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CITY OF LEEDS

HEALTH REPORT 1972

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



CONTENTS

HEALTH COMMITTEE	1
CITY OF LEEDS	1

VITAL STATISTICS	1
INFANT MORTALITY	2
SMOKING	3

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	15
---------------------------	----

MENTAL HEALTH	25
---------------	----

PHYSICIAN SERVICES	26
--------------------	----

PHYSICIAN SERVICES	26
--------------------	----

PHYSICIAN SERVICES	26
--------------------	----

PHYSICIAN SERVICES	26
--------------------	----

PHYSICIAN SERVICES	26
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Report on the Health of the City for the year 1972

CITY OF LEEDS.

Report
on the
Health
of the City
for the year 1972

HEALTH COMMITTEE	iv
PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF	v
INTRODUCTION	ix
VITAL STATISTICS	
INFECTIOUS DISEASES	7
TUBERCULOSIS	9
PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES :	
MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	14
MIDWIFERY	36
HEALTH VISITING	38
HOME NURSING	40
VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION	42
AMBULANCE SERVICE	45
PREVENTION, CARE AND AFTER-CARE	48
REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LEEDS MEDICAL COMMITTEE	
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	63
REPORT OF THE CITY ANALYST	127
INDEX	139

HEALTH COMMITTEE
As at 31st December, 1972

LORD MAYOR
(Alderman Albert Smith)

CHAIRMAN: Councillor V. S. Whelan

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Councillor Mrs. Doreen M. Hamilton

Alderman	Mrs. Vyvyan M. Cardno
"	W. Spence
Councillor	M. L. Davies
"	K. Dockray
"	M. J. Greene
"	R. D. Hall, M. B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
"	J. Mathers
"	R. F. Millet, M.Sc., B.Sc. (Econ.)
"	Mrs. Elizabeth A. Nash
"	D. Pedder, J. P., M.Sc., A.R.I.C., M.I.Biol.
"	J. R. Sherwin, M.B., Ch.B.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LEEDS MEDICAL COMMITTEE

Dr. M. Benard, M.B., Ch.B.
Dr. D. G. Eastham, M.B., Ch.B.

PUBLIC HEALTH SENIOR STAFF

As at 31st December, 1972

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., M.F.C.M.

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

A. N. MacPHAIL, M.C., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Health (by arrangement with the

K. SCHWARTZ, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., M.R.C.P.

University of Leeds)

Lecturers in Public Health, University of Leeds.

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

P. BAINES, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H.

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.

S. G. PEARSON, M.B., Ch.B.

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.

H. GALVIN, M.B., Ch.B.

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.

A. REGAN, M.B., B.Ch., D.C.H.

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.D.P.H.
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.

Anaesthetist (Part-time)

F. SOUTHAM, L.D.S.

Ophthalmologists (Part-time)

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

*Appointed by the Regional Hospital Board

Director of Nursing Services

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

Divisional Nursing Officer (Training)

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

Area Nursing Officer

B. G. MUNRO, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., D.N. (London)

Area Nursing Officer

C. TAYLOR, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D.

Area Nursing Officer

E. BROWN, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. Cert.

Area Nursing Officer

P. HEATH, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Area Nursing Officer

J. E. KING, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Area Nursing Officer and

Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives

J. THOMPSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.

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

Administrative Assistant (General Services)

A. A. YATES, D.M.A.

Administrative Assistants (Child Health)

W. KING

L. M. MATHERS

Senior Administrative Staff (Continued)

Administrative Assistant (General Health)	E. RENSHAW
Administrative Assistant (Nursing Services)	W. R. ROBERTS

Disinfestation Officer	W. O. BODDY, 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

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To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present herewith this, my last Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer. My time in Leeds, first from 1948 as Deputy Medical Officer of Health and later since 1958 as Medical Officer of Health has coincided almost exactly with the duration of the Health Services in their present form. It is tempting to try to review the changes and improvements that have taken place in the period, but to do so would require far more space than the foreword should occupy and the more important events have been recorded in previous Annual Reports. However, I should like to mention two trends which started some years ago and which have "snowballed" to find major expression in the coming reorganised Health Services. I refer first to the increasing co-operation between the three branches of the present Health Services, and in particular between the general practitioners and the Health Department where the policy of attaching Health Department staff to general practices has rapidly gathered momentum and has already led to a degree of "integration". A second important trend has been in management philosophy and structure as instanced, for example, in the management of our nursing services referred to later. The increasing complexity of the Health Services has required the Medical Officer of Health increasingly to delegate responsibility to Section Heads, who in turn must delegate "down the line". This has led to a team approach, with management problems being dealt with by groups of officers at various levels, overall responsibility remaining with the Medical Officer of Health.

Vital Statistics

The population of the City (498,790) was the lowest since 1947. There has been a tendency for some years for the population of urban areas to fall, as good transport encourages people to live further from their places of employment. The number of live births was the lowest on record but so too were the deaths under one year of age, the Infant Mortality Rate and the Neo-Natal Mortality Rate. For the first time, there were no maternal deaths.

The death rate was the highest since 1951 and with the rising number of old people in the city's population, we must expect a rather high death rate to continue. Once again the cancer death rate rose, although only slightly, to reach the highest on record.

Infectious Diseases

There was a substantial drop in the new cases of respiratory tuberculosis which more than made amends for the rise last year. Non-respiratory notifications were however up on last year.

The combined total of dysentery and food poisoning notifications differed little from last year's total. As forecast last year, the number of Rubella notifications was substantially higher. As is usual with diseases newly-made notifiable, it will be several years before the full incidence of this disease is reflected in the notifications.

There was one case of typhoid fever, the infection having been contracted abroad. The patient was admitted to Seacroft Hospital and there were no secondary cases.

It is pleasing to record that whooping cough notifications reached their lowest level since the disease was made notifiable in 1939.

Venereal Diseases

In his report, Dr. Hancock mentions that although there was an increase in the number of cases, the rate of increase of new cases is now slowing down.

Maternity and Child Health

At one time during the year the place of the School Health Service in the re-organised Health Services was in doubt; there was a possibility that it might not transfer to the new Health Authorities along with the other personal Health Services and this would have entailed a reversal in Health Committee's policy of integrating the Child Health Services. However, by the end of the year it was clear that the final steps in this integration could safely be taken.

The introduction of selective examinations of schoolchildren in September marks a stage in the evolution of the School Health Services. Selective examination means that the Medical Officers concentrate their attention upon children likely to need treatment rather than upon routine examinations of all schoolchildren. The children examined are those who showed some departure from normality at a previous examination and any other children put forward at any time in the year by teachers, parents and others concerned; this means that the Medical Officers' time can be fully devoted to those children who most need it and furthermore the Medical Officers now have time to make regular visits to every school in the City.

During the year a Child Psychiatrist of Consultant status was appointed to the Child Health Service to supplement the rather meagre service which the Regional Hospital Board had been able to give.

Nursing Services

In accordance with the recommendations contained in the Report of the Working Party on "Management Structure in the Local Authority Nursing Services" (the Mayston Report), the management structure of the Leeds Community Nursing Service was re-organised from the 1st August 1972.

The city was divided into 6 areas, co-terminous with the 6 divisions of the Social Services Department; an Area Nursing Officer, responsible for all the nursing services, was appointed to each Area, with 3 Nursing Officers, one each for midwifery, district nursing and health visiting, to assist her.

In addition, a Principal Nursing Officer was appointed with particular responsibility for all training and to assist the Director of Nursing Services.

Each of the Area Nursing Officers has a specialised advisory function, one being responsible for the Non-Medical Supervision of Midwives.

The Area Nursing Officers have as their first priority the attachment of all community staff, health visitors, district nurses and midwives, to group general practitioners and are implementing this as and when the staffing situation allows.

As a further step to achieving integration of the nursing services, a monthly in-service training programme for all staff was commenced in November.

Night Care Service

This Service began in November. It provides short-time help for relatives caring for patients at home in a terminal illness or acute cases awaiting admission to hospital. The Service has an establishment of two State Registered Nurses and 16 Nursing Auxiliaries. Although it operates every night except Saturday, the service is ordinarily limited to two nights per week for any one patient. The service operates alongside that of the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation, which provides a similar service for cancer patients.

Immigrant Screening Service

A number of diseases which are not normally found in residents of this country may sometimes be found amongst immigrants from tropical countries. Other diseases are found in residents of this country but are more common in immigrants from particular areas. The immigrant therefore needs - and receives - a preventive service tailor-made to the pattern of diseases in the country from which he has come. Acute conditions quickly manifest themselves and treatment is usually arranged through the normal services. Some chronic diseases may, however, have to be actively sought as illness is not so obvious.

The Health Department has had for a number of years a screening programme designed to elicit signs of several chronic diseases among these groups. The screening procedures are X-ray of the chest and examination of the stools.

Names and addresses of immigrants are supplied from the point of entry to the United Kingdom.

Stool Investigations

Six hundred stool specimens from recent immigrants were arranged by an Infectious Diseases Visitor in 1972 and in 80 of these pathogenic organisms were discovered; of these 46 were cases of hookworm, 21 were cases of roundworm and various other intestinal pathogens accounted for the remainder. In 1971 543 stool specimens were examined and 53 contained pathogens. Treatment was arranged through the general practitioner, and health visitors followed up cases to ensure that treatment was taken. Repeat specimens were arranged to ensure eradication of the pathogens.

Screening for Tuberculosis

Chest x-rays of Asian immigrants were arranged by the Tuberculosis Visitors who did a Heaf skin test on each immigrant. B.C.G. vaccination was arranged for immigrants having a negative skin test. 1,663 immigrants were screened and 47 cases of tuberculosis were discovered.

The following table shows the results over the past 4 years:

1969	—	25 cases found in 1,073 people examined
1970	—	19 " " 1,387 " "
1971	—	26 " " 1,434 " "
1972	—	47 " " 1,663 " "

Health Centres

Work on the Woodsley Health Centre commenced in April 1972, and at about the same time the Health Committee resolved that the necessary steps be taken to commence the construction of a Health Centre at Woodhouse in the following year.

At the end of the year the following Health Centre projects were in the Health Committee's programme:-

Armley (Theaker Lane), Armley (Tong Road)
Holt Park
Hunslet
Whinmoor 'C'
Meanwood

In addition several other possible Health Centres were deferred for consideration later.

Staff

Towards the end of the year the City Council agreed that a Health Education Officer should be employed; an important part of his duties will be to co-ordinate the Health Education work which is now undertaken separately by a number of sections in the Department.

At their October meeting, the Health Committee paid a warm tribute to Mr. C.W. Lamb who was to retire the following month from his post of Disinfestation Officer, having had more than 46 years' service in the Health Department. Mr. Lamb's acknowledged expertise in Disinfection, Disinfestation and Pest Control generally led to many requests for advice from colleagues in all branches of the local authority services and from Health Services throughout the country. He was a popular and helpful colleague and his many friends wish him well in his retirement.

Acknowledgements

I wish to thank my colleagues in the Health Department and in other Departments of the Corporation for their ready help and co-operation this year as always.

Finally, I wish to record my sincere thanks to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and members of the Health and Education Committees for their interest and helpful support during my whole period of office.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

D. B. Bradshaw.

The following table shows the results over the past 4 years:

Year	25 cases found in 1,013 people examined
1980	25 cases found in 1,013 people examined
1979	25 cases found in 1,013 people examined
1978	25 cases found in 1,013 people examined
1977	25 cases found in 1,013 people examined

During the year a Child Psychologist in consultation with the Health Centre staff, provided a service for children with emotional and behavioural problems. The service was provided on a regular basis and was well received by the children and their parents.

Health Centre

At the end of the year the following Health Centre projects were completed:

- The Health Centre was opened in April 1977 and at about the same time the Health Committee was set up to monitor the work of the Health Centre.
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VITAL STATISTICS

The vital statistics for 1972 are given in the tables which follow.

POPULATION

The Registrar General's estimate of the city at mid-1972 was 498,790 as compared with 501,080 at mid-1971.

BIRTHS

Nett live births occurring during 1972 and subsequently registered numbered 7,102 (3,701 males and 3,407 females). The corresponding birth-rate per 1,000 of the population was 14.2 as compared with 15.6 for 1971 and an average of 16.3 for the previous five years. The birth-rate for the city was the lowest since 1941, and was lower than the birth-rate for England and Wales which was 14.8 per 1,000 of the population.

The city birth-rate as adjusted by the Area Comparability Factor (Births) was 14.6.

Excess of Births over Deaths

The excess of births over deaths or the "natural increase of the population" was 733 as compared with 1,678 for 1971 and an average of 2,126 for the previous five years.

Illegitimate Births

Of the 7,102 nett births, 1,032 or 14.5 per cent were illegitimate as compared with 1,091 or 13.9 per cent in 1971 and an average of 1,063 for the previous five years.

Stillbirths

The nett number of stillbirths occurring during 1972 as subsequently registered was 112. The corresponding stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births (live and still) was 15.5 as compared with 12.1 for the previous year. The provisional still birth rate for England and Wales was 12.

DEATHS

Nett deaths occurring during 1972 numbered 6,369. The corresponding death-rate per 1,000 of the population was 12.8 as compared with 12.3 in 1971, and an average of 12.2 for the previous five years. The provisional death-rate for England and Wales was 12.1.

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 13.3.

Causes of Death

The principal causes of death during 1972 are given below:—

Coronary disease	1,704
Malignant neoplasms	1,337
Cerebral haemorrhage	795
Heart disease	421
Pneumonia	418
Bronchitis, emphysema	354
Other circulatory diseases	234

The above group of diseases was responsible for 5,263 or 82.6 per cent of the total deaths as compared with 5,150 or 83.6 per cent in 1971.

Cremations

Out of a total of 6,369 Leeds deaths during 1972, the number of bodies disposed of by cremation was 3,703 or 58.1 per cent as compared with 3,612 or 58.6 per cent in 1971. The number of cremations represents an increase of 91 on the figure for the previous year and an increase of 90 on the average figure for the previous five years.

Public Mortuary

The number of bodies received into the Public Mortuary during 1972 was 1,286 and the number of autopsies performed was 1,113. Arrangements were made by relatives or friends for the disposal of 1,244 bodies, and by Welfare Services and the other authorities for the disposal of 17 bodies.

INFANT MORTALITY

The number of deaths of children under one year during 1972 was 138 as compared with 170 in 1971. The corresponding infant mortality rate was 19 as compared with 22 in 1971 and an average of 22 for the previous five years. The provisional infant mortality rate for England and Wales was 17.

Illegitimate Infant Mortality

Of the 1,032 illegitimate births, 16 died before reaching the age of one year, which is equal to an infant mortality rate also of 16.

Causes of Death

The principal causes of death of infants under one year were birth injuries and difficult labour etc. (33), pneumonia (12), other causes of peri-natal mortality (21) and congenital malformations (21).

Neo-Natal Mortality

The number of deaths occurring in the first month of life was 80 as compared with 100 in 1971. The corresponding neo-natal mortality rate was 11.3 as compared with 12.8 in 1971. 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 65, 19 less than in the previous year, the corresponding early neo-natal mortality rate being 9.2 as compared with 10.7 in 1971. 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 still births and deaths of infants in the first week of life. The rate is calculated per thousand total births (live and still) and was 24.5 in 1972 as compared with 22.7 in 1971 and an average of 27 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 1972 was nil, as compared with 1 in 1971. The corresponding maternal mortality rate per thousand total births (live and still) was nil as compared with 0.13 in 1971, and an average of 0.28 for the previous five years.

VITAL STATISTICS

Relating to Mothers and Infants

	1972	1971
LIVE BIRTHS		
Number	7,102	7,840
Rate per 1,000	14.2	15.6
ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS PER CENT OF TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS	14.5	13.9
STILLBIRTHS		
Number	112	96
Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still)	15.5	12.1
TOTAL BIRTHS (live and still)	7,214	7,936
INFANT MORTALITY		
Number of deaths under 1 year of age	138	170
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	19.4	21.7
Legitimate infant mortality rate	20.0	19.9
Illegitimate infant mortality rate	16.0	33.0
NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (First four weeks) per 1,000 live births	11.3	12.8
EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births)	9.2	10.7
PERI-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total births)	24.5	22.7
MATERNAL MORTALITY		
Number of Maternal deaths (including abortion)	—	1
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total births	—	0.13

neo-natal mortality rate for England and Wales was 10.

Neo-Natal Mortality

The term "peri-natal mortality" is used to measure infant mortality during the period from the beginning of pregnancy to the end of the first year of life. It includes stillbirths and deaths of infants under one year of age. The rate is calculated per thousand total births (live and still) and was 24.5 in 1972 and an average of 27 for the previous five years. The corresponding figure for 1971 was 22.7.

Peri-Natal Mortality

The term "maternal mortality" is used to measure the number of deaths of women during pregnancy, childbirth, or within 42 days of the end of pregnancy. The rate is calculated per thousand total births (live and still) and was 0.13 in 1972 and an average of 0.25 for the previous five years.

CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING 1972

(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	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
B5	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	20	-	1	-	-	-	9	5	5
B6(1)	Late effects of respiratory T.B.	11	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	2
B6(2)	Other Tuberculosis	6	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	-
B11	Meningococcal infection	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B17	Syphilis and its Sequelae	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
B18	Other infective and parasitic diseases	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-
B19(1)	Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity, etc.	19	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	6
B19(2)	Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	31	-	-	-	-	1	8	9	13
B19(3)	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	117	-	-	-	-	1	36	41	39
B19(4)	Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	150	-	-	-	-	4	33	58	55
B19(5)	Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	11	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	3
B19(6)	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	440	-	-	-	1	6	181	170	82
B19(7)	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	106	-	-	-	2	8	45	22	29
B19(8)	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	38	-	-	-	-	2	19	5	12
B19(9)	Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	40	-	-	-	-	-	3	16	21
B19(10)	Leukaemia	28	-	-	1	3	5	5	6	8
B19(11)	Other Malignant Neoplasms	357	-	1	5	3	15	117	129	87
B20	Benign and unspecified Neoplasms	17	-	-	-	1	2	8	4	2
B21	Diabetes Mellitus	49	-	-	-	-	1	11	16	21
B22	Avitaminoses, etc.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
B46(1)	Other Endocrine etc. diseases	24	1	-	-	-	-	4	2	17
B23	Anaemias	17	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	11
B46(2)	Other Diseases of Blood, etc.	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
B46(3)	Mental Disorders	50	-	2	-	-	1	2	4	41
B24	Meningitis	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
B46(4)	Multiple Sclerosis	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
B46(5)	Other diseases of nervous system	90	1	3	-	2	5	14	22	43
B26	Chronic Rheumatic Heart disease	88	-	-	1	-	4	29	26	28
B27	Hypertensive disease	80	-	-	-	-	6	20	17	37
B28	Ischaemic Heart disease	1,704	-	-	-	-	19	445	574	666
B29	Other forms of Heart disease	253	-	1	1	1	2	24	50	174
B30	Cerebrovascular disease	795	-	-	1	1	12	106	228	447
B46(6)	Other diseases of circulatory system	234	-	1	-	1	4	31	68	129
B31	Influenza	36	-	-	-	1	-	4	3	28
B32	Pneumonia	418	12	3	3	1	5	49	95	250
B33(1)	Bronchitis and Emphysema	354	-	-	-	1	2	85	124	142
B33	Asthma	12	-	-	-	-	4	6	1	1
B46(7)	Other diseases of respiratory system	49	3	-	-	1	1	12	9	23
B34	Peptic Ulcer	40	-	-	-	-	1	10	13	16
B35	Appendicitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
B36	Intestinal obstruction and Hernia	32	2	-	-	-	2	2	9	17
B37	Cirrhosis of Liver	11	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	5
B46(8)	Other diseases of digestive system	63	1	2	-	1	5	13	17	24
B38	Nephritis and Nephrosis	38	-	-	-	1	4	12	6	15
B39	Hyperplasia of Prostate	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4
B46(9)	Other diseases, Genito-Urinary system	52	-	-	-	-	-	8	12	32
B40	Abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B41	Other complications of pregnancy, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B46(10)	Disease of skin, subcutaneous tissue	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
B46(11)	Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal system	29	-	-	-	-	-	5	12	12
B42	Congenital Anomalies	53	36	1	3	1	1	6	5	-
B43	Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	33	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B44	Other causes of perinatal mortality	22	21	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
B45	Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	33	-	18	-	-	1	1	3	10

CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING 1972 (Continued)
(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+
BE47	Motor Vehicle Accidents	83	-	5	9	14	12	20	10	13
BE48	All other accidents	129	2	4	2	7	4	13	28	69
BE49	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	57	-	-	-	10	14	23	8	2
BE50	All other external causes	19	1	-	-	3	2	7	5	1
	TOTAL ALL CAUSES	6,369	138	26	26	56	159	1,254	1,866	2,644

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The numbers of notifications of infectious diseases received by the Medical Officer of Health during 1972 are given in the table which follows.

