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CITY OF LEEDS



HEALTH REPORT 1971

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 1971

City of Leeds

REPORT ON THE
HEALTH OF THE CITY
FOR THE YEAR 1971

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HEALTH COMMITTEE

As at 31st December, 1971

LORD MAYOR

(Alderman J. T. V. Watson)

CHAIRMAN: Alderman Mrs. Vyvyan M. Cardno

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Councillor R. D. Hall, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Alderman W. Spence

Councillor A. Dunn

" Mrs. Doreen M. Hamilton

" J. Horrocks, Dip.Arch., A.R.I.B.A.

" Miss Christine A. Mathers

" J. Mathers

" J. M. Moran

" Mrs. Barbara Peart

" D. Pedder, J.P., M.Sc., A.R.I.C., M.I.Biol.

" J. R. Sherwin, M.B., Ch.B.

" Mrs. Christine M. Thomas

" V. S. Whelan

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LEEDS MEDICAL COMMITTEE

Dr. J. H. E. Moore, M.A., M.B., B.Ch.

Dr. M. Benard, M.B., Ch.B.

PUBLIC HEALTH SENIOR STAFF
As at 31st December, 1971

**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, DENTAL AND NURSING STAFF

Principal Medical Officer (Child Health)

M. ORMISTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Medical Officer (Child Health)

H. M. WILSON, M.B., Ch.B.,

Senior Medical Officer (Mental Health)

J. E. MARSHALL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Medical Officer (General Health)

W. J. GREEN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

**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. SCHWARTZ, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., M.R.C.P.
Lecturers in Public Health, University of Leeds.

**Departmental Medical Officer (Child Health)
(Full-time)**

J. FELGATE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
H. G. HUTTON, B.A. (Cantab.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
M. C. ROBERTSON, M.A., B.M., B.Ch.
R. SETIA, M.A., M.B., B.S., D.M.R.T.
J. SHAW, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.O.G.
E. M. TIMOTHY, M.B., B.S., D.R.C.O.G., D.C.H., D.P.H.
M. H. WITT, M.D., L.R.C.P., and S. (Ed.), D.P.H.
E. M. WRIGHT, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H.
M. YATES, M.B., Ch.B.

(Part-time)

P. ADLER, M.D. (Vienna)
B. BROOKE, M.B., Ch.B.
*E. COUPLAND, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
V. DEVARAJ, M.B., B.S. (Madras)
M. ELLIS, M.B., Ch.B.
D. C. G. FIRTH, M.B., Ch.B., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.
P. J. HEATLEY, M.B., Ch.B.
E. HERVEY, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H.
U. M. HUNT, M.B., Ch.B.
*M. E. JAMIESON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
J. JOHNSON, M.B., B.S.
S. J. LEVY, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
M. McCracken, M.B., Ch.B.
B. MOLANDER, M.B., Ch.B.
M. PARSONS, M.B., Ch.B.
P. G. TANNETT, M.B., Ch.B.
M. J. WALLS, M.B., Ch.B.
C. WATSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.Obst., R.C.O.G., M.R.C.G.P.

*Also anaesthetists to the School Dental Service

Principal School Dental Officer and
Orthodontist

J. MILLER, L.D.S., D.Orth.

Area Dental Officers
(Full-time)

P. ATKINSON, L.D.S.
M. B. COGAN, B.Ch.D., L.D.S., D.P.H.(Dental)
P. IRVINE, L.D.S.
P. NORMAN, B.Ch.D., L.D.S.

School Dental Officers
(Part-time)

R. H. ALLEN, L.D.S.
K. M. M. O'KEEFFE, B.Ch.D., L.D.S.
M. WHEELER, B.D.S.

Anaesthetists (Part-time)

J. M. BROWN, M.B.E., B.A., M.B., B.Ch.D., D.A.
F. SOUTHAM, L.D.S.

Ophthalmologists (Part-time)

W. W. BALLARDIE, M.B., Ch.B.
*W. HIGGINBOTTOM, F.R.C.S.
*W. PRATT, M.B., Ch.B.
*J. L. WOOD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

*Appointed by the Regional Hospital Board

Chief Nursing Officer

M. WALTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Supervisor of Midwives

E. MANN, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D., H.V.Cert.

Superintendent Nurse, Home Nursing Service

K. E. WHALLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. and Q.N.Cert.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Deputy

Chief Public Health Inspector

J. H. WYATT, M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

A. O. WHEATLEY, M.A.P.H.I., A.M.R.S.H.

City Analyst and Deputy

City Analyst

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

Deputy City Analyst

L. A. PERKIN, B.Sc., LL.B., M.Chem.A., F.R.I.C., F.I.F.S.T.

Senior Administrative Staff

Administrative Officer

J. E. LONG, D.M.A., M.I.L.G.A., A.M.R.S.H.

Senior Administrative Assistant

W. WILSON, A.C.I.S., A.M.R.S.H.

Chief Assistant (Sanitation)

J. R. MOIR

Administrative Assistant (Capital
Programme and Projects)

J. T. MAURY

Administrative Assistant (Finance)

R. K. MUNRO

Administrative Assistant (Personnel)

J. D. SWAILES

Senior Administrative Staff (Continued)

Administrative Assistant (General Services)	A. A. YATES
Administrative Assistants (Child Health)	W. KING L. M. MATHERS
Administrative Assistant (General Health)	E. RENSHAW
Administrative Assistant (Nursing Services)	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.

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 R. W. SMITHELLS, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., D.C.H.
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.H.
Otologist	*T. McM. BOYLE, F.R.C.S.
Orthopaedic Surgeon	*D. J. McWILLIAMS, F.R.C.S.
Ophthalmic Surgeons	O. O. FFOOKS, F.R.C.S. *J. NOLAN, F.R.C.S.
Oral Surgeon	Professor T. TALMAGE READ, F.R.F.P.S., F.D.S., R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,

*Appointed by the Regional Hospital Board

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present herewith the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer of the City of Leeds for the year 1971.

Vital Statistics

The infant mortality rate improved - 22 as compared with 23 in 1970. These small ups and downs are to be expected from year to year.

Similarly, the maternal mortality rate was at a very low level of 0.13 per 1,000 total births, but, as has often been pointed out, a variation of even one death makes a substantial alteration to the maternal mortality rate.

Infectious Diseases

There was a small increase in respiratory tuberculosis notifications, which interrupted the normal annual fall to which we have become accustomed. There was a rise in dysentery notifications but a fall in food poisoning. As usual, we had no cases of diphtheria or poliomyelitis - these diseases have been virtually eliminated as a result of the vaccination programme.

Rubella - As mentioned in last year's report, Rubella became a locally notifiable disease, and we had 396 notifications. This probably does not represent the full incidence of the disease. Experience has shown that a disease tends to be under-notified in the first year or so after its inclusion in the list of notifiable diseases. Rubella vaccine is available for thirteen year old girls, but its acceptance rate among those eligible was no more than 38.5%.

Venereal Diseases

The rising trend has continued, and the number of patients seen at the Venereal Diseases Clinic increased by about 200. In this report, Dr. Hancock mentions that as from 1971 the statistical category of "other conditions" will now be broken down into diagnostic headings. This will give us for the first time useful information about sexually transmitted minor conditions which are not, strictly speaking, venereal diseases.

Maternal and Child Health

The integration of the School Health and Pre-School Health Services has now reached an advanced stage.

Health Centres

During 1971, the Consultative Committee for the Planning of Health Services recommended that, subject to agreement with the general practitioners, the following firm programme for future health centres be submitted to the Local Authority, who subsequently agreed to the proposals; Armley (Theaker Lane), Armley (Tong Road), Beeston (Town Street), Chapeltown and Gipton. Provision was also requested post-1974 for health centres at Harehills, Headingley and Colton.

Discussions proceeded with the doctors and local authorities concerned on the siting of a number of these health centres and, with the exception of the Beeston (Town Street) and Gipton projects, the sites for the pre-1974 health centres were agreed.

Meetings with the doctors and other interested parties were held at intervals throughout the year, with a view to finalising schedules of accommodation and sketch plans for a number of health centres. Preliminary scheme submissions were forwarded to the Department of Health and Social Security for Holt Park, Armley (Theaker Lane), Armley (Tong Road) and Hunslet Health Centres, whilst the Woodhouse project was the subject of an application for scheme approval and final cost limit.

The detailed planning of Woodsley Road Health Centre proceeded and, following negotiations with the Transport Department, the latter agreed to re-route one of the existing bus services for the conveniences of those visiting the proposed Centre.

The existing Burmantofts Health Centre continued to function smoothly throughout the year.

Degree of Participation by Practitioners other than General Practitioners

Interest in health centre participation by dentists, opticians and pharmacists remained minimal, although a number of enquiries were received from these professions. One enquiry from an optician has, however, resulted in the provision of accommodation for him in the Hunslet Health Centre.

Attachment and Liaison Schemes

These continued to make progress, and indeed general practitioners would have welcomed more attachments than were possible with our limited nursing establishments.

Food Hygiene

An important step forward was the introduction of legislation requiring the date-stamping of packaged foods, using codes understandable by the public.

This is something which the Health Committee had long desired to see introduced.

Acknowledgements

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

In conclusion, I wish to place on record my sincere thanks to the Chairman, Deputy Chairmen and members of the Health 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 1971 are given in the tables which follow.

Population

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the city at mid-1971 was 501,080 as compared with 502,320 at mid-1970

Births

Nett live births occurring during 1971 and subsequently registered numbered 7,840 (4,078 males and 3,762 females). The corresponding birth-rate per 1,000 of the population was 15.6 as compared with 16.3 for 1970 and an average of 16.8 for the previous five years. The birth-rate for the city was lower than that for England and Wales which was previously 16.0 per 1,000 of the population. The birth-rate as adjusted by the Area Comparability Factor (Births) was 15.6

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS

The excess of births over deaths or the "natural increase of the population" was 1,678 as compared with 1,983 for 1970 and an average of 2,348 for the previous five years.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Of the 7,840 nett births, 1,091 or 13.9 per cent were illegitimate as compared with 1,093 or 13.3 per cent in 1970 and an average of 1053 for the previous five years.

STILLBIRTHS

The nett number of stillbirths occurring during 1971 and subsequently registered was 96. The corresponding stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births (live and still) was 12.1 as compared with 15.4 for the previous year. The provisional still birth rate for England and Wales was 12.

Deaths

Nett deaths occurring during 1971 numbered 6,162. The corresponding death-rate per 1,000 of the population was 12.3 as in 1970 and an average of 12.2 for the previous five years. The provisional death-rate for England and Wales was 11.6.

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 13.7.

CAUSES OF DEATH

The principal causes of death during 1971 are given below:—

Coronary disease	1,633
Malignant neoplasms	1,333
Cerebral haemorrhage	776
Heart disease	449
Pneumonia	413
Bronchitis, emphysema	322
Other circulatory diseases	224

The above group of diseases was responsible for 5,150 or 83.6 per cent of the total deaths as compared with 5,120 or 82.4 per cent in 1970.

CREMATIONS

Out of a total of 6,162 Leeds deaths during 1971, the number of bodies disposed of by cremation was 3,612 or 58.6 per cent as compared with 3,547 or 57.1 per cent in 1970. The number of cremations represents an increase of 65 on the figure for the previous year and an increase of 194 on the average figure for the previous five years.

PUBLIC MORTUARY

The number of bodies received into the Public Mortuary during 1971 was 1,125 and the number of autopsies performed was 913. Arrangements were made by relatives or friends for the disposal of 1,003 bodies and by Welfare Services and the other authorities for the disposal of 25.

Infant Mortality

The number of deaths of children under one year of age during 1971 was 170 as compared with 187 in 1970. The corresponding infant mortality rate was 22 as compared with 23 in 1970 and an average of 23 for the previous five years. The provisional infant mortality rate for England and Wales was 18.

ILLEGITIMATE INFANT MORTALITY

Of the 1,091 illegitimate births, 36 died before reaching the age of one year, which is equal to an infant mortality rate of 33.

CAUSES OF DEATH

The principal causes of death of infants under one year were birth injuries and difficult labour etc. (42), pneumonia (27), other causes of peri-natal mortality (28) and congenital malformations (27).

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

The number of deaths occurring in the first month of life was 100, 4 less than in the previous year, the corresponding neo-natal mortality rate being 12.8 as compared with 13.9 in 1970. The provisional neo-natal mortality rate for England and Wales was 12.

EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

The number of deaths occurring in the first week of life was 84, 20 less than in the previous year, the corresponding early neo-natal mortality rate being 10.7 as compared with 12.7 in 1970. The provisional early neo-natal mortality rate for England and Wales was 10.

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 23 in 1971 as compared with 28 in 1970 and an average of 29 for the previous five years. The provisional peri-natal mortality rate for England and Wales was 22.

Maternal Mortality

The number of maternal deaths during 1971 was 1 as compared with 4 in the previous year. The corresponding maternal mortality rate per thousand total births (live and still) was 0.13 as compared with 0.48 for the previous year and an average of 0.30 for the previous five years.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

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)	501,080
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Estimated number of houses	179,335
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	1971	Average 1966-70
Birth Rate (births per 1,000 living)	15.6	16.8

Death Rate (deaths per 1,000 living)		12.3	12.2
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Natural Increase in Population (Excess of births over deaths in the year)	1,678	2,348
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Infant Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births)	 22	23
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Death Rate from Pneumonia and Bronchitis		1.46	1.82
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Death Rate from Cancer	2.65	2.41
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VITAL STATISTICS
Relating to Mothers and Infants

	1971	1970
LIVE BIRTHS		
Number	7,840	8,198
Rate per 1,000	15.6	16.3
ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS PER CENT OF TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS	13.9	13.3
STILL BIRTHS		
Number	96	128
Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still)	12.1	15.4
TOTAL BIRTHS (live and still)	7,936	8,326
INFANT MORTALITY		
Number of deaths under 1 year of age	170	187
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	21.7	22.8
Legitimate infant mortality rate	19.9	21.3
Illegitimate	33.0	29.3
NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE		
(First four weeks) per 1,000 live births	12.8	13.9
EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE		
(Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births)	10.7	12.7
PERI-NATAL MORTALITY RATE		
(Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total births)	22.7	27.9
MATERNAL MORTALITY		
Number of Maternal deaths (including abortion)	1	4
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total births	0.13	0.48

CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING 1971
(Statistics supplied by the Registrar General)

I.S.C. List No.	Cause of Death	Nett Deaths of Residents whether occurring within or outside the City								
		All Ages	-1	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75+
B4	Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	9	5	1	1	-	-	1	1	-
B5	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	13	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	5
B6(1)	Late effects of respiratory T.B.	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-
B6(2)	Other Tuberculosis	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
B11	Meningococcal infection	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
B17	Syphilis and its Sequelae	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
B18	Other infective and parasitic diseases	4	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1
B19(1)	Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity, etc.	22	-	-	-	-	1	13	4	4
B19(2)	Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	26	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	11
B19(3)	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	109	-	-	-	-	2	27	38	42
B19(4)	Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	178	-	-	-	1	3	50	69	55
B19(5)	Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	8	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	2
B19(6)	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	432	-	-	-	-	10	213	146	63
B19(7)	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	111	-	-	-	-	9	44	34	24
B19(8)	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	56	-	-	-	-	6	28	12	10
B19(9)	Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	33	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	21
B19(10)	Leukaemia	34	-	-	1	2	3	10	8	10
B19(11)	Other Malignant Neoplasms	324	1	2	2	3	17	109	107	83
B20	Benign and unspecified Neoplasms	21	-	2	1	-	3	6	6	3
B21	Diabetes Mellitus	40	-	-	-	-	-	5	18	17
B22	Avitaminoses, etc.	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
B46(1)	Other Endocrine etc. diseases	24	1	-	1	-	1	8	1	13
B23	Anaemias	13	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	6
B46(2)	Other Diseases of Blood, etc.	4	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
B46(3)	Mental Disorders	42	-	-	-	1	-	3	5	33
B24	Meningitis	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
B46(4)	Multiple Sclerosis	11	-	-	-	-	3	7	1	-
B46(5)	Other diseases of nervous system	77	2	2	2	1	5	18	19	28
B26	Chronic Rheumatic Heart disease	92	-	-	1	1	6	38	20	26
B27	Hypertensive disease	88	-	-	-	-	3	27	20	38
B28	Ischaemic Heart disease	1,633	-	-	-	-	35	403	518	647
B29	Other forms of Heart disease	269	-	-	-	2	6	21	67	173
B30	Cerebrovascular disease	776	1	-	3	1	7	110	228	426
B46(6)	Other diseases of circulatory system	224	1	-	-	-	4	38	69	112
B31	Influenza	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1
B32	Pneumonia	413	27	2	1	3	4	41	106	229
B33(1)	Bronchitis and Emphysema	322	-	-	-	-	2	68	109	143
B33	Asthma	12	-	-	-	2	1	5	2	2
B46(7)	Other diseases of respiratory system	74	16	3	-	1	1	9	14	30
B34	Peptic Ulcer	42	-	-	-	-	3	14	8	17
B35	Appendicitis	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
B36	Intestinal obstruction and Hernia	24	6	-	-	-	-	1	3	14
B37	Cirrhosis of Liver	11	-	-	-	-	1	8	1	1
B46(8)	Other diseases of digestive system	68	2	-	1	1	2	8	23	31
B38	Nephritis and Nephrosis	22	-	-	-	1	3	7	9	2
B39	Hyperplasia of Prostate	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7
B46(9)	Other diseases, Genito-Urinary system	39	1	-	-	1	2	5	7	23
B40	Abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B41	Other complications of pregnancy, etc.	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
B46(10)	Diseases of skin, subcutaneous tissue	5	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2
B46(11)	Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal system	31	-	-	-	-	1	10	4	16
B42	Congenital Anomalies	47	27	5	-	4	4	2	3	2
B43	Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	42	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B44	Other causes of perinatal mortality	28	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B45	Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	31	7	-	-	-	-	5	4	15
BE47	Motor Vehicle Accidents	59	-	1	7	12	12	11	10	6
BE48	All other accidents	118	1	4	4	7	10	18	20	54
BE49	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	45	-	-	-	6	12	14	11	2
BE50	All other external causes	22	-	3	-	2	5	8	2	2
	TOTAL ALL CAUSES	6,162	170	28	25	53	192	1,469	1,765	2,460

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Statistics of notifiable diseases during the year are given in the table on page 8. Once again I wish to record thanks to Dr. G. B. Ludlam and his staff at the Public Health Laboratory and Dr. J. Stevenson at Seacroft Hospital for much help and advice during the year.

488 long-stay immigrants were notified as arriving in the city. The majority were contacted and examinations carried out.

TYPHOID FEVER

A boy of 16 years returned from a holiday in Pakistan in early September and was admitted to hospital with a history of fever and shivering for two weeks. He had been treated for Malaria when in Pakistan but further investigations in hospital revealed typhoid fever.

During the year 5 chronic typhoid carriers were kept under surveillance.

CHOLERA

During September a man who had been working in Spain returned to this country from the Barcelona area and was investigated whilst in Basingstoke because of diarrhoea. He had returned to Leeds before the faecal culture results showed that he was excreting both *V.cholerae* and *Sh.Flexner*. He was admitted to Seacroft Hospital but his symptoms were minimal possibly because of his vaccination in Spain. He had been in contact with relatively few people in Leeds and testing and surveillance of these contacts was negative, no further cases occurring. This case caused some public concern and, together with a similar case at Huddersfield and the continuation of the outbreak in Spain, resulted in a decision by the Department of Health and Social Security to notify to local authorities, for surveillance, all travellers who had been to the infected areas instead of only those who were not in possession of valid cholera vaccination certificates.

Over 700 such notifications were received, and arrangements were made for all health visitors to carry out initial visits and to refer to the infectious disease visitor any cases requiring further investigation. As with the immunisation clinic a large volume of extra work was carried out over a period of several weeks. No cases or carriers of cholera were detected, but the large scale operation was an example of the kind of public hazard with which health departments may still have to deal.

FOOD POISONING

In October 80 people who attended a dinner in a Leeds hotel became ill after having a meal. The majority of these people together with the kitchen staff of this hotel were contacted and specimens arranged but no pathogenic organisms were isolated. The cause of this sudden illness was never traced but it was felt that a toxin type of food poisoning or a heavy growth of non-pathogenic organisms related to the reheating of the meat was the likeliest cause of the outbreak, in spite of the long incubation period. The number of food poisoning notifications showed a substantial reduction, 132 (including 73 *Salmonella* infections) as compared with 223 (including 44 *Salmonella* infections) in 1970.

An outbreak of *Salmonella* Typhimurium occurred in a students' residential hostel in the City during November. Eleven positive cases amongst the students were identified and 9 of these were admitted to hospital for treatment, two being acutely ill. The presence of an outbreak was not at first apparent as cases occurred over a period of days and the vehicle of infection was never identified. All kitchen staff were negative to tests, as were swabs from the kitchen and the premises of the butcher who supplied the meat. One of the few common meals eaten by all the patients included beef which had been supplied and cooked the previous day and then reheated in cottage pie.

SALMONELLA INFECTIONS

The salmonella organisms isolated were as follows:—

AGONA	4	KOTBUS	1
ANATUM	2	MUENCHEN	4
BLOCKLEY	1	PANAMA	5
DUBLIN	1	ST. PAUL	4
ENTERITIDIS	5	TENNESSEE	1
GOETTINGEN	2	TYPHI MURIUM	23
INDIANA	3	UNNAMED	2

TOTAL 58

21 of these cases were admitted to Seacroft Hospital. During the year 7 persons were found, on faecal testing, to be symptomless excretors of Salmonella organisms and 22 other persons gave faeces which were positive for Salmonella but not considered food borne.

ACCEPTED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
(AFTER CORRECTION OF DIAGNOSIS) DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1971)

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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F	-
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	1
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	389	415	44	23	146	135	81	55	27	60	67	91	19	34	5	17	37	33
Encephalitis, acute	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	74	58	15	7	12	15	7	6	23	10	10	14	6	4	1	2	19	8
Infective Hepatitis	176	155	-	1	21	18	86	80	32	28	32	21	5	5	-	2	30	24
Leptospirosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
Measles	458	452	42	32	251	236	162	176	2	6	1	2	-	-	-	-	24	14
Meningitis, acute	4	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Ophthalmia neonatorum	5	4	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid fever	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubella	180	216	10	11	69	73	91	110	7	13	3	9	-	-	-	-	1	3
Scarlet fever	83	81	1	1	24	17	51	56	6	5	1	2	-	-	-	-	3	5
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Whooping cough	342	383	61	35	129	169	149	176	-	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	34	28
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-notifiable diseases	626	548	202	135	99	78	50	45	56	64	51	61	77	61	91	104	626	548

DISINFESTATION AND DISINFECTION

The Centre, which is situated at Stanley Road, Harehills, is concerned with Environmental Health. Its main function is pest control, especially in relation to insect pests: those insects which infest structures, and parasitic insects and mites which infest man. Parasitic conditions are dealt with by the Scabies and Pediculosis Clinic at the Centre.

One objective in insect pest control is to prevent the extension of verminous conditions in the transfer of tenants from the slums to council houses. Another is to eradicate insect pests found generally in structures, in industry, in hospitals and institutions, in private dwellings, and those associated with sewage works and refuse tips.

Disinfestation procedure is not limited to insect and mite control: it is also applied to fungal problems such as dry rot and wet rot in structural timbers. It is also hoped that in the not too distant future, rodent control, at present administered by and housed at Market Buildings under the Chief Public Health Inspector, will be transferred to Stanley Road, thereby making Pest Control complete in the widest sense of the word.

Disinfection, or preventive measures to prevent spread of infection, is also an important procedure at the Centre. Disinfection is carried out in hospitals, institutions, schools and in private homes at the request of the medical officer concerned. Closely allied is the sterilising work in relation to the Medical Requisites Loan Scheme, and the distribution of sheets in connection with the Incontinent Laundry Service, in co-operation with the Home Nursing Section and the Chest Clinic.

Drainage problems are dealt with in conjunction with the staff of the Chief Public Health Inspector and in relation to drainage investigation, removal of stoppages from, and the cleansing of drainage systems.

Distribution of welfare foods and stores to Child Health Centres is undertaken by the Transport Section at the Centre, which also co-operates with the Home Nursing Service and the Midwifery Section in the collection of colostomy bags and placentas where there is difficulty in their disposal.

The Public Convenience Section, which is responsible for the cleansing and maintenance of the City's public conveniences, was transferred to the City Engineer on the 1st April 1971.

By comparison with the previous year, scabies incidence has decreased by 611 cases. There is little change otherwise in the figures.

TREATMENT OF VERMINOUS PERSONS			
Year	Scabies	Pediculosis	Other
1970	1,200	150	50
1971	589	120	40
1972	500	100	30
1973	450	90	20
1974	400	80	10
1975	350	70	10
1976	300	60	10
1977	250	50	10
1978	200	40	10
1979	150	30	10
1980	100	20	10
1981	50	10	10
1982	40	10	10
1983	30	10	10
1984	20	10	10
1985	10	10	10
1986	10	10	10
1987	10	10	10
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2018	10	10	10
2019	10	10	10
2020	10	10	10
2021	10	10	10
2022	10	10	10
2023	10	10	10
2024	10	10	10
2025	10	10	10
2026	10	10	10
2027	10	10	10
2028	10	10	10
2029	10	10	10
2030	10	10	10

DISINFESTATION CENTRE
REPORT OF WORK DONE FOR 1971

1. DISINFESTATION

A. Work carried out at request of Housing Department

(a) Re-housing

No. of visits of inspection 1,491

No. of dwellings disinfested by insecticide

No. of articles disinfested by steam

No. of articles disinfested by HCN

(b) General

No. of visits of inspection 469

No. of dwellings disinfested by insecticide

No. of articles disinfested by steam

No. of articles disinfested by HCN

B. Work carried out for other sources

No. of visits of inspection 263

*No. of premises disinfested by insecticide

No. of articles disinfested by steam

No. of articles disinfested by HCN

Bed Bugs	Wood-worm	Others	Total
882	42	—	924
7,001	—	—	7,001
—	743	—	743
109	218	6 538	865
428	—	1,113	1,541
—	10	—	10
94	17	9 971	1,082
669	—	19,158	19,827
—	57	—	57

Wasps nests dealt with at 296 locations

6 includes 28 wet rot, 63 dry rot

*For outside Authorities 41 *For Leeds 1,041

9 includes 7 wet rot, 23 dry rot

2. TREATMENT OF VERMINOUS PERSONS

(a) Pediculus Corporis

No. of persons treated

(b) Pediculus Capitis

No. of homes visited

No. of persons treated

(c) Phthirus Pubis

No. of homes visited

No. of persons treated

(d) Scabies

No. of homes visited

No. of persons treated

No. of contacts treated

No. of re-infections

(e) Fleas

No. of persons treated

School Age	Others	Total
—	566	566
—	—	881
1,848	482	2,330
—	—	1
—	34	34
—	—	798
756	1,309	2,065
313	871	1,184
—	—	—
85	259	344

3. TREATMENT OF VERMINOUS PERSONS OUTSIDE AUTHORITIES

	School Age	Others	Total
(a) Pediculus Corporis			
No. of persons treated	—	2	2
(b) Pediculus Capitis			
No. of persons treated	5	9	14
(c) Phthirus Pubis			
No. of persons treated	—	1	1
(d) Scabies			
No. of persons treated	27	56	83
No. of contacts treated	12	23	35
(e) Fleas			
No. of persons treated	—	2	2

4. DISINFECTION

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

City	Outside Authorities
581	—
179	—
2,543	—

5. PUBLIC SEWERS

Miles involved in the cleansing of Public Sewers 24,921

6. TRANSPORT

(a) Medical Loan Scheme

No. of houses visited 1,690
 No. of articles delivered 2,506
 (involving 6,867 miles)

(b) Chest Clinic

No. of houses visited 52
 No. of articles delivered 199
 (involving 236 miles)

(c) Delivery Service

Miles run for Babies' Welcomes and Day Nurseries 14,142

7. INCONTINENT LAUNDRY

No. of visits paid 22,005
 No. of miles involved 29,752
 Average No. of patients 87 per day
 No. of placentas collected and destroyed 1,099

8. LECTURE PROGRAMME

No. of Students trained at the Centre 739

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of cases on the Register at the end of 1971 was 2,278 as compared with 2,259 at the end of 1970, an increase of 19.

Notifications

During the year 169 cases of respiratory tuberculosis (of which 4 were transfers from other areas) and 31 of non-respiratory were notified, making a total of 200 of which 4 were transfers. Compared with the previous year there was an increase of 6 in the respiratory notifications and a decrease of 1 in the non-respiratory notifications. Compared with the average of the previous five years, there was a decrease of 33 in the respiratory notifications and an increase of 4 in the non-respiratory notifications.

Of the total cases of respiratory tuberculosis 14.2 per cent were children under 15 years, 15.4 per cent were persons between 15 and 25 years and 70.4 per cent were in the remaining age groups. The corresponding figures for 1970 were 16.6 per cent, 13.5 per cent and 69.9 per cent respectively. With regard to non-respiratory tuberculosis, 3.2 per cent were children under 15 years. The corresponding figure for 1970 was 9.4 per cent.

Of the total cases, 100 were notified by the Chest Physician, 5 were notified by general medical practitioners, 90 came from hospitals and 5 were transfers from other areas.

The number of cases not heard of until time of death was 22, (21 respiratory and 1 non-respiratory) including 11 posthumous notifications, a decrease of 2.

Of 16 deaths assigned to tuberculosis, 11 cases were notified during life.

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

RESPIRATORY

Age	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total
Males	1	3	10	20	10 (1)	21 (1)	9	22	20 (1)	116 (3)
Females	1	4	5	6	7	11	9 (1)	6	4	53 (1)
TOTAL	2	7	15	26	17 (1)	32 (1)	18 (1)	28	24 (1)	169 (4)

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	—	—	—	4	2	5	1	1	—	13
Females	—	—	1	6	1	4	1	2	3	18
TOTAL	—	—	1	10	3	9	2	3	3	31

Deaths

Deaths from all forms of tuberculosis during the year numbered 16 of which 8 were males and 8 females. In the previous year the total was 19 of which 14 were males and 5 females. Respiratory tuberculosis accounted for 13 and non-respiratory for 3.

The following tables give details of tuberculosis deaths during 1971:—

RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS AGES AT DEATH

1971	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total
Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	8
Females	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	5
Total	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	8	13

NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS AGES AT DEATH

1971	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total
Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3
Total	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER, 1971

	Respiratory			Non-respiratory			Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male and Female
On Register at 31.12.70	1,172	739	1,911	165	183	348	2,259
Added to Register:—							
Cases notified, 1971	113	52	165	13	18	31	196
Transfer-in-cases	3	1	4	—	—	—	4
Returned cases	4	1	5	—	2	2	7
Total Additions	120	54	174	13	20	33	207
Taken off Register:—							
Diagnosis not confirmed	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Recovered	69	42	111	2	2	4	115
Transferred-out	17	14	31	—	—	—	31
Lost sight of	13	4	17	2	1	3	20
Died Tuberculosis	5	5	10	—	1	1	11
Died other causes	7	3	10	—	—	—	10
Register revision	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Re-Diagnosed N.R. to R.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total taken off Register	111	69	180	4	4	8	188
Cases on Register at 31.12.70	1,172	739	1,911	165	183	348	2,259
+ Cases added in 1971	120	54	174	13	20	33	207
— Cases taken off in 1971	1,292	793	2,085	178	203	381	2,466
	111	69	180	4	4	8	188
Cases on Register at 31.12.71	1,181	724	1,905	174	199	373	2,278
Increase or Decrease	+9	-15	-6	+9	+16	+25	+19

TUBERCULOSIS SOCIAL WORK

1,631 patients and their families were interviewed in the department during 1971, an increase of 117 since 1970. 584 applications were made to the Special Services Committee, 7 more than in the previous year. Milk free of charge was supplied to 168 patients. Beds, mattresses and bedsteads were lent to only 6 patients, a result of modern treatment which quickly renders a patient non-infectious. Bedding was supplied or replaced for 19 patients. Clothing was provided for 143 patients and their families. Furniture and soft furnishings were provided for 15 patients.

35 patients were referred to corporation departments for help. 61 patients fit for work or needing a course of rehabilitation, were referred to the Department of Employment. The Ministry of Social Security was asked to make an allowance to 65 patients, and grants in kind to another 20.

Voluntary bodies gave their unremitting help to patients in need. The Leeds Chest and Heart Association made 252 grants during the year, and the Leeds District Aid in Sickness Fund 43. Unfortunately, 254 patients who were brought to the almoner's notice were suffering from a bronchial carcinoma. Of these 32 needed help of various kinds, which was supplied generously by the National Society for Cancer Relief. At one time, 29 patients were receiving weekly grants simultaneously. Thanks to the generous help received from these bodies, only 13 patients had to be referred for help to 8 other voluntary organisations.

During 1971, 225 non-tuberculous patients were helped with domestic difficulties or with problems in obtaining work.

At Christmas the Leeds Chest and Heart Association provided food hampers for patients, and these were greatly appreciated. The Leeds Workpeople's Hospital Fund gave its never failing help with toys and books, which provided Christmas gifts for 249 children from 81 families.

It is wonderful to have the support of so many statutory and voluntary bodies in making life easier for patients of the Chest Clinic.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES	
MIDWIFERY	
HEALTH VISITING	
HOME NURSING	
VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION	
AMBULANCE SERVICE	
PREVENTION, CARE AND AFTER-CARE	
VENEREAL DISEASES	
HEALTH EDUCATION	
CONVALESCENCE	
CHIROPODY	
MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE	
TOTAL	

These children made 1,455 attendances in 1970, 16,781 in 1971 and 25,655 in 1972.

