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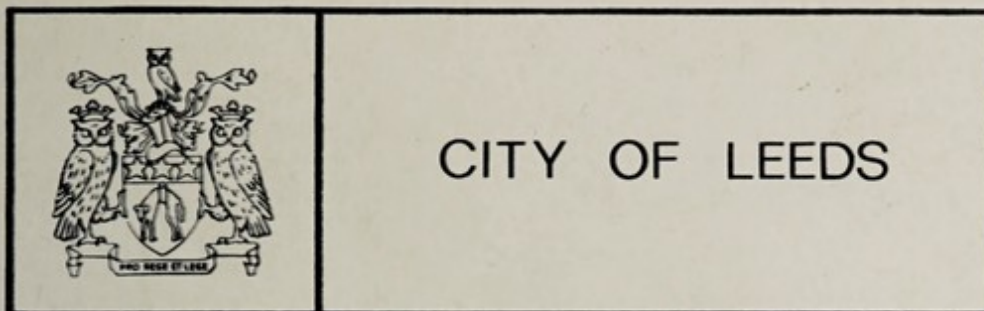
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HEALTH REPORT 1968



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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**REPORT
ON THE
HEALTH
OF THE CITY
FOR THE YEAR**



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HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE

1968/69

LORD MAYOR (John Rafferty, Esq.,)

Chairman: Alderman Mrs. Vyvyan M. Cardno.

Alderman Mrs. Louie E. Henson

Councillor D. R. Armitage.

- " M. Benard, M.B., Ch.B.
- " Mrs. Joyce Challenor.
- " D. G. Eastham, M.B., Ch.B.
- " Mrs. Margaret Freegard.
- " P. D. Goodwin.
- " W. M. Jones.
- " W. Merritt, S.R.N., R.M.N.
- " Mrs. May Sexton.
- " Mrs. Christine M. Thomas.
- " Mrs. Doreen E. Wood.

Representatives of Leeds Medical Committee:-

- Dr. J. H. E. Moore.
- Dr. D. Nuttall.
- Dr. J. D. Sinson (as Deputy).

Co-opted Members:-

Maternity & Child Welfare:-

- Mr. A. J. Merritt.

Mental Health:-

- Lady Tunbridge

Blind Welfare:-

- Mr. H. B. Buist.
- Mr. E. Toole.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

As at 31st December, 1968

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

Medical Staff and Nursing Staff:-

Chief Assistant School Medical Officer.	Sheila F. SCHOFIELD, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H. (to 30/6/68).
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. COPLEY, M.A., B.M., B.Ch. Patricia HENSHALL, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H. 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.	Monica WALTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Health Visitor Tutor in Sole Charge.	Elsie GOUGH, S.R.N., H.V. Tutor Cert.
Supervisor of Midwives.	Evelyn MANN, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D., H.V. Cert.
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 (to 4.8.68) R. K. MUNRO (from 15.8.68)
Senior Assistant (Statistics)	E. RENSHAW.
Senior Assistant (Central Clinic) ..	B. WILSON.
Senior Assistant (Maternity & Child Welfare)	W. R. ROBERTS.

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

Consultants to the Health Committee:-

Consultant Adviser in Tuberculosis ..	G. F. EDWARDS, M.B.E., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
Consultant Adviser, Infectious Diseases	J. STEVENSON, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.
Consultant in Child Health	Professor W. S. CRAIG, B.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.P.E., F.R.S.E., M.R.C.P. (to 30/9/68) Professor R. W. SMITHELLS, M.B., B.S. M.R.C.P., D.C.H. (from 1/10/68)
Consultant Adviser in Venereal Diseases	J. A. H. HANCOCK, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
Consultant Adviser in Mental Health	Professor MAX HAMILTON, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.M.

Public Health Department,
25, East Parade,
LEEDS LS1 5BZ

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, 1968.

VITAL STATISTICS

There was a slight decrease in the birth-rate - 16.8 as compared with 16.9 for 1967 and an average of 18.1 for the previous five years. The infant mortality rate again showed a decrease - 20 as compared with 22 for 1967 and an average of 25 for the previous five years. A substantial reduction in deaths under one month partially accounts for the decrease. The national infant mortality rate for 1967 was 18. The peri-natal mortality rate was also slightly down in spite of a rise in the stillbirth rate.

The general death-rate for the city was 12.2 as compared with 11.6 for 1967 and an average of 12.0 for the previous five years. The cancer and coronary disease death-rates continued their slow rise.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

A substantial fall in whooping cough cases was recorded - 340 as compared with 763 in 1967. There was a small but disappointing rise in cases of both respiratory and non-respiratory tuberculosis; again it was noted that almost a quarter of the cases related to immigrants, mainly from the Asiatic countries.

LEPROSY

Three cases of leprosy (all immigrants) are known to the Public Health Department. Two of these cases are quiescent and non-infectious; the third is under treatment and is not regarded as a danger to the public. Leprosy is of very low infectivity and is transmitted from person to person only where there is prolonged and close contact. Casual contact involves no risk.

VENEREAL DISEASE

New cases of syphilis were again very low and there was a decrease of about 10 per cent. in the total infections of gonorrhoea. Dr. Hancock's report is, in general, very encouraging but there is nothing in the current situation which would justify complacency. The problem of venereal disease remains pressing.

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

The number of centres at which cervical cytology arrangements are available is eleven and the number of women accepting this examination increased by 2,300.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

The trend towards more ante-natal work by general practitioners for their own patients continues and, as in previous years, we again recorded an increase - approximately 2 per cent. - in the proportion of hospital confinements as compared to domiciliary.

MENTAL HEALTH

During the year the former Civil Defence premises at "Wheatfield" became available to the Health and Welfare Committee and will be used primarily as an adult training centre and sheltered workshop. The girls and women who previously attended at Armley Grange were transferred to "Wheatfield" so releasing Armley Grange for use as a Junior Training Centre. This has helped considerably in cutting down the waiting lists.

CO-ORDINATION OF SERVICES

During the year two important steps were taken in connection with the co-ordination and co-operation of the Health Department's services with the hospital and family doctor services. The Health and Welfare Committee agreed that a scheme of attachment of health visitors and home nurses to family doctors should be put into operation for an experimental period and, by the end of the year, investigations were being made into the preparations for attachment.

HEALTH CENTRES

The Joint Consultative Committee on the Health Services referred to in last year's report was constituted, with representatives of the Local Health Authority, Executive Council and professional committees, and held its first meeting. A working group of officers and professional members of the Committee was set up with the task of analysing the needs of all areas of the city with regard to health centres and clinic accommodation.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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 1968 are given in the tables on pages 4 to 7

POPULATION

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the city at mid-1968 was 506,080, as compared with 507,780 at mid-1967.

BIRTHS

Nett live births occurring during 1968 and subsequently registered numbered 8,509 (4,358 males and 4,151 females). The corresponding birth-rate per thousand of the population was 16.8 as compared with 16.9 for 1967 and an average of 18.1 for the previous five years. The birth-rate for the city was lower than that for England and Wales which was provisionally 16.9 per thousand of the population. The birth-rate as adjusted by the Area Comparability Factor (Births) was 16.8.

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS

The excess of births over deaths or the "natural increase of the population" was 2,315 as compared with 2,719 for 1967 and an average of 2,897 for the previous ten years.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Of the 8,509 nett births, 1,054 or 12.4 per cent. were illegitimate as compared with 996 or 11.6 per cent. in 1967 and an average of 962 or 10.4 per cent. for the previous five years.

STILLBIRTHS

The nett number of stillbirths occurring during 1968 and subsequently registered was 153. The corresponding rate per thousand total births (live and still) was 17.7 as compared with 16.5 for the previous year. The provisional stillbirth rate for England and Wales was 14.0.

DEATHS

Nett deaths registered during 1968 numbered 6,194. The corresponding death-rate per thousand of the population was 12.2 as compared with 11.6 for 1967 and an average of 12.0 for the previous five years. The provisional death-rate for England and Wales was 11.9.

The death-rate as adjusted by the Area Comparability Factor (which makes allowance for any difference in the population structure, by age and sex, from that of England and Wales as a whole) was 13.5.

CAUSES OF DEATH

The principal causes of death during 1968 are given below:-

Coronary disease		1,514
Malignant neoplasms		1,277
Cerebral haemorrhage, etc.		801

Heart disease	524
Bronchitis	427
Pneumonia	362
Other circulatory diseases	246

The above group of diseases was responsible for 5,151 or 83.2 per cent. of the total deaths as compared with 4,814 or 81.8 per cent. in 1968.

The tables on pages 6 and 7 set out the causes of death in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death (Eighth Revision).

CREMATIONS

Out of a total of 6,194 Leeds deaths during 1968, the number of bodies disposed of by cremation was 3,503 or 56.6 per cent. as compared with 3,164 or 53.8 per cent. in 1967. The number of cremations represents an increase of 339 on the figure for the previous year and an increase of 309 on the average figure for the previous five years.

PUBLIC MORTUARY

The number of bodies received into the Public Mortuary during 1968 was 975 as compared with 957 in 1967. The number of autopsies performed was 815. Arrangements were made by relatives or friends for the disposal of 965 bodies and by the Welfare Services Department for the remainder.

INFANT MORTALITY

The number of deaths of children under one year of age during 1968 was 166 as compared with 193 in 1967. The corresponding infant mortality rate was 20 as compared with 22 in 1967 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 1,054 illegitimate births, 21 died before reaching the age of one year, which is equal to an infant mortality rate of 20.

CAUSES OF DEATH

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

Birth injuries, difficult labour etc.	35
Prematurity	31
Congenital malformations	24
Pneumonia	19
Post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis	18

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

The number of deaths occurring in the first month of life was 106, or 26 less than in the previous year, the corresponding neo-natal mortality rate being 12.5 as compared with 15.3 in 1967. The provisional neo-natal mortality rate for England and Wales was 12.3.

EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

The number of deaths occurring in the first week of life was 90, or 23 less than in the previous year, the corresponding early neo-natal mortality rate being 10.6 as compared with 13.1 in 1967. The provisional early neo-natal mortality rate for England and Wales was 10.5.

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 28 for 1968 as compared with 29 for 1967 and an average of 31 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 1968 was 3 as compared with 3 in the previous year. The corresponding maternal mortality rate per thousand total births (live and still) was 0.35 as compared with 0.34 for the previous year and an average of 0.26 for the previous five years.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

1968

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)	506,080
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HOUSES	183,680

	1968	Average 1963-67
BIRTH RATE (births per 1,000 living)	16.8	18.1
DEATH RATE (deaths per 1,000 living)	12.2	12.0
NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION (Excess of births over deaths in the year)	2,315	3,140
INFANT MORTALITY RATE (Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births)	20	25
DEATH RATE from Pneumonia and Bronchitis	1.56	1.67
DEATH RATE from Cancer	2.99	2.36
DEATH RATE from Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years) per 1,000 births	1.06	1.01

VITAL STATISTICS

RELATING TO MOTHERS AND INFANTS

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

	1968	1967	Average 1963-67
LIVE BIRTHS -			
Number	8,509	8,605	9,209
Rate per 1,000 population	16.8	16.9	18.1
ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS PER CENT. OF TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS	12.4	11.6	10.4
STILL BIRTHS -			
Number	153	144	161
Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still) ..	17.7	16.5	17.2
TOTAL BIRTHS (live and still)	8,662	8,749	9,370
INFANT MORTALITY -			
Number of deaths under 1 year of age	166	193	228
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births ..	19.5	22.4	24.8
Legitimate infant mortality rate	19.5	22.2	23.6
Illegitimate	19.9	24.1	34.9
NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (First four weeks) per 1,000 live births	12.5	15.3	16.3
EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births) ..	10.6	13.1	14.2
PERI-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total births)	28.1	29.4	31.2
MATERNAL MORTALITY -			
Number of maternal deaths (including abortion) ..	3	3	2
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total births) ..	0.35	0.34	0.26

CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING 1968
(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-
004,006	Bacillary dysentery	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
008,009	Enteritis	14	8	1	-	-	1	-	2	2
010-012	Tuberculosis, respiratory ..	15	-	-	-	-	1	4	8	2
013-019	Other tuberculosis, inc. late effects	11	-	-	-	1	1	5	4	-
055	Measles	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
090-097	Syphilis and its sequelae ..	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1
Remainder	Other infective and parasitic diseases	9	1	1	-	-	-	3	1	3
000-136	Malignant neoplasms-									
151	Stomach	149	-	-	-	-	3	53	48	45
162	Lung, bronchus	333	-	-	-	-	7	146	133	47
174	Breast	101	-	-	-	-	8	46	26	21
180-182	Uterus	60	-	-	-	-	6	35	11	8
204-207	Leukaemia	31	-	2	2	1	2	8	11	5
Remainder										
140-209	Other malignant neoplasms	603	1	2	4	3	31	204	191	167
210-239	Benign and unspecified neoplasms	33	-	-	2	1	2	15	9	4
250	Diabetes mellitus	45	-	-	-	1	2	6	17	19
260-269	Avitaminoses, etc.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Remainder	Other endocrinal, etc.									
240-279	diseases	26	7	2	2	-	1	4	5	5
280-285	Anaemias	23	-	1	1	-	-	4	3	14
Remainder	Other diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
280-289										
290-315	Mental disorders	36	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	31
320	Meningitis	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Remainder	Other diseases of the nervous system	83	7	3	-	2	7	23	16	25
320-389										
393-398	Chr. rheumatic heart disease	116	-	-	-	2	14	45	32	23
400-404	Hypertensive disease	95	-	-	-	-	2	25	23	45
410-414	Ischaemic heart disease ..	1,514	-	-	-	-	29	407	502	576
420-429	Other forms of heart disease	313	3	-	1	1	3	37	61	207
430-438	Cerebrovascular disease	801	-	2	-	2	10	119	244	424
Remainder	Other diseases of the circulatory system	246	1	-	-	2	-	33	62	148
390-458										
470-474	Influenza	23	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	15
480-486	Pneumonia	362	19	6	3	1	5	31	80	217
490-492	Bronchitis and emphysema ..	427	2	1	-	-	1	85	135	203
493	Asthma	15	-	-	1	2	2	6	4	-
Remainder	Other diseases of the respiratory system	59	6	-	-	-	4	15	10	24
460-519										
531-533	Peptic ulcer	27	-	-	-	-	-	8	12	7
540-543	Appendicitis	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
550-553,	Intestinal obstruction and hernia	25	3	-	-	1	-	4	4	13
560										
571	Cirrhosis of liver	17	-	1	-	-	-	8	3	5
Remainder	Other diseases of the digestive system	59	-	-	-	-	2	10	20	27
520-577										
580-584	Nephritis and nephrosis ..	28	1	-	1	1	5	7	8	5
600	Hyperplasia of prostate ..	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12
Remainder	Other diseases of the genito- urinary system	34	2	-	-	-	1	5	6	20
580-629										

CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING 1968
(STATISTICS SUPPLIED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL (CONTINUED))

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-
630-639, 650-678 680-709	Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium ..	3	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
710-738	Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
740-759	Diseases of the musculo- skeletal system	28	-	-	-	-	2	5	8	13
764-768, 772,776	Congenital anomalies	40	24	6	3	3	1	1	1	1
Remainder	Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	35	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
760-779	Other causes of perinatal mortality	39	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
780-796	Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	23	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	18
E810-823	Motor vehicle accidents ..	63	-	6	9	14	9	9	6	10
Remainder	All other accidents	122	2	7	3	5	10	25	14	56
E950-959	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	49	-	-	-	3	12	20	10	4
E960-999	All other external causes ..	22	-	-	-	2	7	5	4	4
	Totals	6,194	166	45	32	50	194	1,473	1,752	2,482

CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING 1932
 DEATHS REPORTED BY THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT (CONTINUED)

Age	Sex	Cause of Death	Number of Deaths					Total	Percentage
			Male	Female	Both	Male	Female		
0-1		Complications of prematurity	1	1	2	1	1	2	100
1-4		Childbirth and postpartum	1	1	2	1	1	2	100
5-9		Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	1	1	2	1	1	2	100
10-14		Diseases of the respiratory system	1	1	2	1	1	2	100
15-19		Communicable diseases	1	1	2	1	1	2	100
20-24		Birth injury, stillborn	1	1	2	1	1	2	100
25-29		Abortion, etc.	1	1	2	1	1	2	100
30-34		Other causes of perinatal mortality	1	1	2	1	1	2	100
35-39		Spontaneous and ill-defined conditions	1	1	2	1	1	2	100
40-44		Motor vehicle accidents	1	1	2	1	1	2	100
45-49		All other accidents	1	1	2	1	1	2	100
50-54		Injuries	1	1	2	1	1	2	100
55-59		All other external causes	1	1	2	1	1	2	100
60-64			1	1	2	1	1	2	100
65-69			1	1	2	1	1	2	100
70-74			1	1	2	1	1	2	100
75-79			1	1	2	1	1	2	100
80-84			1	1	2	1	1	2	100
85-89			1	1	2	1	1	2	100
90-94			1	1	2	1	1	2	100
95-99			1	1	2	1	1	2	100
100+			1	1	2	1	1	2	100
Total			1	1	2	1	1	2	100

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1968, came into operation on 1st October, the principal changes being alterations in the notifiable infectious diseases. Notification of the following diseases is not now required:- acute influenzal pneumonia, acute primary pneumonia, acute rheumatism, erysipelas, membranous croup and puerperal pyrexia. The following diseases were added to the existing list:- infective jaundice, leprosy, leptospirosis, tetanus and yellow fever.

Statistics of notifiable infectious diseases are given in the table on page 13

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 at Seacroft Hospital for much help and advice during the year.

The work in connection with the Immigrant Survey Scheme increased considerably during the year. 711 families were visited following receipt of notifications from ports of entry. 298 families were also referred for the attention of the Health Visiting Service, School Reception Centres, etc. In many of these cases, four or five visits had to be made before the families conformed to the instructions given on the first visit.

TYPHOID AND PARATYPHOID FEVERS

In June an Italian female of 23 years returned to Leeds from Naples following a holiday. She was ill on arrival and was admitted to St. James's Hospital where typhoid fever was identified; she was transferred to Seacroft Hospital for treatment. During the year 7 chronic typhoid carriers were kept under observation; 3 cases were referred to the Department for a second opinion. 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.

DYSENTERY

In January an outbreak of Sonne dysentery occurred in a short-stay home for children; 8 positive cases were found and 4 of these cases were admitted to Seacroft Hospital.

A further outbreak in March in a children's residential nursery resulted in 6 cases being confirmed.

FOOD POISONING

The number of notified cases of food poisoning or suspected food poisoning was 176 compared with 168 last year and 201 in 1966. Of the total, 41 proved to be Salmonella infections as compared with 29 last year. There was one death, a male aged 59 years.

11 cases of Salmonella Stanley were identified in May. Reports were also received of 4 other similar infections in areas outside the Leeds boundary. Investigations revealed that the majority of these families purchased their meat products from the same group of shops. The source of infection was traced to the factory supplying these products which was outside Leeds and extensive investigations at the premises were

carried out by the County Authorities.

SALMONELLA INFECTIONS

The Salmonella organisms isolated were as follows:-

Stanley	11
Typhi-murium	19
Enteritidis	4
Brandenberg	2
Bredeney	1
Colley Park	1
Indiana	1
Senftenberg	1
Takoradi	1

41

20 of these cases were admitted to Seacroft Hospital.

During the year 6 persons were found, on faecal testing, to be symptomless excretors of Salmonella organisms; of these cases, one was admitted to Seacroft Hospital. 8 other persons gave faeces which were positive for Salmonella not considered to be food-borne; 2 of these cases were admitted to Seacroft Hospital.

UNCONFIRMED FOOD POISONING

Included in the total cases of actual or suspected food poisoning were 131 cases which occurred in different households and which were bacteriologically negative.

DISINFESTATION AND DISINFECTION

The statistical record of the work done at the Disinfestation Centre and Clinic, when compared with those of the previous years, shows an all-time record in the treatment of scabies. 3,272 persons (3,089 in 1967) were treated, of which 197 persons came from areas outside Leeds having been referred to the Dermatologist of the General Infirmary and passed to our Clinic for treatment for which the West Riding County Council contribute £1 per person treated.

There has also been an increase in the assistance given to the Midwifery Service; 1,046 placentas were collected for destruction as compared with 840 in 1967 and 447 in 1966. Since the advent of the Clean Air Act, placenta disposal has become a problem which is likely to increase as more areas of the City are declared smokeless zones.

Bed Bugs	Wood-Worm	Other	Total
722	76	-	798
5,842	-	-	5,842
-	1,738	-	1,738
58	265	409	732
8	-	1,132	1,140
-	15	-	15
90	32	914	1,036
775	-	16,759	17,534
-	106	2	108

dealt with at 287 locations

School Age	Others	Total
3	957	45 960
1,584	319	996 1,903
707	1,255	943 1,962
373	937	1,310
1	1	2

3. DISINFECTION

No. of houses visited	539
No. of rooms disinfected	210
No. of articles disinfected	16,046

4. PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

	No. of Visits	No. of flushings	
		Drains	W.Cs.
Visits paid for cleansing purposes	25,765	30,048	41,384
Visits paid for inspection of lighting and emergency repairs	Total 5,591	Lighting 991	Repairs -

5. PUBLIC SEWERS

No. of public sewers cleansed	1,403
No. of private drains tested and cleansed	43,763

6. TRANSPORT

(a) Medical Loan Scheme

No. of houses visited	1,156
No. of articles delivered	1,744
No. of miles involved	5,422

(b) Chest Clinic

No. of houses visited	35
No. of articles delivered	167
No. of miles involved	203

(c) Delivery Service

Miles run for Babies' Welcomes and Day Nurseries	12,070
--	--------

7. INCONTINENT LAUNDRY SERVICE

No. of visits paid	20,974
No. of miles involved	29,514
Average No. of patients per day	81
No. of placentas collected and destroyed	1,046

Notifiable Disease	Number of Cases Notified																Total Cases removed to Hospital	
	At all Ages		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		
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	318	314	20	19	123	98	87	67	22	30	39	61	22	29	5	10	28	22
Encephalitis, acute	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ØErysipelas	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	4	-	3	2	2
Food Poisoning	79	97	7	2	19	20	20	19	6	11	15	30	10	13	2	2	15	14
†Infective Hepatitis	68	57	-	-	5	4	33	40	20	4	5	4	2	5	3	-	7	3
*Leptospirosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	4	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
Measles	3,046	2,935	172	177	1,947	1,917	912	832	10	7	5	2	-	-	-	-	83	84
*Meningitis, acute	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ØMeningococcal infections	10	5	2	1	5	4	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	4
Ophthalmia neonatorum	3	4	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Paratyphoid fever	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ØPneumonia (acute primary)	133	131	5	6	9	11	11	8	3	6	16	24	47	23	42	53	75	77
ØPneumonia (acute influenzal)	9	18	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	4	3	2	13	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ØPuerperal pyrexia	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	97	117	1	1	35	38	57	70	3	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	4
*Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid fever	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1
Whooping cough	162	178	18	22	87	104	56	50	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	14	19
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-notifiable diseases	679	578	124	115	122	84	65	39	51	70	60	53	139	99	118	118	679	578

† notifiable with effect from 15th June, 1968.

Ø ceased to be notifiable with effect from 1st October, 1968.

* notifiable with effect from 1st October, 1968.

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of cases on the Register at the end of 1968 was 2,250 as compared with 2,264 at the end of 1967, a decrease of 14.

NOTIFICATIONS

During the year 222 cases of respiratory tuberculosis (of which 11 were transfers from other areas) and 25 of non-respiratory were notified, making a total of 247 of which 11 were transfers. Compared with the previous year there was an increase of 8 in the respiratory notifications and an increase of 3 in the non-respiratory notifications. Compared with the average of the previous five years, there was a decrease of 22 in the respiratory notifications and no change in the non-respiratory notifications.

Of the total cases of respiratory tuberculosis, 18.9 per cent. were children under 15 years of age, 13.1 per cent. were persons between 15 and 25 years and 68.0 per cent. were in the remaining age groups. The corresponding figures for 1967 were 10.7 per cent. 12.1 per cent. and 77.2 per cent. respectively. With regard to non-respiratory tuberculosis, 12.0 per cent. were children under 15 years and 88.0 per cent. were persons over 15 years. The corresponding figures for 1967 were 13.6 per cent. and 86.4 per cent. respectively.

Of the total cases, 136 were notified by the Chest Physician, 12 were notified by general medical practitioners, 87 came from hospitals and 11 were transfers from other areas.

The number of cases not heard of until time of death was 17 (16 respiratory and 1 non-respiratory), including 8 posthumous notifications, an increase of 5 as compared with the figure for the previous year.

Of the 17 deaths assigned as due to tuberculosis, 13 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	-	10	12	14	16 (3)	17 (2)	27 (3)	20	15	131 (8)
Females	1	10	9	15 (2)	11	16 (1)	11	11	7	91 (3)
Totals	1	20	21	29 (2)	27 (3)	33 (3)	38 (3)	31	22	222 (11)

The figures in brackets are "Transfer-In" cases and are included in the totals.

NON-RESPIRATORY

Age	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total
Males	-	1	2	5	1	2	1	1	1	14
Females	-	-	-	1	5	1	3	-	1	11
Totals	-	1	2	6	6	3	4	1	2	25

DEATHS

Deaths from all forms of tuberculosis during the year numbered 17 of which 10 were males and 7 females. In the previous year the total was 30 of which 20 were males and 8 females. Respiratory tuberculosis accounted for 15 and non-respiratory for 2.

The following tables give details of tuberculosis deaths during 1968:-

RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS

AGES AT DEATH

1968	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total
Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	4	9
Females	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	6
Totals	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	7	15
Average 10 years 1958-67	-	-	-	-	1	3	6	8	13	31

NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS

AGES AT DEATH

1968	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total
Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Females	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Totals	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
Average 10 years 1958-67										3

LEEDS CHEST CLINIC - TUBERCULOSIS DEPARTMENT

The following tables relate to the work of the Tuberculosis Department of Leeds Chest Clinic During 1968:-

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER, 1968

	RESPIRATORY			NON-RESPIRATORY			TOTAL
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M & F
ON REGISTER AT 31.12.67	1,206	754	1,960	132	172	304	2,264
ADDED TO REGISTER:							
Cases Notified, 1968	123	88	211	14	11	25	236
Transfer-in Cases	8	3	11	-	-	-	11
Returned Cases	15	4	19	2	1	3	22
Total Additions	146	95	241	16	12	28	269
TAKEN OFF REGISTER:-							
Diagnosis not confirmed	4	4	8	-	-	-	8
Recovered	123	60	183	1	3	4	187
Transferred-out	25	9	34	1	1	2	36
Lost sight of	15	6	21	2	-	2	23
Died Tuberculosis	7	5	12	1	-	1	13
Died other causes	10	6	16	-	-	-	16
Total taken off Register	184	90	274	5	4	9	283
Cases on Register at 31.12.67	1,206	754	1,960	132	172	304	2,264
+ Cases added in 1968	146	95	241	16	12	28	269
	1,352	849	2,201	148	184	332	2,533
- Cases taken off in 1968	184	90	274	5	4	9	283
	1,168	759	1,927	143	180	323	2,250
+ Cases re-diagnosed N.R. to R.							
CASES ON REGISTER AT 31.12.68	1,168	759	1,927	143	180	323	2,250
Increase or Decrease	-38	+5	-33	+11	+8	+19	-14

(Table 1)

INCIDENCE OF PRIMARY TUBERCULOUS DISEASE

Type of Tuberculosis	1965	1966	1967	1968
Respiratory (Total	197	215	215	220
Primary pulmonary tuberculosis	24	27	28	30
Primary pul. tub. as % of total	12.2	12.5	13	13.6

(Table 2)

NEW CONTACTS SEEN IN 1968

Total New Contacts seen in 1968	2,720
(i) New born babies, all given B.C.G.	334
(ii) Found tuberculin negative Tuberculin negative and given B.C.G.	1,703 1,695
(iii) Found tuberculin positive	683
(a) with active tuberculosis	25
(b) with primary lesions	16
(c) with re-infection	9

(Table 3)

INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS IN CCNTACTS FOUND DURING 1968

	New	Old	Total
Numbers of Contacts seen	2,720	1,198	3,918
Numbers found with active tuberculosis			
(a) with primary disease	10	6	16
(b) with re-infection disease	5	4	9
Incidence per 1,000 cases examined	5.5	8.3	6.3

(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		
			1968	1967	1966
G.P. Letters	1,064	38	35.7	31.8	30.8
Exclusion X-ray Service	4,640	26	5.6	7.7	9.0
Routine X-ray for other purposes	338	-	-	-	-
Contact examinations	3,918	25	6.4	7.4	8.4
M.M.R.	28,966	63	2.1	2.2	1.2
Referred from other hospitals	160	68	-	-	-
Transfers-in	-	26	-	-	-

(Table 5)

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

Group Totals examined and Cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis found

	Number examined			Cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis needing treatment			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Rate per 1,000
G.P. Referrals	4,771	3,469	8,240	21	13	34	4.1
Mantoux Positive Students and Staff	31	-	31	-	-	-	-
Contacts to Tuberculosis Cases	271	129	40	1	-	1	2.5
Industrial Groups	811	281	1,092	1	1	2	1.9
Borstal Inmates	467	153	620	-	-	-	-
General Public	3,166	2,367	5,533	5	3	8	1.5
Teachers	68	73	141	-	-	-	-
Students and College Staff (Not Teachers)	66	209	275	-	-	-	-
H.M.C. Administrative Nursery and Domestic Staff	5	52	57	-	-	-	-
Local Government including Health Visitors and Nursery School Attendants	1,134	4,152	5,286	-	2	2	0.4
Coal Miners	19	-	19	-	-	-	-
Asiatics	39	11	50	-	-	-	-
Food and Drink	112	63	175	-	-	-	-
Totals	10,960	10,959	21,919	28	19	47	2.1

(Table 6)

HEAF TESTS AND B.C.G. VACCINATIONS - OCTOBER, 1968

	Males	Females	Total
1. No. of persons receiving Heaf Tests	1,482	657	2,139
2. No. of persons returning for reading	1,201	552	1,753
3. No. of (2) Heaf Positive	985	426	1,411
4. No. of (2) Heaf Negative	216	126	342
5. Per cent. of (2) Heaf Positive	82%	77%	80%
6. Per cent. of (2) Heaf Negative	18%	23%	20%
7. No. of (4) given B.C.G.	203	107	310
8. Per cent. of (4) given B.C.G.	94%	85%	91%

(Table 7)

WORK DONE IN CONTACT DEPARTMENT

	1967	1968
1. Nos. of contacts examined	3,218	3,918
(a) new	1,944	2,720
(b) old	1,274	1,198
2. Nos. found to be tuberculin negative (all new contacts)	1,418	2,037
(a) nos. accepting B.C.G.	1,402	2,029
(b) nos. refused B.C.G.	16	8
3. Nos. tuberculin positive (new and old contacts)	2,066	2,267
(a) followed up in Chest Clinic	1,800	1,891
(b) followed up by M.M.R.	266	376
4. Nos. of active tuberculosis cases discovered	24	25
(a) among new contacts seen for first time	12	13
(b) among old contacts after first attendance	12	12
5. Ratio per 1,000 contacts of new cases discovered	7.4	6.4
(a) among new contacts seen for first time	6.2	4.8
(b) among old contacts	9.4	10.0

(Table 8)

B.C.G. VACCINATION SCHEME 1968

Schools and Colleges	No. given Mantoux test	Positive	Negative	Absentees
Colleges	41	22 (55%)	18 (45%)	1
Secondary Grammar	1,527	121 (10.2%)	1,372 (89.8%)	34
County Secondary	3,655	384 (16.9%)	3,039 (83.1%)	232
County Primary	76	6 (10.5%)	68 (89.5%)	2
Totals	5,299	533 (15.1%)	4,497 (84.9%)	269

(Table 9)

SOCIAL WORK

1,657 patients and their relatives were seen by the almoner, and 522 applications were made to the Special Services Committee. A pint of milk a day, free of charge, was supplied to 187 patients, clothing to 186 patients, and beds, bedding, furniture and soft furnishings to a further 40 patients.