It is a pleasure to record thanks to Dr. Ludlam, Dr. Gibson and their staff at the Public Health Laboratory, and to Dr. J. Stevenson at Seacroft Hospital for advice and help during the year.

Immigrant Survey Scheme

605 arrivals in Leeds were notified from ports of entry, and although visits were made to all addresses supplied, it was found that 82 were not at the given addresses and could not be subsequently traced.

Typhoid Fever

Following the routine screening of an immigrant family who arrived from India in early February, one of the children, a boy aged 9 years, was found to be excreting salmonella Typhi. It was considered that this boy had contracted typhoid fever shortly before arrival in this country. He was admitted to hospital where further infestations of hookworm, dwarf tapeworm and giardiasis were found, and the necessary treatment given. Another child in the same family was found to have a salmonella infection, and this was eradicated by treatment given by the family doctor.

Exclusion From Work

Under Section 41 of Part 3 of the Public Health Act, 1961, four persons were excluded from work because of an infectious condition, and three of these were compensated for loss of earnings.

During the year, five chronic typhoid carriers were kept under observation.

Food Poisoning

112 food poisoning notifications were received during the year. In 44 cases, salmonella organisms isolated were as follows:—

Typhi-murium	22	Havana	1
Saint Paul	6	Kianbu	1
Agona	3	Montevideo	1
Bredeney	2	Muenster	1
Anatum	1	Oranienburg	1
Amsterdam	1	Senftenberg	1
Enteritidis	1	Takoradi	1
Enterobacter	1		

23 of these cases were admitted to Seacroft Hospital.

7 persons were found on faecal testing to be symptomless excretors of salmonella organisms, and 10 of the persons gave faeces which were positive for salmonella but not considered to be food borne.

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TUBERCULOSIS

The number of cases on the Register at the end of 1972 was 2,352 as compared with 2,278 at the end of 1971, an increase of 74.

Notifications

During the year 151 cases of respiratory tuberculosis (of which 6 were transfers from other areas) and 46 of non-respiratory were notified (of which 1 was a transfer from another area) making a total of 204 of which 7 were transfers. Compared with the previous year there was a decrease of 18 in the respiratory notifications and an increase of 15 in the non-respiratory notifications. Compared with the average of the previous five years, there was a decrease of 45 in the respiratory notifications and an increase of 19 in the non-respiratory notifications.

Of the total cases of respiratory tuberculosis 12.6 per cent were children under 15 years, 15.2 per cent were persons between 15 and 25 years and 72.2 per cent were in the remaining groups. The corresponding figures for 1971 were 14.2 per cent, 15.4 per cent and 70.4 per cent respectively. With regard to non-respiratory tuberculosis, 19.1 per cent were children under 15 years. The corresponding figure for 1971 was 3.2 per cent.

Of the total cases, 91 were notified by the Chest Physician, 8 were notified by general medical practitioners, 91 came from hospitals and 7 were transfers from other areas.

The number of cases not heard of until time of death was 19 (10 respiratory and 9 non-respiratory) including 2 posthumous notifications, a decrease of 9.

Of 26 deaths assigned to tuberculosis, 15 cases were notified during life.

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

RESPIRATORY

Age	-1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Total
Males	2	5(1)	5	10(2)	9(1)	12	18(1)	21	20(1)	102(6)
Females	—	4	4	14(1)	8	4	5	5	5	49(1)
TOTAL	2	9(1)	9	24(3)	17(1)	16	23(1)	26	25(1)	151(7)

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

NON-RESPIRATORY

Age	-1	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Total
Males	1	2	1	2	5	6	2	1	—	20
Females	—	2	3	6(1)	2	3	5	3	2	26 (1)
TOTAL	1	4	4	8(1)	7	9	7	4	2	46(1)

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

Deaths

Deaths from all forms of tuberculosis during the year numbered 26 of which 16 were males and 10 females. In the previous year the total was 16 of which 8 were males and 8 females. Respiratory tuberculosis accounted for 20 and non-respiratory for 6.

The following tables give details of tuberculosis deaths during 1972:—

RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS

AGES AT DEATH

Age	—1	1—4	5—14	15—24	25—34	35—44	45—54	55—64	65+	Total
Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	7	14
Females	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	6
TOTAL	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	8	10	20

NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS

AGES AT DEATH

Age	—1	1—4	5—14	15—24	25—34	35—44	45—54	55—64	65+	Total
Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Females	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	4
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	6

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER, 1972

	Respiratory			Non-respiratory			Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male and Female
On Register at 31.12.71	1,181	724	1,905	174	199	373	2,278
Added to Register:							
Cases Notified, 1972	96	48	144	20	25	45	189
Transfer-in cases	6	1	7	—	1	1	8
Returned cases	12	4	16	2	1	3	19
Total Additions	114	53	167	22	27	49	216
Taken off Register:							
Diagnosis not confirmed	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Recovered	51	26	77	5	8	13	90
Transferred-out	8	4	12	1	—	1	13
Lost sight of	8	—	8	—	—	—	8
Died Tuberculosis	10	2	12	—	2	2	14
Died other causes	8	3	11	—	1	1	12
Register revision	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Re-Diagnosed N.R. to R.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total taken off Register	86	35	121	6	11	17	138
Cases on Register at 31.12.71	1,181	724	1,905	174	199	373	2,278
+ Cases added in 1972	114	53	167	22	27	49	216
— Cases taken off in 1972	86	35	121	6	11	17	138
Cases on Register at 31.12.72	1,209	742	1,951	190	215	405	2,352
Increase or Decrease	+28	+18	+46	+16	+16	+32	+74

TUBERCULOSIS SOCIAL WORK

2,343 interviews with patients and their relatives took place at the Chest Clinic in 1972, 712 more than last year. 503 applications were made to the Special Services committee, 81 less than last year. Milk free of charge was supplied to 168 patients during the year. Beds, bedsteads and mattresses, with or without bedding, were lent to 8 patients, and bedding only to 19. Clothing was provided for 143 patients and their families. Furniture and soft furnishings given to the Almoner were passed on to 15 patients.

38 patients were referred for help to corporation departments, 33 to the Department of Employment for work or rehabilitation courses, and 58 to the Department of Health and Social Security for cash allowances or grants in kind.

Two voluntary bodies in the city which continue indefatigably to give help to Chest Clinic patients are the Leeds Chest and Heart Association and the Leeds District Aid in Sickness Fund. The former made 258 grants to patients during 1972. The payment of prescription charges was one new departure this year. Diseases of the chest are not included in the list of diseases which entitle a patient to free prescriptions, and patients not on allowances from the Department of Health and Social Security have to pay for prescriptions themselves. The weekly cost can be a burden to them, and they cannot afford to pay the reduced block charge for six months or a year. The Leeds Chest and Heart Association was sympathetic to patients in this position.

The Leeds District Aid in Sickness Fund made 59 grants to patients for a great variety of needs, from rent arrears to a meal for a penniless patient waiting at the clinic for transport to take him direct to hospital.

The National Society for Cancer Relief continued its invaluable help to cancer sufferers, with 56 grants in cash and kind.

Ten other voluntary bodies were approached during the year, and all responded with practical and generous help for patients.

Help of various kinds was provided during the year for 301 non-tuberculous patients.

At Christmas the kindness of the Leeds Workpeople's Hospital Fund enabled gifts to be made to 236 children from 86 families, and the Leeds Chest and Heart Association gave 125 hampers to the elderly, and to patients living alone, so that the year ended happily for many patients in reduced circumstances.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES

Maternal Care

The Local Authority provides a comprehensive maternity service for women in the district. The service is designed to provide a high standard of care for women and their babies, and to ensure that women are able to make informed choices about their care. The service is provided by a team of midwives, nurses, and doctors, and is supported by a range of facilities, including a day hospital, a labour suite, and a delivery suite. The service is also supported by a range of community-based services, including antenatal clinics, postnatal clinics, and breastfeeding support groups.

The service of Maternity is provided by the Family Health Authority by the Family Health Authority. The service is designed to provide a high standard of care for women and their babies, and to ensure that women are able to make informed choices about their care. The service is provided by a team of midwives, nurses, and doctors, and is supported by a range of facilities, including a day hospital, a labour suite, and a delivery suite. The service is also supported by a range of community-based services, including antenatal clinics, postnatal clinics, and breastfeeding support groups.

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Statistical Summary

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES

MIDWIFERY

HEALTH VISITING

HOME NURSING

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

AMBULANCE SERVICE

PREVENTION, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

VENEREAL DISEASES

HEALTH EDUCATION

CHIROPODY

MEDICAL REQUISITES LOAN SCHEME

PRIORITY RE-HOUSING ON MEDICAL GROUNDS

MENTAL HEALTH

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

1

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH SERVICES

MIDWIFERY

HEALTH VISITING

HOME NURSING

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PREVENTION, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

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MENTAL HEALTH

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 continued to 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 Service, and the distribution of welfare foods and dietary supplements.

The service of birth control advice and the provision of supplies is discharged on behalf of the Local Health Authority by the Family Planning Association. During the year, the domiciliary service was further expanded with the aid of Urban Programme monies and two more centres were opened for the clinic-based service, making a total of nine centres in the City.

The Medical Officer of Health continued to scrutinise applications for placement of the unsupported mother in Mother and Baby Homes until October, 1972, when the Director of Social Services took over the entire responsibility for this service.

Statistical Summary

SERVICE	1972	1971
Ante-Natal Care	268 women 1,013 attendances	338 women 1,324 attendances
Post-Natal Care	46 women 80 attendances	63 women 72 attendances
Relaxation and Education	409 women 1,568 attendances	495 women 2,257 attendances
Cervical Cytology	4,654 women 9 positive	4,762 women 4 positive
Priority Dentistry	10 women 7 completed	13 women 13 completed

SERVICE	1972	1971
National Dried Milk	45,399	48,020
Vitamin Drops	20,890	14,100 (from April)
Vitamin Tablets	3,139	3,545
Cod Liver Oil	Discontinued	3,051
Orange Juice	Discontinued	102,619

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 April, a new Child Health Centre was opened in the Swinnow area of the City. This is a small purpose-built extension in a school and provides facilities for the pre-school and school child. A pre-school session held in rented premises was transferred to a larger clinic at West Park school in January. At the end of the year, there were 29 child health centres in operation - 10 purpose-built, 10 adapted and 9 premises occupied on a sessional basis.

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

(a) Children born in 1972	4,694
(b) Children born in 1971	5,685
(c) Children born 1967/70	4,573
TOTAL (aged under 5 years)	14,952

These children made 65,185 attendances. In 1971, 15,347 children made 74,655 attendances.

Care of Premature Infants

Of the 532 live births notified of infants weighing 2,500 grams (5½ lbs.) or less at birth, 492 were born in hospital and 40 were either born at home or in a nursing home; 12 of the latter group were transferred subsequently to hospital. The number of premature infants dying within 24 hours of birth was 38.

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	609
Total number of home visits involved	7,669

Facilities for Consultant Advice

Consultant opinion is available to departmental Medical Officers in the following specialities:—

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| (a) <u>Paediatric</u> | — 27 pre-school children were referred in 1972, the same number as in 1971. |
| (b) <u>Deafness Diagnosis</u> | — 26 pre-school children, suspected of deafness after screening tests for hearing, were referred. In 1971, the number was 29. |
| (c) <u>Ophthalmic</u> | — 151 pre-school children with eye defects were referred in 1972, compared with 117 in 1971. |
| (d) <u>Orthopaedic</u> | — 104 pre-school children suffering from postural or orthopaedic defect were referred, a decrease of 26 on the 1971 figure. |

Special Clinics

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| (a) <u>Ultra-Violet Radiation</u> | — 25 pre-school children made 158 attendances, a decrease of 4 and 167 on the 1971 figures. |
| (b) <u>Remedial Exercises</u> | — 17 pre-school children made 136 attendances, a decrease of 23 and 110 on the 1971 figures. |
| (c) <u>Dental</u> | — The Senior Dental Officer reports that treatment was commenced for 112 pre-school children and by the end of the year, 89 of them had completed treatment. Of these, 85 had general anaesthesia for extractions. In 1971 the respective figures were 130, 107 and 98. |

Congenital Malformations

Congenital abnormality was notified to the Medical Officer of Health in 182 live births and 20 still births, representing 2.8 per cent of all live and still births for the year. More than one defect was noted in 24 infants and, by the 31st December, 27 of the affected children had died. The male/female ratio was 105 to 97, and 181 out of 202 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	46	Uro-genital System	29
Eye and Ear	4	Limbs	57
Alimentary System	21	Other Skeletal	3
Heart and Great Vessels	35	Other Systems	15
Respiratory System	1	Other Malformations	19

The frequency of specific malformation is given below:—

Anencephalus	19 cases or 2.6 per 1,000 live and still births
Hydrocephalus	8 cases or 1.1 per 1,000 live and still births
Spina Bifida	11 cases or 1.5 per 1,000 live and still births
Cleft lip or palate	11 cases or 1.5 per 1,000 live and still births
Congenital Heart	27 cases or 3.8 per 1,000 live and still births
Hypospadias	17 cases or 2.4 per 1,000 live and still births
Talipes	18 cases or 2.5 per 1,000 live and still births
Naevus	8 cases or 1.1 per 1,000 live and still births
Mongolism	14 cases or 1.9 per 1,000 live and still births

Registered Nursing Homes

	Number of Homes	Number of Beds Provided		
		Maternity	Other	Total
Registered during 1972	—	—	—	—
Cancelled during 1972	—	—	—	—
Registered at 31.12.71	7	78	52	130

Nursing Agencies Act, 1957

One Nursing Agency was licensed for the first time in 1972, and two others had the licence renewed during the year.

SCHOOL HEALTH

**RETURN OF NUMBER OF CHILDREN ON ROLL
JANUARY, 1973**

Type of School	Number on Roll
Primary:—	
County	28,420
Voluntary	2,428
Middle:—	
County	18,748
Voluntary	2,845
High:—	
County	20,376
Voluntary	1,181
Jewish Primary	275
Roman Catholic:—	
Primary	7,906
Secondary	3,443
Grammar	622
Immigrant Reception Centre	47
Special:—	
Educationally Subnormal	1,128
Educationally Subnormal classes	119
Physically Handicapped	144
Deaf and Partially Hearing	136
Partially Sighted Class	13
Maladjusted	108
Other:—	
Nursery (Full-time)	30
Nursery (Part-time)	1,146
TOTAL	89,115

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

All school entrants were invited for routine examination this year, and from this examination certain children were selected for further examination and follow-up in later years. In addition to this head teachers, parents and any others concerned with the well-being of the child were at liberty to put forward any children for selective examination at any time.

Once the reorganisation of schools into Primary, Middle and High Schools was completed in September, 1972, it was possible to fully implement the policy of sending a School Medical Officer into every school at regular intervals throughout the school year to maintain a continuous liaison between medical and educational staff.

CHILD GUIDANCE

The demand for psychological and psychiatric referral still remains high.

On the 1st November, 1972, Dr. M. B. Guckian was appointed full-time psychiatrist to the Child Guidance Service, and since then it has been possible to offer a more comprehensive psychiatric service to the school children.

OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SERVICES

The Regional Hospital Board continued to provide ophthalmological help in the School Eye Clinics, to supplement the work carried out by school medical officers and ophthalmologists employed directly by the Local Authority. At the end of the year, the position with regard to eye-testing clinics was as follows:—

School Medical Officers	—	2 sessions per week
Ophthalmologists employed by Local Authority	—	5 sessions per week
Ophthalmologists supplied by Regional Hospital Board	—	10 sessions per week

Vision Report, 1972

School children:—

New cases	4,982
Re-inspections	1,622
Clear	5,423
Outstanding	1,181
No. where treatment considered necessary	1,709
No. to continue with own glasses	2,165
Actual new defects	1,200
Total number seen	6,604
Total invited	11,435

Pre-school children:

New cases	241
Re-inspections	138
Number prescribed glasses	2,150
Number referred to orthoptist	391

OTOLOGICAL SERVICE

In January, 1972, the Child Deafness Clinic under the guidance of Mr. T. McM. Boyle, F.R.C.S., (Consultant, E.N.T. Service) became established in the new E.N.T. unit at St. James's Hospital.

This clinic replaces the consultative clinic at the Local Authority Central School Clinic, and is staffed by Miss M. Battye, our audiometrician, Mrs. K.H. Newland, peripatetic teacher of the deaf, and Dr. M. Yates, School Medical Officer, as well as Mr. T. McM. Boyle and his senior registrar.

In addition to the diagnosis and treatment of ear defects at this clinic, the education of the child is also considered and recommendations may be made for home teaching of young children or school placement for older children.

WORK OF THE CONSULTATIVE CLINIC:—

Total number of attendances	624
Number of individual children seen	408
Children referred under the age of five years	30
Children requiring active treatment for otorrhoea	87

Number of children requiring operative treatment:—

(a) for diseases of the ear	157
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsilitis	58
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	85

Number of school children requiring hearing aids	10
Number of pre-school children requiring hearing aids	10
No defect found	37

There was a considerable increase in the number of individual children seen during this year, following upon a number of consecutive years in which there had been a steady decline in attendance. In 1971, 298 children were examined, and in 1972 the number rose to 408 with a consequent rise in the recommendations for operative treatment.

AUDIOMETRY

Sweep testing at a twenty decibel level was carried out on the six to seven year old age group. The testing was done on school premises in not always adequate conditions by Miss M. Battye, our audiometrician, assisted by Mrs. B. Carruthers. Children failing this sweep testing or proving unco-operative were referred to the audiometry clinic held at the Central Clinic. Here the children are examined by school medical officers and where necessary referral to a consultant otologist is made or continued observation is recommended.

Audiometry clinics held by school medical officers:—

Number of children seen	1,080
Number of attendances	1,428
Number of children found to have normal hearing	391
Loss of 25 - 39 decibels in one ear	233
Loss of 25 - 39 decibels in both ears	314
Loss of 40 decibels or more in one ear	79
Loss of 40 decibels or more in both ears	63
Referred to consultant otologist	249
Requiring treatment for ear condition other than deafness	147
Total number of children listed partially hearing	80

Audiometry Screening:—

Number of children aged 6 - 7 years tested	8,154
Number of children unco-operative	289
Number of children referred to school medical officer	667

ORTHOPTIC CLINIC

Two orthoptists attended the orthoptic clinic during 1972 working a total of five sessions. Two of these were worked in conjunction with Mr. O.O. Fooks and Mr. J. Nolan, consultant ophthalmologists.