Care of Premature Infants

Of the 530 live births notified as premature during 1972, 25% (132) were born at home, 45% (238) in hospital and 25% (130) in a nursing home. In 1971, 25% (130) were born at home, 45% (238) in hospital and 25% (130) in a nursing home. In 1970, 25% (130) were born at home, 45% (238) in hospital and 25% (130) in a nursing home.

The work undertaken by the Special Care Unit, which is staffed by 2 full-time midwives, is summarised below:-

Number of babies born at home and requiring care of Unit	9
Number of babies discharged from hospital to care of Unit	654
Total number of home visits involved	7,600

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES

Maternal Care

The Local Authority Centre plays a very small role in affording facilities to expectant and recently delivered women for ante-natal and post-natal care. The vast majority of these women attend hospital clinics or their general practitioner and midwife for this supervision. The centres do provide facilities for ante-natal relaxation and health education classes, including mothercraft, as well as examinations for cervical cytology, priority dentistry by referral to the School Dental Services, and the distribution of welfare foods and dietary supplements.

Family planning and birth control advice is available on a domiciliary basis as well as at seven centres in the City. This service is discharged on behalf of the Local Health Authority by the Family Planning Association. The unsupported mother is given advice and guidance from statutory service workers and voluntary agency social workers. Whilst the Medical Officer of Health continued throughout 1971 to scrutinise applications for placement in Mother and Baby Homes, from 1st August, 1971, financial responsibility for such Leeds residents was undertaken by the Social Services Committee.

Statistical Summary

SERVICE	1971	1970
Ante-natal care	338 women 1,324 attendances	415 women 1,406 attendances
Post-natal care	63 women 72 attendances	76 women 85 attendances
Relaxation and Education	495 women 2,257 attendances	358 women 1,945 attendances
Cervical Cytology	4,762 women 4 positive	4,491 women 7 positive
Priority Dentistry	13 women 13 completed	18 women 15 completed

	1971	1970
<u>Unsupported Mothers</u>		
No. in Mount Cross Home	24	23
No. in St. Margaret's Home	13	16
No. in Browning House Home	22	36
No. in Homes outside Leeds	21	7
Total	80	82
<u>Welfare Foods</u>		
National Dried Milk	48,020	59,928
Cod Liver Oil	3,051	8,944
Vitamin 'A' and 'D' tablets	3,545	4,560
Orange Juice	102,619	98,760
Vitamin 'C' Drops	14,100 (introduced April 1971)	—

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 medical examinations and immunological protection procedures, particular attention was given to young children with congenital anomalies, deviations in developmental growth and those exhibiting emotional difficulties and behaviour problems.

In November, 1971 a new child health centre was opened in the Osmondthorpe area of the City. This is situated within a secondary school and provides facilities not only for the pre-school child but also for the school children from the large school campus. At the end of the year, there were 28 child health centres in operation — 9 purpose-built, 9 adapted premises and 10 premises occupied on a sessional basis.

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

- (a) Children born in 1971 5,338
- (b) Children born in 1970 5,210
- (c) Children born 1966/69 4,799

TOTAL (aged under 5 years) 15,347

These children made 74,655 attendances. In 1970, 16,579 children made 76,700 attendances.

Care of Premature Infants

Of the 530 live births notified of infants weighing 2,500 grams (5½ lbs.) or less at birth, 484 were born in hospital and 46 were either at home or in a nursing home, 22 of the latter group were transferred subsequently to hospital. The number of premature infants dying within 24 hours of birth was 47.

The work undertaken by the Special Care Unit, which is staffed by 5 full-time midwives, is summarised below:—

Number of babies born at home and requiring care of Unit	9
Number of babies discharged from hospital to care of Unit	654
Total number of home visits involved	7,603

Facilities for Consultant Advice

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

- (a) Paediatric — 27 pre-school children were referred in 1971 compared with 43 in 1970.
- (b) Deafness Diagnosis — 29 pre-school children, suspected of deafness after screening tests for hearing, were referred. In 1970, the number was 61.
- (c) Ophthalmic — 117 pre-school children with eye defects were referred in 1971, compared with 183 in 1970.
- (d) Orthopaedic — 130 pre-school children suffering from postural or orthopaedic defect were referred, an increase of 24 on the 1970 figure.

Special Clinics

- (a) Ultra Violet Radiation — 29 pre-school children made 325 attendances during the year, a decrease of 19 and 84 on the 1970 figures.
- (b) Dental — The Senior Dental Officer reports that treatment was commenced for 130 pre-school children and by the end of the year, 107 of them had completed treatment. Of these, 98 had general anaesthesia for extractions. In 1970, the respective figures were 63, 59 and 54.

Leeds Babies Welcome Association

During the year, members of this voluntary association continued to attend at child health centres 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 190 live births and 17 still births, representing 2.6 per cent of all live and still births for the year. More than one defect was noted in 32 infants and, by the 31st December, 31 of the affected children had died. The male/female ratio was 113 to 94, and 187 out of 207 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	55	Uro-genital Systems	30
Eye and Ear	5	Limbs	66
Alimentary System	23	Other Skeletal	8
Heart and Great Vessels	31	Other Systems	14
Respiratory System	—	Other Malformations	15

The frequency of specific malformation is given below:—

Anencephalus	13 cases or 1.6 per 1,000 live and still births
Hydrocephalus	12 cases or 1.5 per 1,000 live and still births
Spina Bifida	23 cases or 2.9 per 1,000 live and still births
Cleft lip or palate	20 cases or 2.5 per 1,000 live and still births
Congenital heart	26 cases or 3.2 per 1,000 live and still births
Hypospadias	20 cases or 2.5 per 1,000 live and still births
Talipes	33 cases or 4.2 per 1,000 live and still births
Naevus	7 cases or 0.9 per 1,000 live and still births
Mongolism	9 cases or 1.1 per 1,000 live and still births

Registered Nursing Homes

	Number of Homes	Number of Beds Provided		
		Maternity	Other	Total
Registered during 1971	—	—	—	—
Cancelled during 1971	—	—	—	—
Registered at 31.12.71	7	78	47	125

Nursing Agencies Act, 1957

The Licence of two nursing agencies was renewed during the year.

Day Care of Young Children

On the 1st April, 1971, responsibility for the provision of Day Nurseries by the local authority and the supervision of premises and persons registered with the local authority under the Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948 (as amended by Section 60, Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968) was transferred from the Health Committee to the Social Services Committee.

SCHOOL HEALTH

RETURN OF NUMBER OF CHILDREN ON ROLL

JANUARY, 1972

Type of School		Number on Roll
Primary:—		
County		39,684
Voluntary		13,093
Secondary:—		
County		18,252
Grammar		6,236
Technical		1,801
Comprehensive		7,257
Special:—		
Educationally Sub-normal		1,173
Educationally Sub-normal Classes		92
Physically Handicapped		152
Deaf and Partially Hearing		131
Partially Sighted Class		14
Maladjusted		60
Other:—		
Nursery (Full-time)		31
Nursery (Part-time)		1,038
TOTAL		89,014

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

This year the routine examination at eleven years of age was discontinued and routine examination of all school children was undertaken at school entry only, with selective examination of a limited number of pupils on entry to secondary school and again at school leaving age. This is the first stage of a scheme in which we hope to build up an on-going system of special examinations from our observations of the school entrant, reinforced by special examinations at the request of any agency concerned with the child. In this way we should be able to help the child who is failing in any way be it physically, emotionally or educationally, at an early stage in his difficulties, and provide support throughout his school career.

In addition to this we hope to extend to all schools a scheme which has been working well in a small number of our schools for many years. Under this scheme the School Medical Officer visits each school at frequent intervals throughout the school year, rather than attending for a once yearly mass examination. This enables the staff and medical advisors to form themselves into a team working towards helping the individual child to overcome his handicaps and gain the utmost advantage from his education.

Unfortunately we have again been handicapped in our efforts to provide a first class service by the ever increasing size of the school population, coupled with the difficulty experienced in replacing medical staff who leave the service for various reasons.

CHILD GUIDANCE

The demand for referral for psychological or psychiatric help was still high.

The School Psychological Service continued to be available for children experiencing learning or behaviour problems within the school situation, and was able to provide a minimal psychiatric cover for these children.

Children whose difficulties arose mainly within the home were referred with the permission of the General Practitioner to the Child and Family Psychiatric Unit at St. James's Hospital.

Some school medical officers who felt competent to do so have undertaken the treatment of a number of the less difficult cases at the Branch Clinics.

OPHTHALMIC SERVICES

Mr. J. Nolan, F.R.C.S., continued to provide a consultative session each week at the Central Clinic, and to visit once a term the partially sighted class attached to Beckett Park County Primary School.

Mr. O.O. Ffooks, F.R.C.S. attends another consultative session once a week, and also provides a service for the severely sub-normal children attending special schools in the city.

Visiting ophthalmologists appointed by the Regional Hospital Board continue to supplement the work carried out by ophthalmologists employed by the local authority and school medical officers. These sessions are held at the Central Clinic, and also at certain of the branch clinics.

Vision Report, 1971

School children:—

New cases	5,245
Re-inspections	1,824
Clear	5,836
Outstanding	1,233
No. where treatment considered necessary	1,684
No. to continue with own glasses	2,000
Actual new defects	1,303
Total number seen	7,069
Total invited	12,108

Pre-school children:—

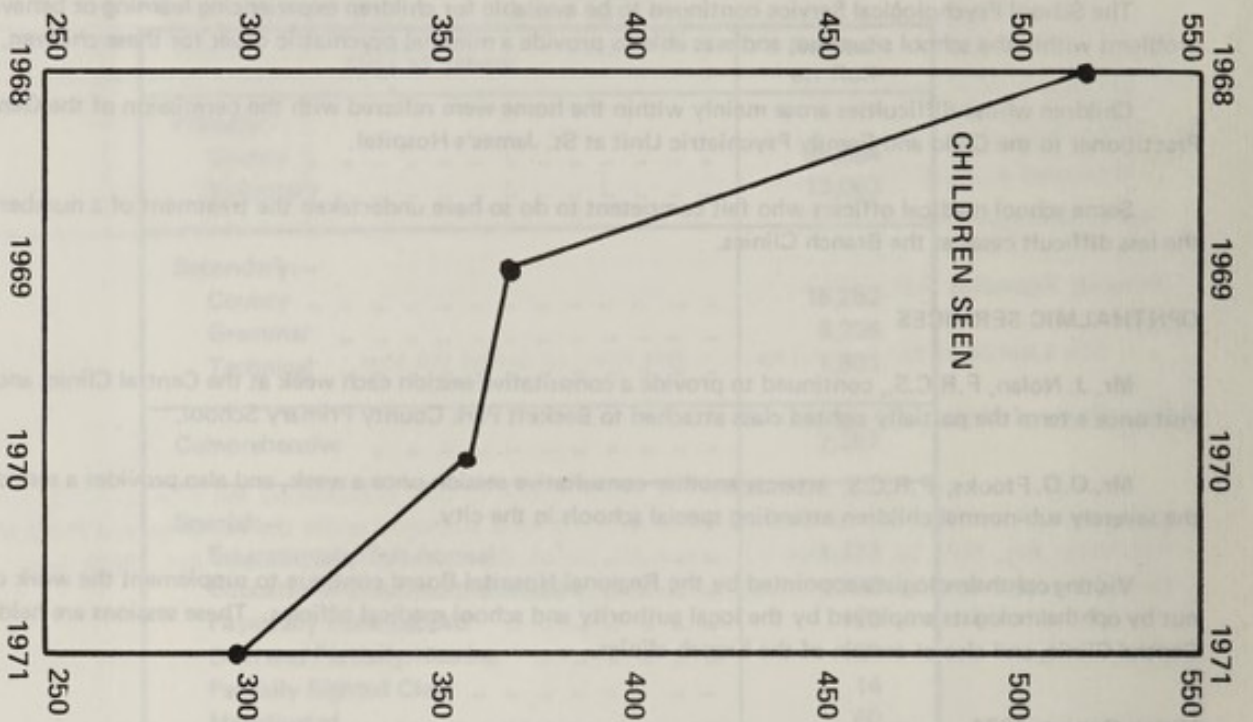
New cases	290
Re-inspections	153
Number prescribed glasses	2,279
Number referred to orthoptist	416

OTOLOGICAL SERVICE

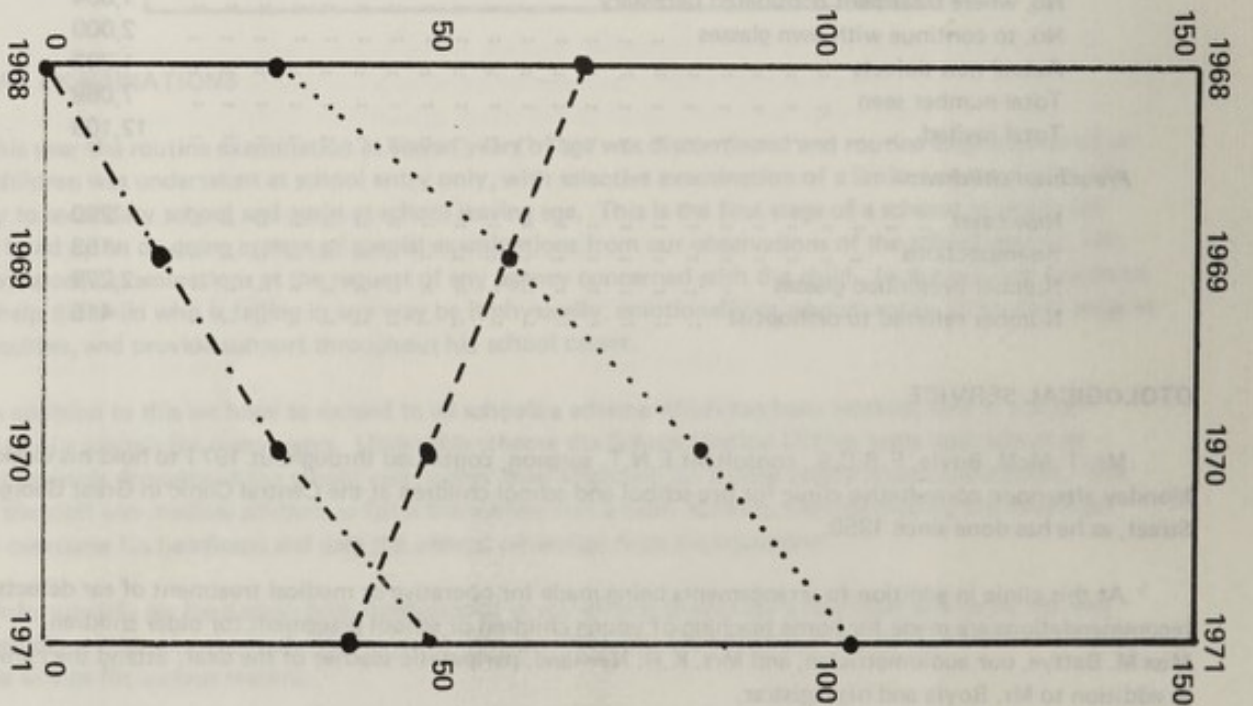
Mr. T. McM. Boyle, F.R.C.S., consultant E.N.T. surgeon, continued throughout 1971 to hold his weekly Monday afternoon consultative clinic for pre-school and school children at the Central Clinic in Great George Street, as he has done since 1950.

At this clinic in addition to arrangements being made for operative or medical treatment of ear defects, recommendations are made for home teaching of young children or school placement for older children. Miss M. Battye, our audiometrician, and Mrs. K.H. Newland, peripatetic teacher of the deaf, attend the clinic in addition to Mr. Boyle and his registrar.

INDIVIDUAL ATTENDANCES



NUMBER OF OPERATIONS



In March, 1971, discussions were held to arrange for the transfer of this clinic to the new E.N.T. out patient department at St. James's Hospital. It was agreed that the whole team, extended to include a School Medical Officer, should staff what is in effect exactly the same clinic held on the same day but in a different and more adequately equipped venue. The clinic is to be entitled the Child Deafness Clinic and Mr. Boyle is to have sole use of the E.N.T. suite for the clinic each Monday afternoon. Nursing services together with an audiology service for other than routine cases are to be provided by the Hospital Management Committee.

A trial run in the E.N.T. suite was held on the 6th December, 1971, and everything was ready to make a smooth start under the new arrangements in January, 1972.

WORK OF THE CONSULTATIVE CLINIC

Total number of attendances	565
Number of individual children seen	298
Children who attended once	168
Children who attended twice	84
Children who attended three times	26
Children who attended four times or more	20
Children referred by Health Department	29
Children requiring active treatment for otorrhoea	49

Number of children requiring operative treatment:—

(a) for diseases of the ear	106
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	37
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	51

Number of school children requiring hearing-aids	4
Number of pre-school children requiring hearing-aids	5

The number of individual children seen at the otological clinic has shown a gradual decline from 517 in 1968 to 298 in 1971. Over the same period of time the number of tonsil and adenoid operations has similarly declined from 68 to 37, whilst the operations for other nose and throat conditions including adenoidectomy without tonsillectomy have shown a rise from nil in 1968 to 51 in 1971.

More significantly the number of children receiving operative treatment for disease of the ear has shown a marked rise over these four years from 31 to 106.

These figures indicate the implementation of our policy to use the consultant otological service primarily as a deafness diagnostic and treatment clinic rather than as a general E.N.T. service.

AUDIOMETRY

Sweep testing at a twenty decibel level was carried out on six to seven year olds on school premises, by Miss M. Battye, our audiometrician, assisted by Mrs. B. Carruthers.

Children failing the sweep test or proving unco-operative were referred to the audiometry clinic held at the Central Clinic. Here the children are examined by Dr. Timothy or Dr. Yates and where necessary referral to a consultant otologist is made, or continued observation is recommended.

Number of children aged 6/7 years tested	7,198
Number of children unco-operative	231
Number referred to School Medical Officer	620

Audiometry clinics held by school medical officers:—

Number of children seen	1,059
Number of attendances	1,362
Number of children found to have normal hearing	483)
Number of children found to have moderate loss in one ear	239)
Number of children found to have moderate loss in both ears	185) 1,059
Number of children found to have serious loss in one ear	82)
Number of children found to have serious loss in both ears	70)
Referred to Consultant Otologist	170
Requiring treatment for ear conditions other than deafness	119
Total number of children listed partially deaf	95

PERIPATETIC SERVICE FOR HEARING IMPAIRED CHILDREN

Mrs. K. H. Newland reports:—

The work of the Peripatetic Service for Hearing Impaired children both at school and pre-school was augmented this year by the services of another teacher of the deaf.

Numbers of children in both categories are lower than in recent years.

Ten new cases were referred in the pre-school section making a total of twenty-two. All were seen weekly. Seven of the new cases had additional difficulties.

There were ten referrals of children to use hearing aids in normal schools. These, added to previous cases already being followed, made a total of forty-four for the year.

The use of the ear level aids, after the use of a body worn hearing aid, has resulted in better consistent use of the aids in normal schools. The co-operation of head teachers and staffs, and their concern for these children is a great encouragement.

Orthoptic Department

Mrs. Drusilla White, D.B.O., and Miss Susan Waddy, D.B.O., report that the Orthoptic Clinic is active for five sessions a week. Two of the sessions are held with Mr. O.O. Ffooks and Mr. J. Nolan respectively. Monthly Orthoptic Clinics in conjunction with the consultant ophthalmologists are held at Beckett Park C.P. Junior School for partially-sighted children.

The following attendances were recorded:—

New attendances	105
Old attendances	1,559
Total	1,664

Opticians' Department

New prescriptions dispensed	1,909
Repairs and replacements	1,368
Adjustments and minor repairs	1,372
Total patients' attendances	8,078

There was little change in the number of attendances compared with 1970.

In 1971 many significant changes were made. In February decimalisation was introduced, followed in April with a new structure of price charges for spectacles. The lens charge for children under ten years of age increased from 80p to £1.20 each, with a maximum of £2.10 each depending on the lens power. Contributory frames are still available from a cost of 76p. There is still a free range of nickel frames available to children, but delays have been experienced due to manufacturing problems.

ORTHOPAEDIC SERVICES

Professor J.M.P. Clark, Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon for cerebral palsied children, retired in November and was succeeded by Mr. D.J. McWilliams, F.R.C.S., Mr. F.R. Silk, F.R.C.S., has been appointed Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon for children with spina bifida and congenital abnormalities.

Mr. McWilliams is holding monthly Monday afternoon clinics at the Education Department. He also acts as consultant orthopaedic surgeon to Larchfield School (the Local Authority's weekly residential school for cerebral palsied children) and the John Jamieson School (day school for physically handicapped). A school medical officer responsible for physically handicapped children is holding clinics on the remaining Mondays.

Mr. Silk holds consultant orthopaedic clinics monthly on Friday mornings at the Education Department and he attends the John Jamieson School twice each term.

THE WORK OF THE CENTRAL ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC

New Cases — referred by:—

(1) Maternity and Child Welfare	80
(2) Hospital Consultants	81
(3) Other agencies	134

Cases Carried Over from Previous Year

From Maternity and Child Welfare	50
From Hospital Consultants and other agencies	493
Total cases	838
Re-inspections	330
TOTAL	<u>1,168</u>

THE DEFECTS SEEN IN 1971

Cerebral Palsy	63
Hemiplegia, paraplegia	62

Infections

Sequalae of Poliomyelitis	30
Osteomyelitis and arthritis	10
Tuberculosis of bone	2

Meningomyelocele	25
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Hip Disease

Coxa plana	28
Dislocation or subluxation of hip	30
Osteochondrosis — investigation of hip	29

Spine

Postural defect	8
Scoliosis	11

Feet

Postural defect	205
Talipes equino varus	5
Metatarsus Primus varus	11
Claw feet	11

Multiple Congenital Anomalies

Various congenital defects	34
Incidence of two or three	62

Multiple Congenital Anomalies (Continued)

Torticollis	14
Genu Valgum	70
Results of Injuries	17
Transient Symptoms	45
Other conditions - incidence of five or less	58
Consultations - no treatment or observation	14

PRE-SCHOOL CLINIC FOR PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

The work of the Pre-School Clinic for Physically Handicapped Children has expanded considerably. Children under five years of age are referred for treatment from the Paediatric Consultants after a full diagnosis has been made in hospital.

Originally the Pre-School Clinic catered for only cerebral palsy but now spina bifida children are seen. Treatment is given by our physiotherapists, Mrs. Learoyd and Mrs. J. Eastburn.

Total number receiving physiotherapy	74
1 x one week	25
1 x two weeks	13
1 x one month	29
Reviews — other	7
	74

Paediatric reviews are regularly carried out by a Senior Registrar from Professor Smithells' paediatric department and a departmental medical officer.

The children may be referred for opinions on eyes, ears, or orthopaedics. They are regularly referred for speech therapy and admittance to nursery school, occasionally some may be notified to the Mental Health Service. A developmental assessment is always made and suitable placement for school recommended.

Chiropody

Mrs. Joan Beel, MCh.S. (State Registered) reports:

This very busy clinic operates on two half days a week, Wednesday and Thursdays in the afternoon, with three chiropodists in attendance.

There is a high number of appointments booked at each clinic — between 80 to 100 — and there is a very small number of non-attenders. Each new patient is given printed advice on general care of the feet plus instructions if receiving treatment for verruca.

The better shape of fashionable shoes must be an improvement for growing feet.

Parents who accompany their children seem interested in the work done and encouragement is given by the chiropodists who willingly answer their questions.

There is still a large number of children with rotting skin, due to condensation in plastic shoes and inability of man made fibres to absorb and hold normal moisture from the encased feet.

Deodorants and antifungicidal sprays are now an essential medicament which at one time were hardly need to be used.

The cleanliness of the children's feet is reasonably good.

CHIROPODY 1971

Defects	New Cases	No. of Reinspections	No. of Discharges	Total No. of Attendances
Verrucae	1,061	4,919	720	6,700
Corns	86	159	24	269
Defects of the Feet	50	249	21	320
TOTAL	1,197	5,327	765	7,289

SPEECH THERAPY REPORT 1971

Number of Patients Seen

Branch Clinics:—

	Assessed	Treated	Discharged
Armley	68	121	34
Burmantofts	67	61	32
Central	54	110	47
Holbeck	22	83	31
Leafield	19	53	11
Middleton	19	63	27
Seacroft	37	110	38
West Park	17	35	15

Special Schools

	Assessed	Treated	Discharged
Armley Lodge	3	19	9
Cardinal Square	37	23	3
Cottingley E.S.N. Unit	2	22	5
East End Park	39	17	2
Grafton	1	18	3
John Jamieson	5	20	7
Larchfield	9	9	—
Roundhay Lodge	25	18	6

St. Bernadette's R.C.	3	16	—
Woodside	2	19	6
Wykebeck E.S.N. Unit	16	29	2
Child Guidance Centre	5	5	—
Lovell Road C.P.	15	15	4
TOTAL	465	866	282

Summary

During 1971 the Speech Therapy department began working with a full complement of therapists for the first time for many years. Miss Fleetwood joined our staff in May and we felt that a great step forward had taken place with her arrival. We now have three full-time therapists, three part-time therapists and the help of two staff members from the Speech Therapy training department of Leeds Polytechnic, with their students.

Of the 46 sessions now worked each week, 31 are in branch clinics and 15 are worked in special schools and units.

In September Mrs. Wall and Mrs. Black attended a conference at Bodington Hall entitled "The Inter-Disciplinary Approach to the Mentally Sub-normal Child". We found it a most stimulating week and only hope that in the future our establishment will be increased to enable us to cope with the children in the Junior Training Centres, when we could put into practise some of the many ideas gained from the conference.

In spite of having our full complement of Speech Therapists, there are still some major gaps in the service we provide. One of the most important of these is the fact that owing to pressure of work in the branch clinics and special units we are unable to find any free time for visiting schools and discussing patients with head teachers and staff. We also feel that at present we are unable to spend sufficient time in the special schools, where it is most difficult to make progress when one is obliged to limit the time spent with each child in order to see all who need help with speech and language. The training centres have no visiting therapists at the present time.

We have 100 children on our waiting lists for treatment throughout the city and, as treatment rarely lasts less than nine months to a year, these numbers are diminishing only very slowly, because we do not have sufficient staff to cope adequately. Apart from the numbers waiting for speech therapy we also have 348 cases on review. These children have had some treatment and are now seen at regular intervals for check-ups. Several of these children could really benefit from further treatment, but we find we can only keep them on review and rely on the parents to continue helping them at home. This is not a satisfactory situation.

The third list of cases comprises those children awaiting speech assessment. With our case loads being so full it is often difficult to find a free half-hour to fit assessments in, although we do try to see the children for assessment as soon as possible after they have been referred. There are 144 cases in our file awaiting assessment.

Handicapped Pupils

(Position on the 20th January, 1972)

BLIND

Placed in residential schools 11

PARTIALLY SIGHTED

Placed in special class 13

Placed in residential school 2

DEAF

Placed in day school for the deaf 13

Placed in residential school for the deaf 11

PARTIALLY HEARING

Placed in day school for partially hearing	63
Placed in residential schools for partially hearing	8
Pre-School class	19

DELICATE

Placed in residential schools	16
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DIABETIC

Placed in ordinary schools	—
Placed in residential schools	—

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Placed in day schools	122
Placed in residential schools	39
Having home tuition	3

EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL

Placed in day schools for E.S.N.	1,369
Placed in residential schools for E.S.N.	43

EPILEPTIC

Placed in ordinary schools	257
Placed in residential schools	2

MALADJUSTED

Placed in special day schools	37
Placed in residential schools	52
Attending the Child Guidance Centre	77

SPEECH

Placed in residential school	—
--------------------------------------	---

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS

On leaving College	844
Admission to Colleges of Education	771
New Appointments (28 RQ & superannuations)	201
Boarded Out Medicals	307
Part time employment	453
Holiday Camp	647
Theatrical Licences	180
Adoptions - Medicals	2
School Crossing Patrol	68
Miscellaneous	7
Juvenile Court	51
Carnegie Students	35

B.C.G. VACCINATION

SCHOOL	No. Heaf Test	Negative	Positive	Absent
SECONDARY GRAMMAR	1,899	1,480	347	72
COUNTY SECONDARY and COMPREHENSIVE	5,111	3,591	1,103	417
SPECIAL SCHOOLS	77	48	16	13
TOTAL	7,087	5,119	1,466	502

RUBELLA IMMUNISATION

Total number Immunised (Girls 11 years – 14 years) 7,255

Dental Service

Mr. J. Miller reports:

'The opening of more nursery departments in the Leeds schools enables the dental officers to carry out dental inspections for the very early age groups. For many of the children this coincides with the age of complete eruption of the first or "baby" teeth.

The teeth now become increasingly vulnerable to "outside" influences, most of which come into the decay-producing category. This vulnerability is enhanced by the fact that the teeth have not been subjected to the strengthening influences of flouridation – a measure which would be of inestimable value in creating sound dentitions, especially in these days of soft sugary foodstuffs, many of which are consumed between meals, much to the detriment of the teeth. Early inspections ensure that carious lesions are detected and treated, thus keeping the mouth "clean and tidy", and free from pain and sepsis.

This also affords an excellent opportunity to stress to parents the necessity for a high standard of dental hygiene, and to appeal to them to do their part in maintaining a healthy dental state.

The screening of patients of West African and West Indian origin is now being carried out in order to detect the presence of latent sickle-cell anaemia.

This blood test is necessary for patients requiring dental extractions, and for whom a general anaesthetic is advisable.

Nurses from the School Health Service carry out the tests and cases which show a "positive" reaction are referred to the Pathology Department of the Dental Hospital for an electrophoretic test.

SCHOOL	NO. NOT TESTED	TESTED	ROUTED	ROUTED
SECONDARY GRAMMAR	1,509	1,480	317	12
COUNTY SECONDARY AND COMPREHENSIVE	2,771	2,981	1,103	449
SPECIAL SCHOOLS	11	48	16	12
TOTAL	4,291	4,509	1,436	583

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1971

PART 1

Medical Inspection of Pupils attending Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools
(Including Nursery and Special Schools)

Table 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 conditions recorded at Part II	Total individual pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1967 and later	383	383	—	—	6	15	21
1966	3,361	3,361	—	—	100	174	226
1965	3,412	3,412	—	—	105	182	249
1964	536	536	—	—	10	26	31
1963	189	189	—	—	8	7	11
1962	189	189	—	—	18	14	25
1961	158	158	—	—	5	16	19
1960	220	220	—	—	6	13	19
1959	267	267	—	—	7	11	16
1958	192	192	—	—	4	6	10
1957	167	167	—	—	7	4	8
1958 and earlier	221	221	—	—	4	6	7
TOTAL	9,295	9,295	—	—	280	474	642

Column (3) total as a percentage of Column (2) total 100%
Column (4) total as a percentage of Column (2) total —%
to two places of decimals.

Table 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	5,936
Number of Re-inspections	26,488
Total	32,424

Table C. — Infestation with Vermin

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	186,135
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	3,326
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)	1,902
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3) Education Act, 1944)	839

PART II

**Defects found by Periodic and Special Medical Inspections
During the Year Ended 31st December, 1971**

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease		Periodic Inspections				Special Inspections
			Entrants	Leavers	Others	Total	
4	Skin	T	8	1	11	20	72
		O	227	8	323	558	40
5	Eyes — (a) Vision	T	106	4	170	280	3,561
		O	418	33	553	1,004	1,684
	(b) Squint	T	15	—	—	15	104
		O	117	3	—	120	7
	(c) Other	T	—	—	2	2	15
		O	33	5	34	72	2
6	Ears — (a) Hearing	T	32	—	57	89	136
		O	478	24	455	957	475
	(b) Otitis Media	T	4	—	4	8	69
		O	190	2	168	360	11
	(c) Other	T	—	—	6	6	128
		O	82	2	100	184	4
7	Nose and Throat	T	20	—	10	30	143
		O	496	5	551	1,052	26
8	Speech	T	33	1	30	64	38
		O	232	11	316	559	23
9	Lymphatic Glands	T	2	—	3	5	4
		O	131	2	145	278	8
10	Heart	T	1	—	3	4	12
		O	132	6	166	304	14
11	Lungs	T	2	—	9	11	38
		O	188	12	238	438	21
12	Developmental — (a) Hernia	T	—	—	—	—	—
		O	35	—	44	79	2
	(b) Other	T	51	—	74	125	—
		O	301	14	471	786	513
13	Orthopaedic — (a) Posture	T	—	1	4	5	12
		O	50	6	64	120	31
	(b) Feet	T	6	1	7	14	53
		O	134	5	153	292	187
	(c) Other	T	4	—	10	14	122
		O	98	9	137	244	448
14	Nervous System — (a) Epilepsy	T	—	—	—	—	4
		O	9	8	57	74	4
	(b) Other	T	2	2	1	5	186
		O	151	3	175	329	49
15	Psychological — (a) Development	T	3	—	11	14	339
		O	129	51	293	473	156
	(b) Stability	T	5	—	9	14	24
		O	265	37	377	679	54
16	Abdomen	T	1	—	3	4	15
		O	35	7	74	116	13
17	Other	T	1	—	—	1	7
		O	22	1	38	61	7

PART III

**Treatment of Pupils Attending Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools
(Including Nursery and Special Schools)**

Table 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	153
Errors of refraction (including squint)	5,245
Total ..	5,398
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	2,279

Table 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	106
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	37
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	51
Received other forms of treatment	671
Total ..	865
Total number of pupils still on the register of schools at 31st December 1970 known to have been provided with hearing aids:—	
(a) during the calendar year 1970	25
(b) in previous years	320

A pupil recorded under (a) above should not be recorded at (b) in respect of the supply of a hearing aid in a previous year.