44 patients were referred to various corporation departments for help, and 53, who were fit for work again to the Ministry of Employment and Productivity, 115 patients were referred to the Ministry of Social Security for allowances, and 36 for help in kind.

247 patients were helped in many varied ways by the Leeds Chest and Heart Association, and 56 by The Leeds District Aid in Sickness Fund. 353 non-tuberculous patients were helped by statutory bodies, and 78 by voluntary organisations, 250 of these patients had a carcinoma, and received generous grants from The National Society for Cancer Relief.

All the co-operation and help so willingly and kindly given by both statutory and voluntary bodies is warmly appreciated.

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

Fewer and fewer expectant women attend local authority centres for ante-natal care as the majority of general practitioners now undertake this service for their patients. The number of women who attended the 14 local authority centres in 1968 was 1,001 or 11.5 per cent. of all expectant women; of these 819 were new cases and the total number of attendances made was 3,613. In 1967 the corresponding totals were 1,875, 1,457 and 6,369 at 22 centres.

For ante-natal relaxation and education classes 470 women made 2,628 attendances as compared with 650 and 3,323 respectively in the previous year.

POST-NATAL CARE

Post-natal examination and supervision was available at the centres and 121 women made 126 attendances. In 1967 the figures were 230 and 126 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 and Welfare Committee accepted financial responsibility for a period of four months was as follows. (1967 figures in brackets):-

Mother and Baby Home	No. of Mothers Admitted	
Mount Cross Salvation Army Home	21	(22)
St. Margaret's Roman Catholic Home	18	(14)
Browning House Church of England Home	25	(17)
Homes outside Leeds	13	(19)
Totals	77	(72)

SOCIAL CARE

23 women and girls having an illegitimate child were visited by the Social Worker; in 17 cases it was the first child. Several girls were referred by family doctors but most attended the Department's Infant Welfare Centres. Seven girls were assisted in obtaining affiliation orders.

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

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY SERVICE

As Hospital Pathological Laboratory facilities were increased the local authority was able to make available this service to women in eleven centres instead

of five. Three industrial concerns were visited during the year on behalf of the women employees as against two in 1967.

Of the 4,765 women tested (281 - industry), 9 had a positive smear (1 - industry) and required gynaecological examination and treatment. In 1967, the corresponding figures were 2,515 women tested (356 - industry) and 14 positive smears (3 - industry).

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 1968.	5,619 (67.2 per cent.)
(b) Children born in 1967.	5,422 (64.5 per cent.)
(c) Children born in 1963/66.	6,575 (24.1 per cent.)
Total aged under 5 years	17,616 (40.0 per cent.)

These children made 81,579 attendances. In 1967, 16,843 pre-school children made 83,069 attendances.

FACILITIES FOR CONSULTANT ADVICE

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

(a) Paediatric Consultative Clinic - two clinics were held monthly by arrangement with the University Department of Paediatrics and Child Health. 85 children were referred compared with 92 in 1967.

(b) Deafness Diagnosis Clinic - 61 pre-school children, suspected of deafness after screening tests, were referred to the Consultant Otologist at the School Health Service Deafness Diagnosis Clinic. In 1967, 33 children were referred.

(c) Ophthalmic Clinic - 206 pre-school children with eye defects were referred to the Consultant Ophthalmologist at a special clinic for school children. The number referred in 1967 was 205.

(d) Orthopaedic Clinic - 127 pre-school children suffering from postural or orthopaedic defect were referred to the Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon at the School Health Service Centre. In 1967, the number was 129.

SPECIAL CLINICS

(a) Ultra-Violet Radiation Clinic - ultra-violet radiation is provided for debilitated children at 7 centres and 151 children made 2,422 attendances as compared with 185 and 3,043 respectively in 1967

(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. 135 children made 1,815 attendances as compared with 152 and 1,948 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, the welcoming of new attenders and the maintenance of the social atmosphere so necessary to the smooth running of clinics, the ladies constantly reminded mothers of the importance of "Safety in the Home" laying stress particularly on the hazards of fire and the need to provide suitable fireguards where there are young children.

CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS

Congenital abnormality was notified to the Medical Officer of Health in 183 live births and 41 still births (224 infants) representing 2.56 per cent. of all live and still births for the year. More than one defect was noted in 32 children and, by 31st December, 33 of the affected children had died. The male/female ratio was 108 to 113 with 3 cases in which the sex was indeterminate. 187 infants were delivered in hospital.

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	61	Uro-genital System	15
Eye and Ear	3	Limbs	62
Alimentary System	18	Other skeletal	6
Heart and Great Vessels	25	Other systems	20
Respiratory System	1	Other malformations	13

The frequency of specific malformation is given below:-

Spina Bifida	17	cases representing	1.9	per 1,000 live and still births
Cleft lip or palate	15	"	1.7	" " " " " "
Anencephalus	20	"	2.3	" " " " " "
Talipes	28	"	3.2	" " " " " "
Naevus	14	"	1.6	" " " " " "
Hydrocephalus	16	"	1.8	" " " " " "
Congenital heart	20	"	2.3	" " " " " "
Mongolism	8	"	0.9	" " " " " "
Hypospadias	8	"	0.9	" " " " " "
Malformation not specified	4	"	0.5	" " " " " "

WELFARE FOODS AND DIETARY SUPPLEMENTS

Amounts issued during the year are shown as follows:-

Commodity	1968	1967	1966
National Dried Milks	91,921	93,765	102,054
Cod Liver Oil	10,478	11,274	12,293
Vitamin "A" and "D" Tablets	4,506	5,849	7,121
Orange Juice	91,270	103,632	100,055

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	21	20
Fillings	68	157
Extractions	91	422
General Anaesthesia	16	174
Dentures:-		
Full	14	-
Partial	10	-
Radiographs	7	1
No. where treatment commenced	60	261
No. where treatment completed	40	191

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS

There were 613 live births notified of infants weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. (2,500g.) or less at birth. Of these, 555 were born in hospital and 58 were born either at home or in a nursing home. 20 of the latter group were transferred subsequently to hospital and 38 infants received the skilled nursing care of the Special Care Unit. 33 premature infants died within 24 hours of birth.

SPECIAL CARE UNIT

The work undertaken by this Unit, which is staffed by 5 full-time midwives, is summarised below:-

No. of babies born at home and requiring care of Unit.	51
No. of babies discharged from hospital to care of Unit.	465
Total number of visits involved	6,728

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	No. of Places		No. of Attendances		Daily Attendances	
	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967
Quarry Hill	50	50	10,894	10,674	43.1	42.4
Blenheim Lodge	50	50	8,613	8,553	32.3	34.3
Harehills	50	50	9,699	10,432	38.3	41.5
Hunslet Hall	50	50	11,692	12,723	46.1	50.7
Armley	55	55	11,845	12,320	46.8	49.1
Meanwood	50	50	12,125	11,427	47.8	45.4
Burley Park	50	50	10,836	11,289	42.7	44.9
Totals	355	355	75,704	77,418	297.1	308.3
% Attendances					83.7	86.8

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948

From the 1st November, this Act was amended to incorporate, for registration purposes, all persons who for reward minded children for 2 hours or more and all premises where children were cared for for 2 hours or more. By 31st December 12 such persons had been registered, having 21 children in their care.

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 at 31.12.67.	101	50
Permitted No. of children at 31.12.67.	682	1,520
No. registered during 1968.	32	21
No. of applications refused	-	-
No. of registrations cancelled	25	2
No. on Register at 31.12.68.	108	69
Permitted No. of children at 31.12.68.	654	2,094

CONVALESCENCE

Departmental medical officers referred 22 mothers and 27 babies for convalescence at the Local Health Authority's home in Southport. The numbers in 1967 were 38 and 45 respectively. At the end of the "season" (October), the Corporation decided to close this home for economic reasons.

REGISTERED NURSING HOMES

During the year, 2 registered nursing homes were approved under the Abortion Act, 1967. The following table gives particulars of nursing homes registered with the local health authority in 1968.

	Number of Homes	Number of Beds Provided		
		Maternity	Other	Total
Registered during 1968.	-	-	-	-
Cancelled during 1968.	-	-	-	-
Registered at 31.12.68.	8	83	53	136

NURSING AGENCIES ACT, 1937

One nursing agency was registered and the licence of 2 others was renewed during the year.

	Actual	Adjusted	Actual	Adjusted	Actual	Adjusted
Live births	1,044	1,044	1,044	1,044	1,044	1,044
Maternity	8,089	8,089	8,089	8,089	8,089	8,089
Other	10,011	10,011	10,011	10,011	10,011	10,011
Total	18,104	18,104	18,104	18,104	18,104	18,104

MIDWIFERY

NOTIFICATION OF INTENTION TO PRACTISE TO THE LOCAL SUPERVISING AUTHORITY

During 1968, 283 midwives notified their intention to practise in Leeds but, by 31st December, 90 had left practice or the city. At the end of the year, 120 midwives were employed in hospitals, 9 in maternity homes, 4 as private midwives and 60 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	1,944	1,942	13	13	1,957	1,955
Institutional	8,089	6,638	172	143	8,261	6,781
Totals	10,033	8,580	185	156	10,218	8,736

The total number of births to Leeds residents notified was 138 fewer than in 1967. 78.6 per cent. of these births took place in hospitals or maternity homes, an increase of 1.6 per cent. on 1967.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE

NUMBER OF MIDWIVES

At 31st December, 43 full-time midwives (including 5 wholly engaged in the Special Care Unit) and 17 part-time midwives were employed by the Corporation with 1 Non-Medical Supervisor and 2 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 26 full-time and 7 part-time midwives were approved teachers of pupil midwives, 6 having been approved during the year.

POSTGRADUATE COURSES

During the year, 11 midwives, including the Deputy Supervisor, attended approved postgraduate courses and 2 midwives attended special courses in relaxation, mothercraft and group teaching.

SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES

Throughout 1968, midwives continued to be interviewed weekly at the Health Department, and routine visits of inspection were carried out on the district, in the midwives' own homes and in institutions.

WORK UNDERTAKEN BY DOMICILIARY MIDWIVES

The following table sets out a summary of the work:-

Work Undertaken	1968	1967
Ante-natal visits to patients' homes	19,786	20,023
Attendance at births	1,957	2,044
Post-natal visits to (a) domiciliary cases	28,039	29,473
(b) patients discharged from hospital before 10th day	15,184	22,093
Number of patients in (b)	4,100	3,756
Bookings for home confinement	2,451	2,776
Average number per booking midwife	64.5	65
Social investigations in connection with		
(a) application for hospital beds	1,208	1,660
(b) planned early discharge	1,358	984
Follow-up of hospital clinic defaulters	577	958
Attendance by patients at Midwives Antenatal Clinics	14,589	17,880

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

There were 612 notifications received from midwives requiring medical aid from general practitioners, 34 fewer than in 1967. There were 16 notifications for emergencies where a general practitioner had not been booked for maternity service, in comparison with 1 in 1967.

MIDWIFERY TRAINING SCHOOL

The Local Authority second part midwifery training school at Redcourt continued to attract pupil midwives desirous of 6 months' domiciliary experience and during 1968, 18 pupils completed their training and all were successful in the final examination of the Central Midwives Board at the first attempt.

A total of 48 pupils were seconded to Redcourt from the Hospital Part 11 Schools for 3 months' training in the domiciliary field - 60 places having been reserved.

At 31st December, 18 pupil midwives were in training on the district - 8 in the Local Authority School, 2 from St. Mary's Hospital, 5 from St. James's and 3 from the Leeds Maternity Hospital.

HEALTH VISITING

The year began with 60 full-time and 16 part-time health visitors, giving a wholetime equivalent of 68. It ended with 60 full-time and 13 part-time members of staff, but the wholetime equivalent remained the same, that is, 68.

One health visitor retired and returned in a part-time capacity, one other transferred from full-time to part-time work and two from part-time to full-time health visiting. Of the full-time members of staff, two went abroad, four transferred to other areas, one left health visiting for another career, one resigned because of ill-health, two because of family reasons and one left to take up full-time teaching. Nine ex-students joined us from the Leeds Training School and two from other training schools. Of the part-time staff, two left us to go abroad, two to return to hospital, one for family reasons and one to return to full-time teaching. Three former members of staff returned to work in a part-time capacity.

HOME VISITING

The following table gives details of the total visits made by the health visitors during the years 1967 and 1968:-

Total Number of Visits by Health Visitors		1967	1968
1	Children 0 - 1 First Visit	8,587	8,775
1a	Total number of visits this year	30,439	30,592
2	Children 1 - 2 First Visit	8,852	8,959
2a	Total number of visits this year	30,807	31,585
3	Children 2 - 5 First Visit	28,938	28,530
3a	Total number of visits this year	76,726	73,791
4	Total Number of Children - First Visits	46,377	46,264
4a	Total Number of Visits	157,972	135,968
5	Persons aged 65 and over	1,816	1,472

Total Number of Visits by Health Visitors		1967	1968
6	Number included in line 5 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital	151	131
7	Mentally disordered persons	286	277
8	Number included in line 7 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital	24	27
9	Persons discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals)	177	149
10	Number included in line 9 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital	50	76
11	Number of tuberculous households visited	4,310	4,385
12	Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases	143	274
13	Persons visited re housing on medical grounds	455	461
14	Other Adults	14,384	15,139
15	Children 5 - 15	3,225	4,828
16	Daily Minders	710	417
17	Adoption visits	189	181
18	Ineffectual visits	29,943	29,955
Totals (less lines 6, 8 and 10)		193,610	193,506

The eight Chest Clinic Liaison Health Visitors made 4,385 visits, a similar number to last year. The number of skin tests performed for the screening of tuberculosis however, has increased from 2,465 in 1967 to 4,709 in 1968.

The three health visitors undertaking visiting for the Special Clinic made 103 visits of which 36 were effective.

The total number of visits paid during the year amounted to 193,506 which is almost the same as last year when the total was 193,610. Babies born in 1968 each received an average of 3.48 visits; infants born in 1967 an average of 3.52 visits, and those born in 1963/66 an average of 2.49 visits each.

The small number of visits paid to babies in their first year continues to give concern, but in addition to home visiting, the health visitor attends the Infant Welfare Clinic serving her area. During the year health visitors gave 37,867 individual clinic consultations. Over half the new babies (i.e. 5,619) attended clinic and made an average of 6 attendances. We endeavour to see babies monthly during their first year of life, but quite a proportion of these consultations take place in the clinic.

During the year, a Supervisor of Day Care was appointed and this is reflected in the drop in the number of visits paid by health visitors to daily minders. The total visits paid in 1968 amounted to 417 as compared with 710 in the previous year. Visits to persons aged over 65 years accounted for 1,472 visits and to other adults 15,139 visits. The number of visits to school children increased from 3,225 visits in 1967, to 4,828 visits this year.

In October, a health visitor commenced follow-up visits for the Consultant Physician in one of the Diabetic clinics.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Mothercraft and Parentcraft classes have continued to be held in most of the Centres; these talks are shared by the District Midwives and the Health Visitors. Evening talks have been given on the following subjects, "The Work of the Health Visitor" to five different groups; "First Aid and Home Nursing" to the St. John's Ambulance Brigade, and "Food Handling", "Home and Child Safety" and "Home Accidents" to Mothers Clubs.

A Group Adviser and the Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor have taken part in the Home Help Training Courses and the Superintendent Health Visitor has talked to student nurses at the three training schools. A health visitor has helped train Police Cadets for the Duke of Edinburgh Award.

During the year, the health visitors have dealt with a total of 932 visits from students of varying kinds; 243 of these were student nurses from the local hospitals, 292 were midwives taking either Part I or Part II of the Midwifery Certificate. Other students included health visitor students from other authorities, medical students, social work students and teachers undertaking special courses. In addition, our six field work instructors have been involved in the practical training of our own sponsored students in the Leeds University Health Visitor Training School. This year we also sent two students to be trained at the Bradford Health Visitor Training School and again their practical work was undertaken under the supervision of our own field work instructor.

IN-SERVICE TRAINING

During the year two Group Advisers attended a two-part course in first line management. Four health visitors attended general refresher courses and five health visitors attended a course on Field Work Instruction, one health visitor obtained her London Diploma in Nursing, and another gained part I of the Diploma.

RESEARCH

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HOME NURSING

SOURCES OF CASES 1966 - 1968

	1966	1967	1968
General Practitioners	3,679	3,839	3,890
Hospitals	2,238	2,186	2,241
All Sections P.H.D. Direct application and/or relatives etc.	110	112	115
Totals	6,027	6,137	6,246

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES 1966 - 1968

Classification	1966		1967		1968	
	New Cases	Visits	New Cases	Visits	New Cases	Visits
Medical	3,794	171,079	3,910	176,191	3,999	180,390
Surgical	1,872	41,377	1,892	41,091	1,931	43,586
Children under 5 years	256	2,271	236	2,055	229	2,155
Pneumonia	39	395	27	260	34	415
Tuberculosis	32	1,440	46	2,211	35	1,863
Maternal Complications	30	278	19	184	14	110
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	2	7	-	-
Infectious Diseases	4	20	5	19	4	22
Totals	6,027	216,860	6,137	222,018	6,246	228,541

There were 6,246 new cases during the year, this being 109 more than in the previous year. There was a total of 228,541 visits carried out, this being an increase of 6,523 visits.

1,716 patients received injection treatment of various types necessitating 72,430 visits, this being a decrease of 2,947 visits.

Although the number of injections has decreased, the total number of visits has increased and it has been noticed that the type of case now being nursed at home tends to be heavier, requiring more time than was previously spent on injections.

THE NURSING STAFF

	<u>Full time</u>	<u>Part time</u>	<u>Staff in terms of full time</u>
December, 1966	66	7	69½
December, 1967	73	7	76½
December, 1968	71	7	74½

The number of attendants remains at five and the number of S.E.N.'s remains at 12.

NATIONAL CERTIFICATE OF DISTRICT NURSING

No course held in 1968 as there were not sufficient students to put forward for training.

IN-SERVICE TRAINING FOR STATE ENROLLED ASSISTANT NURSES

An eight week course of in-service training for S.E.N.'s commenced in September.

Seven nurses took part. This was the second of these courses which has now been held.

MARIE CURIE NIGHT NURSING SERVICE

Help was given in 33 cases involving 84 nights.

STUDENTS FROM HOSPITALS

During the year 109 student nurses spent a morning on the district accompanied by a District Nurse, as well as 10 dietetic students who spent a whole day on the district. Talks were given to students in Hospitals; trainees of the Regional Hospital Board National Administration Training Scheme and to the 'over 60's at five of the clinics.

INCONTINENT LAUNDRY SERVICE

The number using this service has again increased and 44,000 pads were issued during the year. 61 people were using the pant and interliner service, 9,400 interliners having been issued throughout the year.

15 children, incontinent due to some pathological condition were using the Polyweb pad service, 3,744 pads having been issued.

MEDICAL REQUISITES LOAN SCHEME

During the year 2,658 articles were loaned, 2,602 returned and 6,864 renewed. 734 letters were sent and 554 visits made to defaulters. This resulted in 754 articles being recovered which may otherwise have been lost.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The new schedule of immunisation for young children, recommended by the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation of the Central Health Services Council, was adopted in the later part of the year.

This new procedure is more compact, with a possible minimum time of 9 months completion and dispenses with the first booster dose of triple vaccine which had previously been given 12 months after the primary course.

Immunisation against measles was introduced during the year and 4,551 doses were given, 2,733 at Clinics and the remainder by general practitioners.

The immunisation programme in schools continued and the table on pages show the extent of work done. 675 primary courses and 3,291 booster doses of oral poliomyelitis vaccine were given at schools.

The number of doses of oral vaccine given up to the end of the year was 31,178, of which 13,579 were given by general practitioners.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

Numbers of vaccination and re-vaccinations given during the year are shown in the following table. Figures for the previous year are given for comparison.

1968	Under 1 year	1-4 yrs	5-14 yrs	15 and over	1968 Total
Vaccinated (a)	8	2,548	137	222	2,915
(b)	278	1,639	160	42	2,119
Re-vaccinated (a)	-	31	123	2,384	2,538
(b)	-	36	230	207	473
Totals	286	4,254	650	2,855	8,045

(a) by clinic staff

(b) by general practitioners

1967	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	15 and over	1967 total	1966 total	1965 total
Vaccinated (a)	29	2,759	76	172	3,036	4,059	2,522
(b)	287	1,918	164	1	2,370	2,294	2,357
Re-vaccinated (a)	-	48	258	1,894	2,200	8,409	1,984
(b)	-	25	248	15	288	301	189
Totals	316	4,750	746	2,082	7,894	15,063	7,052

(Replacement for table on page 34 of 1967 Annual Report)

INOCULATIONS FOR TRAVELLERS GOING OVERSEAS

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

	1968	1967	1966	1965
Smallpox Vaccinations	2,633	2,472	9,434	2,043
T.A.B.	718	694	822	800
Cholera	1,266	1,064	1,289	1,195
Tetanus	251	256	201	204
Typhus	15	5	12	8
Yellow Fever	1,030	837	828	811

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

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

Prophylactics	Clinic Doctors		General Practitioners	Total
	I.W.C.	Schools		
Diphtheria only	8	32	1	41
Diphtheria/Tetanus	211	2	75	288
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough ..	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough/Tetanus	-	-	-	-
Triple Antigen	2,499	-	2,792	5,291
Whooping Cough only	-	-	-	-
Tetanus only	85	-	156	241
Quadruple	-	-	2	2
Total protected against Diphtheria	2,718	34	2,870	5,622
Total protected against Whooping Cough	2,499	-	2,794	5,293
Total protected against Tetanus	2,795	2	3,025	5,822
Refresher Doses:-				
Diphtheria only	3	98	18	119
Diphtheria/Tetanus	423	3,054	1,205	4,682
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough ..	-	-	2	2
Triple Antigen	2,621	-	1,782	4,403
Whooping Cough/Tetanus	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough only	-	-	1	1
Tetanus only	47	-	449	496
Quadruple	-	-	1	1
3rd Injection of Diphtheria/Tetanus	9	935	-	944

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The statistics for 1968 were consistent with those of the previous year. Total mileage increased by 6,362 miles but the total cases carried decreased by 7,913. The number of out-patients carried by ambulance decreased by 978 and out-patients carried by sitting-case vehicles decreased by 7,553. Emergency calls increased by 509. Despite all efforts, however, the total of fruitless journeys has risen to 10,586, an increase of 683 for the year and involving 26,317 miles. A determined effort will again be made in 1969 to contain this wastage. Miles per patient for both stretcher and sitting cases has increased slightly during the year, due partly to the increase in fruitless mileage and also in the number of patients attending out-of-city hospitals, either for in-patient or out-patient treatment.

CASES CARRIED

	Direct Service				Rail	Final Total
	Accident & Emergency	Normal	Repayment	Total		
Stretcher Cases	14,151	64,170	164	78,485	8	78,493
Sitting Cases	435	170,166	7,656	178,257	51	178,308
Totals	14,586	234,336	7,820	256,742	59	256,801
Previous Year	14,077	241,586	8,983	264,646	68	264,714
Mortuary Cases		821		821		821
Total Removals	14,586	235,157	7,820	257,563	59	257,622
Previous Year	14,077	242,679	8,983	265,739	68	265,807

MILEAGE

	Direct Service		Rail	Total
	Section 27	Repayment		
Ambulances	482,745		1,053	483,798
Sitting Case Vehicles	658,166	25,386	6,717	690,269
Totals	1,140,911	25,386	7,770	1,174,067

STAFF

The only change in establishment was the addition of four further driver/attendants, authorised for use as reliefs. The sickness rate of the manual staff has shown an increase of over 100 per cent. This is short-term sickness and follows

on the elimination of the necessity to produce a medical certificate for the first three days of sickness.

VEHICLES

Beyond the now firmly established practice of the yearly exchange of sitting-case cars, there have been no new vehicles acquired by the Ambulance Service. Six Ford Transit sitting-case ambulances are on order but delivery is not expected until the new year. Vehicle maintenance is proceeding satisfactorily with particular attention being paid to the new requirements under goods vehicle regulations.

ACCIDENTS

There were 71 accidents involving Ambulance Service vehicles during the year.

EQUIPMENT

The high standard of equipment carried on ambulances has been maintained. Experiments have been carried out with varying types of splints for use by ambulance crews. It is hoped to equip all ambulances with the selected types early in the new year. The use of poles and canvas on an exchange system between the major hospitals and the Ambulance Service has continued very satisfactorily.

AMBULANCE RESERVE

Together with the Civil Defence Corps, the Ambulance Reserve was "stood down" in January. All activity was suspended and equipment dispersed. A Civil Defence ambulance was purchased by the Department and converted suitably to carry geriatric patients for chiropody treatment

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER AUTHORITIES

Liaison with other participants in the Leeds Agreement continues to work very well. The Ambulance Service Control Room continues to act as the co-ordination centre for patients being discharged to outlying districts and authorities. Little difficulty has been experienced in maintaining the high standard of co-operation.

LIAISON WITH HOSPITALS

The standard of liaison between all hospitals and the Ambulance Service in Leeds continues at a high level. The two former liaison committees have now been combined to form one Ambulance Liaison Committee covering all hospital groups and the United Leeds Hospitals. There is a good officer-to-officer relationship.

TRAINING OF AMBULANCE STAFF

18 driver/attendants have attended six-weeks Interim Courses at the West Riding Ambulance Service School, Cleckheaton, Yorkshire. The courses were well organised and were fully residential although staff were free to return to their homes at week-ends if they so desired. The courses have aroused a great enthusiasm amongst the staff and there is a waiting list of men to attend future courses. Due to this training, the efficiency level of ambulance crews as a whole has risen very noticeably and is constantly remarked upon by general practitioners and hospitals alike. Background training of older members of the staff has not yet commenced, due mainly to the fact that instructors have yet to be trained and appointed. However, preparation is going ahead.

COMPETITIONS

The service was fortunate in winning the first prize for the Team Test in the Regional Ambulance Services Competition at Harrogate in 1968. A team will be entered in the 1969 Competition when it is hoped that even greater success will be achieved.

EQUIPMENT

The high standard of equipment carried on ambulances has been maintained. Expenditure has been carried out with varying types of spares for use by ambulance crews. It is hoped to equip all ambulances with the selected type early in the new year. The use of police and canvas on ambulance systems between the major hospitals and the Ambulance Service has continued very satisfactorily.

AMBULANCE RESERVE

Together with the Civil Defence Corps, the Ambulance Reserve was "brought down" in January. All activity was suspended and equipment dismantled. A Civil Defence Ambulance was transferred by the Department and transferred to early February for the Ambulance Service.

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER AUTHORITIES

Liaison with other participants in the Local Ambulance continues to work well. The Ambulance Service Group continues to act as the co-ordinating centre for the ambulance service in the area. Liaison with the Police and Fire Services has been experienced in maintaining the high standard of co-operation.

LIAISON WITH HOSPITALS

The standard of liaison between all hospitals and the Ambulance Service in Leeds continues at a high level. The two former Liaison Committees have now been replaced by two new Ambulance Liaison Committees covering all hospital groups and the United Leeds Hospitals. There is a good liaison relationship.

TRAINING OF AMBULANCE STAFF

Eight Ambulance Staff have attended six-week intensive courses at the West-riding Ambulance Service School, Cleckheaton, Yorkshire. The courses were well organized and were fully residential although guests were free to return to their homes at weekends if they so desired. The courses have covered a great deal of practical training and there is a waiting list of men to attend future courses. The staff are now in a waiting list of men to attend future courses. The staff are now in a waiting list of men to attend future courses. The staff are now in a waiting list of men to attend future courses.

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 INFECTION

After the small increase in these cases recorded in 1966 the incidence has again fallen. There were only 8 cases of primary and secondary infections in men and there was one of secondary syphilis in a woman; in addition there were 3 cases in men of early latent infection.

Five of the infections were contracted in Leeds, two, and possibly a third in London and one each in Hull, Harrogate, Bradford and Germany. Eleven of the patients were British and the twelfth, an immigrant, had not imported the infection. Among the male cases 5 were acquired homosexually, a proportion conforming with that in other major cities. This incidence of early infectious syphilis is remarkably low and judged by the case-rate per 100,000 in cities of comparable size is of the order of one-third of that to be expected. Of the various factors which could be responsible, the two most likely are the distance of Leeds from seaports, and the fact that those persons most exposed to the risk of syphilis are those most likely to be catching repeated infections of gonorrhoea, penicillin treatment for the latter curing coincidental syphilis in its incubation period.

LATE ACQUIRED SYPHILIS

There were 4 cases of cardiovascular syphilis, 3 of neurosyphilis and 16 of late latent disease, figures which again show the very low prevalence of late syphilis in the community, there having been an almost uninterrupted decline in the numbers of such cases since the early 1930s.

CONGENITAL SYPHILIS

For the sixteenth year in succession there was no case of early congenital syphilis. There was one case of latent infection in a girl aged 2 years whose family had recently moved into the Leeds area. Late congenital syphilis was diagnosed in 3 adults.

OTHER TREPONEMATOSES

There were 8 cases in West Indians in whom residual sero-positivity to treponemal tests was attributed to childhood infection with yaws.

GONORRHOEA

The total of infections for 1968 was 856, a decrease of 102 (10.6 per cent.) compared with the total for 1967; the incidence for 1967 was 5 per cent. lower than that for 1966 when the total was 1,009. The trends of totals of incidence during the past 38 years are shown in graph I.

As was explained in the report for 1967, little comfort was then to have been gained from the decrease in the total of infections because this concealed the rising incidence among men and women born in the United Kingdom. It is pleasing to

recall that in 1968 this trend has been reversed, as is shown in graph II, which illustrates the trends of incidence among the major racial groups. It will be seen that following the sharp decline in the infections among West Indians after 1962 and in Asians after 1965 the contributions from these two racial groups have remained at about one half of the peak incidences.

Data concerning the localities in which infections took place were obtainable in 771 of 854 cases. 637 infections were acquired in the Leeds area, 132 elsewhere in the United Kingdom (63 per cent. in the West Riding) and 2 overseas.

In the following table the age distribution of infected individuals is compared with the age distribution of cases of infection; the differences indicate that among 526 men there were 104 instances of multiple infection in the year, and 14 such instances among 210 women.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PATIENTS WITH GONORRHOEA
AND OCCURRENCE OF MULTIPLE INFECTIONS

	MALES			FEMALES		
	Patients	Infections	Cases of more than one infection in the year	Patients	Infections	Cases of more than one infection in the year
Under 16	1	1	0	11	12	1
16 and 17	9	9	0	18	18	0
18 and 19	30	35	5	31	35	4
20 to 24	138	162	24	80	84	4
25 and over	348	423	75	70	75	5
Totals	526	630	104	210	224	14

These age distributions follow the customary pattern.

The total of infections in young people in their 13th to the end of their 17th year was 40 comprising 10 in boys and 30 in girls. The estimated population of this age group in the city being 39,000 the incidence of infection is approximately 1 in 1,000 as in previous years.

The overall male to female ratio was 2.78 to 1 the average for England and Wales being 2.7 to 1.