New attendances varied between the age of one to fourteen years. Children of pre-school age were referred to the clinic by health visitors if squints were often recognised at an early age.

Children requiring operation were in-patients at Seacroft and St. James's Hospitals.

Attendances were as follows:—

New cases	191
Old cases	<u>1,387</u>
Total	<u>1,578</u>

OPTICIANS' DEPARTMENT

Attendances remained unchanged for 1972.

In April the larger sizes of the nickel frame range (C223) were substituted with the free cellulose acetate nickel super comfort curl side frame (C525). This new frame is available in four colours - brown, mottled black, flesh and blue. The parents are more satisfied with this type of frame.

New prescriptions dispensed	1,796
Repairs and replacements	1,381
Adjustments and minor repairs	1,600
Total patient attendances	8,035

ORTHOPAEDIC SERVICES

Orthopaedic clinics are held each Monday afternoon at the Central Clinic. Consultant orthopaedic surgeons, Mr. D. J. McWilliams and Mr. F. F. Silk, each attend about once a month. The remainder of the clinics are held by Dr. J. Johnson, the school medical officer who is responsible for the oversight of all our physically handicapped children.

Mr. Silk in addition holds a clinic for spina bifida children at the Leeds General Infirmary, which is attended by the Local Authority medical staff. Mr. McWilliams 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 children).

THE WORK OF THE SERVICE

Referred by the Health Department (Child Health)

New cases seen for the first time	59
Cases carried over from previous year	45
	<u>104</u>

Central Orthopaedic Clinic

Referred by other agencies	92
Referred by hospital consultants	19
Cases carried over from previous year	449
	<u>560</u>

POSTURE				FEET				OTHER			
Periodic and Clinic		Other Reference		Periodic and Clinic		Other Reference		Periodic and Clinic		Other Reference	
T	O	T	O	T	O	T	O	T	O	T	O
—	1	2	10	—	35	18	129	—	19	101	349

664

New cases	—	664
Re-inspection	—	291
		<u>955</u>

PRE-SCHOOL CLINIC FOR PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

Children under five years of age are referred to this clinic for treatment by Paediatric Consultants after a full diagnosis has been made in hospital.

The clinic provides physiotherapy for both cerebral palsied and spina bifida children.

Total number receiving physiotherapy	64
Once a week	38
Twice a week	7
Once a fortnight	3
Once a month	14
Reviews - other	2

64
=

Regular reviews of the children are carried out by Dr. J. Johnson, School Medical Officer, and a paediatrician. This work was undertaken early in the year by a Senior Registrar from Professor Smithells' paediatric department.

In February, 1972, on her appointment to the post of Consultant Paediatrician for Handicapped Children, Dr. Grace Woods took over the responsibility for review of the children at this clinic. She also agreed to act as consultant paediatrician to Larchfield School, the John Jamieson School, and the Spastic Unit attached to Stanningley E.S.N. (S) School, in addition to being available for advice to other E.S.N. schools.

Children may be referred from the pre-school clinic for opinions on eyes, ears or orthopaedics. Arrangements are made for speech therapy and admittance to nurseries. When children are approaching school-age a full developmental assessment is made and suitable school placement is recommended.

CHIROPODY

The Chiropody clinic continues to be well attended. Verrucae are still the prevalent defect. The use of synthetic materials in shoes and socks is having an alarming effect on the skin, e.g. a thick nylon sock worn inside a plastic shoe results in condensation in the shoe and the skin becomes white and macerated through being continually damp and because of this the treatment in verruca is sometimes decelerated. There seem to be more children having a second verruca which is not the normal case; after having had a verruca it is not usual to have this condition again.

Leather shoes are recommended and wool or cotton or a mixture of both for socks, but as both are expensive, many families just cannot manage to provide these for their children. Hallux valgus is not so common now the pointed toe shoes are no longer fashionable. Corns were found mainly on the fifth toes; many children have these, but very few seem to have pain with them.

Boys have some troubles with ingrowing toe nails through football, but usually it is through the shape of the nail and upturned toe, often hereditary, that this condition persists; results are good after four weekly treatments. The platform soles now in fashion should by the thickness alone prevent plantar callous forming.

Defect	New Cases	Attendances
Verrucae	1,111	6,592
Corns	126	498
Defects of feet	55	313
TOTAL 1972	1,292	7,403
TOTAL 1971	1,197	7,289

SPEECH THERAPY

At the beginning of 1972, the establishment was for four full-time speech therapists including one senior therapist giving a total of 40 working sessions a week. With an inadequate number of staff, 31 of the possible 40 working sessions were provided.

Mrs. P. H. Black (Senior Therapist) was working 6 sessions per week, Mrs. J. Whitehead was working 3 sessions per week and Mrs. A. Crosswaite was working 2 sessions per week. Mrs. G. Wall and Miss B. Fleetwood were the only two full-time therapists working ten sessions each per week.

In May Mrs. Wall left the department, but was immediately replaced by Mrs. E. Hewitt.

In the middle of the year the establishment of speech therapists for the Child Health Service was increased by two full-time posts to a complement of six, which gave a possible 60 sessions of speech therapy a week.

In October, Mrs. Whitehead and Mrs. Crosswaite both agreed to work an extra session each for the department, so we were then able to provide 33 out of the possible 60 sessions. At the end of October, Mrs. Black left the department and once again the speech therapy department was left sadly short of its complement of therapists and only able to provide 27 out of a possible 60 sessions throughout the city. The School of Speech Therapy from the Leeds Polytechnic still use some of our clinics for teaching purposes and the five sessions they use prove very helpful to us. We can only hope that in the coming year our establishment may be completed, and a more satisfactory speech therapy service can be provided.

	Children Seen	Children Discharged
Armley Clinic	126	52
Burmantofts Clinic	122	42
Central Clinic	113	59
Holbeck Clinic	77	62
Leaffield Clinic	62	24
Middleton Clinic	50	30
Seacroft Clinic	139	40
West Park Clinic	57	20
Cottingley Educationally Sub-Normal Unit	20	5
East End Park Educationally Sub-Normal School	11	4
Grafton Educationally Sub-Normal School	17	6
John Jamieson Physically Handicapped School	39	6
Larchfield School for Spastics	13	—
Roundhay Lodge Educationally Sub-Normal School	22	—
Victoria Park Educationally Sub-Normal School	22	2
Woodside Educationally Sub-Normal School	17	10
Wykebeck Educationally Sub-Normal Unit	19	3
TOTAL	926	365

Handicapped Pupils

(Position on the 25th January, 1973)

Blind

Placed in residential schools 10

Partially Sighted

Placed in special class 13

Placed in residential schools 1

Deaf

Placed in day school for deaf 11

Placed in residential schools 13

Partially Hearing

Placed in day school for partially hearing	71
Placed in residential schools .. .	8
Pre-school class (Mrs. Newland) .. .	16

Delicate

Placed in residential schools .. .	14
Receiving tuition in hospitals .. .	—

Diabetic

Placed in ordinary schools .. .	58
Placed in residential schools .. .	—

Epileptic

Placed in ordinary schools .. .	259
Placed in residential schools .. .	3

Educationally Sub-normal

Placed in day schools for E.S.N. .. .	1,378
Placed in residential schools .. .	43
Having home tuition .. .	1

Maladjusted

Placed in special day schools .. .	48
Placed in residential schools including Cliff House .. .	55
Attending ordinary school awaiting placement .. .	19

Physically Handicapped

Placed in day school .. .	105
Placed in residential schools including Larchfield .. .	35
Having home tuition .. .	—

Speech

Placed in residential school .. .	—
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MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS

Prior to admission to Colleges of Education .. .	675
Prior to leaving Colleges of Education .. .	874
Carnegie College of Education (special) .. .	25
New appointments .. .	143
Boarded-out Children .. .	320
On taking up part-time employment .. .	565
Holiday Camp .. .	620
Theatrical Licences .. .	155
Adoption .. .	1
Miscellaneous .. .	6
School Crossing Patrol .. .	83

TOTAL .. . 3,467

B.C.G. VACCINATION (School Children 11+)

Number Heaf Tested	5,168
Negative Result	3,726
Positive Result	1,031
Number given B.C.G. Vacc.	3,726

RUBELLA IMMUNISATION (Girls 11-14 years)

Total Number Immunised	4,768
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Dental Service

Mr. J. Miller, L.D.S., D.Orth., reports:—

"The continuing high incidence of dental decay which is borne out by the dental treatment statistics causes one to seek a reliable antidote to this widespread disease. Fluoridation of the public water supply offers to the dental profession and to the community the help so greatly needed in the fight against an ailment which is caused principally by the present day dietary habits. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that fluoridation would safely and effectively render developing teeth stronger and better able to resist the attacks from the mouth acids which are created by the fermentation of sugary, starchy foods which are nowadays taken in large quantities; there are few meals from which these substances are absent.

"There would be a considerable reduction in the amount of dental treatment necessary at any one time and this in itself would enable the dental man-power to provide effective coverage for a far greater number of patients. The introduction of this therapeutic measure, combined with an intensive campaign aimed at improving the health of the soft tissues of the mouth, would greatly improve the dental health of the community."

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

(Return for the year ended 31st December, 1972)

Local Education Authority : Leeds C.B.

Principal School Dental Officer : John Miller, L.D.S., D. Orth.

1. **STAFF** (as at 31st December, 1972)

See note (a) on page 28

Number of officers in local authority service		Full time equivalent inclusive of extra paid sessions worked (TO ONE PLACE OF DECIMALS) - see note (b) on page 28			
Full time	Part time	Administrative duties	Clinical duties		Total full time equivalent
			School Service	M & C.H. Service	

(a) **DENTAL OFFICERS (including Orthodontists)**

Principal School Dental Officer

1		0.2	0.8	—	1.0
4	1	—	5.0	0.1	5.1

Salaried Dental Officers

Sessional Dental Officers

	4		1.5	—	1.5
--	---	--	-----	---	-----

Total (a)

5	5	0.2	7.3	0.1	7.6
---	---	-----	-----	-----	-----

(b) **DENTAL AUXILIARIES AND HYGIENISTS**

Dental Auxiliaries

2	—		2.0	—	2.0
—	1		0.8	—	0.8

Dental Hygienists

(c) **OTHER STAFF:—**

Dental Technicians

Dental Surgery Assistants ..

Clerical Assistants

Dental Health Education Personnel
(see note (c) on page 28)

Number of Officers	Full time equivalent (ONE PLACE OF DECIMALS)
2	2.0
14	11.2
—	—
—	—

2. **SCHOOL DENTAL CLINICS**

	Fixed Clinics				Mobile Clinics		
	No. with ONE surgery only	No. with TWO or more surgeries	Total number of surgeries		Total number of clinics		Total number of sessions worked in 1972
			Available	In use	Available	In use	
Provided directly by the Authority	4	6	18	18	—	—	—

3. INSPECTIONS (See note (d) on page 29)

- (a) First inspection - school
 (b) First inspection - clinic
 (c) Re-inspection —school or clinic
 Totals

	Number of pupils	
Inspected	Requiring treatment	Offered treatment
25,655	11,673	10,381
3,989		
4,227	2,850	—
33,871	14,523	10,381

Note. Sections 4, 5 and 6 below should include all work done by Dentists, Auxiliaries and Hygienists

4. VISITS (for treatment only)

(See note (e) on page 29)

- First visit in the calendar year
 Subsequent visits
 Total visits

Ages 5 – 9	Ages 10 – 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
5,629	6,006	1,180	12,815
3,167	7,673	1,862	12,702
8,796	13,679	3,042	25,517

5. COURSES OF TREATMENT

- Additional courses commenced
 Total courses commenced (note (f))
 Courses completed

124	152	51	327
5,753	6,158	1,231	13,142
			9,283

6. TREATMENT

- Fillings in permanent teeth
 Fillings in deciduous teeth

3,067	9,270	2,176	14,513
2,657	180		2,837

- Permanent teeth filled
 Deciduous teeth filled

2,211	7,421	1,836	11,468
2,457	169		2,626

- Permanent teeth extracted
 Deciduous teeth extracted

664	2,818	372	3,854
8,049	2,835		10,884

- Number of general anaesthetics

4,118	2,885	233	7,236
-------	-------	-----	-------

- Number of emergencies

1,460	913	151	2,524
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(See note (g) on page 29)

- Number of pupils X-rayed
 Prophylaxis
 Teeth otherwise conserved
 Teeth root filled
 Inlays
 Crowns

704
2,617
214
49
3
37

7. ORTHODONTICS

New cases commenced during the year	75	)	
Cases completed during the year	102	)	
Cases discontinued during the year	16	)	
Number of removable appliances fitted ..	220	)	Include
Number of fixed appliances fitted	—	)	cases treated by
Number of pupils referred to Hospital Consultants	—	)	appliance only

8. DENTURES

Number of pupils fitted with dentures for the first time:-

(a) with full denture

(b) with other dentures

Ages 5 – 9	Ages 10 – 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
—	—	—	—
4	45	10	59

4	45	10	59
---	----	----	----

Number of dentures supplied
(first or subsequent time)

6	56	12	74
---	----	----	----

9. ANAESTHETICS

Number of general anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers

5,653

10. SESSIONS:

	Adminis- trative sessions	Number of clinical sessions worked in the year					Total sessions
		School Service			M & C.H. Service		
		Inspection at School	Treatment	Dental Health Education	Treatment	Dental Health Education	
Dental Officers (incl. P.S.D.O.)	80	190.75	3,120.25	4.00	25	—	3,410.00
Dental Auxiliaries			526.00	40.00	—	12	578.00
Dental Hygienists			251.25	80.00	—	10	341.25
Total	80	190.75	3,899.50	124.00	25	22	4,329.25

11. DENTAL HEALTH EDUCATION

Notwithstanding the amount of treatment which has to be undertaken every effort is made to supplement the operative procedures by giving as much instruction as possible on the topic of dental health. The dental officers, dental auxiliaries and dental hygienist are very conscious of the improved dental health which can be achieved by their efforts.

NOTES

- (a) Section 1. Staff should include those engaged on School Service and/or on M. & C.H. duties.
- (b) Section 1. The full time equivalent should be shown as, e.g. 1.3 where a full time officer works three extra paid sessions per week.
- (c) Section 1(c). The entry here should relate to officers specifically designated, or at least formally

appointed to undertake Dental Health Education work, either whole time or part time.

- (d) **Section 3.** There can be only one first inspection in a calendar year: this may be either at school or at clinic but not at both.
- (e) **Section 4.** Each patient can have only one first visit in a calendar year, even though treatment may be given by more than one member of staff. Only visits in which treatment is carried out should be recorded.
- (f) **Section 5.** 'Total courses commenced' is the total of first visits and additional courses commenced.
- (g) **Section 6.** Emergency cases should always be included in Section 4 'Visits'; and additionally in Section 5 'Courses of Treatment', where appropriate.

DENTAL AUXILIARIES

Details of work carried out by Dental Auxiliaries

4. VISITS (for treatment only)

(See note (e) on page 29)

First visit in the calendar year

Subsequent visit

Total visits ..

Ages 5 – 9	Ages 10 – 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
290	185	34	509
867	831	153	1,851
1,157	1,016	187	2,360

5. COURSES OF TREATMENT

Additional courses commenced

Total courses commenced

(See note (f) on page 29)

Courses completed

18	20	8	46
308	205	42	555
			440

6. TREATMENT

Fillings in permanent teeth

Fillings in deciduous teeth

Permanent teeth filled ..

Deciduous teeth filled ..

Deciduous teeth extracted

Prophylaxis

606	1,014	228	1,848
679	6		685
444	838	197	1,479
602	6		608
4	14		18
			526

DENTAL HYGIENISTS

Details of work carried out by Dental Hygienists

4. VISITS (for treatment only)

(See note (e) on page 29)

First visit in the calendar year

Subsequent visit

Total visits

Ages 5 – 9	Ages 10 – 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
79	320	149	548
77	707	354	1,138
156	1,027	503	1,686

MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURNS
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1972

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
			No.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1968 and later	436	436	—	—	8	32	36
1967	2,891	2,889	2	—	96	177	248
1966	3,667	3,667	—	—	110	207	312
1965	461	460	1	—	12	40	49
1964	252	251	1	—	19	22	33
1963	227	227	—	—	16	24	37
1962	243	243	—	—	10	28	36
1961	251	251	—	—	12	15	25
1960	552	552	—	—	27	22	44
1959	324	324	—	—	20	19	31
1958	173	173	—	—	4	11	16
1957 and earlier	300	300	—	—	12	12	25
TOTAL	9,777	9,773	4	—	346	609	892

Column (3) total as a percentage of Column (2) total 99.96%

Column (4) total as a percentage of Column (2) total04%

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	6,106
Number of Re-inspections	24,448
Total	30,554

Table C — Infestation with Vermin

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	192,463
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	3,972
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944)	1,664
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3) Education Act, 1944)	953

PART II

**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	106
Errors of refraction (including squint)	4,982
Total	5,088
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	2,150

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	157
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	58
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	85
Received other forms of treatment	860
Total	1,160
Total number of pupils still on the register of schools at 31st December, 1972 known to have been provided with hearing aids:—	
(a) during the calendar year 1972	29
(b) in previous years	292

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	218
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	38
Total	256

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	—
(b) Body	3
Scabies	780
Impetigo	348
Other skin diseases	5,921
Total	7,052

Table E — Child Guidance Treatment

	Number known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance clinics	1,414

Table F — Speech Therapy

	Number known to have been treated
Pupils treated by speech therapists	916

Table G — Other Treatment Given

	Number known to have been treated
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	2,372
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	118
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination.. .. .	3,726
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above—	
Chiropody	1,292
Rubella Vaccination	4,768
Vitamin Tablets supplied (number of pupils)	1,892
Enuresis alarms loaned	74
Total	14,242

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? 9 — 10
- (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 Nurse — then referred to Medical Officer
- 5 (a) Is routine audiometric testing of entrants carried out within their first year at school? No
- (b) If not, at what age is the first routine audiometric test carried out? 6 — 7
- (c) By whom is audiometric testing carried out? Audiometrician

MIDWIFERY

From the 1st August, the day-to-day management of the Midwifery Service was delegated to three Nursing Officers (Midwifery), each responsible for two of the six areas of the city and accountable to the Area Nursing Officer (Supervisor of Midwives).

The three Nursing Officers were promoted from the Midwifery Service.

The fall in the number of home confinements continued, and for the first time the number was below 1,000, namely 946. Towards the end of the year, the first steps were taken towards the attachment of midwives to group general practice rather than their covering a geographical area. The midwife attends the doctor's ante-natal clinic, thus is in contact with all the expectant mothers in the practice, not only those booked for home confinement or early discharge.

Difficulties arise, however, in the training of Pupil Midwives, as often both accommodation and time are limited. The midwives consider that more home visits will prove to be necessary to allow time for the client/midwife discussions which are so valuable in the giving of advice and re-assurance.

Staffing Situation

The year began with 42 full-time and 15 part-time midwives. 2 midwives transferred from part-time to full-time work, and 1 from full-time to part-time; 3 were promoted to Nursing Officers; 6 left; 4 full-time and 2 part-time midwives joined the service; 1 part-time midwife left. The year ended with 38 full-time and 15 part-time members of staff.

Training

During the year, 6 midwives were approved as Teaching District Midwives by the Central Midwives Board, bringing the total of approved teachers to 34 by the end of the year (25 full-time, 6 part-time, and the 3 Nursing Officers).

64 Pupil Midwives (27 from the Leeds Maternity Hospital, 21 from St. James's Hospital, and 20 from St. Mary's Hospital) gained their community experience under the guidance of the approved teachers. In addition, there were 314 day or half-day student placements, including 198 medical students and 89 nurses undertaking obstetric experience.