Table C.—Orthopaedic and Postural Defects

	Number known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments	246
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	56
Total ..	302

**Table D.—Diseases of the Skin
(excluding uncleanness, for which see Table C of Part I)**

	Number of pupils known to have been treated
Ringworm—(a) Scalp	2
(b) Body	1
Scabies	1,069
Impetigo	400
Other skin diseases	3,616
Total ..	5,088

Table E.—Child Guidance Treatment

	Number known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance clinics	452

Table F.—Speech Therapy

	Number known to have been treated
Pupils treated by speech therapists	666

Table G.—Other Treatment Given

	Number known to have been treated
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	2,424
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	142
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	5,119
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above—	
Children receiving Vitamin Tablets	2,415
Rubella immunisation	7,255
Enuresis Alarms loaned	87
Chiropody	1,197
Total	18,639

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. At what age(s) is vision testing repeated during a child's school life? 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16
3. (a) Is colour vision testing undertaken? Yes
 (b) If so, at what age? 11–12 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 years
 (c) By whom is audiometric testing carried out? One full-time audiometrician and assistant

Handicapped Pupils Requiring Education at Special Schools or Boarding in Boarding Homes

	Blind	Partially Sighted	Deaf	Partially Hearing	Physically Handicapped	Delicate	Mal-adjusted	Educationally Sub-normal	Epileptic	Speech	Total
During the year ended 1971:—											
Handicapped pupils newly placed in schools and homes	4	4	1	19	38	6	44	223	2	—	341
Newly assessed requiring education	1	6	—	13	31	4	49	255	2	—	361
On 20th January, 1972:—											
No. of handicapped pupils											
(i) Attending Special Schools											
(a) Day	—	—	13	63	122	—	37	1,369	—	—	1,604
(b) Boarding	11	2	11	8	29	14	25	34	1	—	135
(ii) Attending Independent Schools	—	—	—	—	10	2	25	9	1	—	47
(iii) Attending special classes or Units not forming part of a special school	—	13	—	—	—	—	66	—	—	—	79
TOTAL	11	15	24	71	161	16	153	1,412	2	—	1,865
No. of children from the Authority's area boarded in homes	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
No. of handicapped pupils being educated under arrangements made under Section 56 of Education Act, 1944:											
(i) In Hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) In other Groups	—	—	—	19	—	—	77	—	—	—	96
(iii) At home	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
No. of handicapped pupils requiring to be placed in special schools:—											
(a) Day	—	3	—	4	3	—	3	210	—	—	223
(b) Boarding	1	—	—	—	—	1	8	4	1	—	15
Included at (b) but whose parents refused consent to their admission to a boarding special school	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	4	1	—	14

MIDWIFERY

The Local Supervising Authority

The Local Health Authority has continued to fulfil its duties and functions as a Supervising Authority on behalf of the Central Midwives' Board. Notification of intention to practise in the City was received from 284 midwives during the year, but, by the 31st December, 48 of these were no longer in practice in Leeds. This compares with 243, with a loss of 69 in 1970.

Notification of Births

Statistics are shown in the following table:—

	Adjusted Live Births	Adjusted Still Births	Adjusted Total Births
Domiciliary	1,322	6	1,328
Institutional	6,484	88	6,572
TOTAL	7,806	94	7,900

The total number of births to Leeds residents notified was 444 fewer than in 1970, and 83.2 per cent of these births took place in hospitals or maternity homes.

Domiciliary Midwifery Service

Although the number of home confinements fell again during the year, the municipal midwives continued to play an important part in the local maternity service, being concerned at some stage of the pregnancy or confinement, with 85 per cent of the Leeds residents who were delivered in the City. In 1970 the figure was 75 per cent. Medical support for the midwife remained a problem, especially in relation to ante-natal care and the taking of blood samples from pregnant and newly delivered women. General practitioners were present at 189 of the 1,319 home deliveries attended by the midwives.

The frustration of current domiciliary midwifery practice, the possible implementation of the "Mayston" Report for local authority nursing services and the restructuring of the National Health Service proposed for 1974, have made staff apprehensive with regard to their personal place in the maternity service.

Staff Matters

At 31st December, 1971, 42 full-time midwives (including 5 wholly engaged in the Special Care Unit — see Care of Premature Infants) and 15 part-time midwives were employed by the Corporation with one Non-Medical Supervisor and two Assistant Non-Medical Supervisors. Of these, 30 full-time and 5 part-time were approved teachers.

Work Undertaken by Domiciliary Midwives

The following table sets out a summary of the work for 1971 with comparative figures for the preceding year:—

Work Undertaken	1971	1970
Ante-natal visits to patients' homes	22,702	24,253
Attendance at births	1,319	1,467
Post-Natal visits		
(a) domiciliary cases	17,275	20,799
(b) patients discharged from hospital before 10th day	25,639	22,279
Number of patients in (b)	4,954	4,669
Bookings for home confinement	1,817	2,026
Average number per booking midwife	49	56
Bookings for planned early discharge	3,100	2,125
Social investigations in connection with:		
(a) application for hospital beds	637	2,111
(b) planned early discharge	2,715	2,125
Follow-up of hospital clinic defaulters	432	293
Attendances by patients at Midwives' Ante-Natal Clinics	10,267	11,922

Medical Assistance

There were 577 notifications from midwives requiring medical aid from booked general practitioners and 2 emergencies where no general practitioner had been booked for maternity services. In 1970, the figures were 649 and 1 respectively.

Training

Statutory refresher courses as required under the Central Midwives' Board rules were attended by 11 midwives during the year, while 5 attended management (first line) courses. An Assistant Supervisor was successful in obtaining the Midwife Teacher Diploma after a six months residential course.

In-service training and informal discussion groups have been continued with a view to broadening the Midwives knowledge and to prepare the approved teachers for the changes in pupil-midwife training.

The Authority offered 60 places to the three Second-Part Training schools in the city, but only 44 of these were taken up (45 in 1970). With the introduction of single-period training in November, the old style Part I and Part II training schemes commenced to be phased out.

The attachment of undergraduate medical and nursing students to domiciliary midwives for the purpose of observation of the service continued successfully throughout the year. The number of such placements continues to rise annually.

HEALTH VISITING

We began the year with 65 Full-time Health Visitors and 12 Part-time Health Visitors, giving a total whole-time equivalent of 72. During the year, one ex-Leeds Health Visitor returned from abroad, two came to Leeds from another Authority and 10 joined the staff on successful completion of their training, having been sponsored by the Local Authority to either the Leeds or Bradford Health Visitor Training School. Four full-time Health Visitors left for family reasons, four retired and one transferred to another Authority. Of the 12 part-time staff, one retired, one gave up work and one transferred to hospital, one joined us from another Authority and two of our ex-Health Visitors returned in a part-time capacity. We ended the year with 69 full-time Health Visitors and 12 part-time Health Visitors, giving a whole-time equivalent of 76.

The attached table compares the breakdown of visits over the past three years.

It will be seen that each year, visits to individuals, other than children, have increased. In the case of the over-65 year olds, the increase is over 50%.

Of the 81 Health Visitors, 41 cover a geographical area; 14 are attached to a group general practice; 4 are attached to a hospital department; 22 cover a geographical area plus attachment to hospital or general practice; in these cases, the attachment accounts for at least 50% of the work.

The table below gives a breakdown of the case-loads carried by the Health Visitors:—

	Total	Geographical	G.P. Attachment	Hospital Liaison	Chest Clinic
Families with children 0-5 years	26,194	17,852	8,342	—	—
Persons 65 years +	1,596	364	1,091	141	—
Persons, other	550	80	182	288	—
Chest Clinic	1,096	—	—	—	1,096
TOTALS	29,436	18,296	9,615	429	1,096

This shows that the over-65 year old accounts for 11.3% of the "attached" case load, but only 2% of the "geographical" case load. They account for 5.5% of the total case load. The percentage of cases other than children, of the total case load is 11% thus demonstrating that attachment to hospital departments or general practice results in the health visitor providing a service to the community as a whole. It must also be remembered that, generally speaking supportive and advisory visits to the elderly are more time consuming than visits to the young family. Nevertheless, we are maintaining our routine advisory visits to the young family (the figures for 1970 are bracketed).

0 — 1 year of age		3.41 visits paid per child	(3.64)
1 — 2 years of age		3.76 visits paid per child	(3.56)
2 — 5 years of age		2.79 visits paid per child	(2.82)

Although the fall in the number of visits in the first year of life is regretted, 68.3% of these children attended the local authority Child Health Centres and were seen there by the Health Visitor.

STUDENT PLACEMENTS

There were 206 full-day placements and 329 half-day placements during the year. 144 of the day placements were for health visitor students from other areas, wishing to gain city experience. Medical students and student nurses accounted for most of the half-day placements. In addition, 33 student nurses from the Leeds General Infirmary spent six weeks in the community, visiting with the Health Visitors, District Nursing Sisters and School Nursing Sisters.

HEALTH EDUCATION

A total of 62 talks was given to various bodies — most of these taking place in the evening. Health Visitors also took part in the mothercraft talks held with the midwives at ante-natal sessions, the health teaching sessions run in conjunction with the Cytology clinics and also conducted the health education sessions at the Geriatric clinics.

COURSES AND IN-SERVICE TRAINING

6 Health Visitors attended a Refresher Course, 4 completed the 6-weeks' Field Work Instructor Course and were awarded the Certificate of the Council for the Training of Health Visitors; 5 of the Senior Health Visitors attended a Supervisory Course organised by the Local Authority Training Section. We are most appreciative of the help and support given by the Training Officer in our training programme.

4 of the School Nurses attended a course on "Methods of Instruction", organised by the Chief Ambulance Officer and again, we are grateful for his help.

The first of a series of joint conferences between hospital and local authority Nurses was organised by the Principal Nursing Officer (Teaching) at the Leeds General Infirmary. Further conferences are planned for the coming year.

9 Staff Meetings were held during the year and included talks on the following subjects:—

The Marriage Guidance Council; Rubella; The Education and Welfare of Deaf Children; The Work of the Council for the Training of Health Visitors; The "Observation Register"; and Urinary Infections. The Health Visitors attended an average of 5 meetings each.

With the appointment in April of the Superintendent Health Visitor to Chief Nursing Officer, more of the day to day running of the health visitors' section was delegated to the Group Advisors, in an attempt to relieve the Deputy Superintendent of some routine duties. This has proved to be most effective and tribute must be paid to the way the Group Advisors have discharged their extra duties.

Home Visiting

The following Table gives details of the total visits made by the health visitors during the years 1970 and 1971.

	1970	1971
Children 0 – 1: First Visit	8,282	8,142
Total Visits in the year	30,197	27,804
Children 1 – 2: First Visit	8,888	7,648
Total Visits in the year	31,711	28,746
Children 2 – 5: First Visit	24,490	21,805
Total Visits in the year	69,109	60,786
Total Number of Children seen	41,660	37,595
Total Number of Visits paid	131,017	117,336
Persons aged 65 and over	3,110	5,876
Number included in the above line who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or Hospital	615	1,672
Mentally disordered persons	112	300
Number included in the above line who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or Hospital	54	155
Persons discharged from Hospital (other than mental hospitals)	200	253
Number included in the above line who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or Hospital	128	172
Number of Tuberculous households visited	1,256	1,149
Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases	634	436
Persons visited re-housing on medical grounds	536	581
Other adults	20,961	25,680
Children 5 – 15	3,370	3,497
Daily minders	1,243	617
Adoption Visits	55	102
Other Special Visits	5,525	5,878
Ineffectual Visits	32,075	30,413
TOTAL (less "ineffectual" and "at request of")	168,019	161,705

HOME NURSING

There has been an increase of 10,616 visits over 1970 and again the tendency continues for a heavier type of case to be nursed.

Research Study of the Work of a Nursing Team in General Practice

This study commenced in September and is to continue for 12 months. Two S.R.Ns and two S.E.Ns were attached to three general practices comprising nine G.Ps working from Burmantofts Health Centre. The study was initiated and is being supported by the Council for the training of H.Vs. The overall aim is to assess and measure the work of a nursing team of D.Ns and H.Vs in general practice and especially to meet already unmet medical, nursing and social needs. In preparation for this study an induction training programme was carried out for those taking part. Talks were given by members from the H.V.T.C., D.H.S.S., and a research team from Edinburgh University.

National Certificate of District Nursing

Ten students were prepared for the National Certificate of District Nursing and all were successful, nine at the first attempt and the remaining one at the second attempt.

Students from Hospital

Throughout the year 179 student nurses and 11 dietetic students from hospital, spent a morning with district nurses in order to get an insight of the work of the nurse in the community. 48 student nurses from the L.G.I. were given two weeks full-time experience of district nursing as part of the 6 weeks programme which they are spending in the community in the implementation of the 1969 syllabus of the General Nursing Council. Talks were given four times a year to student nurses in L.G.I., St. James's and Seacroft hospitals, to pupil midwives, at Geriatric Clinics, and to visitors to the Health Department.

Refresher and First Line Management Courses

Five nurses attended refresher courses, three at Cardiff and two at Grantley Hall. Six nurses spent four days in St James's and L.G.I. keeping up-to-date with modern trends. Seven nurses attended one-day conferences at Bodington Hall and Newcastle University. Seventeen nurses attended a conference at Leeds Infirmary on "Communications between hospitals and the community". In November six nurses attended a First Line Management course at the Local Government Training Centre. The three supervisors attended courses at the L.G.T.C. on Staff Supervision, Selection Methods, Effective Speaking, and Effective Writing.

SOURCES OF CASES 1969 – 1971

	1969	1970	1971
General Practitioners	3,875	3,959	4,037
Hospitals	2,081	2,066	2,211
All sections P.H.D. Direct application and/or relatives etc.	92	91	102
TOTAL	6,048	6,116	6,350

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES 1969 – 1971

Classification	1969		1970		1971	
	New Cases	Visits	New Cases	Visits	New Cases	Visits
Medical	3,927	193,870	4,076	201,068	4,203	208,184
Surgical	1,841	41,041	1,814	44,102	1,946	47,835
Children under 5 years	196	1,654	149	1,437	134	1,300
Pneumonia	21	281	17	237	10	104
Tuberculosis	38	1,516	29	1,310	29	1,279
Maternal Complications	23	133	18	131	26	231
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infectious Diseases	2	16	13	37	2	5
TOTAL	6,048	238,511	6,116	248,322	6,350	258,938

MEDICAL REQUISITES LOAN SERVICE

Arrangements for the loan of medical requisites and sick-room equipment were operated from the depot at Bond Court. The table below shows the range of articles held in stock and numbers loaned during 1971 with comparative figures for 1970 and 1969.

MEDICAL REQUISITES LOAN SERVICE			
Article	Number loaned		
	1971	1970	1969
Aeropreen mattresses	17	19	22
Air rings	204	222	276
Back rests	278	295	303
Bed blocks	20	22	14
Bed cradles	191	177	177
Bed pans	486	496	508
Bed side rails	6	3	1
Bed tables	5	4	1
Bed with cot sides	9	8	2
Chiron alarms	12	21	13
Commodes	480	432	391
Crutches	43	35	25
Douche cans	5	5	2
Fracture boards	34	29	18
Hospital beds with lifting poles	17	16	13
Hydraulic hoists	11	5	2
Mackintoshes	514	562	539
Mattresses: Spring	11	11	8
Dunlopillo	13	12	—
Reciprocal walking aids	2	—	—
Single bed with mattress	3	9	10
Stair chairs	—	1	2
Stand pullies	15	13	2
Tripods	59	55	64
Urinals	282	296	247
Walking sticks	33	23	27
Walking sticks adjustable	43	43	44
Wheelchairs	13	29	31
Wheelchairs tubular	38	25	18
Zimmer walking aids	195	159	150
Feeding cups	9	25	22
Ripple cushions with pulsator	1	—	—
Miscellaneous small items	7	4	13
TOTAL	3,056	3,056	2,945

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

In July the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation decided that the routine vaccination of children against smallpox need no longer be recommended. This decision was taken in view of the eradication of smallpox from all but a few countries and, in consequence, the much reduced likelihood of a case of smallpox reaching Britain and because smallpox vaccination is a procedure which has a very small but possible risk of serious complication for children. All travellers to and from areas of the world where smallpox is endemic or countries where eradication programmes are in progress should be still protected by recent vaccination. Health Service staff who come into contact with patients should also be offered vaccination and regular re-vaccination.

The confirmed case of cholera in the City and further confirmed cases on the Spanish mainland created a heavy demand for vaccination against cholera from intending travellers to Spain. A total of 6,799 doses was given during the year which included 431 by general practitioners. During September and October when 2,900 doses were given at the Central Clinic within a period of a few weeks, special arrangements had to be made to hold extra clinics and clinic staff worked long hours to meet the demand.

Vaccination against german measles was offered to all girls between their 11th and 14th birthdays. During the year 7,255 vaccinations were given in schools and 142 by general practitioners. The number of doses of oral polio vaccine given to the end of 1971 was 26,662 of which 8,707 were given by general practitioners. Injections given against measles numbered 5,180 which total included 1,904 by general practitioners.

Diphtheria Immunisations

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

Prophylactics	Clinic Doctors		General Practitioners	Total
	I.W.C's.	Schools		
Diphtheria Only	11	30	7	48
Diphtheria/Tetanus	107	—	107	214
Triple Antigen	3,692	—	2,562	6,254
Tetanus Only	124	—	1,732	1,856
Total protected against Diphtheria	3,810	30	2,676	6,516
Total protected against Wh.Cough	3,692	—	2,562	6,254
Total protected against Tetanus	3,923	—	4,401	8,324
Refresher Doses:—				
Diphtheria Only	12	120	11	143
Diphtheria/Tetanus	339	3,020	1,119	4,478
Diphtheria/Wh. Cough	—	—	1	1
Triple Antigen	74	—	809	883
Tetanus Only	54	—	1,906	1,960
3rd injection of Diphtheria/Tetanus ..	202	624	—	826

Inoculations for Travellers Going Overseas

The number of inoculations are shown below:—

	1971	1970	1969	1968
Smallpox Vaccinations	2,964	3,643	3,289	2,633
T.A.B.	1,874	2,124	1,165	718
Cholera	6,799	2,796	1,534	1,266
Tetanus	296	339	315	251
Typhus	20	1	30	15
Yellow Fever	1,228	1,343	1,178	1,030

Smallpox Vaccination

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

1971	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	15 years and over	Total
Vaccinated: (a)	8	1,733	69	250	2,060
(b)	151	1,145	178	347	1,821
Re-vaccinated (a)	—	22	177	2,653	2,852
(b)	—	35	268	1,641	1,944
TOTAL	159	2,935	692	4,891	8,677

(a) By Clinic Staff

(b) By General Practitioners

AMBULANCE SERVICE

During the year there has been an increase in the totals of patients carried and mileage. This has resulted in an increase of pressure under which the Ambulance Service has operated. Emergency cases increased by 853, the increases in cases dealt with by the Sitting Case Cars again being particularly marked. I am sorry to note an increase in the number of fruitless journeys and the mileage connected therewith. The number of fruitless journeys reached a total of 12,516 with an associated mileage of 31,292.

In spite of the general increase of patients and mileage, miles per patient have decreased, particularly for stretcher cases. This is accounted for partly by the efforts of the planning and control sections of the Service.

Table 1

STATISTICAL REPORT (1st January 1971 to 31st December 1971)

CASES CARRIED

	Direct Service				Rail	Final Total
	Accident & Emergency	Normal	Re-payment	Total		
Stretcher Cases	15,795	67,178	129	83,102	10	83,112
Sitting Cases	1,648	171,486	9,060	182,194	19	182,213
TOTALS	17,443	238,664	9,189	265,296	29	265,325
Previous Year	16,590	226,951	8,913	252,454	25	252,479
Mortuary Cases	—	931	—	931	—	931
Total Removals	17,443	239,595	9,189	266,227	29	266,256
Previous Year	16,590	227,843	8,913	253,346	25	253,371

MILEAGE

	Direct Service		Rail	Total
	Section 27	Re-payment		
Ambulances	525,449	184	1,990	527,623
Sitting Case Vehicles	703,216	25,280	3,228	731,724
Total	1,228,665	25,464	5,218	1,259,347

Table 2

INCREASES AND DECREASES

			1970	1971	Note
Emergency Cases	Stretcher		15,819	15,795	— 24
" "	Sitting		771	1,648	+ 877
Normal Cases	Stretcher		64,534	67,178	+ 2,644
" "	Sitting		162,417	171,486	+ 9,069
Repayment Cases			8,913	9,189	+ 276
Rail Cases	Stretcher		9	10	+ 1
" "	Sitting		16	19	+ 3
Total			252,479	265,325	+ 12,846
Mileage					
Ambulances			517,152	525,633	+ 8,481
Sitting Case Vehicles			687,421	728,496	+ 41,075
			1,204,573	1,254,129	+ 49,556

MAJOR POINTS OF COMPARISON 1970 - 1971

		1970	1971	Note
Outpatients	Stretcher	34,305	35,676	+ 1,371
	Sitting	151,844	155,974	+ 4,130
Mortuary Cases		892	931	+ 39
Emergency Calls		18,341	19,168	+ 827
Fruitless Journeys		12,181	12,516	+ 335
" Mileage		30,453	31,292	+ 839
Miles per Patient	Stretcher	6.42	6.27	- 0.15
" " "	Sitting	4.00	4.00	-
" " "	Combined	4.77	4.68	- 0.09

Staff

The total strength of the Service remained unchanged throughout the year. Twelve promotions were made to Leading Ambulancemen, whose primary function was to assist in the "on-the-road" supervision of staff.

Vehicles

7 new B.L.M.H. FG Ambulances and 4 Ford Transit Sitting Case Ambulances are on order and delivery is expected early in the new year. These vehicles are identical to ones already in service, which are proving highly satisfactory.

Central Control

Approval has been given for the modification and extension of the Control Room and for the provision of additional accommodation for training and administrative personnel.

Radio Telephony

Approval has been received for the allocation of an additional radio channel in order that ambulances and sitting-case sections may each have their own radio frequency, although all vehicles will use multi-channel sets. The erection of additional base stations and the complete replacement of vehicle radios will be made in the new year.

Training

The training of ambulance staff within the Service progressed during the year. 19 ambulancemen attended six-week training courses at the West Riding Ambulance Service Training School and 16 passed the resultant examination. The 3 ambulancemen who failed were given intensive training and passed the re-assessment examination at a later date. 1 Sub Officer was detached to the Scottish Ambulance Service Training School for instruction and study duty. 17 new entrants to the Service in the period under review received a one weeks induction course prior to taking up duty. Other courses during the year included a local instructor course, detachments for in-hospital training and evening instructional sessions (which included the following subjects: Guedel Airways, Entonox and Midwifery).

During the year outside organisations and other Departments of the Corporation paid visits to the Central Ambulance Station and were given the opportunity at first hand to see the communications and equipment facilities of the service.

Equipment

The high standard of equipment carried on Leeds Ambulance Service vehicles is maintained. Experiments and trials with new equipment, e.g. the scoop stretcher, continue. Experiments have been completed in the administration of Entonox and its use has been recommended by the Department of Health and Social Security. Provision has been made for additional equipment to be purchased in order that the appropriate vehicles are equipped with Entonox.

Accidents

There were 62 accidents involving Ambulance Service vehicles, a decrease of 33 over the previous year.

Ambulance Service Usage

Investigations have continued in an effort to equate the demand for transport with the capability of the service to provide it. The Chancellor's Wing of St. James's Hospital was brought into use in November and due to the excellent co-operation between hospital and ambulance officers the transition proceeded very smoothly. Hospital staff have been appointed to work alongside ambulance sub-control in a specially designed area in the new building. This has led to a marked improvement in ordering and patient handling.

VENEREAL DISEASES

Report of J.A.H. Hancock, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.,
Consultant Venereologist, Leeds General Infirmary

As will have been evident from previous reports a substantial increase in the incidence of the venereal diseases began in this country in 1955 and from then until 1962 the annual rate of increase was formidable though the aggregate of cases was less impressive because the incidence in 1955 had been so remarkably small. In the decade since 1962 the venereal diseases clinics throughout the country have been increasingly busy, some stretched to the utmost, and the numbers of cases have continued to increase, but there have been notable changes in the types of cases seen. Fewer than half the patients attending each year are suffering from conditions which the layman would think of as "VD", and the biggest increases in work have involved three groups of patients, those attending for examinations with no disease being found; those with minor disorders not related to sexual activity, and those with sexually transmitted minor infections such as *Candida*, trichomoniasis, genital warts, herpes and the like. Formerly all such cases were grouped together as "other conditions" and were largely lost in the national statistics. From 1971 onwards the Department of Health has introduced a revision of its statistical return so that more information about the sexually transmitted minor infections can be provided; an abbreviated version of the new return for cases in this Clinic appears in Table 1. The usual comparison with the number of cases in the preceding year is given, but only for those categories of disease which were then enumerated in the same manner. During 1971 the total of new cases seen in this Department was 4,456 (3,055 in men and 1,401 in women) compared with 4,204 (2,889 in men and 1,315 in women) in 1970. The present VD Department was built in 1955, and in its first year 1,323 cases were registered; those in women numbering 319. Four years later the Department was enlarged and dealt with about 2,000 cases including 650 in women. In 1971, with 1,401 cases in women out of a total of 4,456, further alterations were carried out to give better facilities on the female side. In all but 2 of the last 16 years there has been an increase in new cases averaging 200 annually; if this set pattern persists, the venereal diseases department must soon outgrow its premises, which are not scheduled for rebuilding until 1987.

SYPHILIS

Infectious cases

There were only 2 cases of primary and 3 of secondary syphilis, a reflection of the remarkably low incidence in the country as a whole, which has been the pattern for 18 years.

Other stages

There were 3 cases of early and 3 of late latent disease and 2 of neurosyphilis. For the 20th year in succession there was no case of early congenital syphilis. Late congenital syphilis was diagnosed in 2 adults.

GONORRHOEA

Although the national incidence of gonorrhoea continues to increase, the rate of increase has declined from an annual average of 9.6 per cent (limits 13% – 7.1%) between 1966 and 1970 to 4.4% in 1971. In this clinic there was an increase of 2.7% in 1969 and of 13.5% in 1970. However, in 1971 there was a decrease of 19%; the total of cases in men being 549 and in women 256. Despite the overall fall in cases there was, again, an increase of patients travelling to Leeds for treatment of gonorrhoea rather than attend clinics in their home towns, though this increase was smaller than in previous years. Of the 805 infections treated, 554 were contracted in the Leeds area, 151 elsewhere in Great Britain (114 of these in the West Riding) and 20 abroad. There were 80 cases in which the patient could give no reliable information. As will be evident from the graph, there has again been a drop in infections contracted by the immigrant population, the figures being the lowest for 14 years; it is gratifying that we are approaching a point when this matter will no longer merit a separate comment. The age distribution of cases is presented in Table 2. There is little change from that of previous years, the only noteworthy point being infections in young people in their 13th to the end of their 17th year have decreased to 1.5 per 1,000, a figure below that for the country as a whole; 37 of these 48 infections were in girls. The overall male/female ratio continues to fall from the region of 5:1 in the late 1950s to 2.14: 1 in 1971. This change has been a countrywide phenomenon and is attributed by some to improvements in methods of contact tracing, but the more probable reasons are the decline in importance of the prostitute and the far more enlightened attitude of patients towards helping their infected sexual partners. 68% of the 256 women with gonorrhoea attended as known contacts of

infected men; the proportion for the country as a whole in 1970 was approximately 50%. The overall male/female ratio is, of course, dependent on many other factors, one being the number of infections in men contracted from other men. With changes in the law and the generally less punitive attitude to homosexuality, there has undoubtedly been an increase in homosexual intercourse. There were 22 cases of ano-rectal gonorrhoea and 29 instances of urethral infection acknowledged to have been contracted from other men, though this latter figure must be considered an underestimate. Thus, approximately 10% of the cases of gonorrhoea in men were transmitted homosexually, so that the true male/female ratio was 1.9 to 1. Therapy fortunately continues to provide few problems in this country, in which the proportion of strains of gonococci of lessened sensitivity to penicillin has remained at about 35% — 40% for several years; the dose by injection to overcome these strains is still one acceptable to the patients. There are, of course, a number of alternative antibiotics available and in regular use, which alone, or with renal blocking agents, also give cure by single dose therapy.

NON-SPECIFIC GENITAL INFECTION

This usually mild form of urethritis was diagnosed in 911 cases in men, an increase of 83 cases compared with the previous year. Recent work has shown that Chlamydia agents are the likely cause in up to 40% of cases, but the methods of isolation are not applicable as routine diagnostic procedures. However, tetracycline, originally used empirically, to which these agents are sensitive, has been the treatment of choice for many years, and continues to yield an initial cure rate in excess of 85%. There were 19 cases in men complicated by arthritis and conjunctivitis.

TRICHOMONIASIS

This was formerly by far the commonest cause of vaginitis, but in recent years Candidosis has become almost as frequent. Trichomonal vaginitis was diagnosed in 188 cases. The parasite is an uncommon cause of urethritis in men, and there were 14 such cases.

CANDIDOSIS

This is not, of course, a venereal infection, but the variety affecting the genitalia is sexually transmissible and is now a frequent cause of balanitis and vaginitis, mostly in married and engaged couples using oral contraception. 139 men and 155 women attended with this condition in 1971; they were likely a small fraction of all those affected, most of whom would usually seek treatment from family doctors.

VIRUS INFECTIONS

74 patients had herpes progenitalis and 225 (143 men and 82 women) had genital warts; the latter condition is increasing in frequency faster than the overall increase of the sexually transmitted conditions.

MOLLUSCUM CONTAGIOSUM

Infection of the genitalia by this virus was very rare for some years; it is beginning to reappear and there were 7 cases.

SKIN INFESTATIONS

Pediculosis pubis (73 cases) and scabies (67 cases) have altered little in incidence.

OTHER CONDITIONS

During the year 1,329 patients, 785 men and 544 women, each attended for one or more examinations at which no significant disorder of any kind was found. Additionally there were 319 cases in which conditions unrelated to sexual transmission were diagnosed; these were either treated in the Department or referred elsewhere.

TOTAL OF ATTENDANCES

This amounted to 10,970, an increase of 746. Over the years improvements in management and drug therapy, and the decline of syphilis, have permitted a great reduction in 'follow-up' visits, nonetheless the total of attendances cannot be held down much longer against the seemingly relentless annual increase of new cases.

CANDIDIASIS

This is not a common venereal infection, but the increase during the last few years is worthy of mention. It is now a frequent cause of balanitis and vaginitis, especially in married and cohabiting couples. In 1951, 139 men and 152 women attended with this condition. In 1952, 107 men and 121 women attended, most of whom would usually seek treatment from family doctor.

Diagnosis is usually made by microscopy of the discharge. In 1951, 107 men and 121 women attended with this condition. In 1952, 107 men and 121 women attended, most of whom would usually seek treatment from family doctor.

14 patients had herpes genitalis and 215 (143 men and 82 women) had gonorrhoea. The latter condition is increasing in frequency faster than the overall incidence of the sexually transmitted conditions.

