tested fell substantially. This is due, at least in part, to the fact that the service had started with a waiting list and the number tested in the first year were higher than might be expected in an average year.

## MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

In the field of maternity there was a further decrease in the number of women



# PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Report for the year ending 31st March 1934

1. Name of the Officer in Charge: Mr. J. H. W. [illegible]  
 2. Name of the Officer in Charge: Mr. J. H. W. [illegible]

No. employed at 31.12.33	Class of Employees	
	Number employed at 31.12.33	
1	Public Health Inspector	1
2	Public Health Inspector	1
3	Public Health Inspector	1
4	Public Health Inspector	1
5	Public Health Inspector	1
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99	Public Health Inspector	1
100	Public Health Inspector	1

Public Health Department,  
25 East Parade,  
Leeds 1.

Tel: 30661

To the Chairman and Members of the Health and Welfare Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present herewith the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health and the Principal School Medical Officer of the City of Leeds for the year 1967.

#### VITAL STATISTICS

There was again a fall in the birth-rate - 16.9 as compared with 17.9 for 1966 and an average of 18.4 for the previous five years.

The infant mortality rate showed a welcome decrease - 22 as compared with 27 for 1966 and an average of 24 for the previous five years. There was a slight fall in the stillbirth rate - 16.5 (per 1,000 total births, live and still) as compared with 16.8 in 1966.

The general death-rate for the city was 11.6 as compared with 12.4 for 1966 and an average of 12.1 for the previous five years. Set against this decrease, however, was an increase in the death-rate from cancer of all sites - 2.49 as compared with 2.36 for 1966 and an average of 2.28 for the previous five years. There was a marked increase in the death-rate from cancer of the lung and bronchus - 0.73 as compared with 0.69 for 1966 and an average of 0.64 for the previous five years.

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Again there were no cases of poliomyelitis or diphtheria. Whooping cough notifications again increased substantially (763 as compared with 492 in 1966) - this increase has been noted throughout the country as a whole.

Cases of respiratory tuberculosis showed a slight increase - 214 as compared with 199 in 1966 - and it was noted that approximately 21 per cent. of the notifications related to immigrants, mainly from the Asiatic countries.

#### VENEREAL DISEASE

The incidence of early syphilis remained low. Of the 15 males, one-third were immigrants. It is still the case that immigrants contribute a disproportionately high number of cases although they are seldom infected before arrival. The figures for gonorrhoea are more complicated and are set out in detail in Dr. Hancock's report. It is interesting to note that the incidence of gonorrhoea in teenagers remains low in Leeds.

#### CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

Although the service was more extensively available, the number of women tested fell substantially. This is due, at least in part, to the fact that the service had started with a waiting list and the number tested in the first year were higher than might be expected in an average year.

#### MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

In the field of maternity there was a further decrease in the number of women



attending the Local Authority's ante-natal and post-natal clinics. This is probably due to the fact that general practitioners are undertaking more work of this kind for their own patients.

The trend towards hospital confinement as against domiciliary continued and 77 per cent. of the year's births took place in hospitals or nursing homes.

#### MENTAL HEALTH - NOWELL HOUSE HOSTEL

This hostel has, in the past, provided 12 places on a short-term basis for mentally sub-normal children. It was clear that there was a need for a small number of long-term places for children who could not be cared for in their own homes but who did not require hospital care. To meet this need, the hostel was extended to provide 20 places.

#### BRUCELLOSIS

In August the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food announced the Brucellosis (Accredited Herds) Scheme. This is a welcome first step towards the eradication of brucellosis from our dairy herds and has provided, at least, a little encouragement to those amongst the veterinary and medical professions who have, for so long, advocated an eradication programme. That the infection is common amongst cattle in this area is shown by the fact that 10 per cent. of samples of raw milk and raw cream gave positive Ring tests for brucellosis.

Five cases of human brucellosis came to light during the year and in each case it was possible to establish that the patient had been drinking unpasteurised milk from a herd in which infection had been present. Although the number of cases occurring is small, it is quite clear that, until brucellosis is eliminated from dairy herds, there is a risk attached to the consumption of unpasteurised milk.

#### HEALTH CENTRES

Consideration of the interest shown by general practitioners in the possibility of working in health centres led to the decision to set up a Joint Consultative Committee to consider all matters relating to health centres and also other matters concerned with the medical needs of various areas of the city. The constitution of the Committee included representatives of the Local Health Authority, the Executive Council and of all four professional committees of the latter.

#### STAFF

In February Miss J. M. Akester attended the Health Committee to receive the Committee's appreciation of her long and loyal service as Superintendent Health Visitor and best wishes for her retirement. Miss Akester had been Superintendent Health Visitor for 15 years, during which time she contributed much to the efficiency of the Health Visiting Service.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

It is again my privilege to thank my colleagues in other Departments of the Corporation; their help throughout the year has been greatly appreciated.

In conclusion, I wish to place on record my sincere thanks to the Chairmen, Deputy Chairmen and Members of the Health and Welfare and Education Committees for their continued interest and helpful support throughout the year.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. B. BRADSHAW



## VITAL STATISTICS

The vital statistics for 1967 are given in the tables on pages 4 to 6

### POPULATION

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the city at mid-1967 was 507,780 as compared with 508,000 at mid-1966.

### BIRTHS

Nett live births occurring during 1967 numbered 8,605 (4,405 males and 4,200 females). The corresponding birth-rate per thousand of the population was 16.9 as compared with 17.9 for 1966 and an average of 18.3 for the previous five years. The birth-rate for the city was lower than that for England and Wales which was provisionally 17.2 per thousand of the population. The birth-rate as adjusted by the Area Comparability Factor was 16.9.

### EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS

The excess of births over deaths or the "natural increase of the population" was 2,719 as compared with 2,789 for 1966 and an average of 2,886 for the previous ten years.

### ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Of the 8,605 nett births, 996 or 11.6 per cent. were illegitimate as compared with 1,044 or 11.5 per cent. in 1966 and an average of 930 or 9.9 per cent. for the previous five years.

### STILLBIRTHS

The nett number of stillbirths occurring during 1967 was 144. The corresponding rate per thousand total births (live and still) was 16.5 as compared with 16.8 for the previous year. The provisional stillbirth rate for England and Wales was 14.8.

### DEATHS

Nett deaths registered during 1967 numbered 5,886. The corresponding death-rate per thousand of the population was 11.6 as compared with 12.4 for 1966 and an average of 12.1 for the previous five years. The provisional death-rate for England and Wales was 11.2.

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 12.9.

### CAUSES OF DEATH

The principal causes of death during 1967 are given below (International List numbers in brackets):-

Coronary disease (420)	.. .. .	1,381
Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms (140-205)	.. .. .	1,265
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc. (330-334)	.. .. .	753
Heart disease (410-416, 421-443)	.. .. .	457
Bronchitis (500-502)	.. .. .	391
Pneumonia (490-493, 763)	.. .. .	342
Other circulatory diseases (444-468)	.. .. .	225



The above group of diseases was responsible for 4,814 or 81.8 per cent. of the total deaths as compared with 5,057 or 80.0 per cent. in 1966.

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 5,886 Leeds deaths during 1967, the number of bodies disposed of by cremation was 3,164 or 53.8 per cent. as compared with 3,388 or 53.6 per cent. in 1966. The number of cremations represents a decrease of 224 on the figure for the previous year and is the same as the average number of cremations for the previous five years.

#### PUBLIC MORTUARY

The number of bodies received into the Public Mortuary during 1967 was 957 as compared with 1,022 in 1966. The number of autopsies performed was 780. Arrangements were made by relatives or friends for the disposal of 938 bodies and by the Welfare Services Department for the remainder.

#### INFANT MORTALITY

The number of deaths of children under one year of age during 1967 was 193 as compared with 247 in 1966. The corresponding infant mortality rate was 22 as compared with 27 in 1966 and an average of 25 for the previous five years. The provisional infant mortality rate for England and Wales was 18.

#### ILLEGITIMATE INFANT MORTALITY

Of the 996 illegitimate births, 24 died before reaching the age of one year, which is equal to an infant mortality rate of 24.

#### CAUSES OF DEATH

The principal causes of death of infants under one year, in order of numerical importance, were:-

Congenital malformations	..	..	..	..	38 (19.7 per cent.)
Prematurity	..	..	..	..	35 (18.1 per cent.)
Post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis	..	..	..	..	35 (18.1 per cent.)
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	28 (14.5 per cent.)
Birth injuries	..	..	..	..	16 (8.3 per cent.)

#### NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

The number of deaths occurring in the first month of life was 132, or 22 less than in the previous year, the corresponding neo-natal mortality rate being 15.3 as compared with 16.9 in 1966. The provisional neo-natal mortality rate for England and Wales was 12.5.

#### EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

The number of deaths occurring in the first week of life was 113, or 20 less than in the previous year, the corresponding early neo-natal mortality rate being 13.1 as compared with 14.5 in 1966. The provisional early neo-natal mortality rate for England and Wales was 10.8.

## 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 29 for 1967 as compared with 31 for 1966 and an average of 32 for the previous five years. The provisional peri-natal mortality rate for England and Wales was 25.

## MATERNAL MORTALITY

The number of mothers who lost their lives in childbirth during 1967 was 3 as compared with 2 in the previous year. The corresponding maternal mortality rate per thousand total births (live and still) was 0.34 as compared with 0.22 for the previous year and an average of 0.32 for the previous five years.



# SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS 1967

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) .. .. 507,780

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HOUSES .. .. . 182,802

	1967	Average 1962-66
BIRTH RATE (births per 1,000 living) .. .. .	16.9	18.3
DEATH RATE (deaths per 1,000 living) .. .. .	11.6	12.1
NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION (Excess of births over deaths in the year) .. .. .	2,719	3,214
INFANT MORTALITY RATE (Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births) .. .. .	22	25
DEATH RATE from Pneumonia and Bronchitis .. .. .	1.44	1.75
DEATH RATE from Cancer .. .. .	2.49	2.30
DEATH RATE from Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years) per 1,000 births .. .. .	0.81	0.89

	Cases	Case-rate	Deaths	Death-rate
SCARLET FEVER .. .. .	282	0.56	-	-
DIPHTHERIA .. .. .	-	-	-	-
POLIOMYELITIS .. .. .	-	-	-	-
MEASLES .. .. .	3,292	6.48	1	0.00
WHOOPING COUGH .. .. .	763	1.50	-	-
RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS .. .. .	214	0.42	27	0.05
OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS .. .. .	22	0.04	3	0.01

# **VITAL STATISTICS**

## **RELATING TO MOTHERS AND INFANTS**

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

	1967	1966	Average 1962-66
<b>LIVE BIRTHS—</b>			
Number .. .. .	8,605	9,108	9,379
Rate per 1,000 population .. .. .	16.9	17.9	18.4
<b>ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS PER CENT. OF TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS .. .. .</b>	11.6	11.5	9.9
<b>STILL BIRTHS—</b>			
Number .. .. .	144	156	169
Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still) ..	16.5	16.8	17.7
<b>TOTAL BIRTHS (live and still) .. .. .</b>	8,749	9,264	9,548
<b>INFANT MORTALITY—</b>			
Number of deaths under 1 year of age .. ..	193	247	234
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births ..	22.4	27.1	25.0
Legitimate infant mortality rate .. .. .	22.2	25.7	23.8
Illegitimate .. .. .	24.1	38.3	35.3
<b>NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE</b> (First four weeks) per 1,000 live births ..	15.3	16.9	16.6
<b>EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE</b> (Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births) ..	13.1	14.5	14.7
<b>PERI-NATAL MORTALITY RATE</b> (Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total births) .. .. .	29.4	31.1	32.1
<b>MATERNAL MORTALITY—</b>			
Number of maternal deaths (including abortion) .. .. .	3	2	3
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total births) .. .. .	0.34	0.22	0.32



CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING 1967  
(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 ..	27	-	-	-	-	3	12	5	7
010-019	Tuberculosis, other forms ..	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
020-029	Syphilitic disease .. ..	18	-	-	-	-	2	2	9	5
055	Diphtheria .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
056	Whooping Cough .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
057	Meningococcal infections ..	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
080	Acute poliomyelitis .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
085	Measles .. .. .	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remainder of) 001-138 )	Other infective and parasitic diseases .. ..	7	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	2
	Malignant neoplasms—									
151	Stomach .. .. .	148	-	-	-	-	5	48	64	31
162, 163	Lung, bronchus .. .. .	373	-	-	-	-	2	174	136	61
170	Breast .. .. .	95	-	-	-	-	11	51	19	14
171-174	Uterus .. .. .	41	-	-	-	-	1	20	9	11
Remainder of) 140-203, 205)	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms .. ..	582	-	2	3	5	13	195	199	165
204	Leukaemia, aleukaemia .. ..	26	-	2	3	1	3	10	5	2
260	Diabetes .. .. .	41	-	-	-	-	1	7	15	18
330-334	Vascular lesions of central nervous system .. .. .	753	-	1	-	4	9	125	208	406
420	Coronary disease, angina ..	1,381	-	-	-	-	26	375	505	475
440-443	Hypertension with heart disease .. .. .	49	-	-	-	-	1	7	18	23
Remainder of) 410-443 )	Other heart disease .. ..	408	-	-	1	2	12	67	81	245
444-468	Other circulatory disease ..	225	-	-	-	-	8	34	62	121
480-483	Influenza .. .. .	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
490-493, 763	Pneumonia .. .. .	342	28	2	-	-	6	24	68	214
500-502	Bronchitis .. .. .	391	6	-	-	2	1	89	136	157
470-475) 510-527)	Other diseases of the respiratory system .. ..	53	9	1	-	-	2	12	10	19
540, 541	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .. .. .	42	-	-	-	-	3	9	12	18
543, 571) 572, 764)	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .. .. .	27	5	2	-	-	1	4	7	8
590-594	Nephritis and nephrosis ..	25	-	-	-	1	1	6	8	9
610	Hyperplasia of prostate ..	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7
640-689	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion .. .. .	3	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
750-759	Congenital malformations ..	48	38	3	1	2	-	1	1	2
Residual	Other defined and ill-defined diseases .. .. .	495	103	4	4	5	30	83	85	181
E810-E835	Motor vehicle accidents ..	86	1	2	10	15	15	23	11	9
E800-E802) E840-E962) E963 )	All other accidents .. ..	129	1	4	6	11	16	30	13	48
E970-E979)	Suicide .. .. .	46	-	-	-	3	15	18	8	2
E964, E965) E980-E999)	Homicide and operations of war .. .. .	8	-	-	-	3	2	1	1	1
	Totals .. .. .	5,886	193	25	29	56	103	1,429	1,698	2,263



## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Statistics of notifiable infectious diseases are given in the table on page 12

One again it is a pleasure to record thanks to Dr. G. B. Ludlam and his staff at the Public Health Laboratory, and to Dr. J. Stevenson (Consultant Adviser in Infectious Diseases) at Seacroft Hospital, for much help and advice during the year.

During the year 401 notifications of arrival of immigrants were received. 100 visits were made to contact immigrants from Pakistan and India. Following a pilot experiment in 1966, a scheme of referral of families of immigrants from Asia was introduced, based on notification from the Education Department of the admission of children to school. Tuberculin testing, chest X-ray and B.C.G. vaccination was offered to all the family, and stool specimens collected to examine for intestinal infestations and pathogenic bacteria. Towards the end of the year the scheme was extended to include immigrants from other countries where the rate of intestinal infestations, though not of tuberculosis, is high. At the same time efforts were made to extend the investigations to immigrant families at risk who were already in Leeds, as well as new arrivals. By the end of the year, referrals from a variety of sources were being investigated.

Under Section 41 of Part III of the Public Health Act, 1961, 4 persons were excluded from work during the year and paid compensation for loss of earnings.

### TYPHOID AND PARATYPHOID FEVERS

A Polish woman who had been in the city for a number of years was admitted to St. James's Hospital in January with congestive heart failure. Routine tests made in the hospital revealed *Salmonella typhi* present and she was transferred to Seacroft Hospital for treatment. It appears that this woman must have been a typhoid carrier for a number of years and her carrier state had first become apparent following the routine tests taken in hospital.

Following the routine examination of an Indian immigrant family recently arrived in the country, one of the members of this family, who had been in England for two years, was reported to be a typhoid carrier (although he appeared to be fit and well). He was admitted to Seacroft Hospital in June for further investigation and treatment and later discharged with instructions to carry on treatment at home for six months.

In September an immigrant girl aged 17 years was admitted to Seacroft Hospital from Chapel Allerton Hospital where typhoid fever was later confirmed. This young woman, who had arrived in the country, only three weeks previously from Pakistan had been ill for about a week and it is probable that this infection could have been contracted before she came to England.

During the year 7 chronic typhoid carriers were kept under observation and two other cases were referred to the Department by medical practitioners for second opinion.

### DYSENTERY

An outbreak of Sonne dysentery occurred during January and February in a Welfare Hostel; 15 cases were confirmed and 13 of these were admitted to Seacroft Hospital. The source of infection was not traced.

### FOOD POISONING

A mild outbreak of food poisoning occurred in a Welfare hostel when 21 of the 51 residents suffered from diarrhoea and some vomiting. Investigations suggested that the likely cause was some pork which had been partially cooked on the day before it was



intended to be eaten and the cooking completed on the following day. Bacteriological examination of some of the meat which had been left over showed a very heavy growth of mixed organisms suggesting a mild type of non-specific toxic food poisoning.

In September an outbreak, which at first was very suggestive of food poisoning, occurred at a secondary school where over 100 children and members of the staff suffered from diarrhoea and vomiting during one evening and throughout the night. The time of onset suggested a food poisoning of the toxin type, probably due to meat but bacteriological examination of food samples which had been kept gave no findings which would account for food poisoning. Investigation eventually revealed a very small number of people who had been affected but had not eaten the meal in question and also revealed that there had been one or two cases of sickness and diarrhoea in the two or three days preceding the outbreak. It was felt, eventually, that the likeliest cause of the outbreak was a virus of the winter vomiting type.

The number of accepted cases of food poisoning during the year was 168 as compared with 201 last year and 155 in 1965. Of the total, 29 proved to be Salmonella infections and of these 13 were admitted to hospital.

In March an outbreak of food poisoning was reported from a maternity hospital in the city. Newly born babies were affected in one particular ward; Salmonella takoradi was isolated from 10 of the babies and 6 were admitted to Seacroft Hospital. Possible contacts at the hospital were tested but all gave negative results. The source of infection was not traced.

#### SALMONELLA INFECTIONS

The Salmonella organisms isolated were as follows:-

S. typhi-murium	..	..	..	..	7
panama	..	..	..	..	5
takoradi	..	..	..	..	4
enteritidis	..	..	..	..	3
indiana	..	..	..	..	2
anatum	..	..	..	..	2
abony	..	..	..	..	1
bareilly	..	..	..	..	1
derby	..	..	..	..	1
eimsbuettel	..	..	..	..	1
thompson	..	..	..	..	1
virchow	..	..	..	..	1

During the year 29 other persons gave faeces which were positive for Salmonella but not considered food-borne.

#### UNCONFIRMED FOOD POISONING

Included in the total of actual or suspected food poisoning cases were 138 which occurred in different households and which were bacteriologically negative. None of these cases required admission to hospital.

#### 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 interest are:-

- (i) pediculus corporis cases have increased by 23 per cent. as compared with last year, pediculus capitis cases have decreased by 12 per cent. and scabies cases have increased by 18 per cent;





DISINFESTATION CENTRE  
REPORT OF WORK DONE FOR YEAR 1967

1. DISINFESTATION

A. Work carried out at request of Housing Department

	Bed Bugs	Wood-Worm	Niptus	Others	Total
(a) Re-Housing					
No. of visits of inspection .. .. .	1,953				
No. of dwellings disinfested by insecticide .. .. .	633	82	-	-	715
No. of articles disinfested by steam ..	5,383	-	-	-	5,383
No. of articles disinfested by HCN .. ..	-	1,870	-	-	1,870
(b) General					
No. of visits of inspection .. .. .	283				
No. of dwellings disinfested by insecticide .. .. .	66	263	16	521	866
No. of articles disinfested by steam ..	793	-	-	342	1,135
No. of articles disinfested by HCN .. ..	-	1	-	-	1
B. <u>Work carried out for other Sources</u>					
No. of visits of inspection .. .. .	146				
*No. of premises disinfested by insecticide .. .. .	86	34	7	873	1,000
No. of articles disinfested by steam ..	613	-	-	4,721	5,334
No. of articles disinfested by HCN .. ..	-	140	-	53	193

\*For outside Authorities 43 \*For Leeds 957. Wasp nests dealt with at 267 locations.

2. TREATMENT OF VERMINOUS PERSONS

	School Age	Others	Total
(a) Pediculus Corporis			
No. of homes visited .. .. .	-	-	69
No. of persons treated .. .. .	9	933	942
(b) Pediculus Capitis			
No. of homes visited .. .. .	-	-	998
No. of persons treated .. .. .	1,621	256	1,877
No. of treatments involved .. .. .	1,623	273	1,896
(c) Phthirus Pubis			
No. of persons treated: 32			
(d) Scabies			
No. of homes visited .. .. .	-	-	624
No. of persons treated .. .. .	627	1,286	1,913
No. of contacts treated .. .. .	209	967	1,176
No. of re-infections .. .. .	-	1	1

3. DISINFECTION													
											City	Outside Authorities	
No. of houses visited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	-	
No. of rooms disinfected	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	279	1 Hospital Ward	
No. of articles disinfected	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34,125	84	
4. PUBLIC CONVENIENCES													
											No. of Visits	No. of flushings	
												Drains	W.Cs.
Visits paid for cleansing purposes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26,348	39,752	41,506
											Total	Lighting	Repairs
Visits paid for inspection of lighting and emergency repairs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,436	894	-
5. PUBLIC SEWERS													
No. of public sewers cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,505
No. of private drains tested and cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44,010
6. TRANSPORT													
(a) Medical Loan Scheme													
No. of houses visited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,018
No. of articles delivered	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,604
No. of miles involved	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,919
(b) Chest Clinic													
No. of houses visited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
No. of articles delivered	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	267
No. of miles involved	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	343
(c) Delivery Service													
Miles run for Babies' Welcomes and Day Nurseries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,443
7. INCONTINENT LAUNDRY SERVICE													
No. of visits paid	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,184
No. of miles involved	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,374
Average No. of patients per day	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83
No. of placentas collected and destroyed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	840



## ACCEPTED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (AFTER CORRECTION OF DIAGNOSIS) DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1967

Notifiable Disease	Number of Cases Notified																Total Cases removed to Hospital	
	At all Ages		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	
Anthrax .. .. .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Diphtheria .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery .. .. .	432	457	42	35	132	134	111	80	30	39	76	103	32	48	9	18	44	35
Encephalitis, acute { Infective Post-infectious .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas .. .. .	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	3	3	3	1	-
Food Poisoning .. .. .	81	87	8	1	23	15	15	12	8	11	13	19	9	18	5	11	7	13
Malaria .. .. .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Measles .. .. .	1,674	1,618	116	108	1,038	979	513	524	6	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	27
Meningococcal infections .. .. .	2	4	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	2
Ophthalmia neonatorum .. .. .	6	2	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Paratyphoid fever .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia (acute primary) .. .. .	129	140	7	8	15	14	12	15	10	9	16	23	32	30	37	41	76	69
Pneumonia (acute influenza) .. .. .	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	-	-	-
Poliovirus .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal pyrexia .. .. .	-	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	2
Scarlet fever .. .. .	139	143	1	1	57	49	79	88	2	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	6
Typhoid fever .. .. .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Whooping cough .. .. .	374	389	42	44	206	209	124	134	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	31	25
Smallpox .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-notifiable diseases .. .. .	556	502	136	85	84	65	59	47	34	51	56	50	108	100	79	104	656	499
Totals .. .. .	3,409	3,437	359	286	1,556	1,467	913	900	92	158	167	249	187	200	135	177	758	680



## TUBERCULOSIS

The number of cases on the register at the end of 1967 was 2,264 as compared with 2,289 at the end of 1966, a decrease of 25.

### NOTIFICATIONS

During the year 214 cases of respiratory tuberculosis (of which 18 were transfers from other areas) and 22 of non-respiratory (of which 2 were transfers from other areas) were notified, making a total of 236 of which 20 were transfers. Compared with the previous year there was an increase of 15 in the respiratory notifications and a decrease of 11 in the non-respiratory notifications. Compared with the average of the previous five years there was a decrease of 45 in the respiratory notifications and a decrease of 4 in the non-respiratory notifications.

Of the total cases of respiratory tuberculosis, 10.7 per cent. were children under 15 years of age, 12.1 per cent. were persons between 15 and 25 years and 77.2 per cent. were in the remaining age groups. The corresponding figures for 1966 were 11.1 per cent., 13.6 per cent. and 75.3 per cent. respectively. With regard to non-respiratory disease, 13.6 per cent. were children under 15 years and 86.4 per cent. were persons over 15 years. The corresponding figures for 1966 were 9.1 per cent. and 90.9 per cent. respectively.

Of the total cases, 131 were notified by the Chest Physician, 7 were notified by general medical practitioners, 78 came from hospitals and 20 were transfers from other areas.

The number of cases not heard of until time of death was 12 (10 respiratory and 2 non-respiratory), including 3 posthumous notifications, a decrease of 3 as compared with the figure for the previous year.

Of the 30 deaths from tuberculosis, 16 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	11	16 (2)	23 (2)	33 (3)	31 (2)	30 (4)	8	156 (13)
Females	-	3	5 (1)	10	15 (1)	7 (2)	10	1	7 (1)	58 (5)
Totals	1	6	16 (1)	26 (2)	38 (3)	40 (5)	41 (2)	31 (4)	15 (1)	214 (18)



# NON-RESPIRATORY

Age	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total
Males	-	-	1 (1)	2	4 (1)	1	2	-	1	11 (2)
Females	-	-	2	2	3	1	1	-	2	11
Totals	-	-	3 (1)	4	7 (1)	2	3	-	3	22 (2)

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

## DEATHS

Deaths from all forms of tuberculosis during the year numbered 30 of which 22 were males and 8 females. In the previous year the total was 29 of which 20 were males and 9 females. Respiratory tuberculosis accounted for 27 and non-respiratory for 3.

The following tables give details of tuberculosis deaths during 1967:-

## RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS AGES AT DEATH

1967	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total
Males	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	5	8	20
Females	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	4	7
Totals	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	6	12	27
Average 10 years 1957-66	-	-	-	-	1	4	6	9	13	33

## NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS AGES AT DEATH

1967	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total
Males	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Females	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Totals	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	3
Average 10 years 1957-66	-	-	-	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 1967:-

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER, 1967

	RESPIRATORY			NON-RESPIRATORY			TOTAL M. & F.
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
ON REGISTER AT 31.12.66	1,206	782	1,988	131	170	301	2,289
ADDED TO REGISTER—							
Cases Notified, 1967	143	53	196	9	11	20	216
Transfer-in Cases	13	5	18	2	—	2	20
Returned Cases	12	4	16	—	1	1	17
Total Additions	168	62	230	11	12	23	253
TAKEN OFF REGISTER—							
Diagnosis not confirmed	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
Recovered	109	79	188	8	6	14	202
Transferred-out	16	4	20	—	2	2	22
Lost sight of	22	2	24	2	2	4	28
Died, tuberculosis	13	3	16	—	—	—	16
Died, other causes	6	2	8	—	—	—	8
Total taken off Register	168	90	258	10	10	20	278
Cases on Register at 31.12.67	1,206	782	1,988	131	170	301	2,289
+ Cases added in 1967	168	62	230	11	12	23	253
- Cases taken off in 1967	1,374	844	2,218	142	182	324	2,542
	168	90	258	10	10	20	278
	1,206	754	1,960	132	172	304	2,264
CASES ON REGISTER AT 31.12.67	1,206	754	1,960	132	172	304	2,264
Increase or Decrease		-28	-28	+ 1	+ 2	+ 3	-25

(Table 1)

## INCIDENCE OF PRIMARY TUBERCULOUS DISEASE

Type of Tuberculosis	1964	1965	1966	1967
Respiratory (Total)	224	197	215	215
Primary pulmonary tuberculosis	19	24	27	28
Primary pul. tub. as % of total	8.5	12.2	12.5	13

(Table 2)



# NEW CONTACTS SEEN IN 1967

Total New Contacts seen in 1967	1,944
(i) New born babies, all given B.C.G.	306
(ii) Found tuberculin negative Tuberculin negative and given B.C.G.	1,112 1,096
(iii) Found tuberculin positive	526
(a) with active tuberculosis .. .. 24	
(b) with primary lesions .. .. 16	
(c) with re-infection .. .. 8	

(Table 3)

# INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS IN CONTACTS FOUND DURING 1967

	New	Old	Total
Numbers of Contacts seen	1,944	1,274	3,218
Numbers found with active tuberculosis			
(a) with primary disease	9	7	16
(b) with re-infection disease	3	5	8
Incidence per 1,000 cases examined	6	9.4	7.4

(Table 4)

# CASE FINDING METHODS

Method	No. of new patients so investigated	No. of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis found	Ratio per 1,000 examinations		
			1967	1966	1962
G.P. Letters	1,478	47	31.8	30.8	44
Exclusion X-ray Service	2,203	17	7.7	9	10
Routine X-ray for other purposes	290	-	-	-	-
Contact examinations	3,218	24	7.4	8.4	11
M.M.R.	27,624	61	2.2	1.2	1.0
Referred from other hospitals	185	66	-	-	-
Transfers-in	-	22	-	-	-

(Table 5)

# CONTACTS WHO DEVELOPED TUBERCULOSIS

No. of contacts diagnosed at first attendance ..	..	12
" " " " within 1 month ..	..	1
" " " " within 1 year ..	..	10
" " " " over 1 year ..	..	1
Total No. of known source cases ..	..	18
1 Source case had 5 contacts who developed tuberculosis		
2 Source cases had 2 contacts who developed tuberculosis		
15 Source cases had 1 contact who developed tuberculosis		

(Table 6)

## STATIC UNIT M.M.R. (Leeds City Area only)

### Group Totals examined and Cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis found

	Numbers examined			Cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis needing treatment			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Rate per 1,000
G.P. Referrals	4,166	3,648	7,814	31	11	42	5.4
Mantoux Positive Students and Staff	9	62	71	-	-	-	-
Contacts to Tuberculosis Cases	148	118	266	-	1	1	3.8
Industrial Groups	1,064	135	1,199	-	-	-	-
Borstal Inmates	438	330	768	1	-	1	1.4
General Public	2,398	2,372	4,770	3	4	7	1.5
Teachers	128	149	277	-	-	-	-
Students and College Staff (Not Teachers)	619	718	1,337	1	-	1	0.8
H.M.C. Administrative Nursery and Domestic Staff	59	129	188	-	-	-	-
Local Government including Health Visitors and Nursery School Attendants	801	1,109	1,910	-	-	-	-
Coal Miners	39	-	39	-	-	-	-
Asiatics	59	39	98	2	1	3	*30.0
Food and Drink	170	990	1,160	-	3	3	2.5
Totals	10,098	9,799	19,897	38	20	58	2.9

\* Insufficient numbers examined to give true comparison

(Table 7)



# HEAF TESTS AND B.C.G. VACCINATIONS - OCTOBER 1967

	Males	Females	Total
1. No. of persons receiving Heaf Tests	1,483	636	2,119
2. No. of persons returning for reading	1,180	505	1,685
3. No. of (2) Heaf Positive	969	388	1,357
4. No. of (2) Heaf Negative	211	117	328
5. Per cent. of (2) Heaf Positive	82%	77%	80%
6. Per cent. of (2) Heaf Negative	18%	23%	19%
7. No. of (4) given B.C.G.	149	106	255
8. Per cent. of (4) given B.C.G.	70%	90%	77%

(Table 8)

## WORK DONE IN CONTACT DEPARTMENT

	1966	1967
1. Nos. of contacts examined	2,992	3,218
(a) new	1,721	1,944
(b) old	1,271	1,274
2. Nos. found to be tuberculin negative (all new contacts)	970	1,418
(a) nos. accepting B.C.G.	963	1,402
(b) nos. refused B.C.G.	7	16
3. Nos. tuberculin positive (new and old contacts)	2,352	2,066
(a) followed up in Chest Clinic	2,022	1,800
(b) followed up by M.M.R.	330	266
4. Nos. of active tuberculosis cases discovered	25	24
(a) among new contacts seen for first time	11	12
(b) among old contacts after first attendance	14	12
5. Ratio per 1,000 contacts of new cases discovered	8.4	7.4
(a) among new contacts seen for first time	6.4	6.2
(b) among old contacts	11.0	9.4

(Table 9)

## B.C.G. SCHEME 1967

Schools and Colleges	No. given Mantoux test	Positive	Negative	Absentees	No. given B.C.G.
Colleges	108	54 50%	35 32.40%	19	54
Secondary Grammar	1,214	107 8.81%	1,073 88.38%	34	1,073
County Secondary	3,859	462 11.97%	3,183 82.45%	214	3,183
County Primary	98	18 18.36%	67 68.37%	13	67
Totals	5,279	641 12.14%	4,358 82.55%	280	4,358

(Table 10)

## SOCIAL WORK

In 1967 the Almoner's Department dealt with 1,705 patients and their relatives and 466 applications for grants in kind were made to the Special Services Committee. One pint of milk per day was supplied free of charge to 185 patients. Beds and/or bedding were supplied on loan or as gifts to 31 patients. Clothing was supplied for 203 patients and members of their immediate families.