Courses Attended

11 midwives attended a Statutory Refresher Course, 4 attended a Course on Parentcraft, and 2 attended a Course organised by the West Riding County Council. In addition, 6 midwives attended the Royal College of General Practitioners Conference held in September.

Statutory Duties

The Authority fulfilled its function as a local supervising authority. 250 midwives notified their intention to practise in the city in 1972, but 83 failed to re-notify for the following year. Comparative figures for the two previous years are: — 1971 — 284 with a loss of 48, and 1970 — 243 with a loss of 69.

32 (including 11 local authority) midwives attended refresher courses in accordance with statutory requirements.

Work Undertaken by Domiciliary Midwives

The following table gives a summary of the year's work with comparative figures for 1971:—

Work Undertaken	1971	1972
Bookings for home confinement	1,817	1,266
Bookings for planned early discharge	3,100	3,339
Ante-Natal Visits to patients' homes	22,702	21,038
Attendances at Birth	1,319	946
Post-Natal Visits	42,914	39,209
Follow-up of Hospital clinic defaulters	432	404
Patient attendances at Midwives' Ante-Natal Clinics	10,267	10,614
Social Investigations in connection with:—		
Application for hospital beds	637	284
Planned early discharge	2,715	4,222
Work of the Special (Baby) Care Midwives:—		
No. of babies born at home	9	9
No. discharged from hospital to care of midwife	654	609
Total number of visits made	7,603	7,669
Medical aid calls:—		
Cases where a doctor was booked for Maternity Medical Service	577	419
Cases where no doctor was booked for Maternity Medical Service	2	3

HEALTH VISITING

At the beginning of the year, there were 69 full-time Health Visitors and 12 part-time Health Visitors, giving a total whole-time equivalent of 76. Of the full-time staff, 4 transferred to part-time work and 11 left; 2 retired, 2 transferred to the West Riding, 2 took up appointments as Health Visitor Tutors and 5 left because of family commitments. 11 newly-qualified health visitors joined the staff and 5 health visitors joined us from other authorities. 3 health visitors joined the staff part-time and 2 left because of family commitments.

The year ended with 63 full-time Health Visitors and 17 part-time Health Visitors, giving a whole-time equivalent of 73.

The staffing situation has been critical during the year, being down to the 1969 level. This shortage of staff is reflected in the fall in the number of total visits from 161,705 in 1971 to 158,908 in 1972. (The 1969 figure was 154,250). Nevertheless, we have maintained our routine advisory visits to the under 1-year old at 3.44 visits per child (3.41 in 1972). Visits to the 65+ have increased by 2,135 to 8,011 and to the 16 - 65 group, by 1,532 to 27,212.

Because of shortage of staff, we have regrettably not been able to extend the attachment of health visitors to group general practice, the number of health visitors so working remaining at 31, whilst those working in liaison with hospital departments amount to 19.

Health Education

The Health Visitors took part in 497 teaching sessions, most of which were held in Child Health Centres or Schools. 22 evening talks were given to adult clubs or associations.

Student Placements

73 Student Nurses from the General Infirmary and 6 from Leeds (St. James's) University Hospital spent six weeks in the community as part of their training for State Registration. The Health Visitors were also involved with 256 half-day or whole day placements; these included 45 medical students, 64 student nurses, and student health visitors from other areas of the country, in addition to the regular placement of our own sponsored student health visitors from the Leeds University.

Courses And In-Service Training

10 Staff Meetings were held during the year; the following were among the subjects discussed —
Family Planning; Mental Health; Child Health; Health Education; The Importance of Play.

6 Health Visitors were successful in gaining the Field Work Instructor's Certificate of the Council for the Education and Training of Health Visitors, 1 qualified as a Health Visitor Tutor and 6 attended Refresher Courses. 7 Health Visitors were accepted for the Part I Diploma in Nursing Course held at the Leeds Polytechnic.

Two joint study days with the Leeds General Infirmary nursing staff were held by courtesy of the Chief Nursing Officer, Miss G. Watts, and arranged by Miss B. Champney, Principal Nursing Officer (Education).

The Report of the Committee on Nursing (The Briggs Report) was published in October 1972. Health Visitors are understandably concerned lest the standard of service given in the future should fall, particularly if two parts of the Report are implemented without modification. Firstly, the recommendation that all nurses entering training should spend up to 3 months in the community, thus flooding the major training areas with students, and secondly, that the length of training for health visitors should be shortened. The anxiety and despondency among health visitors, resulting from the Briggs Report, is not limited to the City of Leeds, but is apparent throughout the country.

Home Visiting

The following table gives details of the total visits made by the health visitors during 1971 and 1972:—

	1970	1971
Children 0 — 1: First Visit	8,142	7,161
Total Visits in the year	27,804	24,653
Children 1 — 5: First Visit	29,453	29,250
Total Visits in the year	89,532	85,439
Total Number of Children seen	37,595	36,411
Total Number of Visits paid	117,336	110,092
Persons aged 65 and over	5,876	8,011
Number included in the above line who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or Hospital	1,672	2,317
Mentally disordered persons	300	452
Number included in the above line who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or Hospital	155	86
Persons discharged from Hospital (other than mental hospitals)	253	209
Number included in the above line who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or Hospital	172	99
Number of Tuberculous households visited	1,149	1,938
Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases	436	376
Persons visited: re-housing on medical grounds	581	568
Other adults	25,680	27,212
Children 5 — 15	3,497	4,502
Daily minders	617	—
Adoption visits	102	93
Other Special visits	5,878	5,455
Ineffectual visits	30,413	32,146
TOTAL (less "ineffectual" and "at request of")	161,705	158,908

HOME NURSING

From the 1st August, the day-to-day running of the home nursing service was delegated to 6 Nursing Officers, each responsible for one area of the city.

By the end of the year, 16 district nurses were attached to group general practice. Further attachments will be made as and when the staffing situation permits.

A 12-months research project conducted by the University of Edinburgh for the Council for the Education and Training of Health Visitors was completed in September. It revealed that cases referred to the district nurse from the three practices in the research project had increased by two-thirds since attachment.

With the increase in earlier discharge of patients from hospital and the attachment of district nurses to group general practice, the range of work of the district nurse is becoming more diverse. In order to record the variety of cases attended by the district nurses, the method of classification was changed in 1972:—

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES — 1972

Arthritis				18,870
Respiratory Condition				9,682
Cardiac Disease	2,831	2,864	3,543	11,045
Cerebral Catastrophies	1,974	1,874	2,124	22,321
Diabetes	4,875	6,700	2,526	22,063
Malignant	432	268	329	18,336
Lower Motor Neuron Disease	17	36	1	13,721
Other Medical Conditions	1,168	4,229	1,343	80,043
Enemas				4,695
Mental Illness				2,127
Tuberculosis				2,338
Influenza				221
Other Notifiable Diseases				234
Post-Natal Complications				450
Miscarriages				40
Other Gynaecological Conditions				720
Surgical Discharges from Hospital				16,415
Ulcerated Legs				17,927
Other Dressings				315,796
Baths				38,080

The total number of visits amounted to 276,870.

Figures for 1971 and 1970 were 258,938 and 248,322 respectively.

Night Care Service

A relative relief service for the terminally ill and the acutely ill awaiting admission to hospital was commenced on the 1st October 1972.

The service will eventually provide for 16 patients to have a nursing auxiliary in the home from 10 p.m. to 7 a.m. for an average of two nights each week. The auxiliaries are supervised by two State Registered Nurses who are available to give treatment as necessary.

In the three months to the end of the year, 30 patients had received care on 182 nights. Of these 30 patients, 17 died, 9 were admitted to hospital, 3 recovered, and in 1 case the relatives were able to cope after a rest. The patients were mainly suffering from post-cerebral vascular accident or cancer.

Marie Curie Night Nursing Service

This service complemented the night care service; 53 patients were attended involving 232 nights.

Student Placements

79 student nurses from the Leeds General Infirmary and St. James's Hospital spent 2 weeks with the district nurses as part of the community care module in the Course for State Registration.

64 student nurses and 7 dietetic students spent one day with the district nurses.

Courses

4 State Registered and 2 State Enrolled Nurses attended a Refresher Course, and 6 Nurses attended the Royal College of General Practitioners Conference held in Leeds.

The Principal Nursing Officer organised a course of training for the Certificate in District Nursing for 6 State-Enrolled Nurses.

In 1972, the Medical Requisites Loan Scheme and the Incontinent Draw Sheet Service became the responsibility of the General Health Services Section. This in no way affected the referral of cases or the supply of requisites.

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES - 1972		1972	1971
Acute Medical Cases	220,000	220,000	220,000
Chronic Medical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Geriatric Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Neurological Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Psychiatric Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Orthopaedic Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Cardiovascular Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Respiratory Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Endocrine Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Genitourinary Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Other Medical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Acute Surgical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Chronic Surgical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Geriatric Surgical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Neurological Surgical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Psychiatric Surgical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Orthopaedic Surgical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Cardiovascular Surgical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Respiratory Surgical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Endocrine Surgical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Genitourinary Surgical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Other Surgical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Acute Medical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Chronic Medical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Geriatric Medical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Neurological Medical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Psychiatric Medical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Orthopaedic Medical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Cardiovascular Medical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Respiratory Medical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Endocrine Medical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Genitourinary Medical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Other Medical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Acute Surgical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Chronic Surgical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Geriatric Surgical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Neurological Surgical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Psychiatric Surgical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Orthopaedic Surgical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Cardiovascular Surgical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Respiratory Surgical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Endocrine Surgical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Genitourinary Surgical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Other Surgical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Acute Medical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Chronic Medical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Geriatric Medical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Neurological Medical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Psychiatric Medical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Orthopaedic Medical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Cardiovascular Medical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Respiratory Medical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Endocrine Medical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Genitourinary Medical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Other Medical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Acute Surgical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Chronic Surgical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Geriatric Surgical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Neurological Surgical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Psychiatric Surgical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Orthopaedic Surgical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Cardiovascular Surgical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Respiratory Surgical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Endocrine Surgical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Genitourinary Surgical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000
Other Surgical Cases	110,000	110,000	110,000

Nurse Care Night Nursing Service

This service commenced the night care service. 23 patients were attended during 1972.

Student Placements

19 student nurses from the Leeds General Infirmary and St. James's Hospital spent 2 weeks with the district nurses as part of the community care module in the Course for State Registered Nurses.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The computer-managed appointments scheme, applicable to children whose parents have opted to attend one of the local authority's Child Health Centres, continued to run smoothly throughout the year (the third full year of operation).

Two group general practices participated in the scheme on a trial basis and, following satisfactory results, the scheme was offered to all the city's general practitioners in November with a view to the commencement of appointments in January, 1973.

Overseas Travellers

The number of requests for cholera vaccination was again high, and it was noted that many requests were made by persons intending to visit Australia and New Zealand. This followed the confirmation of a number of cholera cases in persons returning to those countries.

The following table shows the number and types of inoculations:—

	1972	1971	1970	1969
Smallpox Vaccinations	3,631	2,964	3,643	3,289
T.A.B.	1,974	1,874	2,124	1,165
Cholera	4,878	6,799	2,796	1,534
Tetanus	422	296	339	315
Typhus	17	20	1	30
Yellow Fever	1,158	1,228	1,343	1,178

Rubella Vaccination

Rubella vaccination was again offered to all girls between eleven and fourteen years who had not received the vaccination. During the year, 4,768 were vaccinated at schools and 107 by general practitioners.

Completed Courses of Vaccination

The following tables show the number of completed primary and reinforcing courses by type of vaccine or dose and year of birth. In both tables, lines 1 to 10 are intended to show the number of persons vaccinated with different kinds of vaccine, and lines 11 to 14 the number of persons who have been immunised against each disease.

Table 1 – Completed Primary Courses – Number of persons under age 16

Type of vaccine or dose	Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1972	1971	1970	1969	1965–1968		
1. Quadruple DTPP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Triple DTP	220	4,701	887	110	74	6	5,998
3. Diphtheria/Pertussis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria/Tetanus	—	44	22	50	859	54	1,029
5. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	20	5	25
6. Pertussis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Tetanus	—	4	2	15	29	213	263
8. Salk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Sabin	218	4,721	904	134	891	109	6,977
10. Measles	3	2,883	1,199	193	261	20	4,559
11. Lines 1+2+3+4+5 (Diphtheria)	220	4,745	909	160	953	65	7,052
12. Lines 1+2+3+6 (Whooping Cough)	220	4,701	887	110	74	6	5,998
13. Lines 1+2+4+7 (Tetanus)	220	4,749	911	175	962	273	7,290
14. Lines 1+8+9 (Polio)	218	4,721	904	134	891	109	6,977

Table 2 – Reinforcing Doses – Number of persons under age 16

Type of vaccine or dose	Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1972	1971	1970	1969	1965–1968		
1. Quadruple DTPP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Triple DTP	—	36	53	23	483	28	623
3. Diphtheria/Pertussis	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
4. Diphtheria/Tetanus	—	17	27	21	4,852	148	5,065
5. Diphtheria	—	—	—	3	76	3	82
6. Pertussis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Tetanus	—	2	6	23	92	431	554
8. Salk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Sabin	—	23	34	44	5,307	245	5,653
10. Lines 1+2+3+4+5 (Diphtheria)	—	53	80	47	5,413	179	5,772
11. Lines 1+2+3+6 (Whooping Cough)	—	36	53	23	485	28	625
12. Lines 1+2+4+7 (Tetanus)	—	55	86	67	5,427	607	6,242
13. Lines 1+8+9 (Polio)	—	23	34	44	5,307	245	5,653

Diphtheria Immunisation

Extent of Work

Prophylactics	Clinic Doctors		General Practitioners	Total
	I.W.C's.	Schools		
<u>Primary Courses :-</u>				
Diphtheria only	—	18	5	23
Diphtheria/Tetanus	357	602	94	1,053
Triple Antigen	3,468	—	2,519	5,987
Tetanus only	134	—	2,077	2,211
Quadruple	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough	1	—	1	2
<u>Refresher Doses</u>				
Diphtheria only	12	75	1	88
Diphtheria/Tetanus	278	3,819	976	5,073
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough	—	—	2	2
Triple Antigen	15	—	599	614
Whooping Cough only	—	—	—	—
Tetanus only	67	—	2,515	2,582

AMBULANCE SERVICE

During the year there has again 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 1,815, the increases in cases dealt with by the ambulance section being particularly marked. The out-of-city journeys increased by 2,634 patient journeys, which creates considerable planning problems. There has been an increase in the number of fruitless journeys, although the mileage connected therewith dropped. The number of fruitless journeys reached a total of 13,995 with an associated mileage of 27,990.

In spite of the general increase of patients and mileage, miles per patient have decreased, particularly for Sitting Case Patients. This is accounted for by the efforts of the planning and control sections of the service.

Table 1

STATISTICAL REPORT

(1st January 1972 to 31st December 1972)

CASES CARRIED

	Direct Service				Rail	Final Total
	Accident & Emergency	Normal	Re-payment	Total		
Stretcher Cases	17,272	71,322	—	88,594	7	88,601
Sitting Cases	1,986	191,473	2,377	195,836	12	195,848
TOTALS	19,258	262,795	2,377	284,430	19	284,449
Previous Year	17,443	238,664	9,189	265,296	29	265,325
Mortuary Cases	—	1,063	—	1,063	—	1,063
Total Removals	19,258	263,858	2,377	285,493	19	285,512
Previous Year	17,443	239,595	9,189	266,227	29	266,256

MILEAGE

	Direct Service		Rail	Total
	Section 27	Re-payment		
Ambulances	547,234	—	1,386	548,620
Sitting Case Vehicles	739,823	5,900	2,606	748,329
TOTALS	1,287,057	5,900	3,992	1,296,949
Previous Year	1,228,665	25,464	5,218	1,259,347

Table 2

INCREASES AND DECREASES

		1971	1972	Note
Emergency Cases	Stretcher	15,795	17,272	+ 1,477
"	Sitting	1,648	1,986	+ 338
Normal Cases	Stretcher	67,178	71,322	+ 4,144
"	Sitting	171,486	191,473	+ 19,987
Repayment Cases		9,189	2,377	— 6,812
Rail Cases	Stretcher	10	7	— 3
"	Sitting	19	12	— 7
TOTALS		265,325	284,449	+ 19,124
Mileage				
Ambulances		525,633	547,234	+ 21,601
Sitting Case Vehicles		728,496	745,723	+ 17,227
TOTALS		1,254,129	1,292,957	+ 38,828

MAJOR POINTS OF COMPARISON 1971 - 1972

		1971	1972	Note	
Outpatients	Stretcher	35,676	40,776	+	5,100
"	Sitting	155,974	180,094	+	24,120
Mortuary Cases		931	1,063	+	132
Emergency Calls		19,168	21,337	+	2,169
Fruitless Journeys		12,516	13,995	+	1,479
" Mileage		31,292	27,990	-	3,302
Miles per Patient	Stretcher	6.27	6.18	-	0.09
" " "	Sitting	4.00	3.23	-	0.77
" " "	Combined	4.68	4.60	-	0.08

Staff

The established strength of the service altered by the authorisation of additional staff comprising: 1 Administrative Officer, 1 Clerical Assistant, 3 Sitting Case Vehicle Drivers and 6 Ambulancemen. Despite every effort, great difficulty is being encountered in the recruitment of suitable staff.

Vehicles

7 new Morris EA Ambulances and 9 Ford Transit Sitting Case Ambulances were delivered during the year. Authorisation was given for the purchase of 3 Morris FG Ambulances from London Ambulance Service, which are proving satisfactory. 3 new Bedford Sitting Case Vehicles were purchased and adapted to sitting case ambulances. Delivery was also taken of 3 new "London-type Taxis" for use as Sitting Case Cars.

Central Control

Work will commence in the new year on the modifications and extensions to the Control Room and new buildings will be erected to provide additional accommodation for training and administrative purposes.

Radio Telephony

The erection of additional base stations and the complete replacement of vehicle radios were carried out. Ambulance and Sitting Case Sections each have their own channel and all vehicle units are multi-channel.

Training

The training of ambulance staff within the service progressed during the year. 14 ambulancemen attended six-week training courses at the West Riding Ambulance Service Training School and 13 passed. One man did not complete the course due to illness. 5 ambulancemen attended refresher courses at the Training School, and six ambulance instructors from the Service attended the Training School in the capacity of instructor. 15 new entrants to the service received one week's induction course prior to taking up duty. Other courses during the year included an up-dating course for men who had not previously attended Training School, detachments for in-hospital training and basic training on an evening instruction basis for new entrants. Subjects included in this training were: use and care of equipment, patient handling and anatomy, and physiology. Guest speakers gave talks on Midwifery, Police and Fire Services subjects.

During the year many outside organisations and departments of the Corporation paid visits to the Central Ambulance Station and were given the opportunity to see the communications and equipment facilities of the service. Officers and supervisory staff attended outside courses ranging from Senior Management to Basic Supervisory duties. The results were very encouraging from an administrative point of view. 7 courses were held for members of the Corporation on "Emergency Treatment of Casualties". These courses were designed and sponsored by the Local Government Training Board and were given by the Service Training Supervisor and his instructors, and were very well received by all who attended.

Training within the service is now well established and is well accepted as a means of enhancing the capability of the ambulanceman.

Equipment

The high standard of equipment on Leeds Ambulance Service vehicles has been maintained. Orders will be placed during the coming year for 12 Scoop Stretchers and 22 Entonox Sets.

Accidents

There were 105 accidents involving Ambulance Service vehicles, an increase of 43 over the previous year.