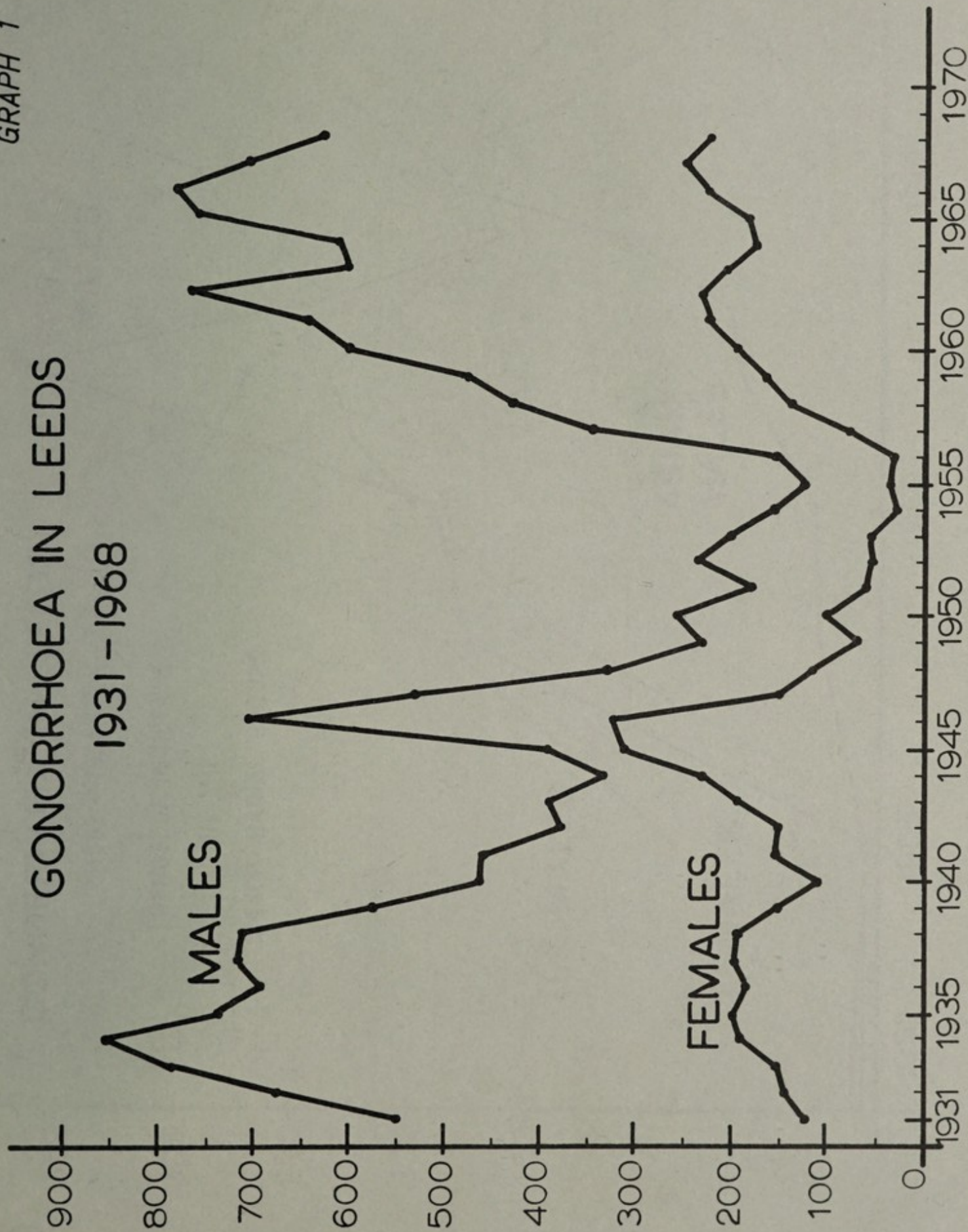
COMPARISON OF CASE RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION IN OTHER TOWNS AND CITIES

Considering infections in patients living in Leeds and its immediate neighbourhood the case rate per 100,000 is approximately 150 in comparison with the following estimates (British Cooperative Clinical Group Study, 1968): London, 182; average for Birmingham, Liverpool and Manchester, 270+; average for 37 towns of population 100,000 to 500,000 mainly in the Midlands and North, 152.

GRAPH 1

GONORRHOEA IN LEEDS

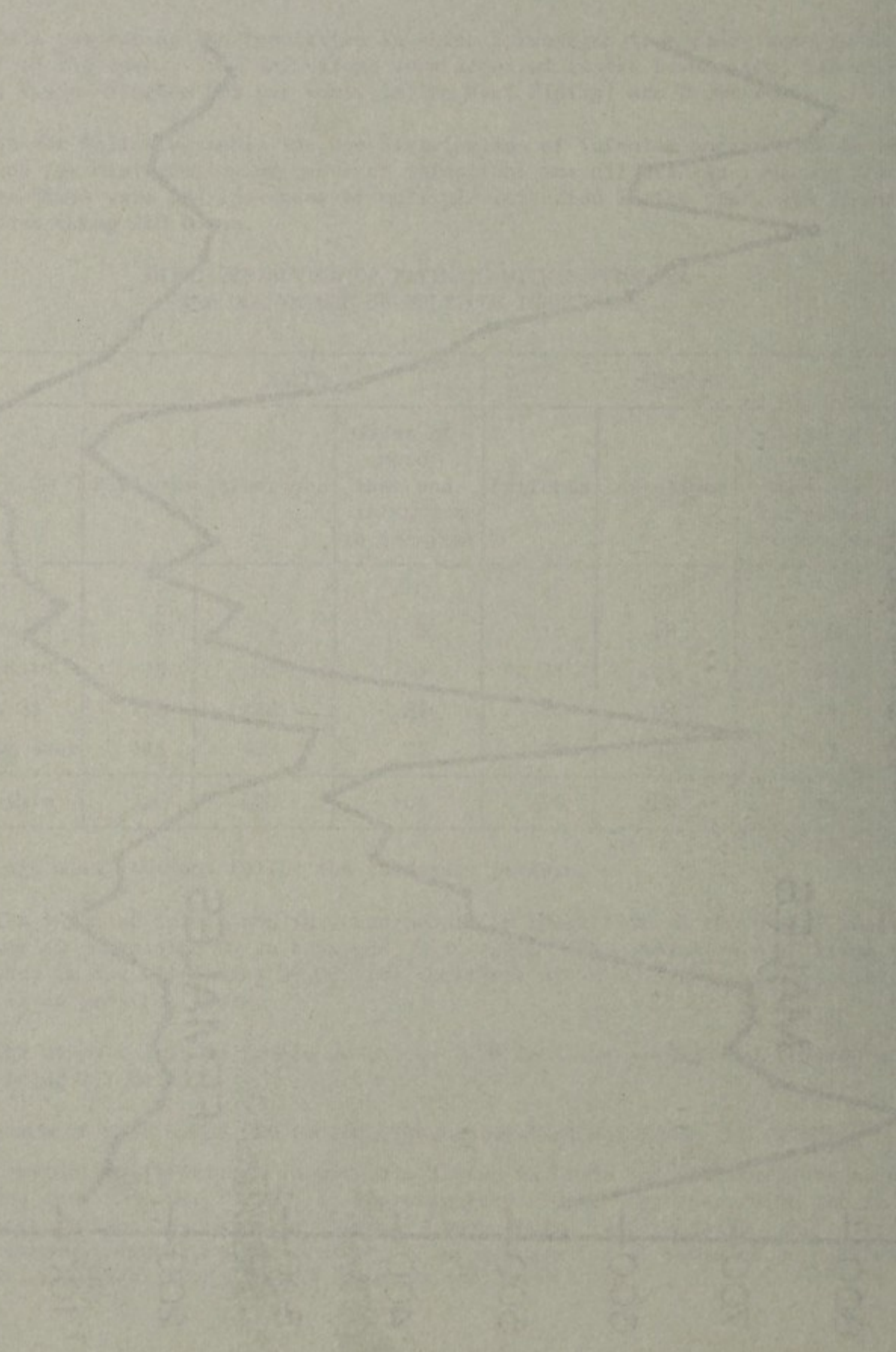
1931 - 1968



20331 M. A. 30-1940/1003

1031-1004

1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952

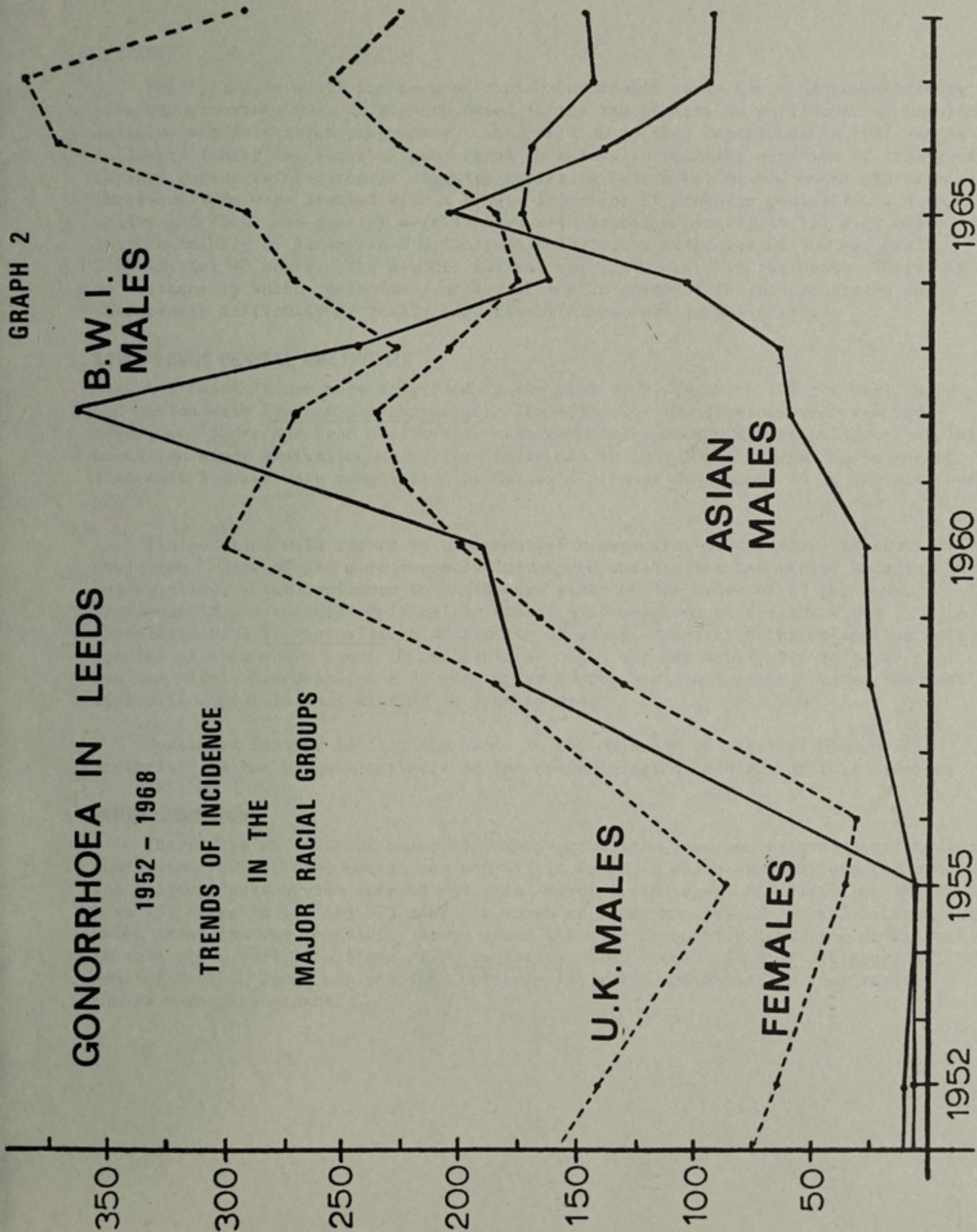


GRAPH 2

GONORRHOEA IN LEEDS

1952 - 1968

TRENDS OF INCIDENCE
IN THE
MAJOR RACIAL GROUPS



5. 10. 1948

W. 8
S. 1. 1. 1.

20. 11. 1948

W. 8
S. 1. 1. 1.

20. 11. 1948

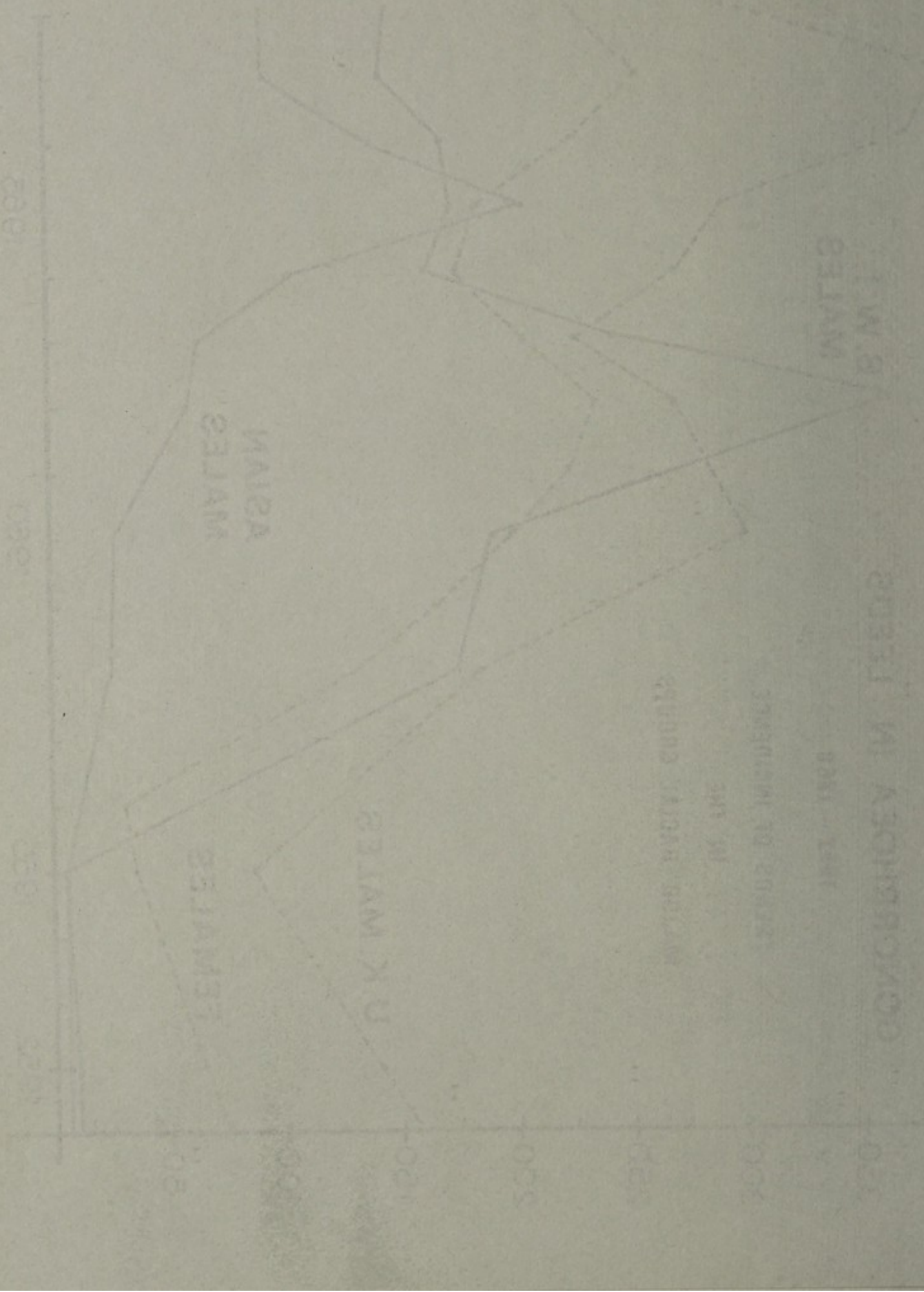
W. 8
S. 1. 1. 1.

20. 11. 1948

W. 8
S. 1. 1. 1.

W. 8
S. 1. 1. 1.

W. 8
S. 1. 1. 1.



THERAPY

Penicillin is still the drug of choice but doubts as to its continued efficacy have unfortunately been widely expressed to the lay public, in particular by magazine articles and television programmes. The position in this Department in 1968 was as follows: Taking the cases of gonorrhoea in males, in whom the question of treatment failure versus reinfection is slightly easier to determine, of 630 cases approximately three-quarters were treated with a single injection of procaine penicillin 2.4 mega units, and about one-quarter were treated with procaine penicillin 1.2 mega units intramuscularly or kanemycin 2 G. intramuscularly, or tetracycline 500 mg. orally 6 hourly for 48 hours: the overall initial cure rate was 95.6 per cent. There was no instance in which retreatment of any of the 28 cases of failure presented any therapeutic difficulty or really significant discomfort to the patient.

NON-SPECIFIC GENITAL URETHRITIS

689 cases in men were diagnosed in the year 1968, of which 1.6 per cent. were associated with Trichomonas vaginalis. The total for the previous year was 609 cases, and there has been a virtually uninterrupted increase in the incidence of this condition since statistics were first collected in 1951. It is pleasing to record that only 5 cases were complicated by Reiter's disease as against 13 in the previous year.

The position with regard to treatment of nonspecific urethritis is substantially unchanged. None of the more recently introduced antibiotics has proved superior to tetracycline, which continues to yield cure rates of the order of 85 per cent. Treatment is, of course, empirical in almost all cases except for those few associated with T. vaginalis. The results of recent research work implicating Bedsonia species as a cause in about 11 per cent. of cases are not applicable in terms of routine clinic diagnosis, nor do they offer improvement in therapy because the most appropriate drug is that already in regular use.

Continued failure to find the cause in the majority of cases of nonspecific urethritis is the biggest obstacle to the epidemiological control of this disorder.

OTHER CONDITIONS

There were no cases of chancroid, lymphogranuloma venereum or granuloma inguinale. There were 1,059 cases, 644 in men and 415 in women in which examinations for venereal and allied diseases were carried out with negative findings. Additionally, there were 455 cases in men and 373 cases in women of minor genital or general disease for which treatment was required. Among women the most frequently occurring conditions in this group were infections of T. vaginalis, (200 cases), Candida albicans, and genital warts. Among men scabies, pediculosis, warts and balanitis from various causes were predominant.

	1968			1967			Increase or Decrease
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Total
Gonorrhoea	630	226	856	703	255	958	-102
Non-Specific Urethritis	689	-	689	609	-	609	+80
Syphilis - Primary and Secondary	8	1	9	12	1	13	-4
Syphilis - All other stages	22	8	30	16	10	26	+4
Late Treponematoses, presumed yaws	4	4	8	6	3	9	-1
Other Conditions	1,130	796	1,926	999	754	1,753	+173
Totals	2,483	1,035	3,518	2,345	1,023	3,368	+150

Total of attendances for all conditions = 8,494

MEDICAL SOCIAL WORK

During the year, 164 cases were referred to the Social Workers by medical practitioners, other medical social workers, the Ministry of Social Security, the Probation Service and other social agencies.

AFTER-CARE OF PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM HOSPITAL

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

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

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

349 visits were made to new cases and 2,507 to old cases. 30 visits were received from new cases and 40 from old cases. 518 visits were paid to hospitals, the Magistrates' Courts and other social agencies.

102 parcels donated by the "Yorkshire Evening Post" were delivered to housebound old people.

Home	Adults	Children	Total
Southport Mother and Baby Home	97	70	167
Blackpool (Homeless)	254	23	277
Blackpool (Infant)	42		42
Brillington	107	1	108
St. James (Blackburn)	74		74
St. James (Sunderland)	29		29
St. James (Croydon House)		103	103
St. James (Greenfield House)		120	120
	571	244	815

CONVALESCENCE

During 1968, 1,275 applications for convalescent treatment were received. 11 were brought forward from 1967, making a total of 1,286 as compared with 1,286 as compared with 1,478 for the previous year.

Of this number 890 were sent to convalescent homes, 379 applications were withdrawn or refused and 17 were held over until 1969.

The following table gives details of persons sent for convalescence:-

	Adults	Children
Number sent away for Convalescence	571	319
Weeks away	1,142	638
Extensions (Weeks)		6
Total number of weeks away	1,142	644
Average number of weeks per stay	2	2

As in previous years, many applications have been rejected on account of overage, unsuitability or having a diagnosis not acceptable to certain homes. The charge of £2 2s. Od. is still made to each adult patient receiving two weeks' treatment.

The convalescent homes in use are all very well organised and most suitable for our type of rest convalescence. The Southport Mother and Baby Home, the only home owned by the Local Authority, was closed on 12th October, 1968. The Children's Convalescent Homes at Morecambe and St. Annes-on-Sea are still used by the Local Authority. On account of the children's places being booked to full capacity at the available homes, the Leeds Children's Holiday Camp Association very kindly accommodated many needy children at the Silverdale Holiday Camp. The W.R.V.S. have again helped with escort duties and have also provided many needy cases with clothing prior to their convalescence.

The Ambulance Service has been used throughout the year to transport mothers and babies to Southport and children to other homes. 361 patients attended at the Central Clinic, Park Square, for medical inspection prior to admission to convalescent homes.

The allocation of patients to the various homes and the monthly figures of cases sent for convalescence are shown in the following tables:-

Home	Adults	Babies	Children	Total
Southport Mother and Baby Home	97	70	2	169
Blackpool (Horncliffe)	224		23	247
Blackpool (Delton)	42			42
Bridlington	105		1	106
St. Annes (Blackburn)	74			74
St. Annes (Seabright)	29			29
Morecambe (Craig Home)			103	103
St. Annes (Ormerod Home)			120	120
	571	70	249	890

	Adults	Mothers and Babies		Children	Total
		(M)	(B)		
January	4				4
February	11			2	13
March	24			7	31
April	8	4	5	18	35
May	75	8	8	24	115
June	72	7	7	30	116
July	74	14	15	34	137
August	97	19	23	42	181
September	76	9	12	38	135
October	61			27	88
November	7			8	15
December	1			19	20
	510	61	70	249	890

CONVALESCENCE

CHIROPODY

Sessions were held at 12 Clinic premises and those held in the Mobile Unit have been continued, as have the bi-weekly sessions for the residents at St. Joseph's Home, Belle Vue Road, Leeds.

The special arrangements for a group of blind patients, now numbering 89, continues.

At the end of the year, 9 full-time and 11 part-time Chiropodists were in post.

WORK SUMMARY 1968

No. of Patients treated during year ended 31st December, 1968.

Pensioners	8,111
Expectant Mothers	
Others (including physically handicapped under pensionable age).	40
Total	8,151

No. of Treatments given during year ended 31st December, 1968.

In Clinics	27,847
In patients own homes	10,954
In old peoples' residential accommodation	752
Total	39,553

No. of Patients on Waiting List at 31st December, 1968. 805

Home	Adults	Children	Total
Southport Mother and Baby Home	97	73	170
Wharfedale (Barncliffe)	236	27	263
Wharfedale (Dole)	42		42
Bedlington	143		143
St. Anne's (St. Anne)	74		74
St. Anne's (Southport)	28		28
St. Anne's (St. Anne)		102	102
St. Anne's (Southport)		110	110
Total	577	212	789

HOME HELP SERVICE

STATISTICS OF THE SERVICE DURING 1968

<u>No. of Home Helps</u>	<u>Full Time</u>	<u>Part Time</u>	<u>Nominee</u>	<u>Total</u>
1st January, 1968	142	511	14	667
31st December, 1968	136	546	18	700

(The figures at 31/12/68 include 11 male Home Helps).

NO. OF CASES HELPED IN 1968:-

Aged 65 or over on first visit	4,358
Chronic Sick and T.B.	486
Maternity	210
Others	120

A total of 690,673 hours of service.

This figure of 5,174 new cases does not include numerous applications for help which, for various reasons, were not taken up, but involved the staff in unnecessary work.

The three divisions in the Northern part of the City continue to cause concern because of the difficulties of recruitment in those areas.

Three training courses for Home Helps were provided at the Thos. Danby College by courtesy of the Leeds Education Department of Further Education

Students taking various courses in Leeds have received talks on the service from the Organiser, and have visited various homes with the Assistant Organisers.

A number of women's organisations in the city were addressed by the Organiser on the work of the service.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

STAFF

Four Senior Mental Welfare Officers, eleven Mental Welfare Officers and four Welfare Assistants, divided into four teams, each team being responsible for the work of one quarter of the city.

One Mental Welfare Officer successfully completed the Psychiatric Social Work Course and returned in October and was later appointed to a Senior Mental Welfare Officer post.

All except two of the older Mental Welfare Officers undertake full statutory duties, and all carry out home visits to families with a mentally handicapped child or adult and to cases of mental illness.

Two of the Mental Welfare Officers were seconded to attend the training course for the National Certificate in Social Work, and two to attend the Psychiatric Social Work Course. Difficulty was again experienced in filling vacancies for trained staff.

The Senior Psychiatric Social Worker in the Psychiatric Unit of St. James's Hospital arranged weekly discussions on the principles of case work for the younger members of our Mental Welfare staff, for part of the year.

SERVICES

ADVISORY CLINICS

Four clinics were held monthly, as in previous years, for parents of children under five years old who are mentally handicapped or where mental handicap is suspected. Home visits by a Medical Officer were paid to those families who were unable to attend a clinic.

A total of 107 children were seen at the clinics, and, in addition, 55 were visited in their homes.

JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRES

Two students were attending the two-year course of the Training Council for Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped; three returned having successfully completed the training and one commenced the training during the year.

The changing pattern of teaching necessitated a reduction in the size of the classes, the optimum number being 10 children per class. This resulted in a slowing up of the admission rate, a reduction in the number of under fives admitted and a growing waiting list for places.

Additional accommodation was acquired at "Wheatfield", a large house, with two one storey buildings in the grounds. The premises will be used as an adult training centre, the women and girls from Armley Grange Training Centre being transferred there in order to release the latter for use as an additional junior training centre.

ADULT TRAINING CENTRES

Two of the three centres continued to develop light industrial work.

Two Instructors returned to North Leeds Centre having successfully completed the 12 months' course in Hull.

Routine medical inspections were carried out again at all adult centres. 290 trainees were examined. Parents are invited to attend and some avail themselves of the opportunity to discuss problems concerning their son or daughter.

Defects found, and referrals were as follows:-

For chiropody	69
For dental treatment	71
For refraction	55
For ear conditions	3

HOSTELS

NOWELL HOUSE

The Hostel was fully staffed for the major part of the year. The Warden left in November after a year in post, and was not replaced until January, 1969.

There were four long term children at the beginning of the year and two having a long period of temporary care. During the year two more children were accepted for long term care. Four more children were admitted for a long period of temporary care. One with epilepsy was placed on the waiting list for Meanwood Park Hospital. One older boy was transferred to Meanwood Park Hospital as he needed the companionship of older boys, leaving five children in long term care and six having a long period of temporary care. In addition, short term care was provided for the following reasons:-

To relieve strain in the home	16
Mother ill or in hospital	14
Family holiday	12
Behaviour problems	8
To assist where there is only one parent in the home	5

ARMLEY GRANGE HOSTEL

There are 19 places for women and girls - several teenagers were admitted during the year, one being transferred from a hostel of the Children's Department. They were successfully found employment. There were 16 residents at the end of the year.

EAST LEEDS HOSTEL

40 places for women and girls. Twenty-eight women were admitted during the year and 32 left. Fifteen had outside employment and eighteen attended the South Leeds Adult Training Centre. There were 39 residents at the end of the year.

RUTLAND LODGE HOSTEL

35 places. Again there was a demand for accommodation which could not be met and the hostel remained full throughout the year. Thirteen men were in open employment and 22 attended the North Leeds Adult Training Centre.

DAY CENTRE FOR THE MENTALLY ILL

The number attending was again restricted because of the limited accommodation. There were five new admissions, and seventeen attending, twelve to fourteen being the maximum on any one day.

SOCIAL CLUB, HANOVER SQUARE

For patients recovering from mental illness.

Held on one evening weekly. The same two Mental Welfare Officers run it as in previous years. It serves a very real need. The patients form their own committee and plan the programmes in advance.

There are thirty members and the average attendance is twenty.

STANNINGLEY YOUTH CLUB FOR MENTALLY SUBNORMAL

Held in the training centre on one evening weekly. Continued throughout the year. It is organised and run by the Acting Supervisor of the training centre, with voluntary help. It is much appreciated by the members and their families.

SERVICES FOR ALCOHOLICS

One Senior Mental Welfare Officer and one Mental Welfare Officer attend the weekly group discussion in the Unit for Alcoholics at Scalebor Park Hospital, follow up patients in Leeds and attend the weekly social club which is held in Leeds.

DRUG ADDICTION

One of the Senior Mental Welfare Officers took part in a social club in Leeds opened for those referred by the Consultant Psychiatrist who is in charge of the special Unit at Stanley Royd Hospital.

TEACHING

The students of the Psychiatric Social Work Course at the University spent a week in the Department observing and taking part in discussions in the development of community mental health services.

Student nurses from Meanwood Park Hospital and St. James's Hospital, students on the Scott Course and on the Course for the Certificate in Social Work were placed for practical experience in the Department. Twenty-five placements were made.

Lectures were given to pupil midwives and home nurses and visits arranged.

Seventy-six visits by parties to our services, including placements at Training Centres for teaching purposes, were arranged throughout the year.

There were only 11 bookings of the film "Towards a Happier Life" during the year, as the film was withdrawn from circulation in June.

APPENDIX - TABLE I

Cases Dealt with by Mental Welfare Officers

	Males	Females	Total
INFORMAL ADMISSIONS			
St. James's Hospital	56	81	137
High Royds Hospital	47	93	140
Stanley Royd Hospital	21	42	63
Scalebor Park Hospital	11	4	15
Other Hospitals	3	6	9
	138	226	364
SECTION 25			
St. James's Hospital	17	38	55
High Royds Hospital	9	13	22
Stanley Royd Hospital	9	11	20
Scalebor Park Hospital	-	1	1
Other Hospitals	2	1	3
	37	64	101
SECTION 26			
St. James's Hospital	-	-	-
High Royds Hospital	7	10	17
Stanley Royd Hospital	3	5	8
Scalebor Park Hospital	-	-	-
Other Hospitals	-	-	-
	10	15	25
SECTION 29			
St. James's Hospital	63	115	178
High Royds Hospital	39	39	78
Stanley Royd Hospital	23	24	47
Scalebor Park Hospital	3	2	5
Other Hospitals	1	1	2
	129	181	310
SECTION 60			
High Royds	-	1	1
Stanley Royd	-	1	1
	-	2	2
SECTION 72			
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total Admissions	314	488	802

TABLE II
ADVISORY CLINIC ANALYSIS

	Middleton	Harehills	Armley	Barrack House	Total
Old Cases C/f	16	19	14	13	62
New cases	4	11	12	16	43
Total numbers seen	20	30	26	29	105

TABLE III

	New Referrals			Re-Referrals			Total Referrals
	M	F	T	M	F	T	
St. James's Hospital	26	44	70	4	10	14	84
High Royds Hospital	25	38	63	43	67	110	173
Stanley Royd Hospital	3	2	5	1	4	5	10
General Practitioners	2	9	11	-	1	1	12
Miscellaneous	10	14	24	4	6	10	34
Totals	66	107	173	52	88	140	313

TABLE IV
SUBNORMALITY: PATIENTS ASCERTAINED DURING 1968

	Males	Females	Total
1. (a) Cases reported by Local Education Authority:-			
(i) Ineducable children	26	20	46
(ii) At 15 years - on leaving school	13	14	27
(b) Other cases reported during 1968	21	24	45
Total number of cases reported during the year	60	58	118
2. Disposal of cases during the year:-			
(i) Placed under informal supervision	60	57	117
(ii) Placed under guardianship	-	-	-
(iii) Admitted to hospital	-	1	1
(iv) Died or removed	-	-	-
Totals	60	58	118

TABLE V
SUBNORMALITY: PATIENTS ON THE REGISTER AT
31ST DECEMBER, 1968

	Males	Females	Total
(a) Under Informal Supervision	485	333	818
(b) Under Guardianship	3	1	4
(c) In Hospital	407	379	786
(d) In Hostels	16	34	50
Totals	911	747	1,658

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	77	-	55	-	132
East Leeds	120	83	-	36	-	119
Armley Grange	60	-	-	-	67	67
North Leeds	170	2	185	-	-	187
South Leeds	50	-	1	-	52	53
Totals		162	186	91	119	558

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

The Minister of Housing and Local Government has 'confirmed' orders in respect of 37 areas comprising 2,402 houses. The number of houses demolished in 'confirmed' Clearance Areas during the year was 1,401 and the number of families rehoused by the Corporation was 1,044.