21 patients were referred to the Convalescent and Home Help sections of the Health Department. Other patients were referred to the Care of Children, Education, and Welfare Services Departments for varying types of assistance, e.g. Welfare Services Department were asked to help find hospital accommodation for elderly patients.

As in previous years, patients were referred to the Ministry of Labour for help in finding suitable employment and to the Ministry of Social Security for financial assistance. Grants in kind, including beds and bedding, furniture and fuel, were made by the Ministry of Social Security.

Voluntary organisations again helped many patients, notably the Leeds Chest and Heart Association who made 279 grants (chiefly grocery orders) to patients during the year. 51 grants were made by the Leeds District Aid in Sickness Fund for such purpose as the payment of electricity or gas bills.

The Almoner and patients alike are grateful for all the help received from statutory and voluntary organisations during the year.



# B.C.G. Scheme 1967

No. given Mantoux test	Schools and Colleges	Positive		Negative		No. given B.C.G.
		Tested	Positive	Tested	Negative	
108	Colleges	108	50	58	50	74
107	Secondary Grammar	107	50	57	57	73
106	County Secondary	106	50	56	56	72
105	County Secondary	105	50	55	55	71
104	County Primary	104	50	54	54	70
103	County Primary	103	50	53	53	69
102	County Primary	102	50	52	52	68
101	County Primary	101	50	51	51	67
100	County Primary	100	50	50	50	66
99	County Primary	99	50	49	49	65
98	County Primary	98	50	48	48	64
97	County Primary	97	50	47	47	63
96	County Primary	96	50	46	46	62
95	County Primary	95	50	45	45	61
94	County Primary	94	50	44	44	60
93	County Primary	93	50	43	43	59
92	County Primary	92	50	42	42	58
91	County Primary	91	50	41	41	57
90	County Primary	90	50	40	40	56
89	County Primary	89	50	39	39	55
88	County Primary	88	50	38	38	54
87	County Primary	87	50	37	37	53
86	County Primary	86	50	36	36	52
85	County Primary	85	50	35	35	51
84	County Primary	84	50	34	34	50
83	County Primary	83	50	33	33	49
82	County Primary	82	50	32	32	48
81	County Primary	81	50	31	31	47
80	County Primary	80	50	30	30	46
79	County Primary	79	50	29	29	45
78	County Primary	78	50	28	28	44
77	County Primary	77	50	27	27	43
76	County Primary	76	50	26	26	42
75	County Primary	75	50	25	25	41
74	County Primary	74	50	24	24	40
73	County Primary	73	50	23	23	39
72	County Primary	72	50	22	22	38
71	County Primary	71	50	21	21	37
70	County Primary	70	50	20	20	36
69	County Primary	69	50	19	19	35
68	County Primary	68	50	18	18	34
67	County Primary	67	50	17	17	33
66	County Primary	66	50	16	16	32
65	County Primary	65	50	15	15	31
64	County Primary	64	50	14	14	30
63	County Primary	63	50	13	13	29
62	County Primary	62	50	12	12	28
61	County Primary	61	50	11	11	27
60	County Primary	60	50	10	10	26
59	County Primary	59	50	9	9	25
58	County Primary	58	50	8	8	24
57	County Primary	57	50	7	7	23
56	County Primary	56	50	6	6	22
55	County Primary	55	50	5	5	21
54	County Primary	54	50	4	4	20
53	County Primary	53	50	3	3	19
52	County Primary	52	50	2	2	18
51	County Primary	51	50	1	1	17
50	County Primary	50	50	0	0	16
49	County Primary	49	50	0	0	15
48	County Primary	48	50	0	0	14
47	County Primary	47	50	0	0	13
46	County Primary	46	50	0	0	12
45	County Primary	45	50	0	0	11
44	County Primary	44	50	0	0	10
43	County Primary	43	50	0	0	9
42	County Primary	42	50	0	0	8
41	County Primary	41	50	0	0	7
40	County Primary	40	50	0	0	6
39	County Primary	39	50	0	0	5
38	County Primary	38	50	0	0	4
37	County Primary	37	50	0	0	3
36	County Primary	36	50	0	0	2
35	County Primary	35	50	0	0	1
34	County Primary	34	50	0	0	0
33	County Primary	33	50	0	0	0
32	County Primary	32	50	0	0	0
31	County Primary	31	50	0	0	0
30	County Primary	30	50	0	0	0
29	County Primary	29	50	0	0	0
28	County Primary	28	50	0	0	0
27	County Primary	27	50	0	0	0
26	County Primary	26	50	0	0	0
25	County Primary	25	50	0	0	0
24	County Primary	24	50	0	0	0
23	County Primary	23	50	0	0	0
22	County Primary	22	50	0	0	0
21	County Primary	21	50	0	0	0
20	County Primary	20	50	0	0	0
19	County Primary	19	50	0	0	0
18	County Primary	18	50	0	0	0
17	County Primary	17	50	0	0	0
16	County Primary	16	50	0	0	0
15	County Primary	15	50	0	0	0
14	County Primary	14	50	0	0	0
13	County Primary	13	50	0	0	0
12	County Primary	12	50	0	0	0
11	County Primary	11	50	0	0	0
10	County Primary	10	50	0	0	0
9	County Primary	9	50	0	0	0
8	County Primary	8	50	0	0	0
7	County Primary	7	50	0	0	0
6	County Primary	6	50	0	0	0
5	County Primary	5	50	0	0	0
4	County Primary	4	50	0	0	0
3	County Primary	3	50	0	0	0
2	County Primary	2	50	0	0	0
1	County Primary	1	50	0	0	0
0	County Primary	0	50	0	0	0
Total		2,379	1,145	1,234	1,234	2,379

(Table 10)

No. given Mantoux test	Schools and Colleges	Positive		Negative		No. given B.C.G.
		Tested	Positive	Tested	Negative	
108	Colleges	108	50	58	50	74
107	Secondary Grammar	107	50	57	57	73
106	County Secondary	106	50	56	56	72
105	County Secondary	105	50	55	55	71
104	County Primary	104	50	54	54	70
103	County Primary	103	50	53	53	69
102	County Primary	102	50	52	52	68
101	County Primary	101	50	51	51	67
100	County Primary	100	50	50	50	66
99	County Primary	99	50	49	49	65
98	County Primary	98	50	48	48	64
97	County Primary	97	50	47	47	63
96	County Primary	96	50	46	46	62
95	County Primary	95	50	45	45	61
94	County Primary	94	50	44	44	60
93	County Primary	93	50	43	43	59
92	County Primary	92	50	42	42	58
91	County Primary	91	50	41	41	57
90	County Primary	90	50	40	40	56
89	County Primary	89	50	39	39	55
88	County Primary	88	50	38	38	54
87	County Primary	87	50	37	37	53
86	County Primary	86	50	36	36	52
85	County Primary	85	50	35	35	51
84	County Primary	84	50	34	34	50
83	County Primary	83	50	33	33	49
82	County Primary	82	50	32	32	48
81	County Primary	81	50	31	31	47
80	County Primary	80	50	30	30	46
79	County Primary	79	50	29	29	45
78	County Primary	78	50	28	28	44
77	County Primary	77	50	27	27	43
76	County Primary	76	50	26	26	42
75	County Primary	75	50	25	25	41
74	County Primary	74	50	24	24	40
73	County Primary	73	50	23	23	39
72	County Primary	72	50	22	22	38
71	County Primary	71	50	21	21	37
70	County Primary	70	50	20	20	36
69	County Primary	69	50	19	19	35
68	County Primary	68	50	18	18	34
67	County Primary	67	50	17	17	33
66	County Primary	66	50	16	16	32
65	County Primary	65	50	15	15	31
64	County Primary	64	50	14	14	30
63	County Primary	63	50	13	13	29
62	County Primary	62	50	12	12	28
61	County Primary	61	50	11	11	27
60	County Primary	60	50	10	10	26
59	County Primary	59	50	9	9	25
58	County Primary	58	50	8	8	24
57	County Primary	57	50	7	7	23
56	County Primary	56	50	6	6	22
55	County Primary	55	50	5	5	21
54	County Primary	54	50	4	4	20
53	County Primary	53	50	3	3	19
52	County Primary	52	50	2	2	18
51	County Primary	51	50	1	1	17
50	County Primary	50	50	0	0	16
49	County Primary	49	50	0	0	15
48	County Primary	48	50	0	0	14
47	County Primary	47	50	0	0	13
46	County Primary	46	50	0	0	12
45	County Primary	45	50	0	0	11
44	County Primary	44	50	0	0	10
43	County Primary	43	50	0	0	9
42	County Primary	42	50	0	0	8
41	County Primary	41	50	0	0	7
40	County Primary	40	50	0	0	6
39	County Primary	39	50	0	0	5
38	County Primary	38	50	0	0	4
37	County Primary	37	50	0	0	3
36	County Primary	36	50	0	0	2
35	County Primary	35	50	0	0	1
34	County Primary	34	50	0	0	0
33	County Primary	33	50	0	0	0
32	County Primary	32	50	0	0	0
31	County Primary	31	50	0	0	0
30	County Primary	30	50	0	0	0
29	County Primary	29	50	0	0	0
28	County Primary	28	50	0	0	0
27	County Primary	27	50	0	0	0
26	County Primary	26	50	0	0	0
25	County Primary	25	50	0	0	0
24	County Primary	24	50	0	0	0
23	County Primary	23	50	0	0	0
22	County Primary	22	50	0	0	0
21	County Primary	21	50	0	0	0
20	County Primary	20	50	0	0	0
19	County Primary	19	50	0	0	0
18	County Primary	18	50	0	0	0
17	County Primary	17	50	0	0	0
16	County Primary	16	50	0	0	0
15	County Primary	15	50	0	0	0
14	County Primary	14	50	0	0	0
13	County Primary	13	50	0	0	0
12	County Primary	12	50	0	0	0
11	County Primary	11	50	0	0	0
10	County Primary	10	50	0	0	0
9	County Primary	9	50	0	0	0
8	County Primary	8	50	0	0	0
7	County Primary	7	50	0	0	0
6	County Primary	6	50	0	0	0
5	County Primary	5	50	0	0	0
4	County Primary	4	50	0	0	0
3	County Primary	3	50	0	0	0
2	County Primary	2	50	0	0	0
1	County Primary	1	50	0	0	0
0	County Primary	0	50	0	0	0
Total		2,379	1,145	1,234	1,234	2,379

(Table 10)

## **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**



## CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

### ANTE-NATAL CARE

The majority of expectant women attend their general practitioners for ante-natal care. The number of women who attended the 22 local authority centres in 1967 was 1,875 or 21.1 per cent. of all expectant women; of these, 1,457 were new cases and the total number of attendances made was 6,369. In 1966, the corresponding totals were 3,224, 2,648 and 11,715.

For ante-natal relaxation and education classes, 650 women made 3,323 attendances as compared with 717 and 3,582 respectively in the previous year.

### POST-NATAL CARE

Post-natal examination and supervision was available at all centres and 230 women made 237 attendances. In 1966 the figures were 516 and 533 respectively. A substantial number of recently delivered women attend hospital clinics or their general practitioner for post-natal review.

### CARE OF THE UNSUPPORTED MOTHER

The number of Leeds residents for whom the Health Committee accepted financial responsibility for a period of four months was as follows (1966 figures in brackets):-

Mother and Baby Home	No. of mothers admitted
Mount Cross Salvation Army Home	22 (22)
St. Margaret's Roman Catholic Home	14 (20)
Browning House Church of England Home	17 (34)
Homes outside Leeds	19 (18)
Totals	72 (94)

### SOCIAL CARE

69 women and girls having an illegitimate child were visited; in 58 cases it was the first child. Of the 69 cases referred, 4 were to be married, 19 were returning home from hospital, 3 were returning to live with the putative father, 4 were returning to their lodgings or rooms, 5 made arrangements to enter a private nursing home, and 3 were returning to relations or friends. Seven cases were referred to the Roman Catholic Social Worker, 3 to the Church of England Social Worker, 11 girls applied for admission to Mount Cross Home, 3 girls had a home confinement and 7 were lost sight of. In practically all cases, the girls attended the Departments Child Welfare Centre in the district in which they resided. 16 girls were assisted in obtaining affiliation orders and, where necessary, legal aid was obtained.

The after-care of girls admitted to Mother and Baby Homes is mostly carried out by the Matrons and staffs of the Homes but, where necessary, the Senior Social Worker assists.



## CERVICAL CYTOLOGY SERVICE

In addition to the availability of this service in five centres, the women employees of two industrial concerns within the city were given the opportunity of this examination at the firms' premises by a local authority medical officer supported by nursing staff from the firms.

Of the 2,515 women tested (356 - industry), 14 had a positive smear (3 - industry) 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 developmental 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 1967	5,743 (67.3 per cent.)
(b) Children born in 1966	5,823 (64.6 per cent.)
(c) Children born in 1962/65	5,277 (19.1 per cent.)
Total aged under 5 years	16,843 (37.3 per cent.)

These children made 83,069 attendances. In 1966, 15,684 (34.1 per cent.) pre-school children made 84,051 attendances.

## FACILITIES FOR CONSULTANT ADVICE

Consultant opinion is available to departmental medical officers in the following specialties:-

(a) Paediatric Consultative Clinic - Two clinics were held monthly by arrangement with the University Department of Paediatrics and Child Health. 92 children were referred compared with 84 in 1966.

(b) Deafness Diagnosis Clinic - 33 pre-school children, suspected of deafness after screening tests, were referred to the Consultant Otologist at the School Health Service Deafness Diagnosis Clinic. In 1966, 25 children were referred.

(c) Ophthalmic Clinic - 205 pre-school children with eye defects were referred to the Consultant Ophthalmologist at a special clinic for school children. The number referred in 1966 was 134.

(d) Orthopaedic Clinic - 129 pre-school children suffering from postural or orthopaedic defect were referred to the consultant orthopaedic surgeon at the School Health Service Centre. In 1966 the number was 127.

## SPECIAL CLINICS

(a) Ultra-Violet Radiation Clinic - Ultra-violet radiation is provided for debilitated children at 7 centres and 185 children made 3,043 attendances as compared with 215 and 2,758 respectively in 1966.

(b) 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. 152 children made 1,948 attendances as compared with 180 and 2,011 respectively in the previous year.

### LEEDS BABIES' WELCOME ASSOCIATION

Members of this Association continued to attend regularly at each child health centre and to give their valuable assistance at all sessions. In addition to routine documentation, immunisation clerical work, organisation of toddler play corners, and the maintenance of the social atmosphere so necessary to the smooth running of clinics the ladies took an active part in the health education programme 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 145 live births and 31 stillbirths (176 infants), representing 1.98 per cent. of all live and stillbirths for the year. More than one defect was noted in 19 children and, by 31st December, 35 of the affected children had died. The male/female ratio was 76 to 100, 136 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	56	Uro-genital System	16
Eye and Ear	5	Limbs	47
Alimentary System	17	Other Skeletal	2
Heart and Great vessels	22	Other Systems	7
Respiratory System	1	Other Malformations	21

The frequency of specific malformation is given below:-

Spina Bifida	16 cases representing 1.8 per 1,000 live and still births									
Cleft lip or palate	11	"	"	1.2	"	"	"	"	"	"
Anencephalus	20	"	"	2.2	"	"	"	"	"	"
Talipes	30	"	"	3.3	"	"	"	"	"	"
Naevus	10	"	"	1.1	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hydrocephalus	14	"	"	1.6	"	"	"	"	"	"
Congenital heart	22	"	"	2.3	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mongolism	12	"	"	1.3	"	"	"	"	"	"
Hypospadias	7	"	"	0.8	"	"	"	"	"	"
Malformation not specified	11	"	"	1.2	"	"	"	"	"	"

### WELFARE FOODS AND DIETARY SUPPLEMENTS

Amounts issued during the year are shown as follows:-

Commodity	1967	1966	1965
National Dried Milks	93,765	102,054	117,694
Cod Liver Oil	11,274	12,293	13,390
Vitamin "A" and "D" Tablets	5,849	7,121	9,152
Orange Juice	103,632	100,055	105,497



## 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	44	21
Fillings	108	155
Extractions	199	392
General Anaesthetics	30	197
Dentures:-		
Full	22	-
Partial	29	-
Radiographs	4	-
No. where treatment commenced	97	247
No. where treatment completed	70	199

## CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS

There were 628 live births notified of infants weighing  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. or less at birth. Of these, 514 were born in hospital and 114 were born either at home or in a nursing home. 26 of the latter group were transferred subsequently to hospital and 60 infants received the skilled nursing care of the Special Care Unit, necessitating 925 visits. 45 premature infants died within 24 hours of birth.

## SPECIAL CARE UNIT

This unit, staffed by 5 full-time midwives, undertook the aftercare of 606 infants on discharge from hospital, necessitating 6,201 visits. The figures for 1966 were 692 and 6,591 respectively. The work undertaken by the unit is summarised below:-

No. of babies born at home and requiring care of Unit	..	60
No. of babies born in hospital and discharged to care of the Unit	.. .. .	606
Total number of visits involved	.. .. .	7,126

## 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	
	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1966
Quarry Hill	50	50	10,674	9,528	42.4	38.0
Blenheim Lodge	50	50	8,553	10,256	34.3	40.8
Harehills	50	50	10,432	9,012	41.5	35.9
Hunslet Hall	50	50	12,723	11,966	50.7	47.7
Armley	55	55	12,320	11,075	49.1	44.2
Meanwood	50	50	11,427	10,317	45.4	43.5
Burley Park	50	50	11,289	11,241	44.9	44.8
Totals	355	355	77,418	73,395	308.3	294.9
% Attendances					86.8%	83.1%

### 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 31.12.66	88	35
Permitted No. of children at 31.12.66	587	1,080
No. registered during 1967	37	17
No. of applications refused	-	-
No. of registrations cancelled	24	2
No. on Register at 31.12.67	101	50
Permitted No. of children at 31.12.67	682	1,520

### CONVALESCENCE

38 mothers and 45 pre-school children were referred by Departmental medical officers for convalescence at the Local Health Authority's home in Southport. The numbers in 1966 were 46 and 54 respectively.

### REGISTERED NURSING HOMES

The following table gives particulars of nursing homes registered with the Local Health Authority in 1967:-

	Number of Homes	Number of beds provided		
		Maternity	Other	Total
Registered during 1967	-	-	-	-
Cancelling during 1967	1	-	17	17
Registered at 31.12.67	8	83	53	136

### NURSING AGENCIES ACT, 1937

One nursing agency was registered and the licence of another was renewed during the year.



## MIDWIFERY

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

During 1967, 298 midwives notified their intention to practise in Leeds but, by 31st December, 91 had left practice or the city. At the end of the year 124 midwives were employed in hospitals, 10 in maternity homes, 7 as private midwives and 66 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	2,039	2,036	5	5	2,044	2,041
Institutional	8,109	6,695	137	138	8,246	6,833
Totals	10,148	8,731	142	143	10,290	8,874

The total number of births to Leeds residents notified was 547 fewer than in 1966. 77 per cent. of these births took place in hospitals or maternity homes, an increase of 1.6 per cent. on 1966.

### DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE

#### NUMBER OF MIDWIVES

At 31st December, 48 full-time midwives (including 5 wholly engaged in the Special Care Unit) and 17 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 27 full-time and 6 part-time midwives were approved teachers of pupil midwives, 5 having been approved during the year.

#### POSTGRADUATE COURSES

A full-time midwife gained her Midwife Teachers Diploma, 10 midwives attended approved postgraduate courses and 2 midwives attended special courses in relaxation, mothercraft and group teaching.

The arrangements for reciprocal secondment of midwives between the Local Health Authority and Leeds (A) Group Hospital Management Committee afforded placement of 5 municipal midwives at St. James's Maternity Unit and one hospital midwife "on the district" for 2 weeks, each for "refresher" purposes.



Ante-natal visits to patients' homes	20,023	17,996
Attendance at births	2,044	2,306
Post-natal visits to (a) domiciliary cases	29,473	33,416
(b) patients discharged from hospital before 10th day	22,093	11,544
Number of patients in (b)	3,756	3,334
Bookings for home confinement	2,776	3,061
Average number per booking midwife	65	85
Social investigations in connection with:-		
(a) application for hospital beds	1,660	2,041
(b) planned early discharge	984	1,081
Follow-up of hospital clinic defaulters	958	1,308
Attendance by patients at Midwives' Ante-natal clinics	17,880	22,021

services.

## LDWIFERY TRAINING SCHOOL

Pupil midwives are seconded for 3 months teaching and experience in domiciliary

during the year.

0001.



## HEALTH VISITING

The following table gives details of the visits made by the health visitors during 1967:-

Cases visited by Health Visitors	Persons Visited	Total Number of Visits
1. Children born in 1967	8,587	30,439
2. Children born in 1966	8,852	30,807
3. Children born in 1962-65	28,938	76,726
4. Total number of children in lines 1-3	46,377	137,972
5. Persons aged 65 and over	884	1,816
6. Number included in line 5 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or Hospital	132	151
7. Mentally disordered persons	145	286
8. Number included in line 7 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or Hospital	15	24
9. Persons discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals)	137	177
10. Number included in line 9 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital	42	50
11. Number of tuberculous households visited	1,751	4,310
12. Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases	72	143
13. Persons visited re rehousing on medical grounds	400	455
14. Other adults	8,306	14,384
15. Children 5-15	2,227	3,225
16. Daily minders	411	710
17. Adoption visits	113	189
18. Ineffectual visits	22,687	29,943
TOTALS (less lines 6, 8 and 10)	83,510	193,610

## STAFF

The year began with a staff of 58 full-time and 10 part-time health visitors. During 1967, 13 full-time members of the staff resigned, one full-time member transferred to part-time work and one part-time member left. 3 full-time and 6 part-time health visitors have been appointed and, in addition, 13 newly qualified health visitors joined the staff in September on completion of their training at the University Health Visitor Training School. The year ended with a staff of 60 full-time and 16 part-time health visitors, a whole-time equivalent of 68.



## HOME VISITING

The 8 Chest Clinic liaison health visitors made 4,310 visits, an increase of 958 as compared with the previous year. In addition, the screening of Asian immigrants for tuberculosis and intestinal parasites began in April. The first families were seen at the Chest Clinic on 6th April and, up to the end of the year, 32 families were screened, making an approximate total of 180 persons.

The 3 health visitors undertaking visiting for the Special Clinic made 179 visits, of which only 66 were effective.

Although the establishment of 70 health visitors was not reached during the year, the 10 Clinic Assistants were able to relieve health visitors of many tasks not requiring their particular skills, so releasing them for work on the district. This is reflected in the increase in home visits - a total of 193,610 as compared with 153,818 in 1966.

Babies born in 1967 each received an average of 3.54 visits; infants born in 1966 an average of 3.48 visits and those born 1962-65 an average of 2.7 visits each. These figures give cause for satisfaction, but it is desirable to increase the number of visits to babies under one year - and to "first babies" in particular - as this is when a family is often in great need of support and when the health visitor establishes her relationship and determines the pattern of future visiting.

During the year the testing of every baby for phenylketonuria was begun, and screening tests for deafness are now carried out at 6 months and 12 months of age.

Visits to persons aged 65 years and over have increased steadily, showing a total of 1,816 as compared with 1,244 in 1964. Visits to other adults numbered 14,384 against 6,345 in 1964. This increase is due partly to closer contact with the family doctor and to subsequent referrals, but it also indicates that the health visitor is firmly established as a family visitor dealing with family problems and is not concerned solely with infant welfare.

## HEALTH EDUCATION

The health visitors continued to be involved with health education in the three Geriatric Clinics at Burmantofts, Middleton and Armley. In November, another Geriatric Clinic was opened at Seacroft.

Although attendances at the ante-natal clinics have dropped, mothercraft classes have continued at most of the centres. Requests for evening talks to a variety of organisations are usually dealt with by the area health visitor concerned; a total of 38 such talks were given.

Monthly staff meetings have been held. These have a dual purpose in that they allow of an exchange of ideas and keep the staff up-to-date with developments within the Department, and also act as a medium for in-service training. During the year films and talks have been given by visiting specialists or by members of the Health Department medical staff. Subjects have included: Malignant Disease; Smallpox; Thalidomide handicap; Autism; Examination of the Newborn.

Health visitors have attended a study session in Bradford on Immigrants, which was organised by the Royal Society of Health, and also a session in Leeds on Drugs and Dependence, organised by the Central Council for Health Education.

## PRACTICAL TRAINING OF STUDENTS

This is an important part of the health visitor's work and during the year there was a total of 640 students of varying disciplines, ranging from school children and teenagers studying for the Duke of Edinburgh Award, to post-graduate students. 203 student nurses in their final year of training spent a day with Local Authority nursing staff. Past experience has shown that eventually these are a valuable source of recruitment to health visiting. In addition, 8 Health Visitor/Fieldwork Instructors were responsible for the practical training of the Leeds sponsored health visitor students from the University Training School.

Classification	1967	1968	1969	Totals
Medical	4,197	3,794	3,794	11,785
Surgical	4,675	3,794	3,794	12,263
Child Health	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Pharmacy	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Other	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Totals	11,785	11,785	11,785	35,355

Classification	1967	1968	1969	Totals
Medical	4,197	3,794	3,794	11,785
Surgical	4,675	3,794	3,794	12,263
Child Health	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Pharmacy	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Other	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Totals	11,785	11,785	11,785	35,355

There were 6,117 new cases during the year, this being 110 more than in the previous year. A total of 123,018 visits was carried out, this being an increase of 2,128. 1,620 patients received injection treatment of various types necessitating 75,317 visits, an increase of 2,364 visits.

### STAFF

The nursing staff increased by 7 full-time nurses to 77 full-time and 7 part-time. The number of S.E.N.s employed remains at 12; the number of attendants is now 7.

### NATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF DISTRICT NURSING

In January the annual course for the National Certificate of District Nursing commenced. Five students completed the course, all of whom were successful at the first attempt.



## HOME NURSING

### SOURCE OF CASES 1965-1967

	1965	1966	1967
General Practitioners	4,170	3,679	3,839
Hospitals	2,090	2,238	2,186
All Sections P.H.D. Direct application and/or relatives etc.	100	110	112
Totals	6,360	6,027	6,137

### CLASSIFICATION OF CASES - 1965-1967

Classification	1965		1966		1967	
	New Cases	Visits	New Cases	Visits	New Cases	Visits
Medical	4,197	176,372	3,794	171,079	3,910	176,191
Surgical	1,697	37,530	1,872	41,377	1,892	41,091
Children under 5 years	347	3,183	256	2,271	236	2,055
Pneumonia	40	430	39	395	27	260
Tuberculosis	23	1,065	32	1,440	46	2,211
Maternal Complications	55	386	30	278	19	184
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	2	7
Infectious Diseases	1	9	4	20	5	19
Totals	6,360	218,975	6,027	216,860	6,137	222,018

There were 6,137 new cases during the year, this being 110 more than in the previous year. A total of 222,018 visits was carried out, this being an increase of 5,158. 1,620 patients received injection treatment of various types necessitating 75,377 visits, an increase of 5,384 visits.

### STAFF

The nursing staff increased by 7 full-time nurses to 73 full-time and 7 part-time. The number of S.E.N.s employed remains at 12; the number of attendants is now 5.

### NATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF DISTRICT NURSING

In January the annual course for the National Certificate of District Nursing commenced. Five students completed the course, all of whom were successful at the first attempt.

## STUDENTS FROM HOSPITALS

During the year 51 students from St. James's Hospital (South) spent a morning on the district accompanied by a district nurse, as well as 5 dietetic students from the General Infirmary who spent a whole day on the district. In November arrangements were made to have pupils from St. James's Hospital (North) and 8 spent a morning on the district in December. Talks were given to student nurses at St. James's Hospital, and trainees of the Regional Hospital Board National Administration Training Scheme.

## REFRESHER COURSES

12 nurses again attended the local hospitals for a four-day "Back to Hospital" course.

## MARIE CURIE NIGHT NURSING SERVICE

This service, introduced in the latter part of 1966, has proved to be of great benefit in relieving relatives in terminal cancer cases. Help was given to 33 cases involving 113 nights.

## GENERAL PRACTITIONER ATTACHMENT

A pilot scheme, commenced in the latter part of 1966, finished during the year as the doctor concerned obtained the services of a practice nurse.

## INCONTINENT LAUNDRY SERVICE

This service still provides draw sheets daily for about 80 cases. 32,000 incontinence pads were issued during the year and 50 patients are now using the protective pant and interliner service. A service to provide pads for children who are incontinent due to some pathological condition was commenced in November and five children were benefiting from the service at the end of the year.

## MEDICAL REQUISITES LOAN SCHEME

The number of persons using this service increases yearly and some items have been increased in number, priority being given to sick-room equipment and aids to rehabilitation. During 1967, 2,727 articles were loaned, 2,419 were returned, 7,110 loans were renewed and there were 368 defaulters with regard to loan periods.

## WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

7,017 children were immunised against whooping cough during 1967 as compared with 6,597 in 1966 and 6,799 in 1965.

## IMMUNISATIONS FOR TRAVELLERS GOING OVERSEAS

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

	1967	1966	1965	1964
Smallpox vaccination	3,472	3,434	2,043	1,566
T.A.B.	694	825	811	1,522
Diphtheria	1,464	1,294	1,195	1,068
Tetanus	756	28	204	216
Typhoid	5	12	8	-
Yellow Fever	837	826	811	793



## VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

During the year the new system of payment to general practitioners for items of service in the public interest came into force. The Executive Council became responsible for payments to practitioners for carrying out immunising procedures, and practitioners no longer submitted records to the Local Authority. Agreement was reached between the Local Authority, the Executive Council and the Local Medical Committee to the introducing, in due course, of computer management of immunising procedures by the Local Authority.

The responsibility for the issue of smallpox lymph vaccine was transferred from the Public Health Laboratory Service to local authorities during the year.

The annual visits to schools to immunise the new entries continued and 956 primary courses and 4,484 booster doses of diphtheria/tetanus vaccine, and 349 primary courses and 5,074 booster doses of oral poliomyelitis vaccine, were given. The number of doses of oral vaccine given up to the end of the year was 33,768 of which 13,021 were given by general practitioners.

### SMALLPOX VACCINATION

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

		Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	15 and over	1967 Total	1966 Total	1965 Total	1964 Total
Vaccinated	(a)	40	2,820	261	938	3,036	4,059	2,522	1,633
	(b)	304	1,850	140	-	2,370	2,294	2,357	1,801
Re-vaccinated	(a)	-	52	643	7,714	2,200	8,409	1,984	1,346
	(b)	-	28	273	-	288	301	189	165
Totals		344	4,750	1,317	8,652	7,894	15,063	7,052	4,945

(a) by clinic staff.

(b) by general practitioners.

## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

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

Prophylactics	Clinic Doctors		General Practitioners	Total
	I.W.C's.	Schools		
Diphtheria only .. .. .	6	26	2	34
Diphtheria/Tetanus .. .. .	239	-	70	309
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough .. .. .	-	-	8	8
Whooping Cough/Tetanus .. .. .	-	-	-	-
Triple Antigen .. .. .	3,478	-	3,535	7,013
Whooping Cough only .. .. .	-	-	-	-
Tetanus only .. .. .	106	-	225	331
Quadruple .. .. .	-	-	5	5
Total protected against Diphtheria	3,723	26	3,620	7,369
Total protected against Whooping Cough .. .. .	3,478	-	3,535	7,013
Total protected against Tetanus ..	3,823	-	3,835	7,658
Refresher Doses:-				
Diphtheria only .. .. .	9	254	94	267
Diphtheria/Tetanus .. .. .	322	4,484	1,012	5,818
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough .. .. .	-	-	3	3
Triple Antigen .. .. .	2,674	-	1,659	4,333
Whooping Cough/Tetanus .. .. .	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough only .. .. .	-	-	-	-
Tetanus only .. .. .	14	-	327	341
Quadruple .. .. .	-	-	-	-
3rd Injection Diphtheria/Tetanus	3	956	-	959

## WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

7,013 children were immunised against whooping cough during 1967 as compared with 6,597 in 1966 and 6,999 in 1965.

## INOCULATIONS FOR TRAVELLERS GOING OVERSEAS

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

	1967	1966	1965	1964
Smallpox vaccinations	2,472	9,434	2,043	1,569
T.A.B.	694	822	800	1,522
Cholera	1,064	1,298	1,195	1,048
Tetanus	256	201	204	246
Typhus	5	12	8	-
Yellow Fever	837	828	811	793



9 doses of measles vaccine were given by general practitioners.

## ANTHRAX

General practitioners gave 5 primary and 47 booster doses of anthrax vaccine.

ANTHRAX									
General practitioners gave 5 primary and 47 booster doses of anthrax vaccine									
<p> <b>General practitioners</b>            1. 1950-1951            2. 1951-1952            3. 1952-1953            4. 1953-1954            5. 1954-1955            6. 1955-1956            7. 1956-1957            8. 1957-1958            9. 1958-1959            10. 1959-1960            11. 1960-1961            12. 1961-1962            13. 1962-1963            14. 1963-1964            15. 1964-1965            16. 1965-1966            17. 1966-1967            18. 1967-1968            19. 1968-1969            20. 1969-1970            21. 1970-1971            22. 1971-1972            23. 1972-1973            24. 1973-1974            25. 1974-1975            26. 1975-1976            27. 1976-1977            28. 1977-1978            29. 1978-1979            30. 1979-1980            31. 1980-1981            32. 1981-1982            33. 1982-1983            34. 1983-1984            35. 1984-1985            36. 1985-1986            37. 1986-1987            38. 1987-1988            39. 1988-1989            40. 1989-1990            41. 1990-1991            42. 1991-1992            43. 1992-1993            44. 1993-1994            45. 1994-1995            46. 1995-1996            47. 1996-1997            48. 1997-1998            49. 1998-1999            50. 1999-2000            51. 2000-2001            52. 2001-2002            53. 2002-2003            54. 2003-2004            55. 2004-2005            56. 2005-2006            57. 2006-2007            58. 2007-2008            59. 2008-2009            60. 2009-2010            61. 2010-2011            62. 2011-2012            63. 2012-2013            64. 2013-2014            65. 2014-2015            66. 2015-2016            67. 2016-2017            68. 2017-2018            69. 2018-2019            70. 2019-2020            71. 2020-2021            72. 2021-2022            73. 2022-2023            74. 2023-2024            75. 2024-2025            76. 2025-2026            77. 2026-2027            78. 2027-2028            79. 2028-2029            80. 2029-2030            81. 2030-2031            82. 2031-2032            83. 2032-2033            84. 2033-2034            85. 2034-2035            86. 2035-2036            87. 2036-2037            88. 2037-2038            89. 2038-2039            90. 2039-2040            91. 2040-2041            92. 2041-2042            93. 2042-2043            94. 2043-2044            95. 2044-2045            96. 2045-2046            97. 2046-2047            98. 2047-2048            99. 2048-2049            100. 2049-2050            101. 2050-2051            102. 2051-2052            103. 2052-2053            104. 2053-2054            105. 2054-2055            106. 2055-2056            107. 2056-2057            108. 2057-2058            109. 2058-2059            110. 2059-2060            111. 2060-2061            112. 2061-2062            113. 2062-2063            114. 2063-2064            115. 2064-2065            116. 2065-2066            117. 2066-2067            118. 2067-2068            119. 2068-2069            120. 2069-2070            121. 2070-2071            122. 2071-2072            123. 2072-2073            124. 2073-2074            125. 2074-2075            126. 2075-2076            127. 2076-2077            128. 2077-2078            129. 2078-2079            130. 2079-2080            131. 2080-2081            132. 2081-2082            133. 2082-2083            134. 2083-2084            135. 2084-2085            136. 2085-2086            137. 2086-2087            138. 2087-2088            139. 2088-2089            140. 2089-2090            141. 2090-2091            142. 2091-2092            143. 2092-2093            144. 2093-2094            145. 2094-2095            146. 2095-2096            147. 2096-2097            148. 2097-2098            149. 2098-2099            150. 2099-2100            151. 2100-2101            152. 2101-2102            153. 2102-2103            154. 2103-2104            155. 2104-2105            156. 2105-2106            157. 2106-2107            158. 2107-2108            159. 2108-2109            160. 2109-2110            161. 2110-2111            162. 2111-2112            163. 2112-2113            164. 2113-2114            165. 2114-2115            166. 2115-2116            167. 2116-2117            168. 2117-2118            169. 2118-2119            170. 2119-2120            171. 2120-2121            172. 2121-2122            173. 2122-2123            174. 2123-2124            175. 2124-2125            176. 2125-2126            177. 2126-2127            178. 2127-2128            179. 2128-2129            180. 2129-2130            181. 2130-2131            182. 2131-2132            183. 2132-2133            184. 2133-2134            185. 2134-2135            186. 2135-2136            187. 2136-2137            188. 2137-2138            189. 2138-2139            190. 2139-2140            191. 2140-2141            192. 2141-2142            193. 2142-2143            194. 2143-2144            195. 2144-2145    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## AMBULANCE SERVICE

Ambulance Service statistics for 1967 were consistent with those of the previous year. Total mileage decreased by 2,722 miles and the total persons carried increased by 637; these variations are approximately equivalent to the work of one normal day. There was an increase of 5.5 per cent. in accident and emergency cases but the total increase in all other types of cases carried (excepting mortuary cases) amounted to only 0.05 per cent. With the kind co-operation of the administrative staffs of the hospitals concerned, the total of fruitless journeys carried out in the year increased only slightly and now appears to be contained. Efforts are being continued, however, to reduce fruitless journeys to an absolute minimum. Miles per patient for stretcher cases rose in 1967 by 0.12 to 6.1 but the miles per patient for sitting cases fell by 0.07 to 3.65.

### CASES CARRIED

	Direct Service				Rail	Final Total
	Accident & Emergency	Normal	Repayment	Total		
Stretcher Cases	13,668	64,174	-	77,842	19	77,861
Sitting Cases	409	177,412	8,983	186,804	49	186,853
Total Cases	14,077	241,586	8,983	264,646	68	264,714
Previous Year	13,305	239,607	10,803	263,715	72	263,787
Mortuary Cases	-	1,093	-	1,093	-	1,093
Total Removals	14,077	242,679	8,983	265,739	68	265,807
Previous Year	13,305	240,990	10,803	265,098	72	265,170

### MILEAGE

	Direct Service		Rail	Total
	Section 27	Repayment		
Ambulances	476,346	-	3,757	480,103
Sitting Case Vehicles	656,614	25,152	5,836	687,602
Totals	1,132,960	25,152	9,593	1,167,705

### STAFF

There have been no major changes in establishment. The employment of rehabilitated epileptics and mentally sub-normal cases as cleaners and general handymen continues satisfactorily.



## **VEHICLES**

The practice of yearly exchange of sitting-case cars has been continued to the considerable advantage of the Service. Costs of maintenance and tyres are low and any replacements fall within the guarantee period. Two Morris FG ambulances were purchased during the year; these vehicles were designed to the specification contained in Part II of the Millar Report. The design has proved very sound and practical, and the vehicles are well liked by drivers and patients alike. The advantage of fitting an automatic gear box is being examined and, if satisfactory, will be included in all future designs. The new mobile chiropody unit is giving excellent service with very little trouble. There has been no change in the establishment of vehicles.

## **ACCIDENTS**

There were 89 accidents involving Ambulance Service vehicles.

## **EQUIPMENT**

Although there have been no major changes in the equipment carried on ambulances, there has been considerable research into the improvement of existing patterns. A new first-aid haversack has been designed and is undergoing tests. The haversack is made of waterproof material and is specially designed to carry the first-aid equipment required by an ambulance crew. A neo-natal resuscitator, together with miniature suction tube, was issued to all ambulances for the resuscitation of the newly-born child. The inclusion of trolleys for the transport of patients in the lying position has now become standard practice. The use of poles and canvas in conjunction with the wheeled stretcher trolleys has made removals much simpler and less hazardous for both patients and ambulance crews.

## **CIVIL DEFENCE TRAINING**

Little has been carried out in Civil Defence training during the year. Under the re-organisation arrangements of the Civil Defence Corps, the Ambulance Reserve was created and recruitment commenced. A training policy was approved by the Health and Welfare Committee and it is anticipated that the training of the Ambulance Service and the Ambulance Reserve will commence in April, 1968.

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

Although the scheme itself continues to work reasonably well, there has been a very slight fall in the number of cases passed to distant authorities for removal from Leeds to home addresses. Investigation reveals that some authorities are now purchasing the limousine type of ambulance which has reduced carrying capacity.

## **LIAISON WITH HOSPITALS**

The standard of liaison between all hospitals and the Ambulance Service in Leeds remains high. There is a constant exchange of views in the formal liaison committees and on an officer-to-officer basis.

## **TRAINING OF AMBULANCE STAFF**

There has been some movement in the furtherance of the Ambulance Training Scheme foreshadowed by the Millar Report of 1966. Invitations were received from a number of Authorities to send two or more driver/attendants on a Pilot Course and on ensuing Interim Training Courses. Approval was obtained to send two selected members of the driving staff on a six weeks' course to be held at the West Riding Training School, Cleckheaton, in January, 1968. Sporadic training sessions have been continued

throughout the year. The Superintendent of the Domiciliary Midwifery Service attended Ambulance Service Headquarters on two occasions to give instruction to ambulance crews on the resuscitation of the newly-born child. This instruction was well received by the staff concerned and it is hoped to include the more specialised form of training in arrangements now being considered.

## CO-ORDINATION AND CO-OPERATION WITH HOSPITAL AND FAMILY DOCTOR SERVICES

A working party was formed to consider the question of co-ordination of health and welfare services for handicapped children and young people (Circular 7/66). In addition to officers of the appropriate local authority departments and of voluntary organisations, the membership included representatives of the general practitioner and hospital services.

Consideration of the interests shown by general practitioners in the possibility of working in health centres led to the formation of one of a Joint Committee. It was decided to consider all matters relating to health centres and also other matters connected with the health needs of various areas of the city. The constitution of the Committee included representatives of the local health authority, the Executive Council and all four professional committees of the latter.

During the year consideration was given to the possibility of introducing schemes of attachment of domiciliary staff to general practitioners, and the preparation of a report on the subject commenced.

The co-ordination arrangements between staffs of the Department and of the hospitals continued as in previous years.

It was decided that the health services should be organised on a basis of co-operation and co-ordination between the various departments of the health authority and the hospitals. It was also decided that the health services should be organised on a basis of co-operation and co-ordination between the various departments of the health authority and the hospitals.

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## HEALTH EDUCATION AND PUBLICITY

Once again, the main burden of health education fell on the staffs of various sections, in particular the health visiting and clinic staffs. Publicity material of various kinds was supplied on request.

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Consideration of the interest shown by general practitioners in the possibility of working in health centres led to the decision to set up a Joint Consultative Committee to consider all matters relating to health centres and also other matters concerned with the medical needs of various areas of the city. The constitution of the Committee included representatives of the Local Health Authority, the Executive Council and of all four professional committees of the latter.

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## CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER AUTHORITIES

Although the Ambulance Reserve continues to work independently, there has been a very close link to the number of cases passed to the Ambulance Reserve from Leeds to other authorities. Cooperation with other authorities is now purchasing the Ambulance Reserve of vehicles which has reduced waiting capacity.

## LINKS WITH HOSPITALS

The standards of liaison between all hospitals and the Ambulance Reserve in Leeds remain high. There is a constant exchange of views in the formal liaison committees and on an officer-to-officer basis.

## TRAINING OF AMBULANCE STAFF

There has been some movement in the furtherance of the Ambulance Training Scheme recommended by the Miller Report of 1966. Invitations were received from a number of authorities to send two or more driver/attendants on a Pilot Course and on evening Interim Training Courses. Approval was obtained to send two selected members of the driving staff on a six weeks' course to be held at the West Riding Training School, Clarkston, in January, 1968. Specialist training sessions have been continued.



## 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 report for 1966, a very small but significant rise in the incidence of early syphilitic infections was recorded. In the period 1952-1963 the average annual incidence of primary, secondary and early latent cases was only 4; by 1966 the incidence had risen to 23; the figure for 1967 was 17. It is again emphasised that these figures represent a remarkably low incidence and they must be viewed in relation to those of the immediate post-war period (430 cases in 1947). There were 15 infections in men and 2 in women; 10 of the men were British, 3 were from Pakistan, one from the United States and one from Africa. The two women were British. Eight of the infections were caught in Leeds, 3 in London, one each in Bradford, Nottingham, France, Germany, Ethiopia and the United States. Again no recently arrived immigrant (as against visitor) was found to be responsible for introducing the infection into the city.

#### LATE ACQUIRED SYPHILIS

There were 4 newly recognised cases of cardiovascular syphilis, 5 of late neurosyphilis and 8 of late latent disease, figures which again show the steady decline in incidence which first became obvious about 40 years ago.

#### CONGENITAL INFECTIONS

Late congenital disease was diagnosed in 5 adults. For the 15th year in succession there was no case of early congenital syphilis in a live born infant, but one case occurred in which a woman contracted syphilis late enough in pregnancy for it to escape detection by routine ante-natal serum testing and she was delivered of a stillborn foetus.

### GONORRHOEA

The total of cases for 1967 was 956 (additionally there were two cases of ophthalmia neonatorum) comprising 703 in men and 253 in women; compared with the previous year there has been an increase in female cases of 27 and a decrease in males of 78, an overall drop of 51 cases. This is within the limits of the minor fluctuations around a high annual incidence which has been sustained for 6 years. These annual totals of infections conceal important changes in racial distributions which have been taking place in the past 13 years; they are confined almost entirely to male cases. After the post-war "epidemic", the incidence of gonorrhoea fell to a remarkable degree until 1955 when there occurred the smallest number of infections ever recorded (155). Thereafter the incidence rose very rapidly, the major cause being the arrival of many young West Indian men, separated from their wives. These men, lacking companionship, associated with British prostitutes. Infections in West Indians reached their peak in 1962, corresponding with the inrush to beat the Commonwealth Immigrants Act. Thereafter dependents joined them, families stabilised and the infections were halved in numbers within two years. However, at this time men from Pakistan were still managing to enter the country in large numbers; almost all were married and had left their wives in Pakistan, and infections in this group



quadrupled in two years. But, once the Home Office began a more vigorous application of the law to men, whilst still permitting wives to join those who had already entered the country, the numbers of infections dropped rapidly and have since continued to fall.

As a background to these changes, there has been a continued increased incidence of gonorrhoea in the indigenous population of the city which has been sustained during the past 13 years except for a small decrease in the early 1960's. Infections in this group now make a major contribution to the total for the first time in 11 years. Thus it is that the continued high annual incidence which had appeared to be fairly stable since 1960 has distracted attention from the mounting incidence in the United Kingdom-born men. It is at this point that infections among women assume their greatest importance because their frequency distribution has borne little relationship to the varying incidences in male immigrants but has very precisely and consistently mirrored the incidence in United Kingdom-born men (see graph). The overwhelming majority of women patients are British born.

Although male immigrant infections have given anxiety there was always the abundant historical evidence to indicate that the phenomenon was likely to be temporary. In the last three years the rising incidence among men and women born in the United Kingdom has again become quite clear and so far there are no reasons for expecting a halt or a decline.

Data concerning the localities in which infections took place were obtainable in 842 of 956 cases. 682 infections were contracted in the Leeds area, 149 elsewhere in the United Kingdom and 11 overseas.

The age distribution of infected patients was as follows:-

	Males	Females
Below 16 years	1	8
16 and 17 years	13	18
18 and 19 years	31	39
20 to 24 years	173	74
25 years and over	381	90

The discrepancy between the total of infections and the total of patients indicates that 128 patients contracted more than one gonococcal infection during the year. Infections in boys and girls aged 17 and under accounted for only 4 per cent. of the total, essentially the same proportion as in the previous year. The incidence of infections in young people in their 13th to the end of their 17th year is approximately 1 in 1,000.

## NON-SPECIFIC GENITAL INFECTION

609 cases of non-specific urethritis in males were diagnosed in 1967, the comparable figure for 1966 being 613. This is only the second time in 14 years that there has been a halt in the otherwise relentlessly increasing incidence of this disorder. 14 cases were complicated by Reiter's Disease.

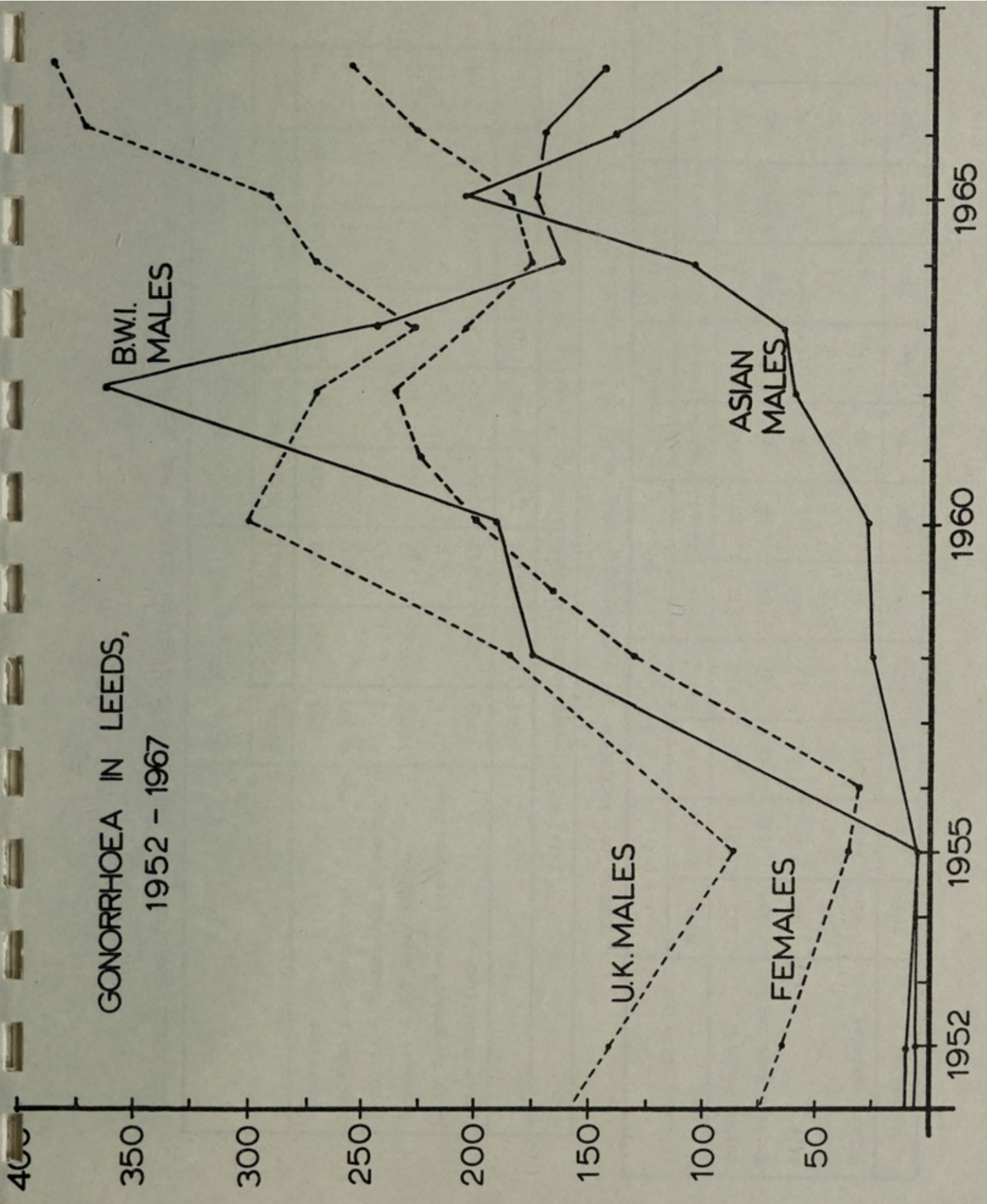
## OTHER CONDITIONS

Among 375 cases in women, there were 217 infections with trichomonas vaginalis; the 158 remaining cases involved a variety of minor conditions, the most frequent being infections with candida and genital warts. Of 415 men with minor disease, again the largest group involved parasitic infections; there were 61 cases of scabies and 69 of pediculosis. This represents about a tenfold increase during the decade 1958-1967.

584 men and 379 women attended for examinations at which findings were essentially normal.



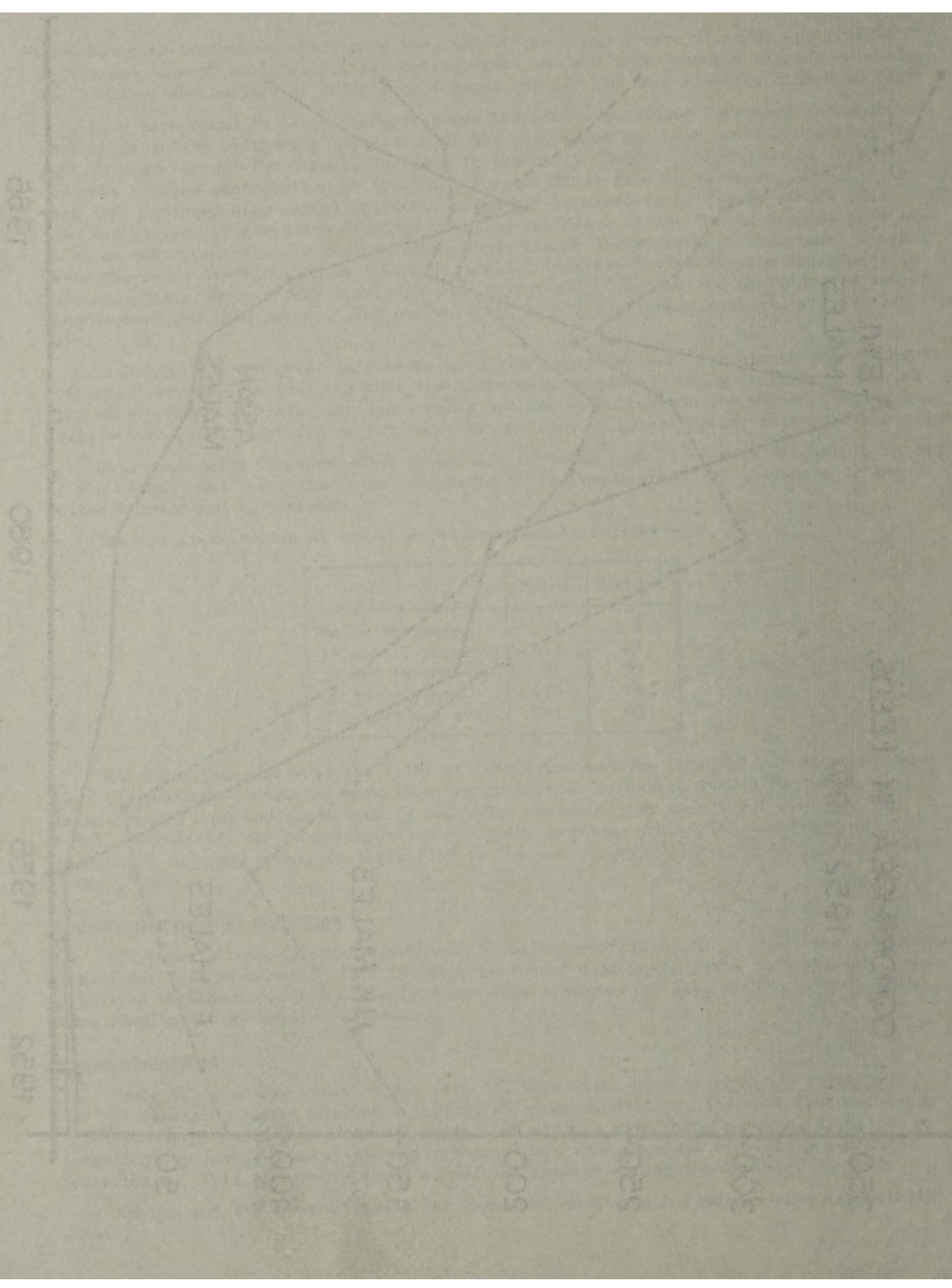
GONORRHOEA IN LEEDS,  
1952 - 1967





1921  
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20331 H 430-440000  
1921 JAN 28



NEW CASES REGISTERED AT THE VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC, THE GENERAL INFIRMARY AT LEEDS, 1967

	1967			1966			Increase or Decrease	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Gonorrhoea	703	255	958	781	228	1,009	- 78	+ 27
Non-Specific Urethritis	609		609	613		613	- 4	- 4
Syphilis - Primary and Secondary	12	1	13	11	1	12	+ 1	+ 1
Syphilis - All other Stages	16	10	26	18	18	36	- 2	- 8
Late Treponematoses, presumed Yaws	6	3	9	4	4	8	+ 2	- 1
Other Conditions	999	754	1,753	1,014	840	1,854	- 15	- 86
Totals	2,345	1,023	3,368	2,441	1,091	3,532	- 96	- 68
Total of Attendances for all Conditions .. .. 9,234								

TRENDS OF INCIDENCE OF GONORRHOEA AMONG MAJOR RACIAL GROUPS

Country of Origin	1962		1963		1964		1965		1966		1967	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
United Kingdom	272	196	228	174	272	150	286	164	372	196	385	242
British West Indies	363	33	242	21	164	18	177	15	172	21	140	7
Asia	58	-	62	-	104	1	208	-	144	2	96	2
Eire	27	2	23	4	35	3	55	4	54	3	52	3
Other Countries	46	3	44	3	35	2	28	1	39	6	30	-
Totals	766	234	599	202	610	174	754	184	781	228	703	255



## MEDICAL SOCIAL WORK

During the year 116 cases were referred to the social workers by medical practitioners, medical social workers, officers of the Ministry of Social Security, probation officers and other social agencies. 325 visits were made to new cases, 2,169 to old cases; 54 visits were received from new cases and 65 from old cases. 526 visits were made to various hospitals, the Magistrates' Court and other social agencies in the city.

### AFTER-CARE OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM HOSPITAL

These patients are visited regularly and the hospital informed as to their progress. Requests for home help, chiropody, clothing, etc. are attended to and, where necessary, patients are referred to the Welfare Services Department for hand-rails, bath-rails, etc. Information is given regarding holidays, outings, television and radio for the bedridden, and decorating.

490 patients waiting admission to the Geriatric Unit of St. James's Hospital were visited. Patients and their families are advised by family doctors 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 entitlements, books and the loan of medical requisites.

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 or rest and frequently to have a patient's room cleaned or redecorated.

## CONVALESCENCE

During 1967, 1,455 applications for convalescent treatment were received, 23 were brought forward from 1966, making a total of 1,478 as compared with 1,469 for 1966. Of this number, 1,013 were sent to convalescent homes, 454 applications were withdrawn or refused and 11 were held over until 1968.

The following table gives statistics of persons sent for convalescence.

	Adults	Children
Number sent away for Convalescence	603	410
Weeks away	1,206	820
Extensions (weeks)	-	2
Total number of weeks away	1,206	822
Average number of weeks per stay	2	2

The convalescent homes available to the Local Authority are all very well organised and most suitable for our type of rest convalescence. A marked improvement is seen in most cases on return. The Metcalfe Smith Home at Harrogate, which was considered to be one of the better homes available to the Local Authority, was unfortunately closed in September for financial reasons. Many applications have again been refused treatment because of over-age or of having a diagnosis not acceptable to certain homes. The charge of £2. 2s. 0d. is still made to each adult patient receiving two weeks' treatment.

Two children's homes are still available to the Local Authority at Morecambe and St. Annes-on-Sea. The poorer, nervy and underweight children seem to benefit greatly from a change of environment. Many needy children have been very kindly accommodated by the Leeds Children's Holiday Camp at Silverdale, when children's places at the homes were booked to full capacity. The W.R.V.S. have again helped with escort duties and have also provided clothing for many adults and children prior to their convalescence.

During the year 80 women and 91 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 the other homes.

460 patients attended at the Central Clinic, Park Square, for medical inspection prior to admission to convalescent homes.



1 9 6 7

Home	Adults	Babies	Children	Total
Southport Mother and Baby Home	98	91	4	193
Blackpool (Horncliffe)	213	-	22	235
Blackpool (Delton)	51	-	2	53
Bridlington	101	-	2	103
St. Annes (Blackburn)	74	-	-	74
St. Annes (Seabright)	66	-	-	66
Morecambe (Craig Home)	-	-	143	143
St. Annes (Ormerod)	-	-	146	146
Totals	603	91	319	1,013

	Adults	Mothers and Babies		Children	Total
		(M)	(B)		
January	2	-	-	-	2
February	21	-	-	8	29
March	13	5	6	20	44
April	23	11	11	21	66
May	61	9	10	48	128
June	92	12	14	36	154
July	83	11	13	32	139
August	88	14	16	37	155
September	85	14	16	39	154
October	41	4	5	44	94
November	13	-	-	14	27
December	1	-	-	20	21
Totals	523	80	91	319	1,013

Sessions were held at 11 Health Department clinics and at the Welfare Services Department. At 3 of these clinics (Armley, Belle Isle and Seacroft) the number of sessions increased. Bi-weekly sessions for residents are still being held at St. Joseph's Home, Belle Vue Road.

The new mobile unit was delivered in May and the weekly sessions re-commenced. The special arrangements for a group of blind patients, now numbering 106, continued.

At the end of the year, 9 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, 1967 .. .. .	6,782
New patients referred by general practitioners:-	
(a) Pensioners .. .. .	1,547
(b) Physically handicapped, under pensionable age ..	58
(c) Expectant mothers .. .. .	3
	<hr/>
	8,390
	<hr/>

Disposal:-

	<u>Patients</u>	<u>Treatments</u>
Attended clinics - own transport .. ..	5,403	23,247
- do - - transport provided .. ..	989	3,014
Domiciliary treatment .. .. .	2,123	12,107
Awaiting appointment .. .. .	264	
	<hr/>	
	8,779	
Died or withdrawn .. .. .	389	
	<hr/>	
	8,390	38,368
	<hr/>	<hr/>



## HOME HELP SERVICE

During the year 675,195 hours' service were given to 4,651 cases as follows:-

Cases brought forward from 1966	..	..	..	..	2,738
Applications received during the year	..	..	..	..	2,533
Applications withdrawn before help was supplied	..	..	..	..	620
New cases helped to 31.12.67	..	..	..	..	1,913

The cases which received help are classified as follows:-

Aged 65 years or over at first visit	..	..	..	..	3,618
Aged under 65 years at first visit:-					
Maternity	..	..	..	..	272
Chronic sick and tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	599
Others	..	..	..	..	162

At 31st December, 1967, the home helps numbered 667 (full-time 142, part-time 51 and nominee cases 14).

Five areas are now decentralised to clinics (one to Seacroft, two to Holbeck, one to Belle Isle and one to Leafield). This has improved efficiency and facilitated expansion of the service and contact of the organising staff with the work on the districts.