Ambulance Service Usage

The Working Group Report on behalf of Leeds Corporation, Leeds General Infirmary and St. James's Hospital was finalised in November and will be submitted to Committee. Recommendations in this report, if approved, should make a marked improvement in ordering, planning and patient handling.

VENEREAL DISEASES

Report of J.A.H. Hancock, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.,

Consultant Venereologist, Leeds General Infirmary

The year 1972 saw another substantial increase in the amount of work carried out in this Department. The total of new cases was 4,967 compared with 4,456 in 1971, an increase of approximately 10 per cent. More significant is the fact that whereas in each of the years 1956 to 1971 the average annual increase in new cases was 200, in 1972 the increase was more than twice that, and the figures for the first half of 1973 indicate that the increase for the whole year will be even greater than that in 1972. The total of attendances was 12,748, 1,778 more than in 1971. The table at the end of this section lists all the new cases diagnosed. It will be seen that only a minority were of 'venereal diseases' as generally understood, and a majority of cases of actual infection were of the minor sexually transmissible conditions. The largest group of cases was that in which either no disease of any sort was found, or there was only some, usually minor, incidental non-venereal finding. Examination to exclude sexually transmissible infection is as important as that required for dealing with infected cases. Such investigations are an acceptable part of the service and a request for a 'check-up' will sometimes reveal disease, or if none is present, will usually relieve anxiety. However, a matter of increasing concern in many of the clinics in this country is that ill-judged propaganda, most notably by television programmes, periodically frightens many people into seeking examination when there has been no glimmer of reason for doing so. It is clearly necessary to state again that there is no evidence that propaganda programmes, magazine articles, posters or pamphlets which dwell on the more frightening aspects of venereal disease have any influence on bringing to the clinics infected patients who would not otherwise have attended, nor do they speed the attendance of those who had already made up their minds to visit. What is abundantly clear is that such approaches to the public at large uniquely pick out the anxiety-prone person and undoubtedly create a good deal of unnecessary distress, often of a lasting nature. This situation has twice been the subject of unfavourable comment by the Chief Medical Officer of Health for England but with no evident effect. That the creation of needless fear may be unintentional is no reason for the continuation of these methods of publicity. Leeds is fortunate in that it is served by a major regional newspaper which habitually shows a well informed restraint in these matters, but one is bound to acknowledge that however influential one newspaper may be, its impact cannot equal that of a florid visual presentation.

SYPHILIS

Early infectious cases

The incidence of primary and secondary cases has been remarkably low in this country for the past 20 years and provisional figures for the whole of England for 1972 showed a total of only 1,187 infections, 1,005 in men and 182 in women. This gives an overall case rate of approximately 3.5 per 100,000 population, but with fewer than half the infections located in the provinces it will be appreciated that the contribution by Leeds to the total was very small. There were only 8 infectious cases, 3 contracted in Leeds, 2 elsewhere in England and 3 overseas. Following the national pattern, 2 of the 7 infections in men had been contracted homosexually.

Other Stages

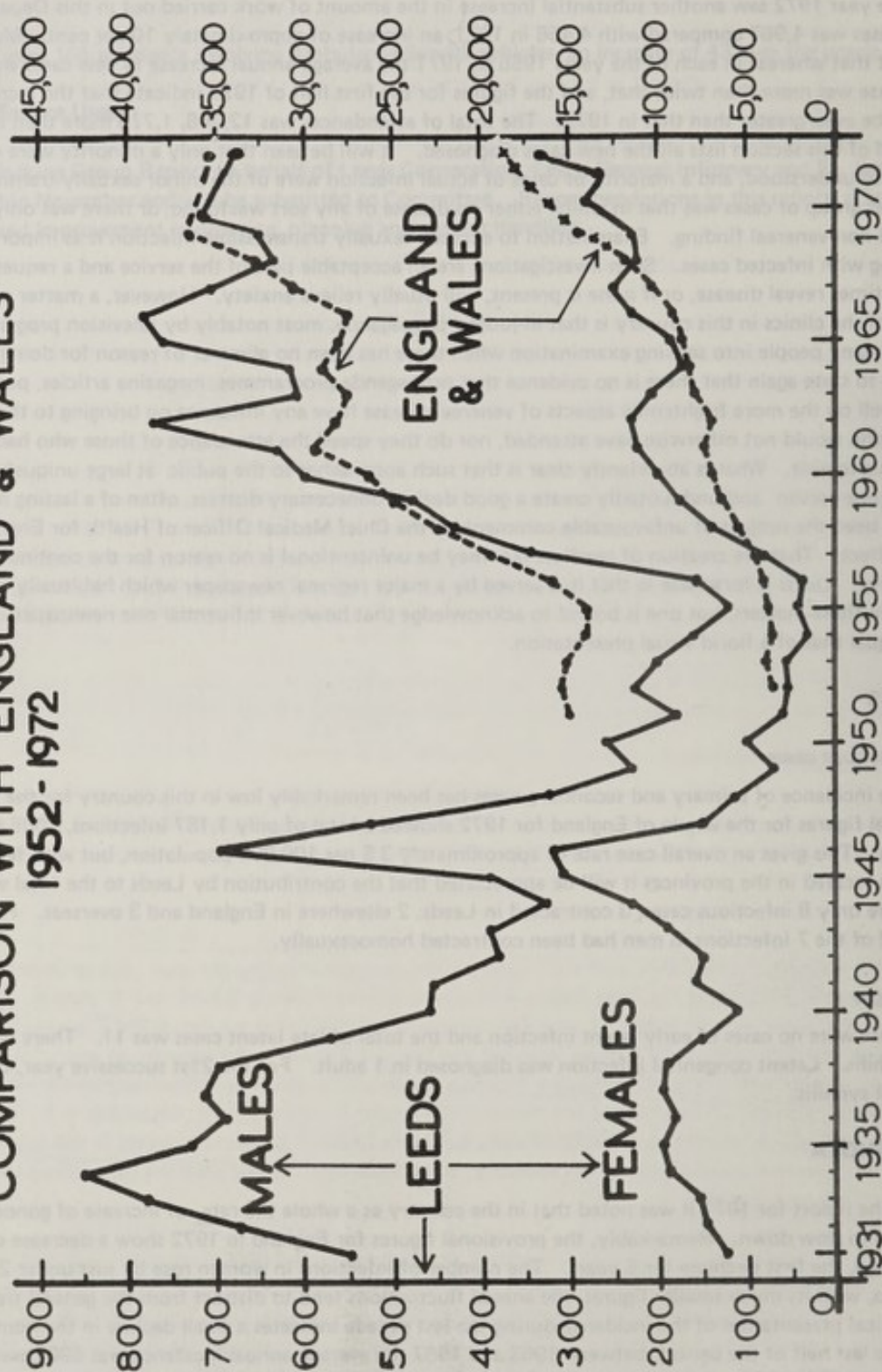
There were no cases of early latent infection and the total of late latent cases was 11. There were 3 cases of late neurosyphilis. Latent congenital infection was diagnosed in 1 adult. For the 21st successive year, there was no case of early congenital syphilis.

GONORRHOEA

In the report for 1971 it was noted that in the country as a whole the rate of increase of gonococcal infections had begun to slow down. Remarkably, the provisional figures for England in 1972 show a decrease of 7.5 per cent. in cases in men, the first decrease for 6 years. The number of infections in women rose by just under 2 per cent. In the Leeds area, with its much smaller figures, the annual fluctuations tend to distract from the general trend over the years but graphical presentation of the incidence during the last decade indicates a small decline in the number of men infected during the last half of the period: between 1963 and 1967 the average annual incidence was 690 cases compared with 641 in the years 1968-1972. During the whole of the decade the trend of incidence in women has been one of gradual increase so that the male to female ratio is falling, there being a very slow movement towards parity in numbers. In 1972 the total of cases seen in the clinic was 983, comprising 659 infections in men and 324 in women; men and women domiciled in Leeds contributed 530 and 284 infections respectively. Of the remaining 169 cases, 119 were in patients living elsewhere in the West Riding. The overall male to female ratio was 2.03:1 as compared with nearly 5:1 in the late 1950s, during one of the peaks of prostitute activity. If homosexually acquired infections in men are taken into account, the true male to female ratio in 1972 was 1.8:1.

GONORRHOEA IN LEEDS 1931-1972

COMPARISON WITH ENGLAND & WALES 1952-1972



The age groups of patients affected are shown in the following Table:

AGE GROUPS OF NEW CASES OF GONORRHOEA

AGE GROUP	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
Under 16	5	1	4
16 and 17	55	9	46
18 and 19	122	58	64
20 to 24	350	220	130
25 and over	451	371	80
Total	983	659	324

The number of infections in girls below the age of 16 fell from 9 in 1971 to 4; in each of the years 1971 and 1972 there was only 1 case in a boy of this age group. A feature of recent years has been the number of enquiries by Headmasters and Headmistresses who, having watched television programmes on venereal diseases are anxiously seeking advice on how they can deal with the "serious problem of VD in school children." The position in the Leeds area in 1972 was as follows:—Gonorrhoea was diagnosed in 6 girls and 1 boy who were still nominally 'at school', but in fact 5 of the cases were in delinquent teenagers who were already in and out of custodial institutions at the time of their infections. The only 2 infected patients at conventional schools were girls aged 16 and 17 respectively. If the position is unchanged for the coming year, then the overwhelming majority of Heads of schools dealing with pupils aged 13 and above can expect to have no case of gonococcal infection in their pupils.

Attempts to control gonorrhoea depend largely on the extent to which infected sexual partners can be traced and treated. In 1972, 78 per cent. of the women infected with gonorrhoea were identified as contacts, the comparable figure for 1971 was 68 per cent.; the proportion in the country as a whole can be expected to be in the region of 55 per cent. for 1972. Unquestionably, each year there is a more co-operative attitude on the part of patients towards helping their infected partners, and the number of patients who flatly refuse to give any information or help is small. In this matter of contact tracing, Leeds is helped by the fact that 711 of the 983 infections dealt with were contracted in the Leeds area and a further 119 infections were contracted in neighbouring parts of the West Riding. There were 85 cases in which gonorrhoea had been caught either elsewhere in Great Britain (61) or overseas (24), and there were 68 cases in which the infected person was unable or unwilling to give any reliable information.

Therapy still presents no serious problem. For some years the lay public has been warned in propaganda programmes and articles that penicillin is losing its efficacy. It is therefore important to stress again that in no part of the world has there been isolated a strain of gonococcus which is completely resistant to penicillin. In this country over 60 per cent. of strains are still very sensitive and those of lessened sensitivity can still be eliminated by a single injection of penicillin of size acceptable to the patient. There are a number of other antibiotics effective against the gonococcus and regularly in use, and cure by 'single session therapy' is just as routine a matter in the patient allergic to penicillin.

Other Sexually Transmitted Disorders

NON-SPECIFIC GENITAL INFECTION

The incidence of non-specific urethritis in men has shown only a small increase, the figure for 1972 being 922 cases; the analogous condition was diagnosed in 116 women, but in an epidemiological sense, to this figure must be added a proportion of the women infected with trichomoniasis and *Candida* which may contribute to the development of urethritis in the male partner. Research into the cause of NSU increasingly implicates *Chlamydia* agents, but methods for their detection are still relatively insensitive, and as yet cannot be adapted for routine use. This difficulty does not, however, influence therapy, which is still preferably by tetracycline. There were 12 cases in which NSU was complicated by arthritis and conjunctivitis, a small decrease in comparison with the preceding year.

TRICHOMONAS VAGINALIS

Infestation with this parasite was diagnosed in 201 cases in women. It is an uncommon cause of urethritis in men; there were 16 such cases. Metronidazole and allied compounds continue to effect swift cure.

CANDIDIASIS

Candida albicans is of frequent occurrence in healthy men and women and it is only a small proportion of those who harbour the organism in whom it plays an active pathogenic role. The variety affecting the genitalia is sexually transmissible

and there seems no doubt that the increasing number of genital cases is associated with the use of oral contraceptive agents. *Candida vaginitis* was diagnosed in 178 women and *Candida balano-posthitis* was diagnosed in 227 men. These conditions are not, of course, "VD" and it is likely that the majority of such cases would normally be dealt with by family doctors.

VIRUS INFECTIONS

71 men and 12 women developed *herpes progenitalis*, an incidence virtually the same as that in the previous year. There was a further rise in the incidence of genital warts, 170 men and 97 women being infected. Genital warts thrive in the presence of inflammatory conditions, and the increasing incidence of warts may possibly relate to the increasing occurrence of genital candidiasis. *Molluscum contagiosum* began to reappear as a sexually transmitted condition a few years ago; it is still an uncommon condition on the genitalia and there were only nine such cases.

SKIN INFESTATIONS

Pediculosis pubis (79 cases) and scabies (40 cases) have shown little change in incidence. Patients with pediculosis generally present to this Department knowing that it will have been sexually transmitted, but those with scabies usually have the condition diagnosed as an incidental finding, and they, of course, form a small proportion of all persons in the City infested with scabies.

Other Conditions

There were 12 cases in which residual seropositivity due to childhood infection with yaws was detected. 1,457 patients (938 men and 519 women) attended for one or more examinations at which no disease of any form was found. There were 339 cases in which disease unrelated to sexual activity was an incidental finding, and for which appropriate steps were taken.

NEW CASES REGISTERED AT THE VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC,
THE GENERAL INFIRMARY AT LEEDS, 1972

	1971			1972			INCREASE/DECREASE		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Gonorrhoea	549	258*	807	659	324	983	+110	+66	+176
Non-specific genital infection	911	110	1,021	922	116	1,038	+11	+6	+17
Syphilis-primary and secondary	4	1	5	7	1	8	+3	-	+3
Syphilis-all other stages	7	3	10	9	6	15	+2	+3	+5
Urethritis with arthritis	19	-	19	11	1	12	-8	+1	-7
Trichomoniasis	14	188	202	16	201	217	+2	+13	+15
Candida	139	155	294	227	178	405	+88	+23	+111
Scabies	64	3	67	40	-	40	-24	-3	-27
Pediculosis	67	6	73	67	12	79	-	+6	+6
Herpes simplex	60	14	74	71	12	83	+11	-2	+9
Warts	143	82	225	170	97	267	+27	+15	+42
Molluscum	7	-	7	9	-	9	+2	-	+2
Other Treponemal Diseases	3	1	4	11	1	12	+8	-	+8
Other conditions requiring treatment	283	36	319	279	60	339	-4	+24	+20
Other conditions NOT requiring treatment	785	544	1,329	938	519	1,457	+153	-25	+128

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

‡ In previous years counted under "other conditions"

HEALTH EDUCATION

A glance in the Health Report for Leeds of 50 years ago reveals that this aspect of the work of the Health Department is not new. At that time, the activity was called 'Propaganda' – presumably this word did not then have the overtones of political authoritarianism it possesses today. The title has changed, but the activity was much the same – talks were given, leaflets and posters prepared and distributed. The content of Health Education – the message – has changed, but this reflects an improvement in medical knowledge rather than progress in Health Education. Effectiveness and evaluation were then, as now, apparently little considered.

That all the healing, as well as other professions, are, or should be, involved in Health Education was emphasised in last year's report, but this can give the impression that Health Education is a peripheral activity that anyone can do when the opportunity arises — like helping old ladies across a busy road. But, as many a Boy Scout has discovered, old ladies do not necessarily want to go to the other side of the road, and even if they do, many strongly object to the impudent suggestion that they cannot manage the decision-making process without help.

For too long Health Education has been considered an activity only requiring an extrovert temperament, enthusiasm and a modicum of medical knowledge. So long as Health Education is promoted with these simplistic attitudes of the publicist, it will remain as ineffective as the propaganda of yesteryear notwithstanding a change of name.

Two innovations in Leeds give promise of a new look at Health Education. In the autumn of 1972 the new one-year full-time diploma course in Health Education commenced, a co-operative venture between local educational institutions and the Health Education Council. We hope this will not only help to promote a firm conceptual framework based on behavioural and medical sciences for Health Education in the future Health Service, but that the presence in the City of this group of students will stimulate local institutions to carry out Health Education on a truly scientific basis. If this happens the name may change again — the education model is already considered by some as an embarrassment — but this discipline will be able to boast some solid achievements in promoting the health of the community.

The second encouragement is the opportunity to appoint a full-time Health Education Officer who, together with other members of the staff, will be responsible for developing a Health Education policy and programme for the Department. This new post will be filled in the early part of 1973.

CHIROPODY

The Service continues to provide treatment to the aged, to the handicapped and to expectant mothers. 1,857 applications for treatment were received during the year.

Staff

Staff recruitment continued to be a problem. Regular advertising in professional journals did not attract applications from career-oriented Chiropodists and, in fact, all the applicants were women who resided within commuting distance of Leeds or whose husbands were employed in Leeds. Three full-time Senior Chiropodists were appointed and three Chiropodists were offered sessional duties in Clinics. During the year, three Chiropodists engaged for sessional duties resigned, one because of retirement and two on entering private practice.

During the year authority was received to increase the establishment of Senior Chiropodists by two, viz. from fifteen to seventeen. However, at the end of the year, there were two vacancies for Senior Chiropodists.

Clinics

Early in the year, static clinic facilities became available at West Park School, and at Kirkdene Residential Hostel for the Aged. Additional sessions were introduced at East Leeds Clinic. The Mobile Chiropody Unit had been used in these areas to provide a much needed service, but with increased static accommodation patients were able to attend the centres, and the Mobile Unit was no longer required.

At the end of the year, chiropody treatment was obtainable at twelve clinics and, in addition to the two sessions per week offered at Kirkdene for non-residents, a session was introduced at the Mount Day Centre during September. This session is conducted one afternoon per week and in this way all who attend the centre on different days have an opportunity of examination and treatment by the Chiropodist. Trainees from South Leeds Training Centre continue to attend Holbeck Clinic. Accommodation was found at North Leeds Training Centre and sessions resumed. Sessions continued at Wheatfields Training Centre.

Transport Service

A sitting-case ambulance is in use each day of the week for transporting patients to five clinics. However, applications from General Practitioners recommending patients for transport far exceed the available places. To meet this demand and reduce the waiting list, an additional vehicle would need to be at the disposal of the service two days per week.

Residential Hostels

Due to the improved staff position, it became possible to discontinue the evening chiropody sessions in all but one of the hostels, and conduct them during normal working hours. Sessions were introduced for epileptic patients at Cookridge Hall and Ridgeside.

Domiciliary Treatment

The arrangements for providing treatment to a group of blind patients, now numbering seventeen, continue, as also the sessions at the Deaf and Dumb Institute. Due to the increasing number of patients in need of domiciliary treatment, three of the Senior Chiropodists are engaged wholtime for this purpose. Four of the Senior Staff provide twenty-six sessions per week to the housebound. One member of the Senior Staff continues to provide evening sessions to the housebound.

Health Education

During the year, a Senior member of the staff gave talks on foot health to groups of elderly persons. These talks were held at various clinics during the afternoons. Approximately 450 persons attended. One evening talk was given at a clinic to a group of young wives, but on this occasion the attendance was disappointing.

STAFF in post at the year end:	1971	1972
Chief Chiropodist	1	1
No. of Senior Chiropodists	8	11
No. of Sessional Chiropodists	12	15
TOTAL (whole time equivalents)	12	15

WORK SUMMARY 1972

	1971	1972
Applications received	1,812	1,857
<u>No. of patients treated</u>		
Pensioners	7,832	8,864
Physically and Mentally Handicapped	249	317
Expectant Mothers	4	6
TOTAL	8,085	9,187
<u>No. of Treatments</u>		
Clinics	33,348	31,658
Domiciliary	14,141	14,068
Residential Accommodation	800	3,599
TOTAL	48,289	49,325
<u>No. of Patients awaiting Treatment</u>		
Clinics	392	364
Domiciliary	321	231
Transport	46	113
Mobile Unit	53	—
TOTAL	812	708

* These patients were absorbed by additional clinics.