HOUSING

NUMBER OF HOUSES

The number of houses and flats in the city on 31st December, 1968, was 183,680 made up of 41,116 back-to-back houses and 142,564 through houses and flats. The number of permanent new houses and flats completed during the year was 2,706; of these 1,722 were built by the Corporation. The local authority converted 4 houses into 10 flats. 13 houses were converted into 36 self contained flats, by private owners.

SLUM CLEARANCE

During the year 47 areas comprising 1,670 houses were officially represented to the City Council. The occupants totalled 2,065.

CLEARANCE AREAS	REPRESENTATION		
	DATE	NO. OF HOUSES	POPULATION
Holbeck (Bath Road)	8. 2. 68	11	36
Armley (Chapel Lane) Nos. 1 to 4	8. 2. 68	26	32
Halton (Chapel Street) No. 13	8. 2. 68	4	3
Armley Road (Parliament Road) No. 2	21. 3. 68	294	653
Burley Lawn (Albert Terrace)	21. 3. 68	71	237
Hyde Park Road (Spring Grove Avenue)	21. 3. 68	12	32
Meanwood Road (Ridge Road)	21. 3. 68	9	21
Bramley Fall (Leeds & Bradford Road)	6. 6. 68	4	6
Bramley (Whitecote) Nos. 1 to 7	6. 6. 68	63	113
Newtown (Telephone Street)	6. 6. 68	16	31
Hunslet (Balcombe Street)	6. 6. 68	54	109
Hunslet (Waterton Terrace)	6. 6. 68	22	48
Hunslet (Pepper Lane)	6. 6. 68	255	626
Hunslet (Gasholder Street)	6. 6. 68	68	185
Stanningley (Swinnow Road) Nos. 1 & 2	6. 6. 68	139	306
Broad Lane (Bradley Hill)	12. 9. 68	30	58
Swinnow Road (Harley Road) Nos. 1 to 3	12. 9. 68	99	236
Hough Top (Valley Mount)	12. 9. 68	4	7
Swinnow Lane (Mount Pleasant)	12. 9. 68	7	14
Swinnow Lane (Hough Tree Road)	12. 9. 68	7	18
Pudsey Road (Gamble Hill) Nos. 1 to 3	12. 9. 68	15	34
Wortley (Silver Royd Hill) 1 to 3	31.10. 68	79	179
Whitehall Road (Farnley Terrace)	31.10. 68	12	25
Far Royds (Royds Lane) 3 & 4	31.10. 68	6	15
Kirkstall Road (St. Matthias Street) 1 & 2	31.10. 68	227	613
Belle Vue Road (Belle Vue Terrace)	16.12. 68	33	148
Belle Vue Road (Abyssinia Terrace)	16.12. 68	51	143
Beeston (Wesley Street)	16.12. 68	32	55
Belle Vue Road (Hanover Grove)	16.12. 68	20	82

The Minister of Housing and Local Government has 'confirmed' orders in respect of 37 areas comprising 2,105 houses. The number of houses demolished in 'confirmed' Clearance Areas during the year was 1,461 and the number of families rehoused by the Corporation was 1,644.

8 Public Inquiries were held in respect of 17 areas comprising 1,669 houses.

5,529 enquiries about the position of houses in relation to the City Council's Slum Clearance Programme were answered.

DEMOLITION AND CLOSING ORDERS

Five Demolition Orders and thirty 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 11 houses owned by the City Council and one such house was demolished.

WELL MAINTAINED PAYMENTS

The number of 'Well Maintained Payments' awarded was 613.

CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair and for cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair dealt with between 6th July, 1957, and 31st December, 1968 are summarised in the following table:-

RENT ACT, 1957 (FIRST SCHEDULE)

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	1968	Total from 6.7.57 to 31.12.68
1. No. of applications for certificates	1	1,376
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	-	1,054
(b) in respect of all defects	1	260
4. No. of undertakings given by landlords under Paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	-	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	1	264
Applications for Cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair		
7. Application by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	-	185
8. Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	-	80
9. Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objections	-	37
10. Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	-	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 1968	Total from 16.7.53 to 31.12.68.
Preliminary applications for Improvement Grant and/or Standard Grant received.	1,021	15,624
Number of applications for Improvement Grant and/or Standard Grant withdrawn.	238	2,279
Number of applications for Standard Grant refused.	6	115
Number of houses not suitable for Improvement Grant.	40	2,014
Formal applications for Standard Grant received.	197	1,563
Formal applications for Improvement Grant received.	701	7,147
Formal applications for Standard Grant approved by Local Authority.	176	1,433
Formal applications for Improvement Grant approved by Local Authority.	780	6,847
Number of houses improved - Standard Grants.	172	1,276
Number of houses improved - Improvement Grants.	717	5,966

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 Section 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 11 Improvement Areas comprising 3,692 houses were approved as follows:-

Armley (Moorfield Road) Area No. 2.	547 houses
Harehills Road Area No. 2.	339 "
Bankfield Road Area No. 2.	330 "
West Hunslet (Burton Avenue) Area.	506 "
Armley (Whingate) Area.	248 "
Beechwood Crescent Area No. 2.	251 "
Harehills Road Area No. 3	265 "
Harehills Road Area No. 4.	149 "
Stanningley (Cowley Road) Area.	149 "
West Hunslet (Tempest Road) Area No. 1.	692 "
Kirkstall (Morris Lane) Area No. 2.	216 "

3,692 "

At the end of the year there were 90 Improvement Areas comprising 19,947 dwelling-houses.

130 visits were made to houses in multiple occupation and it was necessary in two instances to serve notices under Section 15 and 19 of the Housing Act, 1961, requesting the provision of additional amenities and to prevent overcrowding.

Visits were continued to houses in the Studley Grange Area to determine whether any of these large Victorian houses had been let in multiple occupation. As a result of such visits 3 Compulsory Purchase Orders affecting 3 houses were made, confirmation of which has yet to be made.

FOOD PREMISES

3,596 visits were paid to premises in which foodstuffs intended for human consumption were prepared, stored or sold. 459 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. 2,205 visits were to places not registered under the Act, e.g. bakehouses, butchers' shops, provision merchants etc. 727 visits were paid to cafes, restaurants, hotels and public houses. The general standard of hygiene was reasonably satisfactory.

Under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, 344 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 115

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	477	394	476	429
Grocers	1,091	674	1,074	836
Bakers and Confectioners	327	254	324	291
Greengrocers and Wet Fish Shops	365	256	363	300
Fried Fish Shops	292	192	288	262
Restaurants, Cafes, Canteens and Snack Bars	511	502	511	507
Food Factories	22	22	22	22
Ice-cream Factories	4	4	4	4
Wholesale Provision Merchants	35	34	34	33
Totals	3,124	2,332	3,096	2,684

208 visits were made to premises used for the manufacture or sale of ice-cream and 209 to fish-frying premises. Four applications for registration of the latter were approved.

42 visits were made to other registered food preparing premises, such as those used for the manufacture of sausages or preparation of pork products, meat pies, jams, pickles and sauces. 13 applications for registration of such premises were granted.

Under the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966, 94 mobile shops and delivery vehicles were inspected and 43 warning letters issued. In addition, 105 visits were made to Market Stalls.

REGISTRATION

Number of premises registered for the manufacture of ice-cream during 1968	-
Number of premises registered for the storage of ice-cream during 1968	1
Number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream during 1968	43
Number of premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale. (4 fried fish shops, 13 manufacturers of sausages, potted meat, meat pies, etc.)	17
Number of notifications of change of occupier received:-	
Ice-cream premises	14
Food-preparing premises	6
Number of premises removed from register:-	
Ice-cream premises (manufacture)	-
Ice-cream premises (storage)	-
Ice-cream premises (sale)	51
Food preparing premises	17
Number of premises on the register 31st December, 1968:-	
(a) used for the manufacture of ice-cream	27
(b) used for the sale of ice-cream	1,815
(c) used for the storage of ice-cream intended for sale	12
(d) used for the manufacture of sausages, or preparation of preserved food	771

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

(a) The proprietor of a restaurant was prosecuted for dirty conditions in the kitchen and a fine of £50 was imposed.

(b) The proprietors of an ice-cream factory were prosecuted for dirty conditions and absence of hot water to wash-hand basins. A fine of £30 was imposed.

(c) An assistant in a poultry shop was prosecuted for smoking whilst handling food and was fined £4.

(d) The proprietor of a butchers shop was prosecuted for smoking whilst handling food and was fined £5.

(e) The proprietor of a butchers shop was fined a total of £90 in respect of dirty conditions in the shop, cleaning room and first floor room.

(f) The proprietors of a butchers shop were prosecuted in respect of dirty conditions in their premises, absence of hot water to wash hand basins and sinks and dirty condition of apparatus. A fine of £50 was imposed.

(g) The proprietors of a fried fish shop were prosecuted for dirty conditions in their shop, absence of wash hand basin with a supply of hot water, insufficient sinks and absence of soap or detergent or clean cloths or drying facilities. A total fine of £170 was imposed.

(h) The proprietors of a laundry were fined a total of £25 in respect of dirty conditions in the canteen kitchen, absence of wash hand basin for the use of persons engaged in the handling of food and insufficient sinks for washing food and equipment.

(i) The proprietor of a green-grocers shop was prosecuted for dirty conditions in the basement store room, ground floor store room and shop. A fine of £60 was imposed.

FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLING

SAMPLING

FOOD

519 samples were submitted for analysis and, of this number, the City Analyst reported upon 37 as being unsatisfactory. In 2 cases legal proceedings were instituted but many of the other offences were of a relatively minor nature and administrative action was taken directly with the firms concerned. 25 samples were taken to test for the presence of pesticides.

Every year greater use is being made by the public of vending machines dispensing food. Samples of food, soft drinks, coffee, etc. purchased from these machines and submitted for bacteriological and chemical examination have proved to be satisfactory.

The Meat Pie and Sausage Rolls Regulations 1967 came into force in May, 1968. 46 samples of various types of pies were taken and examined for meat content. 4 samples were found to contain an insufficient amount of meat and in each case a warning letter was sent to the producer.

DRUGS

18 samples were taken. The container of a sample of halibut liver oil capsules was not properly labelled in that the vitamin A activity per capsule was not shown. The matter was taken up with the packer who at once agreed to properly re-label the containers.

EXTRANEEOUS MATTER : COMPLAINTS

82 complaints of foreign bodies, such as insects, glass and metal being found in food, were received from the public. 133 complaints were received relating to mouldy or tainted food. Every case was fully investigated and followed up with the appropriate administration action.

1 complaint (of which at least 1 is received every year) related to the finding of 'glass' in a can of salmon. This foreign body, whilst having the appearance of glass, is proved by analysis to be 'struvite' (magnesium ammonium phosphate) a substance which occurs naturally in the flesh of salmon and occasionally crystallises out during storage.

A live slug found in a jar of baby food was the subject of complaint. The mother of the child was spooning the contents of a jar into a saucepan prior to heating when she noticed a "live" slug. The slug was examined by the Public Analyst who was able to prove that it had been heat treated. The manufacturers confirmed that the jar of food would be subjected to a high temperature sterilising process in which the creature could not live. The vegetables from the fields used in the preparation of these baby foods are subject to many cleaning and sieving processes and are reduced to a size of not more than $\frac{1}{8}$ " before bottling. Despite the conflicting evidence the manufacturers undertook to visit the complainant in order to explain to her the precautions taken by them.

A warning letter was sent to a well known biscuit manufacturer following a complaint that a packet of cheese biscuits was tainted with oil. Analysis confirmed the presence of mineral oil which gave off a paraffin like smell. The manufacturers

are aware of the dangers of such contamination which may occur when the biscuits are passed through an oven on a moving belt. The moving parts have to be carefully lubricated so that no surplus oil or grease overflows in the oven.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Legal proceedings were instituted on 8 occasions following complaints of unsatisfactory food being sold to members of the public, or formal samples of food purchased by sampling officers being reported upon as unsatisfactory by the Public Analyst.

1. Packets of tapioca and sago were seized and brought before a Justice of the Peace when they were found to contain rodent droppings. Proceedings were taken against the vendors who were fined £20.
2. A loaf of bread containing a metal staple resulted in the bakers being fined £10.
3. A vendor sold a chocolate eclair in a mouldy condition and was fined £2.
4. Cans of sterilised cream were sampled and found to have undergone caramelisation and were incorrectly labelled. Enquiries revealed that the cans were salvaged stock which had been re-labelled. The two partners were each fined £75 on two counts - a total of £300.
5. A complaint that a bun contained a half smoked tipped cigarette resulted in the bakers being fined £5.
6. A charge that bird droppings and hemp fibres were found in an ice cream container was dismissed by the Court. A fine of £5 was imposed on the ice cream manufacturer because his name and address were not printed on the container.
7. A complaint was made that a mouse was found in a packet of pre-packed dessicated coconut. The packers were fined £10.
8. An iced bun was sold to a complainant who found a house fly baked into it. The bakers were fined £10.

ICE-CREAM

125 bacteriological samples of ice cream were taken from vendors and manufacturers with permits in the City. 24 of these samples were classified as unsatisfactory and 23 as very unsatisfactory. Of the 78 samples which passed the Methylene Blue Test 8 were found to contain B. Coli. and of the 47 unsatisfactory samples 5 contained B. Coli. Follow up visits were made to premises where unsatisfactory samples had been taken, advice was given and further samples taken until satisfactory results were achieved.

MILK SUPPLIES

SAMPLING

CHEMICAL

378 samples of milk (335 ordinary and 43 Channel Island) were submitted for chemical analysis. The number of samples taken has again decreased as the substitution of milk tankers for churns continues. At one large dairy this process has now been completed and at the latter part of the year all milk, other than "Channel Island" was delivered by tanker.

The average composition of milk sampled during the year was: total solids 12.64 per cent (8.76 per cent solids-not-fat and 3.88 per cent milk fat). 43 samples were unsatisfactory and of these 28 contained very small percentages of added water, 8 contained antibiotics, 5 showed fat deficiency, 1 failed the Methylene Blue Test and 1 contained leucocytes. Appropriate warning letters were sent to the producers of unsatisfactory samples.

BACTERIOLOGICAL

682 samples of milk were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination by the prescribed tests. 181 of these samples were "Untreated" farm bottled milk, 11 of which failed the Methylene Blue (Reduction) Test. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, who are responsible for licensing dairy farmers, were notified of the unsatisfactory results. All the samples of heat treated milk satisfied the prescribed test.

During the year a small number of samples of "Ultra Heat Treated" milk were taken, all of which were satisfactory. This designation of milk is comparatively new and is authorised by the Milk (Special Designation) (Amendment) Regulations, 1965. The milk must be treated by heating it to a temperature of 270°F. for not less than one second. It is then put into sterile containers (normally cartons) which are sealed.

The advantage of this type of milk is that it may be kept several months at room temperature and this factor will make it become more popular in the future. Its excellent keeping qualities will be particularly appreciated in hot countries and on expeditions and voyages.

METHYLENE BLUE (REDUCTION) TEST

Designation	Total Samples Taken	Result of Test			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent
Pasteurised	398	398	100%	0	-
Untreated	181	170	93.92%	11	6.08%

PHOSPHATASE TEST

Designation	Total Samples Taken	Result of Test			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent
Pasteurised	398	398	100%	0	-

TURBIDITY TEST

Designation	Total Samples Taken	Result of Test			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent
Sterilised	95	95	100%	0	-

COLONY COUNT

Designation	Total Samples Taken	Result of Test			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent
Ultra Heat Treated	8	8	100%	0	-

BRUCELLOSIS

378 samples were taken and examined for brucellosis. Of these 254 were taken from individual cows and 124 were of bulk milk. 19 samples were positive to the Milk Ring Test and of the bulk milk samples 4 were positive to the Cream Culture Test. None of the milk from individual cows gave a positive result.

4 notices were served upon the farmers with infected herds requiring that all their milk sold in Leeds be heat treated.

Following the service of notices milk samples were taken from individual cows either by the farmers' veterinary surgeons, or by this Department when requested, and animals found to be infected with brucellosis were removed from the herds. Further individual milk samples were taken from the rest of the herds after an interval of not less than two weeks and when these were found to be safe further samples were taken and tests carried out after an interval of not less than four weeks.

In all four cases the tests showed that the remainder of the herd was safe. This policy has been followed since the issue of the Minister of Health's Circular 17/66 in October, 1966. The Circular gives guidance in interpreting the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Regulations in regard to milk infected with brucellosis. It is recommended that a notice be kept on a farmer for some weeks after the discovery and removal of infected animals because milk from the herd would be still under suspicion.

Prior to any possible future eradication of infected cows in any area of the country, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food has made clear that it is necessary for reservoirs of brucellosis-free cows to be formed. The first steps have been taken and farmers may apply to the Ministry and ask that their herd be registered as brucellosis-free. The registration of such a herd is only granted after a number of official tests have been successfully passed.

There are six dairy farmers within the City boundary who produce and bottle "Untreated" milk and of these, one has had his herd registered as brucellosis-free and one other has made application.

Frequent samples of "Untreated" farm bottled milk are taken and tested for the presence of brucellosis organisms as the secretion may occur intermittently over one or more lactations. Close liaison is maintained with those adjoining Authorities whose farmers sell "Untreated" milk in the City.

CREAM

Of 129 samples taken 29 failed the Methylene Blue (Reduction) Test and one of these contained B. Coli. None of the samples which passed the Methylene Blue (Reduction) Test contained B. Coli. There are no minimum bacteriological standards for cream laid down by statute, but nevertheless producers and retailers are informed if a series of samples fail the Methylene Blue (Reduction) Test and they are strongly advised to take great care in their production methods and/or rotation of stocks.

DISTRIBUTORS OF MILK AND DAIRY PREMISES

	Dairies	Distributors of milk
No. on register on 31st December, 1967	18	22
No. added to register during the year	-	-
No. removed from register during year	-	-
No. on register on 31st December, 1968	18	22

DISTRIBUTORS OF BOTTLED AND CARTONED MILK ONLY

No. of distributors on the register on 31st December, 1967	873
No. added to the register during the year	112
No. removed from the register during the year	42
No. of distributors of milk on the register on 31st December, 1968	943
No. of shops from which bottled milk only is sold on 31st December, 1968.	1,126

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

Description	Number in force on 31st December		
	1966	1967	1968
To use the designation "Untreated"			
1. To sell by retail	170	193	195
To use the designation "Pasteurised"			
1. Pasteurisers' Licences	2	2	2
2. To sell by retail	329	444	512
To use the designation "Sterilised"			
1. Sterilisers' Licences	2	2	2
2. To sell by retail	898	952	1,014
To use the designation "Ultra Heat Treated"			
1. To sell by retail	-	-	3

MEAT INSPECTION

One private slaughterhouse occupied by Messrs. Adamson & Sons Ltd., Gelderd Road, Leeds, 12, was closed voluntarily.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED

242,197 animals were slaughtered for human consumption at the Public Abattoir and the two private slaughterhouses in the City, a decrease of 30,372 on the figure for 1967.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE PUBLIC ABATTOIR AND PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Slaughterhouse	Year	Cattle ex. cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Public Abattoir	1967	28,982	7,127	8,844	144,127	31,755	220,835
	1968	25,062	7,305	4,634	139,509	48,518	225,028
Danube Road, Holbeck.	1967	1,446	6	-	5,811	-	7,263
	1968	1,147	-	-	4,987	-	6,134
*Gelderd Road, Holbeck.	1967	844	272	314	23,078	16,482	40,990
	1968	93	-	18	3,391	4,890	8,392
Marshall Street, Crossgates.	1967	316	-	-	1,878	376	2,570
	1968	380	-	-	1,809	454	2,643
+Cross Lane, Wortley.	1967	257	-	1	653	-	911
	1968	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Ceased after week ending 6th April, 1968.

+ Ceased after week ending 19th August, 1967.

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:-

	1967	1968
Horses slaughtered at the knacker's yard	-	-
Horses slaughtered at colleries	5	10
Horses slaughtered at farms and customers' own premises	3	16
Horse carcasses received	41	26

LICENSING OF SLAUGHTERMEN

Four new licences to slaughter or stun animals under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958, were granted and 83 renewed.

WHOLE AND PART CARCASSES CONDEMNED

	Cattle ex. cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	26,682	7,305	4,652	149,696	53,862
Number inspected	26,682	7,305	4,652	149,696	53,862
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS & CYSTICERCI					
Whole carcasses condemned	6	19	220	364	43
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3,470	1,211	5	15,179	4,305
Percentage of numbers inspected affected with other diseases than Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis	13.03%	16.97%	4.84%	10.38%	8.07%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	-
Percentage of numbers inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.0037%	-	-	-	-
CYSTICERCOSIS					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	13	1	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

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 a 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.

CARCASSES AND ORGANS CONDEMNED AT THE
PUBLIC ABATTOIR

Disease	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Bad Bleeding	1	1	-	-
Carcinoma	1	-	-	-
Emaciation	-	-	34	6
Extensive Bruising	-	1	-	-
Fever	-	1	-	-
Icterus	-	-	-	1
Immaturity	-	150	-	-
Jaundice	1	7	-	1
Joint Ill	-	4	-	-
Malignant Tumours	1	-	-	-
Moribund	1	2	3	3
Multiple Abscesses	-	-	-	2
Oedema/Emaciation	13	7	217	18
Pericarditis	1	1	-	-
Peritonitis	-	1	-	2
Pneumonia	-	5	2	-
Pyæmia	1	5	1	7
Septicaemia	1	1	-	-
Suppuration	-	-	1	-
Toxaemia	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 refrigeration was not 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. Imported citrus fruits in particular have been of a better quality. Some vegetables though satisfactorily packed were affected by climatic conditions.

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 continues. 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 344,794lbs. as compared with 370,317lbs. in the previous year.

MEAT AND OTHER FOOD DESTROYED BY CONSENT

	1968	1967	1966	1965
Beef	22,051 lbs	23,402 lbs	30,466 lbs	39,747 lbs
Veal	7,040 "	12,172 "	5,974 "	8,626 "
Mutton	15,968 "	25,536 "	35,697 "	20,123 "
Pork	11,557 "	9,298 "	12,149 "	21,871 "
Offals	107,710 "	89,560 "	80,811 "	82,503 "
Bacon and Ham	1,214 "	137 "	-	-
Rabbits	329 "	493 "	445 "	1,022 "
Poultry	349 "	971 "	609 "	1,680 "
Game	-	-	-	428 "
Fish	2,045 "	6,620 "	5,204 "	4,490 "
Shellfish	1,251 "	298 "	346 "	572 "
Vegetables	33,417 "	37,284 "	43,366 "	46,528 "
Fruit	28,085 "	43,884 "	10,581 "	16,359 "
Tinned Goods	99,374 "	110,919 "	67,693 "	66,970 "
Cheese	-	48 "	21 "	12 "
Edible Fungi	-	75 "	822 "	296 "
Flour	-	-	-	-
Confectionery	-	-	-	-
Sundries	14,404 "	9,620 "	2,680 "	3,247 "
TOTALS	344,794 "	370,317 "	296,864 "	314,474 "

There was a marked increase in the number of livers condemned, sheep livers for Liver Fluke (FASCIOLA HEPATICA) due to the excessive rainfall and swampy pastures and pig livers for the roundworm (ASCARIS LUMBRICOIDES), the ova of which pass from pig to pig with great rapidity. This may be attributed to the increased pig population with consequent overcrowding, bad lairing and lack of hygiene.

THE IMPORTED FOOD REGULATIONS, 1968

These Regulations came into operation on the 1st August, 1968. Where expedient, imported foods are not inspected at the port of entry but transported in sealed road vehicles to their destination. Inspection is then carried out by the inspectorate of the local authority concerned. The contents of 25 containers or part containers were examined. Bacon from Sweden, Eire and Denmark, beef and lamb from Eire and fruit pulp from Spain have been among the foodstuffs dealt with.

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

The disastrous outbreak of foot and mouth disease which commenced in October, 1967, was still raging at the beginning of the year. Large areas of the country were declared to be Infected Areas, the boundaries of which constantly changed. All the remaining parts of the country not declared to be Infected Areas were declared Controlled Areas. At no time was Leeds included in an Infected Area, although there was one period when the Eastern boundary of the City adjoined the Infected Area. Hundreds of licences were issued by the Leeds Public Health Inspector's office authorising the movement of animals to slaughterhouses in the City; and the work of advising dealers and farmers on routes to take to avoid crossing the Infected Area borders was considerable. The day to day alteration of Infected Area boundaries was carried out on maps covering the whole of England and Wales. Frequent inspections were carried out at the Public Abattoir in order to ensure that vehicles used for transporting animals were properly cleaned out and disinfected.

In the early part of the year, the worst of the outbreak was over and the 5th March saw the revocation of the Controlled Area in which Leeds was included. The outbreak continued in other parts of the country until the 26th June, when the last Infected Area order was revoked.

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.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950 (SECOND SCHEDULE)

446 bovine animals were imported from Ireland for slaughter, a decrease on the previous year of 225. 440 Irish store cattle were imported to farmers in the City, a decrease on the previous year of 257.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957.

An application was received for a licence to operate a swill boiling plant. This was granted after an inspection was made of premises and plant. There has been a considerable reduction in the number of persons operating swill boiling plant and the names of 56 licenced operators were removed from the register.

FACTORIES AND OTHER WORKPLACES

This portion of the report refers to those matters in Parts I and VIII of the Factories Act, 1961, which are enforceable by District Councils and the tables which follow set out the work done by Public Health Inspectors in this respect.

The register of factories for the City, which has, as required, been compared with the register kept by H.M. Inspectors of Factories, now contains the addresses of 2,535 factories where mechanical power is used and 40 where mechanical power is not used. This is a reduction of 10 in the total number of factories on the register at the end of 1968 as compared with 1967. 526 inspections of mechanical factories and 6 inspections of non-mechanical factories were made in the year. During inspections 310 contraventions of the Act and other defects were found. 81 of these referred to absence of abstracts of the Act, this high figure being due to the discovery during inspections under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act of places which should be registered as factories because of the carrying on of a trade or business in the premises. Of the 229 other contraventions found, 116 had been remedied by the end of the year and works were in hand to deal with the remainder, in response to either verbal or written notice. In fact 61 written notices were sent out in this connection. Details of the numbers of factories and the defects found will be seen in the Tables which follow.

In the table headed "Other Matters" it will be noted that 123 bakehouses are recorded as being registered as factories but there are obviously a number of other bakehouses which are not registrable under the Factories Act and the figure does not represent the total number of bakehouses in Leeds. There are no basement bakehouses possessing certificates of suitability in the City.

During 1968 one prosecution was instituted for a contravention of Section 7 of the Factories Act. This concerned the male and female sanitary accommodation which was found to be defective, dirty and without means of proper ventilation and lighting. In this case the proceedings were linked with contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations. The firm was found guilty on all counts but in respect of the Factory Act contraventions was fined £5.

WORKS OF BUILDING AND ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION

The table of inspections refers to 62 inspections made of 30 premises where Section 7 of the Act, (the provision of sanitary accommodation) is enforced by District Councils. These include some of the extensive works of building and engineering construction which are in progress throughout the City. They are brought to our attention principally because of the requirement under the Construction (Health and Welfare) Regulations of 1966 that contractors employing more than 25 persons on a site must notify the local Health Authority in writing so that proper ambulance facilities can be seen to be provided or suitable arrangements made. In general the sanitary accommodation provided on such sites is satisfactory but 6 written notices were served for deficiencies.

OUTWORKERS

The table headed "Outwork" gives details of the 852 outworkers in the City. These fall under four classifications, namely, wearing apparel, furniture and upholstery, umbrellas, and textile weaving. In August, 1968 6 lists were received from other authorities setting out 61 addresses of outworkers in Leeds, and 148

addresses of outworkers outside Leeds were sent to the respective authorities. In no case was it necessary to institute proceedings for home work in unwholesome premises and no notices were served.

GENERAL

The 532 inspections of factories recorded for 1968 compares with 711 in 1967. It is not possible to visit all factories on the register yearly and a programme has been devised whereby all factories should have a formal routine inspection at least once in a cycle of four years. The work runs in parallel with inspections done under the provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, and the reduction in numbers of inspections of factories is largely due to the increased pressure on the inspectorate to deal with premises controlled under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act.

In addition to the 532 formal visits under the Factories Act a number of other visits are paid to factories for matters outside the scope of the Act. These include drainage, nuisances including noise, inspections of factory canteens and food preparing premises, and inspections of boiler plant.

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 Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	49	6	1	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2,535	526	60	1
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	30	62	6	-
Totals	2,614	594	67	1

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	-	-	1	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):-					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	-	4	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	226	114	-	14	1
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	2	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	81	-	81	-	-
Totals	310	116	81	21	1

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	715	-	-	-	-	-
Umbrellas	21	-	-	-	-	-
Furnishing and Upholstery	47	-	-	-	-	-
Textile weaving	69	-	-	-	-	-
Total	852	-	-	-	-	-

OTHER MATTERS

	February	August
LISTS OF OUTWORKERS RECEIVED FROM OCCUPIERS OF PREMISES IN THE CITY	156	151
(a) (i) Number of "Contractors" in the City included in the above lists	199	225
(ii) Number of "Contractors" outside the City included in the above lists	25	27
(b) (i) Number of "Outworkers" in the City included in the above lists	513	567
(ii) Number of "Outworkers" outside the City included in the above lists	73	121
Details of (a) (ii) and (b) (ii) subsequently forwarded to other local authorities	98	148
LISTS OF OUTWORKERS RECEIVED FROM OTHER AUTHORITIES	7	6
(c) (i) Number of "Contractors" in the City included in the above lists	31	42
(ii) Number of "Outworkers" in the City included in the above lists	25	19
	Yearly Total	
Reminders to occupiers as to returns of Outworkers	195	
Visits of Inspectors to Homeworkers' premises	-	
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	21	
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors	21	
Total number of factories on Register (The above includes 123 bakehouses)	2,584	

WORKPLACES

There are many premises in which work is carried on which are not subject to either the Factories Act or to the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act. These include such places as stable yards, certain garages, and offices and shops in which the total number of hours worked is less than 21 in the week. These premises are dealt with under certain limited provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, which concern items such as ventilation, cleanliness, overcrowding and the provision of sanitary conveniences. In this connection 174 visits were paid to such premises during the year. A high proportion of these premises were discovered during routine inspections of the City under the provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

This Report is required by Section 60 of the Act and supplements the statistical returns which are prescribed by the Minister of Labour and which are set out as Appendices.

The Act is enforced by public health inspectors in a specialist division of the Department. 12 inspectors, including the Chief and Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, are appointed under Section 52 (1) of the Act, and three 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 Local Authority as regards health, safety and welfare. The remainder, including offices occupied by the Local Authority, offices within the curtilage of factories, and certain warehouses, are dealt with by H.M. Factory Inspectorate. There is liaison between public health inspectors, H.M. Inspectors and Fire Prevention Officers of the Fire Authority.

REGISTRATION AND INSPECTION

6,411 premises were on the register at the end of 1968, a nett increase of 256 over the 1967 figure. 917 premises were newly registered and 664 were deleted. Those deleted included 169 offices, 402 shops, 38 wholesale shops or warehouses, and 54 catering establishments. Not many new registrations were made by occupiers on their own initiative, and in most cases premises were found by inspectors during the continuous survey of the city which is designed to find, register and inspect all premises subject to the Act. By the end of the year, 94.5 per cent. of all premises which appear on the register of employment of persons kept by this Authority had received a general inspection.

During 1968, 1,935 general inspections were made and the number of visits of all kinds was 4,679. The search for registrable premises involves visits which would not otherwise be needed and in fact some 1,901 other visits were paid to premises which eventually proved to be not registrable. For details, see Appendix I.