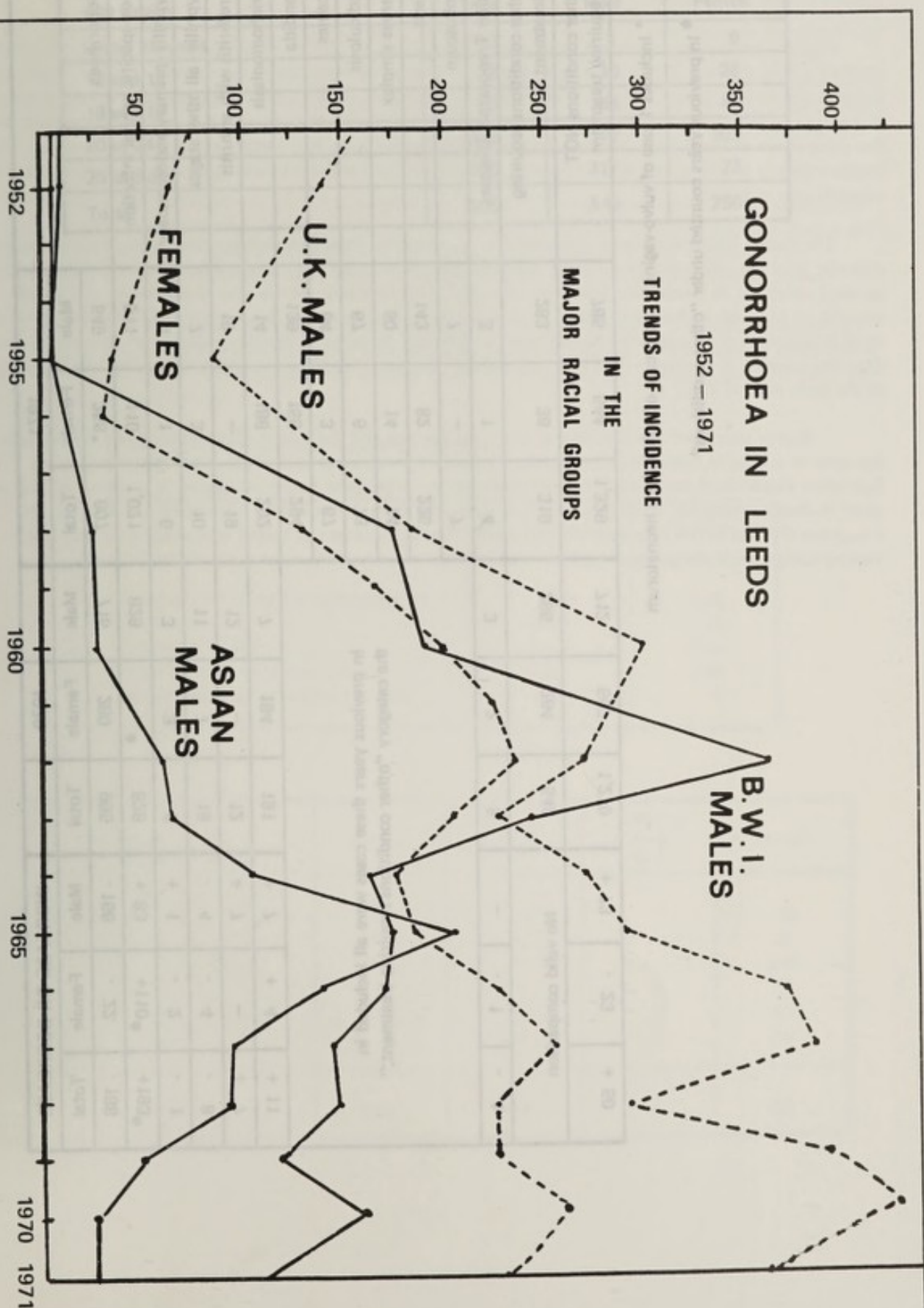
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NEW CASES REGISTERED AT THE VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC,
THE GENERAL INFIRMARY AT LEEDS, 1971

	1971			1970			INCREASE OR DECREASE			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Gonorrhoea	549	258*	807	715	280	995	- 166	- 22	- 188	
Non-specific genital infection	911	110	1,021	828	— [♣]	828	+ 83	+110 [♣]	+193 [♣]	
Syphilis - primary and secondary	4	1	5	3	3	6	+ 1	- 2	- 1	
Syphilis - all other stages	7	3	10	11	7	18	- 4	- 4	- 8	
Urethritis with arthritis	19	—	19	12	—	12	+ 7	—	+ 7	
Trichomoniasis	14	188	202	7	184	191	+ 7	+ 4	+ 11	
Candida	139	155	294	In previous years these cases were all included in the category "other conditions requiring treatment."						
Scabies	64	3	67							
Pediculosis	67	6	73							
Herpes simplex	60	14	74							
Warts	143	82	225							
Molluscum	7	—	7							
Other Treponemal Diseases	3	1	4	3	2	5	—	- 1	- 1	
Other conditions requiring treatment	283	36	319	285	264	549	No valid comparison			
Other conditions NOT requiring treatment	785	544	1,329	712	567	1,279	+ 73	- 23	+ 50	

* Includes 1 case of vulvo-vaginitis and 1 case of ophthalmia neonatorum

[♣] In previous years counted under "other conditions"

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF NEW CASES OF GONORRHOEA

Age Group	Total	Male	Female
Under 16 years	10	1	9
16 and 17	38	10	28
18 and 19	87	44	43
20 to 24	280	177	103
25 and over	390	317	73
Total	805	549	256

HEALTH EDUCATION

Health education continues to be an important function of the Health Department in its concern to prevent disease and disability.

Health visitors have continued their work of individual and family health education amongst mothers and their young children. They were also engaged in group health education with young mothers, ante-natal patients (an activity shared with the local authority midwives), patients attending cervical cytology clinics, and groups of the elderly. Undoubtedly, opportunities for health education with groups are increasing, and the department receives many requests for health talks to be given to a variety of community groups. The health visitor is ideally suited to fill this role, but present staff levels preclude any great extension into this valuable area of work.

The Health Department gave local backing to a national campaign calling attention to the dangers of cigarette smoking. Anti-smoking posters were distributed to major employers of labour in the City as well as being exhibited in Leeds City Transport vehicles. This followed shortly after the printing of a health warning on cigarette packets and served to explain its implications. The local press and radio also agreed to draw attention to the dangers by highlighting the problem in terms of local mortality from diseases in which cigarette smoking is involved. This was followed by arrangements for a five day anti-smoking clinic arranged in the early part of 1972.

Health education is a function of many professions and the Health Department has a responsibility, not only to engage in direct health education, but also to encourage and advise other health educators. The Education Department particularly has opportunities for systematic health education in schools. Advice was given on health education visual aids, and help was given with the in-service training of full-time Health Education Officers in the Education Department. The development of health education in schools and training colleges was encouraged.

CONVALESCENCE

The Convalescence scheme became the responsibility of the Social Services Department on the 1st April, 1971. However, a report for the full year is given below.

During 1971, 1,060 applications for convalescent treatment were received, 8 were brought forward from 1970 making a total of 1,068 as compared with 1,017 for the previous year, an increase of 51. Of this number, 755 were sent to convalescent homes, 296 applications were withdrawn or refused, and 17 were held over until 1972. As in previous years, many applications were turned down because of over age, unsuitability, or a diagnosis not acceptable to the homes used by the Local Authority. A charge of £2.10 is still made to each adult patient receiving two weeks convalescent treatment.

The convalescent homes in use are most suitable for our type of rest convalescence and continue to be well organised. The children's convalescent home at Morecambe is still the only one available and as full use was made of the limited number of places allocated to us, the Leeds Children's Holiday Camp Association again kindly accommodated many under privileged children at the Silverdale Holiday Camp.

Our gratitude is due to the Women's Royal Voluntary Service for its help in providing clothing for needy cases. The Ambulance Service has been used again to transport children to Bradford en route for Morecambe. Ninety-eight children attended the Central Clinic, Park Square, for medical inspection prior to admission to convalescent homes.

The following tables give convalescence statistics for 1971:—

	Adults	Children
Number sent away for convalescence	596	159
Weeks away	1192	318
Extension weeks	None	None
Total number of weeks away	1192	318
Average number of weeks per stay	2	2

Home	Adults	School Children	Children under five	Total
Blackpool (Delton)	45	—	—	45
St. Annes (Seabright)	95	—	—	95
Bridlington (Yorkshire Foresters)	323	17	—	340
Bridlington (W.H.F.)	17	—	—	17
St. Annes (Blackburn)	116	2	—	118
Morecambe (Craig Home)	—	135	5	140
TOTAL	596	154	5	755

HEALTH EDUCATION

CONVALESCENCE

	Adults	School Children	Children under five	Total
January	—	5	—	5
February	10	2	—	12
March	29	10	—	39
April	56	11	—	67
May	59	12	1	72
June	63	25	2	90
July	79	10	2	91
August	62	20	—	82
September	82	16	—	98
October	103	16	—	119
November	51	15	—	66
December	2	12	—	14
TOTAL	596	154	5	755

180	508	Number sent away for convalescence
418	1192	Weeks away
None	None	Extension weeks
378	1792	Total number of weeks away
2	2	Average number of weeks per stay

Home	Adults	School Children	Children under five	Total
Blackpool (Cotton)	48	—	—	48
St. Anne (Bamburgh)	92	—	—	92
Brighton (Yewdale Road)	323	12	—	335
Brighton (W. H. J.)	12	—	—	12
St. Anne (Bamburgh)	118	2	—	120
Moscow (Crag Lane)	—	138	8	146
TOTAL	596	154	8	758

CHIROPODY

The Service continues to provide treatment to the aged, to the handicapped and to expectant mothers, and the popularity and demand for the Service is indicated by the number of new applications for treatment received during the year viz, 1,812.

Once more difficulty has been experienced in finding adequate manpower for the Service and the response to frequent national advertising to recruit staff was poor. By the 31st December, due to staff resignations, the number of sessions per week had been reduced from 167 to 159, and vacancies existed for two full-time chiropodists. Due to the resignations and the inability to replace the chiropodists, the sessions at Dimbleby Memorial Home, and St. Josephs, Belle Vue Road, had to be temporarily withdrawn.

In October a limited service to 26 of the Residential Homes for the aged and handicapped was introduced i.e. 5 or 6 sessions per week in the evenings. This was made possible by certain members of the full-time staff working sessions outside their normal hours.

Trainees from South Leeds Training Centre continued to attend Holbeck Clinic. Treatment at North Leeds was discontinued due to the unavailability of suitable accommodation for clinical use, but arrangements were made to treat the patients at Wheatfields Training Centre.

The arrangements for providing domiciliary treatment to a group of Blind patients now numbering 30 continue, as also the sessions provided at the Deaf and Dumb Institute.

Sessions continued to be held at 11 clinic premises.

Ten sessions per week were reserved for patients unable to attend clinics by public transport. With the assistance of the Ambulance section it was possible to provide 2,962 treatments to non-ambulant patients.

The mobile unit continued to be used in 5 districts where static accommodation was not available.

At the end of the year the staff in post were as follows:—

Chief Chiropodist	Dec. 1970	Dec. 1971
No. of Senior Chiropodists	9	8
No. of Sessional staff	15	12
TOTAL (Whole time equivalents)	14	12

The following tables provide a summary of the work done in 1971 with comparable figures for 1970. :—

Total No. of Treatments in Clinics	33,348
Total No. of Treatments in Residential Homes	800
	<u>34,148</u>
Total No. of Sessions	4,225
∴ Average number of treatments per session is	8

WORK SUMMARY, 1971

	31st December, 1970	31st December, 1971
Applications received	1,826	1,812
No. of patients treated		
Pensioners	7,108	7,832
Expectant mothers	4	4
Physically and Mentally Handicapped	207	249
TOTAL	7,319	8,085
No. of Treatments		
In clinics	32,407	33,348
Domiciliary	13,762	14,141
In Residential Accommodation	862	800
TOTAL	47,031	48,289
No. of Patients on the waiting list		
Clinics	255	392
Domiciliary	224	321
Transport	48	46
Mobile Unit	109	53
TOTAL	636	812

REPORT ON THE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE FOR THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF 1971

STAFF AND TRAINING

On 1st January, 1971. Mr. John Hope was in post as the Principal Social Worker
Four senior mental welfare officers.
Eight mental welfare officers.
Three graduate trainee mental welfare officers.
One additional graduate trainee was appointed.
None were seconded for training during the year.

On 31st March, 1971. One experienced trainee mental welfare officer
and one welfare assistant had been appointed mental welfare officers.
Thus there were ten mental welfare officers, three welfare assistants
and three graduate trainee mental welfare officers.

SERVICES FOR THE MENTALLY SUBNORMAL JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRES

The position at the beginning of the year was as follows:—

East Leeds Junior Training Centre		91 children
Stanningley Junior Training Centre		125 children including 30 in the spastic unit.
Armley Grange Junior Training Centre		60 children

There were waiting lists for places in all three centres.

All the staff previously designated as assistant supervisors were re-designated "supervisor — teachers". All the supervisor — teachers at Armley Grange Junior Training Centre had taken the Scott Course. Two of the assistant supervisors at East Leeds Junior Training Centre had taken the Scott Course. One teacher had been accepted and had completed the third year of training during 1971. There was also one teacher who had taken the three year teacher training course. All but three of the staff at Stanningley Junior Training Centre had taken the Scott Course, and in addition one had taken a three year training course.

A Deputy Supervisor — Head Teacher was appointed to East Leeds Junior Training Centre to take up the post in April. She is a qualified teacher with experience in a special (E.S.N.) school.

There were three students seconded, taking the second year of the Scott Course and two in their first year.

The Youth Club at East Leeds Junior Training Centre, for the older children attending the Centre, met on alternate evenings, as in 1970. Eight children from this Centre go pony riding weekly.

The cottages at Oakworth, provided by the Parent-Teacher Associations of the junior training centres, which were opened by Alderman, Mrs. Cardno in April, 1970, continue to be used by the three Junior Centres. Parties of children with staff from the Centres stay there throughout the period April to November.

ADULT TRAINING CENTRES

Wheatfields (mixed sexes)		92 attending
North Leeds (men)		172 attending
South Leeds (women)		61 attending

There were no staff away on courses during 1971. The Centres remained full during the first three months of the year and there was a shortage of places for the leavers from special schools and junior training centres.

NOWELL HOUSE

20 places for children 5 years — 16 years, 1st January, 1971 — 31st March, 1971.

Admissions and Discharges

Two children returned home early in January after short term care during the Christmas holidays. One child attended daily during the Christmas holidays. Two children had short term care during this quarter. One child was readmitted after a period of treatment in Meanwood Park Hospital. One child was readmitted

from Meanwood Park Hospital, but returned to hospital after four weeks as he was too restless to remain.

Long Term Stay

There were nine children who have no homes or one parent homes where there is no available care for them, one of these children is to be transferred to a foster home and special (E.S.N.) day school.

Two children spend the major part of their time in the hostel because of mentally disordered mothers.

Two spend school holidays in the hostel because their mothers are physically unfit. One child is too difficult for his elderly parents and is having a trial in the hostel from Meanwood Park Hospital.

Thus 12 of the 20 beds provided are occupied for most of the year, 2 more are occupied during every school holiday, leaving 6 to 8 available for short term care. There were 17 beds occupied on 31st March, 1971, 3 being vacant and available for short or long-term admissions.

GUARDIANSHIP

There were three men and one women under guardianship during the first three months of 1971.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS OF TRAINEES IN ADULT TRAINING CENTRES

Medical inspections were carried out, in all three Adult Training Centres, the number of sessions, as in 1970, had to be curtailed owing to shortage of staff. As in previous years, the relatives of the trainees are invited to attend, this provides an opportunity for problems to be discussed with the Manager and the Medical Officer, together with the relatives who attend.

The Adult Training Centres passed to the Social Services Department on 1st April, 1971. By agreement, the medical inspections continued. The Divisional Officers of the Social Services Department received a notice of forthcoming medical inspection sessions, with a list of trainees to be examined, from their Divisions, information was exchanged by letter and telephone.

Total number of trainees examined — 66, included were 13 examined to meet the requirements of the Factories Act.

Treatment was arranged as follows:—

Dental	— 23 (6 for new dentures or repairs)
Chiropody	— 15
Oculist	— 5
Ear trouble	— 6
Referral to social work	— 6

In accordance with the decision of the Department of Employment, that all training centres for mentally handicapped adults should be registered in accordance with the Factories Act, 1971, it was necessary to appoint a factory doctor, and, following the advice of the Department of Health and Social Services, that a medical officer in the service of the local authority may apply, the senior medical officer for mental health was approved as the Appointed Factory Doctor.

All trainees in Adult Training Centres in Leeds has received annual medical inspections since 1964, the examination of trainees under the age of 18 years required by the Factories Act, 1961 is an additional protection for this category.

COUNSELLING SERVICE FOR PARENTS WITH CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS SUSPECTED OF FAILING TO DEVELOP NORMALLY OR KNOWN TO BE MENTALLY HANDICAPPED

Five Advisory clinics were held approximately once a month, as demand determined, some of the clinic attenders were also visited at home if the need arose, and a number of families who were unable to attend one of the Advisory clinics were visited at home instead.

	Armley	Barrack House	Harehills	Middleton	Seacroft	Home Visits Old New		Total
New	2	1	3	2	4	12	14	26
Old	14	9	9	8	5	45	60	105

Six of the children attended the clinic and also received home visits.

Home visits include five children in care, visited their residential nurseries, three in day nurseries and one in a nursery class.

The number of children referred is less than that for the previous year. (The number of new referrals in 1970 was 62).

An increasing number of health visitors were attached to general practitioners during the year, their field of work was extended, this may have some relationship to the drop in referrals.

NEW REFERRALS — age Range:—

under 1 year	1 – 2 years	2 – 3 years	3 – 4 years	5 years +
2	2	11	4	2 (moved to Leeds)

It is gratifying that the age at first referral is lower

CAUSE OF HANDICAP IN NEW REFERRALS

Mongols	— 6
cerebral palsy	— 5 severe 3 mild
spina bifida	— 2, one of these blind and helpless
rubella	— 1
post meningitis	— 1
deaf, and slightly retarded	— 1
blind and retarded	— 1
autistic	— 1
retarded only	— 5/26

SERVICES FOR THE MENTALLY ILL

HOSTELS FOR BOTH MENTALLY ILL AND MENTALLY HANDICAPPED

On 31st March, 1972.

East Leeds Hostel	39 residents and one vacancy
Rutland Lodge	40 residents, no vacancies
Armley Grange Hostel	19 residents, no vacancies

The vacancy for a deputy warden at East Leeds Hostel remained unfilled.

DAY CENTRE — WHEATFIELDS

For patients recovering from mental illness.

25 ladies were attending during the first quarter of the year. There were no admissions and no one left. There were four over 70 years, seven between 60 and 70 years, six between 50 years and 60 years, five between 40 years and 50 years and three patients between 20 and 30 years.

The therapeutic Social Club for men and women recovering from mental illness was held weekly through the year.

SERVICES FOR ALCOHOLICS

The weekly group meeting was held in the evening in Leeds for those who had had treatment in Scalebor Park Hospital. One Senior Mental Welfare Officer and a Mental Welfare Officer were responsible. The senior nurses from the unit at Scalebor Park who know the patients, also attended and share the responsibility for the group.

PATIENTS REFERRED DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1971 MENTAL ILLNESS

	NEW REFERRALS			RE-REFERRALS			Total Referrals
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
St. James's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
High Royds	11	10	21	6	10	16	37
Stanley Royd	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scalebor Park	4	—	4	—	—	—	4
General Practitioners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	3	2	5	1	2	3	8

**CASES DEALT WITH BY MENTAL WELFARE OFFICERS —
FIRST THREE MONTHS 1971**

	Males	Females	Total
INFORMAL ADMISSIONS			
St. James's Hospital	14	17	31
High Royds Hospital	11	24	35
Stanley Royd Hospital	11	11	22
Scalebor Park Hospital	4	—	4
Other Hospitals	—	—	—
	40	52	92
SECTION 25			
St. James's Hospital	5	3	8
High Royds Hospital	—	2	2
Stanley Royd Hospital	1	—	1
Scalebor Park	1	—	1
Other Hospitals	2	1	3
	9	6	15
SECTION 26			
St. James's Hospital	—	1	1
High Royds Hospital	—	—	—
Stanley Royd Hospital	1	1	2
Scalebor Park Hospital	—	—	—
Other Hospitals	—	—	—
	1	2	3
SECTION 29			
St. James's Hospital	13	16	29
High Royds Hospital	6	6	12
Stanley Royd Hospital	4	4	8
Scalebor Park Hospital	1	—	1
Other Hospitals	—	2	2
	24	28	52
SECTION 60	—	—	—
SECTION 72	—	—	—
ABSCONDERS RETURNED TO HOSPITAL	9	12	21
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	83	100	183

**MENTALLY HANDICAPPED REPORTED TO THE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
1971 FIRST QUARTER**

	Males	Females	Total
1. (a) Cases reported by Local Education Authority:—			
(i) Ineducable children	9	4	13
(ii) At 15 years — on leaving school	8	5	13
(b) Other cases reported during 1970	5	5	10
Total number of cases reported during the year	22	14	36
2. Disposal of cases during the year:—			
(i) Placed under informal supervision	3	4	7
(ii) Placed under guardianship	—	—	—
TOTAL	3	4	7
3. (i) Admitted to hospital	4	7	11
(ii) Died or removed	—	2	2
TOTAL	7	6	13

SHELTERED ACCOMMODATION

PEARCE HOUSE

This accommodation became available in 1970. Further patients were discharged from Meanwood Park Hospital and admitted when vacancies occurred. The first patient suffering from recurring mental illness was placed there as she was homeless, and was able to settle down, supported by the mental welfare officer who knew her.

LODGINGS

The lodging house for men, in Chapeltown, continued to function, one of the senior mental welfare officers visited to maintain informal supervision of the mentally handicapped residents.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

HISTORY OF THE LEEDS MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

The Local Authority's Mental Health Service underwent a major change on 1st April, 1971. On that date the Junior Training Centres for mentally subnormal children passed from the Health Committee to the Education Committee and the social care of the mentally ill and the mentally subnormal in the community passed to the newly established Social Services Committee. It is, therefore, appropriate to record briefly the evolution of these services as provided by the Local Authority up to 1971.

The Mental Deficiency Act, 1913 came into operation on 1st April, 1914, and the City Council appointed ten members of the Council and two women co-opted members who had special knowledge and experience in the care and treatment of defectives, to constitute the Mental Deficiency Act Committee.

The Leeds Local Authority included in its scheme for administering the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, the formation of a Voluntary Care Committee to undertake the supervision of defectives living in their own homes. The Care Committee was constituted by the City Council in July, 1914 to act co-ordinately with the Statutory Committee, and was one of the first of such Committees in the country to be approved by the Board of Control under Section 48, of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913.

The Voluntary Care Committee was representative of various Public and Voluntary Bodies in the City interested in the mentally defective. Two Sub-Committees were appointed, one for the Northern Division of the City, and the other for the Southern Division of the City, the members of which undertook the visitation of defectives in their homes. The District Sub-Committee met quarterly to consider the Visitors' Reports and to recommend to the Voluntary Care Committee such action to be taken in special cases as was considered necessary.

The Voluntary Care Committee, recognising the need for providing useful employment for the mental defectives under supervision, decided to make a public appeal for £1,000 to start a workshop and permission was obtained from the Leeds Watch Committee to hold a "Flag Day" for that purpose on 23rd September, 1922. About £600 was subscribed. As a result of the money obtained from the appeal, the Voluntary Care Committee established its first workshop and occupation centre in premises at 21/23 Queen Street, Leeds, and the Centre was officially opened by the Lord Mayor of Leeds (Alderman Frank Fountain, J.P.), who was supported by the Chairman of the Board of Control, (Sir Frederick Willis, K.B.E., C.B.) and Mrs. Ellen F. Pensent (a Commissioner of the Board of Control). The occupations introduced were boot repairing, firewood chopping and bundling, rug making and box making. In March, 1925 this Centre was transferred to more suitable premises at Sheepscar House, North Street, Leeds. Subsequently, in August, 1940, the Centre was again transferred to the Mechanics Institute in Institution Street, Woodhouse. In April, 1951, the Centre was transferred to the "Factory in the Field" at Rutland Lodge, Potternewton Lane, on which site it is at present.

The 1927 Mental Deficiency Act empowered Local Authorities and Local Education Authorities to provide and maintain institutions to be used as certified schools for defective children and to provide suitable training or occupations for defectives who were under supervision or guardianship. In January, 1927 the first Occupation Centre for children was opened in Princes Field, Holbeck, in rented premises. At a later stage the City Council purchased the entire property including the adjoining Chapel. The Chapel premises were modernised for use of the Occupation Centre. The Sunday School premises were reconditioned later for use as a laundry for the employment of feeble minded women, the "Pioneer" Laundry.

In January, 1929 a second Occupation Centre was opened in Theaker Lane, Armley, to serve the West Leeds District of the City. The premises were unsuitable for the purpose, and in 1932 Armley Grange was purchased by the City Council and rented by the Voluntary Care Committee and the West Leeds Centre was transferred to these premises.

In September, 1929 the third Occupation Centre for children was opened, for the East Leeds District of the City in St. Mary's Schools, Grimston Street, Burmantofts.

In June, 1933 the Lady Mayoress of Leeds (Mrs. R.N. Blackburn) officially opened the "Pioneer" Laundry.

On 25th July, 1938 the Voluntary Care Committee established a Holiday Home at Arnside, Westmoreland. Owing to difficulties of transport and staffing under war time conditions, the Holiday Home ceased to function in 1941.

In 1939, the first purpose built Occupation Centre for children was completed, to serve East Leeds. 110 places were provided, and it was officially opened by the Lord Mayor of Leeds, Mr. Chas. H. Hoyle, J.P. The staff and children were transferred from the Burmantofts Centre.

On 1st April, 1942 the Mental Health Services Committee of the Leeds City Council took over the duties hitherto performed by the Voluntary Care Committee in establishing and maintaining Centres. No extra staff were provided to deal with visitation, and the Voluntary visitors continued to keep in touch with cases under supervision.

In November, 1947 the Mental Health Services Committee, as a separate ad hoc committee appointed under Section 28 of the Mental Deficiency Act was dissolved and a Mental Health Services Sub-committee of the Health Committee was appointed consisting of 10 members of the Leeds City Council and three co-opted members.

In 1948 the National Health Service Act, 1946 came into force. Hospitals were transferred to the Minister of Health from the Local Authority. Duly authorised Officers were to be appointed.

In September, 1948, the Voluntary Mental Welfare Committee was dissolved and the duties of visitation of defectives were transferred to the Local Health Authority Staff.

During 1950 - 1951 new classrooms for low grade children were completed at East Leeds Occupation Centre.

In June, 1955, the Committee established Nowell House short stay Home, with accommodation for 12 children and 2 resident staff, on a site adjacent to East Leeds Occupation Centre.

On 29th November, 1955, the new Stanningley Occupation Centre was opened by Dr. Godber, Deputy Chief Medical Officer to the Ministry of Health. There were places for 124 children, the children and staff of Armley Grange Centre were transferred.

In January, 1956, the Armley Grange premises which had previously housed the children now transferred to the new Centre at Stanningley, were structurally altered and the older girls from the South Leeds Centre were transferred to this building.

In August, 1960, Rutland Lodge Hostel, with places for 36 post-psychotic male patients, was officially opened by Dr. Z.P. Fernandez, and the workshop, which had occupied the premises, was transferred to the Mechanics Institute, Institution Street, Woodhouse.

Armley Grange Occupation Centre was completed in January, 1956 in the grounds beside the house, and in May, 1961 the house was opened as a Hostel for mentally subnormal handicapped women.

The Mental Health Act, 1959, was implemented on 1st November, 1960. The Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts 1890 to 1930, and the Mental Deficiency Acts 1913 to 1938 were repealed. Fresh provision was to be made with respect to the treatment and care of mentally disordered persons and with respect to their property and affairs. The appointment of duly authorised officers ceased. The appointment of Mental Welfare Officers was required.

In November, 1961, the Mental Health Services were transferred from Blenheim Square to the Health Department in East Parade.

1963. Accommodation for the Mental Welfare Officers became available at St. James's Hospital in an annexe of the Psychiatric Department outpatients' waiting room. Two teams of Mental Welfare Officers moved in from East Parade. The records for the mentally ill were transferred there. The Administrative Department of the Mental Health Section remained in the Health Department at East Parade, where the Senior Medical Officer and the Mental Health Officer were based. The records for the mentally handicapped remained at East Parade. Some accommodation in the Health Department and in premises nearby was available for two of the Mental Welfare Officers' teams.

In May, 1963, East Leeds Hostel for 40 post psychotic women was opened by Mrs. Dennis Healey.

On 24th September, 1963, an extension to Stanningley Junior Training Centre was opened by The Right Honourable Enoch Powell, providing 40 places for spastic children. This accommodation was provided jointly by the Health Committee and the Leeds and District Spastic Society, who shared the capital cost, the Spastic Society contributed £15,000.

In 1964, counselling clinics were started for the parents of mentally handicapped children under five years old, and the regular routine medical inspection of trainees in Adult Training Centres was instituted.

In April, 1967, an extension to Nowell House was opened by Mrs. Dennis Healey. This increased the accommodation to 20 beds and provided accommodation for two resident staff and additional dining and sanitary accommodation for the children.

In 1967, a Day Centre for ladies recovering from mental illness was instituted in one of the day rooms at East Leeds Hostel.

The Mental Health Sub-Committee ceased to function in August, 1967. Thereafter Mental Health matters were dealt with by the Health and Welfare Committee.

In January, 1969, Wheatfields, Wood Lane, Headingley, which had been acquired by the Leeds City Council, was opened for the adult mentally handicapped of both sexes. The trainees for the Adult Training Centre at Armley Grange were transferred. Armley Grange Centre became a Junior Training Centre for 59 children. Wheatfields was the first Training Centre in Leeds, where adults of both sexes were admitted and worked together.

On 3rd February, 1971, a domestic science kitchen at Stanningley Junior Training Centre was opened by Alderman Mrs. Cardno, Chairman of the Public Health and Welfare Committee. Funds for the construction of the kitchens were provided by the Stanningley Training Centre Parent-Teacher Association.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

In May, 1916 the former Inebriate Reformatory at Whixley was opened as a certified institution for mental defectives and the Leeds Local Authority, as one of the owners, had twenty beds placed at its disposal. Subsequently the provision increased to 100 beds.

In June, 1917 the Farfield Girls Training Home at Armley was opened by the Lord Mayor, (Mr. E. George Arnold, J.P.), the premises were certified by the Board of Control to accommodate 28 mentally defective young women.

In 1919 the Mental Deficiency Committee acquired the Meanwood Park estate for development as a Colony, and on 3rd June, 1920 the Colony was officially opened by Sir William Byrne, K.C.V.O., C.B., the Chairman of the Board of Control. At that time the premises were certified for the accommodation of 97 patients. In October, 1932 the first part of the extensions of the Meanwood Park Colony were completed and opened by the Chairman of Committee (Councillor Hawkyard, LL.D., J.P.).

In September, 1926 the Committee acquired "Kepstorn", Kirkstall, for the accommodation of 40 feeble minded women and in October, 1937 the Local Authority acquired "Crooked Acres" for £1,250 for the accommodation of 30 female patients over 15 years of age.

Whixley, Meanwood Park and Crooked Acres were "vested in the Minister of Health" in 1948 and are now administered by the Leeds Group (B) Hospital Management Committee.

HOUSING

Number of Houses

The number of houses and flats in the City on 31st December, 1971, was 179,335 made up of 32, 172 back-to-back houses and 147,163 through houses and flats. The number of permanent new houses and flats completed during the year was 2,256; and of these 1,397 were built by the Corporation. The local authority converted 5 houses into 12 flats; and 15 houses were also converted into 43 flats by private owners.

Slum Clearance

During the year 46 areas comprising 1,683 houses were officially represented to the City Council and the occupants of these totalled 4,292.

Clearance Area	Date of Representation	No. of Houses	Population
Swinnow (Lane End) Clearance Areas Nos. 1-8	1.2.71	43	90
Richmond Hill (Long Close Lane) Clearance Area	22.3.71	290	651
Richmond Hill (Dial Street) Clearance Areas 1-3	22.3.71	247	591
Whitehall Road (Ashfield) Clearance Areas 1 & 2	22.3.71	19	32
Woodhouse (Jubilee Road) Clearance Areas 1-5	14.6.71	335	808
Roundhay Road (Bankside Street) Clearance Areas 1 & 2	9.9.71	27	107
Holbeck (Creskell Road) Clearance Area	9.9.71	76	203
Farnley (Cross Lane) Clearance Area No. 9	9.9.71	4	5
Whingate (Wortley Road) Clearance Areas Nos. 6 & 7	9.9.71	9	16
Armley (Wesley Place) Clearance Area	9.9.71	26	57
Hunslet Moor (Burton Row) Clearance Areas Nos. 1 & 2	9.9.71	5	11
Wortley (Cross Lane) Clearance Areas Nos. 1-7	9.9.71	44	129
Kirkstall (Lindley Terrace) Clearance Area	8.11.71	21	60
Gelder Road (Arch Terrace) Clearance Area	8.11.71	21	58
Kirkstall Road (Viaduct Road) Clearance Area	8.11.71	4	6
Whitehall Road (Kildare Place) Clearance Area	8.11.71	75	165
Burley (Kings Road) Clearance Area	8.11.71	271	910
Hunslet (Milner Grove) Clearance Area	13.12.71	53	147
Headingley (North Lane) Clearance Area	13.12.71	41	56
Wortley (Oldfield Avenue) Clearance Area	8.11.71	60	145
Burmantofts (Beckett Street) Clearance Area	8.11.71	12	45
		1,683	4,292

The Secretary of State for the Environment has confirmed orders in respect of 62 areas comprising 1,760 unfit houses and 241 fit houses. The number of houses demolished in and adjoining clearance areas during the year was 2,987 made up of 2,723 unfit properties and 264 fit properties. The number of families rehoused by the Corporation was 1,415. The number of families finding their own accommodation was 556.

20 Local Public Inquiries were held during the year in respect of 62 areas comprising 2,226 unfit houses and 316 additional properties not unfit.

10,403 enquiries regarding the position of houses and land in relation to the City Council's Slum Clearance programme were answered.

Demolition Orders and Closing Orders

9 Demolition Orders and 7 Closing Orders were made on houses.

Certification of Unfitness

Certificates of Unfitness were furnished in respect of 20 houses owned by the Corporation.

Well Maintained Payments

The number of well maintained payments awarded during the year was 565, including 68 partially well-maintained payments in respect of interior maintenance only, and 30 partially well-maintained payments in respect of exterior maintenance only.

Special supplementary payments to eligible owner-occupiers were made in 335 cases which raised these compensation payments for unfit houses up to 'market value' level. In these cases the question of additional well-maintained payments could not of course arise.

In broad terms, the present availability of both types of payment ensures that generally more than half of the owners are no longer restricted to the 'site value' basis of compensation. These more liberal terms of settlement apply in practically every case where owner-occupiers are concerned.

Certificates of Disrepair

No applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received during the year.

Village Communities

The local authority has a duty to survey housing conditions generally in its area and to identify areas of unfit housing or individual unfit houses and this has been faithfully discharged over the years. It affects equally, unfit housing in essentially 'down-town' industrial areas and also in what were originally 'out' villages which have become absorbed into the City area and which may in varying degrees have retained a slightly rural tinge. Sometimes they may stand in a semi-rural fringe area or even have become surrounded by later quite good residential development.