MEDICAL REQUISITES LOAN SERVICE

The Local Health Authority supplies equipment for home care and after-care of patients. This service is operated from the Central Office at Bond Court, and provides equipment, on a loan basis and free of charge, to sick or bedridden patients attended at home and to patients requiring special equipment or nursing requisites when discharged from hospital. Medical requisites are loaned on the basis of medical recommendation. During 1972, the majority of recommendations were made by district nurses and general practitioners, the numbers being 809 and 797 respectively, out of a total of 2,152 recommendations received.

A wide variety of equipment is held, ranging from articles such as air rings and bedpans to hospital beds and wheelchairs, although the latter are only loaned in cases of short term need, patients requiring wheelchairs for longer periods being referred to the Artificial Limb and Appliance Centre. A comprehensive list of equipment is shown in the table which follows. The Disinfection Section continues to provide a delivery service for large items of equipment and also undertakes the cleansing of returned articles.

The number of loans made in 1972 has reflected an increased demand on the service; 3,363 articles were loaned, as compared with 3,056 in 1971, an increase of ten per cent. It is worthy of mention that loan figures for three items of equipment show marked increases as compared with the previous year, viz. commodes (29 per cent), walking aids (20 per cent) and wheelchairs (80 per cent).

The following table shows the equipment loaned during 1972, with comparable figures for 1971, 1970 and 1969.

MEDICAL REQUISITES LOAN SERVICE						
Article			Number loaned			
			1972	1971	1970	1969
Air rings			226	204	222	276
Back rests			289	278	295	303
Bed cradles			214	191	177	177
Bed pans			516	486	496	508
Commodes			621	480	432	391
Hospital and single beds			27	29	33	23
Hydraulic hoists			9	11	5	2
Mackintosh sheets			469	514	562	539
Mattresses			51	41	42	19
Stand pulleys			19	15	13	2
Urinals			249	282	296	247
Walking aids			450	375	315	285
Wheelchairs			92	51	54	49
Miscellaneous			131	99	114	126
TOTAL			3,363	3,056	3,056	2,947

MEDICAL PRIORITY REHOUSING

Advice to the Housing Department on applications for priority rehousing on medical grounds continued to take up an increasing amount of time and effort on the part of the staff of the Department.

The recommendation is based on a confidential report by the applicant's doctor, usually his General Practitioner. In 1972 2,311 requests for medical priority were received. This can be compared with 1,803 in 1971 and 1,100 in 1962.

Requests were supported where it appeared that there was a medical condition resulting in a substantial disability which would be more easily managed in alternative accommodation or, where the present accommodation was contributing to the medical condition. An indication of the types of condition most commonly leading to a need for rehousing is given in the table below. Sometimes the information given by the doctor appeared to be inadequate as a basis for a recommendation and further reports were then requested from a Health Visitor or Public Health Inspector. The Health Visitor was often able to give additional information on the family or social circumstances not known to the doctor. The Public Health Inspector was able to report on the physical condition of the present accommodation. Four hundred and sixty-six reports were obtained from Health Visitors and 211 from Public Health Inspectors. Four hundred and twenty-three (45%) were recommended when the request was from applicants occupying private accommodation. Five hundred and twenty-seven (38%) were recommended when the request was for transfer to alternative Local Authority accommodation. Of those recommended a majority (60%) are amongst the elderly (over 65 years of age), emphasising again that it is amongst this group that most handicap is to be found and it is this group that most frequently find themselves in unsuitable accommodation.

What of those whose request was not supported? Could not all have been supported? Undoubtedly one can say that only very exceptionally do those requests considered by the Health Department not have the full support of the doctor who completes the application form. However, not all are supported on medical grounds; social or housing grounds are often the basis of the application. Social problems undoubtedly lead to ill-health and for this reason doctors express their concern for those whose health is threatened in this way. However, social problems can be assessed by other professionals including Housing Managers and the elaborate machinery of 'medical priority' should be reserved for those situations where a medical opinion is essential. Once medical priority is granted on general health grounds it will cease to be of real value to those severely handicapped patients in the community who would be most helped by rehousing. It could be argued that the health of most people would be promoted by better housing but a priority that applies to all is no priority at all.

**PRIORITY REHOUSING – CLASSIFICATION OF MEDICAL GROUNDS
OF RECOMMENDATIONS SUPPORTED BY THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT
1972**

	TOTAL	%
1. Infectious Diseases	16	1.6
2. Neoplasms	13	1.3
3. Endocrine and Metabolic Disorders	5	.5
4. Diseases of blood and blood forming organs	2	.2
5. Psychiatric Conditions	70	7.1
6. Neurological Disorders	120	12.1
7. Cardiovascular Disorders	275	27.8
8. Respiratory Disorders	141	14.2
9. Gastro-Intestinal Disorders	8	.8
10. Genito-Urinary Disorders	1	.1
11. Blindness or Partial Sightedness	22	2.2
12. Arthritis	213	21.5

**PRIORITY REHOUSING – CLASSIFICATION OF MEDICAL GROUNDS
OF RECOMMENDATIONS SUPPORTED BY THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT
1972 (Continued)**

	TOTAL	%
13. Congenital Malformations	8	.8
14. Injuries and Amputations	33	3.3
15. Frailty Due to Ageing	64	6.5
TOTAL	991 *	100.0

* In many applications more than one medical condition was described in the medical report. Cases were categorised according to the condition which particularly indicated rehousing. In a small number of cases more than one medical category was implicated.

MENTAL HEALTH

A Senior Medical Officer on the staff of the Public Health Department is approved by the Local Health Authority under Section 28 (2) of the Mental Health Act, 1959, as having experience in the fields of mental illness and mental sub-normality, and carries out the following functions:-

1. Examining persons found to be suffering from mental disorders, in accordance with Part 4 of the Mental Health Act, 1959;
2. Talks to nurses, midwives and others who are on courses and visiting local authority services;
3. Membership of certain co-ordinating and liaison committees concerned with mental health services;
4. Visiting establishments of the Social Services Department when needed, e.g. the Cookridge Epileptic Homes, Spring Vale Home for elderly confused people, the Remand Home for Girls.
5. Providing information and advice to members of the Social Services Department where requested.
6. Providing a counselling service for parents with children under five years of age, who are suspected of being mentally handicapped, by holding advisory clinics and by visiting their homes. During the year, the number of referrals to advisory clinics fell, but there was an equivalent increase in the number of children visited at home.
7. Conducting regular annual medical examinations of the adult trainees attending the Adult Training Centres. The parents are invited to attend and those who have problems in their care of the mentally handicapped person have the opportunity of attending to seek help.

Assistance was given to the Senior Medical Officer concerned with geriatric care in carrying out a survey of the residents of old people's homes in order to ascertain the number of mentally disordered and helpless residents who needed special provision.

A survey was made of the Cookridge Epileptic Homes in order to ensure that every resident is assessed by a neurologist and who thereafter sees him at intervals and this is now being carried out.

Persons examined in accordance with Part 4 of the Mental Health Act, 1959

Total examined and compulsory admission recommended — 53

St. James's Hospital	32
Stanley Royd Hospital	8
High Royds Hospital	7
At home	2
At place of work	1
In Social Services Dept.	1
At Police Station	2

	TOTAL	%
1. Neoplasms	13	1.3
2. Endocrine and Metabolic Disorders	5	5
3. Diseases of blood and blood forming organs	2	2
4. Psychiatric Conditions	70	7.1
5. Neurological Disorders	120	12.1
6. Cardiovascular Disorders	275	27.4
7. Respiratory Disorders	141	14.1
8. Gastro-Intestinal Disorders	8	8
9. Genito-Urinary Disorders		
10. Skin and Allied Disorders		
11. Sensory or Mental Deficiencies	21	2.1
12. Unknown	20	2.0

N = New
O = Old

Dr. Ellis started 3 sessions weekly approximately October 1967 — finished July 1971

1972 Number of Clinic Sessions held

Armley	Barrack	Harehills	Middleton	Seacroft	Total Sessions	Children Seen
3	2	1	4	4	14	27

Medical Examinations at Adult Training Centres

North Leeds Training Centre

Annual examinations which were commenced in 1971 were continued in January, 1972, until completed.

No. examined in 1972..... 87

No. of parents who attended 21 (2 fathers, 19 mothers)

Conditions found, which required treatment or continued observation:

Foot conditions 25

Medical " 11

Dental " 13

Social Problems 11

Foot Conditions

Athletes foot - 1; Verrucas - 4; Onychogryphosis - 2; Long and neglected toe nails - 8;

Dirty neglected feet - 4.

Chiropody recommended - 7.

A chiropody service is provided for this Centre at Wheatfields Adult Training Centre - the majority of trainees who require treatment are already attending. Seven new cases were referred in 1972.

Social Problems

Patient out of control at home - 3

Sick patient needing help - 2

Strained, overtired patients needing help - 8

Short-term hospital care recommended - 3

Referred to Social Worker - 16

Trainees under 18 years old examined at Adult Training Centres in compliance with Factories Act 1961

Boys.....5

Girls.....2

HOUSING

Number of Houses

The number of houses and flats in the City on 31st December, 1972, was 179,126 made up of 29,946 semi-detached houses and 149,180 through houses and flats. During the year 1972, 1,067 were demolished and 1,067 were built by the Corporation. The Local Authority converted 4 houses into 16 flats, and 20 houses were also converted into flats.

Slum Clearance

During the year 1972 comprising 1,575 houses were officially represented to the City Council and the occupants of these totalled 3,904 persons.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

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

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Division A	HOUSING	Date of Representation	No. of Houses	Population
Manwood Road (Oldfield Road)	FOOD PREMISES	3. 2.72	61	169
Brandy (Town Street) Clearance 39 and 40	FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLING	3. 2.72	70	162
Hursts (East Avenue) Clearance	MILK SUPPLIES	24. 3.72	252	834
Boston 41 (Normanton Street) 2, 3, 4 and 5	MEAT INSPECTION	8. 9.72	266	754
Hursts (East Avenue) Clearance	DISEASES OF ANIMALS	16.10.72	118	256
Burmanoffs (Stoney Park Lane) and 2	Factories	16.10.72	404	1,003
Thornhill Road (Tong Road) Clearance	OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES	27.11.72	163	389
Cross Green (Glenore Road) Clearance	NOISE CONTROL	27.11.72	137	376
	SMOKE CONTROL		1,575	3,904

The Secretary of State for the Environment has approved the Corporation's plans and 341 properties. The Corporation has been allocated 2,333 made up of 2,112 units and 221 additional properties. The Corporation has 1,522, and the number finding the Corporation has 1,522.

12 Local Public Inquiry work was carried out in 1972. The Corporation has 1,522, and the number finding the Corporation has 1,522.

11,250 enquiries regarding the position of houses and land in relation to the City Council's Slum Clearance Programme were answered.

The strong and successful national drive to improve improvement grant work everywhere has inevitably posed more sharply the question of the possibility of improvement of those properties which have been included in clearance areas. The Department of the Environment has been making public enquiries into proposed clearance areas and asking enquiries that due consideration has been given to improvement potential, and objections to clearance naturally arise. The question of older housing is also currently much in mind. The very increased amount of money being made available from public funds for improvement projects encourages upgrading, which in some cases a property might otherwise well have rejected as being unsuitable.

In the case of two small areas, the Inspector conducting the Public Inquiry, whilst accepting the definition of the properties submitted, recommended against clearance of the relevant Compulsory Purchase Order is wide to allow opportunity for the Local Authority and owners to explore the alternative policy of upgrading. In one case, it is noted that the area is of a high standard and it is not clear whether a further scheme will be achieved.

A strong case for preservation and upgrading was also strongly advanced in support of a large area of original post-war housing and this was firmly rejected by the Inspector. No comments on this type of property are of considerable interest and it can be distinguished as follows:-

HOUSING

Number of Houses

The number of houses and flats in the City on 31st December, 1972, was 179,130 made up of 30,546 back-to-back houses and 148,584 through houses and flats. The number of permanent new houses and flats completed during the year was 1,833; and of these 1,052 were built by the Corporation. The Local Authority converted 4 houses into 10 flats; and 20 houses were also converted into 48 flats by private owners.

Slum Clearance

During the year 18 areas comprising 1,575 houses were officially represented to the City Council and the occupants of these totalled 3,904 persons.

Clearance Area	Date of Representation	No. of Houses	Population
Meanwood Road (Cliffdale Road) Clearance Area	3. 2.72	61	159
Bramley (Town Street) Clearance Areas Nos. 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40	3. 2.72	70	152
Hunslet (Sussex Avenue) Clearance Area	24. 3.72	262	634
Beeston Hill (Normanton Street) Clearance Areas Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	8. 9.72	360	924
Hunslet Carr (Leasowe Road) Clearance Area No. 1	16.10.72	118	265
Burmantofts (Stoney Rock Lane) Clearance Areas Nos. 1 and 2	16.10.72	404	1,033
Thornhill Road (Tong Road) Clearance Area	27.11.72	163	358
Cross Green (Glencoe Road) Clearance Area	27.11.72	137	379
		1,575	3,904

The Secretary of State for the Environment has confirmed Orders in respect of 52 Areas comprising 2,495 unfit houses and 341 fit houses. The number of houses demolished in and adjoining clearance areas during the year was 2,333 made up of 2,112 unfit properties and 221 fit properties. The number of families rehoused by the Corporation was 1,592, and the number finding their own accommodation was 542.

12 Local Public Inquiries were held during the year in respect of 30 areas comprising 1,071 unfit houses and 178 additional properties not unfit.

11,790 enquiries regarding the position of houses and land in relation to the City Council's Slum Clearance Programme were answered.

The strong and successful national drive to increase improvement grant work everywhere has inevitably posed more sharply the question of the possibility of improvement of those properties which have been included in clearance areas. The Department of the Environment Inspectors conducting public enquiries into proposed clearances are seeking assurance that due consideration has been given to improvement potential, and objectors to clearance naturally raise this question also. Conservation of older neighbourhoods is also currently much in mind. The vastly increased amount of money being made available from public funds for improvement projects encourages upgrading, which an owner of a property might otherwise well have rejected as being uneconomic.

In the case of two small areas, the Inspector conducting the Public Inquiry, whilst accepting the unfitness of the properties concerned, recommended against confirmation of the relevant Compulsory Purchase Orders in order to allow opportunity for the local authority and owners to explore the alternative policy of upgrading. In one case, in an isolated semi-rural area it appears that those concerned will be able to agree on such upgrading. The other case concerns a different quality of properties in a built-up area and it still remains to be seen whether a similar outcome will be achieved.

A similar plea for preservation and upgrading was very strongly advanced in respect of a large area of congested back-to-back housing and this was firmly rejected by the Inspector. His comments on this type of property are of considerable interest and it can be summarised as follows:—

'These houses are properly represented as unfit, and I am satisfied that the most satisfactory method of dealing with the area is the demolition of all these buildings. I have considered the alternative method, of improvement, and although some houses in lands adjoining the clearance areas have been improved by the provision of bathrooms and water closets within the houses, some serious defects remain. These are the dangerously steep and winding flights of stairs, with an inordinate number of steps, in relation to the accommodation in the houses, which are a hazard to old and young. The absence of any private space attached to the houses compels children of all ages to play in the streets under lines of washing strung across the street and in danger from traffic.'

Demolition Orders and Closing Orders

3 Demolition Orders and 4 Closing Orders were made on houses.

Certification of Unfitness

Certificates of Unfitness were furnished in respect of 17 houses owned by the Corporation.

Well Maintained Payments

The number of well-maintained payments awarded during the year was 1,332, including 402 partially well-maintained payments in respect of interior maintenance only and 114 partially well-maintained payments in respect of exterior maintenance only.

Special supplementary payments eligible to owner occupiers were made in 356 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.

Department of the Environment Circular No. 126/72 issued in December, 1972, announced the doubling of the already substantial amount of money payable in respect of good maintenance. The official multiplier was increased from 4 to 8 in respect of full maintenance and from 2 to 4 in respect of partial good maintenance for either internal or external maintenance only. This multiplier is applied to the then current rateable value of the properties concerned in order to calculate the amount of well-maintained payment applicable.

The position is being reached where many areas are subject to almost total submission of claims for well-maintained payments. This is to be expected, as clearance is no longer exclusively concerned with the grossly bad properties which were being dealt with 20 years or so ago, and the payment is a very proper reward for, and indeed an incentive to, securing good maintenance in the 'twilight' period when gross neglect could otherwise cause so much hardship to tenants.

Owner-occupiers generally do not come within the scope of this provision as generous payments equalling market value of their properties are forthcoming under other legislation.

Taken together these two forms of compensation have gone a long way to remove the earlier allegations of 'legalised expropriation' without adequate payment.

Certificates of Disrepair

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

Legislation regarding landlord and tenant relationships has been moving forward into other fields such as Qualification Certificates, 'Fair Rents', etc., and the older provisions regarding 'Certificates of Disrepair' are of less relevance in the current situation.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

The City Council's policy of encouraging full improvement grant work has been continued. The lesser 'standard grant' code has been restricted as far as possible, solely in order to use the preferable more generous and comprehensive aid available by way of 'improvement grants'.

Judged on the basis of grant actually completed, the year shewed a reduction in the number of grants taken up, there being 567 as compared with 682 in 1971. This reduction in the number of grants is in line with a downward trend discernible since the 'boom period' in Leeds for grant work, when the highest level was a total of 1,046 in the year 1965.

That the downward trend in Leeds continued in 1972 was entirely against the national trend which has been sharply rising since the effects of the introduction of the Housing Act, 1969, with its many more attractive features for house owners. These included grant allowable on necessary repair and maintenance work to an amount not exceeding grant paid on actual improvements being carried out at the same time; the ceiling for grant was raised from £400 to £1,000 (and later in certain areas temporarily to £1,500); wider scope was allowed in the local authority's discretion as to what might be admissible

items for grant. Also the introduction of 'whole house improvement' was meant to allow a thorough upgrading and modernisation of houses to 'Parker-Morris' standards when obsolescence needed to be remedied.

There has also during the year been a widespread publicity campaign carried out by the Department of the Environment which has borne fruit nationally by increased acceptance of grant. The housing situation generally has been notable for sharply rising building costs with much dearer cost of building new dwellings, and also a drop in output of new dwellings. All these factors would be expected to operate to make improvement grant work generally, and the effective use and preservation of older houses, a high priority.

In the face of all these influences a downward trend in Leeds is hard to explain. Could it be that the intensive work of pressing grants in whole declared improvement areas on a systematic basis for nearly 20 years brings a time of diminishing returns for the effort put into such a campaign? Could it be that there are few houses having a minimum prospective 15 years 'life' which still lack essential modern amenities? Could it be that the currently proceeding reviews of the City's Housing Renewal Programme with the uncertainties stemming therefrom removes confidence that certain areas of housing in the City or certain types of housing in the City would be expected to have a viable future such as to justify further investment on upgrading their quality?

I would say that all these considerations were having an adverse effect but that all the signs are that this nadir has been passed and that due to two notable official decisions during the year a sharp rise in achievement is immediately in prospect.

A glance at the following table will show that preliminary applications for grants have more than doubled. A figure of 873 for 1971 has been raised to 1,823 for 1972. All the signs are that this upsurge will cause an equivalent doubling of achievement in the period following 1972 when such applications progress to completion of works. The approval of formal applications during the year has already shewn this upward trend. The two notable decisions were:—

(i) The Government's extension of the enhanced 75% rate of improvement grant, equivalent to a payment of a maximum of £1,500 instead of the normal 50% and £1,000 per dwelling. This was achieved by declaring Leeds to be in an 'Intermediate Area' and applying the powers of the Housing Act, 1971, and is to be operative for a limited period only. This provided much more generous treatment for applicants and acted as an accelerator in view of its limited applicability in the matter of time. This change became effective in March 1972.