Table C of Appendix I analyses by workplace the numbers of persons employed in registered premises. The number of employees at the end of the year was 69,618, an increase of 1,084 over 1967.

OPERATION OF THE GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE ACT

Appendix II details 7,320 contraventions to which the attention of owners or occupiers of registered premises was drawn. It is interesting that only a few contraventions were found as a result of complaints; the great majority were found at routine inspections.

CLEANLINESS

Contraventions usually involved older office premises, where a regular routine of re-decoration and cleaning did not appear to exist. In general, however, an improvement was noted in this respect. The cleanliness of catering establishments was uniformly good. These premises are also inspected regularly under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

Many occupiers have difficulty in recruiting cleaners and the trend continues towards the use of specialist cleaning contractors.

OVERCROWDING

See Appendix I

TEMPERATURE

See Appendix I

VENTILATION

Many contraventions concerned internal offices where ducted mechanical input ventilation from the external air is necessary.

Certain difficulties have arisen in premises where the Fire Authority has demanded that windows in the immediate vicinity of fire escapes be made unopenable. Problems have also arisen in respect of security of certain types of premises, where means of ventilation alternative to openable windows must be provided.

LIGHTING

Most of the contraventions occurred in the lighting of common parts of buildings, i.e. passages or staircases. As yet no Regulations for lighting have been issued, but the Minister has circulated a Code of Recommendations for guidance.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION AND WASHING FACILITIES

See Appendix I

DRINKING WATER

See Appendix I

SITTING FACILITIES

It is noted that some employers appear to try to deter their employees from using facilities which are provided.

FLOORS, PASSAGES AND STAIRS

Though only one complaint was received about the obstruction of a shop staircase, a large number of contraventions under this heading were found by inspectors and it is obvious that occupiers of shops in particular 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.

A large number of staircases were found unprovided with proper handrails or to have open sides insufficiently guarded. 33 floor openings were unfenced or insufficiently protected.

DANGEROUS MACHINES

Inspectors are required to pay particular attention to the guarding of dangerous machinery and 260 instances were found where guards were absent, insecure, or defective. The majority of these again involved gravity feed slicing machines.

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 in fact given in many cases.

FIRST AID

See Appendix I

INFORMATION FOR EMPLOYEES

See Appendix I

ACCIDENTS

Appendix III gives details of the class of workplace where 239 accidents occurred, the cause of the accident and the nature of the injuries sustained. In the previous year 245 notifications had been received.

Of the 239 accidents, 92 involved falls, 30 striking against inanimate objects or persons and 73 handling goods. In other goods, 195 accidents, generally of a minor character, involved 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 after some time after the event instead of, as required by the Act, as soon as may be. This may be due to ignorance of the requirements of the Act, and inspectors are therefore instructed to make specific enquiries about the occurrence of accidents and so stress the importance of speedy notifications.

The Department investigates as many accidents as possible and during the year 92 of the 239 received a thorough investigation. The Local Authority must report to H.M. Inspector of Factories details of the investigation in any case involving death or serious injury or where there is reason to suspect contravention of the Act or where the circumstances reveal an unfamiliar aspect which might indicate a need for additional safety measures. 31 such reports were made to H.M. Inspectors.

Two reportable fatal accidents occurred. One involved an employee of a cleaning contractor who was cleaning windows on an office block in the centre of Leeds, 60 feet from ground level, i.e. above the height at which it would be regarded as normal to use ladders. The employee climbed out on to the window sill and fell to the ground, receiving injuries from which he subsequently died. There were no witnesses of the accident. However, it was established at the Inquest that no anchor points were provided on the building and that although harnesses were provided by the Company the employee was not wearing one at the time of the accident.

The second fatal accident concerned an elderly cleaner in a shop in the centre of the town. This lady was descending a cast-iron spiral staircase when she slipped off the first tread at the bottom of the flight and sustained injuries to her leg. The manageress of the firm applied first aid and offered medical assistance which was declined. The woman was sent home by taxi and subsequently called her own doctor who diagnosed a fractured bone in the right ankle. She was immediately sent to the General Infirmary where the injury was treated and she afterwards returned home. A few days later she became ill and was admitted to Chapel Allerton Hospital where she subsequently died. The Coroner's verdict was that she died from a pulmonary embolism and fracture

of the right ankle accidentally caused when falling down steps at the place of employment. Investigation of the accident revealed no fault in the staircase which could have contributed to the accident.

The following examples illustrate some types of accident investigated.

An accident involving a dangerous machine was reported. Investigation revealed that the machine involved was a band saw having a continuous half-inch wide blade exposed for a considerable distance outside the cladding of the machine. A proper adjustable guard was provided for this exposed part. In addition, a guide plate to control the feeding in of meat and a pusher plate were available. The accident, which severed the index finger of the right hand of the injured person and cut the thumb across the top was due to the injured person failing to use the pusher plate.

Another accident demonstrates the danger inherent in the unsuitable positioning of an unguarded trap door, particularly when linked with the storage of stock in the immediate vicinity of the trap door. In this instance, the injured person, who was serving in a retail shop, noticed that stocks of a certain commodity were low and went to the storage area for a further supply. She dropped the box of goods, bent down to pick it up and then walked backwards out of the storage area. In the meantime another employee had opened the trap door to obtain access to the basement and the injured person fell down it and sustained injuries to her back. This accident was due entirely to bad arrangement in the premises and the lack of a suitable guard to the trap door.

In addition to the reportable accidents, 23 reports were received about accidents which, for various reasons, were not subject to the Act.

PROSECUTIONS

One prosecution was instituted for a contravention of Sections 17 and 18 of the Act which concerned an accident to a young person engaged in cleaning and sharpening a prescribed dangerous machine. The accident occurred in late 1967 but the information was not laid until 1968. The occupier of the premises pleaded guilty and the Magistrate imposed a fine of £5.

No complaints were made under the provisions of Section 23 of the Act which relates to the power of a Court to make orders for putting down dangerous conditions and practices.

APPENDIX I

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	284	2,397	490
Retail Shops	532	3,124	1,207
Wholesale Shops, warehouses	43	432	82
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	58	456	156
Fuel storage depots	-	2	-
	917	6,411	1,935

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

4,679

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

	Number of persons employed
Offices	35,899
Retail Shops	20,977
Wholesale departments, warehouses	5,812
Catering establishments open to public	6,278
Canteens	631
Fuel storage depots	21
Total	69,618
Total Males	31,101
Total Females	37,517

APPENDIX I (Continued)

TABLE "D" - Exemptions

No applications for exemptions were received during the year. No applications were received during 1964, 1965 or 1966, and there are therefore no exemptions operating in the area.

TABLE "E" - Prosecutions

One prosecution was instituted.

TABLE "F" - Inspectors

Number of Inspectors appointed under Section 52 (1) or (5) of the Act		12
Number of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act		3

APPENDIX II

Summary of Contraventions Found

Number of General Inspections 1,935

<u>CONTRAVENTION</u>	<u>NO.</u>
<u>Cleanliness</u>	
Furniture, Furnishings and Fittings not kept in a clean state	1
Walls not kept in a clean state	35
Ceilings not kept in a clean state	28
Floors not kept in a clean state	20
Steps not kept in a clean state	6
Accumulation of dirt and/or refuse	8
<u>Overcrowding</u>	
Rooms unsuitable for use as workrooms due to lack of space	5
Rooms overcrowded	10
<u>Temperature</u>	
Reasonable temperature not maintained	6
Method of heating injurious or offensive to persons	17
Absence of thermometer	1,025
Absence of effective means to enable persons to warm themselves	2
Absence of convenient means to enable persons to warm themselves	2
Absence of accessible means to enable persons to warm themselves	2
<u>Ventilation</u>	
Absence of effective and suitable means of ventilation	282
<u>Lighting</u>	
Means of artificial lighting not sufficient and suitable	22
Windows in rooms not kept clean	1
Means of artificial lighting not properly maintained	49
Absence of lighting	52

APPENDIX II (Continued)

<u>CONTRAVENTION</u>	<u>NO.</u>
<u>Sanitary Accommodation</u>	
Absence of intervening space with means of permanent ventilation to external air to sanitary conveniences	69
The intervening space in connection with the sanitary conveniences unprovided with permanent means of ventilation to the external air	137
Sanitary conveniences insufficiently enclosed to ensure privacy	1
Absence of suitable doors to the sanitary conveniences	2
Absence of door fastenings to the sanitary conveniences	81
Absence of marking to show sex of user to the sanitary conveniences	95
Absence of suitable and effective means for the disposal of sanitary dressings.	2
Sanitary conveniences not kept clean	55
Means of artificial lighting not properly maintained in the sanitary conveniences	96
Sanitary conveniences not maintained in a proper condition	136
Sanitary conveniences unprovided with means of permanent ventilation to the external air	314
Insufficient sanitary conveniences	14
Absence of conveniently accessible sanitary conveniences	9
Absence of separate sanitary conveniences for use of males and females	24
Sanitary conveniences not provided with effective means of lighting	156
Absence of door to intervening space of sanitary convenience	15
Absence of mechanical extract ventilation to sanitary conveniences	1
<u>Washing Facilities</u>	
Absence of clean running hot and cold water or warm water to washing facilities	1
Absence of clean running hot water or warm water to washing facilities	249
Absence of soap to the washing facilities	1
Absence of clean towels or other suitable means of drying to washing facilities	7
Means of artificial lighting not properly maintained in the washing accommodation	5
Washing accommodation not kept clean	7
Washing accommodation not kept in an orderly condition	4
Washing accommodation not kept clean and in an orderly condition	2
Washing facilities not kept clean	6
Washing facilities not properly maintained	21
Washing accommodation unprovided with means of ventilation to the external air	37
Absence of marking to show sex of user to the washing accommodation	13
Insufficient washing facilities	30
Absence of conveniently accessible washing facilities	21
Absence of separate washing facilities for use of males and females	33
Washing facilities unprovided with effective means of lighting	5
<u>Supply of Drinking Water</u>	
Absence of adequate supply of drinking water	5

APPENDIX II (Continued)

<u>CONTRAVENTION</u>	<u>NO.</u>
<u>Clothing Accommodation</u>	
Absence of suitable and sufficient clothing accommodation for the use of employees	3
<u>Sitting Facilities (Shops Only)</u>	
Absence of sufficient, suitable, convenient and accessible facilities for sitting for the use of shop employees	1
<u>Floors, Passages and Stairs</u>	
Not properly maintained	361
Not kept free from obstruction	231
Staircase unprovided with substantial handrail	752
Open sides of staircase insufficiently guarded	90
Floor opening not sufficiently fenced	33
Insufficient headroom	8
<u>Dangerous Machines</u>	
Absence of suitable guard	253
Insecure guard	2
Defective guard	5
Lift motor room door not kept locked	5
<u>First Aid</u>	
Absence of first aid box or cupboard to the prescribed Standard	343
First aid box or cupboard not to prescribed standard for number of persons employed	781
First aid cupboard not to prescribed standard for number of persons employed.	1
<u>Information for Employees</u>	
Absence of abstract	1,222
Number of Contraventions Found	7,320
Number of Contravention Notices	1,433

APPENDIX III

ACCIDENT RETURN - YEAR ENDED 31.12.68

<u>Persons Injured</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Workplace where Accident Occurred</u>	<u>Total</u>
Men	94	1. (Office)	24
Women	119	2. (Retail Shop)	126
Boys	11	3. (Wholesale Shop/Warehouse)	38
Girls	15	4. (Catering Establishment)	42
		5. (Canteen)	9
	<u>239</u>		<u>239</u>

CAUSATION CODE

Code

11.	Machinery - Non power driven or relevant part in motion	2
13.	Power driven or relevant part in motion	8
14.	Power and non power driven. Relevant part at rest	-
31.	Transport - Vehicle in motion not moved by power	3
33.	Vehicle in motion moved by power	-
34.	Vehicle stationary	1
41.	Fire and Explosion	1
43.	Electrical	1
45.	Hand Tools	8
51.	Falls of persons - on or from fixed stairs	34
52.	on or from ladders	9
53.	Other falls from one level to another	13
54.	Falls on same level	36
61.	Stepping on or striking against object or person	30
62.	Handling Goods	73
63.	Struck by falling object	5
64.	Not otherwise specified	15
Total		239

NATURE OF INJURY CODE

Code

10.	Fractures and dislocations	44
11.	Sprains and strains	83
13.	Amputation	3
14.	Open wounds and surface injury	43
15.	Bruising, crushing and concussion	56
16.	Foreign body in orifice - includes eye	2
17.	Burns	4
18.	Poisoning - includes gassing etc.	-
19.	Multiple injuries of a different nature	-
20.	Other injuries not definable	4
Total		239

NOISE CONTROL

A considerable increase in the number of complaints of noise was noted in 1968, 125 being received as against 54 in the previous year. These involved 603 visits for investigation and advice, many during the night. The number of visits involved reflects the difficulty of dealing with these subjective problems. Noise nuisances are in fact more difficult to deal with than other types of nuisance. Of the 125 complaints received 80 were recorded as being justified and 37 not justified. In 8 cases it was decided that this Department could not take action to deal with the matters. The majority of justifiable complaints were resolved by negotiations with the offending persons or firms and it was only found necessary to serve 13 abatement notices. The complaints vary widely in character, but the principal causes are, in order, pneumatic road breaking equipment and tools about which 21 complaints were received, the barking of dogs with 19 complaints, sheet metal work or fabrication which involved 12 complaints and "noise" from pop groups at Social Clubs about which 6 reports were received. The remaining complaints covered a wide variety, ranging from the ringing of church bells to recurrent fighting in a house and from excessive noise from private parties to children playing in premises divided into flats and not properly sound-proofed.

One complaint of particular interest did not involve noise but vibration only. This was due to vibration being transmitted through the fabric of a building from the spinners and dryers in a launderette to adjoining premises in which precision instruments were serviced and repaired. This complaint was resolved by the complete isolation of the offending equipment from the structure of the building.

In the case of road breaking equipment the efforts of the Department appear to be bearing fruit inasmuch as the use of pneumatic tools without silencers seems to be declining. It now seems to be generally accepted that such equipment can be operated while fitted with silencers without noticeable reduction of efficiency and with a much more acceptable level of noise. In fact before the commencement of works of demolition in the centre of town one contractor enquired of this office as to the precautions which he should take to reduce noise during this operation. The two cases of noise from this cause which were referred to in my last year's report were withdrawn at the Magistrates Court because of legal technicalities although one of the defendants pleaded guilty and was not represented.

7 complaints have been received during the year of noise from the premises occupied by statutory undertakers. In 6 instances full co-operation was obtained from the undertakers and the nuisances were abated, but, in one case the complaint was found to be about the hum of the wind passing over electric overhead supply cables, and it was found impossible to deal with this matter, which affected one complainant only. A particular problem which presented considerable difficulty was the noise from pressure reducing valves at a distribution point on the gas mains. This involved the installation of special types of reducing valves, the insulation of all pipe works, and the construction of a solid brick screen wall to act as a baffle between the depot and the complainant's house, but the resultant noise level appears acceptable.

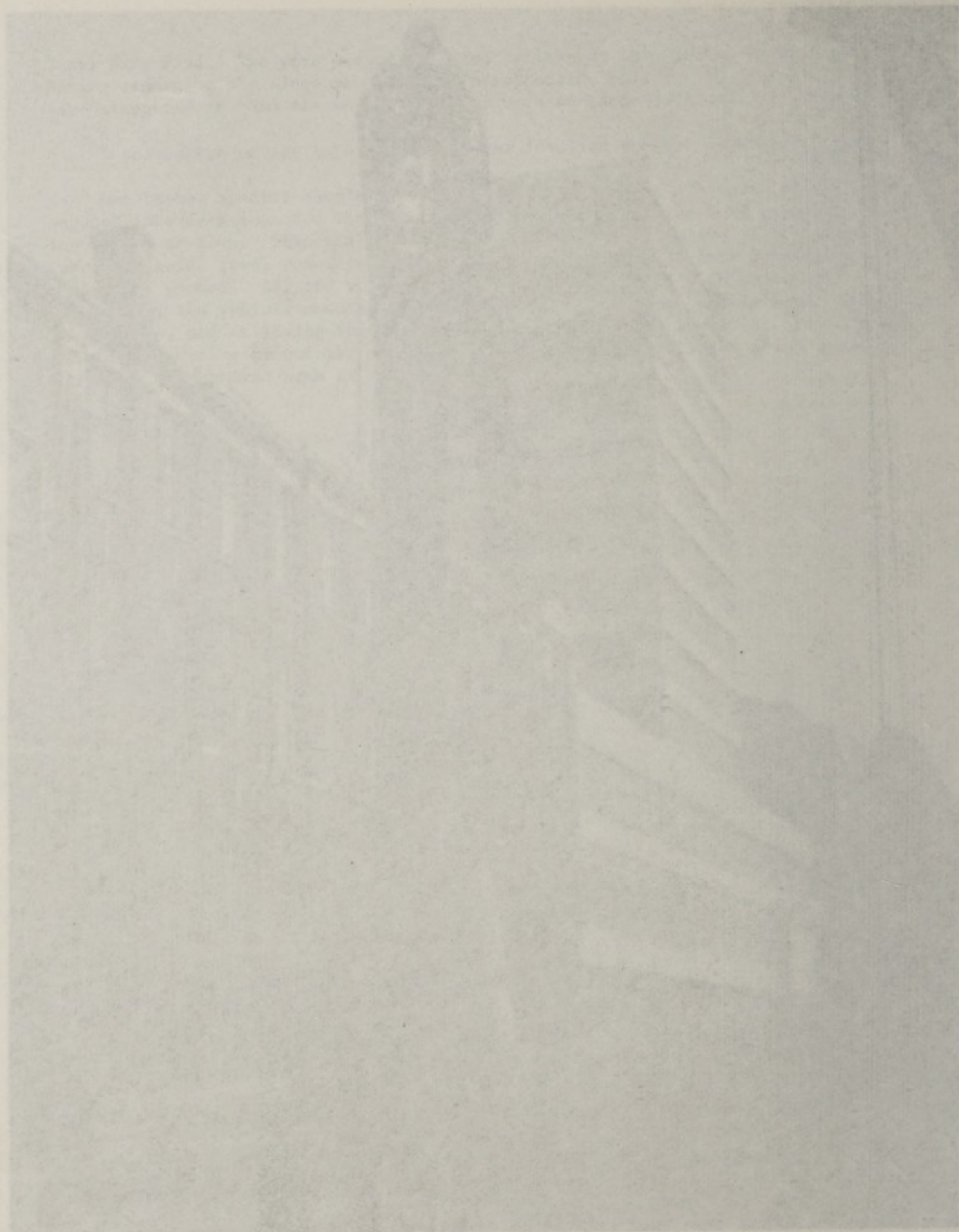
A particular point of interest concerned the construction of the Inner Ring Road in Leeds where at the request of the City Engineer's Department and the Contractors sound level readings were taken on test piling for the sinking of 312 piles to a depth of between 20 and 40 ft. which were required for the Western abutment and 2 retaining walls to the Regent Street flyover of Stage II of the

inspectors taking sound level recordings during pile driving for road works.



NOISE NUISANCES

Inspectors taking sound level recordings during pile driving for road works.



NOISE NUISANCES

Inspectors taking sound level recordings during pile driving for road works.

SMOKE CONTROL

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION RECORDS

The nine volumetric instruments and eight standard deposit gauges continued in use and the recorded levels of smoke and sulphur dioxide are set out on pages 100 and 101 and of solid deposits on page 103.

Results from the volumetric instruments fluctuated during the year but in the long term they show that smoke is being reduced by quite a substantial amount and sulphur dioxide to a lesser degree.

The graph opposite page 102 which shows mean average daily amounts of smoke and sulphur dioxide for eight sites (except Templenewsam) indicates substantial reductions of these pollutants as more houses in the City are included in smoke control areas.

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

During the year the following new Smoke Control Orders affecting 9,039 houses and covering 1,463 acres were made by the City Council:-

- No. 71 Bramley (Wyther)
- No. 72 Moortown (Miles Hill)
- No. 73 Crossgates (Killingbeck)
- No. 74 Bramley (Sandford)
- No. 75 Chapel Allerton (Scott Hall Road)

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

No. 66 Greenthorpe, 1967,	Operative	1.7.68
No. 67 Westfield, 1967,	"	1.10.68
No. 68 Gledhow Valley, 1967,	"	1.10.68
No. 69 Wellington Road, 1967,	"	1.10.68
No. 70 Weetwood, 1967,	"	1.11.68

One objection to the No. 70 Order was referred to the Department by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. The objector was interviewed by an Inspector and whilst at first it did not seem possible to convince the person concerned of the benefits which stem from smoke control measures, further visits and letters of explanation did finally achieve the desired end and the objection was withdrawn. However, this caused a delay in confirmation and the operative date was altered to the 1st November.

These Orders increased the number of domestic properties affected by Smoke Control by 7,901 and the acreage by 1,359 so that at the end of the year 44,811 houses and 14,597 acres of the City were affected by operative Orders.

Five further 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 99

There were 178 smoke observations in smoke control areas.

Grant Procedure

Since the 18th December, 1964, it has not been possible to pay grant under the Clean Air Act towards the cost of installing direct acting electric fires in houses affected by the operation of Smoke Control Orders.

However on the 28th June, 1968, Circular 36/68 issued to local authorities by the Ministry of Housing indicated that after consultation with the Ministry of Power it was intended to alter this position as soon as possible. Official confirmation of this was received on the 29th August, 1968. In so doing the Ministry of Housing have stipulated certain cost limits for these appliances which are £18 where it is intended to replace a coal burning grate and £14 where it is intended to provide an alternative source of heat in a kitchen to the oven surface of a back to back range or similar appliance. The latter figure includes the cost of installation but these charges can be added in the first instance and therefore rank for grant, as do "reasonably necessary" costs of removing the coal burning appliance.

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS

1,041 observations were taken on industrial chimneys in the City and 58 notices were served in respect of contraventions of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958. In every case the occupiers of premises where offences were observed were advised immediately of the contraventions and inspections were made of the furnaces to investigate reasons for the contraventions. In addition a large number of visits were made to advise and instruct operators on correct firing methods. Public Health Inspectors visiting factories and other premises for routine inspection under the Factories Act and/or Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act also pay visits to boilerhouses to inspect and record details of the installed plant.

During the year three prosecutions were instituted for contraventions of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations. One case was dismissed on a technicality about the service of notice which arose because of the difficulty of establishing the real occupier of premises in a firm operating as part of a large combine. In the two other cases one firm was fined £5, and the second was fined £2 on one count and given an absolute discharge on another.

Despite the number of notices served it is obvious that considerable improvements and a great deal of money has been spent by industry in improving furnaces. In particular there now appears to be a trend towards the use of natural gas for certain industrial processes which formerly were potential smoke producers.

INSTALLATION OF NEW FURNACES

During the year 121 notifications for the installation of new furnaces were received. 1 application was received for prior approval of new oil-fired plant and was approved subject to works being carried out in accordance with the plans and specifications submitted.

GRIT AND DUST EMISSIONS

4 complaints were received about serious emissions of grit and dust from a foundry which, apart from being a nuisance to industrial premises and processes in the neighbourhood, were alleged to be the cause of serious damage to the paintwork of cars parked in the vicinity. Considerable work was done in sampling deposited

dust and taking analyses so as to pinpoint the source and this was eventually found to be faulty dust arresting plant. Works are in hand to deal with this but by the end of the year had not been completed. The prevention of emissions of this type is likely to prove very expensive.

During the year the Clean Air (Measurement of Grit and Dust) Regulations, 1968 came into operation. Under Section 7 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, the occupiers of buildings in which certain furnaces are situated may be directed by the local authority to make and record measurements of the grit and dust emitted from the furnaces in accordance with certain requirements described by the Minister of Housing and Local Government. These Regulations prescribe the requirements to be observed. The Regulations give power to local authorities to require adaptations to chimneys and the provision and maintenance of apparatus for making and recording the measurement of grit and dust and also to specify the methods to be adopted in making and recording such measurements.

HEIGHTS OF CHIMNEYS

The control of heights of chimneys is linked with the submission of building plans and during the year 115 plans were submitted which showed that chimneys were to be constructed to serve fuel burning appliances. Appropriate chimney heights were agreed having regard to the circumstances of each particular case and these involved a large number of visits on site and meetings with engineers and architects involved.

Once again the discharge points of flues from coin operated laundrettes and dry cleaning units produced special problems. In particular the discharge points of flues from dry cleaning units which exhaust toxic gases need very careful consideration.

SMOKE NUISANCE

13 notices were served during the year for nuisances caused by the burning of materials such as car bodies and other refuse on open land. Abatement was obtained in each case but these troubles tend to recur from time to time as the breaking up of cars and similar items for scrap is often done on a casual and intermittent basis, and burning frequently offers the easiest way of disposing of unwanted materials and components.

ALKALI, ETC. WORKS

Visits were paid to the five premises formerly under the jurisdiction of H.M. Inspector of Alkali etc. Works which were returned to the control of the local authority by the City of Leeds (Alkali Works) Order, 1964. The plants which continued in use functioned satisfactorily and no complaints were received of nuisance from them. In one instance kilns which were registered did not operate during the year and one of the two power stations has now ceased to produce electricity. It is understood that it is to be used for personnel training.

Several further complaints were received during the year about nuisance from salt glazing of fireclay goods. These were forwarded to H.M. Alkali etc. Works Inspector and dealt with by him.

The complaints about offensive smells from a chemical factory which are referred to in my last years report continued, but, following discussions with the management

and a meeting between my Inspectors and H.M. Alkali etc. Works Inspectors, arrangements were made to discontinue the production of mercaptane at the premises and since that time no further complaints have been received.

During the year a number of complaints were received about nuisance caused by the burning of scrap cable for the recovery of copper. These complaints were referred to H.M. Alkali etc. Works Inspector, the process being one which is now registrable under the Alkali etc. Works Regulation Act.

RAILWAYS

No complaints were received during the year of smoke nuisance from British Rail coal-fired engines and, in fact, the change over from steam to diesel would appear to be practically complete. One point of interest, however, is that the Middleton Light Railway, which is said to be the oldest operative railway in the world, still use coal-fired engines and although no complaints have been made of smoke emissions from these, they are likely to continue in use by the Middleton Light Railway Preservation Society.

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 the use of the coal-fired plant were examined during the year by my inspectors in accordance with the conditions imposed by the local authority in granting exemption.

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				
Nos. 1 to 70	48,680	4,676	851	1,609	55,816	14845.33	..	..
No. 71 Bramley (Wyther)	1,244	23	1	7	1,275	263	17. 1.68.	1. 7.69.
No. 72 Moortown (Miles Hill)	1,682	18	-	4	1,704	228	6. 3.68.	1. 7.69.
No. 73 Crossgates (Killingbeck)	1,205	12	-	15	1,232	330	24. 4.68.	1. 7.69.
No. 74 Bramley (Sandford)	1,675	9	3	12	1,699	185	30. 9.68.	1.10.69.
No. 75 Chapel Allerton (Scott Hall Road)	3,233	93	1	27	3,354	457	30. 9.68.	1.10.69.
	57,719	4,831	856	1,674	65,080	16308.33	..	..

SMOKE FILTER APPARATUS

SMOKE IN MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE

	AVERAGE DAILY CONCENTRATION										HIGHEST DAILY CONCENTRATION								
	Site Number										Site Number								
	3	4	18	19	21	24	25	26	27	3	4	18	19	21	24	25	26	27	
January	108	142	79	135	129	109	162	259	110	331	379	220	477	492	271	514	650	307	
February	113	162	209	*	144	83	147	249	102	485	445	502	365	404	227	460	732	263	
March	56	83	111	73	77	51	92	169	45	156	154	259	195	210	107	190	409	112	
April	48	73	85	55	61	39	74	110	45	167	260	207	228	261	97	256	267	137	
May	30	59	87	46	45	54	64	91	44	63	97	136	69	83	85	109	162	75	
June	26	47	45	33	32	37	41	50	35	55	78	93	64	64	77	68	106	72	
July	27	44	54	33	35	43	38	63	37	63	103	104	97	92	99	75	113	77	
August	22	44	45	27	28	32	34	50	32	50	89	99	73	79	73	66	100	74	
September	42	71	72	52	53	59	62	95	55	145	163	128	110	137	132	127	186	117	
October	76	124	90	111	99	96	124	147	87	316	333	256	436	395	274	395	443	260	
November	70	169	75	94	94	69	102	168	76	193	442	175	318	294	235	217	371	191	
December	102	228	146	120	121	110	140	250	95	216	516	234	246	256	214	357	480	235	

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 available

SULPHUR DIOXIDE VOLUMETRIC APPARATUS

SULPHUR DIOXIDE IN MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE OF AIR

	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	222	368	352	328	350	267	242	340	367	428	617	775	668	647	500	583	624	660	
February	251	363	378	*	313	218	236	332	347	551	767	728	587	543	425	568	667	714	
March	197	274	305	237	259	200	185	262	274	408	542	784	618	706	420	642	520	597	
April	203	209	243	200	205	165	169	212	220	587	443	529	497	440	401	381	367	437	
May	129	151	211	146	157	149	122	150	180	278	320	332	228	253	244	209	239	332	
June	151	138	171	150	158	152	146	145	159	355	282	408	303	273	338	315	285	336	
July	137	120	164	119	152	157	127	132	146	448	200	279	209	263	365	288	217	263	
August	108	106	130	90	129	114	108	119	116	277	224	262	199	245	270	214	215	220	
September	131	170	156	135	154	157	137	167	166	271	274	289	281	251	256	255	334	307	
October	223	268	263	250	274	228	223	244	272	348	560	560	513	557	451	432	539	551	
November	195	327	251	249	275	233	208	244	285	326	702	382	503	524	429	466	458	504	
December	221	381	331	316	301	224	202	287	287	430	746	616	613	514	426	516	394	591	

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 available.