Month	Patients Treated	Hours	Transport	Domestic Treatment	Waiting Appointment	Dead or Withdrawn
January	745,12	2,403	..	..	..	..
February	710,4	2,280	..	..	..	..
March	715,107	2,512	..	..	..	..
April	72	204	..	..	..	..
May	71	277,8	10	..	..	..
June	72	282	..	..	..	..
July	728,82	2,300	13	..	..	..
August	72	..	10	..	..	..
September	72	14	10	..	..	..
October	72	..	..	..	..	..
November	72	..	..	..	..	..
December	72	..	..	..	..	..
Total	72	20	20	..	..	..

## **MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE**

### **MENTAL WELFARE OFFICERS**

At the beginning of the year there were four senior officers, nine officers and two trainees in post. During the year another officer and a trainee were appointed; one officer resigned. Three Welfare Assistants were appointed during the year.

In September, two trainee Mental Welfare Officers were seconded to take the two-year training for the National Certificate in Social Work.

The Mental Welfare Officers are based in accommodation adjacent to the Psychiatric Out-Patient Department of St. James's Hospital. They work in four teams, each team being responsible for the work in approximately one quarter of the city.

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

Over 170 men and boys of 16 years and over attended through the year; six left to take up outside work. The work includes light engineering, fettling, wood machining, production of concrete slabs and packing plastic components. The major proportion of the work carried out is for outside agencies.

The dining accommodation was increased by converting an adjoining workshop and making a doorway through.

### **SOUTH LEEDS WORKSHOP**

There were 35 girls and one man at the beginning of the year; 45 were attending in December. The work on plastic components continued as in 1966 and other types of work were introduced, i.e. making foam pillows, scatter cushions and nylon aprons. Six sewing machines are in use and some of the trainees have adapted themselves surprisingly well to the use of machines.

Some of the contracts have been shared by the North and South Leeds workshops.

The variety of work has been appreciated and increased the interest and contentment of the trainees.

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

The year started with 65 trainees attending. By the end of the year there were 72. Two trainees were transferred to the South Leeds workshop, two were admitted to hospital, and one retired.

The cloakroom was converted into a small classroom in order to accommodate the additional number accepted during the year.

The work carried out has consisted largely of handcrafts as in previous years. In addition, sheets, pillow cases, bibs and towels have been produced, for hostels and training centres and for contracts.

Cookery instruction has again proved popular and valuable; the trainees learn to cook their midday meal, also cakes, buns, tarts etc. in the separate small kitchen made for this purpose.

### **STANNINGLEY JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRE**

There were 135 on roll at the end of the year; this includes 29 children in the Spastic Unit.



21 children left during the year. Of these five were transferred to special schools, four had reached 16 years and went on to senior centres. 17 were admitted.

In September, three Assistant Supervisors returned from the Scott Course and one trainee left for training. There were 6 Scott Course trained staff by the end of the year.

The Orthopaedic Surgeon, Mr. Clark, and the Paediatricians dealt with medical problems affecting, particularly, the spastic children. Mrs. Westwood, Remedial Gymnast, left in the summer and the vacancy remained unfilled, leaving one Rededial Gymnast, Mrs. Shipman, in post.

### **EAST LEEDS JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRE**

There were 127 on roll at the end of the year. Eight children left and three were admitted.

In September two Assistant Supervisors returned from the Scott Course and one trainee left for training. There were 4 Scott Course trained staff by the end of the year.

Mr. Woodman, Teacher/Supervisor, was appointed on 10th April, 1967, to replace Mr. Feachnie who left in 1966. The number of young assistant supervisors returning from the Scott Course is steadily increasing in our centres, and Mr. Woodman has been able to provide opportunities for discussion with them on their work, and guidance and assistance in obtaining the teaching materials they require.

### **RUTLAND LODGE HOSTEL**

35 places are provided. The hostel continues to provide for both mentally ill and mentally subnormal men. 13 men were admitted and 12 left during the year.

### **EAST LEEDS HOSTEL**

40 places are provided for women. The hostel admits those recovering from mental illness, some who have made a partial recovery but are incapable of living independently, (these are largely patients who have had long periods in hospital), and also mentally subnormal women who need some guidance and care.

There were 32 residents at the end of the year.

### **ARMLEY GRANGE HOSTEL**

19 places are provided for mentally subnormal women and girls over 16 years. The year began with 20 women in residence and ended with 18. 6 who were in full time outside work were transferred to East Leeds Hostel in order to accommodate some younger patients. One teenager was admitted and was there at the end of the year.

5 are in employment, 3 attend the South Leeds workshops and 6 assist with the housework.

One elderly patient was transferred to a Welfare Department Home.

As a supplement to hostel accommodation, provision is made for "bed-sitters" for patients requiring only a minimum of help and advice. The Corporation Housing Department co-operated to the extent of providing premises converted into 12 "bed-sitters" equipped with adequate cooking facilities etc. in each room.



A principal tenant acts as "landlord", and in collaboration with the Department's social workers, assists where necessary in the management of the patients' affairs.

The project has now passed the experimental stage and is regarded as very worthwhile. Plans are in hand to increase the number of places available to 28, and it is thought that further developments on these lines will take place.

### **EAST LEEDS DAY CENTRE**

The Day Centre continues to provide occupational therapy for the patients attending daily. During the year 25 were admitted, 22 left, and at the end of the year 15 patients were attending.

### **ADVISORY CLINICS**

Sessions were held at each of the four clinics listed in Table II, once or twice a month, according to number waiting for appointment.

Dr. Ellis was appointed part-time Medical Officer in October, and has been responsible for Harehills and Barrack House Clinics. A Mental Welfare Officer is responsible for arranging the appointments and for running the sessions at Harehills and Barrack House; she visits the families who attend, to keep in touch with them during the intervals between their clinic attendances. As there are no Mental Welfare Officers available for the Middleton and Armley Clinics, a Welfare Assistant, and a Trainee Mental Welfare Officer carry out the arrangements and pay home visits.

Additional Advisory Clinics may be arranged when there are Mental Welfare Officers available, and it is hoped to extend the service in 1969 when four Mental Welfare Officers return from training.

Dr. Ellis has paid a number of home visits to families who cannot easily attend one of the four clinics.

### **SHORT TERM HOSPITAL CARE**

There is still a great demand for short term hospital admission - 56 children and 38 adults were admitted during the year.

### **NOWELL HOUSE HOSTEL**

The hostel was re-occupied in March, after reconstruction and extension, increasing the provision from 12 to 20 places and providing accommodation for 3 resident staff.

Mrs. Dennis Healey performed the opening ceremony on 18th April, 1967. The late Alderman F. Naylor, Chairman of the Mental Health Sub-Committee, Members and visitors attended.

As in previous years, children were admitted during family crises, to relieve the family of the care of the handicapped child, to enable the parents to take essential holidays, and where it was thought a child might benefit from a period away from home.

A small number of places are now reserved for long stay children. There were 13 children in Nowell House at the end of the year.

Ninety-two children were admitted during the year.

In September the two dormitories occupying the end of one wing, were loaned to East Leeds Junior Training Centre as classrooms to relieve the overcrowding in the Centre. This reduced the hostel accommodation again.



Considerable difficulties were encountered initially in obtaining staff, and we are much indebted to the students from Trinity and All Saints College, Horsforth, who assisted during the first six months, and to a student teacher from Rothwell, and a Leeds Art Student, who assisted the staff during the summer vacation.

## GENERAL

There were 20 visits from parties of students to the centres and hostels, and 28 visits arranged for other interested members of the community.

During the year there were 26 bookings of the film "Towards a Happier Life".

## APPENDIX

TABLE I

Cases dealt with by Mental Welfare Officers

	Males	Females	Total
1. Calls received .. .. .	660	946	1,606
2. Informal admissions:-			
St. James's Hospital .. .. .	75	116	191
High Royds Hospital .. .. .	63	96	159
Stanley Royd Hospital .. .. .	36	40	76
Scalebor Park Hospital .. .. .	4	4	8
Other Hospitals .. .. .	6	4	10
Total informal admissions dealt with by Mental Welfare Officers .. ..	184	260	444
3. Patients admitted under Compulsory Orders:-			
Section 25:-			
St. James's Hospital .. .. .	20	31	51
High Royds Hospital .. .. .	11	17	28
Stanley Royd Hospital .. .. .	5	7	12
Other Hospitals .. .. .	3	4	7
Scalebor Park Hospital .. .. .	1	1	2
Totals .. .. .	40	60	100
Section 26:-			
St. James's Hospital .. .. .	1	-	1
High Royds Hospital .. .. .	8	3	11
Stanley Royd Hospital .. .. .	3	4	7
Scalebor Park Hospital .. .. .	-	-	-
Other Hospitals .. .. .	-	1	1
Totals .. .. .	12	8	20
Section 29:-			
St. James's Hospital .. .. .	47	86	133
High Royds Hospital .. .. .	30	44	74
Stanley Royd Hospital .. .. .	10	23	33
Scalebor Park Hospital .. .. .	1	2	3
Other Hospitals .. .. .	4	2	6
Totals .. .. .	92	157	249
Section 60:-			
High Royds Hospital .. .. .	1	-	1
Totals .. .. .	1	-	1
Section 72:-			
Nil			
Total Admissions .. .. .	329	485	814



TABLE II  
ADVISORY CLINIC ANALYSIS

	Middleton	Harehills	Armley	Barrack House	Total
Old cases C/f	5	66	11	19	101
New cases	20	9	10	8	47
Total numbers seen	25	75	21	27	148

TABLE III

	New Referrals			Re-Referrals			Total Referrals
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
St. James's Hospital	13	28	41	4	12	16	57
High Royds Hospital	25	57	82	38	67	105	187
Stanley Royd Hospital	4	14	18	1	7	8	26
General Practitioners	3	7	10	1	1	2	12
Miscellaneous	15	19	34	2	7	9	43
Totals	60	125	185	46	94	140	325

TABLE IV  
SUBNORMALITY: PATIENTS ASCERTAINED DURING 1967

	Males	Females	Total
1. (a) Cases reported by Local Education Authority:-			
(i) Ineducable children	28	27	55
(ii) At 15 years - on leaving school	9	6	15
(b) Other cases reported during 1967	9	7	16
Total number of cases reported during the year	46	40	86
2. Disposal of cases during the year:-			
(i) Placed under informal supervision	45	39	84
(ii) Placed under guardianship	-	-	-
(iii) Admitted to hospital	1	-	1
(iv) Died or removed	-	1	1
Totals	46	40	86

# ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

TABLE V  
SUBNORMALITY: PATIENTS ON THE REGISTERS  
AT 31ST DECEMBER 1967

	Males	Females	Total
(a) Under Informal Supervision	559	364	923
(b) Under Guardianship	3	-	3
(c) In Hospitals	421	383	804
(d) In Hostels	14	25	39
Totals	997	772	1,739

TABLE VI  
SUBNORMALITY: TRAINING CENTRES AND  
SHELTERED WORKSHOPS

Training Centres	No. of Places	Males		Females		Total on Register
		Under 16	Over 16	Under 16	Over 16	
Stanningley	148	85	-	58	-	143
East Leeds	120	84	-	43	-	127
Armley Grange	60	-	-	-	72	72
North Leeds	170	2	169	-	-	171
South Leeds	50	-	1	-	43	44
Totals		171	170	101	115	557

INSPECTORIAL STAFF





**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, 1967 was 182,802 made up of 42,378 back-to-back houses and 140,424 through houses and flats. The number of permanent new houses and flats completed during the year was 3,842; of these 2,805 were built by the Corporation. The local authority converted 10 houses into 24 flats; 31 houses were converted into 64 self-contained flats by private owners.

## SLUM CLEARANCE

During the year 23 areas comprising 2,131 houses were officially represented to the City Council the occupants totalling 5,279.

Clearance Areas	Representation		
	Date	No. of Houses	Population
Bramley (Elder Road) No. 1	9. 2.67	21	53
Potternewton (Union Grove) Nos. 1-3	16. 3.67	26	50
Meanwood Road (Barrack Street)	20. 4.67	8	19
Benson Street (Sheepscar) No. 7	20. 4.67	21	42
Kirkstall Road (Cardigan Terrace)	18. 5.67	413	1,128
Upper Accommodation Road (Hope Terrace)	15. 6.67	11	11
South Accommodation Road (John Eaton Street)	15. 6.67	10	27
East Street (Timber Place)	15. 6.67	9	12
Oatland Lane (Bristol Road)	20. 7.67	345	898
Woodhouse (Cambridge Road)	7. 9.67	712	1,702
Armley Road (Parliament Road) No. 1	7. 9.67	8	10
Westfield Road (Rosebank View) Nos. 1-5	9.11.67	439	1,063
Dewsbury Road (Tunstall Road) Nos. 1 and 2	14.12.67	69	183
Elland Road (Hartley Street) Nos. 1 and 2	14.12.67	31	70
Hunslet Carr (Taylor's Row)	14.12.67	8	11

The Minister of Housing and Local Government has "confirmed" orders in respect of 57 areas comprising 2,626 houses. The number of houses demolished in "confirmed" Clearance Areas during the year was 1,717 and the number of families rehoused by the Corporation was 1,829.

13 Public Inquiries were held in respect of 42 areas comprising 2,149 houses.

6,109 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 fourteen Closing Orders were made on houses. One Closing Order was also made on part of a building.

## CERTIFICATION OF UNFITNESS

Certificates of Unfitness were furnished in respect of 44 houses owned by the City Council and 9 such houses were demolished.

## WELL MAINTAINED PAYMENTS

The number of "Well Maintained" payments awarded was 670.

## CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair and for cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair dealt with between 6th July, 1957, and 31st December, 1967 are summarised in the following table:-

### RENT ACT, 1957 (FIRST SCHEDULE)

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	1967	Total from 6.7.57 to 31.12.67
1. No. of applications for certificates .. .. .	2	1,375
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 .. .. .	1	1,054
(b) in respect of all defects .. .. .	1	259
4. No. of undertakings given by landlords under Paragraph 5 of the First Schedule .. .. .	2	1,017
5. No. of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to Paragraph 5 of the First Schedule .. .. .	-	4
6. No. of certificates issued .. .. .	-	263
Applications for Cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair		
7. Application by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates .. .. .	1	185
8. Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates ..	1	80
9. Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objections .. .. .	1	37
10. Certificates cancelled by Local Authority .. .. .	1	140



## 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 1967	Total from 16.7.53 to 31.12.67
Preliminary applications for Improvement Grant and/or Standard Grant received .. .. .	1,381	14,603
Number of applications for Improvement Grant and/or Standard Grant withdrawn .. .. .	275	2,041
Number of applications for Standard Grant refused ..	1	109
Number of houses not suitable for Improvement Grant .. .. .	38	1,974
Formal applications for Standard Grant received ..	221	1,366
Formal applications for Improvement Grant received ..	800	6,446
Formal applications for Standard Grant approved by Local Authority .. .. .	212	1,257
Formal applications for Improvement Grant approved by Local Authority .. .. .	798	6,067
Number of houses improved - Standard Grants .. ..	182	1,104
Number of houses improved - Improvement Grants ..	666	5,249

## 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 10 Improvement Areas comprising 2,550 houses were approved as follows:-

Bramley/Stanningley (Hough Lane) Area No. 1	206 houses
Harehills (Ashley Road) Area No. 2	233 "
Armley (Conference Road) Area	266 "
Meanwood (Greenwood Mount) Area	62 "
Harehills (Roseville Road) Area No. 1	227 "
Beeston (Parkfield's) Area No. 2	226 "
Bramley/Stanningley (Hough Lane) Area No. 2	206 "
Harehills (Roseville Road) Area No. 2	261 "
Armley (Tong Road/Hall Lane) Area No. 1	296 "
Wellington (Aviary Road) Area	567 "
	<hr/>
	2,550 "

The administrative pattern is for fresh Improvement Areas to be reported at a steady rate of 12 per year. 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 79 Improvement Areas comprising 16,255 dwelling houses.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENTS**

A proposal to carry out improvements in the environment of one or more Improvement Areas is nearing finalisation. 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**

### **STUDLEY GRANGE AREA**

During the year 10 Compulsory Purchase Orders were made affecting 22 houses situated in the Studley Grange Area and 7 Compulsory Purchase Orders affecting 27 houses were confirmed. This area comprises approximately 2,000 houses most of which are too large for the present day family and consequently tend to become in multiple occupation without adequate amenities for the people living in them. Action to secure the proper conversion of all these properties has been taking place since 1954 and whenever unsatisfactory multiple occupation occurs the houses are included in a Compulsory Purchase Order. Continued vigilance is necessary to ensure that these unsatisfactory conditions do not occur in houses in this area where both the local authority and private owners have expended a considerable amount of money and effort to halt the structural and social decay.

### **MISCELLANEOUS AREAS**

Prior to this year 17 Compulsory Purchase Orders affecting 25 houses had been confirmed and 7 Compulsory Purchase Orders affecting 7 houses were confirmed during the year.

Multiple occupation of some houses is of course inevitable in any large city. Where these houses are properly managed, in a good state of repair, and with adequate amenities they meet a demand for the housing of adult persons who require small furnished accommodation usually for a limited period. Visits are made to such houses to ensure that that conditions remain satisfactory.



## FOOD PREMISES

3,697 visits were paid to premises in which foodstuffs intended for human consumption were prepared, stored or sold. 729 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. 2,299 visits were to places not registered under the Act, e.g. bakehouses, butchers' shops, provision merchants, etc. 669 visits were paid to cafes and restaurants. The general standard of hygiene was reasonably satisfactory.

Under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, 707 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 106

FOOD PREMISES SURVEY  
FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS - 1960

Category of Trade	Number of Premises	Number of Premises fitted to comply with Regn. 16	Number of Premises to which Regn. 19 applies	Number of Premises fitted to comply with Regn. 19
Butchers .. .. .	413	349	401	392
Grocers .. .. .	1,002	666	988	809
Bakers and Confectioners .. ..	262	206	240	231
Greengrocers and Wet Fish Shops .. .. .	334	259	314	298
Fried Fish Shops .. .. .	285	201	283	267
Restaurants, Cafes, Canteens and Snack Bars .. .. .	259	252	258	258
Food Factories .. .. .	6	6	6	6
Ice-cream Factories .. .. .	5	5	5	4
Wholesale Provision Merchants ..	4	4	3	3
Totals	2,570	1,948	2,498	2,268

345 visits were made to premises used for the manufacture or sale of ice-cream and 290 to fish-frying premises. Nine applications for registration of the latter were approved.

94 visits were made to other registered food preparing premises, such as those used for the manufacture of sausages or preparation of port products, meat pies, jams, pickles and sauces. 19 applications for registration of such premises were granted.



## REGISTRATION

Number of premises registered for the manufacture of ice-cream during 1967 .. .. .	1
Number of premises registered for the storage of ice-cream during 1967 .. .. .	1
Number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream during 1967 .. .. .	92
Number of premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale .. .. . (9 fried fish shops, 19 manufacturers of sausages, potted meat, meat pies, etc.)	28
Number of notifications of change of occupier received:-	
Ice-cream premises .. .. .	51
Food-preparing premises .. .. .	20
Number of premises removed from register:-	
Ice-cream premises (manufacture) .. .. .	3
Ice-cream premises (storage) .. .. .	-
Ice-cream premises (sale) .. .. .	99
Food preparing premises .. .. .	40
Number of premises on the register 31st December, 1967:-	
(a) used for manufacture of ice-cream .. .. .	27
(b) used for the sale of ice-cream .. .. .	1,823
(c) used for the storage of ice-cream intended for sale .. .. .	11
(d) used for the manufacture of sausages or preparation of preserved foods .. .. .	771

## LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

### FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

- (a) The proprietors of a bakehouse were prosecuted in respect of dirty conditions in their premises and a fine of £40 was imposed.
- (b) Two cafe proprietors were prosecuted in respect of dirty conditions in their premises, resulting in fines of £65 and £6.
- (c) The proprietors of a restaurant were fined £100 in respect of dirty conditions in the kitchen and store room.
- (d) The proprietor of a restaurant was prosecuted for dirty conditions in his premises - case dismissed by the Stipendiary Magistrate because proof of ownership had not been established. The defendant was awarded twenty guineas costs from public funds.
- (e) The proprietor of a coffee bar was fined £54 in respect of dirty conditions in the premises.



## **FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLING**

### **SAMPLING**

#### **FOOD**

565 samples were submitted for analysis, of which the City Analyst reported upon 95 as being unsatisfactory. In four cases legal proceedings were taken and the appropriate administrative action was taken with the remainder.

#### **DRUGS**

21 samples were taken; four were found to be unsatisfactory, and of these, three were purchased through the post following a complaint made about the claims made in an advertising leaflet. However, the Town Clerk ruled that the sale took place outside Leeds, and all relevant information was forwarded to the Local Authority in whose area the firm's order office is situated.

The fourth unsatisfactory sample was a medicine dispensed in the customer's own bottle and it was found impossible to say where the offending extraneous matter, a fly, had originated. The pharmacists' stock of bottles was checked and found to be clean.

#### **DANGEROUS DRUGS**

Two tranquilisers were sampled and the City Analyst reported that both were satisfactory.

### **EXTRANEEOUS MATTER**

Complaints of extraneous matter in food (e.g. metal, insects, rubber, glass) totalled 74 and appropriate action was taken in each case.

### **COMPLAINTS**

156 complaints were received relating to mouldy, tainted, sour and discoloured food, and about the type of meats served with meals. Every case was fully investigated and appropriate action taken. A complaint that an orange drink had made children ill led to the voluntary withdrawal of a defective vending machine after analysis revealed excessive amounts of lead and copper in the drink.

### **LEGAL PROCEEDINGS**

#### **FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955**

Three samples of cream cheese were not of the standard laid down by the Cheese Regulations, 1965, and two of these were sold in unlabelled containers. Proceedings were taken against the vendors; the first being fined £4 with costs, and the second a total of £14 with costs in respect of four charges.

### **ICE-CREAM**

71 samples of ice-cream for bacteriological examination were taken from places of manufacture and local vendors. 7 were classed as unsatisfactory and 10 as very unsatisfactory, and of the latter 4 contained B. Coli. Of the 54 samples which passed the Methylene Blue Test, 8 contained B. Coli. All unsatisfactory results were notified to the vendors and manufacturers. Visits were made to the manufacturers of ice-cream in the City which had failed the tests and detailed inspections were made of the premises. Advice was given and follow-up samples were taken to ensure clean ice-cream was made.



# MILK SUPPLIES

## SAMPLING

### CHEMICAL

1,013 samples of milk (980 ordinary and 33 Channel Island) were submitted for chemical analysis.

The average composition of milk sampled during the year was: total solids 12.39 per cent., (8.67 per cent. solids-not-fat and 3.72 per cent. milk fat). 74 samples were unsatisfactory and of these 49 contained added water (33 from one farmer), 9 contained antibiotics, 6 showed fat deficiency and 10 contained extraneous matter due to dirty bottles. Advice and warnings were given to the responsible farmers and dairymen.

### BACTERIOLOGICAL

Of 689 bacteriological samples, 7 failed the prescribed tests. Untreated farm bottled milk failures were reported to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. A phosphatase test failure was taken up with the wholesale dairy concerned.

#### METHYLENE BLUE (REDUCTION) TEST

Designation	Total Samples Taken	Result of Test			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
"Pasteurised" Dairies	376	375	99.70%	1	0.30%
"Untreated" Dairies	217	212	97.70%	5	2.30%

#### PHOSPHATASE TEST

Designation	Total Samples Taken	Result of Test			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
"Pasteurised" Dairies	376	375	99.73%	1	0.27%

#### TURBIDITY TEST

Designation	Total Samples Taken	Result of Test			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Sterilised	96	96	100%	-	-



## BRUCELLOSIS

522 samples of raw milk and raw cream were examined for *Brucella abortus*. Of these 331 were samples taken from individual cows and 141 were samples of bulk milk or cream. The total number of positive Milk Ring Test samples was 51, and of the bulk samples 5 were positive to the guinea-pig inoculation test and one to the cream culture test. In addition 4 positive cream culture test results relating to milk sold in Leeds were reported by other Local Authorities.

10 notices were served upon the farmers with infected herds requiring that all their milk sold in Leeds be heat treated. Infected animals were segregated and, before removal of the notice, two further tests were carried out on each cow in the herd within a period of not less than six weeks. In one herd a cow failed the first re-test and the process of segregation and testing was recommenced.

When assistance was requested by farmers to discover infected cows, individual samples were taken from each cow in the herd. The importance of regular tests being carried out on milk samples from each animal was impressed upon farmers selling untreated milk.

## CREAM

Of 123 samples taken 29 failed the Methylene Blue (Reduction) Test and four of those contained *B. Coli*. Seven samples which passed the Methylene Blue (Reduction) Test contained *B. Coli*. One brand of raw cream which had a sequence of bad samples was found to be transported from the East Riding in un-insulated vehicles. The matter was brought to the attention of the appropriate Area Milk Officer with the result that no more of this brand was despatched into Leeds. Several other producers were contacted following sequences of poor samples and greater care was demanded in production and distribution. Where necessary retailers were advised about storage and proper rotation of stock.

## LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Proceedings were instituted against two farmers for added water in milk. The first was fined £5 with costs and the second £15 with costs.

### DISTRIBUTORS OF MILK AND DAIRY PREMISES

	Dairies	Distributors of milk
No. on register on 31st December, 1966	18	22
No. added to register during the year	-	-
No. removed from register during year	-	-
No. on register on 31st December, 1967	18	22



# OTHER MATTERS

	February	August
LISTS OF OUTWORKERS RECEIVED FROM OCCUPIERS OF PREMISES IN THE CITY	145	145
(a) (i) Number of "Contractors" in the City included in the above lists	265	180
(ii) Number of "Contractors" outside the City included in the above lists	29	47
(b) (i) Number of "Outworkers" in the City included in the above lists	490	595
(ii) Number of "Outworkers" outside the City included in the above lists	65	101
Details of (a) (ii) and (b) (ii) subsequently forwarded to other local authorities	94	148
LISTS OF OUTWORKERS RECEIVED FROM OTHER AUTHORITIES	8	7
(c) (i) Number of "Contractors" in the City included in the above lists	33	44
(ii) Number of "Outworkers" in the City included in the above lists	23	17
	Yearly Total	
Reminders to occupiers as to returns of Outworkers	191	
Visits of Inspectors to Homeworkers' premises	18	
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)	81	
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors:-		
Notified by H.M. Inspectors	18	
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors	18	
Total number of factories on Register (The above includes 131 bakehouses)	2,594	



OUTWORK  
Sections 133 and 134

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August 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	701	-	-	-	-	-
Umbrellas	15	-	-	-	-	-
Furnishing and Upholstery	39	-	-	-	-	-
Textile weaving	63	-	-	-	-	-
Total	818	-	-	-	-	-

of work done by Public Health Inspectors. These include visits for matters controlled by the Public Health Act, such as the structure of premises and noise and other nuisances. In addition many visits are paid to food factories and canteens to ensure that the provisions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, are complied with.

#### ANTHRAX - FACTORIES

In my report for 1965 I referred to the development and availability of an effective vaccine for anthrax. Workers at risk, in seven tanneries and associated trades in the city were offered vaccination. The majority accepted, but during 1967 a case of anthrax was confirmed in a tannery worker who had refused the vaccine.

#### 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	50	13	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2,544	698	18	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	22	68	2	-
Totals	2,616	779	20	-

#### CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	No. of Cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
			Referred		
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S. 1)	-	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S. 2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S. 3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S. 4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7):-					
(a) Insufficient	10	1	-	2	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	179	146	-	18	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	81	-	81	-	-
Totals	270	148	81	20	-



## FACTORIES

This report deals with those matters in Parts I and VIII of the Factories Act, which are administered by the District Council. The tables set out on pages 74, 75 and 76 deal with the work done by Public Health Inspectors but the Ministry of Labour suggests that this information be amplified to emphasise specific points.

The register of factories for the city now lists 2,544 factories where mechanical power is used and 50 where mechanical power is not used, in total 4 fewer than in 1966. 698 inspections of mechanical factories and 13 of non-mechanical factories were made and 270 contraventions of the Act and other defects were found. 148 of these had been remedied by the end of the year, in response to verbal or written notices, 56 of the latter being sent out. No legal proceedings were instituted. The 270 offences referred to include 81 instances where an abstract of the Act was not displayed. A summary of the various defects will be found in the table of defects on page 74. The table headed "Other Matters" gives the number of bakehouses using mechanical power as 131 but this number refers only to those bakehouses which are registered as factories by H.M. Inspectors and does not include a number of small family bakehouses in which persons may be employed. There are no basement bakehouses possessing certificates of suitability remaining in the city.

## WORKS OF BUILDING AND ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION

The table of inspections on page 74 refers to 22 other premises in which Section 7 of the Factories Act is enforced by the Local Authority. These are some of the works of building and engineering construction which were carried out in the city during 1967. They have been brought to our notice because of the requirement under the Construction (Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1966 that contractors who employ more than 25 persons on a site must notify the Local Health Authority in writing. 68 visits were paid to such works in connection with the provision of proper sanitary accommodation and in two instances written notifications were issued requiring such accommodation to be installed.

## OUTWORKERS

The table on page 75 gives details of outworkers in the city. 61 addresses of outworkers in Leeds were received from other authorities and 148 addresses of outworkers outside Leeds were sent to the respective authorities. In no case was it necessary to institute proceedings to deal with home work in unwholesome premises and in fact, no report was received of unsatisfactory premises being used for this purpose.

## WORKPLACES

44 visits were paid to workplaces which are not controlled under either the Factories Act or the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act. It was not necessary to serve any notices requiring works to be carried out.

## GENERAL

The 711 inspections of factories recorded compares with 813 in 1966. The reduction is due to the effort being made by inspectors to complete the first general inspection of premises which are registrable under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963. However, a large number of other visits to factories which concern matters outside the scope of the Factories Act are included in the table on page 106



## **DISEASES OF ANIMALS**

### **SWINE FEVER**

No cases of swine fever occurred in Leeds.

### **ANTHRAX**

No cases of animal anthrax occurred in Leeds.

### **FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE**

In October there was an outbreak of foot and mouth disease at Llanyblodwell, Shropshire, and this part of the country was declared to be an Infected Area. On 30th October, 1967, by order of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Leeds was included in a Controlled Area, which, three weeks later included the whole of the country except those parts declared to be Infected Area. At the end of the year hundreds of outbreaks of the disease had occurred and the Infected Areas affected 28 Counties.

The movement of animals from an Infected Area to a Controlled Area is prohibited, and the Ministry Inspectors advised that only essential movement should take place within the Controlled Area. Cattle, sheep, pigs and goats cannot be moved in an Area without an accompanying licence issued by the Local Authority in whose area lies the place of destination. Hundreds of such licences for movements into and within Leeds were issued, principally for the movement of animals to slaughterhouses in the City, and a considerable amount of time was spent advising dealers and farmers on routes to take to avoid crossing the Infected Area borders, which were frequently altered. Authority in writing was issued to applicants who wished to move manure and waste trimmings to destinations in the City.

Cleansing and disinfection of vehicles transporting animals into the City was insisted upon. At the Public Abattoir, the Markets Department provided a disinfectant sprayer for use after vehicles were washed and in general the co-operation of the carrier firms was good. An attempt was made to disinfect the wheels of incoming and outgoing vehicles by the laying of straw or sacks sprayed with disinfectant in the entrances and exits of slaughterhouses and dairies. This method was not successful as the straw and sacks were quickly flattened out and became wet and dirty.

Full liaison was maintained with the Veterinary Inspectors of the Regional Office of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

### **THE POULTRY PENS, FITTINGS AND RECEPTACLES (DISINFECTION) ORDER, 1952 - THE POULTRY PREMISES AND VEHICLES (DISINFECTION) ORDER, 1956 - THE LIVE POULTRY (MOVEMENT RECORDS) ORDER, 1952.**

38 visits were paid to inspect premises, vehicles and equipment and to check movement records. No serious contraventions were found.

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

671 cattle were imported from Ireland for slaughter, a decrease on the previous year of 1,326. There was a slight increase (120) in the number of Irish store cattle to farms, the total being 697.