During the year two such communities were concerned with certain developments which are worthy of comment. It would be fair to say that in dealing with unfitness generally, the accent has always been on dealing with the worst types of housing first, and this has meant that unfit property in certain 'villages' has only lately been programmed for clearance area action.

New Farnley (Low Moor Side) Clearance Areas Nos. 1-10 constituted a village community, though it had largely been built only in the mid-19th century as a grouping of workmen's cottages for the developing 'Farnley Ironworks'. On the grounds of age, structural poorness, and lack of basic amenities these properties were rightly, if reluctantly, included in clearance areas. However, certain inhabitants, forming a group, made representations to the local authority, seeking the preservation and upgrading of certain salvable properties there. Negotiations between that group and the local authority resulted in agreement to exclude the terrace on the north side of Playground, comprising 28 houses and on agreement to substantial and uniform upgrading with Improvement Grant aid. The setting of this terrace facing a little park or recreation ground is attractive and it is hoped will provide a fitting link with the historical genesis of the 120-year old workmen's village community, when the new development begins to take shape around it. It is hoped also that the new development will provide accommodation for members of this village community and thereby help to preserve its social cohesion.

A similar terrace, namely Forge Row, comprising 9 dwellings, at a later stage, through a group of owners made like representations and though these proposals were opposed by the local authority, in the event they secured exclusion of these properties from the Clearance Area. It is possible that if full agreement of the owners concerned was to be secured this terrace could likewise be upgraded and preserved.

Another village where clearance proposals are involved is that part of Far Headingley centred on Cottage Road and Moor Road. In this case, the publication of the City Council's 1971 programme of intended representations of unfit areas, caused residents both within and outside the area to question the officially intended

action. Representations were made through ward councillors, the Leeds Civic Trust, and a local Preservation Society. The effect of the representations was to seek to preserve and upgrade the maximum number of the earmarked unfit properties and to retain the village atmosphere as far as practicable. Official representation of this area was accordingly postponed to allow possible schemes of preservation to be considered.

Improvement Grants

The City Council's policy of encouraging improvement grant work as widely as possible and giving preference to full scale improvement, rather than resorting to the use of the restricted 'standard grant' code, has been fully maintained.

The year shows an increase in total number of grant works completed in privately owned properties which amounted to 682 as compared with 632 in 1970.

This achievement is substantial but it does not in fact amount to much more than maintaining the level of performance of recent years, and I think the reasons for this need comment at a time when the national figures for grant aided work are rising. The national increase could be said to be due to the much more generous terms introduced as a result of the revision of improvement grant legislation in the Housing Act 1969, that is an increase in maximum grant payments from £400 to £1000, the eligibility of repair and maintenance costs to be taken into account in calculating grant aid, a Government publicity drive, and relaxed conditions attaching to grant aid.

The absence of any sharp upward surge in the number of grants in the City may be due to the fact that after seventeen years of active pressure on owners to carry out improvement work, including 'improvement area procedure' policy which included over 22,000 houses, the potential may already have been so well exploited that spectacular increases can not now be achieved.

Normal improvement grant work generally includes the addition of basic amenities such as baths in bathrooms, wash basins, hot water supplies, and internal water closets. However the year has seen an increase of applications for installation of damp-proof courses, and for the carrying out of related maintenance work to slightly neglected houses built pre-1914 and which had been provided with all the basic amenities from the outset. This aspect of grant aid is plainly working to 'preserve' the housing stock, a cardinal part of national policy in regard to improvement grants.

The repair and maintenance element of the improvement grant also influences applicants' choice of grant. Those who insist on a 'standard grant' are required to have their properties brought up to a reasonable standard of repair so that a 15 year minimum life can be reasonably assured, but they would not get any grant aid on such maintenance expenditure, so they may well think again and accept the full improvement which is so much to be preferred.

The proportion of improvement grants to standard grants continued at rate of 8:1. The grant available, amounts to 50% of the total of approved expense. The continuing rises of building costs are beginning to be a limiting factor, since even though half the cost is to be provided 'free' the other half which the owner must meet may be beyond his means.

Previously, applicants were required to obtain two estimates for improvement grant work. We now require only one but reserve the right to seek a second. The higher rate of grant which is available for a limited two year period applies only to 'Development' and 'Intermediate' areas. Leeds, which is not such an area, is surrounded by local authority areas which are. This state of affairs has to be explained to those who may not have read the 'small print'.

'Conversion grants' which are processed not by this Department, but by the City Architect's Department, receive their initial acceptance and 'vetting' as to location, suitability for conversion, and 'life', by the Health Department. The year showed more than double the number of applications of the previous year. This truly reflects the greater attractiveness of the new financial terms of grant aid and as it involved the creation of smaller self-contained living accommodation resulting from the subdivision of larger older properties, it is a most helpful contribution to meeting current housing need. Such over large properties, no longer attractive to the well-to-do occupier face a swift 'run-down' if ill managed and can give rise to deterioration of whole neighbourhoods. Well 'converted' their social and structural viability is assured and they meet a pressing need for easily run single and two bedroom accommodation in areas accessible to the City centre, and to such focal centres as the University and Polytechnic. Often their surroundings with ample gardens and trees can be pleasant for their new occupants and such older housing may have dignity which ought not to be lightly discarded.

	Total for 1971	Total from 16.7.1953 to 31.12.1971
Preliminary applications for Improvement Grant and/or Standard Grant received	873	19,015
Number of applications for Improvement Grant and/or Standard Grant withdrawn	212	3,031
Number of applications for Standard Grant refused	11	178
Number of houses not suitable for Improvement Grant	108	2,401
Formal applications for Standard Grant received	91	1,885
Formal applications for Improvement Grant received	662	9,106
Formal applications for Standard Grant approved by Local Authority	82	1,745
Formal applications for Improvement Grant approved by Local Authority	665	8,570
Number of houses improved— Standard Grants	80	1,629
Number of houses improved — Improvement Grants	602	7,697

Improvement of Houses by Area Procedure

The 'Leeds' method of upgrading houses by 'area procedure' has continued, but there are now certain limitations partly stemming from the introduction of the new Housing Act 1969 improvement grant legislation, and partly from a currently proceeding re-assessment of housing priorities generally.

The Leeds method depended on the selection of sizeable homogenous areas of old but well built properties lacking essential modern amenities, the declaration of the area as an improvement grant area by the City Council, and a follow up by letters and personal visiting by public health inspectors to invite and encourage and persuade owners and tenants to improve. The ultimate sanction was the willingness of the local authority to do the improvement work themselves in default of any reluctant owner, but first either purchasing the property by agreement or even purchasing compulsorily by means of a Compulsory Purchase Order made under Part V of the Housing Act 1957.

Since March 1970 no additional areas have been declared. In total 105 areas were declared in the period July 1955 to March 1970, and the number of houses in those areas totalled 22,656. Further areas under this discipline are probably unlikely to be declared, and future action will most probably conform to the new powers of the 1969 Act and will be 'General Improvement Areas' though none of these have been declared yet as far as privately owned properties are concerned in Leeds. Acquisition by the local authority as a means of furthering improvement policy has not been favoured either locally or nationally.

Certain of the earlier areas are almost wholly completed, whilst later areas have leeway to make up yet and still provide a field for encouragement of improvement. The opportunities here are not being neglected, and overall 80% of the properties in these areas will by now have all amenities, though some of course had them either from the time of building or installed by owners without grant aid. A substantial proportion of new improvement grant applications come from this sector.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

578 visits were made to houses in multiple occupation and it was necessary in 5 instances to serve notices under Sections 15 and 19 of the Housing Act, 1961, requesting the provision of additional amenities and to prevent overcrowding.

Qualification Certificates

The Housing Act, 1969, provided the means of transferring 'controlled' tenancies into the 'fair rent' regulated tenancy category, on the conditions that the dwelling in question was provided with all the standard amenities, was in a good state of repair, and fit for human habitation.

Much was hoped of this legislation which would achieve a more realistic return in today's money terms for owners, and would encourage good maintenance of such properties and the avoidance of wasteful decay and deterioration of housing which sometimes affected whole districts. Such deterioration faced the public authorities with the staggering task of clearance and replacement at heavy capital cost. Good maintenance and the addition, where they were lacking, of modern amenities was expected in the long run to be a desirable objective so far as the tenants were concerned and would preserve their homes in an acceptable state and avoid the disruption of communities which is such a harmful but inevitable feature of clearance and re-housing.

In 1971 these 'Qualification Certificate' procedures entered a phase of working more smoothly and in this the readiness of estate agents and others concerned with ownership to speak up regarding any difficulties was taken as constructive criticism and led to beneficial modifications of the system.

One major change inaugurated was to retain refusal of applications only for those cases where the comprehensive survey of the property by the public health inspector indicated a gross degree of disrepair or absence of standard amenities. In all other cases either a 'qualification certificate' was issued or the owner was supplied with a list of requirements and the final decision on his application was 'withheld' whilst he had opportunity to meet the stated requirements and to notify completion to this Department. If on inspection the fulfilment of requirements was found to be satisfactory the qualification certificate was then issued.

The 'withhold' procedure was at first for a limited period, but this was later modified to be an extended period without specific limit, as it was not always possible with the best will in the world for an owner to get all works effected within a strict time limit. Extending time allowed did no harm to anyone and saved owners having to make fresh formal applications with all the statutory procedures which that involved for all the parties.

The number of new applications in 1971 doubled but in spite of the onerous burden of work which these careful comprehensive surveys of properties entail progress was smooth and excessive delays did not occur.

It seems to be rare for an owner to survey his own property first, effect works and then to apply when he believes he has qualified. Generally and perhaps understandably the application is made first and the works carried out according to the declared list provided by the local authority, based on the survey made by the public health inspector.

The administrative burden arising from this work is also quite a heavy one and credit is due to administrative officers who have ensured the accurate and efficient functioning of these procedures.

HOUSING ACT, 1969

QUALIFICATION CERTIFICATES

Improvement Cases – Section 44(2)	Total for 1971	Total from 25.8.69 to 31.12.71
(1) Number of applications for certificates	88	246
(2) Number of applications withdrawn	9	12
(3) Number of certificates of provisional approval issued	90	218
(4) Number of certificates issued	71	111

Standard amenities already provided – Section 44(1)	Total for 1971	Total from 25.8.69 to 31.12.71
(5) Number of applications for certificates	2,341	3,700
(6) Number of applications withdrawn	94	134
(7) Number of applications refused	459	1,106
(8) Number of certificates issued	945	1,119

Exemption for Low Income Tenants	Total for 1971	Total from 25.8.69 to 31.12.71
(9) Number of certificates issued under Section 55	—	—

Inter-Departmental Working Parties on Housing Policy

It has been mentioned that as far as Leeds is concerned this is rather a time for re-appraisal of housing policies, and much of the year 1971 has been devoted to this activity. Re-appraisal included such matters as the rate of clearance of unfit properties which had been set for some time at an optimum figure of 2,300 dwellings per annum. Was this to be maintained into the future when in 2 or 3 years time it will outstrip the supply of houses 'unfit' under the terms of Section 4 of the Housing Act, 1957? Is clearance to proceed by other statutory powers and enter a realm of regular phased clearance of obsolescent properties not necessarily unfit? What are to be regarded as obsolescent properties? Are the very many back-to-back properties in the City eventually to be cleared by such means? What length of life is to be assigned to improved houses in improvement grant areas? Some areas have already been declared for over 15 years and is their improvement to be regarded as a reasonable temporary prolongation of life with the latter part of that life including the possession of basic essential amenities?

In all of these exercises, and in the preparation of planned and phased programme of clearance of obsolescence, the personal knowledge which Public Health Inspectors have of the actual ground conditions of housing in the City, has proved invaluable, and has been freely placed at the disposal of those of other disciplines who have been concerned in these co-ordinated policy studies.

The publication of reports, maps, and conclusions is now awaited and will no doubt set a good pattern for future progress in housing policy such as has marked the performance of the last forty years.

FOOD PREMISES

7,631 visits were paid to premises in which foodstuffs intended for human consumption were prepared, stored or sold. 759 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. 4,086 visits were to places not registered under the Act, e.g. bakehouses, butchers' shops, provision merchants etc. 1,815 visits were paid to cafes, restaurants, hotels and public houses. The general standard of hygiene was reasonably satisfactory.

Under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1970, 537 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 81.

FOOD PREMISES SURVEY
FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS — 1970.

Category of Trade	Number of Premises
Butchers	463
Grocers	905
Bakers and Confectioners	316
Greengrocers and Wet Fish Shops	352
Fried Fish Shops	280
Restaurants, Cafes, Canteens and Snack Bars	565
Food Factories	17
Ice-Cream Factories	5
Wholesale Provision Merchants	9
TOTALS	2,912

248 visits were made to premises used for the manufacture or sale of ice-cream, 427 to fish-frying premises, 84 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.

Under the Food Hygiene (Market Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966, 61 mobile shops and delivery vehicles were inspected and 31 warning letters issued. In addition 910 visits were made to market stalls.

REGISTRATION

Number of premises registered for the manufacture of ice-cream during 1971	—
Number of premises registered for the storage of ice-cream during 1971	—
Number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream during 1971	22
Number of premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved foods intended for sale (3 fried fish shops, 8 manufacturers of sausages, potted meat, meat pies etc.)	11
Number of notifications of change of occupier received:—	
Ice-cream premises	47
Food preparing premises	15
Number of premises removed from register:—	
Ice-cream premises (manufacture)	—
Ice-cream premises (storage)	—
Ice-cream premises (sale)	120
Food preparing premises	6
Number of premises on the register 31st December 1971	
(a) Used for the manufacture of ice-cream	27
(b) Used for the sale of ice-cream	1,768
(c) Used for the storage of ice-cream intended for sale	12
(d) Used for the manufacture of sausages, or preparation of preserved foods	810

INVESTIGATION INTO PRESENCE OF RESISTANCE TO ANTIBIOTICS IN COLIFORM BACTERIA

The Department was asked by the Director of the Public Health Laboratory at Seacroft to assist in work being carried out at the Public Health Laboratory at Colindale for the presence of resistance to antibiotics in coliform bacteria.

Swabs from various types of meat and one swab from a working surface were required to be taken weekly by the Public Health Inspectors, initially over a period of one year. Details of the type of animal and cut of meat, whether home or foreign, fresh, chilled or frozen and a description of the working surface from which swabs were obtained were required. These swabs were taken at various butchers shops throughout the City and the work is to be continued in 1972.

A total of 260 swabs was taken in the year from 52 butchers shops. The co-operation from butchers has been excellent. No results of the swabbing are yet available.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1970

The proprietors of eight food premises were prosecuted for the dirty and unsatisfactory condition of their premises and the equipment contained therein. Fines totalling £755 were imposed.

FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLING

Sampling

FOOD

39 formal and 572 informal samples were submitted to the City Analyst for analysis and of these 46 were reported unsatisfactory.

DRUGS

27 informal samples of drugs were submitted for analysis, six being reported unsatisfactory.

416 complaints were made relating to food which constitutes an increase of 15% on the 1970 figure. This illustrates the growing tendency of the public to make complaints about food which is in some way unsatisfactory.

Of the 416 complaints, 190 related to the presence of foreign bodies in food, 201 to tainted or mouldy food, 17 queries concerning the nature or substance of food were submitted. Examples of such complaints are given in the table of prosecutions.

TABLE OF PROSECUTIONS

COMPLAINT	RESULT
1. Glass in pikelet	£25 fine and £4.70 costs
2. Rodent dropping in custard tart	£35 fine and £4.70 costs
3. Watered milk	£12.50 fine and £55.05 costs
4. Mouldy Cake	£10 fine
5. Rodent dropping in packets of peanuts	£30 fine and £4.70 costs
6. Rodent droppings in bread	£20 fine
7. Mouldy and sour sausages	£20 fine and £4.70 costs
8. Two samples of beer watered	£25 fine for each offence plus £11.30 costs
9. Cigarette end in sausage meat and contaminated pork chops	£40 fine each charge and £11.30 costs
10. Mouldy gooseberry pie	£10 fine
11. Watered milk	£25 fine and £2.50 costs
12. Used sticking plaster in loaf of bread	£25 fine
13. Rodent dropping in cream bun	£25 fine and £5.65 costs
14. Mouldy sausage	Case dismissed
15. Insect in apple pie	£15 fine
16. Dirty milk bottle	£5 fine and £2.50 costs
17. Mouldy pork pie	£10 fine
18. Fly baked in loaf of bread	£20 fine
19. Nail in currant teacake	£10 fine

The Town Clerk sent warning letters in respect of five cases referred to him for consideration of legal proceedings.

Ice-Cream

140 samples were submitted to the City Analyst for examination by the Methylene Blue Test; 15 were found to be unsatisfactory and 7 very unsatisfactory; 28 were found to be positive for B.coli. The established procedure of investigating the cause of failure by visiting or contacting the manufacturers and visiting the retailers of ice-cream was maintained. Production methods, storage facilities and the efficiency of plant, equipment and sterilizing routines were examined. Samples continued to be taken until satisfactory results were obtained.

Date Stamping of Food

A considerable amount of publicity has been given to this subject in recent years. An outline survey has been made of the coding of pre-packed perishable food such as meat pies, sausages and dairy products. Three large firms which were investigated were each found to operate different systems. They were:—

- (1) A national firm which contracts with manufacturers to produce pre-packed food under its own label and sells it in its own stores.
- (2) A firm which makes a large amount of loose and pre-packed food in their own factories, dairies and bakeries and sells in their own shops.
- (3) A national firm which manufactures pre-packed perishable foods and distributes daily but does not have any retail outlets of its own.

In the case of No. (1), it was found that they print an open date on the wrappers of sausages and pies and those unsold at the end of the third day or second day if the weather is warm, are removed from sale. Other perishable food bears an open date or a code which easily understood by the staff.

In the case of No. (2), it was found that the dairy products bore a simple expiry code embossed on the lid as were the pre-packed cream cakes. Some of their tea cakes and bread cakes are packed in plastic bags and fastened with a varying coloured tie, each colour representing a day of the week. Pre-packed pies and sausages are marked with a simple code. This enables the assistant to maintain correct stock rotation.

In the case of No. (3) which concentrates on regular delivery of short life meat goods, it was found that the products are coded but the codes used are such that only a senior officer of the firm concerned can interpret them. Shopkeepers receiving such goods are advised to mark them with their own codes to ensure proper stock rotation.

Where codes could be interpreted, no goods sold by the three firms were found to be outdated.

It has been argued that sausages and pies should bear an open date but there is one serious disadvantage. Such goods are often delivered daily, or in some cases three to four times per week. With chilled counters these goods have a three day shelf life and therefore there may be on display goods bearing three different dates. Invariably the shopper takes the food with the latest date on the wrapper. The net result is the reversal of stock rotation and the wastage of sound food.

Sale or return is carried out by some salesmen who try to promote business where competition is fierce. The returned goods, which may be three to five days old, can find their way to the shelves of an unsuspecting shopkeeper elsewhere. If the goods are not coded in a simple manner he may have difficulty, in the event of a complaint, in proving the day on which the goods were delivered to him.

Investigations have been made in respect of coding of perishable food stocked in small shops. It is apparent that there is considerable ignorance amongst these shopkeepers of the meaning of even simple codes such as those used on packs of confectionery and dairy products. All interviewed agreed that it would be desirable to use systems of coding which were easy to understand, although many felt that the open date stamp could lead to wastage because of reversal of stock rotation.

Some retailers have adopted their own codes and mark all perishable goods as soon as they are delivered. This is a wise precaution as often the codes used on the most perishable types of food are the ones which are the most complicated.

At the present time some manufacturers will not release their code system to retailers. Many shopkeepers rotate their packs of regularly delivered goods by placing the new behind the old and others rely on the van salesman to do this for them. Shopkeepers often do not realise that they are ultimately responsible for the sale of unsatisfactory food unless they can successfully plead warranty. It was noted that the smaller the shop the less frequent are the deliveries, this presenting a bigger risk of selling unfit food.

The selling of food within code does not necessarily mean that it is fit for human consumption and vice versa. For example, cases are known where cream has been sold within code and yet found to be sour, and alternatively, where vacuum-packed bacon is out of code and is found to be quite sound when opened.

As the Law stands, food sold out of code does not contravene any Act or Regulation. It must be viewed from the point of view "is it not of the quality?" or "is it unfit?".

It is interesting to note that the Food Standards Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is at present reviewing the whole subject of date-stamping of food.

1. A national firm which manufactures and distributes daily but does not have any retail outlets of its own.	2. A firm which makes a large amount of food and pre-packed food in their own shops.
3. A national firm which contracts with manufacturers to produce pre-packed food under its own label and sells it in its own shops.	4. A firm which makes a large amount of food and pre-packed food in their own shops.
5. A firm which makes a large amount of food and pre-packed food in their own shops.	6. A firm which makes a large amount of food and pre-packed food in their own shops.
7. A firm which makes a large amount of food and pre-packed food in their own shops.	8. A firm which makes a large amount of food and pre-packed food in their own shops.
9. A firm which makes a large amount of food and pre-packed food in their own shops.	10. A firm which makes a large amount of food and pre-packed food in their own shops.
11. A firm which makes a large amount of food and pre-packed food in their own shops.	12. A firm which makes a large amount of food and pre-packed food in their own shops.
13. A firm which makes a large amount of food and pre-packed food in their own shops.	14. A firm which makes a large amount of food and pre-packed food in their own shops.
15. A firm which makes a large amount of food and pre-packed food in their own shops.	16. A firm which makes a large amount of food and pre-packed food in their own shops.
17. A firm which makes a large amount of food and pre-packed food in their own shops.	18. A firm which makes a large amount of food and pre-packed food in their own shops.
19. A firm which makes a large amount of food and pre-packed food in their own shops.	20. A firm which makes a large amount of food and pre-packed food in their own shops.
21. A firm which makes a large amount of food and pre-packed food in their own shops.	22. A firm which makes a large amount of food and pre-packed food in their own shops.
23. A firm which makes a large amount of food and pre-packed food in their own shops.	24. A firm which makes a large amount of food and pre-packed food in their own shops.
25. A firm which makes a large amount of food and pre-packed food in their own shops.	26. A firm which makes a large amount of food and pre-packed food in their own shops.
27. A firm which makes a large amount of food and pre-packed food in their own shops.	28. A firm which makes a large amount of food and pre-packed food in their own shops.
29. A firm which makes a large amount of food and pre-packed food in their own shops.	30. A firm which makes a large amount of food and pre-packed food in their own shops.
31. A firm which makes a large amount of food and pre-packed food in their own shops.	32. A firm which makes a large amount of food and pre-packed food in their own shops.
33. A firm which makes a large amount of food and pre-packed food in their own shops.	34. A firm which makes a large amount of food and pre-packed food in their own shops.

Some retailers have adopted their own codes and mark all perishable goods as soon as they are delivered. This is a wise precaution as often the codes used on the most perishable types of food are the ones which are the most complicated.

MILK SUPPLIES

Sampling

CHEMICAL

Of the two large processing dairies one in particular continued its policy of replacing churns with tankers for the consignment of milk. Consequently a smaller number of samples of milk were taken for chemical analysis than during the previous year, viz 1388 samples comprising 1320 ordinary and 68 Channel Island.

78 samples were reported unsatisfactory. Of these 60 contained added water, 9 contained antibiotics, 7 were deficient in fat, 1 was sour on arrival at the laboratory, and 1 had a high free fatty acid content which tainted the milk.

Milk consigned by three farmers was found to contain a considerable amount of added water and resulted in successful legal proceedings against two of them and a Town Clerk's warning letter to the third. The amount of added water in the other samples was small and consequently the farmers were warned. Repeat samples were satisfactory.

Reasons for deficiency in fat content were sought. Incorrect diet and, in one case, non-mixing of the milk in the farm dairy prior to bottling was found to be the cause. Repeat samples, after the farmers had taken appropriate action, were satisfactory.

None of the farmers producing milk found to contain antibiotics had committed this offence previously and a warning letter was sent to each one.

A complaint was made by a Catering Officer of a hospital that milk delivered in 5 gallon packs was unsatisfactory. Samples were taken and these proved to be sour and tainted. The suppliers purchased the packs wholesale from another dairy but on hearing of this complaint they installed a plant to enable them to fill the packs themselves. Deliveries have since been satisfactory.

BACTERIOLOGICAL

Of 562 samples submitted to the City Analyst for bacteriological examination one "untreated" farm bottled milk failed the Methylene Blue (Reduction) Test. This matter was taken up with the farmer who has a very good record of clean milk production. All subsequent samples have proved satisfactory.

All samples submitted to other official tests by the City Analyst were satisfactory.

METHYLENE BLUE (REDUCTION) TEST

Designation	Total Samples Taken	Result of Test			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Pasteurised	354	354	100.0%	—	—
Untreated	127	126	99.21%	1	0.79%

PHOSPHATASE TEST

Designation	Total Samples Taken	Result of Test			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Pasteurised	354	354	100%	—	—

TURBIDITY TEST

Designation	Total Samples Taken	Result of Test			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Sterilised	64	64	100%	—	—

COLONY COUNT

Designation	Total Samples Taken	Result of Test			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Ultra Heat Treated ..	17	17	100%	—	—

Brucellosis

The number of farmers bottling milk for sale in Leeds now stands at 16. Five of their farms are situated in the Leeds area and 11 outside the boundary. Of 181 samples submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, only two were found to be positive to the Milk Ring Test which indicated that the milk may be infected. The Cream Culture Test, which proves or disproves the presence of *Brucella* organisms, proved to be negative in both cases.

However, information was received from a neighbouring authority that untreated farm bottled milk produced from a herd of cows in their area had been found positive to the Cream Culture Test. Milk from this farm is sold in Leeds. Notice was served upon the farmer prohibiting the sale of such milk in Leeds unless it was heat-treated. The farmer arranged for the infected cow to be slaughtered and, after two negative tests were carried out at suitable intervals on the remainder of the herd, the notice was withdrawn.

Of the five farms situated in the Leeds area producing 'Untreated' farm bottled milk three are on the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food register of brucellosis accredited herds. One farmer's herd has successfully passed two of the three official tests. Of the 11 dairy farms outside the City from which 'Untreated' milk is sold in this area, four are registered and seven are in the process of being registered.

Cream

A circular issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food recommended that no test other than the Methylene Blue Test should be used for the bacteriological screening of fresh cream. A working party of the Public Health Laboratory Service reported that pathogenic bacteria are rarely found in cream, and food poisoning incidents which can be traced to it have been few in number. However, souring of cream is not uncommon due to high bacterial content resulting from contamination during processing and filling. Although no penal function is attached to this test a series of unsatisfactory samples would result in more searching bacteriological tests being carried out to identify the organisms present. This would lead to further investigation at the place of manufacture, storage, or sale in order to eradicate faults.

Of 135 samples submitted to the City Analyst 20 failed the Methylene Blue Test and three were found to contain *B. coli*. Two samples which satisfied the Methylene Blue Test were found to contain *B. coli*. Several unsatisfactory samples were obtained from one farmer who produced untreated farm cartoned cream. Investigation revealed that his separator was not being properly sterilised and he was advised accordingly. Satisfactory samples of this cream have since been taken.

DISTRIBUTORS OF MILK AND DAIRY PREMISES

	Dairies	Distributors of milk
No. on register on 31st December 1970	18	22
No. added to register during the year	—	—
No. removed from register during year	4	4
No. on register on 31st December 1971	14	18

DISTRIBUTORS OF BOTTLED AND CARTONED MILK ONLY

No. of distributors on the register on 31st December 1970	957
No. added to the register during the year	273
No. removed from the register during the year	555
No. of distributors of milk on the register on 31st December 1971	675
No. of shops from which bottled milk only is sold on 31st December 1971	753

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

Description	Number in force on 31st December.		
	1969	1970	1971
To use the designation "Untreated"			
1. To sell by retail	198	195	87
To use the designation "Pasteurised"			
1. Pasteurisers' Licences	2	2	2
2. To sell by retail	592	616	613
To use the designation "Sterilised"			
1. Sterilisers' Licences	1	1	1
2. To sell by retail	1,059	988	710
To use the designation "Ultra Heat Treated"			
1. To sell by retail	9	9	89

MEAT INSPECTION

Animals Slaughtered

248,457 animals were slaughtered for human consumption at the Public Abattoir and private slaughterhouses in the city, an increase of 14,138 on the figure for 1970.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE PUBLIC ABATTOIR AND PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Slaughterhouses	Year	Cattle ex. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Public Abattoir	1970	26,034	9,309	3,657	130,112	60,533	229,645
	1971	24,733	8,860	1,821	138,231	71,881	245,526
* Danube Road, Holbeck	1970	303	7	—	1,476	—	1,786
	1971	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marshall Street, Crossgates	1970	348	—	—	1,944	596	2,888
	1971	337	—	—	1,871	723	2,931

*The slaughterhouse occupied by the Leeds Industrial Co-operative Society Limited at Danube Road, Holbeck, Leeds, 12, was closed as from 1st May, 1970.

Knacker's Yard

The only Knacker's Yard was well conducted and maintained in 1971.

	1970	1971
Horses slaughtered at the knacker's yard	—	—
Horses slaughtered at collieries	—	—
Horses slaughtered at farms and customers' own premises	20	46
Horse carcasses received	—	23

Licensing of Slaughtermen

Five new licences to slaughter or stun animals under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958, were granted and 71 existing licences were renewed.

Whole and Part Carcasses Condemned

	Cattle ex. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
NUMBER KILLED	25,070	8,860	1,821	140,102	72,604
NUMBER INSPECTED	25,070	8,860	1,821	140,102	72,604
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCOSIS					
Whole carcasses condemned	4	9	97	193	33
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2,408	2,483	69	12,833	9,557
Percentage of numbers inspected affected with other diseases than Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis	9.62%	28.13%	9.12%	9.30%	13.21%

Whole and Part Carcasses Condemned (Continued)

	Cattle ex. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	—
Percentage of numbers inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.008%	—	—	—	—
CYSTICERCOSIS					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

Complete Carcasses and Organs Condemned

Disease	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Anaemia	—	—	1	—
Anasarca	—	1	—	—
Cysticercus Bovis	1	—	—	—
Diffuse Cutaneous Suppuration	—	—	—	1
Diffuse Suppuration	—	1	3	3
Emaciation	1	—	2	—
Emaciation/Suppuration	—	—	—	7
Erysipelas	—	—	—	2
Extensive Bruising	—	—	—	1
Icterus	—	1	—	—
Ill-bled	1	4	3	1
Immaturity	—	56	—	—
Injury	—	1	4	—
Jaundice	—	10	—	1
Joint-ill	—	1	—	—
Moribund	—	7	12	4
Multiple Abscesses	—	—	—	1
Oedema/Emaciation	9	6	164	10
Poly-arthritis	—	1	—	—
Pyæmia	1	4	1	1
Septicaemia	—	2	1	—
Septic Metritis	—	—	1	—
Septic Peritonitis	—	—	—	1
Septic Pleurisy	—	1	—	—
Septic Pneumonia	—	1	1	—
Toxaemia	1	—	—	—
TB/Emaciation	1	—	—	—

The principal causes for condemnation of parts of carcasses or organs were respectively:—

beasts — bruising, injury, interstitial myositis, oedema (localised), presterual calcification, suppuration (localised).

calves — injury.

sheep — arthritis, bruising, blood splash, injury, oedema (localised) pleurisy, suppuration (localised).

pigs — arthritis, bruising, blood splash, erythema, injury, pleurisy, urticaria, suppuration (localised)

Disposal of Condemned Meat

Condemned carcase meat and offals are disposed of under the supervision of public health inspectors to various firms for conversion into meat meal and agricultural fertiliser. The condemned meat and offals are removed for sterilisation in locked containers marked "Unfit for human consumption". This complies with the provisions of the Meat Sterilisation Regulations, 1969".

Cysticercus, Bovis and Ovis

Inspection continued as required by the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, and Amendment Regulations, 1966 — 33 cases of cysticercus bovis were found and refrigeration was necessary in three instances. In other cases the cysts were not viable and the carcasses were released after detailed inspection.

Trichinosis

Daily microscopical examination is made of specimens of pig musculature from the diaphragm and the masseter muscles for trichinosis. In addition for a twelve month period which commenced in October 125 specimens of musculature from sows and boars were collected from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. This was on request of the Ministry's Divisional Veterinary Officer to assist in a country-wide investigation into the incidence of trichina spiralis.

Brucellosis

89 cattle were slaughtered under the Brucellosis (Accredited Herd) Scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, as compared with 22 during 1970, and the carcase and organs dealt with according to the Ministry Circular FSH.63/68, i.e. the udders and uteri were destroyed and the meat if otherwise sound was passed for human consumption.

Brucellosis is a menace to both animal and human health. It can cause loss of calves through abortion and debility in humans. The present eradication scheme is voluntary but a compulsory eradication scheme has been introduced into some areas in the north west and eventually this will extend to the West Riding.

Tuberculosis

Nine reactors were slaughtered during the year but lesions were found in one carcase only. Oedema with emaciation was also present and this carcase was rejected.

Food Rejected as Diseased, Unsound, or Otherwise Unfit for Consumption

The Weight of food destroyed was 387,642 lbs as compared with 376,355 lbs in the previous year.