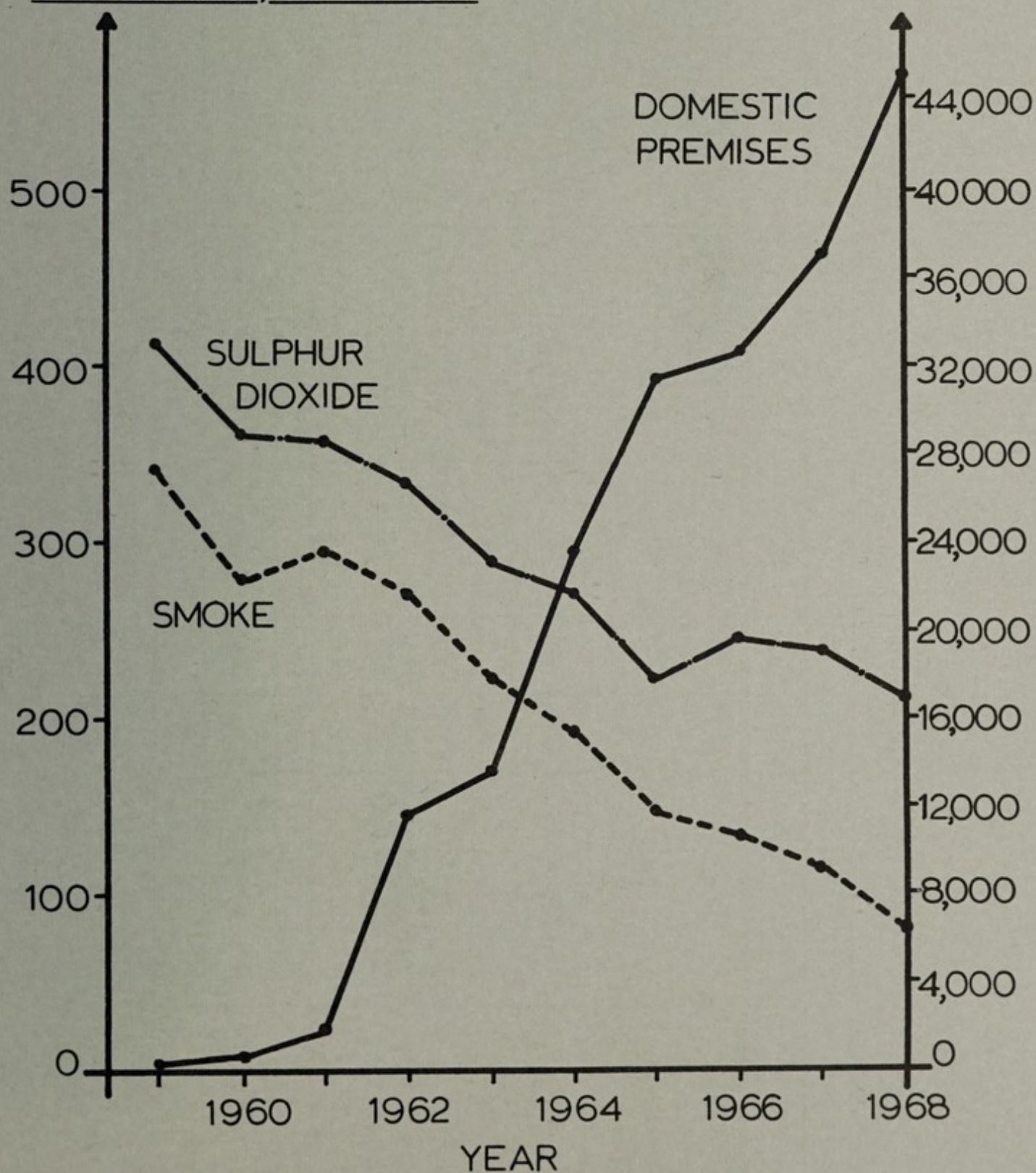
DEPOSIT GAUGES RECORDS, 1938 - 1968
ENGLISH TONS PER SQUARE MILE PER ANNUM

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
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	£129.75	*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	£176.12	£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	£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
1968	£130.33	*246.21	-	*196.75	*160.61	*236.05	£86.84	292.07	*118.69

x 9 months * 11 months £ 10 months
+ 8 months £ 7 months £ 5 months

AMOUNT OF POLLUTION
PER DAY
(MICROGRAMMES / CUBIC METRE)

DOMESTIC PREMISES IN
SMOKE CONTROL AREAS



STANDARD DEPOSIT GAUGES
MONTHLY DEPOSITS IN ENGLISH TONS PER SQUARE MILE
YEARS 1967 AND 1968

S T A T I O N S																	
	Headingley		Market Buildings		Hunslet		Temple Newsam		Armley Park		St. James's Hospital		Burley Park		Roundhay		
	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	
January	12.84	10.57	25.89	27.66	14.11	10.86	11.97	13.44	15.85	12.70	18.00	10.50	21.20	34.49	8.99	6.69	
February	‡	13.09	31.50	15.75	22.59	23.15	19.58	8.50	21.09	19.90	20.43	15.30	25.39	29.51	11.59	9.46	
March	17.57	15.87	26.35	35.59	16.92	21.63	18.54	21.92	40.38	19.29	20.77	‡	24.34	19.01	21.13	15.95	
April	10.21	13.02	27.41	27.17	18.75	15.10	12.27	12.95	20.51	23.25	18.44	9.61	11.78	30.59	10.03	14.83	
May	20.70	10.13	30.54	22.88	23.22	14.34	17.24	14.92	46.60	19.29	32.41	‡	26.99	21.73	18.58	13.24	
June	10.39	15.58	17.20	21.69	17.72	24.84	14.51	33.14	20.95	24.26	18.94	‡	21.20	13.22	9.76	15.31	
July	12.01	18.57	14.23	19.92	16.63	15.27	13.01	17.98	18.08	35.96	16.15	‡	26.07	40.94	14.29	10.14	
August	15.65	7.14	30.91	14.99	17.59	15.96	12.37	10.74	22.23	19.36	18.03	10.37	25.98	27.84	18.72	7.94	
September	13.71	‡	21.40	‡	11.89	‡	9.30	10.26	21.35	‡	‡	‡	16.42	23.23	10.07	‡	
October	12.59	‡	25.03	19.55	16.96	17.02	16.24	‡	19.77	21.69	17.14	14.06	27.61	26.27	19.12	9.05	
November	10.39	11.61	‡	14.07	14.47	16.26	10.77	8.43	18.99	19.50	17.69	12.63	21.23	11.58	13.96	6.86	
December	7.03	14.75	25.85	26.94	12.55	22.32	9.80	8.33	13.35	20.85	16.84	14.37	24.54	14.66	9.60	9.22	
Total Deposit for Year	* 143.09	∅ 130.33	* 276.31	* 246.21	203.40	* 196.75	165.60	* 160.61	279.11	* 236.05	* 214.84	** 86.84	272.75	293.07	156.84	* 118.69	
Monthly Average	13.00	13.03	25.12	22.37	16.86	17.89	13.80	14.60	23.25	21.46	19.53	12.41	22.62	24.42	13.07	10.79	

‡ Gauge tampered with or broken

* 11 months

** 7 months

∅ 10 months

RODENT CONTROL

2,547 complaints were received by the Rodent Control Section, of these 1,624 referred to rats and 817 to mice, 66 to pigeons and 40 miscellaneous which included squirrels, rabbits, moles and sparrows.

The following table shows the number of complaints of rats and mice analysed according to months and type of premises affected and serviced by the Rodent Control Section.

1968	RATS					MICE			
	B	PD	LA	A	TOTAL	B	PD	LA	TOTAL
January	23	155	5	-	183	6	21	4	31
February	23	118	2	-	143	9	17	2	28
March	21	102	6	-	129	10	9	3	22
April	23	102	4	1	130	-	7	-	7
May	25	129	12	-	166	4	11	-	15
June	22	90	7	-	119	1	15	-	16
July	37	129	6	-	172	1	7	-	8
August	32	79	5	-	116	4	6	1	11
September	27	70	3	-	100	5	7	-	12
October	33	102	5	-	140	4	24	-	28
November	21	96	6	-	123	4	15	1	20
December	19	81	3	-	103	6	22	-	28
Totals	306	1253	64	1	1624	54	161	11	226

B - Business Premises PD - Private Dwellings

LA - Local Authority properties and includes 7
Agricultural properties owned by the Corporation.

A - Agricultural or Horticultural premises.

Over the past 12 months there has been a steady decline in the number of rat complaints and a decrease of 610 from 1967. This may be assumed, that this reduction is the result of intensive sewer baiting.

INSPECTIONS

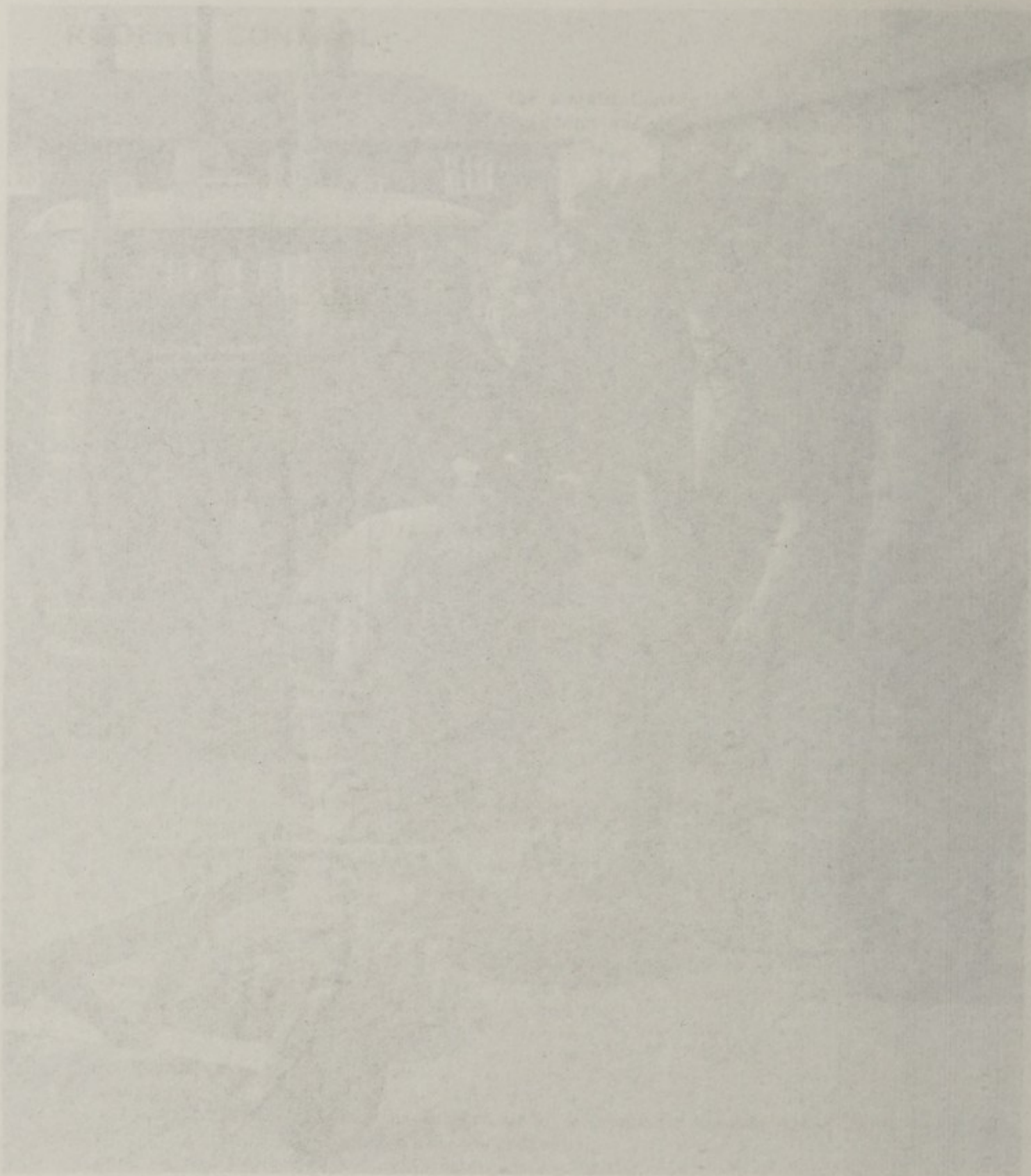
14,066 inspections and visits were made in connection with complaints received and to the service of rodent infested premises.

Since the servicing for mice was discontinued, except for premises involved in the storage and preparation of food and exceptional cases, 106 business premises and 485 private dwellings, which did not warrant departmental service were inspected and advised as to the best method of treatment.



SEWER BAITING FOR RATS

The lifting device enables manhole covers to be raised without strain on personnel, with a resultant increase in the rate of work. Depositor box used for placing fluoracetamide poison on sewer benching. Squad van driver is the recorder.



SEWER BAITING FOR RATS

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25,597 inspections were made for the purpose of sewer baiting and poison bait laid at 23,468 giving a total of 39,563 inspections.

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.

TREATMENTS

It is now becoming evident that anti-coagulants are gradually becoming less effective for the elimination of rats and especially mice. New poisons of a more toxic nature are now on the market and some of these are producing better results, but no poison is yet available which under all conditions results in the clearance of premises. Trapping in conjunction with the use of poison bait is now being resorted to with favourable results.

No estimated kill by poison can be made or records available of mice caught by occupiers of premises carrying out their own treatment but during the year 5,025 dead rodents were collected and destroyed.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

12 informal notices were served for treatment and structural works. 8 premises were proofed and 238 premises cleared.

GENERAL

Architects and contractors could help in rodent control if they would bear in mind the prevention of infestation when designing new, or altering old buildings, especially domestic dwellings.

Hygiene is an aspect of major importance in the work of rodent control, in particular, occupiers of restaurants, cafes and kitchens are advised to consider seriously the methods of stacking and storing foodstuffs, the disposal of waste material and the removal of lumber and refuse in which rodents may live and breed.

Furniture, stoves, refrigerators etc., should be designed to incorporate rollers or castors and connected by flexible tubes where necessary, so that periodically they may be moved away from walls, or be so designed to stand clear of the floor, at an appropriate height and fixed a suitable distance from the wall so that adequate inspection and cleansing may be carried out. This would be a big step towards the efficient servicing of premises and the elimination of rodents.

The high birthrate of rodents is one of the difficulties to be encountered in rodent control. In view of the failure of certain products to reduce the population of rats and mice, we await the results of scientists working on this subject to produce a bait which would retard, or render sterile the reproductive organs of the rodents in question, so that less manhours would be necessary for the servicing or clearance of infested premises.

GENERAL SANITATION

DISTRICT INSPECTION AND INVESTIGATION OF COMPLAINTS

6,033 houses were surveyed and examined and 7,345 re-inspections made. 1,789 statutory notices were served in relation to public health matters and 5,078 nuisances and housing defects remedied.

DRAINAGE AND CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

1,332 public sewers affecting 4,011 houses or other premises were cleansed. Works of repair or maintenance were carried out to 141 defective public sewers and the cost recovered from the owners of the premises.

In 478 cases it was necessary to serve statutory notices under Section 39 of the Public Health Act, 1936. The drains of 5 houses were repaired or renewed by the Department in default and the cost recovered.

180 statutory notices were served under Section 17 of the Public Health Act, 1961, requiring the removal of stoppages from drains within 48 hours; 29 were cleansed by the Department in default and the cost recovered.

The Department cleansed or repaired 1,578 drains serving Housing Department and other Corporation owned properties.

207 Statutory Notices were served under Section 45 of the Public Health Act, 1936, in connection with defective closet accommodation. In 2 instances the work was carried out by the Department in the owners' default.

EXAMINATION OF PLANS

The arrangement whereby certain plans of new buildings or alterations to existing buildings submitted for planning and bye-law approval are referred to the Health Department for observation and comment continued. 2,421 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

160 visits of inspection were made to the five common lodging houses. Approximately 90% of the available accommodation is in either local authority or voluntary societies management and that sector is sympathetically and efficiently run providing appropriate different grades of accommodation for the different types of users.

Only one 'traditional' privately run common lodging house for men now remains in use. It was decided to limit its registration in future to six-monthly periods instead of the normal yearly basis, and to keep the conditions there under close scrutiny as to suitability to operate.

CANAL BOATS

Although registration of canal boats used as dwellings has ceased, regular inspections by public health inspectors are being maintained and any defects found are promptly notified to British Waterways, or other private owners. During the year

51 visits of inspection were made, and defects found amounted to sixteen. These included such items as unusable and leaking water closets, defective stoves and flues leaking fumes into habitable quarters, dangerous flooring, inadequate ventilation etc. The continuation of this supervision has been felt to be justified even though men are nowadays living and sleeping aboard only during shorter intermittent spells of duty. Living quarters on moving vessels would not otherwise be seen and the men using them may well feel inhibited from themselves pressing their employers strongly on their own behalf.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

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

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

6 licences were granted to persons keeping pet shops and 22 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. Inspections revealed that minor improvements had been carried out to several kennels. All the premises were found to be satisfactory.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

1 licence was renewed for the only premises in the City now used for the manufacture of rag flock. There are 57 registered premises where filling materials are used. 5 formal samples of filling materials were taken and all satisfactorily passed the prescribed cleanliness tests.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933 (Part II)

The number of entries on the statutory list of sellers of Part II Poisons on 30th April, 1969, (the last day in the administrative year for the purposes of the Act) was 271, 28 less than in the previous year.

4 samples were taken, three of which were satisfactory, the fourth being outside the scope of the Act.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

18 samples of fertilisers and 3 samples of feeding stuffs were taken. In one sample of fertiliser the potash was 1.0% in excess of the quantity shown on the statutory statement, whereas the maximum permitted variation is 0.75%. A second sample of fertiliser was found on analysis to contain 3.5% soluble phosphoric acid in excess of the quantity stated whereas the permitted variation is 2.2%. A third sample was found to have 5.5% excess insoluble phosphoric acid, the permitted variation being 1.5%. The Agricultural Analyst was of the opinion that none of these fertilisers was sold to the prejudice of the purchasers.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

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

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

542 persons carrying on the trade of hairdresser or barber and their premises were on the register at 31st December, 1968. 239 visits of inspection were paid to these premises registered under the provisions of Section 244 of the Leeds Corporation Act, 1956.

PIGEONS

66 complaints were received from occupiers of dwellings and business premises of nuisance from pigeons. 1293 inspections were made; 859 birds were destroyed by shooting and trapping.

SAMPLING OF SWIMMING BATH WATERS

22 samples of public or school swimming bath water were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination. In addition, 20 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)

The sewerage of the city is generally reasonably adequate, except in the Wortley and Colton Areas. In the Wortley area a major scheme is in the course of preparation, and further progress in the Colton area is dependent upon the completion of ground subsidence caused by coal mining.

The existing sewage treatment works at Knostrop have been in operation for more than forty years and an extensive scheme for modernisation is proceeding. During 1968 four additional humus tanks were completed and are now being commissioned. Progress was maintained on the installation of eight mechanically scraped sedimentation tanks. The provision of mechanically operated detritus pits and the new replacement pumps should be completed early in 1969.

In general the works effluent complied with the interim Consent conditions of the Yorkshire Ouse and Hull River Authority, who are now seeking to impose more stringent Consent conditions, and further major extensions and modifications to the Works will be necessary if the conditions are to be met.

The average of the final analyses from the Knostrop Works was :-

	mg/litre
Suspended Solids	65
Permanganate value	21.3
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	26.4

The disposal of sewage sludge to lagoons continues to be one of the major difficulties. The existing lagoon is now almost full and the acquisition of fly ash ponds from the Central Electricity Generating Board will provide only temporary relief. Plans are now in an advanced state to provide facilities for the heat treatment, filtration and incineration of sewage sludge.

In 1968 at the Rodley Sewage Works a new activated sludge plant was commissioned and is working satisfactorily. The treated effluent complies with the River Authority's Interim Condition of Consent. More stringent conditions are being required and steps are being taken to improve the effluent by treatment on land areas which have previously been used for agricultural purposes.

The analysis of effluent from the Rodley Works in 1968 was:-

	mg/litre
Suspended Solids	49
Permanganate Value	17.2
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	31.4

PUBLIC CLEANSING

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

Particulars of refuse collection and disposal during 1968 are as follows:-

	Tons
Household refuse and nightsoil collected	191,893
(a) dealt with at destructors.	64.461
(b) disposed of at tips and for agricultural purposes.	112,081
(c) number of tons of cesspool contents discharged into Corporation sewers.	15,351

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

The number of dustbins provided and delivered to dwelling-houses was 9,472

WATER SAMPLING

419 samples of drinking water were taken by the Department for bacteriological examination. Of these, 369 were taken from the Corporation's main supply, 41 from springs, and 9 from bore-holes. 23 samples of town's water were unsatisfactory but subsequent samples from the same domestic taps proved satisfactory. 31 samples from springs and 2 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 examination 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	180	194	306	214
Probable No. of B.Coli Type 1 in 100 ml. water	180	124	306	117
Anaerobes in 40 ml. water (Wilson and Blair's Test)	94	4	49	3
Agar Plate Count, 48 hours at 37°C Colonies per ml.	83	71	49	54

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
1.224	99.67%	0.08%	Nil	0.25%
(b) Samples taken from Service Reservoirs and Consumers' Premises (excluding samples taken by Public Health Department)				
No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Suspicious	Unsatisfactory	
1.039	98.75%	0.38%	0.87%	

SUMMARY OF CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF THE PUBLIC WATER
SUPPLY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1968.
(Based upon 103 samples)

HEADINGLEY FILTRATION WORKS

	Parts per million except where otherwise stated		
	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Turbidity (Silica Scale)	*Less than 2	Less than 2	Less than 2
Colour (Hazen units)	* 16	32	Less than 5
pH	* 7.25	7.8	6.8

HEADINGLEY FILTRATION WORKS (Cont.)

	Parts per million except where otherwise stated		
	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Free Carbon Dioxide	2.5	4.8	1.2
Alkalinity (Carbonate Hardness) in terms of CaCO_3)	25	29	19
Total Hardness (in terms of CaCO_3)	57	64	50
Non-Carbonate (Permanent) Hardness (in terms of CaCO_3)	32	41	26
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hrs. at 27°C.	1.73	2.9	1.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (in terms of N)	0.004	0.019	0.002
Albuminoid Nitrogen (in terms of N)	0.044	0.073	0.025
Nitrite Nitrogen (in terms of N)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitrate Nitrogen (in terms of N)	0.51	0.65	0.40
Chlorine present as Chloride (in terms of Cl)	17.8	20	14
Silica (in terms of SiO_2)	6.7	8	6
Iron Compounds (in terms of Fe)	Faint trace	0.10	Nil
Total Solids (dried at 180°C.)	103	118	92
Electrical Conductivity at 20°C. (Micromhos per cm^3)	* 154	165	138
Residual Chlorine (on reaching consumer)	Ø Trace	0.15	Nil

* Daily determinations

Ø 503 Samples

SUMMARY OF CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF THE PUBLIC WATER
SUPPLY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1968
(Based upon 34 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)	*Less than 5	18	Less than 5
pH	* 8.05	9.1	6.7
Free Carbon Dioxide	1.0	2.8	Nil
Alkalinity (Carbonate Hardness) (in terms of CaCO_3)	17.0	28	14
Total Hardness (in terms of CaCO_3)	51.5	58	46
Non-carbonate (Permanent) Hardness (in terms of CaCO_3)	34.5	41	26
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hrs. at 27°C .	1.02	1.6	0.5
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (in terms of N)	0.006	0.017	0.002
Albuminoid Nitrogen (in terms of N)	0.033	0.048	0.017
Nitrite Nitrogen (in terms of N)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitrate Nitrogen (in terms of N)	0.47	0.55	0.40
Chlorine present as Chloride (in terms of Cl)	16.9	20	14
Silica (in terms of SiO_2)	6.6	8	6
Iron Compounds (in terms of Fe)	Faint trace	0.24	Nil
Total Solids (dried at 180°C .)	103	113	94
Electrical Conductivity at 20°C . (Micromhos per cm^3)	* 152	170	132
Residual Chlorine (on reaching consumer)	* Trace	0.12	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 59 samples so drawn was 0.02 p.p.m. and the maximum amount 0.1 p.p.m.

Lead determinations were also carried out on 8 samples from consumers' premises after overnight standing in lead pipes. The average amount of lead found in these samples was 0.04 p.p.m. and the maximum 0.15 p.p.m.

ACTION IN RESPECT OF ANY FORM OF CONTAMINATION

After a period of extremely heavy rain at the beginning of July, when a total rainfall of 1.87 inches was recorded in two days, three of the service reservoirs showed some degree of contamination. Two of these, which had no visible defects, were treated with sodium hypochlorite solution whilst still in service and no further unsatisfactory samples were obtained. In the case of the third reservoir, examination showed that a badly fitting manhole cover was allowing rainwater to enter the reservoir. The reservoir was taken out of service, treated with sodium hypochlorite solution and measures put in hand to rectify the defect:

POPULATION SUPPLIED AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1969.

(a) number of dwelling-houses within the City of Leeds boundary - 183,680 (estimated); (b) population supplied from the public water mains: (i) direct to dwellings - 506,080, (ii) by stand-pipes - none.

STAFF

At the beginning of the year there were 10 vacancies; during the year one Supervisory Inspector retired and six inspectors resigned. Four 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 12 vacancies at the end of the year.

8 pupil public health inspectors continued to attend the 4 year training course at the Leeds College of Technology and 9 commenced the new 3 year 'Sandwich' course. Seven public health inspectors obtained Smoke Inspectors Certificates.

WORK DONE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS, 1968

Analysis of Inspections	North Div.	East Div.	West Div.	South Div.	Factories, Offices and Shops Division	Housing Div.	Smoke Control	Total
GENERAL SANITATION								
1. Nuisances and defects investigated	1,682	1,067	1,204	892	437	-	-	5,282
2. Drainage	3,374	3,062	2,260	1,217	693	-	-	10,606
3. Houses in multiple occupation	86	12	27	5	-	-	-	130
4. Separate lets in H.M.O.	234	32	69	15	-	-	-	350
5. Overcrowding	19	12	9	5	-	-	-	45
6. Preferential re-housing	45	22	18	30	-	43	-	158
7. Infectious diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Filthy or verminous premises	15	13	22	18	-	-	-	68
9. Common lodging-houses	-	1	-	1	-	158	-	160
10. Canal boats	-	-	-	-	-	51	-	51
11. Moveable dwellings	27	13	7	194	2	3	-	246
12. Re-visits	1,860	1,707	1,279	1,395	1,104	-	-	7,345
DISCRETIONARY/STANDARD/GRANTS								
13. Initial Survey for I.G/S.G.	174	227	326	370	-	-	-	1,097
14. Inspection of work in progress	1,030	551	231	1,153	-	-	-	2,965
15. Visits for enquiry	692	599	516	2,762	-	-	-	4,569
FOOD PREMISES								
16. Ice-cream	27	107	28	46	-	-	-	208
17. Fried Fish	60	59	61	29	-	-	-	209
18. Other registered premises	8	16	12	1	5	-	-	42
19. Bakehouses	59	60	80	14	38	-	-	251
20. Butchers	109	182	113	31	-	-	-	435
21. Other food shops and stores	310	820	278	66	45	-	-	1,519
22. Restaurants, cafes, snack bars, canteens	88	338	103	35	110	-	-	674
23. Hotels and Public Houses	10	28	9	6	-	-	-	53
24. Mobile shops and delivery vehicles	24	60	6	4	-	-	-	94
25. Market stalls	-	105	-	-	-	-	-	105
26. Food Vending Machines	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	6
OTHER TRADES AND BUSINESSES								
27. Workplaces	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
28. Hairdressers	77	25	48	89	-	-	-	239
29. Offensive trades	1	1	19	10	-	-	-	31
30. Pet shops	7	14	5	9	-	-	-	35
31. Entertainment clubs	9	41	8	5	-	-	-	63
32. Pig keeping	5	11	12	8	-	-	-	36
33. Poultry keeping	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	3
34. Poultry slaughterhouses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35. Agricultural units	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
36. Other miscellaneous trades	2	-	9	-	3	-	-	14
MISCELLANEOUS								
37. Noise nuisances - Industrial	17	-	1	-	481	-	-	499
38. Noise nuisances - Non-Industrial	21	32	20	18	13	-	-	104
39. Water supplies	19	4	3	13	18	-	-	57
40. Water sampling	103	80	87	108	15	-	-	393
41. Swimming baths	11	11	-	4	-	-	-	26
42. Water courses - ditches, culverts	12	14	1	8	7	-	-	42
43. Other Visits	790	739	319	324	365	3	-	2,540
44. No Access	1,420	1,094	811	788	124	7	-	4,244

WORK DONE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS, 1968 contd.

Analysis of Inspections	North Div.	East Div.	West Div.	South Div.	Factories, Offices and Shops Division	Housing Div.	Smoke Control	Total
HOUSING - SLUM CLEARANCE								
45. General Surveys	-	-	-	-	-	605	-	605
46. Detailed Surveys	-	-	-	-	-	2,812	-	2,812
47. 'Area' Census Survey	-	-	-	-	-	1,729	-	1,729
48. Potential I.U. Dwellings - Survey	-	-	-	-	-	138	-	138
49. Demolition Orders - Survey	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
50. Closing Orders - Survey	-	-	-	-	-	53	-	53
51. Certificates of Unfitness - Survey	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	28
52. 'Objection' - Survey	-	-	-	-	-	376	-	376
53. Well-maintained claims - Visits	-	-	-	-	-	1,270	-	1,270
54. Life of property, loans, purchases, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	431	-	431
SMOKE CONTROL AREAS								
55. Smoke Observations	23	28	35	55	-	-	37	178
56. Preliminary Surveys	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,026	7,026
57. Work in Progress	-	-	-	-	-	-	404	404
58. Works completed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION								
59. Smoke Observations - Industrial Plant	242	255	159	256	116	-	-	1,028
60. Smoke Observations - Nuisances	3	1	2	5	2	-	-	13
61. Inspection of boiler plant	7	16	8	9	115	-	27	182
62. Heights of chimneys	-	-	-	-	212	-	-	212
63. Atmospheric Pollution Stations	-	-	-	-	-	-	446	-
FACTORIES								
64. Factories with mechanical power	-	-	-	-	505	-	-	505
65. Factories without mechanical power	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	8
66. Other premises, constructional works	-	-	-	-	64	-	-	64
67. Outworkers	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
P.H.A./L.C.A.								
<u>General</u>								
68. External repairs	166	108	187	335	12	-	-	808
69. Internal repairs	71	50	89	87	4	-	-	301
70. New drainage provided	3	1	4	5	4	-	-	17
71. Drains repaired or re-laid	49	37	105	29	16	-	-	236
72. Drains cleansed	476	493	370	281	65	-	-	1,685
73. Private sewers repaired or re-laid	1	23	4	5	-	-	-	33
74. Private sewers cleansed	31	88	52	32	1	-	-	204
75. Water closets provided	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	8
76. Water closets repaired/cleansed	29	25	28	26	3	-	-	111
77. Yards, passages repaired	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	7
78. Mains water provided	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	4
79. Sanitary accommodation provided S.89	5	5	10	-	-	-	-	20
80. Improvements to H.M.O.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
81. Watercourses/culverts cleansed or maintained	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
82. Poultry houses improved or cleansed	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
83. Pigstys improved or cleansed	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
84. Manure/offensive matter removed	7	25	6	8	7	-	-	53
85. Cesspools repaired	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1

WORK DONE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS, 1968 contd.

Analysis of Inspections	North Div.	East Div.	West Div.	South Div.	Factories, Offices and Shops Division	Housing Div.	Smoke Control	Total
P.H.A./L.C.A.								
<u>General contd.</u>								
86. Cesspools abolished	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
87. Privies abolished	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
88. Verminous premises disinfested	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	5
89. Dirty premises cleansed	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	5
90. Nuisances abated	49	17	58	6	29	-	-	159
91. Noise nuisances abated	3	-	4	5	13	-	-	25
FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS								
<u>Shops, Stores and Food Factories</u>								
92. Walls, ceilings, floors etc., cleansed	27	34	38	24	9	-	-	132
93. Walls, ceilings, floors etc., improved	25	100	43	21	5	-	-	194
94. Ventilation provided or improved	14	96	11	7	5	-	-	133
95. Articles, apparatus, clothing cleansed	15	20	9	6	5	-	-	55
96. Personal washing facilities provided	30	47	22	7	3	-	-	109
97. Other washing facilities provided	3	22	12	4	5	-	-	46
98. Hot water provided	6	25	15	4	3	-	-	53
99. Accommodation for clothing provided	3	7	1	4	-	-	-	15
100. First Aid equipment provided	11	47	9	5	2	-	-	74
101. Other improvements	19	75	26	9	3	-	-	132
102. Refuse accommodation provided	11	5	2	3	1	-	-	22
<u>Cafes, Restaurants and Canteens</u>								
103. Walls, ceilings, floors etc., cleansed	-	23	5	2	14	-	-	44
104. Walls, ceilings, floors etc., improved	1	13	1	6	5	-	-	26
105. Ventilation provided or improved	3	16	-	2	6	-	-	27
106. Articles, apparatus, clothing cleansed	-	1	-	-	12	-	-	13
107. Personal washing facilities provided	1	6	1	2	2	-	-	12
108. Other washing facilities provided	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	5
109. Hot water provided	-	2	-	3	1	-	-	6
110. Accommodation for clothing provided	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	5
111. First aid equipment provided	-	8	-	1	-	-	-	9
112. Other improvements	2	21	2	3	5	-	-	33
113. Refuse accommodation provided	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	6
FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS								
<u>Mobile Shops, Delivery Vehicles and Market Stalls</u>								
114. Vehicle/stall cleansed	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
115. Articles, apparatus, clothing cleansed	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
116. Personal washing facilities provided	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
117. Other washing facilities provided	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
118. Hot water provided	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
119. First aid equipment provided	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
120. Other improvements	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
Refuse accommodation provided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

WORK DONE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS, 1968. contd.