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

Three applications were received for licences to operate a swill boiling plant, which were granted after inspection. The name of one licensed operator was removed from the register.



## RABBITS

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

## FISH

The preference for filleted fish continued. Frozen fish blocks are in great demand. Of convenient shape and size for cutting into smaller pieces, they are ideal for the fish frying trade.

## SHELLFISH

Four samples of mussels were taken for bacteriological examination. All the samples which originated from layings in Wales were satisfactory.

## 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 370,317 lbs. as compared with 296,864 lbs. in the previous year.

### MEAT AND OTHER FOOD DESTROYED BY CONSENT

	1967	1966	1965	1964
Beef	23,402 lbs.	30,466 lbs.	39,747 lbs.	35,761 lbs.
Veal	12,172 "	5,974 "	8,626 "	8,633 "
Mutton	25,536 "	35,697 "	20,123 "	24,441 "
Pork	9,298 "	12,149 "	21,971 "	11,759 "
Offals	89,560 "	80,811 "	82,503 "	68,290 "
Bacon and Ham	137 "	-	-	8,465 "
Rabbits	493 "	445 "	1,022 "	1,090 "
Poultry	971 "	609 "	1,680 "	1,048 "
Game	-	-	428 "	-
Fish	6,620 "	5,204 "	4,490 "	4,207 "
Shellfish	298 "	346 "	572 "	100 "
Vegetables	37,284 "	43,366 "	46,528 "	22,517 "
Fruit	43,884 "	10,581 "	16,359 "	16,060 "
Tinned Goods	110,919 "	67,693 "	66,970 "	68,579 "
Cheese	48 "	21 "	12 "	604 "
Edible Fungi	75 "	822 "	296 "	56 "
Flour	-	-	-	-
Confectionery	-	-	-	-
Sundries	9,620 "	2,680 "	-	9,997 "
Totals	370,317 "	296,864 "	314,474 "	281,607 "

# CARCASSES AND ORGANS CONDEMNED AT THE PUBLIC ABATTOIR

Disease	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Actino Bacillosis	1	-	-	-
Anaemia	1	1	5	-
Arthritis	-	-	1	-
Bad Bleeding	-	25	-	-
Bruising	-	-	1	-
Cysticercus Bovis	1	-	-	-
Emaciation	12	4	431	5
Empyaemia	-	1	-	-
Fever	4	1	1	1
Immaturity	17	238	-	-
Injuries	-	4	9	-
Jaundice	-	25	-	2
Joint Ill	-	14	-	-
Medicine Taint	1	-	1	-
Moribund	3	24	18	6
Multiple Abscesses	-	-	-	2
Navel Ill	-	-	1	-
Nephritis	-	2	-	-
Oedema	3	11	95	6
Peritonitis	1	-	-	2
Pyaemia	2	9	3	9
Sapraemia	1	-	1	-
Septicaemia	4	2	14	3
Septic Metritis	2	-	-	-
Septic Peri Carditis	1	-	-	-
Septic Peritonitis	1	-	-	-
Septic Pleurisy	-	-	-	1
Septic Pneumonia	-	1	2	-
Suppuration	-	-	1	2
Toxaemia	-	1	1	-
Tumours	1	-	1	-
Uraemia	-	1	-	-

## **CYSTICERCUS, BOVIS AND OVIS**

Inspection continued as required by the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963. A number of cases of Cysticercus Bovis were found but in only two was refrigeration necessary.

## **TRICHINOSIS**

Daily microscopical examination is made of specimens of pig musculature for Trichinosis, no infestations were found.

## **FRUIT AND VEGETABLES**

There has again been a decrease in the amount condemned; this can be attributed to improved packing and better quality. Some vegetables though satisfactorily packed were affected by climatic conditions.



## WHOLE AND PART CARCASSES CONDEMNED

	Cattle ex. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
NUMBER KILLED	31,845	7,405	9,159	175,547	48,613
NUMBER INSPECTED	31,845	7,405	9,159	175,547	48,613
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI					
Whole carcasses condemned	14	24	383	605	48
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	4,151	1,035	10	11,105	3,205
Percentage of numbers inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis	13.07%	14.30%	4.29%	6.67%	6.69%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of numbers inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-
CYSTICERCOSIS					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	35	2	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	3	-	-	-	-

## 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. Bones, sheep and calf heads are disposed of in the same manner.

## MEAT INSPECTION

One private slaughterhouse occupied by Messrs. C. H. and J. W. Ellison, Cross Lane, Wortley, was closed voluntarily.

### ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED

272,569 animals were slaughtered for human consumption at the Public Abattoir and the four private slaughterhouses in the city, a decrease of 35,465 on the figure for 1966.

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

Slaughterhouse	Year	Cattle ex. cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Public Abattoir	1966	26,896	8,325	7,896	168,261	34,568	245,946
	1967	28,982	7,127	8,844	144,127	31,755	220,835
Danube Road, Holbeck	1966	1,673	85	—	7,810	2,292	11,860
	1967	1,446	6	—	5,811	—	7,263
Gelder Road, Holbeck	1966	695	511	266	24,400	20,595	46,467
	1967	844	272	314	23,078	16,482	40,990
Marshall Street, Cross Gates	1966	311	—	—	1,782	443	2,536
	1967	316	—	—	1,878	376	2,570
Cross Lane, Wortley	1966	319	1	1	904	—	1,225
	1967	257	—	1	653	—	911

### 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:-

	1966	1967
Horses slaughtered at the knacker's yard .. ..	—	—
Horses slaughtered at collieries .. ..	35	5
Horses slaughtered at farms and customers' own premises .. ..	10	3
Horse carcasses received .. ..	31	41

### LICENSING OF SLAUGHTERMEN

Four new licences to slaughter or stun animals under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958, were granted and 93 renewed.



# DISTRIBUTORS OF BOTTLED AND CARTONED MILK ONLY

No. of distributors on the register on 31st December, 1966	873
No. added to the register during the year	134
No. removed from register during the year	134
No. of distributors of milk on the register on 31st December, 1967	873
No. of shops from which bottled milk only is sold on 31st December, 1967	1,012

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

Description	Number in force on 31st December		
	1965	1966	1967
To use the designation "Untreated"			
1. To sell by retail	270	170	193
To use the designation "Pasteurised"			
1. Pasteurisers' Licences	2	2	2
2. To sell by retail	321	329	444
To use the designation "Sterilised"			
1. Sterilisers' Licences	2	2	2
2. To sell by retail	1,114	898	952



# OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

This Report is required by Section 60 of the Act and is intended to supplement statistics which are prescribed by the Minister of Labour. Copies of the tables in which these statistics are set out are attached as Appendices.

The Act is enforced by public health inspectors working in a specialist division of the Health Department. 10 inspectors are appointed under the provisions of Section 52 (1) of the Act, and 3 clerical assistants 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. The remainder, including offices occupied by the local authority, are dealt with by H.M. Factory Inspectors. There is close liaison between Public Health Inspectors and H.M. Inspectors and with the Fire Prevention Officers of the Fire Brigade.

## REGISTRATION AND INSPECTION

6,155 premises were registered at the end of 1967, a net increase of 334 over the 1966 figure. In fact 870 premises were newly registered and 536 were deleted. The 536 premises deleted were respectively 189 offices, 278 shops, 42 wholesale shops or warehouses, 26 catering establishments and 1 fuel storage depot. Few new registrations were made by occupiers on their own initiative. In most cases premises were found by Inspectors engaged in a sweep through the city ward by ward to find, register, and inspect, premises subject to the Act. There is a lamentable lack of knowledge by occupiers about their responsibility for the notification of employment of persons despite the publicity which attended the introduction of the Act and which has been supplemented by this department. Further publicity is obviously required to emphasise that occupiers must register before establishing in new premises, and that existing occupiers who transfer to other premises must re-register at their new premises. At the present time the majority of registrations are being obtained by the inspectors during their door to door visits.

2,041 general inspections were made and the number of visits of all kinds was 4,602 (Table B). The search for registrable premises involves visits which would otherwise not be needed and in fact 1,730 visits were paid to premises which eventually proved to be not registrable. Details of registrations and general inspections are to be found in Table A.

Table C analyses by type of workplace the numbers of persons employed in registered premises. The total number of employees at the end of the year was 68,534, an increase of 1,224 over the corresponding figure for 1966.

## OPERATION OF THE GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE ACT

Appendix II details 7,578 contraventions found by inspectors and which were brought to the notice of owners or occupiers of registered premises.

### CLEANLINESS

213 instances of lack of cleanliness were found. These chiefly concerned office premises, particularly in older buildings where a regular routine of re-decoration and cleaning did not appear to exist. It is, however, pleasant to report that in catering establishments cleanliness is generally good. These latter premises must also comply



with the Food Hygiene (General Regulations), 1960, and regular inspections are made by public health inspectors for this purpose.

Many occupiers have difficulty in recruiting cleaning staff and more are now using specialist cleaning companies.

#### OVERCROWDING

The provisions of Section 5 (2) relating to overcrowding became operative on the 1st August, 1967. This now provides that every person employed in registrable premises must have at least 40 sq. ft. of floor area or 400 cubic feet of air space whichever is the greater subject to certain relaxation in premises to which members of the public are admitted.

One complaint only was received about overcrowding but this was found to be not justified. However, in 12 instances rooms were found during general inspections to be overcrowded. In 19 instances rooms were found to be not large enough for even one person.

#### TEMPERATURE

2 complaints were received about inadequate heating. One concerned a shop where the female office staff were said to have refused to work because of the cold, and the other a warehouse used for food storage. In neither case was the complaint justified. The temperatures recorded in the office were in excess of the statutory temperature of 16<sup>0</sup> Centigrade, and at the food warehouse it was accepted that while space heating was not desirable satisfactory accommodation was provided in a conveniently accessible place where employees were permitted to go to warm themselves. During routine general inspections 4 instances were found where a reasonable temperature was not maintained, 13 where there was inadequate provision for the maintenance of a reasonable temperature, and 1 where the means of heating was regarded as injurious or offensive to persons employed. However, the major deficiency was found to be the absence of suitable thermometers and 868 requests were made for thermometers to be provided.

#### LIGHTING

1 complaint of insufficient lighting was received. This, although justified, concerned a newly constructed building where the installation of lighting facilities had not been completed. This was resolved immediately after the inspector's visit. During general inspections 146 instances of artificial light being absent, unsuitable, or inadequately maintained were found, the majority concerning the lighting of common parts of buildings, i.e. passages or staircases.

There are as yet no Regulations for lighting but the standards used by inspectors are those set out in the Illuminating Engineering Society's Code of Recommendations.

#### SANITARY ACCOMMODATION AND WASHING FACILITIES

A large proportion of the defects found relate to sanitary accommodation and washing facilities, but only 2 complaints were received under this heading. Both were regarded as justified and action was taken to deal with these speedily. The tables attached in Appendix II give details of the defects found.

#### DRINKING WATER

The Minister of Labour reports that where drinking water supplies are provided near sanitary conveniences there is a potential risk of contamination of the water by aerosols which might result from the flushing of water closets and urinals, and



suggests that drinking water supplies should be prohibited in the vicinity of such conveniences. This will be difficult to achieve as most drinking water supplies are to be found in the sanitary accommodation blocks. However, when inspectors note that there is a possibility of cross-infection from this cause this is pointed out to the persons responsible. The supply of drinking water produces few difficulties and in only 10 instances were deficiencies found.

#### SITTING FACILITIES

In 5 instances shop employees were found to have no proper facilities to enable them to rest.

#### FLOORS, PASSAGES AND STAIRS

A large number of contraventions under this heading were found and it is obvious that occupiers must exercise more care to ensure that floors, passages and stairs are kept free from obstruction. Numerous instances have been noted of passages being obstructed by the storage of goods and this is a dangerous practice. If persons are unable to pass freely there is an increased risk of injury to staff and to members of the public who may resort to the premises.

A large number of staircases were found to be unprovided with proper handrails or to have open sides insufficiently guarded.

#### DANGEROUS MACHINES

Inspectors are required to pay particular attention to the guarding of dangerous machinery and during the year 240 instances were found where guards were absent, insecure, or defective. The majority of these concerned gravity feed slicing machines hoists and lifts.

Visits to premises in which there are dangerous machines or appliances reveal that often insufficient care is taken in the use of such equipment especially where junior staff or apprentices are involved, and although the Act requires that adequate training and supervision of persons using dangerous machines be given it is doubtful whether such training is given in many cases.

#### FIRST AID

1,115 instances of deficiencies or absence of first aid boxes were found.

#### INFORMATION FOR EMPLOYEES

1,197 instances were found where there was no information for employees in the form of an Abstract of the Act provided on the premises.

#### ACCIDENTS

245 reports of accidents were received during the year. The table set out in Appendix I gives details of the class of workplace where these accidents occurred, the cause of the accident, and the nature of the injuries sustained. The figure shows a slight fall in the number of accidents reported as compared with the previous year when 253 such reports were received.

Of the 245 accidents 99 involved falls, 39 striking against inanimate objects or persons, and 66 handling goods. In other words 204 accidents although generally of a minor character involved a certain lack of care on the part of the person injured. It is by no means certain that all reportable accidents are in fact reported and even



then it is often some time after the event instead of, as required by the Act, as soon as may be. It is evident from the examination of the accident statistics that they reflect to some extent the efficiency of the firm in question, e.g. one firm has reported 105 accidents since the Act became operative in 1964, an average of slightly more than 25 per year. This average is extremely high and although most of the accidents are of a minor character the firm has been pressed to appoint a Safety Officer to try to reduce the number of accidents. Our representations on this point have not as yet been successful. The firm has a large number of employees but there are other comparable firms in the city where the number of reported accidents is small, and indeed there are some from which no reports at all have been received. This may be due to ignorance of the Act, and because of this inspectors are instructed to stress the importance of notifying accidents.

It is the Department's policy to investigate as many accidents as possible and during the year 90 of the 245 received a thorough investigation.

The Local Authority must report to H.M. Inspector of Factories details of the investigation in any case involving death of serious injury or where there is reason to suspect that a requirement of the Act might not have been complied with or where the circumstances reveal an unfamiliar aspect which might indicate a need for additional safety measures. In fact, 14 such reports were made to H.M. Inspectors.

No reportable fatal accident occurred but following are a few examples of the accidents which were investigated.

Several accidents have been reported involving lifts and hoists. A typical example concerned a woman who had the top joint of the middle finger of her left hand amputated because the door of a hoist was left slightly open and the safety device was not adjusted to prevent the cage moving while the door was partly raised. The woman inserted her hand through the partly open door to remove an article from the cage, and a person on another floor called for the hoist. The cage moved and the woman sustained the injury before mentioned. The attention of the proprietors was drawn to this deficiency and the lift was made safe by a simple re-adjustment of the locking mechanism.

A number of accidents involved food slicing machinery. In one case, for which a prosecution is pending, a young person under the age of 18 years was cleaning a power operated food slicing machine by holding a plastic price tag against the side of the blade while it was in motion. His attention was distracted, his hand slipped, and his index finger was badly lacerated by the moving blade. This case revealed two contraventions of the Act in that (i) a young person was allowed to clean the machine while it was in motion and that (ii) he did not receive adequate supervision.

Another accident which was regarded as serious concerned the installation of a new goods conveyor in a warehouse. The conveyor had been installed and two apprentice electricians were engaged in providing permanent electric wiring to replace temporary wiring which had been used while testing. The apprentices unwisely agreed to the conveyor being used for the transport of goods while they were drawing new electric cable through conduit within inches of the moving belt. The draw wire became entangled in the moving belt and in trying to recover this the apprentice's arm was drawn along and became trapped in the nip between the belt and the end roller. It was fortunate that the man in charge of the conveyor appreciated the position and immediately reversed the conveyor, preventing very serious injuries to the electrician's hand and arm. This accident illustrates the danger of allowing apprentices to work unsupervised under conditions of potential danger.

Another serious accident occurred in a carpet warehouse where it was the practice for rolls of carpeting and underlay to be lowered from the second and first floors into a loading bay on the ground floor through trap doors formed in the floors above. In the incident in question a heavy roll of rubber underlay was to be lowered to the ground floor



for delivery. The trap door in the first floor was open and preparations were made to lower the underlay. In the meantime the injured person unwittingly walked across the area of the ground floor beneath the trap door, and at the same moment the roll of underlay slipped from the sling and fell through the opening to the ground floor, striking the injured person and throwing him forward on to his forehead and face. He sustained heavy bruising on the cheek and a cut in his forehead needing six stitches. He was detained in hospital for observation but was subsequently discharged. In this instance it appeared impossible to satisfactorily guard the area on the ground floor as the loading bay also formed the main goods entrance to the premises, but the firm were asked to indicate the danger area by painting the floor and fixing a warning notice. A guard rail was also required round the first floor trap door opening.

In addition to the 245 reportable accidents 29 reports were received about accidents which for various reasons were not subject to the Act. These reasons included persons not being away from work for the statutory three days, accidents occurring on non-registrable premises or on the public highway, and accidents occurring in private living quarters attached to registrable premises. One of these accidents proved fatal and concerned a fall in the domestic quarters of a public house.

## PROSECUTIONS

No prosecutions were instituted during the year but in one case which concerned an accident to a young person engaged in cleaning and sharpening a dangerous machine the facts were reported for the institution of proceedings against the firm concerned. The "information" was not laid until after the end of the year.

### APPENDIX I

ACCIDENT RETURN - YEAR ENDED 31.12.67

<u>Persons Injured</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Workplace where Accident Occurred</u>	<u>Total</u>
Men	89	1. Office	21
Women	131	2. Retail Shop	140
Boys	9	3. Wholesale Shop/Warehouse	31
Girls	16	4. Catering Establishment	43
		5. Canteen	10
	<u>245</u>		<u>245</u>



### CAUSATION CODE

<u>Code</u>		
11	Machinery - Non power driven or relevant part in motion	1
13	Power driven or relevant part in motion	8
14	Power and non power driven. Relevant part at rest	3
31	Transport - Vehicle in motion not moved by power	5
33	Vehicle in motion moved by power	1
34	Vehicle stationary	2
41	Fire and Explosion	1
43	Electrical	-
45	Hand Tools	5
51	Falls of persons - On or from fixed stairs	29
52	On or from ladders or step ladders	7
53	Other falls from one level to another	13
54	Falls on same level	50
61	Stepping on or striking against object or person	39
62	Handling Goods	66
63	Struck by falling object	8
64	Not otherwise specified	7
		<hr/>
	Total	245
		<hr/>

### NATURE OF INJURY CODE

<u>Code</u>		
10	Fractures and dislocations	31
11	Sprains and strains	61
14	Open wounds and surface injury	52
15	Bruising, crushing and concussion	84
16	Foreign body in orifice - includes eye	-
17	Burns	13
18	Poisoning - includes gassing etc.	-
19	Multiple injuries of a different nature	2
20	Other injuries not definable	2
		<hr/>
	Total	245
		<hr/>

### APPENDIX II

#### SUMMARY OF CONTRAVENTIONS FOUND

Number of General Inspections 2,041

<u>CONTRAVENTION</u>	<u>NO.</u>
<u>Cleanliness</u>	
Fittings not kept in a clean state	1
Walls not kept in a clean state	74
Ceilings not kept in a clean state	44
Floors not kept in a clean state	28
Steps not kept in a clean state	31
Accumulation of dirt and/or refuse	35



## Overcrowding

Rooms unsuitable for use as workrooms due to lack of space.	19
Rooms overcrowded.	12

## Temperature

Reasonable temperature not maintained.	4
Method of heating injurious or offensive to persons.	1
Absence of thermometer.	868
Absence of effective means to enable persons to warm themselves.	13

## Ventilation

Absence of effective and suitable means of ventilation.	329
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## Lighting

Means of artificial lighting not sufficient and suitable.	39
Windows in rooms not kept clean.	1
Skylights in rooms not kept clean.	1
Means of artificial lighting not properly maintained.	44
Absence of lighting.	63

## Sanitary Accommodation

Absence of intervening space with means of permanent ventilation to external air to sanitary conveniences.	60
The intervening space in connection with the sanitary conveniences unprovided with permanent means of ventilation to the external air.	103
Sanitary conveniences insufficiently enclosed to ensure privacy.	3
Absence of suitable doors to the sanitary conveniences.	5
Absence of door fastenings to the sanitary conveniences.	82
Urinal insufficiently screened.	1
Absence of marking to show sex of user to the sanitary conveniences.	111
Absence of suitable and effective means for the disposal of sanitary dressings.	8
Sanitary conveniences not kept clean.	94
Means of artificial lighting not properly maintained in the sanitary conveniences.	79
Sanitary conveniences not maintained in a proper condition.	169
Sanitary conveniences unprovided with means of permanent ventilation to the external air.	355
Insufficient sanitary conveniences.	11
Sanitary conveniences not conveniently accessible.	6
Absence of conveniently accessible sanitary conveniences.	16
Absence of separate sanitary conveniences for use of males and females.	16
Sanitary conveniences not provided with effective means of lighting.	190
Absence of door to intervening space of sanitary convenience.	16
Existing sanitary conveniences not kept separate for use of sexes employed.	2
Sanitary convenience and intervening space in connection thereto not separately ventilated to the external air.	2

## Washing Facilities

Absence of clean running hot and cold water or warm water to washing facilities.	254
Absence of soap to the washing facilities.	10
Absence of clean towels or other suitable means of drying to washing facilities.	19
Means of artificial lighting not properly maintained in the washing accommodation.	25



### Washing Facilities (continued)

Washing Accommodation not kept clean and in an orderly condition.	20
Washing facilities not kept clean.	4
Washing facilities not properly maintained.	15
Washing accommodation unprovided with means of ventilation to the external air.	42
Absence of marking to show sex of user to the washing accommodation.	14
Washing accommodation not conveniently accessible.	2
Insufficient washing facilities.	19
Absence of conveniently accessible washing facilities.	31
Absence of separate washing facilities for use of males and females.	41
Existing washing facilities not kept separate for the use of sexes employed.	4
Washing facilities unprovided with effective means of lighting.	4
Absence of door to washing facilities.	4

### Supply of Drinking Water

Absence of adequate supply of drinking water.	7
Drinking water exposed to contamination.	1
Absence of suitable drinking vessels.	2

### Clothing Accommodation

Absence of suitable and sufficient clothing accommodation for the use of employees.	3
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### Sitting Facilities (Shops only)

Absence of sufficient, suitable, convenient and accessible facilities for sitting for the use of shop employees.	5
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### Floors, Passages and Stairs

Not properly maintained.	354
Not kept free from obstruction.	355
Staircase unprovided with substantial handrail.	658
Open sides of staircase insufficiently guarded.	107
Floor opening not sufficiently fenced.	58
Insufficient headroom.	32

### Dangerous Machines

Absence of suitable guard.	219
Insecure guard.	12
Defective guard.	9

### First Aid

Absence of first aid box or cupboard to the prescribed standard.	416
First aid box or cupboard not to prescribed standard for number of persons employed.	699

### Information for Employees

Absence of abstract.	1,197
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NUMBER OF CONTRAVENTIONS FOUND 7,578

NUMBER OF CONTRAVENTION NOTICES 1,809

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	344	2,286	661
Retail Shops	400	2,980	1,100
Wholesale Shops, warehouses	62	432	141
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	64	454	137
Fuel storage depots	-	3	2
Totals	870	6,155	2,041

TABLE "B" - Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises

4,602

TABLE "C" - Analysis of persons employed in Registered Premises by workplace

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	35,020
Retail Shops	20,528
Wholesale departments, warehouses	5,953
Catering establishments open to public	6,428
Canteens	579
Fuel storage depots	26
Total	68,534
Total Males	32,154
Total Females	36,380

TABLE "D" - Exemptions

No applications for exemptions were received during the year. No applications have been received since the Act came into force and there are therefore no exemptions operating in the area.



# TABLE "E" - Prosecutions

No prosecutions instituted or complaints made under Section 22 during 1967.

# TABLE "F" - Inspectors

Number of Inspectors appointed under Section 52 (1) or (5) of the Act .. .. 10

Number of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act .. .. 3

Food storage depots	1
Canteens	1
Catering establishments open to public	1
Wholesale shops, restaurants	1
Retail shops	1
Offices	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>

TABLE "F" - Inspectors

Number of persons employed in connection with the Act .. .. 13

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	1
Retail shops	1
Wholesale shops, restaurants	1
Catering establishments open to public	1
Canteens	1
Food storage depots	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>13</b>

# TABLE "G" - Exemptions

No applications for exemption were received during the year. No applications have been received since the Act came into force and there are therefore no exemptions operating in the area.

## NOISE CONTROL

In 1967, 54 complaints about noise were received and 672 visits made to investigate these. The large number of visits reflects the difficulties which arise in assessing the intensity of noise nuisance and subsequently pin-pointing the cause and obtaining a remedy. In fact such nuisances are frequently more difficult to abate than nuisances from any other cause. Of the 54 complaints 38 were found to be justified and 16 not justified. Informations were laid in respect of two complaints of noise caused by road breaking equipment but neither of these cases had been heard by the end of the year. Complaints generally fell into similar groups as in previous years, for example 4 complaints were received about dogs barking, 16 about compressors and road breaking equipment, and 3 about high speed fans used for ventilation purposes. The 31 other complaints involved industrial processes such as sheet metal work, shot blasting and the handling and hammering of metal. A high proportion involved night-time visits.

The nuisance referred to in my 1966 report of noise from the manufacture of fireclay goods in intermittent kilns fired by oil and gas through high velocity jet burners continues, but the problem of the mechanics of reducing the noise was virtually solved. The difficulties which now arise usually are due to carelessness on the part of the operators.

One of the major difficulties in dealing with noise nuisances is the isolation of the particular component which is causing the offence. In this connection the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service now have a section equipped and instrumented to deal with noise measurement and identification on payment of an appropriate fee. N.I.F.E.S. were in fact successfully employed by a local firm on the recommendation of this department, to identify the source of a particular difficult complaint.



# SMOKE CONTROL

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION RECORDS

The nine volumetric instruments and eight standard deposit gauges continued to operate and the recorded levels of smoke and sulphur dioxide are set out on pages 92 & 93 and of solid deposits on page 95

The standard deposit gauge records show that the highest monthly fall-out still occurs in the centre of the City, with Armley and Burley also producing high figures. These latter areas have a considerable amount of industry and there is still much to do in making smoke control areas here. There is a marked contrast between the three areas referred to above and Headingley, Templenewsam and Roundhay which are chiefly residential and, except in the case of Templenewsam, where large numbers of the houses are subject to smoke control.

## SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

During the year the following new Smoke Control Orders affecting 9,317 houses and covering 3,473 acres were made by the City Council:-

- No. 63 Burmantofts (Beckett Street)
- No. 64 Far Headingley (Adel)
- No. 65 Roundhay (Roundhay Park)
- No. 66 Armley (Greenthorpe)
- No. 67 Stanningley (Westfield)
- No. 68 Roundhay (Gledhow Valley)
- No. 69 Wellington (Wellington Road)
- No. 70 Far Headingley (Weetwood)

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

No. 57 Osmondthorpe (Sutton No. 2),	1966	Operative	1. 9.67
No. 58 Crossgates (Whinmoor),	1966	"	1. 7.67
No. 59 Moortown (Kingswood),	1966	"	1. 6.67
No. 60 Far Headingley (Lawnswood),	1966	"	1. 8.67
No. 61 Far Headingley (Golden Acre),	1966	"	1. 8.67
No. 62 Allerton (Birchwood),	1966	"	1.10.67
No. 63 Burmantofts (Beckett Street),	1967	"	1.10.67
No. 64 Far Headingley (Adel),	1967	"	1.12.67
No. 65 Roundhay (Roundhay Park),	1967	"	1.12.67

No. 57 Order, for which a Public Inquiry was held, was confirmed in February, the only modification being that a new operative date, the 1st September, 1967, was necessary.

These orders increased the number of domestic properties affected by Smoke Control by 5,369 and the acreage by 5,481 so that at the end of the year 36,910 houses and 13,238 acres of the City were affected by operative orders.

Nine Orders were confirmed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

The overall position regarding Smoke Control Orders is set out in the table on page 91

There were 190 smoke observations in smoke control areas.

Generally speaking occupiers of houses comply strictly with Smoke Control Orders. The number of observations is greater by 127 than in 1966 but this does not imply that



there has been any slackening of effort on the part of occupiers. It reflects an increase in complaints which have been received.

Where offences have been noted improvements have been obtained by suitable warnings and no prosecutions have been instituted. There is, however, no doubt that the sale of coal in smoke control areas, either by itinerant dealers or packaged from shops, is the cause of much of this trouble.

### **SMOKE OBSERVATIONS**

759 observations were taken on industrial chimneys and 92 notices were served for contraventions of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958. A large number of visits were made to advise and instruct furnace operators in combustion techniques. No legal proceedings were instituted.

### **INSTALLATION OF NEW FURNACES**

83 notifications of the installation of new furnaces were received. No applications were made for prior approval of new plant.

### **GRIT AND DUST EMISSIONS**

No complaints were received of nuisance from grit or dust emissions.

### **HEIGHTS OF CHIMNEYS**

61 building plans were submitted showing proposed chimneys and appropriate chimney heights were fixed in each case, having regard to the purpose of the plant; the position and description of nearby buildings; the levels of neighbouring ground; and other matters such as the sulphur content of the fuel used and amount of sulphur dioxide produced per hour. On-site visits were necessary in many cases.

Flues serving plant in coin-operated laundrettes and dry cleaners were an especial problem. The possibility of nuisance from water vapour, from gas-fired clothes driers as from exhausted dry cleaning fluids such as per chloroethylene means that great care is necessary before approving the point of discharge.

### **SMOKE NUISANCE**

During the year 5 notices were served for nuisances caused by the burning of materials on open land which contravened Section 16 of the Clean Air Act, 1956. All were satisfactorily abated.

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

A number of complaints were received of nuisance from the salt glazing of fireclay goods. This process is registrable under the Alkali, etc. Works Regulation Act and the complaints were forwarded to H.M. Alkali, etc. Works Inspector.

Complaints about offensive smells from a chemical factory continued during the year. After a number of visits to the factory a joint meeting was held at the works with the Alkali Inspector to discuss possible improvements.

There were no complaints about the five premises formerly under the jurisdiction of H.M. Alkali Inspector which have been passed to local authority control. The plants which remained in use were maintained and operated satisfactorily.

### **RAILWAYS**

No complaints were received of smoke nuisance from railway engines. The change from steam to diesel engines continues and is showing good results.



## EXEMPTION FOR THE PURPOSE OF INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH

Exemption for the Leeds University chimney under the Clean Air Act was renewed for another year subject to conditions as before. Records of use of the coal fired plant are kept by the University, but in fact the plant was not used during the year for the express purpose of making smoke.