	1971	1970	1969	1968
Beef	12,665 lbs.	25,220 lbs.	27,313 lbs.	22,051 lbs.
Veal	3,556 "	5,425 "	5,632 "	7,040 "
Mutton	9,347 "	16,137 "	13,726 "	15,968 "
Pork	10,495 "	8,644 "	13,257 "	11,557 "
Offals	138,076 "	122,873 "	114,968 "	107,710 "
Bacon and Ham	5,282 "	4,186 "	3,543 "	1,214 "
Rabbits	1,079 "	1,248 "	960 "	329 "
Poultry	2,506 "	1,475 "	4,484 "	349 "
Game	316 "	41 "	—	—
Fish	2,356 "	2,244 "	1,565 "	2,045 "
Shellfish	819 "	184 "	326 "	1,251 "
Vegetables — 14,755	54,988 "	48,053 "	88,039 "	33,417 "
Fruit + 14,755	46,191 "	39,082 "	38,729 "	28,085 "
Tinned Goods	88,952 "	87,063 "	58,048 "	29,374 "
Frozen Foods	—	1,331 "	—	—
Sundries	11,014 "	13,147 "	22,827 "	14,404 "
	387,642 "	376,353 "	393,417 "	344,794 "

Fruit and Vegetables

There was a considerable increase in the amount condemned as compared with 1970 this can be attributed to reasonable climate conditions during the growing period and a consequent glut of produce. Imported fruits generally were in good condition but during the last quarter of the year 14,755 lbs. of melons were rejected. These showed considerable mould due to damp conditions during harvesting and packing, the mould growing in transit. Imported vegetables were satisfactorily packed but some were affected by adverse climatic conditions giving rise to mould growth.

Rabbits

Rabbits are gradually becoming more acceptable and the decrease in the quantity destroyed for unsoundness reflects the improvement in packing and storage of the imported frozen rabbits from China and Poland. There is a slow but steady increase in the numbers of English rabbits available.

Fish

2,356 lbs. of fish were destroyed for unsoundness in 1971. Frozen fish blocks continue in great demand for the fish frying trade. Of convenient size and shape for cutting into smaller pieces they are ideal for the trade. There is also an increased demand for skinned fish in the retail trade and many new varieties of fish are appearing in the shops to satisfy the demands of the immigrant population such as Snapper, Zebra, Horsehead, Sunshine Palla, Crocker.

Shellfish

Six samples of mussels were taken for bacteriological examination. The samples originated from layings in Wales and Lincolnshire and were satisfactory. Mussels were in short supply due to stormy conditions around the coasts and subsequent flooding of layings.

Poultry Inspection

There are no poultry processing premises in the City. The condemnation of some 2,506 lbs. were due to decomposition caused mainly by refrigeration breakdown. No birds were condemned for disease. The amount consumed reflects the changing dietetic habits of the populace, because of economics chickens are replacing butchers' meat on the table. Large numbers of frozen chickens are imported into the City from Eire.

The Imported Food Regulations, 1968

The contents of 162 containers or part containers imported into the country were examined during the year, a small decrease on the previous year. The contents included beef, bacon, chickens and canned goods from Eire, onions and oranges from Spain. Whilst in general all were in good condition, two consignments of onions required speedy handling due to over ripening.

General

The number of factories inspected during the year greatly increased. In addition, visits were made in connection with 719 plans submitted for the construction of new and the alteration of existing factory, offices and shops. Other visits were made in connection with structural defects and damage, complaints of nuisance from vibration and noise, and by the enforcement of safety plant and other industrial standards.

462 visits were made to caterers, the majority to factory premises. As a result of these visits 58 offences were noted and, by the end of the year, 267 contraventions in connection with the Food Hygiene Regulations 1970 were remedied.

Swine Fever – Anthrax – Foot and Mouth Disease

No case of these diseases occurred in Leeds during 1971.

Fowl Pest

Although Fowl Pest Orders made in September, 1970 were rescinded on the 8th March, 1971, there have been sporadic out-bursts in various parts of the country during the year, and 8 cases occurred in Leeds.

The Poultry Pens, Fittings and Receptacles (Disinfection) Order, 1952 —

**The Poultry Pens, Fittings and Receptacles (Disinfection) Order,
The Poultry Premises and Vehicles (Disinfection) Order, 1956 —**

The Poultry Premises and Vehicles (Disinfection) Order, 1952
The Live Poultry (Movement Records) Order, 1952

Twenty four visits were paid to inspect premises, vehicles and equipment and to check movement records. Conditions were satisfactory.

Diseases of Animals Act, 1950 (Second Schedule)

974 bovine animals were imported from Ireland for slaughter, an increase on the previous year of 38. 540 Irish store cattle were also imported to farmers in the City, an increase of 273.

Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957

Three applications were received for licences to operate swill boiling plants. Inspections were made of the plants to ensure that swill could be properly boiled and kept separate from raw swill before being used for pig food as is required under the terms of the Order. In each case a licence was issued. No licensed operators were removed from the register and the number now stands at 33.

FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES

At the end of the year the Register for the City included 2,364 factories where mechanical power is used and 45 factories where mechanical power is not used. As in previous years, the number of factories decreased, there being 64 power factories and 2 non-power factories fewer than at the end of 1970. Inspections of power factories during the year totalled 1,246 and of non-power 33, an increase of 537, mainly due to the areas in which factories predominate being visited for the dual purpose of inspection of factories and inspection under the Offices, Shops and Railway Act, 1963. In 1,033 cases defects were found, 22 involving the absence of Abstracts of the Act in premises which should have been registered under the provisions of the Factories Act. In non-power factories, the cleanliness of 4 workrooms was found wanting of which three were remedied by the end of the year. In one case a workroom was found to be over-crowded and this was remedied by reduction of staff, whilst one instance of inadequate ventilation was found and remedied by the provision of openable windows. Another case of inadequate ventilation was noted in a power factory and referred to H.M. Inspector. Two further reports were concerned with the absence of a thermometer and the absence of a Notice in a workroom specifying the permitted number of occupants, both deficiencies were remedied by the end of the year. The number of instances found where sanitary accommodation was either insufficient or unsuitable was 1,003 of which 755 were remedied by the end of the year. 16 of these cases were referred to the Department by H.M. Inspector of Factories. 219 written Notices were issued in connection with the above-mentioned works, but it was not found necessary to institute legal proceedings.

There are 92 bakehouses in the City registered as factories; many other bakehouses exist which are not registrable under the Factories Act because only self-employed persons work therein. There are no basement bakehouses with a certificate of suitability within the City.

Works of Building and Engineering Construction

The table of inspection refers to 89 inspections made at 48 sites where Section 7 of the Act (the provision of sanitary accommodation) is enforced by the Council. These sites include all types of building and engineering construction including works on the new inner ring road, and alterations to the Local Authority sewers and sewage disposal works. 18 such works were brought to the Department's attention as a result of notice being received under the provisions of the Construction (Health and Welfare) Regulations 1966 which require contractors employing more than twenty-five persons on a site to notify the local authority in writing so that proper ambulance arrangements can be made. All sites were visited to ensure that the sanitary accommodation provided was satisfactory, and two notices were served for unsatisfactory sanitary arrangements.

Outwork

126 notifications of outworkers employed in the City were received in February and 108 in August. The August list showed 554 outworkers under three classifications. There were no instances where work was carried on in unwholesome premises.

Workplaces

172 visits were made to workplaces, not subject to either the provisions of the Factories Act 1961 or the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963. The premises were either visited during routine inspection or found during the continuing inspection of all premises in which persons are employed. In the main, the premises were satisfactory. In a few cases it was necessary to require works, particularly in connection with sanitary accommodation, and details of these are included in the general statistics of work done by all Public Health Inspectors.

General

The number of factories inspected during the year greatly increased. In addition, visits were made in connection with 769 plans submitted for the construction of new and the alteration of existing factory, offices and shop premises. Other visits were made to deal with structural defects and drainage, complaints of nuisance from vibration and noise, and for the examination of boiler plant and other industrial furnaces.

663 visits were made to canteens, the majority in factory premises. As a result of these visits, 58 written notices were served and, by the end of the year, 397 contraventions in connection with the Food Hygiene (General Regulations 1970) were remedied.

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

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities†	45	33	4	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2,364	1,246	213	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority‡ (excluding out-workers' premises)	56	89	2	—
Totals	2,457	1,368	219	—

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	3	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	1	1	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1	1	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	5	4	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	998	751	—	16	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	24	2	22	—	—
Totals	1,033	762	23	16	—

**OUTWORK
Sections 133 and 134**

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Sec. 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	535	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas	8	—	—	—	—	—
Furnishing and Upholstery	11	—	—	—	—	—

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

The Directorate of Occupational Safety and Health of the Department of Employment requires statistics with regard to the enforcement of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, and details of these appear in Appendices I and III. Appendix II sets out in detail the contraventions of the Act which were found during the 743 general inspections carried out in 1971. The Department of Employment also requests narrative reports on the detailed administration of the Act with special reference to interesting developments. A full narrative report on the complete administration of the Act is available upon request from the Chief Public Health Inspector. However, an extract from this narrative report concerning accidents and prosecutions, which is of particular interest, follows.

Accidents

There were 193 reportable accidents during the year and details of these and of the type of workplace in which the accidents occurred are set out in Appendix III. These details show a similar pattern to previous years.

The occupiers of premises in which accidents occurred are required to notify any accident which causes the death of an employee or disables him for more than three days from doing his usual work. Public Health Inspectors investigate all those accidents which appear from the details submitted to warrant further inquiry. In 1971, 75 accidents were investigated and reports about 21 of these were forwarded to H.M. Inspector of Factories as is required by the Act. Informal advice on procedures and/or dangerous practices was given in 14 instances and two formal warnings were issued. No fatal accident affecting an employee occurred during the year.

Examples of particular accidents investigated are:—

- (i) An accident was reported involving the use of a conveyor belt which fed goods on to a fixed table. The table was used for the sorting of received goods. A flat metal plate guard was affixed to the table, its other edge being reasonably close-fitting to the end of the moving belt. Whilst reaching for a parcel which was about to be delivered to the table, the employee's hand was trapped in the nip between the moving belt and the guard plate, the nip in this case being only $3/16''$ in width. The injured person was able to stop the belt by using the emergency stop button. As a result of this incident, it was recommended to the firm that a "jump out" free roller be inserted between the end of the belt and the fixed table, such arrangement ensuring that the momentum of the goods from the conveyor discharges them on to the table.
- (ii) An accident was reported involving the removal of goods from a warehouse in a retail shop warehouse into the sales area of the supermarket using a non-powered pallet truck. The warehouse floor and shop floor were at different levels and a concrete ramp had to be negotiated on delivering goods to the shop. The inclination of the pallet truck on the ramp, together with the fact that goods were stacked too high on the pallet, made the load unstable. The upper layer of goods slipped and fell on to the employee pushing the truck from the rear. The firm were required to stack goods on the pallet to a height which eliminated this hazard.
- (iii) Another accident involved the movement of goods by moving a portable stand on which garments were hung from the centre rail on coat hangers. The vertical uprights of this stand were removable and the socket joints had become worn so that the weight of goods became off-centre, causing the stand to fall and injure an employee working nearby. The portable stand was replaced by a more stable type having no removable sections and fitted with stabilizing bars from the base members.
- (iv) Notification was received of an accident in which an employee (the caretaker) was descending from ground to basement floor level via a flight of concrete steps to attend to the central heating boiler. The staircase was formed around a lift shaft. The lift shaft had been removed and contractors were carrying out alterations to the building, including the renewal of the lift and the construction of a new lift enclosure. One end of each step was set into the wall of the building, being cantilevered out from the wall. There were two separate flights with a quarter turn between every floor of the eight storey building. Without warning the upper section of the concrete staircase to the basement collapsed injuring the caretaker who sustained a torn muscle and lacerations to his right leg. Investigation failed to reveal any reason for this particular flight to shear at the wall of the building. The stairs had been in use for a number of years and the contractors stated that no unusual nor excessive load had been placed on them. The granolithic concrete steps did not include any reinforcement bars. The failure of the granolithic concrete was not accounted for and it is of concern that there must be many similar types of flights of steps of similar construction in use in other buildings.

In addition to the 193 reportable accidents, 11 notifications were received in respect of accidents which, for various reasons, were not subject to the Act. These included cases where the incident occurred in non-registered premises or on the public highway, or where persons had received injuries as a result of an assault, or where persons were not prevented from doing their normal work for more than three days.

Notifications received in respect of accidents which had occurred in factory premises or premises not situate in the City of Leeds, were forwarded to the enforcing authority in each case.

Inspectors continue to make enquiries when visiting premises for inspection about any accident which may have occurred and which may not have been formally reported.

Prosecution

During the year legal proceedings were instituted in one case. This involved contraventions of the Act found to exist in a butcher's and grocer's shop. The matters referred to included the absence of an Abstract of the Act, an absence of lighting to the sanitary accommodation and washing facilities, and the absence of lighting to a staircase between ground and first floor. The employer said he had been unable to obtain a copy of the Abstract and intended to repair the defective lighting "before winter". He appeared at the Court Hearing without legal representation, pleading guilty to the summons of not providing an Abstract and not guilty to the other charges. The magistrates found all charges proved and imposed a fine of £5 in each case.

APPENDIX I

TABLE "A" — Registration and General Inspections

	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	129	2,349	251
Retail Shops	99	3,024	305
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	40	402	104
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	18	449	56
Fuel Storage Depots	—	1	—
TOTALS	286	6,225	716

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

2,819

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

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	39,130
Retail Shops	20,455
Wholesale departments, warehouses	5,185
Catering establishments open to the public	6,135
Canteens	669
Fuel Storage Depots	15
Total	71,589
Total Males	33,202
Total Females	38,387

APPENDIX I (Continued)

TABLE "D" – Exemptions

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

TABLE "E" – Prosecutions

Number of prosecutions instituted	1
Number of convictions	1
Number of prosecutions withdrawn	—

TABLE "F" – Inspectors

Number of Inspectors appointed under Section 52(1) or (5) of the Act	10
Number of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act	3

APPENDIX II

Summary of Contraventions Found

Number of General Inspections 716

Contravention	Number
Cleanliness	202
Walls not kept in a clean state	202
Ceiling not kept in a clean state	182
Floors not kept in a clean state	33
Steps not kept in a clean state	14
Accumulation of dirt and/or refuse	16
Fittings and fixtures not kept in a clean state	18
Overcrowding	
Rooms unsuitable for use as workrooms due to lack of space	1
Temperature	
Reasonable temperature not maintained	10
Method of heating injurious or offensive to persons	12
Absence of thermometer	203
Ventilation	
Absence of effective and suitable means of ventilation	160
Lighting	
Means of artificial lighting not sufficient and suitable	11
Means of artificial lighting not properly maintained	14
Absence of lighting	23
Window not kept clean	9
Skylight not kept clean	1

Appendix II (Continued)

Contravention	Number
Sanitary Accommodation	
Absence of intervening space with means of effective ventilation to the external air to the sanitary convenience	36
The intervening space in connection with the sanitary conveniences unprovided with effective means of ventilation to the external air	68
Sanitary conveniences insufficiently enclosed to ensure privacy	1
Absence of suitable doors to the sanitary conveniences	1
Absence of door fastenings to the sanitary conveniences	25
Absence of marking to show sex of user to the sanitary conveniences	46
Urinals insufficiently screened	2
Absence of suitable and effective means for the disposal of sanitary dressings	3
Defective bin for the disposal of sanitary dressings	2
Defective incinerator for the disposal of sanitary dressings	2
Sanitary conveniences not kept clean	73
Means of artificial lighting not properly maintained in the sanitary conveniences	45
Sanitary conveniences not maintained in a proper condition	205
Sanitary conveniences unprovided with means of effective ventilation to the external air	123
Sanitary conveniences not conveniently accessible	1
Insufficient sanitary conveniences	2
Absence of separate sanitary conveniences for use of males and females	2
Sanitary conveniences not provided with effective means of lighting	38
Absence of door to intervening space of sanitary convenience	2
Absence of mechanical extract ventilation	5
Sanitary convenience and intervening space in connection thereto not separately ventilated to the external air	2
Washing Facilities	
Absence of clean running hot and cold water or warm water to washing facilities	1
Absence of clean running hot water or warm water to washing facilities	51
Absence of soap to the washing facilities	16
Absence of clean towels or other suitable means of drying to washing facilities	17
Means of artificial lighting not properly maintained in the washing accommodation	3
Washing accommodation not kept clean	18
Washing accommodation not kept in an orderly condition	9
Washing accommodation not kept clean and in an orderly condition	29
Washing facilities not kept clean	13
Washing facilities not properly maintained	32
Washing accommodation unprovided with means of ventilation to the external air	21
Absence of marking to show sex of user to the washing accommodation	1
Insufficient washing facilities	4
Absence of conveniently accessible washing facilities	3

APPENDIX II (Continued)

Contravention	Number
Absence of separate washing facilities for use of males and females	1
Washing facilities unprovided with effective means of lighting	7
Floors, Passages and Stairs	
Not properly maintained	199
Not kept free from obstruction	82
Staircase unprovided with substantial handrail	127
Open sides of staircase insufficiently guarded	34
Floor opening not sufficiently fenced	26
Insufficient headroom	7
Dangerous Machines	
Absence of suitable guard	60
Insecure guard	7
Defective guard	6
Hoists and Lifts	
Lift motor room door not kept locked	15
Examination of Lifts prescribed form (F.54) not readily available	23
First Aid	
Absence of first aid box or cupboard to the prescribed standard	93
First aid box or cupboard not to prescribed standard for number of persons employed	160
Information for Employees	
Absence of abstract	259
Clothing Accommodation	
Absence of suitable and sufficient clothing accommodation	2
NUMBER OF CONTRAVENTIONS FOUND	2,919
NUMBER OF CONTRAVENTION NOTICES	754

APPENDIX III

ACCIDENT RETURN – YEAR ENDED 31.12.71

Persons Injured	Total	Workplace where accident occurred	Total
Men	83	1. (Office)	37
Women	91	2. (Retail Shop)	83
Boys	10	3. (Wholesale Shop/Warehouse)	28
Girls	9	4. (Catering Establishment)	35
		5. (Canteen)	10
	<u>193</u>		<u>193</u>

CAUSATION CODE

Code	Total
11. Machinery — Non power driven or relevant part in motion	—
13. Power driven or relevant part in motion	6
14. Power and non power driven. Relevant part at rest.	1
31. Transport — Vehicle in motion not moved by power	4
33. Vehicle in motion moved by power	6
34. Vehicle stationary	2
41. Fire and Explosion	—
43. Electrical	—
45. Hand Tools	10
51. Falls of persons — on or from fixed stairs	21
52. on or from ladders or step ladders	4
53. other falls from one level to another	10
54. falls on same level	31
61. Stepping on or striking against object or person	19
62. Handling goods	51
63. Struck by falling object	12
64. Not otherwise specified	16
Total	193

NATURE OF INJURY CODE

Code	Total
10. Fractures and dislocations	32
11. Sprains and strains	52
12. Internal injury	—
13. Amputation	—
14. Open wounds and surface injury	31
15. Bruising, crushing and concussion	66
16. Foreign body in orifice — includes eye	1
17. Burns	8
18. Poisoning — includes gassing etc.	—
19. Multiple injuries of a different nature	1
20. Other injuries not definable	2
Total	193

NOISE CONTROL

During the year 122 complaints of nuisance from noise were received, a similar number to those received in 1970. There were 807 visits in connection with the investigation and abatement of these nuisances. Visits had to be made at all hours of the day and night dependent on the nature and time of the alleged nuisance. The table indicates the type and source of noise which gave rise to complaints.

	Complaints	Not Justified	Justified	Notices served	Abated
Domestic	39	19	20	1	15
Commercial	36	15	21	2	14
Industrial	47	15	32	7	30
Totals	122	49	73	10	59

In 38 cases the noise complained of had been the subject of previous complaint, due to a recurrence from the same noise source, the nuisance not having been properly abated, or to new noises from the same premises. The 59 cases abated included 4 which were outstanding from 1970.

In the main, complaints involving houses were, as in previous years, concerned with barking dogs or over loud music from adjoining dwellings. On occasions the complainants became so aggrieved as to call the police to seek immediate abatement of nuisance.

83 complaints involved noise from various types of business premises or works of building and engineering construction. 53 cases were found to be justified, and it was necessary to serve nine notices under the nuisance provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, to secure abatement.

Fourteen complaints concerned over loud music and other noise from club premises. In nearly all cases this was due to amplification equipment. One of the difficulties is that a particular act or performance may be of relatively short duration and the type and volume of noise may vary night by night or week by week. Acoustic engineers are now making their services available to occupiers of clubs and other such premises for assessing and making recommendations to reduce noise from such premises. The Department also gives advice on the sound-proofing of buildings to contain such noise.

The rebuilding of the central parts of Leeds is producing many problems. In one particularly bad case a very large site was being redeveloped in the heart of the shopping and office central area of the city and caused many bitter complaints. Advice was given to the contractor about the siting of a circular saw and the use of noisy lifting equipment, compressors and pneumatic tools. The nuisance was abated immediately.

From time to time complaints are received about noise in public places, generally due to the use of pneumatic road-breaking tools. It is unfortunate that the law differentiates between contractors working for private enterprise and those working for statutory undertakers. In the latter case the only action possible is persuasion and representation by Inspectors.

The Department is always conscious of the need, where possible, to prevent nuisance from noise. Thus advice is given to the City Development Officer in every case where planning applications show the possibility of nuisance from noise or vibration either from new development or change of use of existing premises. A close liaison also exists between Public Health Inspectors and H.M. Factory Inspectorate for dealing with noise inside factories. Frequently H.M. Inspectors improve employees' working conditions and in so doing reduce noise levels outside the factory.

In September, 1971 a working party of the Noise Advisory Council issued its report 'Neighbourhood Noise'. This report makes a number of important recommendations and should be read by all who are interested in noise abatement.

SMOKE CONTROL

Atmospheric Pollution Records

The nine volumetric instruments for smoke and sulphur dioxide and the eight standard deposit gauges, continued in use throughout the year measuring the levels of atmospheric pollution.

In spite of difficulties concerning the supplies of smokeless fuel, the recorded levels of smoke and sulphur dioxide continue to show a reduction, which reflects the noticeable trend away from solid fuel to the use of gas, electricity and oil.

All the volumetric instruments continued to function satisfactorily, with the exception of No. 24 (Kirkstall Road) where, instead of the normal acid reaction caused by the mixture of sulphur dioxide and hydrogen peroxide, it has occasionally been alkaline. The cause of this is proving difficult to trace, for although it has recurred over a fairly lengthy period it only occurs during the weekends.

The tables which follow show the recorded levels of smoke and sulphur dioxide as compared with 1970.

Smoke Control Areas

During the year the following nine new smoke control orders were made affecting 18,139 domestic premises and 3,258 acres.

	Made on
City of Leeds No. 92 Wortley (Farnley Park) 1971	4. 1.71
City of Leeds No. 93 Richmond Hill (Ecclesburn) 1971	22. 2.71
City of Leeds No. 94 Scott Hall (Chapelton Road) 1971	5. 4.71
City of Leeds No. 95 Seacroft (Swarcliffe) 1971	5. 7.71
City of Leeds No. 96 Gipton (Gipton North) 1971	27. 9.71
City of Leeds No. 97 Gipton (Gipton South) 1971	27. 9.71
City of Leeds No. 98 Roundhay (Gipton Wood) 1971	27. 9.71
City of Leeds No. 99 Wortley (Kirkdale) 1971	15.11.71
City of Leeds No. 100 Burmantofts (Sutherland) 1971	15.11.71

None of these became operative in 1971 but seven earlier smoke control orders became so operative, namely:—

	Operative
City of Leeds No. 81 Bramley (Kirkstall Abbey) 1969	1. 7.71 (amended to 1.12.71)
City of Leeds No. 82 Burmantofts (St. Alban) 1970	1. 7.71
City of Leeds No. 83 Middleton (Town Street) 1970	1. 7.71
City of Leeds No. 84 Middleton (Estates) 1970	1. 7.71 (amended to 1.9.71)
City of Leeds No. 85 Richmond Hill (Ivy House) 1970	1. 7.71
City of Leeds No. 86 Headingley (Hyde Park) 1970	1. 7.71
City of Leeds No. 87 Bramley (Town Street) 1970	1.10.71

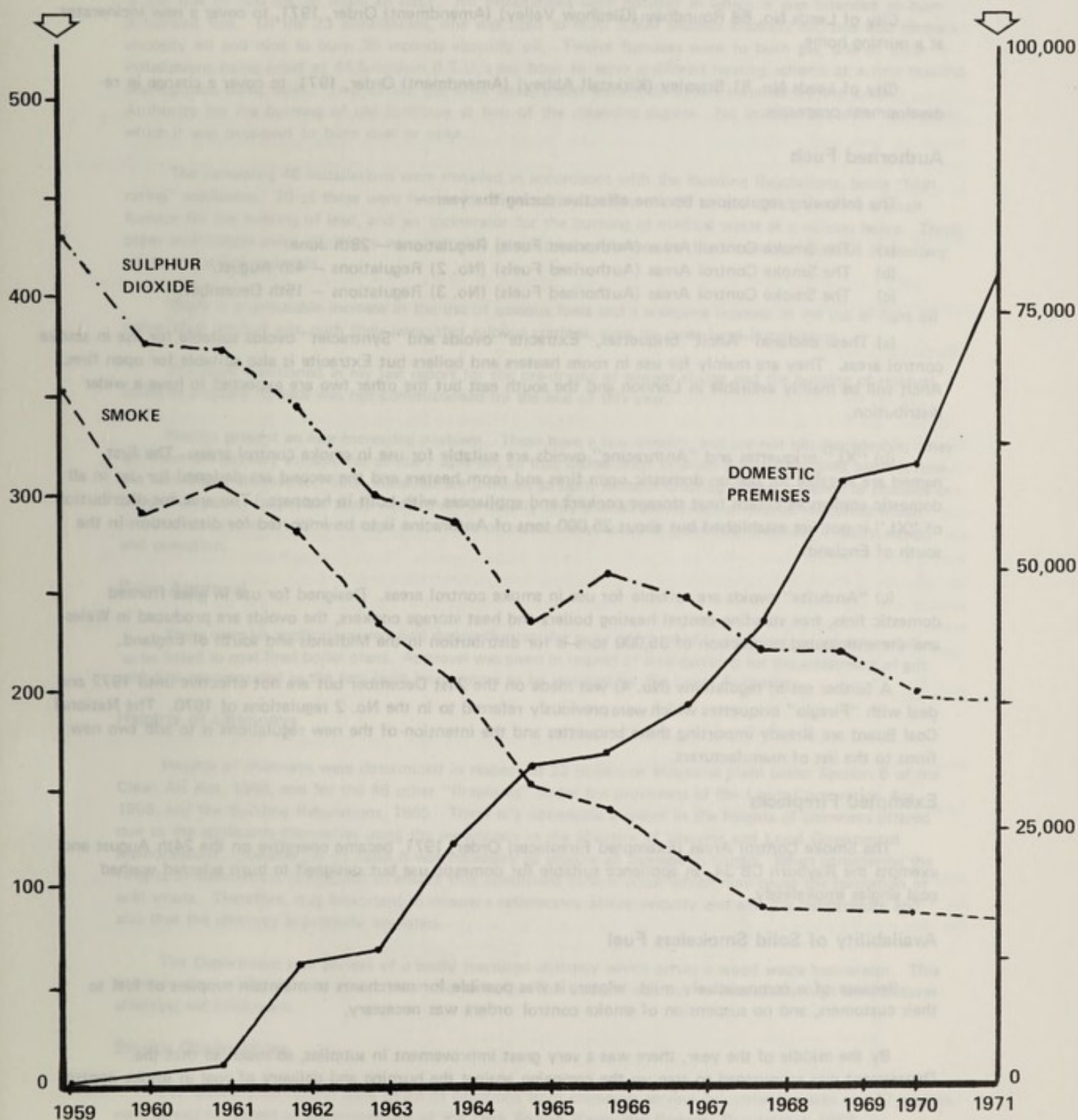
These latter orders increased the number of domestic premises in smoke control areas by 16,674 and the acreage by 3,340 so that at the end of the year 77,002 houses and 20,248 acres were covered by operative orders.

Nine orders were confirmed by the Department of the Environment but only one of these (No. 87 previously mentioned) became operative during the year.

The withdrawal of the objection to No. 90 order referred to in the Report for 1970 was not confirmed until the 8th June, 1971, and was conditional upon a new operative date in 1972 being agreed.

AMOUNT OF POLLUTION
(Microgrammes per cubic metre
of air)

**DOMESTIC PREMISES WITHIN
SMOKE CONTROL AREAS**



The rise in the number of houses within smoke control areas leads to a fall in smoke and sulphur dioxide pollution of the atmosphere.

Amendment Orders

During the year, it was found necessary to make two such orders, as follows:—

City of Leeds No. 68 Roundhay (Gledhow Valley) (Amendment) Order, 1971, to cover a new incinerator at a nursing home.

City of Leeds No. 81 Bramley (Kirkstall Abbey) (Amendment) Order, 1971, to cover a change in re-development proposals.

Authorised Fuels

The following regulations became effective during the year:—

- (a) The Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) Regulations — 28th June.
- (b) The Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) (No. 2) Regulations — 4th August.
- (c) The Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) (No. 3) Regulations — 15th December.

(a) These declared "Ancit" briquettes, "Extracite" ovoids and "Syntraciet" ovoids suitable for use in smoke control areas. They are mainly for use in room heaters and boilers but Extracite is also suitable for open fires. Ancit will be mainly available in London and the south east but the other two are expected to have a wider distribution.

(b) "XL" briquettes and "Anthracine" ovoids are suitable for use in smoke control areas. The first named are suitable for use on domestic open fires and room heaters and the second are designed for use in all domestic appliances except heat storage cookers and appliances with built in hoppers. The area for distribution of "XL" is not yet established but about 25,000 tons of Anthracine is to be imported for distribution in the south of England.

(c) "Anthrite" ovoids are suitable for use in smoke control areas. Designed for use in glass fronted domestic fires, free standing central heating boilers and heat storage cookers, the ovoids are produced in Wales and the anticipated production of 35,000 tons is for distribution in the Midlands and south of England.

A further set of regulations (No. 4) was made on the 21st December but are not effective until 1972 and deal with "Fireglo" briquettes which were previously referred to in the No. 2 regulations of 1970. The National Coal Board are already importing these briquettes and the intention of the new regulations is to add two new firms to the list of manufacturers.

Exempted Fireplaces

The Smoke Control Areas (Exempted Fireplaces) Order, 1971, became operative on the 24th August and exempts the Rayburn CB 34, an appliance suitable for domestic use but designed to burn selected washed coal singles smokelessly.

Availability of Solid Smokeless Fuel

Because of a comparatively mild winter, it was possible for merchants to maintain supplies of fuel to their customers, and no suspension of smoke control orders was necessary.

By the middle of the year, there was a very great improvement in supplies, so much so that the Department was encouraged to step up the campaign against the burning and delivery of coal in smoke control areas.

Installation of New Furnaces

The Department was notified of the installation of 69 new furnaces, 23 of which were fired with liquid or gaseous fuels at a rate equivalent to or in excess of 1½ million B.T.U.'s per hour, or solid matter at the rate of 100 lbs. or more an hour. No installations were notified in which it was intended to burn pulverized fuel. Of the 23 installations, one was used to burn 3,500 seconds viscosity oil, one 950 seconds viscosity oil and nine to burn 35 seconds viscosity oil. Twelve furnaces were to burn gas, one of these installations being rated at 44.5 million B.T.U.'s per hour to serve a district heating scheme at a new housing development being built. Two of the gas fired installations were incinerators installed by the Local Authority for the burning of old furniture at two of the cleansing depots. No installations were notified in which it was proposed to burn coal or coke.

The remaining 46 installations were installed in accordance with the Building Regulations, being "high rating" appliances. 20 of these were fired with 35 seconds viscosity oil, 23 by gas which included a small furnace for the melting of lead, and an incinerator for the burning of medical waste at a nursing home. Three other incinerators using electricity were installed in old persons' homes for the immediate disposal of sanitary waste and soiled materials.

There is a noticeable increase in the use of gaseous fuels and a welcome increase in the use of light oil rather than residue oils, with their associated sulphur content, even on quite large installations.

The plant mentioned in my last report for the pre-drying of sewage sludge and the burning of residual solids in a rotary furnace was not commissioned by the end of this year.

Plastics present an ever-increasing problem. These have a low density, and are not bio-degradable; they are therefore not very suitable for sanitary land-fill, so that incineration in small purpose-designed plant is now the considered alternative. Such materials are difficult to burn without creating smoke nuisance or noxious or dangerous gases. In general trade waste there is usually only a small percentage of plastic materials which presents no problem. Where a high proportion of plastics are included, great care is needed in plant design and operation.

Prior Approval

There were no applications received during the year for prior approval of boiler plant, or assessment plant to be fitted to coal fired boiler plant. Approval was given in respect of arrangements for the arrestment of grit and dust incorporated in the two large incinerators to be installed by the Local Authority.

Heights of Chimneys

Heights of chimneys were determined in respect of 23 boilers or industrial plant under Section 6 of the Clean Air Act, 1968, and for the 46 other "fireplaces" under the provisions of the Leeds Corporation Act, 1956, and the Building Regulations, 1965. There is a noticeable increase in the heights of chimneys offered due to the applicants themselves using the parameters in the Ministry of Housing and Local Government Memorandum. However, in 11 cases it was necessary to require an increase in height. When considering the heights of chimneys it is essential to ensure that conditions cannot occur which may cause the formation of acid smuts. Therefore, it is important to ensure a satisfactory efflux velocity and exit gas temperature and also that the chimney is properly insulated.