Analysis of Inspections	North Div.	East Div.	West Div.	South Div.	Factories, Offices and Shops Division	Housing Div.	Smoke Control	Total
FACTORIES ACT								
<u>Defects remedied (cases)</u>								
121. Rooms cleansed	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
122. Overcrowding abated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
123. Reasonable temperature secured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
124. Rooms ventilated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
125. Floors drained	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
126. Sufficient conveniences provided	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
127. Unsuitable/defective conveniences remedied	-	-	-	-	96	-	-	96
128. Conveniences made separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6
129. Other offences remedied	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
SMOKE ABATEMENT								
130. Furnaces altered, repaired or renewed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
131. Chimneys erected, extended or improved	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
132. Other improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISCELLANEOUS								
<u>Workplaces</u>								
133. Rooms ventilated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
134. Rooms cleansed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
135. Overcrowding abated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
136. Sufficient conveniences provided	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
137. Other defects remedied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Hairdressers</u>								
138. Bye-Law offences remedied	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	7
<u>Offensive Trades</u>								
139. Nuisances abated	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
140. Improvements secured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Pet Shops</u>								
141. Improvements secured	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FACTORIES ACT								
<u>Defects found (cases)</u>								
142. Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	26
143. Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
144. Unreasonable Temperature	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
145. Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	24
146. Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
147. Insufficient sanitary conveniences	-	-	-	-	34	-	-	34
148. Unsuitable/defective conveniences	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	150
149. Conveniences not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
150. Other offences	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	31

WORK DONE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS, 1968

A. FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, SAMPLING, ETC.										Visits
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT										
<u>Inspection of Dairies etc.</u>										
Wholesale Dairies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
Milk Distributors (other than Processors)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103
COMPLAINTS & UNSATISFACTORY SAMPLES										
<u>Visits to:</u>										
Farms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Manufacturers and Wholesalers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101
Retailers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	175
Milk Distributors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Complaints and witnesses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	514
Attendance at Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
SAMPLING										
<u>Visits for samples as follows:</u>										
<u>Drugs</u>										
Retailers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
<u>Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs</u>										
Manufacturers and Wholesalers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Retailers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
<u>Food</u>										
Retailers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	265
Manufacturers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Cafes and Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
<u>Ice-cream</u>										
Manufacturers premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
Retailers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118
<u>Milk</u>										
Wholesale Dairymen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112
Retail Distributors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	165
Dairy Farmers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	315
<u>Rag Flock</u>										
Licensed Rag Flock etc. Manufacturers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
Licensed Rag Flock etc. Stores	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Registered Rag Flock etc. Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
<u>Shellfish</u>										
Fishmongers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
FOOD POISONING										
<u>Visits of Investigation to:</u>										
Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Cafes and Restaurants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Other Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44

B. SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT

Visits regarding licensing	3
Routine inspection	16

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT

Visits as followsCattle

Farmers: Warble Fly Dressing	
Farmers: Enforcement of Movement. Licence conditions ..	3

Poultry

Markets and Shows	
Poultry Dealers & Slaughterers	6
Poultry-keepers	32

Swine

Pig-keepers: Enforcement of Movement. Licence conditions	49
Boiling Plant Operators	72
Service of Swine Fever Notices	
Markets and sales of swine	

Miscellaneous

Carcases removed for incineration	2
Other visits	14
Vehicles inspected	2

FERTILISER AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT

Visits to:

Manufacturers and wholesalers	13
Retailers	3

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT

Visits:

New applicants for Listing	
Applicants for Retention on List	
Unlisted premises	
Routine inspection of Listed Premises	15

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT

Visits

Registered Premises - upholsterers etc.	
Manufacturing and storage premises	2

C. SLAUGHTERHOUSES, MEAT INSPECTION ETC.

INSPECTION OF SLAUGHTERHOUSES ETC. AND CONDEMNATION
OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODSVisits

Emergency slaughter	1
Manufacturers	1
Canteens etc.	14
Wholesalers	168
Retailers	624
Private Slaughterhouses	377
P.H. Lab.	1
Enquiries	365

CITY ANALYST'S LABORATORY

R.A. DALLEY, M.Chem. A., F.R.I.C., F.I.F.S.T. CITY ANALYST

This is the 41st Annual Report on the work of the Municipal Laboratory which was established in 1928.

The total number of samples analysed during the year was 9,911. This was 602 samples less than the previous year the difference being mainly accounted for by a reduction in the number of samples of milk submitted for chemical analysis. Food other than milk increased from 542 to 795 samples.

For the twelfth successive year forensic analyses showed an increase, namely 871 samples compared with 744 in 1967 (it is interesting to note that in 1957 the total was 70).

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.

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

The following is a summary of the analyses made during 1968:-

Samples submitted by the Public Health Department:-

Food and Drug samples	1,024
Milks for Bacteriological examination	683
Cream for Bacteriological examination	129
Ice-Cream for Bacteriological examination	125
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs	21
Samples for determination of Radioactivity	85

Atmospheric Pollution

Rain Gauges	92	
Daily Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide determinations	<u>6,273</u>	6,365
Miscellaneous samples	<u>113</u>	8,545

Samples submitted by Other Departments:-

Central Purchasing Department	3	
City Coroner	403	
City Engineer's Department	2	
Education Department	6	
Waterworks Department	<u>12</u>	426

Samples submitted from Other Sources:-

H.M. Coroners for Craven District, Doncaster, East Riding, York, and North East Yorkshire	258
West Riding County Council	47
Bradford Corporation	5

Samples submitted from Other Sources (Continued):-

Castleford Corporation	2	
Dewsbury Corporation	2	
Halifax Corporation	4	
Huddersfield Corporation	3	
Keighley Corporation	2	
Morley Corporation	2	
Scarborough Corporation	2	
Wakefield Corporation	257	
York Corporation	3	
Otley Urban District Council	1	
Rothwell Urban District Council	1	
Tadcaster Rural District Council	1	
Selby Rural District Council	1	
Wetherby Rural District Council	1	
Calderdale Water Board	4	
Leeds General Infirmary	2	
Leeds Group "A" Hospital Management Committee	3	
Leeds Group "B" Hospital Management Committee	1	
York Group "A" Hospital Management Committee	4	
Private Samples	334	940
		<u>9,911</u>

FOOD AND DRUGS

The percentage of samples found to be adulterated or otherwise unsatisfactory was 13.7 per cent. compared with 10.7 per cent. in 1967 and 8.9 per cent. in 1966.

The Table on page 132 lists the results of Summonses issued in respect of those adulterated samples concerning which legal proceedings were instituted.

MILK

The number of samples submitted for analysis was only 407, compared with 1,013 in 1967. The fall was partly accounted for by a marked reduction in sampling during the epidemic of foot and mouth disease, but even allowing for this the sampling rate was markedly insufficient for this important article of food.

The adulteration rate (13.2 per cent.) showed a sharp increase compared with the previous year (7.3 per cent.), but it should be emphasised that sampling is selective and random sampling would show a very much lower percentage of adulterated samples.

Of the 54 unsatisfactory samples, 28 contained added water, 5 were fat deficient, 8 contained penicillin residues, 6 contained blood, 6 were dirty or in dirty bottles, and one possessed an objectionable taint. The greatest amount of added water (15 gallons of water in 63 gallons of milk), was present in 7 churns of Channel Island Milk sent into the City by one farmer. On learning of these results he discharged his cowman and sold his herd. In view of this action the Town Clerk decided against legal proceedings.

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

AVERAGE COMPOSITION OF MILK

Number of samples	1968 407	1967 1,013	1966 479	Minimum legal requirement
Solids-not fat =	8.76%	8.67%	8.80%	8.50%
Fat =	3.88%	3.72%	3.79%	3.00%
Total Solids =	12.64%	12.39%	12.59%	11.50%

In 36 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 (8.8 per cent.) was the same as in 1966 and somewhat better than last year (11.4 per cent.).

FOOD OTHER THAN MILK

81 of the 795 samples proved unsatisfactory (10.2 per cent.), compared with 16.8 per cent in 1967. As has been the case for several years the majority of unsatisfactory samples came to light as a result of complaints from members of the public.

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

Dairy Products

Samples of Canned Cream labelled "Country Fresh Pure Dairy Cream" were reported against because the cream had undergone caramelisation (browning), a quality defect which results from overlong storage. In addition the label on the can was reported as misleading in that it described the contents as "Country Fresh" and gave no indication that the contents were in fact sterilised cream. It was considered likely that the article consisted of old stock which had been re-labelled and enquiries proved the correctness of this suggestion. The firm concerned was prosecuted and fined a total of £300 plus costs.

Caramelisation was also present to a marked degree in a can of Evaporated Milk whilst a can of Sweetened Condensed Milk contained 118 large and perfectly formed crystals of sucrose.

Milk Loaf

contained 5 per cent. of milk solids as against the minimum of 6 per cent. prescribed by the Bread and Flour Regulations.

Meat Products

The fact that many meat products contain less meat than the purchaser has a right to expect has been a cause of comment for several years. Regulations prescribing minimum meat contents for Meat Pies and Sausage Rolls came into force during the year, and during 1969 sausages and most other open and canned meat products will be brought under control.

The Regulations have already had a beneficial effect and the proportion of unsatisfactory samples has fallen compared with recent years.

The Table below lists those samples which contained less than the required standard of meat content.

Sample	Required Minimum Meat Content	Actual Meat Content	Deficiency
Meat and Potato Pie	12.5%	3.0%	76.0%
"	12.5%	6.0%	52.0%
"	12.5%	8.5%	32.0%
Cornish Pasty	12.5%	11.5%	8.0%
Pork Sausage	65.0%	60.0%	7.7%
"	65.0%	63.0%	3.0%
Pork Luncheon Meat	80.0%	75.0%	6.2%
Stewed Steak with Gravy	75.0%	70.0%	6.6%

One sample of sausages was reported against for containing sulphur dioxide preservative without its presence being declared to the purchaser, whilst another contained 1,000 parts per million of sulphur dioxide whereas the legal limit is 450 parts per million.

The average meat content of Pork Sausages (11 samples) was 69.0 per cent, and of Beef Sausages (also 11 samples) 58.0 per cent.

Beer

Of 34 samples analysed 6 contained extraneous water varying in amount from 4 to 8 per cent.

Packets of Potato Crisps, many of which represented old stock were examined with particular regard to texture and moisture content. Fresh crisps were found to contain about 2 per cent. of moisture, the figure increases slowly on storage and at 4 per cent. the crisps are slightly soft, whilst above 5 per cent. the texture is definitely soft and unattractive.

Two samples of Sweets were reported against for containing the non-permitted colouring matter Blue VRS.

No less than 40 samples (all submitted by members of the public) contained foreign bodies. Bread was the principal food at fault (14 samples). The foreign bodies covered a wide field, including flies, beetles, earwigs, spiders, slugs, string, rodent droppings, chewing-gum, paper, cotton and other fibres, rubber, staples, cigarette ends, machinery-grease, cotton wool etc. In many cases laboratory tests on the article enabled an opinion to be given as to the likely point of contamination.

PESTICIDE RESIDUES

79 samples were submitted by 13 Local Authorities in Yorkshire as part of the 124 National Pesticide Survey. Pesticide Residues were present in 18 of the samples -

DDT and its breakdown products in 10 samples, BHC in 8, Dieldrin in 3 and Pentachloronitrobenzene in 3. The last named chemical, a fungicide, was present in 3 samples of imported lettuce. It had not previously been encountered and final confirmation of its identity was obtained by use of an infra-red spectrophotometer in the Department of Food and Leather Science at Leeds University.

The original 2-year survey ended on the 31st July. It will be recalled that this laboratory accepted responsibility for organising the survey for the North Eastern Zone comprising the counties of Yorkshire, Durham and Northumberland. In the course of the two years Local Authorities in the Zone took a total of 680 samples of which 284 (41 per cent) contained traces of pesticide residues. At first sight this widespread distribution of pesticides in foodstuffs is disturbing, but the actual quantities present were, in most cases, very small. Nevertheless, the problem is one which requires continued vigilance and pending a decision on the continuation of the National Survey a selection of the samples submitted to this Laboratory for routine analysis is being tested for pesticide residues.

DRUGS

5 of the 22 samples were reported against. A pronounced soapy taste in three bottles of Cough Mixture (of the same brand) was found to be due to the unusually high fat content of one of the major ingredients (Extract of Squill). A bottle of Halibut Liver Oil Capsules was not labelled in the manner required by the British Pharmacopoeia. The deposit in a bottle of dispensed Medicine proved to be cotton fibres.

BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLES

683 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.

For the first time samples of U.H.T. (Ultra-heat Treated) Milk were submitted. This is milk which has been processed at ultra-high temperatures (not less than 270°F for one second) then filled into containers under aseptic conditions. It will keep for several weeks and has not the 'cooked' flavour of sterilised milk. A special test (the Colony Count Test) is prescribed for this category.

Designation	Number examined	Number of samples failing test				Percentage unsatisfactory
		Methylene Blue	Phosphatase	Turbidity	Colony Count	
Pasteurised	398	Nil	Nil	-	-	Nil
Sterilised	96	-	-	Nil	-	Nil
U.H.T.	8	-	-	-	Nil	Nil
Untreated	181	14	-	-	-	7.7
TOTAL	683	14	-	-	-	2.05

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 i.u. per ml).

CREAM

There are no legally prescribed bacteriological tests for fresh cream such as exist for milk, but there is a recommended procedure as a result of which samples are placed into one of three grades, satisfactory, intermediate and unsatisfactory. Of the 129 samples examined 69 proved satisfactory, 30 were intermediate and 30 unsatisfactory.

ICE-CREAM

125 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	60	48.0	Good
2.	2½-4 hours	18	14.4	Satisfactory
3.	½ - 2 hours	25	20.0	Unsatisfactory
4.	Nil	22	17.6	Very unsatisfactory
		125	100.0	

The proportion of unsatisfactory samples as indicated by the Methylene Blue Test was 37.6 per cent compared with 23.8 per cent. in 1967 and 17.8 per cent. in 1966.

Samples of ice-cream are also examined for the presence of B.Coli Type 1. Of 10 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 tenth successive year.

There have been no large scale atmospheric tests of nuclear weapons since 1962, and levels of artificial radioactivity have now fallen to such low levels that little further improvement can be expected.

AIR

The total Beta activity of the smoke deposit obtained in the routine daily measurement of atmospheric pollution was determined each weekend throughout the year, comparative results being shown in Table A. Although levels of atmospheric radioactivity

are now so low that the results contain an appreciable element of experimental error, it is considered worth-while to continue these measurements since it is in the air that any abnormal increase in radioactivity will first be detected.

TABLE A

Year	Total Beta Activity	
	AIR Picocuries per metre ³	RAINWATER Picocuries per metre ² per day
1963	3.1	934
1964	1.1	244
1965	0.16	47
1966	0.08	34
1967	0.07	31
1968	0.06	34

RAINWATER

Measurements of radioactivity were continued using the special collecting gauge set up on the roof of Market Buildings, and the results (also shown in Table A) confirm the striking reduction in "fall-out". The results are expressed as the average beta-activity 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 six years are shown in Table B.

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
1968	4.0	1.5	4.8
Results expressed as picocuries per litre.			

The radioactivity of the City water over the ten year period in which tests have been carried out is shown on the attached graph. When measurements commenced early in 1959 activity resulting from the 1958 tests was at its peak. Thereafter the level of radioactivity fell steadily until a further series of nuclear tests in the Autumn of 1961. The effect of these was still apparent when testing was again resumed in the Autumn of 1962. As will be seen from the graph an interval of several months elapses before the effect of test explosions makes its full impact on the City water. No large scale atmospheric nuclear tests have been carried out since 1962, this being reflected in the steady decline shown on the graph.

MILK

Milk is the principal food by which radio-strontium enters the diet, and a portion of each milk sample received for chemical analysis is reserved for the determination of Strontium-90, which is made quarterly on the bulked sample. In my 1964 Annual Report the opinion was expressed that levels of Strontium-90 in milk had probably reached their peak and the results shown in Table B prove the forecast to have been correct.

FERTILISERS & FEEDING STUFFS

18 Fertilisers and 3 Feeding Stuffs were submitted. A sample of Rose Manure was slightly deficient in soluble phosphoric acid (due to reversion to the insoluble form). Triple Superphosphate, Raw Bone Meal and General Fertiliser showed contents of soluble phosphoric acid, insoluble phosphoric acid and potash, respectively, which were slightly in excess of the permitted limit of variation.

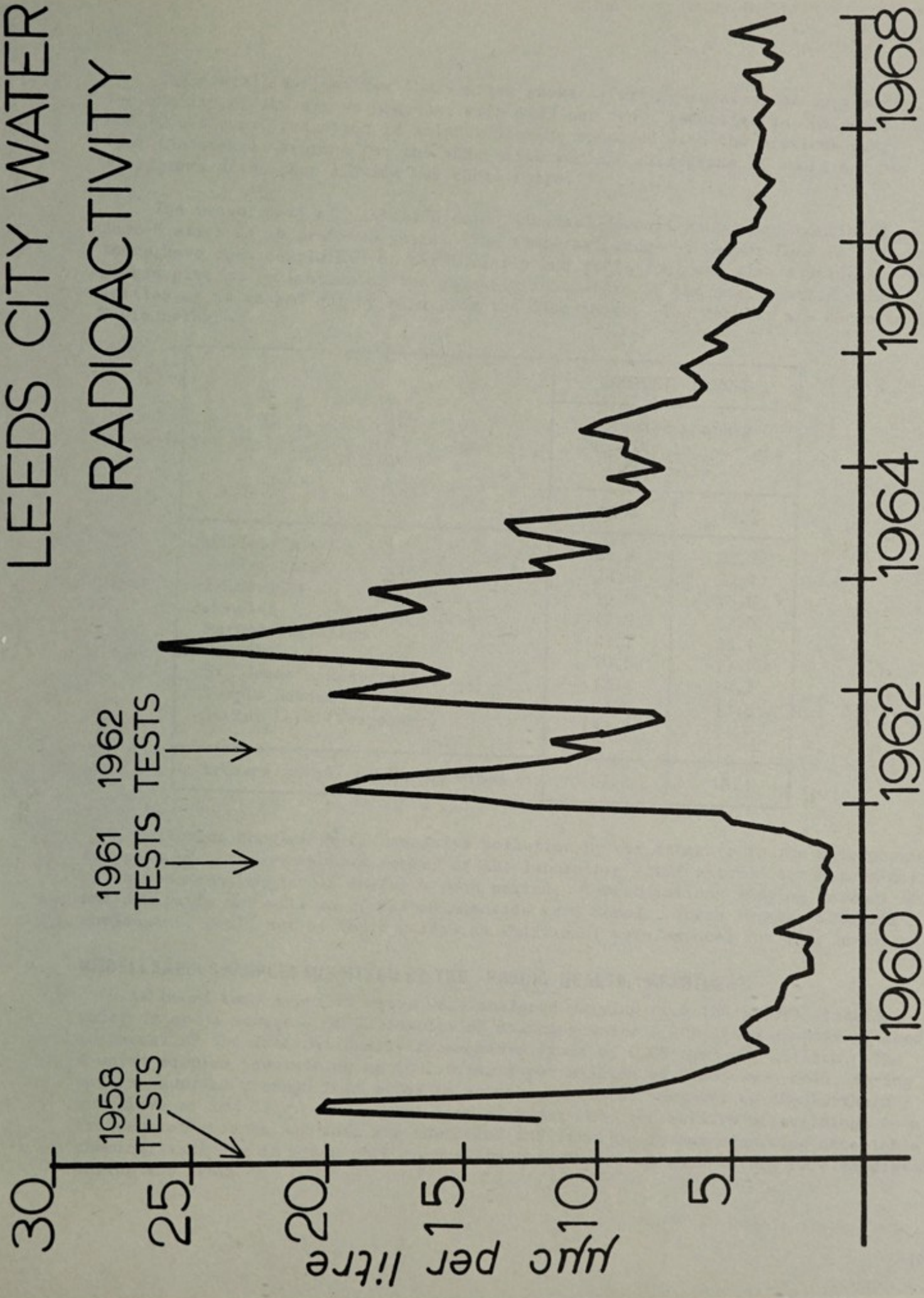
The 3 Feeding Stuffs all proved satisfactory.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

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

STATION	SMOKE		SULPHUR DIOXIDE	
	Micrograms per cubic metre		Micrograms per cubic metre	
	Daily average		Daily average	
	1968	1967	1968	1967
Blenheim	91	93	247	245
Hyde Terrace	65	92	186	231
Market Buildings	99	147	228	310
Park Square	64	89	234	257
Y.W.C.A.	76	100	227	247
Kirkstall Road	66	108	189	221
Potternewton Lane	90	129	175	184
Stanley Road	142	172	220	228
Temple Newsam	60	75	181	190
Average of all sites	84	112	210	235

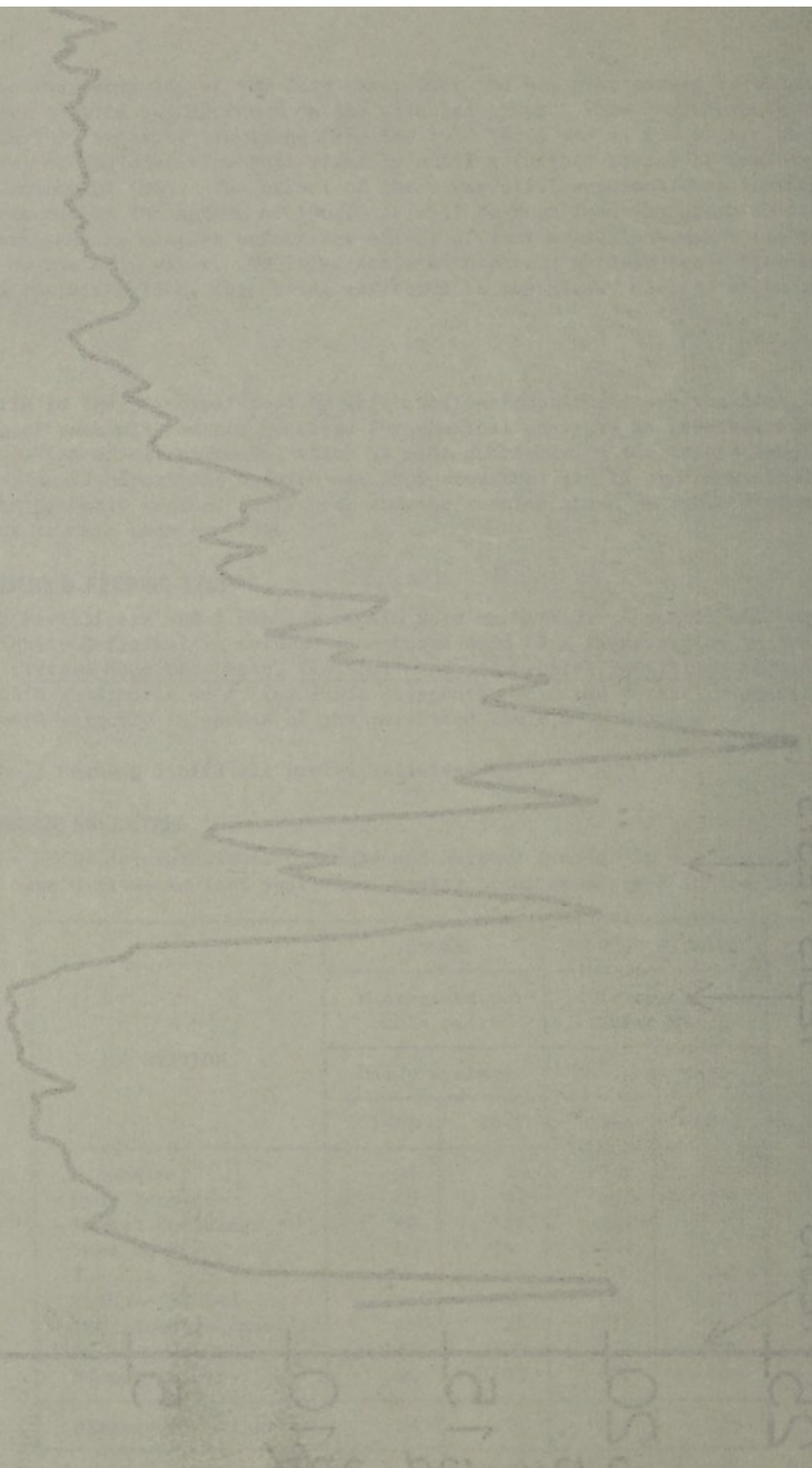
LEEDS CITY WATER RADIOACTIVITY



FEEDS CITY WATER

Y TIVIT DAOIDAR

3000 2000 1000 0



5000 1000 2000 3000

8000 2000

30

The overall average for the 9 sites shows a further substantial improvement in the quality of the air we breathe, with a 25 per cent. reduction in the smoke content and 10 per cent. reduction in sulphur dioxide compared with the previous year. In 1962 the overall average for the same sites was 256 micrograms of smoke and 307 micrograms of sulphur dioxide per cubic metre.

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.	
	1968	1967
Armley Park	21.5	23.2
Burley Park	24.8	22.7
Headingley	13.0	13.0
Hunslet	17.9	17.0
Market Buildings	22.7	25.1
Roundhay	10.8	13.1
St. James's Hospital	12.4	19.3
Temple Newsam	14.6	13.8
Sayner Lane (Temporary)	153.4	194.1
Average of all permanent sites	17.2	18.4

Following complaints of excessive pollution by car exhausts in the underground car-park of a supermarket, a member of the laboratory staff carried out determinations of carbon monoxide levels during a peak period. Concentrations varying between 200 and 400 parts per million of carbon monoxide were found. These levels, although unpleasant, would not be toxic unless an individual were exposed for some hours.

MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES SUBMITTED BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

As usual many types of water were analysed varying from the purest drinking water to crude sewage. Of 23 samples of drinking water 6 contained amounts of lead in excess of the internationally recommended limit of 0.05 part per million. The 4 worst samples (containing up to 2.6 parts per million of lead) were acid, spring waters supplied through lead pipes to somewhat isolated property on the Northern outskirts of the City. The percolation of water into the cellars of buildings is a frequent occurrence and when the source of infiltration is not otherwise detectable, chemical analysis is often able to provide the answer; 25 such waters were submitted during the year.

Of 20 samples of swimming bath water only 5 were entirely satisfactory. The general fault (14 samples) was a low pH (below 7.5) combined with a high residual chlorine content. These conditions are liable to give rise (as indeed they did) to complaints of smarting eyes. One sample had the extremely high pH of 9.6; the recommended pH range is 7.5 to 8.0.

5 samples submitted under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act were all correctly labelled.

SAMPLES SUBMITTED BY OTHER CORPORATION DEPARTMENTS

CENTRAL PURCHASING DEPARTMENT

Two water softening powders and one liquid detergent were evaluated. The latter was reported as not being a good buy.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

6 samples of sausages delivered to the School Meals Service were analysed and proved to conform to contract specification.

CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

The deposit from a sewer consisted of a mixture of mineral matter, water and oil. The composition of the mineral matter resembled the deposit isolated from sump oil, and supported the belief that a nearby garage had been disposing of such oil into the sewer.

WATERWORKS DEPARTMENT

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

FORENSIC ANALYSIS

For the Leeds City Coroner 403 specimens were analysed in relation to 105 deaths, and for other Yorkshire Coroners 258 specimens relating to 60 deaths.

Fatal overdoses of drugs were found in 73 cases, the drugs concerned being Amitriptyline, Amytal (13), Aspirin (4), Methaqualone (8), mixed Methaqualone and Soneryl, Nembutal (8), Phenobarbitone, Quinine (2), Seconal, Soneryl (5), Trifluoperazine (2), Tuinal (27). One death was due to carbon monoxide and one to Cyanide poisoning.

65 cases involved the determination of blood-alcohol levels following fatal accidents.

A number of toxicological analyses of a non-routine nature were made at the request of Leeds General Infirmary, Leeds "A", Leeds "B" and York "A" Hospital Management Committees.

1968 was the first full year of the Breathalyser Test and many requests were received from drivers, or their professional advisors, to carry out the independent analysis of the driver's portion of blood samples. As was reported in last year's Annual Report the Health and Welfare Committee approved of this laboratory carrying out such analyses on payment of the recognised fee.

210 samples were analysed during the year of which 55 possessed alcohol levels below the legal limit of 80 mgs per cent. The highest level found in any sample was 390 mgs per cent. and the lowest 15 mgs per cent. Many samples were not accepted because too long a period had been allowed to elapse between the taking of the sample and its submission for analysis, and several samples were rejected because the appearance of the blood showed that it had been heated before submission. It was learned that local rumour had it that such treatment would drive off the alcohol and be undetectable by the analyst. There may be some truth in the first half of the rumour, but there is none in the second. When the demand for (and therefore the income from) blood-alcohol analysis had been established, the Health Committee authorised the purchase of an Integrator. The cost of the instrument was more than covered by the fees received. Its acquisition enabled blood-alcohol analysis to be carried out with greater speed and accuracy and with appreciably less strain on the analyst, since it eliminated the need for the accurate measurement of peak areas which had previously proved both tedious and exacting.

SAMPLES SUBMITTED FROM OTHER SOURCES

WAKEFIELD CITY COUNCIL

225 food and drug samples, 16 fertilisers, 15 waters and one child's toy were analysed.

OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITIES submitted a total of 75 samples. These were mostly foodstuffs for pesticide residues (to which reference has already been made), but also include waters from Rothwell, Tadcaster and Wetherby Councils, a canned milk pudding from Selby U.D.C. and a sample of oil from Otley U.D.C.

CALDERDALE WATER BOARD

Three samples of water from a feeder-stream were analysed in order to determine their content of Carbophenothion. This organophosphorus pesticide was known to be contained in a sheep dip which had been discharged into the stream. The Carbophenothion content of the water was 0.3 part per million 30 yards below the point of discharge, but had fallen to 0.02 p.p.m. lower down the stream.

PRIVATE SAMPLES

Where it appears to be in the public interests samples are analysed for local firms and private individuals. Blood samples for alcohol content formed the largest single group of such samples; these have been referred to in detail in the Forensic Section of the Report. 80 miscellaneous foodstuffs and 13 samples of water were analysed. 8 insects were submitted for identification - 3 specimens from one house were identified as a flea, *Ptinus tectus* (spider beetle) and *Attogenus pello* (Fur beetle) - all 3 are normal inhabitants of birds nests and it came as no surprise to learn that the infestation followed the removal of nests from the underdrawing of the roof, this causing the insects to invade the house in search of other sources of food.

The analysis of internal organs is a routine undertaking in the laboratory - less usual were the internal organs of 'Lovatle Lulu, the Cuddly Pillow Doll', submitted by an anxious mother because of their powerful smell. This proved to be due to the solvent (ethyl acetate) in the adhesive used to attach the doll's hair. Immediately after this operation the doll was placed in a plastic bag and in consequence the

solvent, instead of evaporating, was absorbed by the filling. The manufacturers instituted corrective action immediately their attention was drawn to the matter.