(ii) A more powerful influence in Leeds has been the Housing Committee's decision to review progress of improvement in the 104 Improvement Grant Areas in the City to determine which were to be regarded as viable areas with adequate 'life' to justify a strong improvement policy being re-introduced and to authorise resort to compulsory purchase action by the local authority of certain properties which remain unimproved. This new policy was approved by the City Council in November 1972. It affects a potential 3,000 unimproved dwellings still eligible for improvement out of the 22,522 houses standing in declared Improvement Grant Areas.

Summary of Grants 1972

	Total for 1972	Total from 16.7.1953 to 31.12.1972
Preliminary Applications for Improvement Grant and/or Standard Grant received	1,823	20,838
Number of Applications for Improvement Grants and/or Standard Grant withdrawn	195	3,226
Number of Applications for Standard Grant refused	3	181
Number of Houses not suitable for Improvement Grant	300	2,701
Formal Applications for Standard Grant received	51	1,936
Formal Applications for Improvement Grant received	833	9,939
Formal Applications for Standard Grant approved by Local Authority	50	1,795
Formal Applications for Improvement Grant approved by Local Authority	691	9,261
Number of houses improved - Standard Grant	51	1,680
Number of houses improved - Improvement Grant	516	8,213

N.B. The statistics in this table refer only to improvements in privately-owned housing. It should be noted that extensive improvement grant works have equally been undertaken in dwellings in municipal ownership.

The number of houses recorded as 'not suitable for improvement grant' increased from 108 in 1971 to 300 in 1972. Some houses, because of known short life, are unavoidably ineligible and as the number of preliminary applications has risen sharply one would expect the number found ineligible to rise in proportion. There is also another factor to take into account. The national publicity encourages a belief that almost any work being carried out on older houses may qualify for grant aid. This is quite a desirable aspect of such publicity as it brings more people to seek help and advice from their local authority. Nevertheless the local authority will be obliged to turn down some applications. Examples would be where repair items only are involved, or where enlargement of kitchens are sought and such kitchens happen to be already of reasonable size. Such applications are dealt with sympathetically and if grounds for awarding grant can be found applicants are advised appropriately, but the wider variety of requests does inevitably increase the number of cases where a negative answer must be given.

'Conversion grants' are dealt with by the Department of Architecture and Landscape. It is convenient from several points of view that all initial applications are channelled through one Department, being in this case the Health Department. It is easier for applicants, and avoids doubts as to when to apply, and allows flexibility as to whether improvement as a single dwelling or improvement by division into a larger number of smaller dwellings (conversion) would be a preferable course. Such advice is given readily by public health inspectors of the Health Department and the normal procedures of vetting applications as to 'life' from a planning and clearance of unfit housing point of view are also readily dealt with here. Location, type and suitability for conversion are duly considered and the recommended applications are then transmitted to the City Architect who is responsible for their further progress and completion.

In 1972, 113 recommended cases were put forward compared with only 59 in the previous year and much smaller numbers in earlier years. This again is an expected increase of activity. It usefully preserves older houses often set in very pleasant surroundings and gives a new lease of life to over-large properties nearly impossible to run economically in these days. The product is an increased number of modern dwellings of modest size, fully self-contained, and much sought after now that so many people use dwellings on the basis of 1 or 2 occupants only.

Improvement of Houses by Area Procedure

As has been noted above the upsurge in improvement work very much reflects the re-activation of the 'Leeds' method of upgrading houses by 'area' procedure.

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 the period July, 1955, to March, 1970, 104 areas were effectively declared and operated and comprise 22,522 houses. Further areas would be expected to be declared under Housing Act, 1969, powers and would be 'General Improvement Areas' though none have been declared in Leeds yet so far as privately-owned properties are concerned. Such declarations in Leeds have been in regard to municipally-owned council-built dwellings.

The effective re-activation of improvement work to bring to completion remaining unimproved houses in the viable areas is greatly welcomed. It brings new confidence to the residents of these areas, and especially to those who had already responded by improving their own house by grant aid. As had emerged so clearly in earlier experience of this work the intention to resort to compulsory purchase by the local authority as a final resort if that would provide the only means of achieving improvement acts rather as a 'catalyst'. In fact it is very rarely necessary to have recourse to these compulsory procedures. It does however involve the local authority in a willingness to buy properties by agreement and to effect improvement and to continue to own and to let them to tenants. Such improved older houses are much sought after by applicants for local authority housing.

Most earlier areas are almost wholly improved except that throughout in this work improvement has not been forced on to occupiers who are elderly or incapacitated persons, and there has been consistent willingness to let such improvement stand over until there may be a change of occupancy or sometimes a change of the desire of the occupants, who may later on see the wisdom of raising their living conditions to match the general higher level which then surrounds them.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

245 visits were made to houses in multiple occupation and it was necessary in 3 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, provides the means of converting 'controlled tenancies' into 'regulated tenancies', with consequent eligibility for 'fair rents', subject to complying with the qualifying conditions, which were that the dwelling should:

- (i) possess all the standard amenities for the exclusive use of the occupants,
- (ii) be in a good state of repair,
- (iii) and be fit for human habitation.

This eligibility for change was intended to provide an incentive to owners to upgrade perhaps older, somewhat substandard properties, and thereby to preserve potentially valuable 'housing stock' from deterioration, and give more wholesome living conditions to tenants, and to provide such financial reward as would encourage good maintenance of those houses in the future.

The local authority was considerably involved in these procedures, owners needing to apply to the local authority for the necessary 'Qualification Certificate'. Careful survey of both internally and externally needed to be carried out on such houses by public health inspectors and this led either to the certificate then being issued, or much more probably detailed lists of required works were prepared and notified to those concerned. In the latter case proper fulfilment of such requirements had to be verified. There might be shortcomings, or points of difference, which would require further notification and perhaps negotiation with owners and contractors, but on eventual compliance the certificate was issued.

A few initial points of difficulty were detected at the outset and helpful points of criticism were made by professional organisations concerned so that an efficient generally-acceptable smooth-working procedure was quickly established. Even though this contentious question of rents, adequacy of repairs, and general landlord and tenant difficulties were all involved, the procedures have functioned excellently with credit to all concerned.

The number of 'Qualification Certificates' issued in 1972 has risen to 1,145 as compared with 1,016 in the previous year, which represents a considerable achievement.

The following table which records statistics shows a much lower figure of new applications representing a drop of 70% and the significance of this change which will result in an equivalent reduction in the eventual issue of 'Qualification Certificates' needs explanation.

Firstly, one would naturally expect a reduction in the recourse to a power newly introduced in 1969. The point will come where those who were eligible to avail themselves of it have made their applications. This is a normal sequence of events in such procedures under the Rent Acts and related legislation. 'Certificates of Disrepair' are a case in point.

However, another influence could be that the introduction of the Housing Finance Act, 1972. As far as 'Qualification Certificates' were concerned, this new Act brought about some procedural simplifications, but the significant fact was that it also provides for a more or less automatic phased transfer of 'controlled tenancies' to 'regulated tenancies' during the period 1973-1975, which will proceed according to the particular level of rateable value of a dwelling, the different levels being dealt with in half-yearly groups. These transfers will not depend on fulfilment of the 'qualifying conditions'.

To that extent it removes some of the incentive for owners and tenants to bestir themselves on the matter of agreeing on adding modern amenities and upgrading the state of maintenance of a house, because if sufficient time elapses the house will inevitably pass into the new 'fair rent' category in any case. However, one should make it clear that houses at less than 'Qualification Certificate' standard will not merit the 'fair rent' that they would have commanded if upgraded, so that there should still be some financial incentive towards improvement. Probably it will be less marked than when meeting the qualifying conditions was the only step that could be taken to achieve transfer to the newer type of rent and tenancy.

HOUSING ACT, 1969

QUALIFICATION CERTIFICATES

Improvement Cases - Section 44 (2)	Total for 1972	Total from 25.8.69 to 31.12.72
(1) Number of applications for certificates	79	325
(2) Number of applications withdrawn	1	13
(3) Number of certificates of provisional approval issued	49	267
(4) Number of certificates issued	46	157

Standard amenities already provided – Section 44 (1)	Total for 1972	Total from 25.8.69 to 31.12.72
(5) Number of applications for certificates	648	4,348
(6) Number of applications withdrawn	64	198
(7) Number of applications refused	76	1,182
(8) Number of certificates issued	1,099	2,218

Exemption for Low Income Tenants	Total for 1972	Total from 25.8.69 to 31.12.72
(9) Number of certificates issued under Section 55	—	—

FOOD PREMISES

6,087 visits were paid to premises in which foodstuffs intended for human consumption were prepared, stored or sold. 548 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. 3,282 visits were to places not registered under the Act, e.g. bakehouses, butchers' shops, provision merchants etc. 1,239 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, 370 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 entitled 'Registration'.

FOOD PREMISES SURVEY
FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS – 1970

Category of Trade	Number of Premises
Butchers	447
Grocers	879
Bakers and Confectioners	306
Greengrocers and Wet Fish Shops	336
Fried Fish Shops	264
Restaurants, Cafes, Canteens and Snack Bars	643
Food Factories	23
Ice-cream Factories	4
Wholesale Provision Merchants	9
TOTALS	2,911

111 visits were made to premises used for the manufacture or sale of ice-cream, 253 to fish-frying premises, 184 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 (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966, 55 mobile shops and delivery vehicles were inspected and 6 warning letters issued. In addition 909 visits were made to market stalls.

REGISTRATION

Number of premises registered for the manufacture of ice-cream during 1972	—
Number of premises registered for the storage of ice-cream during 1972	—
Number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream during 1972	19
Number of premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved foods intended for sale	17
(2 fried fish shops, 15 manufacturers of sausages, potted meat, meat pies etc.)	
Number of notifications of change of occupier received:-	
Ice-cream premises	13
Food preparing premises	61
Number of premises removed from register:-	
Ice-cream premises (manufacture)	—
Ice-cream premises (storage)	—
Ice-cream premises (sale)	16
Food preparing premises	202
Number of premises on the register on the 31st December 1972.	
(a) Used for the manufacture of ice-cream	27
(b) Used for the sale of ice-cream	1,771
(c) Used for the storage of ice-cream intended for sale	12
(d) Used for the manufacture of sausages, or the preparation of preserved foods	625

INVESTIGATION INTO PRESENCE OF RESISTANCE TO ANTIBIOTICS IN COLIFORM BACTERIA

Swabs from various types of meat and one swab from a working surface continued to be taken from butchers' shops weekly throughout the 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.

A total of 260 such swabs were taken in the year from 52 butchers shops. The results of the swabbing are not yet available.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1970

The proprietors of four food premises were prosecuted for the dirty and unsatisfactory condition of their premises and the equipment contained therein. Fines totalling £720 were imposed.

FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLING

FOOD

29 formal samples and 536 informal samples were submitted to the City Analyst and of these 10 formal and 34 informal were found to be unsatisfactory.

DRUGS

One formal and 10 informal samples of drugs were submitted for analysis, two of which were reported as unsatisfactory.

EXTRANEOUS MATTER AND MOULDS

485 complaints relating to unsatisfactory food were received, an increase of 16.6% on the previous year's figure of 416. A considerable amount of time was spent by the inspectorial staff dealing with these matters.

Complaints about mouldy or tainted food numbered 200 as compared to 201 for the previous year whereas 260 complaints related to the presence of extraneous matter as compared to 190. It is hoped that with the advent of compulsory date stamping of food, as recommended by the Food Standards Committee to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the sale of food in a mouldy or decomposed state will decrease.

The rise in the number of complaints of foreign bodies found in food is disturbing, although it is felt that the public are more ready to complain - and rightly so - than in years past when food was less expensive.

All cases are investigated to the extent necessitated by their seriousness and possible danger to health. Opportunity is taken to give advice to manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers on hygienic practices and ways which help to prevent the sale of food which may lead to complaint. Legal proceedings were instituted in the more serious cases where the complainant was willing to give evidence in Court. In other cases verbal and written warnings were given to the firms and proprietors who were found to be at fault.

25 complaints were received concerning the nature or substance of the food submitted. A common one, generally made two or three times each year, is the submission of meat sold as part of a meal in a Chinese restaurant when it is alleged that rabbit has been substituted for chicken. None of the complaints relating to such substitution have yet been justified.

The type of food complaints received from the public may be seen in the table of prosecutions.

TABLE OF PROSECUTIONS

COMPLAINT	RESULT
1. Metal stud in wrapped walnut cake	£10 fine
2. Dirty unopened bottle of pasteurised milk	£5 fine and £2.70 costs
3. Mouldy yoghurt	£25 fine and £50 costs
4. Glass in a bottle of milk	£25 fine and £6 costs
5. Wire in treacle sweet	£20 fine
6. Mouldy raspberry pie	£40 fine
7. Piece of metal in Cornish Pasty	£50 fine and £24 costs
8. Piece of glass in jar of instant coffee	£40 fine and £6 costs
9. Mouse dropping in meal	£50 fine and £24 costs
10. Dirty milk bottle	£5 fine and £6 costs
11. Piece of glass in baby food	£30 fine and £6 costs
12. Piece of glass in bottle of milk	£25 fine and £6 costs
13. Beefsteak pie - not wholly steak	£50 fine and £80 costs
14. Filter tip in "Russian Slice" cake	£25 fine and £5 advocates fee
15. Piece of metal in Cornish Pasty	£30 fine and £15 costs
16. Metal in beefburger	£30 fine and £21 costs
17. Soured cream mouldy and soured cream discoloured and separating	£25 fine and £10 costs
18. Piece of glass in bottle of milk	£35 fine, £10 advocates fee and £6 costs
19. Mild beer sold as bitter	£25 fine, £10 advocates fee and £6.55 costs

The Town Clerk sent a warning letter in respect of one case referred to him for consideration of legal proceedings.

Ice Cream

131 samples were taken and submitted to the City Analyst for examination by the Methylene Blue Test; six were found to be unsatisfactory and two very unsatisfactory; 43 were found to contain B. Coli. Follow-up investigations revealed that the cause of failure was principally due to incorrect sterilizing procedures of serving equipment by the retailer. Necessary advice was given and follow-up samples taken until satisfactory results were obtained.

Date Stamping of Food

The Food Standards Committee's Report to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on date marking was published. It basically recommends that legislation be introduced to enable the consumer to purchase pre-packed food in as fresh condition as possible. Pre-packed food would be classified in one of two main groups — short life foods or long life foods. Short life foods are those which should be sold within three months of production and it is recommended that the ticket or wrapper bears a "Sell by" date. Vacuum packed food such as bacon should bear an "Open by" date. Although the recommended regulations would make it mandatory to mark the food with such a date, it would not be an offence to sell such food which was out-dated. It is hoped that this system would reduce the amount of unsatisfactory food sold.

Long life foods, such as canned goods, would be marked with the date of manufacture and would assist the shop-keeper to maintain proper stock rotation.

TABLE OF PROSECUTIONS

COMPLAINT	RESULT
1. Metal stud in wrapped walnut cake	£10 fine
2. Dirty unopened bottle of pasteurised milk	£5 fine and £2.70 costs
3. Mouldy yoghurt	£25 fine and £20 costs
4. Glass in a bottle of milk	£25 fine and £5 costs
5. Wine in tinsale sweet	£20 fine
6. Mouldy raspberry pie	£40 fine
7. Piece of metal in Cornish Pasty	£20 fine and £25 costs
8. Piece of glass in jar of instant coffee	£40 fine and £5 costs
9. Mouse droppings in meat	£20 fine and £24 costs
10. Dirty milk bottle	£5 fine and £5 costs
11. Piece of glass in baby food	£20 fine and £5 costs
12. Piece of glass in bottle of milk	£25 fine and £5 costs
13. Breakfast pie — not wholly fresh	£20 fine and £20 costs
14. Filled tin in "Russian Sika" cake	£25 fine and £15 costs
15. Piece of metal in Cornish Pasty	£20 fine and £27 costs
16. Metal in beefburger	£25 fine and £10 costs
17. Sour cream mouldy and soured cream discoloured and separating	£25 fine, £10 advocate fee and £5 costs
18. Piece of glass in bottle of milk	£25 fine, £10 advocate fee and £5.55 costs
19. Milk tart sold as jam	

MILK SUPPLIES

Sampling

CHEMICAL

A total of 1,152 samples of milk, comprising 1,066 ordinary and 86 Channel Island, were submitted to the City Analyst for chemical analysis — a decrease of 236 on the previous year. Of these, 538 were taken formally and 614 informally.

The Milk Marketing Board and the two large processing dairies in the City continued their policy of replacing churns with tankers for transporting milk as more farmers change to the use of milk tanks in their farm dairies. This is a system whereby milk is pumped along pipe lines fitted in the cowshed to a stainless steel storage tank situated in the farm dairy. The tank is kept at a controlled temperature by the use of thermostats and refrigerating coils. The milk is pumped from the tank into a tanker, which calls daily at the farm. It is expected that this process of changeover will continue until there will be few, if any, churns of milk brought into the City; consequently, the number of samples of incoming milk which need to be taken at the processing dairy will be reduced.

Some informal samples of the mixed milks consigned in the tankers are taken. If analysis suggests that extraneous water may be present, or if dairy laboratory staff state that there are doubts about any particular tanker, samples are taken direct from the farm tanks of the farmers concerned. This is possible as reciprocal arrangements are in force in the East, North and West Ridings whereby officers from Leeds may take milk samples within the boundaries of the three County Authorities. Any farmer whose milk is found to be unsatisfactory may be dealt with as if the milk was produced or sampled within the City.

29 samples were reported to be unsatisfactory. Of these 15 contained extraneous water, 11 contained antibiotics and 3 were deficient in fat. The amount of extraneous water in the samples was found to be small, most of them containing under 0.5%. However, 2 samples taken from farm tanks contained 2.2% and 1% added water respectively. The farmers were warned that further offences could lead to prosecution. Traces of water were found in 10 bottles of milk and in 3 tankers supplying milk to a processing dairy. The number of samples taken at farm tanks was increased and the policy was effective in that bottles of milk sampled since that time have been found to be free from extraneous water. 2 out of a consignment of 4 churns of Channel Island milk were found to be fat deficient to the extent of 13.7% and 3% respectively. The farmer was contacted and advised to adjust his cattle feed in order to produce a normal milk.

None of the farmers who consigned milk containing antibiotics had committed this offence previously and a warning letter was sent to each one.

BACTERIOLOGICAL

Of 573 samples of milk submitted to the City Analyst for bacteriological examination, 1 "untreated" farm bottled milk failed the Methylene Blue (Reduction) Test and the matter was referred to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. 1 sample of pasteurised milk which failed the Methylene Blue (Reduction) Test passed the Phosphatase Test showing that it had been properly heat treated. The failure was drawn to the attention of the dairy company.

All samples subjected 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	379	378	99.74%	1	0.26%
Untreated	121	120	99.17%	1	0.83%

PHOSPHATASE TEST

Designation	Total Samples Taken	Result of Test			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Pasteurised	379	379	100%	—	—

TURBIDITY TEST

Designation	Total Samples Taken	Result of Test			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Sterilised	71	71	100%	—	—

COLONY COUNT

Designation	Total Samples Taken	Result of Test			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Ultra Heat Treated ..	2	2	100%	—	—

Brucellosis

5 dairy farms produce "untreated" farm bottled milk. 4 of these farms are on the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food register of brucellosis accredited herds and one other is in the process of becoming registered. Untreated milk from 10 dairy farms outside the boundary is sold in the City, 7 of which are registered and 3 are in the process of being registered. This necessitates the approval of the farm buildings and fences by the Ministry and each animal in the herd must satisfy three tests at intervals of about 4 months.