The Department was advised of a badly fractured chimney which serves a wood waste incinerator. This chimney was unsafe and was taken down and re-built. The fracture was due to excessively high temperatures affecting old brickwork.

Smoke Observations

117 smoke observations were taken of emissions from chimneys serving industrial furnaces and 17 notices were served in respect of contraventions of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958.

The occupiers of the premises were immediately advised of the contraventions and inspections of the furnaces made to establish the cause. Other visits were made to premises to advise and instruct operators on correct methods of firing. A further 426 visits were made to inspect boiler plants to consider their suitability for exemptions from smoke control orders, or to inspect and record details of installed plants whilst visiting the premises in connection with their duties under the Factories Act or the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act. It was not found necessary to institute proceedings for any contraventions of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations. It was necessary to require one plant to be shut down until satisfactory methods of dust arrestment were installed.

The use of town and natural gas has increased and, from an air pollution point of view, this is an ideal fuel. The Local Authority continued to convert and adapt heating plants from solid fuel to light oil or gas firing for the heating of schools and other buildings. A survey of all clinics in the City was made and, where solid fuel appliances were no longer used, arrangements were made for collection and disposal of medical waste in Local Authority central incinerators.

138 observations were taken in respect of the emission of smoke discharged otherwise than from chimneys. These observations include emissions of dark smoke from industrial or trade premises and, in this connection, four notices were served after advising the occupier of the premises. The other observations were concerned with smoke nuisances. Emissions of dark smoke from industrial or trade premises, were usually found to be due to the burning of refuse or industrial waste on open land and close watch is kept by inspectors to minimize these offences.

Smoke Nuisances

Other smoke nuisances were dealt with under Section 16 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, and 13 Abatement Notices were served. All were due to the burning of waste material and refuse.

Alkali etc., Works

During the year visits were paid to the five premises formerly under the jurisdiction of H.M. Alkali Inspector. By the middle of the year the adaptation to oil firing of the remaining six boilers at Kirkstall Power Station was completed. This is a most satisfactory improvement and has eliminated any likelihood of fall-out of grit and dust which, in the past, caused great concern and nuisance over a wide area. The other power station under the control of the Local Authority has been re-organized and is now to be used for the training of C.E.G.B. operatives. Another works in the City in which two super-Staffordshire brick kilns were operating closed down and there are now no brickworks operating in the City. From time to time complaints are received of emissions from chimneys which come under the jurisdiction of the Alkali Inspector. In such cases Public Health Inspectors first visit the premises and, in forwarding the complaints, include any relevant information which may be of assistance to the Alkali Inspector. The close liaison between inspectors of the Department and the Alkali Inspector continues, and at times joint visits are made to premises to ensure that emissions are satisfactory and that "best practicable means" continue to be employed.

Railways

The Middleton Light Railway continued to operate during the year. No complaints were received of any smoke nuisance from the use of coal fired engines.

Exemption for the Purpose of Investigation and Research

An exemption from the provisions of the Clean Air Acts, 1956-68, for a period of a further year, was applied for and granted, subject to conditions as before, in respect of the Leeds University chimney whilst used for the purpose of investigation and research relevant to the problems of air pollution. On no occasion during the year was the plant used specifically for the making of smoke in connection with research on air pollution.

CITY OF LEEDS – SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

Smoke Control Orders	Classes of Buildings					Acreage of Area	Date Order Made	Date Order Confirmed	Date Order in Operation
	Domestic	Commercial	Industrial	Other	Total				
Nos. 1 to 91	91,513	5,624	999	1,985	100,121	22,172.33			
No. 92 Wortley (Farnley Park)	1,344	32	9	21	1,406	767	4. 1.71	18. 6.71	1. 6.72
No. 93 Richmond Hill (Ecclesburn)	20	–	–	–	20	1	22. 2.71	16. 8.71	1. 6.72
No. 94 Scott Hall (Chapelton Road)	5,665	270	44	66	6,045	587	5. 4.71	16. 8.71	1.10.72
No. 95 Seacroft (Swarcliffe)	2,091	22	1	23	2,137	235	5. 7.71	12.11.71	1.10.72
No. 96 Gipton (Gipton North)	2,494	35	6	9	2,544	235	27. 9.71	10. 2.72	1. 6.73
No. 97 Gipton (Gipton South)	2,120	18	–	18	2,156	285	27. 9.71	28. 2.72	1. 6.73
No. 98 Roundhay (Gipton Wood)	1,821	52	–	5	1,878	205	27. 9.71	21. 2.72	1.12.72
No. 99 Wortley (Kirkdale)	1,292	24	7	9	1,332	857	15.11.71	–	Proposed 1.12.72
No. 100 Burmantofts (Sutherland)	1,292	31	6	4	1,333	87	15.11.71	–	Proposed 1.12.72
TOTALS	109,652	6,108	1,072	2,140	118,972	25,431.33			

SMOKE FILTER APPARATUS
SMOKE IN MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE OF AIR

1971	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	148	215	211	169	144	159	168	251	169	733	773	817	720	607	707	625	954	643						
February	116	168	140	124	118	131	138	191	132	358	560	508	436	430	441	493	592	436						
March	55	110	95	66	53	78	78	116	71	160	243	223	176	130	185	183	269	184						
April	33	94	45	47	39	53	47	81	52	139	214	117	151	126	157	181	179	145						
May	23	69	20	34	26	46	40	50	36	65	127	55	98	80	110	94	101	110						
June	16	57	38	23	18	36	30	49	27	40	95	82	50	43	58	68	88	62						
July	16	45	24	20	18	33	23	28	25	29	67	49	34	31	65	39	67	48						
August	25	66	40	30	26	40	38	45	36	68	156	103	81	68	103	77	108	103						
September	47	142	56	53	49	60	55	74	59	161	344	125	137	136	139	199	164	133						
October	63	194	60	76	67	85	77	102	89	729	537	253	720	586	647	734	834	701						
November	52	174	54	63	45	71	46	141	52	252	569	247	272	191	273	198	469	166						
December	82	241	104	95	69	92	84	109	89	474	1,930	509	537	413	522	554	520	479						

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

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

1971	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	211	333	343	327	318	252	225	197	296	520	840	1,028	942	689	687	622	534	921						
February	225	317	329	279	275	228	220	214	299	424	737	706	704	689	478	615	511	766						
March	148	232	242	181	188	140	146	177	221	337	438	458	315	343	258	272	307	343						
April	119	218	229	159	162	223	124	141	175	423	506	527	487	479	1,384	435	369	514						
May	101	143	151	140	124	131	105	116	132	365	325	508	375	312	310	280	253	357						
June	102	127	119	124	120	140	103	119	107	204	205	335	281	350	370	327	286	250						
July	107	125	133	123	138	149	108	118	110	492	461	294	490	310	323	332	413	291						
August	107	111	122	107	102	126	96	91	101	278	284	243	258	196	308	216	226	270						
September	150	226	180	163	156	180	137	148	152	319	385	330	353	303	376	337	264	274						
October	193	256	202	193	176	210	144	168	177	471	489	639	556	452	621	471	452	329						
November	162	289	185	186	162	168	126	173	185	297	720	375	393	412	309	318	369	356						
December	181	439	233	232	196	211	169	173	225	445	3,468	621	588	591	568	427	410	592						

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

DEPOSIT GAUGES RECORDS, 1941 - 1971
ENGLISH TONS PER SQUARE MILE PER ANNUM

Year	STATIONS								
	Headingley	City Centre	York Road	Hunslet	Temple Newsam	Armley Park	St. James's Hospital	Burley Park	Roundhay
1941	† 188.31	† 285.51	φ 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	φ 176.12	φ 87.27	—	—
1947	x 121.94	288.76	—	* 209.66	149.12	* 367.06	* 183.13	—	—
1948	162.78	338.02	—	213.49	* 134.68	327.56	211.20	—	—
1949	181.24	411.91	—	225.68	164.28	414.14	220.55	630.62	—
1950	195.36	378.57	—	206.31	147.62	494.91	205.88	664.56	—
1951	* 228.04	403.97	—	229.99	162.32	532.86	† 199.00	714.33	—
1952	* 135.00	356.58	—	199.43	126.34	370.85	* 184.39	430.99	—
1953	159.28	348.84	—	183.17	117.59	400.56	182.72	516.50	—
1954	184.21	354.14	—	x 245.99	† 109.14	383.11	208.49	453.34	—
1955	* 115.74	288.50	—	† 316.83	* 120.47	296.30	177.16	* 272.78	—
1956	* 129.81	287.22	—	† 359.44	† 100.97	284.95	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	156.81
1968	† 130.33	* 246.21	—	* 196.75	* 160.61	* 236.05	\$ 50.84	292.07	* 118.69
1969	† 159.07	274.05	—	316.07	* 154.07	247.04	* 154.06	250.04	123.00
1970	† 88.09	262.03	—	348.07	+ 92.03	* 182.05	\$ 86.06	207.00	125.05
1971	x 85.60	201.10	—	350.40	185.70	183.30	176.20	180.50	114.60

♢ 5 months

\$ 7 months

+ 8 months

x 9 months

† 10 months

* 11 months

RODENT CONTROL SECTION

The following table shows the number of new complaints received by the section. The miscellaneous figures refer to complaints of squirrels, rabbits, moles and sparrows. There was a considerable drop in complaints about infestations of rats, mice and pigeons.

	1970	1971
Rats	1,139	930
Mice	658	604
Pigeons	63	29
Miscellaneous	21	23

The following table analyses the complaints about rats and mice.

1971	Rats					Mice				
	B	PD	LAH	LA	Total	B	PD	LAH	LA	Total
January	18	40	—	14	72	5	12	1	20	38
February	12	41	2	14	69	9	9	1	6	25
March	13	33	1	24	71	4	11	—	6	21
April	10	50	2	17	79	2	3	—	8	13
May	13	31	2	18	64	3	6	1	6	16
June	12	41	2	10	65	1	7	—	9	17
July	12	30	3	24	69	3	6	—	11	20
August	15	38	—	21	74	4	11	—	8	23
September	6	58	5	16	85	5	16	—	13	34
October	14	59	4	30	107	5	13	1	8	27
November	18	55	4	24	101	10	24	2	19	55
December	10	38	3	23	74	5	16	—	17	38
TOTALS	153	514	28	235	930	56	134	6	131	327

B = Business Premises

PD = Private Dwellings

LAH = Local Authority Houses

LA = Local Authority Businesses.

Inspections

The Department's service does not extend to the treatment of mouse infestations in private dwellings, except those occupied by elderly or infirm persons or where structural or other conditions make it impossible for occupiers to deal with the infestations. Similarly, business premises are not serviced for mouse infestations except those which are concerned with the preparation and storage of food. However, a free advisory service is readily available to the occupier of any premises where a mouse infestation exists, and poison and traps may be purchased by members of the public at the Chief Public Health Inspector's Offices at No. 12 Market Buildings, Vicar Lane, Leeds.

In 1971 the occupiers of 277 premises which did not warrant departmental service were advised as to the best method of treatment.

13,616 inspections and visits were made in connection with servicing rodent infected premises.

Sewer Baiting

Two teams are employed in baiting sewer manholes in accordance with the Ministry's recommendations using flouracetamide as a poison bait where ever safety permits.

A new sewer baiting technique was commenced during 1971. Prior to this the City's sewers were treated district by district using main roads, the river, and other geographical features as the district boundaries.

The new scheme utilises the main sewer networks, so that each district is served by a self-contained system of drains and sewers connected individually to the sewage works. The new method ensures that when a district has been treated, re-infestation by sewer rats from untreated sewers will be minimised.

Test baiting of the sewers with sausage rusk ascertained the degree of rat infestation in each district. In total 26,681 manholes were lifted and test baited, and of these it was found necessary to poison bait 3,090.

Treatments

Mice in Leeds have become so resistant to anticoagulant poison that it is no longer used. We now use alphachlovalose. The anticoagulant poisons continue to be effective against rats in this area.

It is not possible to estimate the number of rodents killed by poison bait, but during the year 3,842 dead rodents and 1,953 pigeons were collected and destroyed.

General

The development of a specific poison for mice is still awaited. As has been stated previously, anticoagulents are now unsatisfactory, and although poison containing alphachlovalose gives good results under low temperature conditions, its effectiveness is considerably reduced when the ambient temperature exceeds 65°F. Under these circumstances recourse must be made to trapping. Trapping has the advantage that when successful, results can be demonstrated, and the unpleasant odour caused by decomposing poisoned mice which have died in some inaccessible place, is avoided. Disadvantages are that it is extremely time consuming and may be distasteful to some members of the public.

On the Department's initiative, meetings have been held during 1971 with representatives of the City Architect's Department with regard to mice infestations in Local Authority properties. As a result of these meetings especial attention is to be given to ensuring that new local authority buildings are adequately proofed against rodents at the time of construction and prior to occupation.

GENERAL SANITATION

District Inspection and Investigation of Complaints

7,875 houses were surveyed and examined and 9,760 re-inspections made. 1,559 statutory notices were served in relation to public health matters and 9,266 nuisances and housing defects remedied.

Drainage and Closet Accommodation

1,393 public sewers affecting 3,773 houses or other premises were cleansed. Works of repair or maintenance were carried out to 147 defective public sewers and the cost recovered from the owners of the premises.

In 492 cases it was necessary to serve statutory notices under Section 39 of the Public Health Act, 1936. The drains of 26 houses were repaired or renewed by the Department in default and the cost recovered.

150 statutory notices were served under Section 17 of the Public Health Act, 1961, requiring the removal of stoppages from drains within 48 hours; 30 were cleansed by the Department in default and the cost recovered.

The Department cleansed or repaired 2,024 drains serving Housing Department and other Corporation — owned properties.

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

Examination of Plans

The 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. 1,885 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

The 5 common lodging houses in the City, 3 run by voluntary organisations, one in corporation ownership and the other in private ownership were subject to routine inspections, and a total of 191 visits was made during the year.

At the Church Army Hostel repairs to the kitchen structure and equipment were satisfactorily completed following an outbreak of fire which occurred in a frying range.

Internal alteration works to meet the requirements of the Fire Officer were commenced in the local authority-owned hostel. When completed these works will slightly reduce the number of rooms available for letting.

Consideration continued during the year of the proposals to refurbish the Salvation Army Hostel at Lisbon Street.

The good order and discipline of the privately-owned hostel has continued to be a problem. Inadequate management, a worn-out structure, limited profits by reason of the inmates being elderly men mainly dependent on 'Social Security' payments, and a number of undisciplined inmates have all combined to militate against good managerial control. Stricter control over the admission of inmates has now been put into force in an attempt to deal with the soiling of bedding and the floors of certain dormitories.

Scales of charges at the two Salvation Army hostels and the Corporation-owned hostel were increased during the year. These new charges indicate an increase of 2½p per night (17½p per week) at the Salvation Army Hostel, Stafford Street, and an increase of 5p per night (35p per week) at the Salvation Army Hostel, Lisbon Street and the local authority-owned Shaftesbury House.

Canal Boats

43 visits of inspection were made. No contraventions were noted. The health and comfort of crew members is adequately catered for, and it is particularly good on the new vessels now operating for the carriage of petroleum.

The annual tonnage of all goods transported on the inland waterways remains constant when compared with previous years.

British Waterways are experimenting enterprisingly with the development of a new form of canal transport. This is in the form of three dumb barges, each capable of a maximum tonnage of 140 but generally working at an optimum load of 100 tons. These are coupled 'in-line-ahead' and are propelled by a 'freight-pusher' which contains the accommodation for two crew members.

It is anticipated that as the 'dry cargo' vessels wear out, this new form of transport will be taking over. A trial run to the Leeds basin has already been made.

Certain of these units are already employed on inland waterways elsewhere in Yorkshire, operating from Hull.

Moveable Dwellings

CARAVAN SITE FOR ITINERANTS AT COTTINGLEY SPRINGS

At no time during the year was the temporary caravan site fully occupied. A surround has been built for an area intended for the disposal of scrap metal but this has not obviated scrap metal and other rubbish being dumped indiscriminately on the site making it an eye-sore. Damage to the site has again been caused by vandalism, part of the surround wall to the scrap metal area having been demolished. It would seem that for this site to be maintained in a satisfactory condition a resident full time warden should be employed.

It has been decided to improve facilities at the temporary site and make it a permanent one, and this will be done during 1972. The facilities to be provided on the permanent site have been specified.

These facilities will provide a great improvement on those existing and will give the itinerant families the opportunity to live in a settled area and to have their children properly educated at local schools.

Towards the end of the year the number of caravans within the city gradually increased and as in the past small communities were established on vacant land and slum clearance sites. Fortunately adjacent properties have been unoccupied and therefore complaints by members of the public have been few. By the end of the year it was estimated that about 80 caravan dwellers were living within the City but as work to the temporary site was being contemplated no removal action was taken. When the temporary site has been made permanent action should be taken to remove any caravans which are not on the approved site.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

14 licences were granted to persons keeping pet shops and 29 licences were renewed. All licensed pet shops were inspected to ensure that the conditions of licence were complied with.

Animal Boarding Establishment Act, 1963

One application was received from a person wishing to keep boarding kennels. An inspection of the proposed premises led to necessary work being carried out and on completion a licence was issued.

There are now 13 licensed boarding establishments catering for dogs and cats in the City.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

One 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. Two formal samples of filling material were taken and 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, 1972, (the last day in the administrative year for the purposes of the Act) was 116.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

31 samples of fertilisers were taken of which 9 were reported by the Agricultural Analyst to be outside the permitted limits of variation. None of the deficiencies were large, but the retailers of the two worst had had the fertilisers in stock for about three years and some deterioration had occurred. Both retailers said that they did not intend to sell fertilisers in the future. One retailer sold fertiliser loose with which a statutory statement was not supplied.

Advice on stock rotation was given to retailers where slight deficiencies were found.

Offensive Trades

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

Hairdressers and Barbers

530 persons carrying on the trade of hairdresser or barber and their premises were on the register at 31st December, 1971. 26 visits of inspection were paid to these premises registered under the provisions of Section 244 of the Leeds Corporation Act, 1956.

Pigeons

29 complaints were received from occupiers of dwellings and business premises of nuisance from pigeons. 1,350 inspections were made. 1,953 birds were destroyed by shooting and trapping.

Sampling of Swimming Bath Waters

38 samples of public or school swimming bath water were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination. In addition, 53 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. A. E. Naylor, City Engineer)

The sewerage of the City is generally reasonably adequate except in the Wortley, Colton and Wykebeck areas.

In the Wortley area restrictions on the development have been applied pending construction of the necessary relief works.

The first scheme is now nearing completion and the second scheme has now commenced. Further schemes are due to commence shortly or are in the design stage.

The design work on the Wykebeck Valley Relief Sewer and on the Colton Sewer is now proceeding.

The scheme for the modernisation of the Knostrop Water Pollution Control Works is proceeding. Eight mechanically desludged circular primary settlement tanks were commissioned in April 1971. The scheme for the replacement of the old pumps is continuing satisfactorily but can only proceed slowly in order to ensure that basic pumping functions continue to be maintained.

During the year the pumping of sludge to the lagoon has continued but the new Sludge Heat Treatment Pressing, and Incineration Plant came into partial operation in December, 1971. This plant is of the first of its type in the country and is likely to be of considerable technical interest which will attract visitors from other parts of the world.

The construction of the Partial Treatment Activated Sludge Plant to treat a flow of 15 m.g.d. to the Low Level Works is proceeding well. These units should be commissioned in August 1972. With this plant operative there should be a considerable improvement in the quality of the final effluent to the River Aire. The reconstruction of the low level bacteria bed channels and rebuilding of the distributors is in progress.

Tenders for the construction of the new high level inlet works have been invited and the construction should start soon. Design work of the high level primary sedimentation tanks is now proceeding.

The final effluent from the Knostrop Works although maintaining its previous standard has not quite reached the new and more stringent limits required by the River Authority, but these should be achieved during the next year. The analysis of the final effluent to the river was:—

	mg/l
Suspended Solids	55
Permanganate Value	21.0
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	38.0

By making use of the extensive land areas available at Rodley the effluent has on some occasions complied with the River Authority's more stringent standards. However, the works will be required in the future to treat additional volumes of sewage whilst the facilities for the disposal of sludge are at the present time inadequate and major reconstruction work will be necessary.

The analysis of the final effluent was:—

	mg/l
Suspended Solids	43
Permanganate Value	15.5
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	30.5

Public Cleansing

(Report of Mr. J. Hinchcliffe, Principal Cleansing Officer).

Particulars of refuse collection and disposal during 1971 are as follows:—

Household refuse collected:—	Tons
(a) dealt with at destructor	54,700
(b) disposed of at tips and for agricultural purposes	115,380
Number of tons of cesspool contents discharged into Corporation sewers.	13,380

The number of dustbins provided and delivered to dwelling-houses was 10,950.

Water Sampling

364 samples of drinking water were taken by the Department for bacteriological examination. Of these, 332 were taken from the Corporation's main supply and 32 from springs. 14 samples of town's water were unsatisfactory but subsequent samples from the same domestic taps proved satisfactory. 6 samples from springs were unsatisfactory.

WATER SUPPLY

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

The water supply of the area was satisfactory both in quality and quantity during the year, apart from a short period in August when the water from the Yorkshire Derwent Supply was highly coloured and somewhat turbid due to abnormal river conditions.

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 organisms in 100 ml. of water	209	181	353	459
Probable No. of E. Coli in 100 ml. of water	209	128	353	312
Anaerobes in 40 ml. of water (Wilson & Blair's test)	77	3	48	4
Agar Plate Count (48 hours at 37°C) colonies per ml.	73	51	48	39

WATER GOING INTO SUPPLY AFTER FILTRATION AND CHLORINATION

Water entering distribution system:—

No. of samples examined 1,223

Percentage of samples free from coliform organisms 99.6%

Samples taken from service reservoirs and consumers' premises
(Excluding samples taken by Health Department Staff).

No. of Samples Examined	Samples free from coliform organisms in 100 ml.	Samples containing coliform organisms or E. Coli.	
		In numbers not exceeding limits laid down in Dept. of Health and Social Security Report No. 71 (1969)	In numbers exceeding limits laid down in Dept. of Health and Social Security Report No. 71 (1969)
1,102	99.5	0.3%	0.2%

ECCUP FILTRATION WORKS

LEEDS CORPORATION WATERWORKS

SUMMARY OF CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF THE PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1971

	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	* 8.75	9.2	7.2
Free Carbon Dioxide	Nil	1.6	Nil
Alkalinity (Carbonate Hardness) (in terms of CaCO_3)	20	25	16
Total Hardness (in terms of CaCO_3)	51.5	64	45
Non-carbonate (Permanent) Hardness (in terms of CaCO_3)	31.5	44	26
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	0.72	1.1	0.4
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (in terms of N)	0.010	0.049	0.002
Albuminoid Nitrogen (in terms of N)	0.026	0.053	0.010
Nitrite Nitrogen (in terms of N)	Nil	Trace	Nil
Nitrate Nitrogen (in terms of N)	0.61	0.90	0.45
Chlorine present as Chloride (in terms of Cl)	17.4	21	15
Silica (in terms of SiO_2)	6.5	7.6	3.0
Iron Compounds (in terms of Fe)	Trace	0.16	Nil
Manganese Compounds (in terms of Mn)	0.042	0.11	Nil
Total Solids (dried at 180°C)	107.2	123	95
Electrical Conductivity at 20°C (Micromhos per cm^3)	*155	180	135
Residual Chlorine (on reaching consumer)	0.04	0.20	Nil

*Daily Determinations

HEADINGLEY FILTRATION WORKS

LEEDS CORPORATION WATERWORKS

SUMMARY OF CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF THE PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY FOR
THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1971

	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)	*9	18	Less than 5
pH	*7.3	8.1	6.8
Free Carbon Dioxide	2.0	3.2	1.2
Alkalinity (Carbonate Hardness) (in terms of CaCO_3)	24	28	19
Total Hardness (in terms of CaCO_3)	57	62	50
Non-carbonate (Permanent) Hardness (in terms of CaCO_3)	33	41	26
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	1.31	2.0	0.3
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (in terms of N)	0.005	0.016	0.002
Albuminoid Nitrogen (in terms of N)	0.031	0.064	0.015
Nitrite Nitrogen (in terms of N)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitrate Nitrogen (in terms of N)	0.62	0.90	0.45
Chlorine present as Chloride (in terms of Cl)	18.1	20	16
Silica (in terms of SiO_2)	6.4	8	3
Iron Compounds (in terms of Fe)	0.015	0.16	Nil
Manganese Compounds (in terms of Mn)	0.007	0.042	Nil
Total Solids (dried at 180°C)	107.5	121	94
Electrical Conductivity at 20°C (Micromhos per cm^3)	*156	172	130
Residual Chlorine (on reaching consumer)	Trace	0.12	Nil

*Daily Determinations

YORKSHIRE DERWENT SUPPLY

LEEDS CORPORATION WATERWORKS

SUMMARY OF CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF THE PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY FOR
THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1971

	Parts per million except where otherwise stated		
	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Turbidity (Silica Scale)	Less than 2	10	Less than 2
Colour (Hazen Units)	6	100	Less than 5
pH	8.75	9.2	8.1
Free Carbon Dioxide	0.6	2.0	Nil
Alkalinity (Carbonate Hardness) (in terms of CaCO_3)	32	60	19
Total Hardness (in terms of CaCO_3)	84	125	69
Non-carbonate (Permanent) Hardness (in terms of CaCO_3) ..	52	80	33
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C ..	0.8	3.1	0.1
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (in terms of N)	0.069	0.155	0.002
Albuminoid Nitrogen (in terms of N)	0.041	0.107	0.010
Nitrite Nitrogen (in terms of N)	0.004	0.015	Nil
Nitrate Nitrogen (in terms of N)	2.32	3.4	1.6
Chlorine present as Chloride (in terms of Cl)	34	52	29
Silica (in terms of SiO_2)	7.7	11	6
Iron Compounds (in terms of Fe)	0.12	2.2	Nil
Manganese Compounds (in terms of Mn)	0.012	0.042	Nil
Total Solids (dried at 180°C)	230	331	190
Electrical Conductivity at 20°C (Micromhos per cm^3)	320	440	280
Residual Chlorine (on reaching consumer)	0.14	0.40	Nil

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 pipes. The average amount of lead found in 51 samples so drawn was less than 0.01 p.p.m. and the maximum 0.10 p.p.m.

Lead determinations were also carried out on 7 samples taken from consumers' premises after overnight standing in lead pipes. The average amount of lead found in these samples was 0.02 p.p.m. and the maximum 0.10 p.p.m.

Action in respect of any form of contamination

There were no incidents during 1971 which required special action.

Population Supplied (Figures relate to City of Leeds only) at 31st March, 1972

- (i) Number of dwellinghouses — 180,031
- (ii) Direct to dwellings — 494,971 (Census, 1971)
- (iii) By stand pipe — Nil.

Fluoridation

The fluoride content of the water is not regularly determined, but determinations carried out in the past have shown the fluoride content to be in the region of 0.1 p.p.m.

WORK DONE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS, 1971

Analysis of Inspections	North Division	East Division	West Division	South Division	Factories, Offices and Shops Division	Housing Division	Smoke Control	Total
GENERAL SANITATION								
1. Nuisances and defects investigated	1,598	1,813	1,103	1,489	379	—	—	6,382
2. Drainage	2,987	4,674	3,056	3,329	126	—	—	14,172
3. Houses in multiple occupation	192	32	44	13	—	—	—	281
4. Separate lets in H.M.O.	489	90	120	29	—	—	—	728
5. Overcrowding	25	10	2	8	—	—	—	45
6. Preferential re-housing	68	74	57	49	—	25	—	273
7. Infectious diseases	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	3
8. Filthy or verminous premises	9	26	68	60	—	—	—	163
9. Common lodging-houses	—	—	—	—	—	191	—	191
10. Canal boats	—	—	—	7	—	43	—	50
11. Moveable dwellings	4	55	1	99	—	—	—	159
12. Re-visits	1,910	3,425	1,169	2,627	629	—	—	9,760
DISCRETIONARY/STANDARD/GRANTS								
13. Initial Survey for I.G/S.G.	321	1,304	286	269	—	—	—	2,180
14. Inspection of work in progress	732	1,073	676	1,775	—	—	—	4,256
15. Visits for enquiry	5,488	3,405	174	1,109	—	—	—	10,176
FOOD PREMISES								
16. Ice-cream	21	108	76	43	—	—	—	248
17. Fried Fish	102	114	109	102	—	—	—	427
18. Other registered premises	7	44	19	14	—	—	—	84
19. Bakehouses	132	98	72	36	2	—	—	340
20. Butchers	146	472	146	91	16	—	—	871
21. Other food shops and stores	678	1,291	504	402	—	—	—	2,875
22. Restaurants, cafes, snack bars, canteens	139	661	128	133	663	—	—	1,724
23. Hotels and Public Houses	12	35	24	20	—	—	—	91
24. Mobile shops and delivery vehicles	12	29	10	10	—	—	—	61
25. Market stalls	—	909	1	—	—	—	—	910
OTHER TRADES AND BUSINESSES								
26. Workplaces	—	—	—	2	170	—	—	172
27. Hairdressers	1	8	14	3	—	—	—	26
28. Offensive trades	—	8	1	55	—	—	—	64
29. Pet shops	8	40	12	14	—	—	—	74
30. Entertainment clubs	6	2	2	2	4	—	—	16
31. Pig keeping	4	64	20	14	—	—	—	102
32. Poultry keeping	2	3	3	6	—	—	—	14
33. Poultry slaughterhouses	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	9
34. Agricultural units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35. Other miscellaneous trades	4	3	2	4	—	—	—	13
MISCELLANEOUS								
36. Noise nuisances—Industrial	1	6	—	23	419	—	—	449
37. Noise nuisances—Non-Industrial	75	77	109	78	19	—	—	358
38. Water supplies	27	17	10	44	2	—	—	100
39. Water sampling	95	113	103	98	—	—	—	409
40. Swimming baths	28	46	28	12	—	—	—	114
41. Water courses—ditches, culverts	58	98	6	29	3	—	—	194
42. Local Land Charges—Enquiries	—	—	2	162	274	—	—	438
43. Qualification Certificate	1,187	749	974	1,380	—	—	—	4,290

WORK DONE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS, 1971 (Continued)

Analysis of Inspections	North Division	East Division	West Division	South Division	Factories, Offices and Shops Division	Housing Division	Smoke Control	Total
MISCELLANEOUS (Continued)								
44.								
45. Other Visits	1,667	1,850	1,151	934	27	809	—	6,438
46. No Access	1,670	2,146	876	1,707	—	260	—	6,659
47.								
HOUSING—SLUM CLEARANCE								
48. General Surveys	—	—	—	—	—	641	—	641
49. Detailed Surveys	—	—	—	—	—	2,506	—	2,506
50. "Area" Census Survey	—	—	—	—	—	2,736	—	2,736
51. Potential I.U. Dwellings—Survey	—	—	—	—	—	61	—	61
52. Demolition Orders—Survey	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	18
53. Closing Orders—Survey	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	20
54. Certificates of Unfitness—Survey	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	38
55. "Objection"—Survey	—	—	—	—	—	762	—	762
56. Well-maintained claims—Visits	—	—	—	—	—	2,558	—	2,558
57. Life of property, loans, purchases, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	668	—	668
SMOKE CONTROL AREAS								
58. Smoke Observations	203	36	134	55	—	—	199	627
59. Preliminary Surveys	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,874	10,874
60. Work in Progress	—	—	—	—	—	—	569	569
61. Works completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,877	3,877
ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION								
62. Smoke Observations—Industrial Plant	6	27	1	47	36	—	—	117
63. Smoke Observations—Nuisances	1	13	19	27	78	—	—	138
64. Inspection of boiler plant	—	—	2	7	101	—	316	426
65. Heights of chimneys	—	—	—	—	206	—	—	206
66. Atmospheric Pollution Stations	—	—	—	—	3	—	985	988
66A. Other visits	1	—	10	10	351	—	102	474
FACTORIES								
67. Factories with mechanical power	—	—	—	—	1,246	—	—	1,246
68. Factories without mechanical power	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	33
69. Other premises, constructional works	—	—	—	—	89	—	—	89
70. Outworkers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— Other Visits	—	—	—	—	223	1,922	2,091	4,236
— No Access	—	—	—	—	94	164	8,989	9,247
P.H.A./L.C.A.								
General								
75. External repairs	319	302	249	1,501	10	—	—	2,381
76. Internal repairs	152	123	113	481	3	—	—	872
77. New drainage provided	2	16	21	18	—	—	—	57
78. Drains repaired or re-laid	70	180	82	117	7	—	—	456
79. Drains cleansed	670	648	849	574	42	—	—	2,783
80. Private sewers repaired or re-laid	7	26	12	18	2	—	—	65
81. Private sewers cleansed	76	157	58	58	6	—	—	355
82. Water closets provided	1	3	1	3	—	—	—	8
83. Water closets repaired/cleansed	20	11	19	74	—	—	—	124
84. Yards, passages repaired	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
85. Mains water provided	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
86. Sanitary accommodation provided S.89	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	6
87. Improvements to H.M.O.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1

WORK DONE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS, 1971 (Continued)