A request was received from the Transport Manager of a large firm in the City to identify a deposit which persistently caused trouble by blocking the filters of their vehicle engines. The cause proved to be a mould growing in the petrol storage tank. The mould filaments gradually built up a tough film on the wire mesh of the filter.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS - 1968

Article	Reason for being reported upon as unsatisfactory	Result of Hearing
Tapioca and sago (packeted)	Contained rodent droppings	Vendors fined £20
Loaf of bread	Contained metal staple	Bakers fined £10
Canned sterilised cream	Cream had undergone caramelisation; incorrectly labelled	Firm fined £300 plus costs
Bun	Contained half-smoked tipped cigarette	Bakers fined £5
Ice-cream container	Contained bird droppings and hemp fibres; Container not labelled in accordance with the Labelling of Food Order	Charge dismissed by Court but ice-cream manufacturer fined £5 because his name and address were not printed on container
Iced bun	House fly baked into bun	Bakers fined £10

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	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 (Vacancy)	Sheila F. Schofield, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H. (Resigned 30.6.68)
Principal School Dental Officer and Orthodontist	J. Miller, L.D.S., D. ORTH.
School Medical Officers (Full-time) (Two vacancies)	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. (Resigned 12.10.68)
School Medical Officers (Part-time)	Hilda M. Wilson, M.B., Ch.B. * M. Elisabeth Jamieson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. * 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. Joan A. Kirkland, M.B., Ch.B. (Resigned 31.12.68) F. Danks, M.B., Ch.B., (Edin.) 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.D.G. Annett M. Whalley, M.B., Ch.B. Isobel G. Furnival, M.B., Ch.B. (Resigned 31.12.68) Pamela J. Heatley, M.B., Ch.B. (Appointed 29.4.68) Joy S. Holloway, B.A., M.B., B.S., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Appointed 14.10.68)

* 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. (Re-appointed 1.11.68) * C. J. Tallent, B.Sc., M.B., B.S.D.O. (Resigned 8.3.68)
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School Dental Officers (Full-time)
(Five vacancies)

School Dental Officers (Part-time)

Anaesthetist (Part-time)

Pre-School Deaf Clinic

* Appointed by the Regional Hospital Board

Superintendent Health Visitor and
School Nurse

Senior School Nurse

Senior Assistant

Chiropodist (Part time)

* Dispensing Opticians

Senior Speech Therapist

Speech Therapists

* Winifred Pratt. M.B.. Ch.B.

P. Atkinson. L.D.S.

A. Brooke. L.D.S. (To part-time 30.9.68)

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'Keefe. B.Ch.D., L.D.S.

J. W. Hobson. L.D.S.

G. B. Potts. L.D.S. (Leeds), R.C.S.
(Resigned 2.6.68)

Mrs. M. Wheeler. B.D.S.

Mrs. S. Gooding. B.D.S., L.D.S., R.C.S.
(Resigned 26.7.68)

Mrs. V. Rodgers. L.D.S.

Mr. J. Doughty. L.D.S. (Appointed 7.10.68)

F. Southam. L.D.S.

Mrs. K. H. Newland. Teacher of the Deaf

Miss M. Walton. H.V. Cert.

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)

Mrs. Heather Black. L.C.S.T.
(Appointed 1.9.68)

Miss M. Ruth Hounsfield. L.C.S.T.
(Resigned 8.3.68)

Mrs. Margaret E. Kirwan, L.C.S.T.
(Appointed 5.8.68)

Miss Eileen Williams, L.C.S.T.
(Appointed 4.9.68)

Mrs. P. D. Bullamore, L.C.S.T.

Part-time Speech Therapist

* Orthoptists

Miss J. Plenty, D.B.O. (Resigned 3.6.68)

Miss Jane Russell, D.B.O. (Appointed
1.7.68)

Mrs. Drusilla M. White, D.B.O. (Part time)

Miss M. Battye, N.N.E.B.

Audiometrician

25

School Nurses

Physiotherapists

4

Full-time

2

Part-time

Dental Auxiliary

1

Oral Hygienists

2

* Appointed by the Regional Hospital Board

Clinic Assistants

Full-time

4

Part-time

8

Dental Surgery Assistants

Full-time

11

Part-time

1

CONSULTANTS

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon

* T. McM. Boyle, F.R.C.S.

Orthopaedic Surgeon

* Professor 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.
(Resigned 31.12.68)

O. O. Ffooks, F.R.C.S.

J. Nolan, F.R.C.S. (Appointed 1.11.68)

Paediatric Consultants

Professor W. S. Craig, B.Sc., M.D.,
F.R.C.P.E., F.R.S.E. (Resigned 30.9.68)

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

* Appointed by the Regional Hospital Board

SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE STAFF

Senior Educational Psychologist	E. Bowskill, B.A. (Hons.), A.B.Ps.S.
Consultant Psychiatrist	Dr. I. Turgel, M.D.
Consultant Paediatrician	Dr. E. C. Allibone, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.M.
Educational Psychologists	Mrs. A. Orton, B.Sc. (Resigned 31.8.68) P. Watson, B.A., M.Sc.
Assistant Educational Psychologists	G. L. Ackroyd, B.Sc. H. A. Dorricott, B.A. (Hons.) (Appointed 1.11.68) Miss P. L. Stoddart, B.A. (Hons.) (Appointed 1.9.68)
Social Workers	Mrs. P. Altman, B.A. Mrs. J. Binks, B.A. Miss M. L. Etherington, B.A. Mrs. J. M. Fletcher, Dip. Soc. Studies (Resigned 31.7.68) Miss A. M. Leonard, B.A. (Resigned 30.6.68) Mr. R. Baker, A.P.S.W. (Appointed 1.7.68) Miss F. Sharpe, A.P.S.W. (Appointed 1.10.68)

In addition there are twelve specialist teachers.

Public Health Department,
25, East Parade,

LEEDS
LS1 5BZ

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present herewith the Report on the School Health Service for the year ended 31st December, 1968.

Throughout the year consideration was given to possible methods of reorganising the Local Authority's health services for children in order to promote a more integrated service for children of all ages. Reports on the subject were presented to the Committees concerned and, in December, the City Council approved a scheme by which the School Health and Child Welfare Services were to be merged to form a Child Health Service. At the same time, the Council resolved that the service should be financed by the Health and Welfare Committee, which would carry into effect the powers and duties of the Council relating to the Child Health Service. The integrated service holds great possibilities for the long-term development of preventive services for children, particularly in the light of changes which are taking place in the health services as a whole.

I extend my grateful thanks and those of the staff of the School Health Service to the Chief Education Officer and members of the Education Department for their continued help throughout the year, both in the operation of the service and the lengthy discussions on the future which have taken place.

I am indebted to the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee and to the Schools Sub-Committee for their support and co-operation, and would like to give my assurance that the re-organisation will not in any way affect the service given to the schools, the Department and the Committee.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. B. BRADSHAW

RETURN OF NUMBER OF CHILDREN ON ROLL

at 23rd January, 1969

Type of School	Number on Roll
Primary:-	
County	38,025
Voluntary	13,206
Secondary:-	
Modern	18,152
Grammar	6,126
Technical	1,791
Comprehensive	5,781
Special:	
Educationally Sub-normal	726
Educationally Sub-normal Classes (3) ..	96
Physically Handicapped	141
Deaf and Partially Hearing	110
Partially Sighted Class	11
Maladjusted	26
Other:	
Nursery (Full-time)	30
Nursery (Part-time)	74
TOTAL	84,295

OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SERVICES

In December, Mr. J. Sherne retired from his post as Ophthalmic Surgeon to the School Health Service (appointed by the Regional Hospital Board) which he has held since 1948. He was also closely associated with the Partially-sighted Class at Beckett Park County Primary School and his valuable help with children with visual defects has been much appreciated. Mr. J. Nolan was appointed by the Regional Hospital Board to the vacancy and started working in the School Health Service in November. Once again, additional ophthalmic help was provided by the Regional Hospital Board to supplement the ophthalmologist employed by the Education Committee

Vision Report, 1968

School children:-

New cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,856
Re-inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,307
Clear	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,996
Outstanding	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,167
No. where treatment considered necessary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,386
No. to continue with own glasses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,452
Actual new defects	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,392
Total number seen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,163
Total invited	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,367

Pre-school children:-

New cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	345
Re-inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	217
Number prescribed glasses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,322
Number referred to orthoptist	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	359

OTOLOGICAL SERVICE

There was a large increase in the number of children seen at the consultative clinic carried out by Mr. T. McM. Boyle, and during the year plans were made for the further expansion of the Service.

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 the clinics and at home, and 33 such children were seen during the year.

Work of Consultative clinic:-

Total number of attendances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	660
Number of individual children seen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	517
Children who attended once	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	329
Children who attended twice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91
Children who attended three times	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Children who attended four times or more	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19

Work Consultative clinic (Continued)

Children referred by Health Department (i.e. under the age of five years)	55
Children requiring active treatment for otorrhoea	29
Number of children requiring operative treatment -	
(a) for diseases of the ear	31
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	68
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	-

AUDIOMETRY

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

Number of children aged 6-7 years tested	8,335
Unco-operative	268
Number referred to school medical officer for further examination	553 (6.6%)
Audiometry clinics held by school medical officers:-	
Number of children seen	1,288
Number of attendances	1,494
Number of children found to have normal hearing	451
Loss of 20-39 decibels in one ear	80
Loss of 20-39 decibels in both ears	552
Loss of 40 decibels or more in one ear	102
Loss of 40 decibels or more in both ears	103
Referred to consultant otologist	170
Required treatment for ear conditions other than deafness ..	79
Total number of Leeds children listed partially hearing ..	53

ORTHOPTIC CLINIC

Two orthoptists attended the clinic at the Education Department in 1968, working a total of seven sessions weekly on Mondays, Tuesdays and Fridays, the latter session being worked in conjunction with Mr. O. O. Ffooks. Mr. J. Nolan commenced consultant sessions in the latter part of the year and it is hoped that one orthoptist will accompany him on his visits to the partially sighted class at Beckett Park School.

Routine working of the clinic continued as usual, the treatment of amblyopia being the most important treatment undertaken. Children are fortunately, in most cases, referred to the Central Clinic at an early age, so preventing the development of dense amblyopia and eccentric fixation.

Children requiring squint surgery are referred either to St. James's Hospital under the care of Mr. Ffooks or to Seacroft Hospital under the care of Mr. J. Nolan. All these cases are seen by the orthoptist pre- and post-operatively on the wards of both hospitals.

Attendances for 1968 were as follows:-

New attendances	405
Re-attendances	1,844
Total	<u>2,249</u>

OPTICIANS' DEPARTMENT

The number of attendances decreased during the year, due to a fall in the new prescriptions dispensed.

The contributory charges for frames and lenses remained at 12s. 2d. for the frame and 12s. 6d. per lens.

The children of Stanningley Training Centre, Beckett Park Partially Sighted and John Jamieson Schools were visited for spectacle fitting to save unnecessary travelling for them.

New prescriptions for glasses dispensed in the Optical

Department	1,890
Repairs and replacements of spectacles	1,453
Adjustments and minor repairs	1,413
Total patients' attendances	8,274

THE ORTHOPAEDIC SERVICE

Professor J. M. P. Clark, F.R.C.S., continued to hold a consultative clinic on approximately every third Monday. Dr. H. Sanderson, school medical officer responsible for physically handicapped children, left in September and Dr. J. Johnson took over these duties.

The Work of the Service

Referred by the Health Department (Maternity and Child Welfare)

New cases seen for the first time	63
Cases carried over from previous year	64
	127

Central Orthopaedic Clinic

Referred by other agencies	118
Referred by hospital consultants	75
Cases carried over from previous year	450
	770

The defects seen at the clinic were as follows:-

Sequelae of Poliomyelitis	43
Cerebral Palsy	38
Hemiplegia - Paraplegia, etc.	39
Pseudcoxaalgia - Perthes Disease - Coxa Plana	26

Congenital Defects

Multiple Anomalies	39
Dislocation or subluxation of hip	19
Metatarsus Primus Varus	9
Scoliosis	3
Talipes Equino Varus	13
Meningo Myelocoele	7
Claw Foot	7

The Work of the Services (Continued)

Congenital Defects (Continued)

Various (Incidence 2 or 3)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Feet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	176
Spine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Torticollis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Genu Valgum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
Transient Symptoms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Results of Injuries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Osteochondrosis - Investigation of Hip	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
Osteomyelitis and Arthritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Tuberculosis of Bone	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Other Conditions (incidence of 5 or less)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61
Consultation - no treatment or observation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
									770

Pre-school Clinic for Cerebral Palsy and allied conditions

Total number receiving physiotherapy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
Once a week	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Once a fortnight	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Once a month	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12

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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95
Enuretics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Heart conditions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Obese children	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36

CHIROPODY

Mrs. Joan Beel reports:-

"The figures for this department vary very little from year to year.

The cases of verrucae are diagnosed fairly early by the nurses visiting the schools and the physical education teachers. Many children visit their own general practitioner for treatment. Some are channelled to the hospitals or treated by the doctor themselves but rarely sent to the school clinic by them.

Skin rot is prevalent, due to man-made fibres in socks and shoes and their interlinings. This condition, often mistaken for athlete's foot and treated as such, responds quite quickly to a change-over to cotton or wool and cotton mixture type of sock, anti-perspirant spray and talcum powder, and, instead of washing the feet in hot water, wiping with a cheap Eau de Cologne or surgical spirit or cool

salt water. In severe cases, insoles with vapourising qualities have been used successfully. This condition is naturally more severe in a child who has normally hot feet.

122 appointments are made for the two afternoon clinics and failure to keep these is very small. There are three chiropodists in attendance at each clinic.

Defect	New Cases	Attendances
Verrucae	923	6,183
Defects of Feet	62	402
Corns, etc.	111	378
Total 1968	1,096	6,963
Total 1967	1,210	7,438

Discharges = 827

SPEECH THERAPY

During 1968, the Speech Therapy Department was able to provide a much wider service, with the appointment of three new therapists. Mrs. R. Harston left the staff in March, 1968, having worked in the Department for 19 months.

In August Mrs. M. Kirwan joined the staff and in September Miss E. Williams, both in full-time posts. Also in September, Miss Smith, who is a lecturer at the training school for speech therapists in Leeds, came to work four sessions a week. Mrs. Black took the post of Senior Speech Therapist on a part-time basis in September, working 31 hours per week, while Mrs. P. Bullamore continued to work four sessions per week.

Four speech therapy students attended weekly clinics throughout the year until September, when the number was increased to eight. With the additional staff it was possible to cover all the E.S.N. and Special Schools and to arrange a session at the Child Guidance Centre again. It was also possible to re-open the Middleton and West Park Clinics for speech therapy, and to see pre-school children in the clinics.

Clinic	Treated (including assessments and reviews)	Discharged
Armley	76	13
Burmantofts	65	11
Central	173	23
Holbeck	45	3
Leafield	8	-
Middleton	14	-
Seacroft	69	10
West Park	11	-
Child Guidance Centre	5	1

Clinic	Treated (including assessments and reviews)	Discharged
<u>Special Schools</u>		
Armley Lodge ..	12	-
Cardinal Square	17	-
Grafton	12	-
Hunslet Lane ..	27	-
John Jamieson ..	21	-
Larchfield ..	8	-
St. Bernadette's R.C.	7	-
Wykebeck C.P. (E.S.N. Unit)	8	-

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 5,299 children were given the preliminary Mantoux test, of whom 533 (15.1%) were found to have a positive reaction and 4,497 were negative. B.C.G. vaccination was given to all those with a negative reaction.

The following table summarises the tests carried out in 1968:-

Schools or Colleges	No. Mantoux	Positive	Negative & vaccinated	Absent
Colleges	41	22 (55%)	18 (45%)	1
Secondary Grammar	1,527	121 (8.1%)	1,372 (91.9%)	34
County Secondary	3,655	384 (11.2%)	3,039 (88.8%)	232
County Primary	76	6 (8.1%)	68 (91.9%)	2
Totals	5,299	533 (10.6%)	4,497 (89.4%)	269

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

(Position on the 23rd January, 1969)

Blind

Placed in residential schools	..	..	..	..	..	13
-------------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----

Partially Sighted

Placed in special class	..	..	..	..	..	11
-------------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----

Placed in residential schools	..	..	..	..	..	3
-------------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	---

Deaf

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

Placed in residential schools for deaf	..	..	..	..	..	17
--	----	----	----	----	----	----

Partially Hearing

Placed in day schools for partially hearing	..	..	..	..	..	45
---	----	----	----	----	----	----

Placed in residential schools for partially hearing	..	..	..	..	..	9
---	----	----	----	----	----	---

Delicate

Placed in day school	..	..	..	..	..	1
----------------------	----	----	----	----	----	---

Placed in residential schools	..	..	..	..	..	26
-------------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----

Having home tuition	..	..	..	..	..	2
---------------------	----	----	----	----	----	---

Diabetic

Placed in ordinary schools	..	..	..	..	..	28
----------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----

Placed in residential schools	..	..	..	..	..	2
-------------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	---

Physically Handicapped

Placed in day school for physically handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	117
---	----	----	----	----	----	-----

Placed in residential schools for physically handicapped	..	..	..	..	..	26
--	----	----	----	----	----	----

Having home tuition	..	..	..	..	..	2
---------------------	----	----	----	----	----	---

Educationally Sub-Normal

Placed in day schools for E.S.N.	..	..	..	..	..	1,028
----------------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	-------

Placed in residential schools for E.S.N.	..	..	..	..	..	42
--	----	----	----	----	----	----

Epileptic

Placed in ordinary schools	..	..	..	..	..	227
----------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	-----

Placed in residential schools	..	..	..	..	..	9
-------------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	---

Maladjusted

Placed in day schools	..	..	..	..	..	7
-----------------------	----	----	----	----	----	---

Placed in residential schools	..	..	..	..	..	53
-------------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----

Speech

Placed in residential schools	..	..	..	..	..	3
-------------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	---

HANDICAPPED PUPILS - 1968

Total

1. Blind and Partially Sighted

Partially sighted class (for 14 children) at Beckett Park

County Primary School	..	..	..	..	..	11
-----------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----

Blind and Partially Sighted (Continued)Total

In addition, fifteen children attend residential schools:-

Chorleywood College for the Blind, Herts.	1
Conover Hall, Shrewsbury	3
Henshaw's School for the Blind, Manchester	2
Royal Normal College for the Blind, Rowton Castle	3
St. Vincent's School for the Blind and Partially Sighted Shrewsbury	1
Sheffield School for the Blind	3
Worcester College for the Blind	1
The Derby School, Fulwood, Nr. Preston	1

2. Deaf and Partially Hearing

Elmete Hall School for Partially Hearing. There were 110 children on roll - 59 boys and 51 girls - 14 deaf and 96 partially hearing pupils. Sixty-three children were Leeds children and 47 from other authorities.

In addition, twenty children attend residential schools:-

Bridge House, Harewood, Yorks	1
Mary Hare Grammar School, Newbury, Berks.	2
St. John's School for the Deaf, Boston Spa	17

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 1968 there were 16 new pre-school referrals (8 boys and 8 girls), the youngest being 18 months old, the oldest already four years of age. Of this group, 7 sustained hearing loss varying from partial to profound as a result of maternal rubella. Two were from meningitis at third and eleventh months of their first year.

The total of old and new cases seen at the Pre-School Clinic was 33. The total number of children using hearing aids in normal schools was 58. 12 of these children left school in July, 1968. 20 were new cases during the year ended December, 1968.

3. DelicateTotal

Twenty-six children attend residential schools:-

Children's Convalescent Home and School, West Kirkby	14
Delamere Forest School, Nr. Frodsham, Cheshire	1
Fortescue House School, West Twickenham, Middlesex	2
Langley School, Baildon, Yorks.	1
Linton Residential School, Nr. Grassington, Yorks	1
Netherside Hall, Skipton-in-Craven, Yorks	1
Park Place School, Henley-on-Thames	1
St. John's Open Air School, Woodford Bridge, Essex	1
Welburn Hall School, Kirkbymoorside	3
Convent of Mercy High School, Clifford, Boston Spa, Yorks (Day)	1

3(a) DiabeticTotal

Two children attend residential schools:-

Carruthers Corfield House (C. of E. Children's Society)	
Rustington, Sussex	1
St. Monica's Hostel (C. of E. Children's Society) Kingsdown,	
Kent	1

In addition 32 diabetic children attend ordinary schools in Leeds.

4. Epileptic

Eight children attend residential schools:-

Colthurst House School, Alderley Edge, Cheshire	5
Lingfield Hospital School, Lingfield Surrey	2
Soss Moss Residential School, Nether Alderley, Cheshire ..	2

227 children known to be epileptic are in normal schools in Leeds.

5. Educationally Sub-Normal

Forty-two children attend residential schools:-

Aldwark Manor School, Alne, York	1
Allerton Priory School, Liverpool	2
Besford Court R.C. Special School, Worcester	1
Eden Grove School, Bolton, Nr. Appleby, Westmorland ..	10
Spring Hill School (Dr. Barnardo's) Ripon	4
Hilton Grange School, Old Bramhope, Nr. Leeds	6
Ponteville R.C. Special School, Ormskirk, Lancs.	2
Rossington Hall School, Bawtry Road, Rossington, Yorks ..	9
St. Joseph's R.C. School, Cranleigh, Surrey	2
Irton Hall School, Holmrook, Cumberland	1
Milton Hall School, Brampton, Cumberland	3
Rudolph Steiner School, Bielside, Aberdeen, Scotland ..	1

One-thousand and twenty-eight children were in special day schools in Leeds (including St. Bernadette's R.C. Special School).

6. Maladjusted

Forty one 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
Eden Grove School, Bolton, Nr. Appleby, Westmorland ..	4
Moor Top School, Barnsley Road, Ackworth, Nr. Pontefract	4
New Barns School, Toddingdon, Glos.	1
Peredur Home School, Millfield, East Grinstead, Sussex ..	3
Pitt House (Senior) School, Torquay, Devon	1
Potterspury Lodge School, Towcester, Northants	2

Maladjusted (Continued)Total

Salesian R.C. School, Longhope, Glos	4
Shotton Hall School, Harmer Hill, Nr. Shrewsbury	2
Swalcliffe Park School, Nr. Banbury, Oxon	2
William Henry Smith School, Brighouse, Yorks	3
Fulneck School, Pudsey, Yorks	1
Homestead School, Langham, Colchester, Essex	1
St. Peter's Boarding School, Horbury, Yorks	1
Sibford School, Sibford Ferris, Banbury, Oxon	1

In addition 7 children attend ordinary school. At Cliff House special boarding school 25 boys were on roll - 15 Leeds boys and 10 from other authorities.

7. Physically Handicapped

Thirteen children attend residential schools:-

Bethesda Residential School, Cheadle, Cheshire	1
Chantrey School, Norton, Sheffield	3
Hawksworth Hall, Hawksworth, Nr. Leeds (Day)	1
Hollins (Dr. Barnardo's) Ian Tetley Memorial Hospital, Killinghall, Nr. Harrogate	1
Ingfield Manor School, Billingshurst, Sussex	1
Lord Mayor Treloar College, Alton, Hants.	4
Lister Lane School, Bradford (Day)	1
Welburn Hall School, Kirkbymoorside, Yorks	1

In addition 14 Leeds children and 3 West Riding children attend Larchfield (a five day boarding school) for 20 cerebral palsied children, also John Jamieson School with 116 Leeds children on roll and 8 West Riding children.

8. Speech

Three children attend residential schools:-

Percy Hedley Centre, Forest Hill, Newcastle-upon Tyne	1
Moor House School, Oxted, Surrey	2

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS 1968

On leaving College	689
Carnegie College of Education (Special)	76
Admission to Colleges of Education	616
New appointments	397
Boarded-out Children	376
At the request of the Juvenile Court	231
On taking up part-time employment	651
Holiday camp	430
Theatrical licences	140
Adoptions	2
Miscellaneous	29
School Crossing Patrol	52

Total 3,689

DENTAL SERVICE

Mr. J. MILLER reports:-

Considering the vast quantities of carbohydrate foods which are consumed nowadays it is not surprising that the battle to maintain dental fitness has to continue unabated. By and large the teeth - not to say the gum tissues - are treated "harshly" - or should it be "too softly"! The soft sweet sticky food which many allow to adhere to the teeth after meals - even the so-called main meal, with its terminating "sweet course" - makes it imperative that we strengthen our efforts to bring home to parents and patients the dangers of oral hygiene neglect. Our dental hygienists, in their daily treatment sessions, are brought face to face with the prevalence of "soft gums" caused primarily by starchy foods being allowed to remain on and in between the teeth.

To combat this state of affairs it is hoped shortly to arrange for a visit to Leeds of the Dental Health Education Trailer provided by the General Dental Council. To visit and to examine the contents of the trailer brings home to one very forcibly the causes of many of our dental troubles and also to learn - if one will - how to improve very considerably the standard of dental health.

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1968

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	Unsatisfactory		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)
1964 and later	280	279	1	-	8	17	17
1963	4,064	4,054	10	-	128	299	268
1962	4,365	4,342	23	-	176	330	312
1961	513	512	1	-	35	52	73
1960	439	436	3	-	15	32	38
1959	232	230	2	-	16	31	38
1958	248	247	1	-	21	41	48
1957	1,803	1,800	3	-	71	78	148
1956	3,992	3,991	1	-	100	176	253
1955	1,515	1,512	3	-	38	68	93
1954	270	269	1	-	17	17	28
1953 and earlier	364	362	2	-	10	10	20
Total	18,085	18,034	51	-	635	1,151	1,336

Col. (3) total as a percentage of Col. (2) total 99.72%

Col. (4) total as a percentage of Col. (2) total .28%

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	..	..	..	..	..	7,012	
NUMBER OF RE-INSPECTIONS	..	..	..	..	..	21,085	+ 1,314 (22,399)
Total	..	..	..	..	..	<u>29,411</u>	

TABLE II

Infestation with Vermin

- | | | |
|--|---------|---------|
| (a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons | | 183,551 |
| (b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested | | 2,843 |
| (c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944) | | 1,289 |
| (d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3), Education Act, 1944) | | 801 |

TABLE III

Return of Defects found by Periodic and Special Medical
Inspections during the Year Ended 31st December, 1968

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease		Periodic Inspections				Special Inspections
			Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total	
4	Skin	T	16	1	86	103	51
		O	208	13	465	686	36
5	Eyes -						
	(a) Vision	T	129	9	479	617	1,971
		O	332	34	1,154	1,520	834
	(b) Squint	T	41	-	57	98	185
		O	108	1	183	292	-
	(c) Other	T	7	1	10	18	-
		O	26	5	95	126	7
6	Ears -						
	(a) Hearing	T	55	1	144	200	292
		O	491	11	665	1,167	1,450
	(b) Otitis Media	T	10	-	31	41	3
		O	183	2	225	410	6
	(c) Other	T	2	-	21	23	60
		O	26	1	43	70	15
7	Nose and Throat ..	T	17	1	43	61	86
		O	409	8	630	1,047	43
8	Speech	T	24	1	29	54	91
		O	259	6	236	501	29
9	Lymphatic Glands ..	T	3	-	-	3	-
		O	79	1	124	204	-
10	Heart	T	8	-	16	24	-
		O	179	4	289	472	21
11	Lungs	T	19	-	32	51	34
		O	228	12	443	683	58
12	Developmental -						
	(a) Hernia	T	1	-	8	9	1
		O	23	1	53	77	-
	(b) Other	T	51	-	141	192	373
		O	269	3	418	690	163
13	Orthopaedic -						
	(a) Posture	T	3	1	22	26	9
		O	27	5	125	157	12
	(b) Feet	T	13	1	40	54	47
		O	139	2	330	471	27
	(c) Other	T	10	-	11	21	8
		O	80	5	155	246	17
14	Nervous System -						
	(a) Epilepsy	T	-	-	1	1	1
		O	10	2	45	57	6
	(b) Other	T	17	-	53	70	184
		O	135	2	236	373	151
15	Psychological -						
	(a) Development ..	T	10	-	34	44	311
		O	79	37	209	325	224
	(b) Stability	T	11	3	34	48	37
		O	290	28	537	855	45
16	Abdomen	T	5	1	16	22	1
		O	47	8	236	291	8
17	Other	T	-	-	6	6	63
		O	15	1	73	89	52

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	271
Errors of refraction (including squint) ..	4,856
Total	5,127
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	2,322

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	31
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ..	68
(c) for other nose and throat conditions ..	-
Received other forms of treatment	1,098
Total	1,197
Total number of pupils still on the register of schools at 31st December, 1968, known to have been provided with hearing aids -	
(a) during the calendar year 1968	22
(b) in previous years	238

C. - Orthopaedic and Postural Defects

	Number known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments	301
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	83
Total	384

D. - Diseases of the Skin (excluding uncleanness,
for which see Table II)

	Number of pupils known to have been treated
Ringworm -	
(a) Scalp	-
(b) Body	6
Scabies	82
Impetigo	159
Other skin diseases	2,231
Total ..	2,478

E. - Child Guidance Treatment

	Number known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	794

F. - Speech Therapy

	Number known to have been treated
Pupils treated by speech therapists ..	588

G. - Other Treatment Given

	Number known to have been treated
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	2,394
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	85
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	4,497
(d) Other than (a), (b), and (c) above -	
Receiving vitamin tablets	1,490
Chiropody treatment	1,096
Enuresis alarms loaned	105
Total (a)-(b)	9,667

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, 1968, 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	6,291	7,250	1,512	15,053
Subsequent visits	3,804	11,460	2,279	17,543
Total visits	10,095	18,710	3,791	32,596
Additional courses of treatment commenced	209	259	37	505
Fillings in permanent teeth ..	2,327	11,039	2,777	16,143
Fillings in deciduous teeth ..	1,651	68		1,719
Permanent teeth filled	1,814	8,739	2,209	12,762
Deciduous teeth filled	1,371	101		1,472
Permanent teeth extracted	594	2,771	395	3,760
Deciduous teeth extracted	9,052	2,723		11,775
General anaesthetics	4,681	2,845	228	7,754
Emergencies	1,676	938	135	2,749

Number of Pupils X-rayed	649
Prophylaxis	5,997
Teeth otherwise conserved	483
Number of teeth root filled	55
Inlays	2
Crowns	34
Courses of treatment completed	11,021

2. Orthodontics

Cases remaining from previous year	604
New cases commenced during year	126
Cases completed during year	152
Cases discontinued during year	4
No. of removable appliances fitted	256
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)	1	32	26	59
Number of dentures supplied ..	2	39	33	74

4. Anaesthetics

General anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers ..	4,936
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5. Inspections

(a) First inspection at school. Number of Pupils ..	25,873
(b) First inspection at clinic. Number of Pupils ..	4,469
Number of (a) + (b) found to require treatment ..	11,604
Number of (a) + (b) offered treatment	10,171
(c) Pupils re-inspected at school and clinic	6,757
Number of (c) found to require treatment	1,956

6. Sessions

Sessions devoted to treatment	4504.75
Sessions devoted to inspection	218.25
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education	233.25

TABLE VI
Number of Exclusions, 1968

Defect	Referred for Exclusion by School Nurses
Uncleanliness of Head	1,354
Uncleanliness of Body	-
Ringworm - Scalp and Body	-
External Eye Diseases	7
Scabies	132
Impetigo	29
Other Skin Diseases	-
Other Diseases	8
Total 1968	1,530
Total 1967	1,529

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 School
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 1968 -											
Handicapped pupils newly placed in											
schools and homes	2	3	1	15	27	10	36	201	3	1	299
Newly assessed requiring education ..	3	3	1	8	26	2	41	218	4	1	307
On 18th January, 1968:-											
No. of handicapped pupils:-											
(i) Attending Special Schools:											
Day	-	-	12	45	117	-	7	1,028	-	-	1,209
Boarding	13	3	17	9	24	23	28	32	9	3	161
(ii) Attending Independent Schools											
(iii) Attending Special Classes or	-	-	-	-	2	3	25	10	-	-	40
Units or Boarding in Homes:											
Day	-	11	-	26	-	-	46	-	-	-	83
Boarding	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	4
Total	13	14	29	80	143	29	107	1,070	9	3	1,497
No. of handicapped pupils being educated											
under arrangements made under Section											
56 of Education Act, 1944:											
(i) in Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	29
(ii) In other Groups (conv. homes) ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) At home	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	4
No. of handicapped pupils requiring											
placed in special schools-											
Day (a)	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	167	-	-	169
Boarding (b)	4	1	-	-	5	-	15	9	1	-	35
Included at (b) but whose parents had											
refused consent to their admission to											
a boarding special school	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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