CITY OF LEEDS - SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

Smoke Control Orders	Classes of Buildings					Acreage of Area	Date Order Made	Date Order Confirmed	Date Order in Operation
	Domestic	Commercial	Industrial	Other	Total				
Nos. 1 to 62	39,363	4,304	830	1,433	45,930	11372.33	-	-	-
No. 63 Burmantofts (Beckett Street), 1967	15	1	-	5	21	114	4. 1.67	31. 3.67	1.10.67
No. 64 Far Headingley (Adel), 1967	754	2	1	22	779	1100	1. 2.67	28. 4.67	1.12.67
No. 65 Roundhay (Roundhay Park), 1967	647	9	-	21	677	900	1. 2.67	9. 5.67	1.12.67
No. 66 Armley (Greenthorpe), 1967	218	3	-	1	222	19	1. 3.67	28. 6.67	1. 7.68
No. 67 Stanningley (Westfield), 1967	698	4	-	-	702	79	5. 7.67	9.10.67	1.10.68
No. 68 Roundhay (Gledhow Valley), 1967	3,037	149	15	40	3,241	463	11.10.67	-	-
No. 69 Wellington (Wellington Road), 1967	750	13	-	7	770	48	2. 8.67	20.10.67	1.10.68
No. 70 Far Headingley (Weetwood), 1967	3,198	191	5	80	3,474	750	6.12.67	-	-
Totals .. .. .	48,680	4,676	851	1,609	55,816	14845.33	-	-	-



SMOKE FILTER APPARATUS  
SMOKE IN MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE

1967	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	159	224	204	179	182	212	220	352	192	793	558	611	402	561	551	647	978	611
February	74	125	90	103	98	141	133	182	113	362	341	374	471	396	695	441	646	470
March	38	*	*	55	47	*	82	112	59	154	175	201	157	145	201	192	240	153
April	46	72	82	65	62	91	88	126	67	151	167	179	180	158	213	229	249	181
May	42	77	61	63	61	76	82	106	66	91	131	102	101	110	140	143	205	106
June	25	43	24	33	32	50	43	48	37	58	84	62	57	64	99	80	82	70
July	22	48	28	31	*	44	41	45	33	47	78	46	61	67	83	79	102	58
August	36	95	41	47	48	53	60	68	49	106	314	84	110	119	98	114	131	96
September	61	160	59	82	82	101	94	132	80	223	506	136	254	222	247	176	340	252
October	49	134	48	73	72	74	99	105	66	126	345	107	148	169	152	205	299	134
November	202	399	246	224	246	204	257	446	193	1,262	2,542	1,585	910	876	610	911	2,598	667
December	141	244	136	154	166	146	348	342	115	425	753	686	546	582	533	609	1,086	503

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

1967	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	266	436	378	351	393	325	272	356	427	615	644	877	610	747	493	663	844	919		
February	229	296	297	281	326	274	199	260	317	464	540	556	593	658	701	414	507	586		
March	195	*	*	206	219	*	148	203	240	487	299	334	324	303	478	254	331	368		
April	140	213	214	182	188	186	130	180	217	254	356	537	352	315	322	356	286	344		
May	131	199	236	209	211	176	161	193	211	251	368	410	326	406	349	302	311	349		
June	137	131	157	152	146	156	125	133	150	496	233	236	238	226	235	199	204	228		
July	138	133	164	161	*	183	134	140	160	291	219	318	285	362	348	241	232	314		
August	155	248	170	151	117	174	150	170	171	301	781	354	276	272	339	268	288	288		
September	163	286	232	196	204	219	160	205	200	322	684	503	322	338	362	338	370	367		
October	163	272	177	164	164	153	147	135	192	356	661	342	339	329	310	279	259	364		
November	323	608	352	392	415	331	344	412	450	775	2,556	972	1,076	1,032	699	1,047	1,174	1,199		
December	239	589	320	324	339	256	231	351	351	566	1,521	879	690	794	516	526	829	770		

SITE NUMBER

3 Temple Newsam  
4 Market Buildings  
18 Blenheim

19 Hyde Terrace  
21 Y.W.C.A.  
24 Kirkstall Road

25 Potternewton Lane  
26 Stanley Road  
27 Park Square

\* Insufficient number of results



DÉPOSIT GAUGES RECORDS, 1932-1967  
ENGLISH TONS PER SQUARE MILE PER ANNUM

Year	S T A T I O N S								
	Headingley	City Centre	York Road	Hunslet	Temple Newsam	Armley Park	St. James's Hospital	Burley Park	Roundhay
1932	105.8	320.7	264.7	255.6	87.5	-	-	-	-
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	±413.29	+247.36	±279.58	±243.33	-	-	-	-
1941	±188.31	±285.51	Ø129.75	*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	Ø176.12	Ø 87.27	-	-
1947	x121.94	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	-	x245.99	±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	284.95	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	Ø 74.87
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
1967	*143.09	*276.31	-	203.40	165.60	279.11	*214.84	272.75	156.84

x 9 months + 8 months      \* 11 months ∅ 7 months      ± 10 months ∅ 5 months



## STANDARD DEPOSIT GAUGES

STATIONS

\* 11 months



## RODENT CONTROL

3,135 complaints were received by the Rodent Control Section, of these 2,234 referred to rats, 681 to mice, 81 to pigeons and 29 miscellaneous (cats, squirrels, rabbits, magpies and moles).

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

1967	Rats				Mice			
	B	PD	LA	Total	B	PD	LA	Total
January	71	144	10	225	28	20	14	62
February	54	118	6	178	20	21	7	48
March	48	90	4	142	18	8	4	30
April	49	149	1	199	18	20	7	45
May	69	150	5	224	14	12	10	36
June	59	131	5	195	13	14	6	33
July	70	157	1	228	16	10	4	30
August	40	108	4	152	15	5	3	23
September	47	98	1	146	5	20	1	26
October	49	127	3	179	9	19	3	31
November	51	156	2	209	6	13	5	24
December	30	118	9	157	3	11	-	14
Totals	637	1546	51	2234	165	173	64	402

B - Business Premises

PD - Private Dwellings

LA - Local Authority properties which includes certain agricultural and horticultural premises owned by the Corporation.

## INSPECTIONS

12,662 inspections and visits were made in connection with complaints and to service rodent infested premises, and 23,653 for sewer baiting, a total of 36,315.

Since the servicing for mice was discontinued (other than premises involved in the storage and preparation of food and exceptional cases) 26 business premises and 253 private dwellings, which did not warrant departmental servicing, were inspected and advice given as to best methods of treatment.

## SEWER BAITING

Two 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 its high toxicity, this poison must be used with extreme care. During the year 23,653 manholes were inspected and 19,398 baited.

## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

19 informal notices were served for treatment and structural work and 11 premises were proofed and 247 premises cleared. The co-operation of other Corporation Departments in carrying out works to reduce the rodent population was much appreciated.

## WARFARIN

During the last 18 months two additional counties have been added to the list of Areas in Britain where Warfarin resistant rats are found. Immunity has not yet been experienced in Leeds, but more man hours for treatment and increased amount of bait have been necessary to obtain satisfactory results.

New rodenticidal baits have 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 8,838 dead rodents were collected and destroyed.

## GENERAL

The number of rate complaints in 1967 dropped by 19% as compared with the number of complaints in 1966.

It is considered that this decrease is due to the more extensive sewer baiting campaign.



## **GENERAL SANITATION**

### **DISTRICT INSPECTION AND INVESTIGATION OF COMPLAINTS**

9,035 houses were surveyed and examined and 7,336 re-inspections made. 971 informal and 1,645 statutory notices were served in relation to public health matters and 5,583 nuisances and housing defects remedied.

### **DRAINAGE AND CLOSET ACCOMMODATION**

1,245 public sewers affecting 4,071 houses or other premises were cleansed. Works of repair or maintenance were carried out to 175 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 393 cases it was necessary to serve statutory notices under Section 39 of the Public Health Act, 1936. The drains of 20 houses were repaired or renewed by the Department in default and the cost recovered.

285 statutory notices were served under Section 17 of the Public Health Act, 1961, requiring the removal of stoppages from drains within 48 hours; 120 were cleansed by the Department in default and the cost recovered.

The Department cleansed or repaired 2,217 drains serving Housing Department and other Corporation owned properties.

204 statutory notices were served under Section 45 of the Public Health Act, 1936, in connection with defective closet accommodation. In 12 instances the work was carried out by the Department in the owners' default.

### **EXAMINATION OF PLANS**

The arrangements whereby certain plans of new buildings or alterations to existing buildings submitted for planning and bye-law approval are referred to the Health Department for observation and comment continued. 2,545 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**

Fifty-two visits of inspection were made to the five common lodging houses. Three of these "Hostels" are very well run by voluntary social agencies which in addition to practical care endeavour to give sympathetic help towards rehabilitation of difficult and "misfit" types who come their way in such hostels. The Local Authority "hostel" differs from the rest in that it is the only one also to provide accommodation for women lodgers, and it is also the only "purpose-built" hostel having been opened in December 1938. It was intended to supersede the then already disappearing type of traditional rough private lodging houses, and it proved to be a far sighted exercise in advance of its time. It has been excellently run and offers superior accommodation and service at modest cost.

Only one traditional privately run lodging house for men remains in use.

### **CANAL BOATS**

The Local Government Act, 1966 whilst repealing those parts of the Public Health Act, 1936 which had to do with registration of those canal boats in use as dwellings,



has left fully in force those parts of Public Health Act, 1936 which concern hygienic standards in canal boats and also leaves fully in force the obligation on local authorities to carry into effect those provisions of the Act.

In essence the law had been framed to deal with families regularly inhabiting canal boats and it so happens that over the years such use of canal boats has virtually ceased. The likelihood in these days is that there will be no women or children aboard and that the male crew only will use the cabins intermittently. This use still may involve overnight stays and, therefore, the wholesomeness and adequacy of what is still "living accommodation" is regarded as being of importance. Regular inspections by public health inspectors are, therefore, being maintained and defects found are being promptly notified to British Waterways, or other private owners, for appropriate remedial action.

### **MOVEABLE DWELLINGS**

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

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

One licence was granted to a person keeping a pet shop and 26 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. All the premises were found to be satisfactory. One establishment changed hands and the new occupants carried out improvements.

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

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

Two formal samples of filling materials were taken and found to comply with the legal standard of cleanliness.

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

The number of entries on the statutory list of sellers of Part II Poisons on 30th April, 1968 (the last day in the administrative year for the purpose of the Act) was 299, one more than the previous year.

Five samples were taken and analysed and found to be satisfactory.

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

23 samples of fertiliser and 6 samples of feeding stuffs were taken, and of the former, 2 samples were reported upon as unsatisfactory by the Agricultural Analyst. The first, grass meal, was sold without a statutory statement contrary to the Act. This matter was taken up with the producer who was informed of the necessity of supplying fertilisers and feeding stuffs with an appropriate analysis of their useful constituents. Due to age, the second sample, rose manure, was found to be unsatisfactory. A reversion of 1 per cent. soluble phosphoric acid to insoluble phosphoric acid had occurred, and on investigation, the stock was found to be about a year old. The sample had been taken from the last stock of this consignment.



## OFFENSIVE TRADES

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

## HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

452 persons carrying on the trade of hairdresser or barber and their premises were on the register at 31st December, 1967. 31 visits of inspection were paid to these premises registered under the provisions of Section 244 of the Leeds Corporation Act, 1956.

## PIGEONS

81 complaints were received from occupiers of dwellings and business premises of nuisance from pigeons. 934 inspections were made; 909 birds were destroyed by shooting and trapping.

## SAMPLING OF SWIMMING BATH WATERS

26 samples of public or school swimming bath water were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination. In addition, 22 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 1967, 10 per cent. of the bacteria beds were out of action while repairs and contract work were in progress. The corresponding figure for 1966 was 8 per cent. The average analyses of final effluent at Knostrop Sewage Works from 1st January to December, 1967 were:-

Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours .. .. .	1.93 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 nearing completion and work has commenced on eight new primary tanks.

The pre-treatment plant for the Abattoir waste came into operation towards the end of the year. Preliminary decisions on the question of sludge treatment have been taken, it is hoped that work will start on this new plant within the next year.

Modernisation of the Rodley Works is proceeding and the activated sludge plant should commence operation early in the new year.

## PUBLIC CLEANSING

(REPORT OF MR. G. F. MELLOR, DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC CLEANSING)

Particulars of refuse collection and disposal during 1967 are as follows:-

	Tons
Household refuse and nightsoil collected .. ..	189,211
(a) dealt with at destructors .. .. .	72,112



Tons

(b) disposed of at tips and for agricultural purposes .. .. . 101,937

(c) number of tons of cesspool contents discharged into Corporation Sewers .. .. 15,162

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

The number of dustbins provided and delivered to dwelling-houses was 8,764.

## WATER SAMPLING

398 samples of drinking water were taken by the Department for bacteriological examination. Of these, 364 were taken from the Corporation's main supply, 9 from springs, and 25 from bore-holes. 14 samples of town's water were unsatisfactory but subsequent samples from the same domestic taps proved satisfactory. 6 samples from springs and 7 from 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 the year.

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 .. .. .	147	186	304	212
Probable No. of B.Coli Type 1 in 100 ml. water .. .. .	147	83	304	78
Anaerobes in 40 ml. water (Wilson and Blair's Test) .. .. .	94	5	50	4
Agar Plate Count, 48 hours at 37°C. Colonies per ml. .. .. .	88	73	50	42



# 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
1,418	99.93%	0.07%	Nil	0.07%
(b) Samples taken from Service Reservoirs and Consumers' Premises (excluding samples taken by Public Health Department)				
No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory	
1,034	99.2%	0.1%	0.7%	

## SUMMARY OF CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF THE PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1967 (Based upon 92 samples)

### HEADINGLEY FILTRATION WORKS

	Parts per million except where otherwise stated		
	Average	Maximum	Minimum
*Turbidity (Silica Scale) .. .. .	LESS	THAN	TWO
*Colour (Hazen Units) .. .. .	16	30	Less than 5
*pH .. .. .	17.1	7.5	6.8
Free Carbon Dioxide .. .. .	3.15	7.2	1.6
Alkalinity (Carbonate Hardness) (in terms of $\text{CaCO}_3$ ) .. .. .	24.5	30	20
Total Hardness (in terms of $\text{CaCO}_3$ ) ..	57	68	48
Non-carbonate (Permanent) Hardness (in terms of $\text{CaCO}_3$ ) .. .. .	32.5	41	24
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hours at $27^\circ\text{C}$ . .. .. .	1.75	2.9	0.5
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (in terms of N) ..	0.005	0.015	0.002
Albuminoid Nitrogen (in terms of N) ..	0.042	0.082	0.021
Nitrous Nitrogen (in terms of N) .. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen (in terms of N) .. ..	0.58	0.85	0.40
Chlorine present as Chloride (in terms of Cl) .. .. .	16.8	19	15
Silica (in terms of $\text{SiO}_2$ ) .. .. .	6.7	7	5
Iron compounds (in terms of Fe) .. ..	0.03	0.36	Nil
Total Solids (dried at $180^\circ\text{C}$ .) .. ..	109	120	101
*Electrical Conductivity at $20^\circ\text{C}$ . (Micromhos per $\text{cm}^3$ ) .. .. .	156	168	150
Residual Chlorine (on reaching consumer) .. .. .	Nil/Trace	0.4	Nil

\* Daily determinations



SUMMARY OF CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF THE PUBLIC WATER  
SUPPLY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1967  
(Based upon 42 full Analyses, 83 partial Analyses)

ECCUP FILTRATION WORKS

	Parts per million except where otherwise stated		
	Average	Maximum	Minimum
*Turbidity (Silica Scale) .. .. .	Less than 2	2	Less than 2
*Colour (Hazen Units) .. .. .	5	22	Less than 5
*pH .. .. .	8.05	8.8	7.0
Free Carbon Dioxide .. .. .	1.5	3.2	Nil
Alkalinity (Carbonate Hardness) (in terms of $\text{CaCO}_3$ ) .. .. .	17.5	23	14
Total Hardness (in terms of $\text{CaCO}_3$ ) ..	52.5	64	42
Non-carbonate (Permanent) Hardness (in terms of $\text{CaCO}_3$ ) .. .. .	35	42	27
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hours at $27^\circ\text{C}$ . .. .. .	0.92	1.7	0.3
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (in terms of N) ..	0.005	0.020	0.002
Albuminoid Nitrogen (in terms of N) ..	0.036	0.059	0.018
Nitrous Nitrogen (in terms of N) .. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen (in terms of N) .. ..	0.53	0.75	0.30
Chlorine present as Chloride (in terms of Cl) .. .. .	16.5	22	14
Silica (in terms of $\text{SiO}_2$ ) .. .. .	6.3	7	5
Iron compounds (in terms of Fe) .. ..	Nil	Trace	Nil
Total Solids (dried at $180^\circ\text{C}$ .) .. ..	108	114	98
*Electrical Conductivity at $20^\circ\text{C}$ . (Micromhos per $\text{cm}^3$ ) .. .. .	156	180	140
Residual Chlorine (on reaching consumer) .. .. .	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 analysis of samples which have been drawn through lead pipe. The average amount of lead found in 38 samples so drawn was 0.01 p.p.m. and the maximum amount 0.06 p.p.m.

Lead determinations were also carried out on 7 samples from consumers' premises after overnight standing in lead pipes (of lengths varying from 50 to 120 feet). The average amount of lead found in these samples was 0.12 p.p.m. and the maximum 0.22 p.p.m.



## ACTION IN RESPECT OF ANY FORM OF CONTAMINATION

Repair work was carried out on Wortley Service Reservoir following unsatisfactory samples from this source in July.

## POPULATION SUPPLIED AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1968

(a) number of dwelling-houses within the City of Leeds boundary - 182,802 (estimated); (b) population supplied from the public water mains: (i) direct to dwellings - 507,780, (ii) by stand-pipes - none.

## STAFF

At the beginning of the year there were 13 vacancies; during the year one Supervisory Inspector retired, one died and two inspectors resigned. Six pupil public health inspectors qualified and were appointed public health inspectors to fill existing vacancies. One inspector was appointed from another authority, so that with an establishment of 67 inspectors, there were 10 vacancies at the end of the year.

14 pupil public health inspectors continued to attend the full-time training course at the Leeds College of Technology and 5 commenced as first year students. One public health inspector obtained his Smoke Inspector's Certificate.



WORK DONE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS, 1967

Analysis of Inspections	North Div.	East Div.	West Div.	South Div.	Factories, Offices and Shops Division	Housing Div.	Smoke Control	Total
<b>DWELLINGS</b>								
1. Houses unfit and capable of repair	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Houses unfit and incapable of repair	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Houses inspected for Demolition Orders	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	34
4. Houses inspected for Closing Orders	-	-	-	-	-	82	-	82
5. Houses inspected in Clearance Areas	-	-	-	-	-	2,483	-	2,483
6. Houses-let-in-lodgings	163	2	119	30	-	-	-	314
7. Separate dwellings within H.L.L.	443	3	273	93	-	-	-	812
8. Houses surveyed for C.P.O.	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	14
9. Houses for overcrowding	22	27	20	5	-	-	-	74
10. Houses for preferential rehousing	82	16	27	21	-	17	-	163
11. Houses for Certificates of Disrepair	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	4
12. Houses for complaints and defects	1,996	1,146	1,735	1,298	-	-	-	6,175
13. Houses for drainage	4,051	4,040	2,911	2,542	-	-	-	13,544
14. Houses for ashes accommodation	143	42	60	18	-	-	-	263
15. Houses for closet accommodation	194	70	112	47	-	-	-	423
16. Houses for infectious diseases	6	-	6	2	-	-	-	14
17. Houses for filthy/verminous conditions	33	62	31	26	-	-	-	152
18. Housing re-inspections	2,464	1,201	2,073	1,598	-	6,029	-	13,365
19. Common lodging houses	-	-	-	-	-	52	-	52
20. Canal boats	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12
21. Caravan sites	34	119	2	14	-	-	-	169
22. Tents, vans and sheds	4	4	-	12	-	-	-	20
23. Other visits not included above	633	127	434	275	-	2,244	-	3,713
<b>DISCRETIONARY/STANDARD GRANTS</b>								
24. Visits to determine life	-	-	-	-	-	399	-	399
25. Initial survey for Discretionary Grant	261	294	281	382	-	10	-	1,218
26. Initial survey for Standard Grant	5	28	76	44	-	-	-	153
27. Inspection of work in progress	1,268	860	656	1,448	-	-	-	4,232
28. Visits for enquiry	587	1,083	1,132	1,837	-	-	-	4,639
<b>FOOD PREMISES</b>								
29. Ice-cream	93	139	66	47	-	-	-	345
30. Fried Fish	65	120	78	27	-	-	-	290
31. Pickles and sauces	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
32. Sausages and meat products	9	30	16	6	-	-	-	61
33. Other registered premises	8	4	5	14	-	-	-	31
34. Bakehouses	67	100	58	15	15	-	-	255
35. Butchers	119	233	74	27	-	-	-	453
36. Provision merchants	245	647	186	49	7	-	-	1,134
37. Restaurants, cafes, canteens, kitchens	134	342	150	18	25	-	-	669
38. Other food premises	225	180	51	27	25	-	-	508
39. Visits for enquiry	182	1,205	114	49	6	-	-	1,556
<b>TRADES AND BUSINESSES</b>								
40. Factories with mechanical power	-	-	-	-	698	-	-	698
41. Factories without mechanical power	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	13
42. Other premises, constructional works, etc.	-	-	-	-	68	-	-	68
43. Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44. Workplaces	1	2	1	-	40	-	-	44
45. Hairdressers	4	11	11	5	-	-	-	31
46. Shops	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47. Outworkers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48. Offensive trades	21	3	18	11	-	-	-	53
49. Pet shops	2	9	-	9	-	-	-	20
50. Visits for enquiry	15	16	3	10	305	-	-	349
50a. Factories Drainage	-	-	-	-	347	-	-	347



WORK DONE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS. 1967 - contd.

Analysis of Inspections	North Div.	East Div.	West Div.	South Div.	Factories, Offices and Shops Division	Housing Div.	Smoke Control	Total
<b>SMOKE CONTROL - GENERAL</b>								
51. Smoke observations	203	181	136	172	56	-	1	749
52. Visits for grit emissions	2	-	-	-	21	-	1	24
53. Inspection of boiler plant	6	4	4	16	44	-	35	109
54. Visits for prior approval of furnaces	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
55. Visits for height of chimneys	-	-	-	-	158	-	2	160
56. Atmospheric pollution records	-	-	-	-	-	-	712	712
57. Visits for enquiry	104	149	67	53	52	-	54	479
<b>SMOKE CONTROL AREAS</b>								
58. Preliminary enquiries	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,792	5,792
59. Inspection of approved appliances installed	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,197	4,197
60. Smoke observations	48	75	3	18	-	-	46	190
61. Visits for enquiry	2	19	1	-	-	-	1,323	1,345
<b>GENERAL</b>								
62. Rodent infestations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,662
63. Visits re pigeons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	934
64. Farms and agricultural units	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
65. Stables	4	2	-	1	-	-	-	7
66. Pig Styes	17	11	10	1	-	-	-	39
67. Poultry and other animals	5	-	11	1	-	-	-	17
68. Water supply	123	112	109	106	15	-	-	465
69. Infirm and sick persons	3	-	2	3	-	-	-	8
70. Watercourses, ditches	26	58	4	2	-	-	-	90
71. Culverts	2	-	-	6	2	-	-	10
72. Noise nuisances	24	39	9	3	598	-	-	673
73. Other nuisances	10	46	21	14	127	-	-	218
74. Public conveniences	13	47	32	1	-	-	-	93
75. Visits for enquiry	631	731	137	360	79	43	85	2,066
76. No access visits	1,494	1,030	832	742	143	628	7,724	12,593
77. Other visits (not included above)	176	92	41	12	535	-	942	1,798
<b>NOTICES COMPLIED WITH</b>								
<b>HOUSING ACT</b>								
78. Informal notices complied with	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
79. Statutory notices complied with	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>PUBLIC HEALTH ACT</b>								
80. Informal notices complied with	126	157	58	181	-	-	-	522
81. Number of premises concerned	170	182	63	186	-	-	-	601
82. Statutory notices complied with	288	149	124	262	1	-	-	824
83. Number of premises concerned	286	149	140	265	1	-	-	841
84. Statutory notices, work done in default	46	1	7	22	-	-	-	76
85. Number of premises concerned	19	1	25	27	-	-	-	72
<b>LEEDS CORPORATION ACT</b>								
86. Informal notices complied with	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
87. Number of premises concerned	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
88. Statutory notices complied with	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
89. Number of premises concerned	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
90. Statutory notices, work done in default	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
91. Number of premises concerned	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
<b>FOOD PREMISES</b>								
92. Notices complied with	94	252	25	29	5	-	-	405



WORK DONE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS, 1967 - contd.

Analysis of Inspections	North Div.	East Div.	West Div.	South Div.	Factories, Offices and Shops Division	Housing Div.	Smoke Control	Total
<b>TRADES AND BUSINESSES</b>								
<u>Factories with Mechanical Power</u>								
93. Notices complied with	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	22
<u>Factories without Mechanical Power</u>								
94. Notices complied with	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Other Constructional Work</u>								
95. Notices complied with	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Workplaces</u>								
96. Informal notices complied with	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
97. Statutory notices complied with	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Shops</u>								
98. Informal notices complied with	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
99. Statutory notices complied with	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Offices</u>								
100. Informal notices complied with	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
101. Statutory notices complied with	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS</b>								
102. Roofs, valley gutters, flashings, etc.	102	58	65	135	-	-	-	360
103. Chimney stacks, flues, pots, etc.	19	19	7	21	-	-	-	66
104. Eaves spouts	60	29	36	69	1	-	-	195
105. Fallpipes	74	23	24	37	1	-	-	159
106. Walls, brickwork, pointing	27	33	25	46	-	-	-	131
107. Damp-proof courses provided	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
108. Dampness otherwise remedied	11	7	7	17	-	-	-	42
109. Wallplaster	17	9	9	14	-	-	-	49
110. Ceilings	14	4	5	11	-	-	-	34
111. Floors	6	8	5	16	-	-	-	35
112. Windows, frames, cords, etc.	20	17	27	36	-	-	-	100
113. Doors, door-frames	8	7	2	11	-	-	-	28
114. Ovens, fireranges, grates, etc.	4	3	1	4	-	-	-	12
115. Washing boilers, setpots, etc.	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
116. Sinks, lavatory basins, etc.	11	5	2	5	-	-	-	23
117. Waste pipes	34	17	12	23	-	-	-	86
118. Water supply	16	7	5	2	-	-	-	30
119. Foodstores	9	-	-	3	-	-	-	12
120. Pavings, yards and passages	4	6	5	9	-	-	-	24
121. Repairs to water closets	79	29	37	51	-	-	-	196
122. New water closets provided	-	3	1	6	-	-	-	10
123. New pail closets provided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
124. Trough closets abolished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
125. Privies abolished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
126. Pail closets abolished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
127. Dustbins provided	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	4
128. Ashpits repaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
129. Sunken ashpits abolished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
130. Other ashpits abolished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
131. Other repairs to premises	20	3	15	12	-	-	-	50
132. Verminous premises disinfested	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
133. Dirty premises cleansed	11	9	3	19	-	-	-	42
134. Closets cleansed	8	8	1	-	-	-	-	17
135. Underground dwellings made fit or closed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
136. Improvements to common lodging-houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
137. Improvements to houses let in lodgings	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
138. Improvements to canal boats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
139. Improvements to caravan sites	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



WORK DONE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS, 1967 - contd.

Analysis of Inspections	North Div.	East Div.	West Div.	South Div.	Factories, Offices and Shops Division	Housing Div.	Smoke Control	Total
<b>FOOD PREMISES</b>								
140. Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., improved	45	250	39	21	6	-	-	361
141. Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., cleansed	42	130	122	14	9	-	-	317
142. Ventilation provided or improved	13	171	7	30	9	-	-	230
143. Articles, apparatus, clothing cleansed	3	53	119	3	-	-	-	178
144. Personal washing facilities provided	47	106	9	21	11	-	-	194
145. Other washing facilities provided	23	49	10	6	6	-	-	94
146. Hot water supply provided	54	49	10	9	1	-	-	123
147. Accommodation for clothing provided	1	17	2	3	2	-	-	25
148. First aid equipment provided	4	93	6	3	-	-	-	106
149. Other improvements	32	165	12	15	7	-	-	231
<b>TRADES AND BUSINESSES</b>								
<u>Factories</u>								
150. Rooms cleansed	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
151. Rooms ventilated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
152. Reasonable temperature secured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
153. Overcrowding abated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
154. Floors drained	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
155. Insufficient conveniences remedied	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
156. Unsuitable/defective conveniences remedied	-	-	-	-	146	-	-	146
157. Conveniences made separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
158. Other offences remedied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
159. Absence of abstract noted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Workplaces</u>								
160. Rooms ventilated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
161. Overcrowding abated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
162. Rooms cleansed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
163. Sufficient conveniences provided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
164. Other defects remedied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Shops</u>								
165. Ventilated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
166. Reasonable temperature secured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
167. Sufficient conveniences provided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
168. Lighting provided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
169. Washing facilities provided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
170. Meals facilities provided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
171. Other defects remedied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Hairdressers</u>								
172. Byelaw offences remedied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Offensive Trades</u>								
173. Nuisances abated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
174. Improvements secured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Pet Shops</u>								
175. Improvements secured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>SMOKE CONTROL</b>								
176. Furnaces newly provided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
177. Furnaces altered, repaired or renewed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
178. Chimneys newly erected	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	35
179. Chimneys extended or improved	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
180. Furnaces provided with mechanical stoking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



WORK DONE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS, 1967 - contd.

Analysis of Inspections	North Div.	East Div.	West Div.	South Div.	Factories, Offices and Shops Division	Housing Div.	Smoke Control	Total
<b>GENERAL</b>								
181. Rodents caught, killed or poisoned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
182. Premises cleared of rodents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
183. Premises rendered rodent-proof	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
184. Watercourses cleansed	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
185. Culverts cleansed or maintained	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
186. Poultry-house improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
187. Pig-sty improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
188. Offensive matter removed	59	9	13	2	1	-	-	84
189. Manure removed	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
190. Manure-steeds built or repaired	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
191. Noise nuisances abated	2	1	-	2	5	-	-	10
192. Other nuisances abated	7	11	7	8	1	-	-	34
<b>DRAINAGE</b>								
193. Drains repaired or relaid	76	42	72	22	3	-	-	215
194. Drains cleansed	741	440	370	277	56	-	-	1,884
195. Private sewers repaired or relaid	-	5	9	2	-	-	-	16
196. Private sewers cleansed	61	80	61	44	4	-	-	250
197. Public sewers maintained	21	21	19	20	1	-	-	82
198. Public sewers cleansed	391	376	290	224	14	-	-	1,295
199. Ball and water tests	37	51	19	49	1	-	-	157
200. Other tests	555	376	461	359	90	-	-	1,841
201. Gullies renewed or provided	14	9	2	16	-	-	-	41
202. Soilpipes and ventilating pipes	27	6	4	22	-	-	-	59
203. Inspection chambers provided or maintained	27	2	2	1	-	-	-	32
204. Cesspools repaired or provided	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
205. Cesspools emptied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
206. Cesspools abolished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## CITY ANALYST'S LABORATORY

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

## WORK DONE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS, 1967 - contd.

	Visits
Complaints and Unsatisfactory Samples—	
Farms .. .. .	15
Manufacturers and wholesalers .. .. .	49
Retailers .. .. .	85
Milk distributors .. .. .	53
Complaints and witnesses .. .. .	459
Attendance at Court .. .. .	10
Food Poisoning Investigation and Surveys—	
Canteens .. .. .	3
Cafes and restaurants .. .. .	1
Hospitals .. .. .	—
Other premises .. .. .	15
Animal Boarding Establishments—	
Visits regarding licensing .. .. .	15
Routine inspection .. .. .	14
Diseases of Animals—	
Warble Fly dressings .. .. .	—
Enforcement of movement licence conditions (cattle) .. .. .	—
Markets and Shows (poultry) .. .. .	—
Poultry dealers and slaughterers .. .. .	38
Poultry-keepers .. .. .	8
Enforcement of movement licence conditions (swine) .. .. .	52
Boiling plant operators .. .. .	24
Service of swine fever notices .. .. .	—
Markets and sales of swine .. .. .	—
Carcases removed for incineration (miscellaneous) .. .. .	—
Other visits .. .. .	15
Vehicles inspected .. .. .	1
Meat and Other Foods—	
Manufacturers .. .. .	6
Canteens, etc. .. .. .	8
Wholesalers .. .. .	114
Retailers .. .. .	88
Private slaughterhouses .. .. .	356



WORK DONE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS, 1967 - contd.

Analysis of Work Done	Inspection	Visits for samples	Samples taken		
			Chemical	Bacteriological	Bio-logical
Milk—					
Wholesale dairies .. ..	56	71)			
Retail distributors .. ..	20	138)	1,013	689	522
Dairy farmers .. ..	-	327)			
Food—					
Retailers .. ..	-	131)			
Manufacturers .. ..	-	- )	565	-	-
Cafes and Canteens .. ..	-	2)			
Pet shops .. ..	-	- )			
Drugs—					
Retailers .. ..	-	14	21	-	-
Ice-Cream—					
Manufacturers .. ..	-	41)		71	-
Retailers .. ..	-	30)	-		
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials—					
Registered premises .. ..	-	- )			
Licensed manufacturers ..	-	1)	2	-	-
Licensed stores .. ..	-	- )			
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs—					
Manufacturers and Wholesalers .. ..	-	3)			
Retailers .. ..	-	22)	29	-	-
Pharmacy and Poisons—					
New applicants for listing ..	10	-	-	-	-
Applicants for retention on list .. ..	17	-	-	-	-
Unlisted premises .. ..	2	-	-	-	-
Routine inspection of listed premises .. ..	1	5	5	-	-
Shellfish—					
Fishmongers .. ..	-	4	-	4	-



# CITY ANALYST'S LABORATORY

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

This is the fortieth report on the work of the Municipal Laboratory, which was established in 1928.