Analysis of Inspections	North Division	East Division	West Division	South Division	Factories, Offices and Shops Division	Housing Division	Smoke Control	Total
<i>General (continued)</i>								
88. Watercourses/culverts cleansed or maintained	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	5
89. Poultry houses improved or cleansed	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
90. Pigstys improved or cleansed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
91. Manure/offensive matter removed	—	4	2	21	4	—	—	31
92. Cesspools repaired	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
93. Cesspools abolished	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
94. Privies abolished	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
95. Verminous premises disinfested	3	2	4	3	—	—	—	12
96. Dirty premises cleansed	5	5	6	5	—	—	—	21
97. Nuisances abated	123	245	34	146	30	—	—	578
98. Noise nuisances abated	—	19	5	10	32	—	—	66
FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS								
<i>Shops, Stores and Food Factories</i>								
99. Walls, ceilings, floors etc., cleansed	267	94	207	88	—	—	—	656
100. Walls, ceilings, floors etc., improved	146	118	170	57	—	—	—	491
101. Ventilation provided or improved	34	37	20	16	—	—	—	107
102. Articles, apparatus, clothing cleansed	150	15	9	12	—	—	—	186
103. Personal washing facilities provided	40	15	39	48	—	—	—	142
104. Other washing facilities provided	23	31	10	14	—	—	—	78
105. Hot water provided	22	18	24	40	—	—	—	104
106. Accommodation for clothing provided	16	3	9	4	—	—	—	32
107. First Aid equipment provided	24	18	34	25	—	—	—	101
108. Other improvements	132	170	71	47	—	—	—	420
109. Refuse accommodation provided	43	17	12	3	—	—	—	75
<i>Cafes, Restaurants and Canteens</i>								
110. Walls, ceilings, floors etc., cleansed	39	44	8	3	75	—	—	169
111. Walls, ceilings, floors etc., improved	12	38	3	3	78	—	—	134
112. Ventilation provided or improved	3	18	1	1	42	—	—	65
113. Articles, apparatus, clothing cleansed	31	13	4	—	38	—	—	86
114. Personal washing facilities provided	5	6	2	4	28	—	—	45
115. Other washing facilities provided	1	30	1	1	10	—	—	43
116. Hot water provided	5	2	2	2	13	—	—	24
117. Accommodation for clothing provided	3	6	1	—	9	—	—	19
118. First aid equipment provided	5	18	3	1	20	—	—	47
119. Other improvements	18	53	4	5	70	—	—	150
120. Refuse accommodation provided	8	11	6	1	14	—	—	40
<i>Mobile Shops, Delivery Vehicles and Market Stalls</i>								
121. Vehicle/stall cleansed	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
122. Articles, apparatus, clothing cleansed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
123. Personal washing facilities provided	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
124. Other washing facilities provided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
125. Hot water provided	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
126. First aid equipment provided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
127. Other improvements	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
128. Refuse accommodation provided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

WORK DONE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS, 1971 (Continued)

Analysis of Inspections	North Division	East Division	West Division	South Division	Factories, Offices and Shops Division	Housing Division	Smoke Control	Total
FACTORIES ACT—Defects remedied (cases)								
129. Rooms cleansed	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
130. Overcrowding abated	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
131. Reasonable temperature secured	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
132. Rooms ventilated	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
133. Floors drained	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
134. Sufficient conveniences provided	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
135. Unsuitable/defective conveniences remedied	—	—	—	—	751	—	—	751
136. Conveniences made separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
137. Other offences remedied	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
SMOKE ABATEMENT								
138. Furnaces altered, repaired or renewed	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
139. Chimneys erected, extended or improved	—	—	—	—	48	—	—	48
140. Other improvements	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
MISCELLANEOUS								
<i>Workplaces</i>								
141. Rooms ventilated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
142. Rooms cleansed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
143. Overcrowding abated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
144. Sufficient conveniences provided	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5
145. Other defects remedied	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
<i>Hairdressers</i>								
146. Bye-Law offences remedied	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Offensive Trades</i>								
147. Nuisances abated	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
148. Improvements secured	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
FACTORIES ACT—Defects found (cases)								
149. Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
150. Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
151. Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
152. Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
153. Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
154. Insufficient sanitary convenience	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5
155. Unsuitable/defective conveniences	—	—	—	—	998	—	—	998
156. Conveniences not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
157. Other offences	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	24

A. FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, SAMPLING, ETC.	
<i>Food and Drugs Act</i>	
Inspection of Dairies etc:	
Wholesale Dairies	182
Milk Distributors (other than Processors)	181
<i>Complaints and Unsatisfactory Samples</i>	
Visits to:	
Farms	22
Manufacturers and Wholesalers	114
Retailers	516
Milk Distributors	61
Complaints and witnesses	999
Attendance at Court	16
<i>Sampling</i>	
Visits for samples as follows:	
Drugs	
Retailers	60
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs	
Manufacturers and Wholesalers	1
Retailers	7
Food	
Retailers	357
Manufacturers	9
Cafes and Canteens	5
Ice-cream	
Manufacturers premises	18
Retailers	83
Milk	
Wholesale Dairymen	212
Retail Distributors	98
Dairy Farmers	253
Rag Flock	
Licensed Rag Flock etc. Manufacturers	—
Licensed Rag Flock etc. Stores	—
Registered Rag Flock etc. Premises	1
Shellfish	
Fishmongers	—
<i>Food Poisoning</i>	
Visits of investigation to:	
Canteens	1
Cafes and Restaurants	9
Other Premises	27
B. SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION	
<i>Animal Boarding Establishments Act</i>	
Visits regarding licensing	23
Routine inspection	27

WORK DONE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS, 1971 (continued)

B. SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION (continued)		Visits
<i>Diseases of Animals Act</i>		
Visits as follows:		
Cattle		
Farmers: Warble Fly Dressing		—
Farmers: Enforcement of Movement. Licence conditions		1
Poultry		
Markets and Shows		—
Poultry Dealers and Slaughterers		24
Poultry-keepers		—
Swine		
Pig-keepers: Enforcement of Movement. Licence conditions		94
Boiling Plant Operators		36
Service of Swine Fever Notices		—
Markets and sales of swine		—
Miscellaneous		
Carcases removed for incineration		—
Other visits		2
Vehicles inspected		—
<i>Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Act</i>		
Visits to:		
Manufacturers and wholesalers		1
Retailers		14
<i>Pharmacy and Poisons Act</i>		
Visits:		
New applicants for Listing		3
Applicants for Retention on List		12
Unlisted premises		2
Routine inspection of Listed Premises		4
<i>Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act</i>		
Visits:		
Registered Premises—upholsterers etc.		2
Manufacturing and storage premises		—
C. SLAUGHTERHOUSES, MEAT INSPECTION, ETC.		
<i>Inspection of Slaughterhouses etc. and Condemnation of Meat and Other Foods</i>		
Visits:		
Manufacturers		18
Canteens etc.		37
Wholesalers		344
Retailers		426
Private Slaughterhouses		228
Enquiries		358
Imported Foods		179
Complaints		38

INSPECTORIAL STAFF

At the beginning of the year there were 6 vacancies for public health inspectors and during the year 4 inspectors resigned, having obtained positions with other authorities. However, 4 pupil public health inspectors qualified and were appointed Public Health Inspectors to fill existing vacancies and 4 inspectors were appointed from other authorities, so that on an establishment of 67 Inspectors, there were 2 vacancies at the end of the year.

Public Health Inspector J.G. Whiteley completed a 3 year course at Salford University and obtained a B.Sc 2nd Class Honours Degree in Environmental Services, and Public Health Inspector G. Johnson was successful in passing the Intermediate Examination of the Associate Royal Institute of Chemists Bacteriology Course held at the Leeds Polytechnic.

15 pupil health inspectors attended training courses at the Leeds Polytechnic.

CITY ANALYST'S LABORATORY

R. A. Dalley, M.Chem.A., F.R.I.C., F.I.F.S.T., City Analyst

This is the 44th Annual Report on the work of the Municipal Laboratory, which was established in 1928.

The total number of samples analysed during the year was a record 11,781, the previous highest number being 11,437 in 1970. The main increases occurred in Coroner's specimens and blood-alcohol determinations for drivers.

Somewhat unusually only one change in food legislation occurred during the year, this being an amendment to the Preservatives in Food Regulations imposing a limit on the amounts of sodium nitrate and sodium nitrite which may be added to bacon, ham and pickled meat. These salts have been used for centuries in the curing of meat, but modern methods of analysis have shown that they give rise to the production in such meat of minute traces of nitrosamines. The latter are known to be carcinogenic and the purpose of the new regulation is to keep the nitrosamine level well below that at which it could have any effect on human health. Enforcement of the regulations will add an appreciable number of analyst-hours to the laboratory work load.

It is difficult to measure or evaluate a feature which occupies a significant portion of a Public Analyst's day, namely, the answering of the constant stream of enquires about food, water and general environmental pollution. The emphasis on the subject on television and in the press in recent years has substantially increased the number of enquiries of this type.

Once again I am most grateful to my Deputy, Mr. L. A. Perkin, and all members of the staff for their hard work and loyal support under difficult conditions. It seems reasonably certain that by the time these words appear in print the laboratory will have moved into more extensive premises and working conditions will be less congested and hazardous.

The following is a summary of the analyses made during 1971:—

SAMPLES SUBMITTED BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Food and Drug samples	2,207		
Milk for Bacteriological examination	561		
Ice-cream for Bacteriological examination	140		
Cream for Bacteriological examination	135		
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs	31		
Samples for determination of radioactivity	76		
ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION			
Rain Gauges	107		
Daily Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide determinations	6,357	6,464	
Miscellaneous samples		230	9,844

SAMPLES SUBMITTED BY OTHER CORPORATION DEPARTMENTS

City Architect's Department	8		
Baths and Washhouses Department	1		
City Coroner	655		
Civic Buildings Department	3		
Education Department	22		
Police Headquarters	12		
Town Clerk	1		
Waterworks Department	12		
Weights and Measures Department	2		716

SAMPLES SUBMITTED FROM OTHER SOURCES

H. M. Coroners for Bradford, Craven District		
Halifax, Huddersfield, Wakefield and York	282	
Bradford Corporation	1	
Huddersfield Corporation	1	
Ripon and Pateley Bridge Rural District Council	4	
Rothwell Urban District Council	60	
Selby Urban District Council	1	
Skipton Rural District Council	1	
York Corporation	5	
Wakefield Corporation	354	
Wetherby Rural District Council	3	
Airedale Hospital Management Committee	1	
Huddersfield Hospital Management Committee	5	
Leeds Group 'A' Hospital Management Committee	6	
Leeds Group 'B' Hospital Management Committee	1	
Wakefield Hospital Management Committee	1	
York Waterworks	2	
Private samples	493	1,221
		<u>11,781</u>

Food and Drugs

2,207 samples were analysed of which 250 were found to be adulterated or otherwise unsatisfactory (an adulteration rate of 11.3 per cent compared with 10.1 per cent in 1970 and 15.4 per cent in 1969).

The Table at the end of this report lists the results of Summonses issued in respect of those adulterated samples concerning which legal proceedings were instituted.

MILK

The number of samples submitted was 1,411 compared with 1,746 in 1970. The average composition 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	1971 1,411	1970 1,746	1969 669	Minimum legal requirement
Solids-not-fat	8.72%	8.66%	8.65%	8.50%
Fat	3.80%	3.74%	3.80%	3.00%
Total solids	12.52%	12.40%	12.45%	11.50%

The adulteration rate (6.9 per cent) was slightly higher than last year (6.2 per cent).

Of the 97 unsatisfactory samples 55 contained added water, 13 were fat deficient, 9 contained penicillin residues, 12 were dirty or in dirty bottles, and 8 were tainted.

Legal proceedings were successfully instituted against two farmers for the sale of watered milk and against a dairy for the sale of a bottle of milk in which was a hard-set mixture of sand and cement.

In 98 samples the milk solids-not-fat (which are equally if not more valuable nutritionally than the fat) fell below 8.50 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 (6.9 per cent) was appreciably lower than in 1970 (9.5 per cent).

71 samples were sold as Channel Island Milks for which a higher price is charged and which is required to contain not less than 4 per cent of fat (instead of the usual 3 per cent). All Channel Island milks proved satisfactory, their average fat content being 4.71 per cent.

FOOD OTHER THAN MILK

146 of the 766 samples proved unsatisfactory (19.1 per cent) compared with 19.9 per cent in 1970. 111 of the 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.

Meat Products formed the largest single group of foods other than milk, a total of 211 samples being analysed of which 43 were reported against. 18 of the adverse reports were due to deficiencies in meat content, details being shown in the Table below.

Sample	Legal minimum meat content	Actual meat content	Deficiency
Pork Sausage	65.0%	60.0%	7.7%
Meat paste	70.0%	68.0%	2.8%
Beef paste	70.0%	60.0%	14.3%
Steak pie	25.0%	23.0%	8.0%
" "	25.0%	18.0%	28.0%
Cornish Pasty	12.5%	6.0%	52.0%
" "	12.5%	11.0%	12.0%
Stewed Steak in Gravy (Canned)	75.0%	72.0%	4.0%
" " " " "	75.0%	71.0%	5.3%
Braised Kidneys in Gravy (Canned)	75.0%	69.0%	8.0%
Boned Chicken in Jelly (Canned)	80.0%	70.0%	12.5%
" " " " "	80.0%	72.0%	10.0%
Chicken Fillets in Jelly (Canned)	80.0%	78.0%	2.5%
" " " " "	80.0%	78.0%	2.5%
Chicken Breast in Jelly (Canned)	80.0%	78.0%	2.5%
Corned Beef (Canned)	—	92.0%	23.3%
" " "	—	100.0%	16.7%
" " "	—	106.0%	11.7%

The manufacture of Corned Beef involves pickling, partial cooking, and compression of the meat into cans. Analytical determination of the meat content of this food normally yields a result of not less than 120 per cent and occasionally more than 130 per cent (calculated as raw meat). A complaint that a particular brand of Corned Beef was unusually soft and contained visible jelly was confirmed. Analysis proved the meat content to be only 92 per cent and two further cans of the same brand contained 100 and 106 per cent meat respectively. All three samples were reported as 'not of the quality demanded by the purchaser' on the grounds that the corned beef had been 'watered'. The Canned Meat Product Regulations are not helpful in respect of this particular commodity merely laying down that corned meat 'shall consist wholly of meat which has been corned'. The process of corning is something of a mystery but both the canners and importers maintained that their product complied with the legal definition.

Meat is a most expensive commodity and there has been a disturbing trend in recent years to sell it with the highest possible water content. Nearly all ham, for example, is now 'wet' cured rather than cured by the traditional method of dry salting. Whereas in the latter process the meat lost up to 25 per cent of its natural water content, the modern process, using large numbers of hollow needles, injects pickling fluid into the meat, and the water content is increased. The addition of polyphosphates to meat (and fish) products is likewise designed to retain as much water as possible.

Reference was made in last year's Report to a particular brand of Canned Sliced Lamb in Gravy in which the slices of meat proved to be not the 'cut off the joint' implied by the name and the illustration on the can, but slices of comminuted lamb mixed with cereal (i.e. meat roll). Four more cans of this product were submitted during the year but in view of evidence that the manufacturers had endeavoured to withdraw stocks from retailers, no legal proceedings were instituted.

A can of Pork Luncheon Meat was submitted with a complaint that it contained spots of mould. The spots referred to were pink in colour and present throughout the meat. Analysis proved them to be concentrated areas of the permitted artificial food colour Erythrosine. This unusual phenomenon was due to a technical fault in the manufacturing process in that the concentrated dye had not been properly dissolved before being added to the other ingredients of the luncheon meat.

Complaints that boiled ham, gammon and sausages were 'off' were confirmed. In each case the spoilage appeared to be due to a failure on the part of the retailer to rotate stock efficiently. Interpretation of the manufacturer's 'secret' code showed that the sausages were fourteen days old at the time of sale: they should have been sold within four days of production.

Three complaints regarding fish were upheld. The technique of disc electrophoresis proved that Scampi sold in a restaurant was not scampi but crayfish tails (a cheaper article). Two complaints that the fish centre of Fish Fingers was rubbery and tasteless were confirmed. Although the centres proved to consist entirely of cod, the latter had clearly been subjected to some unusual processing technique. Enquiries produced the information that the fish fingers had been made from a small experimental importation of so-called 'Cod threshings'. The importer undertook not to repeat the experiment.

As usual, more complaints were received about bakery products than any other commodity. 13 samples of bread or teacakes were contaminated with charred bakery material or dirty dough, indicating insufficient attention to cleaning baking trays and other equipment between successive batches. Other contaminants of bread were flies and other insects, paper, fragments of dried fruit, and rodent droppings. The latter were also found in malt loaves, a sponge tart, macaroni, and peanuts.

A complaint that buttered scones had been spread with rancid butter was confirmed in respect of the rancidity, but to add insult to injury the butter proved to be margarine. An informal sample obtained by a Sampling Officer from the same shop exhibited identical defects, but when a formal sample was purchased a few days later the scones had been spread with fresh butter.

A complaint of an unpleasant flavour in a meal of Prawns and Chips served at a restaurant was shown to be due to the rancidity of the fat in which the chips had been fried. The finding was confirmed when samples of fat taken from the chip pan in the restaurant proved to be equally rancid.

Another complaint referred to the Orange Juice served as the 'starter' to a restaurant meal. Analysis proved this to be not orange juice but an orange drink containing only 8 per cent of juice.

Beverages dispensed from a machine and described respectively as Coffee with Milk and Tea with Milk were reported against because the fat content of both proved to be non-milk fat. It was evident that the 'milk' component consisted of skimmed milk with non-milk fat (otherwise known as 'Filled Milk').

Three samples of beer were found to contain added water to the extent of 4, 6.8 and 11 per cent, respectively. The Publican responsible for the sale of the two worst samples was prosecuted, a penalty of £50 plus £11.30 costs being imposed.

An unusual, but fortunately obvious mistake came to light when a purchaser complained that Essence of Peppermint purchased at a pharmacy was devoid of any odour of peppermint. The contents of the bottle proved to be Distilled Witch Hazel.

Pesticide Residues. The National Survey did not operate during the year but in order to continue random monitoring approximately one in ten of all food samples received was analysed for pesticide content. Of 87 samples so analysed 35 contained pesticide residues, but in no instance was the quantity excessive. BHC proved to be the most commonly occurring residue (23 samples) followed by DDT (12 samples), Dieldrin (11 samples), Heptachlor (3 samples) and Methoxychlor (2 samples). In previous years DDT has always proved to be the most commonly occurring residue with BHC the runner-up. The reversal of the order is accounted for by the fact that this year samples consisted in the main of meat and grocery items rather than fruit and vegetables.

DRUGS

6 of the 30 samples analysed proved unsatisfactory.

An individual who had asked for *Kaolin* in order to treat diarrhoea complained that the powder had produced the reverse effect to that desired. Analysis revealed that he had been provided with Compound Kaolin (a laxative) instead of the Light Kaolin he required. The British Pharmacopoeia states clearly that when Kaolin is demanded Light Kaolin shall be dispensed. To make matters worse the doses of the two are very different and in consequence the unfortunate sufferer treated his complaint with nine times the normal dose of a laxative. Subsequently test purchases were made by the Sampling Officers who asked for 'Plain Kaolin' at five different pharmacies. On three occasions Light Kaolin was correctly supplied, on one occasion Kaolin Mixture and on another Kaolin Poultice.

Medicated Lemon Drinks. Two of these widely advertised Cold Preparations were reported against on the grounds that the labels and advertisements implied the presence of a substantial proportion of lemon. One product contained no lemon at all and the other only half a teaspoonful per sachet.

A sample of *Cod Liver Oil Capsules* was 33 per cent deficient in Vitamin A content. The code marking on the carton indicated that the capsules were several years old.

Bacteriological Samples

MILK

561 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), and the Colony Count Test (only carried out on Ultra Heat Treated Milk), show whether or not such milks have been sufficiently heated.

Designation	Number examined	Number of samples failing test				Percentage unsatisfactory
		Methylene Blue Test	Phosphatase Test	Turbidity Test	Colony Count Test	
Pasteurised	353	Nil	Nil	—	—	Nil
Sterilised	64	—	—	Nil	—	Nil
U.H.T.	17	—	—	—	Nil	Nil
Untreated	127	1	—	—	—	0.8
Total	561	1	—	—	—	0.2

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 0.25 international units per ml).

CREAM

There are no legally prescribed bacteriological tests for fresh cream such as exist for milk, but there is a recognised method of examination as a result of which samples are graded as either satisfactory, intermediate or unsatisfactory. Of the 135 samples examined 95 proved satisfactory, 19 were intermediate and 21 unsatisfactory — an almost identical distribution to that obtained last year.

Miscellaneous Samples Submitted by the Public Health Department

13 samples of tap water were analysed either because of complaints or in order to determine the lead content. No samples contained lead in excess of the World Health Organisation recommended limit of 0.05 p.p.m. These values contained negligible amounts of lead.

ICE-CREAM

140 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	95	67.9	Good
2.	2½—4 hours	22	15.7	Satisfactory
3.	½—2 hours	16	11.4	Unsatisfactory
4.	Nil	7	5.0	Very unsatisfactory
		140	100.0	

The proportion of unsatisfactory samples (16.4 per cent) showed a considerable improvement compared with 1970 (27.7 per cent) and 1969 (40.0 per cent). On the other hand, 23 samples (1970 — 17 samples) which passed the Methylene Blue Test were reported against because they contained B.Coli Type 1 organisms.

Radioactivity

There have been no large-scale atmospheric tests of nuclear weapons since 1962. Levels of artificial radioactivity have fallen to such an extent that the determination of individual isotopes in milk and water was discontinued in 1969. The monitoring of total artificial radioactivity in air, rainwater and drinking water was, however, continued for the thirteenth successive year. The Table below shows the average figures from 1963 (when fall-out was at its highest) to the present time.

Year	TOTAL BETA ACTIVITY		
	AIR Picocuries per metre ³	RAINWATER Picocuries per metre ² per day	DRINKING WATER Picocuries per litre
1963	3.1	934	19.1
1964	1.1	244	10.2
1965	0.16	47	7.8
1966	0.08	34	4.8
1967	0.07	31	4.2
1968	0.06	34	4.0
1969	0.06	33	3.7
1970	0.06	35	3.7
1971	0.08	37	3.8

The marginal increases over the previous year's figures are probably due to the atmospheric nuclear explosions carried out in China.

Atmospheric Pollution

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

STATION	SMOKE Micrograms per cubic metre		SULPHUR DIOXIDE Micrograms per cubic metre	
	Daily average		Daily average	
	1971	1970	1971	1970
Blenheim	74	89	206	189
Hyde Terrace	67	70	184	202
Market Buildings	131	85	235	199
Park Square	70	83	182	235
Y.W.C.A.	56	60	176	195
Kirkstall Road	74	94	180	206
Potternewton Lane	69	77	142	149
Stanley Road	103	113	153	137
Temple Newsam	56	58	150	150
Yearly Average	78	81	179	185

The overall average for the City as a whole showed a marginal improvement in both smoke and sulphur dioxide content. For reasons which are not apparent the Market Buildings Station showed an appreciable increase in both smoke and sulphur dioxide levels.

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 heavy pollution) was also continued. The results shown in the Table below indicate an improvement at five sites, no change at one and a worsening of the pollution at three sites.

STATION	DEPOSIT GAUGES Average monthly deposits in tons per sq. mile	
	1971	1970
Armley Park	15.3	16.5
Burley Park	15.0	17.2
Headingley	9.5	11.1
Hunslet	29.2	29.1
Market Buildings	16.8	21.9
Roundhay	9.5	10.4
St. James's Hospital	14.7	12.4
Temple Newsam	15.5	11.5
Sayner Lane (Temporary)	147.7	122.3
Average of all permanent sites	15.7	16.2

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs

31 fertilisers but no feeding stuffs were submitted. Fertilisers and feeding stuffs must be sold with an accompanying statement of composition. The Regulations allow a modest but reasonable variation above or below the stated amount. 9 samples showed deviation slightly in excess of the permitted limits and one sample was sold without a statutory statement of composition.

Miscellaneous Samples Submitted by the Public Health Department

13 samples of tap water were analysed either because of complaints or in order to determine the lead contents. No samples contained lead in excess of the World Health Organisation recommended limit of 0.05 p.p.m. Three waters contained excessive amounts of iron.

18 samples of water from flooded cellars etc., were analysed in order to determine the likely source.

Of 53 swimming bath waters analysed 22 showed variations outside the recommended range for pH and free chlorine content. In many cases the faults were clearly due to pollution resulting from very heavy bathing loads. On some occasions this resulted in there being no residual chlorine in the water; at the other extreme in an endeavour to maintain free residual chlorine so much chlorine gas had to be added that very high levels of combined residual chlorine were produced and bathers complained of smarting eyes.

107 samples of atmospheric dust were analysed from petri dish surveys in areas where there had been complaints of abnormally heavy depositions.

Pieces of aluminium fins from an air-conditioning plant were analysed in order to determine the cause of their disintegration. The surface of the aluminium flakes was covered with a deposit of soot particles including numerous coked-oil droplets. No free acid was present, but the whole sample contained 13 per cent of sulphate calculated as aluminium sulphate. The air flow through the plant is 45,000 cubic feet a minute, and as the average sulphur dioxide content of the air in this part of the City is rather more than 200 micrograms per cubic metre, this would be the equivalent of at least 15 grams of sulphur dioxide per hour passing over the fins.

A green deposit scraped off the outside of copper-piping at a private residence proved to be pure (99.5 per cent) hydrated copper chloride. This unusual phenomenon was accounted for by bleaching powder having been spread under the floor boards in order to kill an objectionable odour.

A pint glass from a public house was submitted for identification of the brown stain present on both the inside and outside of the glass. The stains were so heavy that they could be scraped off and proved to consist of a residue of dried beer. The inside of the glass was rinsed with distilled water and the rinsings gave a strong positive reaction for anionic synthetic detergent. The findings strongly indicated that the glass had been rinsed in a detergent solution which had been used so long that it consisted of dilute beer. It is also apparent that the rinse in detergent had not been followed by a rinse in fresh water.

Samples Submitted by Other Corporation Departments

CITY ARCHITECT

A hard deposit which had formed on and partially blocked the gas burner of a school central heating system proved to consist of zinc sulphate (92 per cent) with traces of iron and occluded particles of carbon. It was clear that sulphur acids in the flue-gases had condensed on and dissolved the galvanised zinc coating of the flue-pipe.

Lengths of corroded steel piping and the infill surrounding it were submitted from another school. The corrosion was localised and took the form of a few channels running at an angle round the pipe. The angle corresponded to that at which protective tape had been wound round the pipe and the corrosion had occurred at positions where the tape had not overlapped. It is known that protective tapes actually enhance corrosion if badly applied.

Two pieces of Portland stone facing were submitted for identification of the adhesive which had been used to bond the stone to concrete. The bond had failed. Analysis proved the adhesive to be of the epoxy-resin type recommended for this purpose. It was considered that the failure of the bond was due to the unevenness of the concrete surface with the result that contact had only been made in isolated spots.

BATHS DEPARTMENT

Microscopical examination of sections prepared from paint films proved them to consist of one coat only, whereas the contractor claimed that three coats had been applied to the surface.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

22 bottles of toxic chemicals representing old stock from school laboratories were rendered innocuous and suitably disposed of.

TOWN CLERK'S DEPARTMENT

Floor maintenance (i.e. the provision of safe, clean and attractive floor surfaces) in schools and other public buildings is a costly undertaking. The Work Study Section was provided with details of recent developments in this field. A liquid Floor Stripper was analysed but its use was not recommended.

CITY POLICE

12 articles of children's clothing were submitted, 5 of the garments being found to have been splashed with a phenolic-based disinfectant. The enquiry arose as a result of a shop-keeper putting disinfectant into an empty soft-drink bottle. By mistake an assistant sold the bottle to a child who put it to his lips but fortunately spat out the contents as soon as he tasted them. The child's mouth and lips were burned but no lasting damage was done.

WATERWORKS DEPARTMENT

The customary independent analysis of the City water was carried out each month. One sample was reported against because of the high iron content (1.0 part per million), but with this exception all samples were pure and wholesome.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES DEPARTMENT

John Innes Composts are widely used by both professional and amateur gardeners and should be made according to the standard formula devised in the nineteen thirties by the John Innes Horticultural Institute. A sample taken as the result of a complaint by a member of the public proved to be 50 per cent deficient in peat content and to contain none of the nutrients which should have been added (Hoof and Horn Meal, Superphosphate and Sulphate of Potash). Legal proceedings were instituted and a fine of £40 was imposed.

Analysis and other tests were carried out on so-called 'Infra-red bags'. The purpose of the bags was to wrap sandwiches which were then placed in an infra-red oven and toasted. The industrial canteen which had purchased the equipment complained that in use the bags charred, split and contaminated the sandwiches. Successful toasting is dependent upon the bags being made from the correct grade of cellulose film and also upon obtaining the correct equilibrium between the heat source and the moisture content on the inside of the bag. Provided all of the very critical conditions were fulfilled the bags appeared to be suitable for the purpose but any variation (for example the use of bread rolls instead of slices of bread) led to unsatisfactory results.

Forensic Analysis

For the Leeds City Coroner 655 specimens were analysed in relation to 161 deaths, and six other Yorkshire Coroners submitted 282 specimens relating to 60 deaths. 73 deaths were proved to be due to overdoses of drugs, the drugs concerned being Amytal (16 cases), Amytal plus Aspirin (2), Amytal plus Soneryl, Amitriptyline (2), Aspirin (6), Aspirin plus Sonalgin, Carbrital (3), Debendox, Dichloralphenazone, Digoxin, Imipramine, Methaqualone (3), Nembutal plus Aspirin, Nortriptyline, Paracetamol (3), Phenobarbitone, Phenobarbitone plus Carbrital, Quinidine, Quinine, Seconal (2), Soneryl (2), Soneryl plus Paracetamol, Tuinal (15), Welldorm.

4 deaths were due to Carbon Monoxide poisoning, one to Cyanide, one to drinking Lysol and one to the inhalation of cellulose thinner.

In 47 cases drugs and poisons were eliminated as a possible cause of death. 94 investigations involved the determination of blood-alcohol following fatal road accidents. From the high levels of alcohol found in many of these specimens it was apparent that drink was a major factor in the accident.

412 drivers submitted samples of blood (or urine) following positive breathalyser tests, this being twice the number received in each of the previous three years. As shown in the Table below the distribution of alcohol follows a remarkably similar pattern each year.

	1971	1970	1969	1968
Number of specimens	412	202	213	210
Number below 80 mg per cent	119	54	67	55
Number above 200 mg per cent	33	24	34	27
Number above 300 mg per cent	2	1	2	2
Lowest level in any sample	3	Nil	Nil	15 mg per cent
Highest level in any sample	322	345	334	390 mg per cent

Samples Submitted from Other Sources

WAKEFIELD CITY COUNCIL

317 food and drug samples, 9 fertilisers, 2 feeding stuffs, 17 samples of water and 9 miscellaneous samples were analysed under the long-standing arrangement whereby the Leeds City Analyst also holds office for Wakefield.

OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITIES

8 other Local Authorities submitted a total of 73 samples, the majority being foodstuffs imported through the 'port' of Rothwell. Bradford Corporation submitted ampoules of local anaesthetic which a dentist had reported as ineffective. The prilocaine and adrenaline contents proved to be correct and intradermal injection into the forearm produced rapid and prolonged anaesthesia around the injection site. In the light of this information a Leeds dental practitioner agreed to use the anaesthetic on two patients the results being completely satisfactory.

Two lettuces submitted by Huddersfield Corporation contained respectively 5 and 7 parts per million of the fungicide Quintozene (pentachloronitrobenzene). Although this chemical has a low toxicity the level would appear to be more than is required by good horticultural practice and the circumstances were reported to the Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food at present reviewing the use of certain pesticides and other toxic chemicals.

HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES

5 such Committees submitted samples of soap powder, the deposit from a drain, fly-sprays, foodstuffs, and physiological specimens.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS 1971

Article	Adulteration or deficiency	Result of Hearing.
Custard Tart Milk	Contained rodent dropping. Two consignments containing 3.8 per cent and 4.3 per cent added water respectively.	Fine £35 and £4.70 costs.
Packet of Peanuts	Contained rodent droppings.	Fine £12.50 and £55.05 costs.
Slice of Bread & Butter	Contained rodent droppings.	Fine £30 and £4.70 costs.
Sausage	Found to be mouldy and sour	Fine £20.
Bitter Beer	Contained 6.8 per cent extraneous water.	Fine £20 and £4.70 costs.
Mild Beer	Contained 11.3 per cent extraneous water.	Fine £25 and £5.65 costs.
Sausage Meat	Contained filter tip of a smoked cigarette, also contaminated with sawdust.	Fine £25 and £5.65 costs.
Pork Chops	Contaminated with extraneous matter consisting of sawdust, grit and vegetable matter.	Fine £40 and £5.65 costs.
Milk	Contained 9.4 per cent of added water.	Fine £40 plus £5.65 costs.
Cake	Contained a rodent dropping.	Fine £25 and £2.50 costs.
Milk	Contained in a bottle with hard-set mortar adhering.	Fine £25 and £2.50 costs.
Brown Loaf	Body of a fly adhering to side of loaf.	Fine £5 and £2.50 costs.
		Fine £20 and £5.65 costs.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Case No.	Description	Remarks
Case No. 12345	Two containers containing...	...
Case No. 12346	Two containers containing...	...
Case No. 12347	Two containers containing...	...
Case No. 12348	Two containers containing...	...
Case No. 12349	Two containers containing...	...
Case No. 12350	Two containers containing...	...
Case No. 12351	Two containers containing...	...