The anniversary was marked by a record number of samples (10,513), this being the first year in which the total reached five figures.

In addition to an unusually large number of new Regulations concerning the composition of food, two items of legislation affecting the work of the laboratory came into force during the closing weeks of the year, namely, the Toys (Safety) Regulations, 1967, and the Road Safety Act, 1967. Although very different in nature both are designed to save lives.

The Toys (Safety) Regulations prescribe that after the 31st October, 1967, no toy shall have any coating of paint which contains more than 11,000 parts per million of lead. After the 31st October, 1968, this figure will be reduced to 5,000 parts per million and limits of 250 parts per million will be introduced for the toxic metals arsenic, antimony, barium, cadmium and chromium. In the past many toys have been coated with paint containing a high proportion of lead and other toxic metals thereby constituting a health hazard to children who may suck them. Public Health Authorities have drawn attention to this problem for many years and the Regulations were long overdue. Sampling is the responsibility of the Weights and Measures Department.

The Road Safety Act introduced the "breathalyser" and a legal limit of 80 mgs. of alcohol per 100 mls. of blood for drivers of motor vehicles. The Law requires that a part of any sample of blood or urine taken from a driver must be handed back to the driver in a suitable container, so that he may, if he wishes, have the sample independently analysed.

Members of the public and their professional advisers, appear to regard the Public Analyst as the natural person to consult, and, in fact, no other laboratory in this area is prepared to undertake blood-alcohol analysis by gas chromatography (the only practicable method for very small samples). Accordingly, the Health Committee approved the analysis of such samples on payment of an appropriate fee.

This was the first full year of the National Pesticide Survey and 174 samples were analysed for 16 different Local Authorities.

For what is believed to be the first time in Leeds, fresh cream was regularly sampled for bacteriological examination. The fact that 35 of the 123 samples proved unsatisfactory showed the need for such tests.

Toxicological analyses for H.M. Coroners have shown a steady increase for many years and 1967 was no exception, establishing a new record with 744 specimens analysed in connection with 181 deaths.

The British Association Meeting was held in Leeds in September, and during the event the laboratory provided a display in the Food Science Department at the University illustrating the history of food adulteration and the present day work of Public Analysts.

As usual many enquiries from firms and individuals were dealt with by telephone or personal enquiry. 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 as did a number of overseas chemists and toxicologists.

The increased duties which have been undertaken in recent years have necessitated the purchase of many modern instruments. These have added to the already cramped conditions under which the laboratory has to operate. It is to be hoped that before long the laboratory will occupy purpose-built premises rather than the unsatisfactory adapted offices which have had to serve for the first forty years.

At the conclusion of a very busy year it is a particular pleasure to express to my Deputy, Mr. L. A. Perkin, and all members of the staff my appreciation for their hard work and loyal support. I am also grateful to the Public Health Inspectorate for their valued assistance and co-operation.

The following is summary of the analyses made during 1967:-

Samples submitted by the Public Health Department:-

Food and Drug samples	1,578
Milks for Bacteriological examination	689
Cream for Bacteriological examination	123
Ice-Cream for Bacteriological examination	71
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs	29
Samples for determination of Radioactivity	84

Atmospheric Pollution:-

Rain Gauges	105	
Daily Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide determinations	6,351	6,456
Miscellaneous samples	149	9,179

Samples submitted by Other Departments:-

Central Purchasing Department	11	
City Architect's Department	1	
City Coroner	451	
City Police	1	
Education Department	5	
Waterworks Department	12	
Weights and Measures Department	2	483

Samples submitted from Other Sources:-

H.M. Coroners for the East Riding, North Riding, Craven District, Harrogate and York	293
West Riding County Council	88
Batley Corporation	4
Bradford Corporation	12
Castleford Corporation	2
Chesterfield Corporation	3
Dewsbury Corporation	2
Halifax Corporation	4
Harrogate Corporation	3
Huddersfield Corporation	6
Keighley Corporation	2
Morley Corporation	2



Samples submitted from Other Sources (continued):-

Scarborough Corporation	2	
Sheffield Corporation	15	
Wakefield Corporation	302	
York Corporation	5	
Aireborough Urban District Council	6	
Leeds Group "A" Hospital Management Committee	15	
Wharfedale Hospital Management Committee	3	
Private Samples	<u>82</u>	<u>851</u>
		<u>10,513</u>

**FOOD AND DRUGS**

The percentage of samples found to be adulterated or otherwise unsatisfactory was 10.7 per cent. compared with 8.9 per cent. in 1966 and 9.3 per cent. in 1965.

The table on page 13 lists the results of summonses issued in respect of those adulterated samples concerning which legal proceedings were instituted.

**MILK**

Comment was made in last year's Annual Report that the number of samples of milk submitted for chemical analysis (479) was inadequate for a city of more than half a million people. This year the number increased to 1,013 of which 74 were classified as unsatisfactory representing an adulteration rate of 7.3 per cent. compared with 5.2 per cent. in 1966 and 6.8 per cent. in 1965.

The average composition of all samples is shown in the following Table, the corresponding figures for the last two years being given for comparison:-

AVERAGE COMPOSITION OF MILK

Number of Samples	1967 1,013	1966 479	1965 908	Minimum Legal Requirement
Solids-not-fat	8.67%	8.80%	8.65%	8.50%
Fat	3.72%	3.79%	3.78%	3.00%
Total Solids	12.39%	12.59%	12.43%	11.50%

Of the 74 unsatisfactory samples, 24 contained added water, 6 were fat deficient, 25 were both watered and fat deficient, 9 contained penicillin residues and 10 contained extraneous matter or were sold in dirty bottles. The worst example of watering for many years occurred during the year. In a period of three successive days a farmer sent into the city 36 churns of milk containing some 350 gallons of which no less than 42 gallons represented added water. The farmer was prosecuted and fined £15 with £19.14s. 2d. costs.

A considerable volume of milk is now transported into the city in tankers and this relatively new system presents a problem to the analyst since there is a possibility of watered milk from one farm being masked by admixture with good quality milk from a dozen or more other farms. A suspicion that this was occurring arose in the case of one particular tanker from which a sample of milk gave a freezing point



depression of  $0.531^{\circ}\text{C}$ . This would have been regarded as genuine had it represented milk from one or two cows, but it is accepted that bulk milk gives a freezing point depression of not less than  $0.540^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The difference represents rather more than one per cent. of added water. This may seem a small amount but since the tanker carried more than 1,600 gallons of milk it is equivalent to at least 16 gallons of water. Samples taken from the tanker on four subsequent days gave similar results and it was considered justified to ask a West Riding sampling officer to accompany the tanker and take samples at each of the 16 farms concerned. Subsequent analysis showed 14 samples of genuine milk, one sample containing one per cent. of added water (the farmer received a warning letter), and one sample containing 11 per cent. of added water. It was this last supply which was responsible for reducing the freezing point of the bulk milk to a suspicious level. Legal proceedings were successfully instituted against the farmer concerned.

In 116 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 case 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 (11.4 per cent. of the samples) was somewhat higher than last year (8.8 per cent.), but appreciably better than in 1965 (15.4 per cent.).

#### FOOD OTHER THAN MILK

91 of the 542 samples proved unsatisfactory (16.8 per cent.) compared with 11.9 per cent. in 1966. It should be emphasised that this figure is not representative of the general standard in the city since it includes a high proportion of complaint samples from members of the public. An important provision of the Food and Drugs Act gives the purchaser of any food or drug the legal right to submit the article to the Public Analyst for the area in which the purchase was made. Consumers are increasingly availing themselves of this right.

Details of the more interesting cases of adulteration together with comments upon some of the genuine samples will be found in the following paragraphs.

Soft Drinks from a Vending Machine provided another example of a problem resulting from a recent development in food technology. An Orange Drink obtained from a vending machine was alleged to have caused vomiting. Analysis showed it to contain a high content of lead (0.6 p.p.m.) and copper (26 p.p.m.). (The legal limit for lead in soft drinks is 0.2 p.p.m. and the recommended limit for copper 2. p.p.m.)

The machine did not dispense pre-packed drinks, but contained reservoirs of fruit concentrate and carbonated water, which (on inserting a coin and pressing the appropriate button), were dispensed into an empty carton held by the purchaser. Samples of Orange, Lemon and Lime Drinks and of Carbonated Water all contained considerable excesses of lead and copper, but samples of the fruit concentrates taken from the individual reservoirs within the machine were free from these metals. This clearly pointed to the carbonated water (and in particular the soldered copper tubing through which it passed), as the source of the lead and copper. The machine was taken out of use.

Another Orange Drink was submitted by the purchaser because of its unusual pale straw colour. This was found to have been caused by a piece of metal foil in the bottom of the bottle reacting with the acid fruit juice to produce nascent hydrogen, which in turn had bleached the artificial orange dye in the product.

A complaint was received that the consumption of bottled Lemon Juice of a particular brand led to tightness of the chest and difficulty in breathing. Two



samples of the brand concerned were purchased and were found on analysis to contain a large excess of sulphur dioxide preservative (1,280 p.p.m. as against the legal limit of 350 p.p.m.). This would undoubtedly account for the effect reported.

A so-called Fruit Juice Powder manufactured in Japan, was falsely described since it contained no fruit juice; it also contravened the Artificial Sweeteners in Food Order by containing the non-permitted artificial sweetener sodium cyclamate.

That the hazards described above could not be entirely avoided by consuming alcoholic drinks was demonstrated when analysis of a sample of Bitter Beer proved the presence of 15 per cent. of added water.

The Cheese Regulations, enacted in 1965, came into operation on the 1st February, 1967, and included, amongst many other provisions, minimum milk fat contents for Cream Cheese (not less than 45 per cent. fat) and Double Cream Cheese (not less than 65 per cent. fat). Three samples of Cream Cheese contained only 11, 30 and 33 per cent. milk fat, respectively, and two samples of Double Cream Cheese only 51 and 52.5 per cent. fat. The worst sample, far from being prepared from cream, had in fact, been made from partially skimmed milk. Legal proceedings were successfully taken against the vendors.

### Sausages

The average meat contents for the year were 67.4 per cent. in pork sausages (10 samples) and 57.9 per cent. in beef sausages (13 samples). Pork sausages are required to contain at least 65 per cent. of meat and beef sausages at least 50 per cent; in each case at least half the meat content should be lean meat. One sample of pork sausage contained only 58 per cent. meat (10.8 per cent. deficient), and one beef sausage although containing 53 per cent. total meat, was deficient in lean meat, which amounted to only 23 per cent. compared with 30 per cent. of fat. One sample was reported against for containing sulphur dioxide preservative without its presence being declared to the purchaser.

Other meat products to prove unsatisfactory were Beefburgers containing 77 instead of not less than 80 per cent. meat, and Potted Meat which contained 23 per cent. of cereal filler and should have been sold as Meat Paste, Potted Meat being a superior product free from cereal filler. The purchaser of a Meat and Potato Pie who complained that the filling was "all potato" was not far from the truth - analysis showed 3 per cent. of meat instead of the minimum of 12.5 per cent. required under Regulations which did not become operable until 31st May, 1968.

There were the "usual" samples of buttered teacakes spread with margarine, foodstuffs containing undeclared artificial colours, iron sulphide staining in canned meat products, struvite crystals in canned salmon, and insect infestation, mould growth, rodent droppings and miscellaneous foreign bodies in a wide variety of foods.

### PESTICIDE RESIDUES

Under the National Pesticide Testing Scheme, 174 samples were submitted by 16 Local Authorities. 83 samples (48 per cent.) were found to contain one or more pesticide residues. The most commonly occurring pesticides were DDT and its breakdown products (57 samples), BHC (34) and Dieldrin (20). All of these are organo-chlorine pesticides. The highest amounts present (expressed in parts per thousand million) were:-

BHC 530	(in a fresh pheasant)
DDT 430	(in imported potatoes)
Dieldrin 20	(in lard)



There are no statutory limits in the United Kingdom but none of the above figures is excessive judged by the limits prescribed in other countries.

## DRUGS

Of the 23 samples submitted 4 were reported against.

An interesting problem was presented by a leaflet, distributed to private houses in the city, advertising a variety of tablets for the treatment of acne, rheumatism, for slimming, bust development, renewal of vigour etc. Six of the products (which were only obtainable by post), were ordered by sampling officers and were formally submitted for analysis. Although doubts were felt about four of the six, in that the claims made for them were thought to be grossly exaggerated, it was considered that only two could be reported against with a view to legal proceedings, namely, Slimming Tablets and Acne Tablets. The former were no more than laxative tablets and were similar to a product against which a prosecution was successfully undertaken in Leeds a few years ago. The latter were in effect multi-vitamin tablets and no evidence could be found that any of the constituents would be of value in the treatment of Acne. A dermatologist from whom an opinion was obtained was even more emphatic stating "I would say dogmatically that the tablets are valueless in the treatment of acne". Unfortunately the Town Clerk had to advise against Court proceedings because of legal doubts regarding the point of sale of goods ordered by post. The Food and Drugs Act requires that samples must be submitted to the public analyst for the area where the purchase is made. The papers were, therefore, passed to the Local Authority from whose area the firm concerned controls its operation.

## BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLES

### MILK

689 samples were submitted to the statutory tests, the results being shown in the table below. 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	377	1	-	-	0.3
Sterilised	96	-	-	-	NIL
Untreated	216	5	-	-	2.3
Totals	689	6	-	-	0.9

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 0.2 international units per ml.).

### CREAM

Fresh cream has not hitherto been subject to routine sampling in the city, but regular sampling commenced during the year. There are no legally prescribed bacteriological tests such as exist for milk, but there is a recommended procedure. Of the 123 samples examined 35 proved unsatisfactory; 7 of these were from the same producer and represented cream made from unpasteurised milk, then subjected to a long



journey in an uninsulated vehicle. It was not, therefore, surprising that the cream failed the Methylene Blue Test, but it was more disturbing to find large numbers of B.Coli Type 1 in every sample from this source. The shop concerned agreed to obtain its cream elsewhere.

#### ICE-CREAM

71 samples were examined by the Methylene Blue Test with the results shown in the table below:-

Grade	Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue at 37°C	Number	Percentage	Quality
1	4½ hours or more	40	56.5	Good
2	2½-4 hours	14	19.7	Satisfactory
3	½-2 hours	8	11.2	Unsatisfactory
4	Nil	9	12.6	Very unsatisfactory
Totals		71	100.0	

The proportion of unsatisfactory samples as indicated by the Methylene Blue test was 23.8 per cent. compared with 17.8 in 1966 and 20.4 per cent. in 1965.

Samples of ice-cream are also examined for the presence of B.Coli Type 1. Of 8 samples in which this organism was found to be present 5 passed the Methylene Blue test, thus showing the inadequacy of the latter 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 ninth successive year. The downward trend in radiation levels continued and the frequency of sampling is now considerably less than was necessary five years ago, when "fall-out" from the atmospheric-testing of nuclear weapons reached its peak.

#### AIR

The improvement is shown in Table A which records the average Beta Activity of the smoke deposits obtained in the routine daily measurement of atmospheric pollution.

Levels of atmospheric radioactivity are now so small that the results contain an appreciable element of experimental error, but it is considered worthwhile to continue the measurements since it is in the air that any abnormal increase in radioactivity will first be detected.



# RADIOACTIVITY

Table A

Year	Total Beta Activity	
	AIR	RAINWATER
	Picocuries per metre <sup>3</sup>	Picocuries per metre <sup>2</sup> per day
1963	3.1	934
1964	1.1	244
1965	0.16	47
1966	0.08	34
1967	0.07	31

## RAINWATER

Measurements of radioactivity were continued using the special collecting gauge set up on the roof of Market Buildings, and these results (also shown in Table A) give an even more striking indication of the reduction in "fall-out". The surface area of the collecting gauge is known and the results show the amount of radioactivity falling each day on an area one metre square.

## TAPWATER

Determinations are made of total activity (monthly) and of the specific isotope Strontium 90 (quarterly).

Comparative figures for the past five years are shown in Table B.

# RADIOACTIVITY

Table B

Year	WATER		MILK
	Total Beta Activity	Strontium-90	Strontium-90
1963	19.1	2.5	20
1964	10.2	4.0	26
1965	7.8	2.7	14
1966	4.8	2.4	7.5
1967	4.2	1.5	5.3
All results in picocuries per litre			

The highest individual monthly figure for the total artificial radioactivity in the city water was 26.3 picocuries per litre in July, 1963, when "fall-out" from the extensive American and Russian tests the previous Autumn reached its peak.

## MILK

Milk is the principal food by which radio-strontium enters the diet, and a portion of each sample received for chemical analysis is reserved for the determination



of Strontium-90, which is made quarterly on the bulked samples. Present levels are substantially lower than were recorded a few years ago (see Table B).

## FERTILISERS & FEEDING STUFFS

23 Fertilisers and 3 Feeding Stuffs were submitted of which three samples showed minor irregularities from the Statutory requirements. Hen Battery Deep Litter contained one per cent. excess fibre, the maximum permitted excess being 0.7 per cent., Grass Meal was sold without a declaration of the protein content, although the amount present (13.2 per cent.) was, in fact, normal and a sample of Rose Manure was one per cent. deficient in soluble phosphoric acid due to reversion from the soluble to the insoluble form.

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The daily determinations of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide in the atmosphere continued at the same 9 sites as last year, the results being summarised in the Table below:-

STATION	SMOKE		SULPHUR DIOXIDE	
	Microgrammes per cubic metre		Microgrammes per cubic metre	
	Daily Average		Daily Average	
	1967	1966	1967	1966
Blenheim	93	152	245	271
Hyde Terrace	92	110	231	256
Market Buildings	147	142	310	278
Park Square	89	117	257	275
Y.W.C.A.	100	105	247	261
Kirkstall Road	108	140	221	250
Potternewton Lane	129	138	184	191
Stanley Road	172	190	228	226
Temple Newsam	75	83	190	187
Yearly Average	112	131	235	244

The overall average for the 9 sites shows a 14 per cent. reduction in the smoke content of the atmosphere and a 3.7 per cent. reduction in the sulphur dioxide content compared with 1966. These improvements may not appear dramatic but they represent a continuing trend. 5 years ago (1962) the overall average for the same sites was 256 microgrammes of smoke and 307 microgrammes of sulphur dioxide per cubic metre, by comparison with which there has been a much more striking improvement particularly in respect of smoke.

It is perhaps surprising to find that similar measurements of atmospheric pollution are carried out in the Official Analyst's Laboratory in Jersey, where the latest figures show an annual smoke level of 19 microgrammes and sulphur dioxide 55 microgrammes per cubic metre of air. There is clearly room for further improvement in Leeds.

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	
	1967	1966
Armley Park	23.2	21.7
Burley Park	22.7	20.6
Headingley	13.0	14.1
Hunslet	17.0	22.4
Market Buildings	25.1	28.2
Roundhay	13.1	14.0
St. James's Hospital	19.3	21.5
Temple Newsam	13.8	13.3
Sayner Lane (Temporary)	194.1	139.6
Average of all permanent sites	18.4	19.5

#### MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES SUBMITTED BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

22 swimming bath waters were analysed of which 12 were unsatisfactory as regards free chlorine content or pH (or both).

In most samples the variation from the recommended figures was small, but during the opening weeks of the new International Pool extra-ordinarily high levels of residual chlorine were present in the water, reaching on one occasion no less than 17.5 parts per million of which 15 p.p.m. were present as free residual chlorine. A figure of about one part per million of free residual chlorine is regarded as the optimum. Frequent samples were taken from this bath until the automatic treatment system was correctly adjusted.

21 samples of water which had percolated into the cellars of buildings were analysed in order to determine the probable origin of the water.

5 samples were submitted for classification under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, and two rat baits for determination of their "poisonous" principle - one was pure arsenic, the other contained 1.7 per cent. of fluoracetamide. The body of a rat was submitted with a request to determine the cause of its death. Dissection followed by analysis of the stomach contents proved the presence of a large quantity of fluoracetamide.

Glasses taken from an automatic glass-washing machine at a busy public house were compared with glasses washed by hand using the same detergent, in order to determine which method left the greater residue of detergent on the inside of the glass. There proved to be no significant difference.

Patches of green powder on sticks of celery proved to be a copper compound. It is common practice to spray celery throughout the season with colloidal copper in order to prevent the fungoid disease "Leaf Spot". The deposit, although somewhat unsightly, was easily removed by washing, and since this is normal practice in preparing celery for the table the occurrence was not regarded as serious. A formal



sample of celery submitted in consequence of this defect was free from any visible deposit and possessed a copper content of only 1.1 part per million.

In November a letter from the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health reminded Local Authorities of the hazard which may exist when plumbo-solvent waters undergo prolonged storage in lead pipes. Samples were accordingly taken from a number of houses in different parts of the city, after the water had been in contact with lead pipes overnight. The highest lead content in any of the three samples was 0.08 parts per million (well below the internationally recommended limit of 0.3 parts per million).

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

### **CENTRAL PURCHASING DEPARTMENT**

Two samples of Cleansing Paste were evaluated, one being shown to represent much better value for money than the other. The same was true of two disinfectants which were submitted for comparative analysis.

An investigation was made into a complaint that certain batches of stainless steel knives supplied for use by the School Meals Service showed brown staining after a few days use. It was found that every area of staining surrounded minute corrosion pits. The pits appeared to have formed where traces of "scale" had been left on the surface of the stainless steel due to insufficient grinding and polishing of the knives in the final stages of manufacture. The supplier agreed to replace them.

### **CITY CORONER**

451 specimens were analysed in relation to 113 deaths. In 48 cases fatal overdoses of drugs were found, the drugs concerned being Amitriptyline (4 cases), Amytal (7), Aspirin (2), Carbrital, Methaqualone, Nembutal (8), Orphenadrine, Pertofran, Seconal, Soneryl (3), Tuinal (18), Tofranil.

In 10 cases therapeutic doses only and in 14 cases no drugs at all were detected.

Two deaths were proved to be due to carbon monoxide poisoning.

39 cases involved determinations of blood alcohol and estimation of the quantity of intoxicating liquor consumed by persons killed in accidents. The introduction of the breathalyser test brought about a marked decrease in road accidents attributable to excesses of alcohol. During the Christmas period this year only two such samples were received (both positive for alcohol), compared with samples from 14 fatalities in the corresponding period of 1966 (12 of which contained alcohol).

### **EDUCATION DEPARTMENT**

3 samples of Beef Sausages and two of Hamburgers were analysed and proved satisfactory.

### **CITY POLICE**

A request was received for the urgent identification of a number of white tablets found scattered in a suburban street. They proved to be relatively harmless 2 grain tablets of caffeine citrate.

### **WEIGHTS AND MEASURES DEPARTMENT**

Two toys were submitted under the new Regulations referred to in the introduction. They were painted in seven different colours each of which was separately analysed and



found to have a lead content well below the limit of 11,000 parts per million.

#### 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

Halifax, Huddersfield, Harrogate, York and the Craven District of Yorkshire submitted a total of 293 specimens relating to 68 deaths. Overdoses of drugs were established in 26 cases, the drugs concerned being Amytal (3), Amitriptyline, Aspirin, Carbrital (2), Hypon, Mandrax, Nembutal (6), Seconal, Tofranil, Tuinal (9).

7 deaths were due to carbon monoxide poisoning and one to cyanide.

In 4 cases therapeutic doses only, and in 9 cases no drugs at all were detected.

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

##### WAKEFIELD CITY COUNCIL

277 food and drug samples, 17 waters, 5 fertilisers, two toys, a detergent and a disinfectant were analysed.

##### OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITIES

A total of 156 samples was submitted. These were mainly foodstuffs for pesticide residues analysis (to which reference has already been made), but also included 6 samples of sewage from Aireborough Urban District Council.

##### LEEDS (A) GROUP HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

11 tender samples of pressurised fly-sprays were analysed and recommendations made as to the "best buy".

Two samples of boiler feed water and a brown deposit were analysed in connection with a corrosion problem in a central heating plant at St. James's Hospital.

A sample of Zinc Ointment was analysed and found to possess a normal composition.

##### WHARFEDALE HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

3 specimens were examined for drugs.

##### PRIVATE SAMPLES

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. Various powders were submitted for identification, as were a number of insects. A doctor submitted some vegetable matter which she suspected might be hashish, but which proved to be ordinary tobacco.

Many enquiries were received after a popular radio programme had given details of imported children's teddy-bears which had been found by a public analyst in the South of England to be filled with a toxic powder. Several teddy-bears answering to the correct description were accepted for analysis but none of them proved to be filled with the offending material.

Cylinders of compressed air were analysed at the request of two Sub-Aqua clubs in the City. Two cylinders contained traces of carbon monoxide (15 and 30 parts per million respectively). Although well below the recommended Maximum Allowable Concentration for prolonged working (100 p.p.m.), it is, in my opinion, undesirable that any carbon monoxide be present in air for divers.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS - 1967

Article	Adulteration or Deficiency	Result of Hearing
Milk Twist	Contained not more than 1.0% milk solids, and therefore 83.0% deficient in milk solids	Fined £5 and £3.18s. Od. costs
Raw Milk	Contained 10.6% added water	Fined £5 and £1.14s. 6d. costs
Raw Milk	Samples contained an average of 12.1% added water	Fined £15 and £19.14s. 2d. costs
Cream Cheese	Sold "not of the standard"; a contravention of 11 (2) of the Cheese Regulations, 1965	Fined £4 and £4.14s. Od. costs
Cream Cheese and Double Cream Cheese	Sold "not of the standard asked for" and also sold "in unlabelled containers"	Fined £5 on each of the first two charges and £2 on each of the second two; a total of £14. Costs £9. 8s. Od.





SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE STAFF

# SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Professor D. B. BRADSHAW, M.A. M.B. B.Ch. B.A.O. D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

Principal School Medical Officer



## SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE STAFF

Principal School Medical Officer	Professor D. B. BRADSHAW, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.
Deputy Principal School Medical Officer	G.E. WELCH, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Senior School Medical Officer	SHEILA F. SCHOFIELD, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H.
Principal School Dental Officer and Orthodontist	J. MILLER, L.D.S., D.ORTH.
School Medical Officers (Full-time) (1 vacancy)	H. G. HUTTON, B.A., (Cantab.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.  MARIANNE H. WITT, M.D., L.R.C.P. and S. (Ed.), D.P.H.  HILARY SANDERSON, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
School Medical Officers (Part-time)	HILDA M. WILSON, M.B., Ch.B.  *M. ELIZABETH JAMIESON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.  ELIZABETH A. COLVILLE, M.B., B.S. (Resigned 21.8.67)  *E. COUPLAND, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.  *J. A. KELLY, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.  MARGARET McCracken, M.B., Ch.B. MONICA A. BLOOMER, M.B., Ch.B. (Resigned 14.7.67)  JOAN A. KIRKLAND, M.B., Ch.B.  F. DANKS, M.B., Ch.B., (Edin.)  M. PRIEST, M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G. (Resigned 13.7.67)  JENNIFER JOHNSON, M.B., B.S., (London), L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.  MABEL YATES, M.B., Ch.B.  JANET SHAW, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.O.G.  ANNETTE M. WHALLEY, M.B., Ch.B.  ISOBEL G. FURNIVAL, M.B., Ch.B.

### \* Also anaesthetists to the School Dental Service

Ophthalmologists	W. W. BALLARDIE, M.B., Ch.B.  *J. L. WOOD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Resigned 3.2.67)  *C. J. TALLENT, B.Sc., M.B., B.S.D.O. (Appointed 16.2.67)  *WINIFRED PRATT, M.B., Ch.B. (Appointed 10.4.67)
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### \* Appointed by the Regional Hospital Board

School Dental Officers (Full-time)  
(3 vacancies)

School Dental Officers (Part-time)

Anaesthetist (Part-time)

Pre-school Deaf Clinic

Superintendent Health Visitor and  
School Nurse

Senior School Nurse

Senior Assistant

Chiropodist (Part-time)

\*Dispensing Opticians

Senior Speech Therapist

Speech Therapists (1 vacancy)

Part-time Speech Therapists

\*Orthoptists

Audiometrician

School Nurses

P. ATKINSON, L.D.S.

A. BROOKE, L.D.S.

Miss M. B. COGAN, B.Ch.D., L.D.S.

P. IRVINE, L.D.S.

P. NORMAN, B.Ch.D., L.D.S.

Mrs. L. M. M. O'KEEFFE, B.Ch.D., L.D.S.

J. W. HOBSON, L.D.S.

D. G. MONIES, B.Ch.D., L.D.S.  
(Resigned 18.8.67)

G. B. POTTS, L.D.S. (Leeds), R.C.S.

T. S. FOX, B.Ch.D., L.D.S.  
(Resigned 31.7.67)

Mrs. M. WHEELER, B.D.S.

Mrs. S. GOODING, B.D.S., L.D.S., R.C.S.

Mrs. V. RODGERS, L.D.S.  
(Appointed 1.1.67)

F. SOUTHAM, L.D.S.

Mrs. K. H. NEWLAND, Teacher of the Deaf

Miss J. M. AKESTER, H.V. Cert., D.N.  
(London) (Resigned 14.2.67)

Miss M. WALTON, H.V. Cert.,  
(Appointed 15.2.67)

Mrs. J. M. BODDY, S.R.N.

Miss MARY MATHERS

Mrs. JOAN BEEL, M.Ch.S. (State Registered)

H. DAVIES, F.A.D.O.

Mrs. J. BOLTON, A.B.O.A. (Part-time)

Mrs. J. BARR, Registered Dispensing  
Optician (Part-time)

Vacancy

Miss M. RUTH HOUNSFIELD, L.C.S.T.

Mrs. H. BLACK, L.C.S.T.

Mrs. P. D. BULLAMORE, L.C.S.T.  
(Appointed 29.11.67)

Miss J. PLENTY, D.B.O. (Appointed 1.4.67)

Mrs. DRUSILLA M. WHITE, D.B.O.  
(Part-time)

Miss M. BATTYE, N.N.E.B.



## Physiotherapists

Full-time 4

Part-time 2

Dental Auxiliary 1

Oral Hygienists 2

## Clinic Assistants

Full-time 4

Part-time 6

## Dental Surgery Assistants

Full-time 12

Part-time 1

## CHILD GUIDANCE (CLINICAL) STAFF

Senior Educational Psychologist E. BOWSKILL, B.A. (Hons.), A.B.Ps.S.

Assistant Educational Psychologists Mrs. A. ORTON, B.Sc.

P. WATSON, B.A., M.Sc. (Appointed 1.9.67)

G. L. ACKROYD, B.Sc. (Appointed 1.9.67)

Social Workers Mrs. P. ALTMAN

Mrs. J. BINKS, B.A.

Miss M. L. ETHERINGTON, B.A.

Mrs. J. M. FLETCHER, Dip. Social Studies

Miss A. M. LEONARD, B.A.

Mrs. J. C. THOMPSON, B.A.

\*Psychiatric Consultant Dr. I. TURGEL, M.D.

Paediatric Consultant Dr. E. C. ALLIBONE, M.D., F.R.C.P.,  
D.P.M.

\* Appointed by the Regional Hospital Board

## CONSULTANTS

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon \*T. McM. BOYLE, F.R.C.S.

Orthopaedic Surgeon \*J. M. P. CLARK, M.B.E., F.R.C.S.

Ophthalmic Surgeon \*J. SHERNE, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.,  
D.O.M.S.

O. O. FFOOKS, F.R.C.S.

Paediatric Consultants Professor W. S. CRAIG, B.Sc., M.D.,  
F.R.C.P.E., F.R.S.E.

Dr. E. C. ALLIBONE, M.D., F.R.C.P.,  
D.P.M.

Oral Surgeon Professor T. TALMAGE READ, F.R.F.P.S.,  
F.D.S., R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

\* Appointed by the Regional Hospital Board

# RETURN OF NUMBER OF CHILDREN ON ROLL AT 29TH JANUARY, 1967

Type of School	Number on Roll
Primary—	
County	36,162
Voluntary	12,815
Secondary—	
Modern	17,503
Grammar	6,042
Technical	1,786
Comprehensive	5,328
Special—	
Educationally Sub-normal	696
Educationally Sub-normal Classes (3)	85
Physically Handicapped	139
Deaf and Partially Hearing	104
Partially Sighted Class	14
Maladjusted	24
	80,770
Other—	
Nursery (full-time)	25
Nursery (part-time)	90
Total	80,795

## MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Once again, the medical examinations took the form of a routine examination of all children at school entry and again at entry to secondary schools, plus the selective examination of a small proportion of leavers. The fall in the total number examined from 17,004 to 16,200 reflects a slight reduction in the availability of medical staff during the year.

## OTOLOGICAL SERVICE

There was no change in the arrangement for weekly consultant sessions carried out at the Central Clinic by Mr. T. McM. Boyle, Consultant Otologist, but the number of children seen increased from 302 in 1966 to 340 in 1967, and the number of attendances from 428 to 527.

The importance of the clinic in the investigation of children continues to increase, and it is a matter of regret that it has not yet been possible to expand the service to the level of a full audiological department.



Pre-school children receive special help from the peripatetic teacher of the deaf in the form of supervision, speech training and parent guidance, both at clinics and at home, and twenty new children were seen during the year.

#### Work of Consultative clinic:-

Total number of attendances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	527	
Number of individual children seen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	340	
Children who attended once	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	225)	
Children who attended twice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69)	340
Children who attended three times	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29)	
Children who attended four times or more	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17)	
Children referred by Health Department (i.e. under the age of five years)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	
Children requiring active treatment for otorrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	
Number of children requiring operative treatment—									
(a) for diseases of the ear	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	

### AUDIOMETRY

Sweep testing at a twenty decibel level was once again carried out on six to seven year olds at school by Miss Battye, Audiometrician, and school nurses, the number of cases being as follows:-

	1966	1967
Number of children aged 6-7 years tested	8,792	7,117
Unco-operative	36	173
Number referred to school medical officer for further examination	313 (3.5%)	477 (6.7%)

#### Audiometry clinics held by school medical officers:-

Number of children seen	823	1,015
Number of attendances	1,015	1,195
Number of children found to have normal hearing	183	250
Loss of 20-39 decibels in one ear	49	52
Loss of 20-39 decibels in both ears	358	501
Loss of 40 decibels or more in one ear	114	86
Loss of 40 decibels or more in both ears	121	126
Referred to consultant otologist	70	123
Required treatment for ear conditions other than deafness	77	94
Total number of Leeds children listed partially hearing	147	85

### OPHTHALMIC SERVICES

Mr. J. Sherne continued to attend a consultative session at the Central Clinic once weekly and visited the partially sighted class at Beckett Park County Primary School once a term. Mr. O. O. Ffooks attended a consultative session weekly.

Apart from refractions carried out by five school medical officers, four ophthalmologists (three of them appointed by the Regional Board) carried out sessions in school clinics. For the greater part of the year the amount of help provided by the Regional Board was more than the equivalent of a full-time ophthalmologist, which is the highest level reached for some time. The effect can be seen in the substantial



increase in the total number of children with errors of refraction known to have been dealt with. If the hospital services could regularly supply this amount of help it would be possible to provide a quick and efficient service for children requiring treatment for visual defects.

### Ophthalmic Services

#### School children:-

Defects found requiring treatment .. .. .	2,653
Defects found requiring observation .. .. .	2,504
Squints requiring treatment .. .. .	423
Squints requiring observation .. .. .	284

#### Pre-school children:-

Number seen .. .. .	325
Total number with errors of refraction including squint known to have been dealt with .. .. .	5,583
Referred to orthoptist .. .. .	433
Glasses prescribed .. .. .	2,693
Referred for operation .. .. .	89

### **ORTHOPTIC CLINIC**

Since April, 1967, two orthoptists have been employed at the Education Department, working a total of seven sessions a week. Consequently more patients have been treated.

Orthoptists are concerned with the diagnosis and treatment of squints and some other eye anomalies, the main treatment being occlusion.

Children are referred to the orthoptic clinic from a very early age, sometimes just five or six months old; of course, it is impossible to obtain any accurate results from tests on children so young. However, they are carefully watched for many years with the appropriate treatment being given when indicated.

Once a squint has been diagnosed the necessary orthoptic treatment is given. If, however, surgery is indicated the patient is referred to St. James's Hospital.

Post-operatively the child is again carefully checked for several years or until it is certain that no further orthoptic treatment is needed.

Once a month an orthoptist accompanied Mr. O. O. Ffooks to Stanningley Junior Training Centre. Newly admitted children were refracted and had their vision tested with either Ffooks's Symbols or Albin's Reduced "E" (suitable tests for children with low I.Q.) before treatment, if any, was given.

No. of new cases referred in 1967 .. .. .	485
Re-attendances in 1967 .. .. .	1,547
Total attendances .. .. .	2,032
Operative cases in 1967 .. .. .	81

### **OPTICIANS' DEPARTMENT**

The number of attendances increased during the year, both in terms of new prescriptions dispensed and repairs and replacements.

It was also noted that the number of children below ten years of age desiring the Contributory range of cellulose acetate frames at a charge of £1.17s. 2d. had increased, while the number of children not collecting their spectacles was still below one per cent.



New prescriptions for glasses dispensed	
in the Optical Department .. .. .	2,178
Repairs and replacements of spectacles .. .. .	1,445
Adjustments and minor repairs .. .. .	1,418
Total patients' attendances .. .. .	8,806

## THE ORTHOPAEDIC SERVICE

Professor J. M. P. Clark, F.R.C.S., continued to hold a consultative clinic on approximately every third Monday whilst Dr. H. Sanderson, school medical officer responsible for physically handicapped children held a clinic on the remaining Mondays. Professor Clark has beds at Thorpe Arch Hospital and carries out any necessary surgery there. These cases return to the Education Department orthopaedic clinic for follow-up examinations.

### The Work of the Service

#### Referred by the Health Department (Maternity and Child Welfare)

New cases seen for the first time .. .. .	56
Cases carried over from previous year .. .. .	73
	<hr/> 129

#### Central Orthopaedic Clinic

Referred by other agencies .. .. .	104
Referred by hospital consultants .. .. .	72
Cases carried over from previous year .. .. .	477
	<hr/>
Total cases .. .. .	782
	<hr/>

#### The defects seen at the clinic were as follows:-

Sequelae of Poliomyelitis .. .. .	51
Cerebral Palsy .. .. .	71
Hemiplegia - Paraplegia, etc. .. .. .	26
Pseudocoxalgia - Perthes Disease .. .. .	29

#### Congenital Defects

Multiple Anomalies .. .. .	11
Dislocation or subluxation of hip .. .. .	41
Metatarsus Primus Varus .. .. .	9
Scoliosis .. .. .	2
Talipes Equino Varus .. .. .	16
Meningo Myelocele .. .. .	15
Claw Foot .. .. .	7
Various (Incidence 2 or 3) .. .. .	23
Feet .. .. .	187
Spine .. .. .	21
Torticollis .. .. .	21
Genu Valgum .. .. .	68
Transient Symptoms .. .. .	2
Results of Injuries .. .. .	35
Osteochondrosis - Investigation of Hip .. .. .	33
Osteomyelitis and Arthritis .. .. .	26
Tuberculosis of Bone .. .. .	5
Other Conditions (incidence of 5 or less) .. .. .	77
Consultation - no treatment or observation .. .. .	6



### Pre-school Clinic for Cerebral Palsy and allied conditions

Total number receiving physiotherapy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66
Once a week	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Once a fortnight	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Once a month	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13

The arrangements for the pre-school clinic for cerebral palsy and allied conditions continued, and were of the greatest benefit to the children many of whom attended from infancy.

### **PAEDIATRIC CLINIC**

Dr. J. M. Littlewood, M.R.C.P., and Dr. D. M. Morgan, M.R.C.P., members of the staff of the Professor of Child Health, took consultative clinics approximately once in three weeks in the Education Department.

Work of the paediatric clinic:-

Number of children seen during the year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94
Enuretics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Heart conditions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Obese children	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21

### **CHIROPODY**

Mrs. Joan Beel reports:-

"The incidence of verruca was as usual high and these cases represented over 80% of all children seen.

Once a child has had verruca it is not usual to have a recurrence but it can occur again; about one in a hundred may have a second bout.

Shoe fashions are changing to a square toe and lower heel; better for growing feet. The wooden soled exercise sandal is very popular. With the introduction of more and more man made fabrics into shoes and socks, frequently I am finding it is necessary to advise the use of deodorant foot powder and spray. Daily washing is not sufficient for some, adolescents in particular."

Defect	New Cases	Attendances
Verrucae	997	6,556
Defects of Feet	52	335
Corns, etc.	161	547
Total 1967	1,210	7,438
Total 1966	1,223	6,861
Total 1965	1,069	6,432

### **SPEECH THERAPY**

Once again the establishment of four full-time speech therapists was only partly filled, there being more than two vacancies throughout the year.



A fortnight's course for five stammerers was held at Burmantofts Clinic during the summer vacation, and this was repeated as a residential week's course at Brighouse in December.

East Leeds and Meanwood Clinics were abandoned as unsuitable for speech therapy.

Clinic	Treated	Discharged
Armley	55	18
Burmantofts	75	30
Central	57	16
East Leeds	16	5
Holbeck	33	11
Leafield	19	2
Meanwood	20	11
John Jamieson School	14	2
Seacroft	46	17
Totals	335	113

## DIPHTHERIA AND TETANUS IMMUNISATION

Immunisation against diphtheria and tetanus on entry to school was again carried out by the staff of the Health Department. All primary schools were visited during the year.

## POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

A booster dose or a full course of protection is offered to every child on admission to school.

Oral vaccine was administered on sugar lumps by the staff of the Health Department.

## B.C.G. VACCINATION

B.C.G. vaccination is offered to all children between thirteen and fourteen years of age and to full-time college students. During the year 5,279 children were given the preliminary Mantoux test, of whom 641 (12.14%) were found to have a positive reaction and 4,358 were negative. B.C.G. vaccination was given to all those with a negative reaction.

The following table summarises the tests carried out in 1967:-

1967	5,279	641
1966	4,358	1,232
1965	1,069	1,069

Schools or Colleges	No. Mantoux	Positive	Negative	Absentees	No. Given B.C.G. Vaccination
Colleges	108	54 (50%)	35 (32.40%)	19	54
Secondary Grammar	1,214	107 (8.81%)	1,073 (88.38%)	34	1,073
County Secondary	3,859	462 (11.97%)	3,183 (82.45%)	214	3,183
County Primary	98	18 (18.36%)	67 (68.37%)	13	67
Totals	5,279	641 (12.14%)	4,358 (82.55%)	280	4,358

## HANDICAPPED PUPILS

(Position on the 18th January, 1968)

### Blind

Placed in residential schools .. .. . 12

### Partially Sighted

Placed in special class .. .. . 12

Placed in residential schools .. .. . 4

### Deaf

Placed in day school for deaf .. .. . 12

Placed in residential schools for deaf .. .. . 15

### Partially Hearing

Placed in day school for partially hearing .. .. . 46

Placed in residential schools for partially hearing .. .. . 8

### Delicate

Placed in day school .. .. . 1

Placed in residential schools .. .. . 30

Having home tuition .. .. . 1

### Diabetic

Placed in residential schools .. .. . 2

Placed in ordinary schools .. .. . 25

### Physically Handicapped

Placed in day school for physically handicapped .. .. . 126

Placed in residential schools for physically handicapped .. .. . 31

Having home tuition .. .. . 1

### Educationally Sub-normal

Placed in day schools for E.S.N. .. .. . 890

Placed in residential schools for E.S.N. .. .. . 40



### Epileptic

Placed in residential schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Placed in ordinary schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	198

### Maladjusted

Placed in day school	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Placed in residential schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48

### Speech

Placed in residential schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
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## HANDICAPPED PUPILS - 1967

Total

### 1. Blind and Partially Sighted

Partially sighted class (for 14 children) at Beckett Park

County Primary School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
-----------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

In addition, sixteen children attend residential schools:-

Chorleywood College for the Blind, Herts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Conover Hall, Shrewsbury	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Henshaw's Institution for the Blind	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
The Derby School, Fulwood, Nr. Preston	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Royal Normal College for the Blind, Rowton Castle, Shrewsbury	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
St. Vincent's School for the Blind and Partially Sighted, Liverpool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Sheffield School for the Blind, Sheffield	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4

### 2. Deaf and Partially Hearing

Elmete Hall School for Partially Hearing. There were 102 children on roll - 57 boys and 45 girls - 14 deaf and 88 partially hearing pupils. Fiftynine children were Leeds children and 43 from other authorities.

In addition, eighteen children attend residential schools:-

Bridge House, Harewood, Yorks.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Mary Hare Grammar School, Newbury, Berks.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
St. John's School for the Deaf, Boston Spa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14

Mrs. K. Newland, peripatetic teacher of the deaf, worked full-time in this capacity during the year, and was responsible for the supervision of children in ordinary schools with hearing impairment, as well as the care of pre-school children. She reports as follows:-

"During the year the total of new children seen in homes, clinic, Child Guidance Clinic, normal schools and training centres was 92."

From this total:-

20 children were pre-school age

72 children were in normal schools

### 3. Delicate

Twenty-five children attend residential schools:-

Children's Convalescent Home and School, West Kirby, Wirral	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Delamere Forest School, Nr. Frodsham, Cheshire	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fortescue House School, West Twickenham, Middlesex	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Ingleborough Hall School, Clapham, Nr. Settle, Yorks.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Carried Forward .. .. . 17



5. <u>Delicate (Continued)</u>	Total
Brought Forward .. .. .	17
Langley School, Baildon, Yorks. .. .. .	1
Linton Residential School, Nr. Grassington, Yorks. .. .. .	3
Netherside Hall, Skipton-in-Craven, Yorks. .. .. .	1
Park Place School, Henley-on-Thames .. .. .	1
St. John's Open Air School, Woodford Bridge, Essex .. .. .	1
Convent of Mercy High School, Clifford, Boston Spa, Yorks. (Day pupil) ..	1

### 3. (a) Diabetic

Two children attend residential schools:-

Carruthers Corfield House, (Church of England Children's Society)

Rustington, Sussex .. .. . 1

St. Monica's Hostel (Church of England Children's Society), Kingsdown,

Nr. Deal, Kent .. .. . 1

In addition 25 diabetic children attend ordinary schools in Leeds.

### 4. Epileptic

Eight children attend residential schools:-

Colthurst House School, Alderley Edge, Cheshire .. .. . 3

Lingfield Hospital School, Lingfield, Surrey .. .. . 3

Soss Moss Residential School, Nether Alderley, Cheshire .. .. . 2

Two-hundred children known to be epileptic are in normal schools in Leeds.

### 5. Educationally Sub-normal

Thirty-five children attend residential schools:-

Aldwark Manor School, Alne, York .. .. . 1

Allerton Priory R.C. School, Liverpool .. .. . 4

Besford Court R.C. Special School, Worcester .. .. . 3

Eden Grove School, Bolton, Nr. Appleby, Westmorland .. .. . 8

Spring Hill School (Dr. Barnardo's), Ripon .. .. . 3

High Close School (Dr. Barnardo's), Wokingham .. .. . 1

Hilton Grange School, Old Bramhope, Nr. Leeds .. .. . 4

Ponteville R.C. Special School, Ormskirk, Lancs .. .. . 1

Rossington Hall School, Bawtry Road, Rossington, Nr. Doncaster .. .. . 8

St. Joseph's R.C. School, Cranleigh, Surrey .. .. . 2

Eight hundred and eighty-four children were in special day schools in Leeds (including St. Bernadette's R.C. Special School).

### 6. Maladjusted

Thirty-six children attend residential schools:-

Breckenbrough School, Thirsk, Yorks. .. .. . 3

Brookside School, Culmington Manor, Craven Arms, Shropshire .. .. . 3

Clwyd Hall School, Ruthin, Denbighshire .. .. . 2

Cotswold Chine Home School, Nr. Stroud, Glos. .. .. . 1

Convent of Mercy School, Clifford, Nr. Boston Spa, Yorks. .. .. . 1

Garvald School, Dolphinton, Peebleshire, Scotland .. .. . 1

Milton Hall School, Hallbankgate, Nr. Brampton .. .. . 2

Moor Top School, Barnsley Road, Ackworth, Nr. Pontefract .. .. . 4

New Barns School, Toddingdon, Glos. .. .. . 1

Carried Forward .. .. . 18



# 6. Maladjusted (Continued)

	Total
Brought Forward .. .. .	18
Peredur Home School, Millfield, East Grinstead, Sussex .. .. .	4
Pitt House Junior School, Chudleigh, South Devon .. .. .	1
Potterspury Lodge School, Towcester, Northants. .. .. .	1
Salesian R.C. School, Longhope, Glos. .. .. .	1
Shotton Hall School, Harmer Hill, Nr. Shrewsbury .. .. .	2
National Children's Homes Special Unit (Wellfield), Harrogate .. .. .	1
Swalcliffe Park School, Nr. Banbury, Oxon. .. .. .	1
Wessington Court School, Woolhope, Herefordshire .. .. .	5
William Henry Smith School, Brighouse, Yorks. .. .. .	2

In addition 163 children attend ordinary school. At Cliff House special boarding school 22 boys were on roll - 14 Leeds boys and 8 from other authorities.

# 7. Physically Handicapped

Twenty children attend residential schools:-

Bethesda Residential School, Cheadle, Cheshire .. .. .	1
Chantrey School, Norton, Sheffield .. .. .	4
Florence Treloar School, Alton, Hants. .. .. .	1
Holly Bank School, Halifax Road, Huddersfield .. .. .	1
Ingfield Manor School, Billingshurst, Sussex .. .. .	1
Irton Hall, Holmrook, Cumberland .. .. .	1
Lord Mayor Treloar College, Alton, Hants. .. .. .	4
Hollins Home (Ian Tetley Memorial Hospital) Killinghall, Nr. Harrogate .. .. .	2
St. Edward's School, Summertown, Oxford .. .. .	1
Welburn Hall School, Kirkbymoorside, Yorks. .. .. .	4

Leeds has two schools namely Larchfield (a five day boarding school) for twenty cerebral palsied primary children and John Jamieson School with 121 Leeds children on roll and 7 West Riding children. This purpose built school was opened as planned in September, 1967 as a replacement for Potternewton Mansion School. The official opening ceremony was performed by the Lady Mayoress, and tribute was paid to the work of Potternewton School and to the late Dr. John Jamieson, Senior School Medical Officer from 1954 to 1963, after whom the new school was named. The new premises will greatly facilitate the task of the headmaster, teaching staff and school health service staff in their work for handicapped pupils. In particular, the first class facilities for treatment will be of great help in the care of children with spina bifida, whose numbers are increasing.

The classification of defects in children attending the school in December, 1967 was as follows:-

Cerebral Palsy .. .. .	36
Spina Bifida .. .. .	13
Congenital Heart Conditions .. .. .	11
Poliomyelitis .. .. .	10
Burns .. .. .	8
Results of Accidents .. .. .	5
Scoliosis .. .. .	4
Muscular Dystrophy .. .. .	4
Haemophilia .. .. .	4
Congenital Conditions .. .. .	14
Miscellaneous Conditions .. .. .	12

121



## 8. Speech

Total

Four children attend residential schools:-

Percy Hedley Centre, Forest Hall	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Moor House School, Oxted, Surrey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

## MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATION

On leaving Colleges of Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	699
Candidates for Carnegie College of Physical Education (special examination)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104
For admission to Colleges of Education	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	413
New appointments (including superannuation cases)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	420
Boarded-out Children	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	340
At the request of the Juvenile Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	207
On taking up part-time employment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	266
Prior to going to holiday camp	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	691
For theatrical licences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77
Prior to adoption	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	<u>3,223</u>

## DENTAL SERVICE

By Mr. J. MILLER, L.D.S., D.ORTH.

Despite the continuing difficulty in recruiting full-time school dental officers, we are able, with the help of part-time dental officers, to offer treatment to those who wish to avail themselves of the facilities provided by the Priority Dental Service.

Strenuous efforts are made to combat the ravages of dental disease by using as effectively as possible the services of the dental hygienists, whose main task is to educate the patients to a higher standard of dental hygiene. Expectant and nursing mothers too, are given instruction and advice which should help them to maintain their own dental health as well as that of their children.

The many conditions which combine to produce "bad teeth" are still with us, as can be seen particularly on inspecting the new entrants to the infants' schools. More often than not their mouths cry out for the protection which would be given by the simple expedient of fluoridating the public water supply. This would render the pre-school child virtually immune from dental decay, not to mention the improved dental condition which would follow so excellent a start.



**MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS**  
**YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1967**

TABLE I

Medical Inspection of Pupils attending Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools  
(Including Nursery and Special Schools)

A. - Periodic Medical Inspections

Age Groups inspected (By year of birth)	No. of Pupils who have received a full medical examination	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected			No. of Pupils found not to warrant a medical examination	Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)		
		Satisfactory	Unsatis- factory	No.		for defective vision (excluding squint)	for any other condition recorded at Part II	Total individual pupils
			No.					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
1963 and later	253	252	1	-	4	12	10	
1962	3,381	3,371	10	-	127	244	265	
1961	3,803	3,789	14	-	140	316	345	
1960	501	500	1	-	33	50	61	
1959	255	254	1	-	6	24	21	
1958	263	262	1	-	20	27	38	
1957	206	203	3	-	11	30	21	
1956	1,502	1,502	-	-	37	62	86	
1955	3,764	3,756	8	-	99	113	181	
1954	1,637	1,633	4	-	47	48	74	
1953	327	324	3	-	13	9	15	
1952 and earlier	308	306	2	-	10	11	19	
Total	16,200	16,152	48	-	547	946	1,136	

Col. (3) total as a percentage of Col. (2) total .. .. 99.70%

Col. (4) total as a percentage of Col. (2) total .. .. 0.3%

### B. - Other Inspections

NOTES:- A special inspection is one that is carried out at the special request of a parent, doctor, nurse, teacher or other person.

A re-inspection is an inspection arising out of one of the periodic medical inspections or out of a special inspection.

NUMBER OF SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	..	..	..	..	..	6,577
NUMBER OF RE-INSPECTIONS	..	..	..	..	..	21,463
Total	..	..	..	..	..	29,149

TABLE II

### Infestation with Vermin

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	..	..	..	..	..	198,374
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	..	..	..	..	..	3,081
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	..	..	..	..	..	1,412
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944)	..	..	..	..	..	844



TABLE III

Return of Defects found by Periodic and Special Medical  
Inspections during the Year Ended 31st December, 1967

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease		Periodic Inspections				Special Inspections
			Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total	
4	Skin .. .. .	T	11	2	58	71	74
		O	145	5	463	613	15
5	Eyes—	T	127	10	400	537	2,116
	(a) Vision .. .. .	O	236	27	1,186	1,449	1,055
	(b) Squint .. .. .	T	47	—	72	121	302
		O	97	1	180	278	6
	(c) Other .. .. .	T	4	—	6	10	—
		O	21	1	87	109	220
6	Ears—	T	46	1	125	172	18
	(a) Hearing .. .. .	O	329	8	578	915	957
	(b) Otitis Media .. .. .	T	13	—	34	47	11
		O	147	3	112	262	2
	(c) Other .. .. .	T	5	—	18	23	169
		O	27	4	57	88	15
7	Nose and Throat .. .. .	T	18	—	43	61	38
		O	322	6	790	1,118	24
8	Speech .. .. .	T	9	—	14	23	108
		O	170	4	220	394	66
9	Lymphatic Glands .. .. .	T	1	—	4	5	—
		O	85	1	119	205	—
10	Heart .. .. .	T	8	—	17	25	3
		O	105	5	312	422	11
11	Lungs .. .. .	T	21	—	36	57	50
		O	217	9	434	660	42
12	Developmental—	T	3	—	8	11	—
	(a) Hernia .. .. .	O	16	2	43	61	—
	(b) Other .. .. .	T	33	1	76	110	228
		O	227	2	424	653	127
13	Orthopaedic—	T	1	—	24	25	4
	(a) Posture .. .. .	O	22	3	135	160	8
	(b) Feet .. .. .	T	5	—	23	28	38
		O	94	3	284	381	6
	(c) Other .. .. .	T	5	1	15	21	29
		O	97	2	201	300	5
14	Nervous System—	T	1	—	1	2	4
	(a) Epilepsy .. .. .	O	12	5	50	67	10
	(b) Other .. .. .	T	3	—	19	22	117
		O	141	4	281	426	93
15	Psychological—	T	9	2	35	46	365
	(a) Development .. .. .	O	67	30	248	345	215
	(b) Stability .. .. .	T	9	2	33	44	23
		O	204	27	527	758	45
16	Abdomen .. .. .	T	2	1	11	14	8
		O	48	9	290	347	—
17	Other .. .. .	T	4	1	13	18	65
		O	17	2	80	99	85

TABLE IV

## Treatment of Pupils Attending Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools (Including Nursery and Special Schools)

A. - Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint .. .. .	361
Errors of refraction (including squint) ..	5,583
Total .. .. .	5,944
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed .. .. .	2,693

B. - Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear .. .. .	41
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ..	49
(c) for other nose and throat conditions ..	1
Received other forms of treatment .. ..	1,182
Total .. .. .	1,273
Total number of pupils still on the register of schools at 31st December, 1967, known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) during the calendar year 1967 .. ..	36
(b) in previous years .. .. .	203

C. - Orthopaedic and Postural Defects

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments .. .. .	334
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects .. .. .	93
Total .. .. .	427



D. - Diseases of the Skin (excluding uncleanness,  
for which see Table II)

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm—	
(a) Scalp .. .. .	5
(b) Body .. .. .	-
Scabies .. .. .	29
Impetigo .. .. .	203
Other skin diseases .. .. .	3,520
Total .. .. .	3,757

E. - Child Guidance Treatment

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics ..	623

F. - Speech Therapy

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated by speech therapists .. ..	335

G. - Other Treatment Given

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments .. .. .	4,979
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements .. .. .	83
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination ..	4,358
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above—	
Receiving Vitamin tablets .. .. .	1,300
Chiropody Treatment .. .. .	335
Enuresis Alarms loaned .. .. .	72
Total (a)-(b) .. .. .	11,127

TABLE V

Dental Inspection and Treatment carried out by the  
Authority during the year ended 31st December, 1968

No. of pupils on the register of maintained primary and secondary schools (including nursery and special schools) in January, 1967, as in Forms 7, 7M and 11 Schools .. .. . 82,604

1. Attendance and Treatment

	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
First visit .. .. .	6,429	7,623	1,518	15,570
Subsequent visits .. .. .	4,628	12,249	2,391	19,268
Total visits .. .. .	11,057	19,872	3,909	34,838
Additional courses of treatment commenced .. .. .	180	350	71	601
Fillings in permanent teeth ..	3,086	11,775	2,990	17,851
Fillings in deciduous teeth ..	1,659	95	-	1,754
Permanent teeth filled .. ..	2,350	9,443	2,648	14,441
Deciduous teeth filled .. ..	1,412	76	-	1,488
Permanent teeth extracted ..	686	3,402	341	4,429
Deciduous teeth extracted ..	9,961	2,776	-	12,737
General anaesthetics .. ..	5,005	3,246	185	8,436
Emergencies .. .. .	1,730	969	88	2,787

Number of Pupils X-rayed .. .. .	617
Prophylaxis .. .. .	4,811
Teeth otherwise conserved .. .. .	415
Number of teeth root filled .. .. .	27
Inlays .. .. .	8
Crowns .. .. .	27
Courses of treatment completed .. .. .	11,213



## 2. Orthodontics

Cases remaining from previous year	..	..	..	..	..	619
New cases commenced during year	..	..	..	..	..	217
Cases completed during year	..	..	..	..	..	239
Cases discontinued during year	..	..	..	..	..	22
No. of removable appliances fitted	..	..	..	..	..	325
No. of fixed appliances fitted	..	..	..	..	..	-
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant	..	..	..	..	..	-

## 3. Prosthetics

	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 and over	Total
Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time) .. .. .	-	-	-	-
Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time) .. .. .	4	40	20	64
Number of dentures supplied ..	5	54	28	87

## 4. Anaesthetics

General Anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers	..	6,159
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## 5. Inspections

(a) First inspection at school. Number of Pupils	..	..	28,550
(b) First inspection at clinic. Number of Pupils	..	..	4,619
Number of (a) + (b) found to require treatment	..	..	13,660
Number of (a) + (b) offered treatment	..	..	11,275
(c) Pupils re-inspected at school and clinic	..	..	8,056
Number of (c) found to require treatment	..	..	2,236

## 6. Sessions

Sessions devoted to treatment	..	..	..	..	..	4750.25
Sessions devoted to inspection	..	..	..	..	..	265.25
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education	..	..	..	..	..	287.75

TABLE VI  
Number of Exclusions, 1967

Defect	Referred for Exclusion by School Nurses
Uncleanliness of Head .. ..	1,412
Uncleanliness of Body .. ..	-
Ringworm - Scalp and Body .. ..	-
External Eye Diseases .. ..	6
Scabies .. ..	87
Impetigo .. ..	20
Other Skin Diseases .. ..	-
Other Diseases .. ..	4
Total 1967 .. ..	1,529
Total 1966 .. ..	1,661

Screening Tests of Vision and Hearing

1. (a) Is the vision of entrants tested as a routine within their first year at school? .. .. Yes  
(b) If not, at what age is the first routine test carried out? .. .. -
2. How frequently is vision testing repeated throughout a child's school life? .. .. Annually, (Grammar Schools on request).
3. (a) Is colour vision testing undertaken? .. .. Yes  
(b) If so, at what age? .. .. 12 years  
(c) Are both boys and girls tested? .. .. No, Boys only
4. (a) By whom is vision testing carried out? .. .. School Nurse  
(b) By whom is colour vision testing carried out? .. .. School Medical Officer
5. (a) Is routine audiometric testing of entrants carried out within their first year at school? .. .. No  
(b) If not, at what age is the first routine audiometric test carried out? .. .. 6-7  
(c) By whom is audiometric testing carried out? .. .. One full-time audiometrician and school nurses



TABLE VII

Handicapped Pupils requiring Education at Special Schools  
or Boarding in Boarding Homes

	Blind	Parti- ally Sighted	Deaf	Parti- ally Hearing	Physic- ally Handi- capped	Delicate	Mal- adjusted	Educa- tionally Sub- normal	Epi- leptic	Speech	Total
During the year ended 1967— Handicapped pupils newly placed in schools and homes .. .. .	-	2	-	8	32	22	29	177	3	-	273
Newly assessed requiring education ..	3	2	1	5	35	10	26	233	3	-	318
On 18th January, 1968:— No. of handicapped pupils:— (i) Attending Special Schools— Day .. .. .	-	12	12	46	126	-	5	890	-	-	1,091
Boarding .. .. .	12	4	15	8	29	28	24	30	9	4	163
(ii) Attending Independent Schools— Day .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Boarding .. .. .	-	-	-	-	2	2	23	10	-	-	37
(iii) Boarding in Homes .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	3
Total .. .. .	12	16	27	54	157	33	53	930	9	4	1,295
No. of handicapped pupils being educated under arrangements made under Section 56 of Education Act, 1944:— (i) In Hospitals .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	26
(ii) In other Groups (conv. homes) ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) At home .. .. .	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
No. of handicapped pupils requiring places in special schools— Day (a) .. .. .	-	-	-	8	4	-	-	150	-	-	162
Boarding (b) .. .. .	4	1	-	-	2	8	10	10	-	-	35
Included at (b) but whose parents had refused consent to their admission to a boarding special school .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-





Produced in the Multilith Section of the City Treasury, Leeds