Of 140 samples submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, 2 were found to be positive to the Milk Ring Test which indicated that the milk may be infected. Neither gave a positive reaction to the Cream Culture Test which would prove the presence of Brucella organisms.

Cream

137 samples from places of production and from retail shops were submitted to the City Analyst for examination. He reported that 16 failed the Methylene Blue Test and of these 3 failed the Phosphatase Test. One sample passed the Methylene Blue Test but failed the Phosphatase Test. The question of these failures was taken up with the producers and further samples taken until satisfactory results were obtained.

DISTRIBUTORS OF MILK WITH DAIRY PREMISES

	Dairies	Distributors of Milk
No. on register on 31st December 1971	14	18
No. added to register during the year	—	—
No. removed from the register during the year	—	—
No. on register on 31st December 1972	14	18

DISTRIBUTORS OF BOTTLED AND CARTONED MILK ONLY

No. of distributors on register on 31st December 1971	675
No. added to register during the year	85
No. removed from the register during the year	19
No. of distributors of milk on the register on 31st December 1972	741
No. of shops from which bottled milk only is sold on 31st December 1972	803

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

Description	Number in force on 31st December.		
	1970	1971	1972
To use the designation "Untreated"			
1. To sell by retail	195	87	91
To use the designation "Pasteurised"			
1. Pasteurisers' Licences	2	2	2
2. To sell by retail	616	613	675
To use the designation "Sterilised"			
1. Sterilisers' Licences	1	1	1
2. To sell by retail	988	710	763
To use the designation "Ultra Heat Treated"			
1. To sell by retail	9	89	111

MEAT INSPECTION

Animals Slaughtered

242,732 animals were slaughtered for human consumption at the Public Abattoir and the private slaughterhouses in the city, a decrease of 5,725 on the figure for 1971.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE PUBLIC ABATTOIR AND PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Slaughterhouse	Year	Cattle ex. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Public Abattoir	1971	24,773	8,860	1,821	138,231	71,881	245,526
	1972	24,920	6,208	796	123,452	84,276	239,652
Marshall Street, Crossgates.	1971	337	—	—	1,871	723	2,931
	1972	348	—	—	1,911	821	3,080

Knacker's Yard

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

	1971	1972
Horses slaughtered at the knacker's yard	—	—
Horses slaughtered at the collieries	—	—
Horses slaughtered at farms and customers' own premises	46	12
Horse carcasses received	23	23

Licensing of Slaughtermen

Six new licences to slaughter or stun animals under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958, were granted and 67 existing licences were renewed.

Whole and Part Carcasses Condemned

	Cattle ex. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
NUMBER KILLED	24,920	6,208	796	123,452	84,276
NUMBER INSPECTED	24,920	6,208	796	123,452	84,276
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI					
Whole carcasses condemned	4	12	67	313	67
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2,777	2,063	28	12,694	14,449
Percentage of numbers inspected affected with other diseases than Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis	11.16%	39.84%	11.93%	10.53%	17.22%

Whole and Part Carcasses Condemned

	Cattle ex. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of numbers inspected affected with Tuberculosis	.0001%	—	—	—	—
CYSTICERCOSIS					
Carcass of which some part or organ was condemned	35	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	3	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—

Complete Carcasses Condemned

Disease	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Ascites	—	—	1	—
Emaciation	—	—	4	5
Gangrene	1	—	—	—
General Actinobacillosis	1	—	—	—
General Arthritis	—	—	1	—
Icterus	—	1	—	—
Ill-bled	1	3	2	3
Immaturity	—	38	—	—
Jaundice	1	5	—	6
Joint-ill	—	2	—	—
Lymphodentis	—	—	1	—
Moribund	1	2	2	7
Multiple Tumours	—	—	—	1
Cedema	—	1	—	10
Cedema/Brucella reactor	1	—	—	—
Cedema/Emaciation	—	—	273	14
Pyæmia	1	3	1	—
Pyelonephritis/Peritonitis	1	—	—	—
Septicaemia	3	4	—	—
Septic Pericarditis	—	—	1	—
Septic Peritonitis	—	—	1	2
Septic Pleurisy	—	1	1	—
Septic Pneumonia	—	1	4	—
Suppuration	—	6	1	19

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, oedma (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 to various firms under the supervision of the public health inspectors for sterilisation and conversion into meat meal and agricultural fertiliser. The condemned meat and offals are removed 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. 35 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. Six cases of C. Ovis were found, although this parasite is regarded as rare in this area. The sheep in which the cystic stage of the parasite was found were drawn from areas outside the county. In each case the heart only was infected and this was rejected for human consumption.

Trichinosis

Daily microscopical examination is made of specimens of pig musculature from the diaphragm and the masseter muscles for trichinosis. In addition the collection of specimens of musculature from sows and boars for the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was continued. This follows a request from the Ministry's Divisional Veterinary Officer for assistance in a country-wide investigation into the incidence of trichina spiralis.

Brucellosis

99 cattle were slaughtered under the Brucellosis (Accredited Herd) Scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food as compared with 89 during 1971 and the carcase and organs were 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. One of the carcasses was totally rejected for human consumption because of generalised oedema and emaciation.

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

Fifteen reactors were slaughtered during the year but lesions were found in four only. These lesions were local and involved only the condemnation of the associated organ.

Food Rejected as Diseased, Unsound or Otherwise Unfit for Consumption

The weight of food destroyed was 591,567 lbs. as compared with 387,642 lbs. in the previous year.

	1972	1971	1970	1969
Beef	11,521 lbs.	12,665 lbs.	25,220 lbs.	27,313 lbs.
Veal	2,391 "	3,556 "	5,425 "	5,632 "
Mutton	14,187 "	9,347 "	16,137 "	13,726 "
Pork	16,706 "	10,495 "	8,644 "	13,257 "
Offals	168,578 "	138,076 "	122,873 "	114,968 "
Bacon and Ham	3,697 "	5,282 "	4,186 "	3,543 "
Rabbits	717 "	1,079 "	1,248 "	960 "
Poultry	3,537 "	2,506 "	1,475 "	4,484 "
Game	—	316 "	41 "	—
Fish	18,830 "	2,356 "	2,244 "	1,565 "
Shellfish	154 "	819 "	184 "	326 "
Vegetables	125,024 "	54,988 "	48,053 "	88,039 "
Fruit	90,300 "	46,191 "	39,082 "	38,729 "
Tinned Goods	112,083 "	88,952 "	87,063 "	58,048 "
Frozen Foods	23,842 "	11,014 "	14,478 "	22,827 "
	591,567 "	387,642 "	376,353 "	393,417 "

Fruit and Vegetables

There was a considerable increase in the amount condemned as compared with 1971, this may in part be attributed to the dock strike but due to the climatic conditions during the growing season there was a glut of produce.

Cape South African fruits presented a problem due to internal breakdown in the cartons, 25,012 lbs. of pears and 10,672 lbs. of apples were rejected. Some imported onions were found to be well advanced in growth and many were sprouting, 32,616 lbs. of these were rejected.

During the first and last quarters of the year 37,162 lbs. of melons showed considerable mould due to damp conditions during harvesting and packing — these also were rejected.

Imported fruit and vegetables were usually satisfactorily packed and except for those previously mentioned were generally found to be in good condition.

Rabbits

There was a considerable decrease in the quantity of frozen rabbits destroyed for unsoundness. These are imported from China and Poland and there has been a notable improvement in packing and storage. English rabbits are available but still in small numbers.

Fish

18,830 lbs. of fish were destroyed for unsoundness in 1972, the bulk of this was due to one incident in which a loaded container overturned, caught fire and some of the fish was contaminated with diesel fumes. A salvage operation was mounted and whilst two thirds of the load was found fit for human consumption some 17,000 lbs. was rejected for contamination. 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 an increasing demand for the new varieties of fish, such as snapper, zebra, horsehead, sunshine palla, crocker, etc. particularly among the immigrant population.

Shellfish

Eleven samples of mussels were taken for bacteriological examination, the samples originating from layings in Lincolnshire. Two samples were found to be unsatisfactory and representations were made to the Local Authority concerned. Due to stormy conditions the layings had become flooded and subsequent samples proved

Shellfish (Continued)

to be satisfactory.

Poultry Inspection

There are no poultry processing premises in the city, the condemnation of 3,537 lbs. being 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 chickens are imported into the City from Eire.

The Imported Food Regulations, 1968

The contents of 58 containers or part containers imported into the country were examined during the year, a considerable decrease on the previous year due to improved staffing arrangements at the port of entry. The contents included beef, bacon, chickens, tomatoes, frozen vegetables and canned goods from Eire, and onions and oranges from Spain. Whilst in general all were in good condition a consignment of tomatoes required detailed inspection and 203 cartons were rejected because of extensive mould growth.

Frozen Foods

23,842 lbs. were rejected as unfit during the year principally due to refrigeration failures in frozen food cabinets installed in retail shops and supermarkets. The failures, in general, occur over the weekend when the premises are closed, the temperatures in the premises increase and the condensing machinery overheats and ceases to function. Public demand is increasing for frozen and ready prepared dishes and some form of emergency automatic switch mechanism appears to be necessary to bring into play a standby condenser unit.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

Swine Fever — Anthrax — Foot and Mouth Disease

No case of these diseases occurred in Leeds during 1972.

Fowl Pest

No cases of fowl pest occurred in Leeds during 1972.

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

The Poultry Premises and Vehicles (Disinfection) Order, 1956 –

The Live Poultry (Movement Records) Order, 1952

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

Diseases of Animals Act, 1950 (Second Schedule)

266 bovine animals were imported from Ireland for slaughter, a decrease on the previous year of 708. 514 Irish store cattle were also imported to farmers in the City, a decrease of 26.

Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957

One application was received for a licence to operate a swill boiling plant. An inspection was made of the plant 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 this case a licence was issued. No licensed operators were removed from the register and the number now stands at 34.

FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES

At the end of the year the Register for the City included 2,403 factories where mechanical power is used and 11 factories where mechanical power is not used. This shows an increase of 39 power factories and a reduction of 34 non-power factories compared with those registered at the end of 1971. Inspections of power factories during the year totalled 732 and of non-power 12. In 499 cases defects were found, 30 involving the absence of Abstracts of the Act in premises which should have been registered under the provisions of the Factories Act 1961. In non-power factories, three workrooms were found to require cleaning and of these two were remedied by the end of the year and the third was in process of cleaning. In three cases workrooms were found to be lacking in effective and suitable means of ventilation. One of these was suitably provided with effective means by the end of the year and in the other two cases works had been put in hand.

The number of instances where sanitary accommodation was found to be either insufficient or unsuitable was 459. Of these, 17 cases were referred to the Department by H.M. Factory Inspectorate. 108 written notices were issued in connection with the above-mentioned matters. In one case it was found necessary to institute legal proceedings for the absence of screening to a sanitary convenience, but the case was not taken before the magistrates before the end of the year. There were 667 cases remedied in respect of unsuitable sanitary accommodation and these cases included those which were outstanding from the previous year.

There were 90 bakehouses in the City registered as factories. Other bakehouses, however, exist in the City which are not registrable under the Factories Act, being operated by self-employed persons only. 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 90 inspections made at 72 sites where Section 7 of the Act (the provision of sanitary accommodation) is enforced by the Council. Such sites include all types of building and engineering construction, including road works and alterations to local authority sewers and sewage disposal works. 16 such works were brought to the Department's attention as a result of notification being received under the provisions of the Construction (Health and Welfare) Regulations 1966 from contractors who are required to notify the Local Authority in writing where more than 25 persons are employed on a site so that proper ambulance arrangements can be made. In every case sites were visited to ensure that the sanitary accommodation provided was satisfactory and in two cases notices were served in connection with unsatisfactory sanitary arrangements.

Outwork

106 notifications of outworkers employed in the City were received in February and 102 in August. The August list showed 290 outworkers under five classifications. In no instance was it found that work was being carried on in unwholesome premises.

Workplaces

161 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. Such premises were visited either during routine inspection or were found during the continuing inspection of all premises where persons may be employed. Premises were usually found to be satisfactory but, on occasion, it was necessary to serve notice under the provisions of the Public Health Act 1936 to require improvements to sanitary accommodation. Details of these cases are included in the general statistics of work done by all Public Health Inspectors.

General

744 inspections of factories were made during the year, together with 90 visits to other premises subject to the provisions of the Factories Act. In addition visits were made in connection with 831 plans submitted for the construction of new or the alteration of existing factory premises which, in certain cases, included office and shop premises. A number of other visits were made to deal with structural defects or drainage, complaints of nuisance from vibration and noise and for the examination of boiler plant or other industrial furnaces. Inspectors of the Factories Division made 184 visits to canteens, the majority of which were factory premises. Consequent upon these visits, 36 written notices were served under the provisions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1970. Details of contraventions remedied are included in the general statistics of work done by Public Health Inspectors.

**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	11	12	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2,403	732	105	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	72	90	2	—
TOTALS	2,486	834	108	—

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)	3	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S. 2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	1	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	3	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	21	5	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	438	662	—	17	1
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	34	1	30	—	—
TOTALS	499	672	30	17	1

**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
Making, cleaning, washing, altering, ornamenting, finishing and repairing of wearing apparel	241	—	—	—	—	—
Making or repairing of umbrellas, sun-shades, parasols or parts thereof	1	—	—	—	—	—

OUTWORK (Continued)
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
Making of curtains and furniture hangings	5	—	—	—	—	—
The weaving of any textile fabric	37	—	—	—	—	—
Other - printing	6	—	—	—	—	—

Particulars	Found	Number of cases in which default was found		No. of prosecutions
		Returned by M.M. Inspector	Returned by M.M. Inspector	
Went on cleaning (2.1)	3	—	—	—
Overworking (2.2)	—	—	—	—
Unwholesome premises (2.3)	1	—	—	—
Unwholesome premises (2.4)	1	—	—	—
Unwholesome premises (2.5)	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (2.7)	21	—	—	—
(a) Inefficient	438	882	—	17
(b) Unusable or defective	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other unwholesome premises (2.8)	34	1	—	—
TOTALS	403	872	30	17

Nature of Work	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
Making of curtains and furniture hangings	5	—	—	—	—	—
The weaving of any textile fabric	37	—	—	—	—	—
Other - printing	6	—	—	—	—	—

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

Report on the Enforcement of the Act in the year ending 31st December, 1972.

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

The Act is enforced by the Public Health Inspectors working in a specialist division of the Department. The Chief and Deputy Chief and eight other Public Health Inspectors are appointed under the provisions of Section 52(1) of the Act whilst three clerical assistants are employed for most of their time on work connected with the Act. The majority of offices and shops in the City come under the jurisdiction of the Chief Public Health Inspector with regard to health, safety and welfare of employees. The remainder, including offices occupied by the local authority, are dealt with by H.M. Factory Inspectors. There is close liaison between Public Health Inspectors and H.M. Inspectors of Factories and also with Fire Prevention Officers of the Fire Brigade.

Registration and Inspection

At the end of 1972 the register included 6,166 premises in which persons subject to the Act were employed. This is a decrease of 59 on the figure for 1971. In fact, 411 were newly registered during the year whilst 470 were removed from the register. The classification of these premises is as follows:-

	Newly registered	Removed
Offices	128	151
Shops	215	256
Wholesale shops and warehouses	40	28
Catering establishments	28	35
	<u>411</u>	<u>470</u>

As in previous years, many premises subject to the Act but not on the register were found by Inspectors during their continuing duty to carry out general inspections. It should be noted that occupiers of premises in covered markets still need only to register the fact of employment. 1,476 general inspections were carried out whilst the number of visits of all kinds was 3,707.

Details of registration, general inspections and visits of all kinds to registered premises are shown in Tables 'A' and 'B' printed as Appendix I. Table 'C' sets out by type of workplace the number of persons employed in registered premises. The total number of employed persons at the end of the year was 79,514, an increase of 7,925 from the corresponding total for 1971.

Operation of the General Provisions of the Act

Appendix II details contraventions found by Inspectors and which were brought to the attention of occupiers or owners where appropriate.

(a) Cleanliness

During the year 453 cases of lack of cleanliness were noted. These were mainly concerned with the walls and ceilings of the premises rather than floors, steps and fixtures and fittings. These conditions were found in 179 shops, 151 offices, 89 warehouses and 34 catering establishments. So far as food rooms are concerned, these are in the main found to be kept in a much cleaner state and are normally dealt with under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1970. There was one complaint from an employee about conditions in a retiring room at the premises. This complaint was found to be justified and cleaning was carried out immediately.

(b) Overcrowding

Eight cases of overcrowding were found and advice was given on the best method of overcoming these problems.

(c) Temperature

There were two complaints concerning temperature during the year. One was found to be justified and was caused by all the heating in a block of offices and shops being reduced due to the shortage of fuel supplies during the February power crisis. The company concerned was in fact attempting to comply with the general need during this time to conserve energy but after representations by the Department's Inspector the power to the electric storage heaters was restored. The other complaint was found to be not justified as overhead electrical heaters were provided in a large loading bay where most of the work carried on involved physical effort.

Eleven cases were found where a reasonable temperature was not maintained, and all these were remedied. Inspectors still find instances where flueless gas heaters are installed with inadequate ventilation. In these cases either alternative means of heating or sufficient means of permanent ventilation are required for the room in which these heaters are installed. In 275 cases there was absence of a suitable thermometer.

(d) Ventilation

There were no complaints made by employees of lack of suitable and sufficient supplies of fresh air to workrooms. However, during the course of general inspections there were 198 instances found of absence of effective and suitable means of ventilation.

(e) Lighting

Problems with regard to the provision and maintenance of suitable and sufficient lighting are mainly concerned with artificial lighting of parts of shops away from the public areas. Inspectors use light meters to determine whether the lighting provided complies with the minimum standards of illumination for particular locations based upon the values of illumination advocated by the Illumination Engineering Society. The provision of adequate lighting is generally the occupiers responsibility, but one complaint was received about absence of adequate light in passages in common parts of a building, and in this case the owners were required to provide adequate means of artificial lighting.

(f) Sanitary Accommodation and Washing Facilities.

As in the past the majority of unsatisfactory conditions in offices and shops involved the sanitary accommodation and washing facilities. Details of the 936 cases are shown in Appendix II. However, there were two complaints only during the year, and only one of these was found to be justified. The agents for the building carried out the works necessary in this instance. The other complaint alleged inadequate sanitary accommodation for the use of male and female employees but an inspection of the premises revealed satisfactory separate accommodation on the ground floor of the premises.

Having regard to the large numbers of premises subject to the Act it was found that sanitary accommodation and washing facilities were in the main in a satisfactory state.

(g) Drinking Water

There was one complaint about the taste of drinking water from a tap in a high rise building occupied as college premises. Although this would normally be dealt with by H.M. Factory Inspectorate under the provisions of the Act this Department, at the request of the occupiers, carried out an investigation which resulted in a drinking fountain being replaced. The investigation confirmed that where holding tanks and pumps are used to raise water to high levels in tall buildings regular and periodic cleaning of the tanks and pumps is essential. In this case because of the siting of the supply tank the drinking water became slightly warm and consequently tasteless and the Department recommended water coolers to improve the condition of the water and make it more palatable.

(h) Sitting Facilities

There were no complaints about absence of or unsuitable sitting facilities. Inspectors, as a matter of routine, check that seats of satisfactory pattern and type are available together with a foot rest where appropriate.

(i) Floors, Passages and Stairs

Inspectors pay particular attention to conditions of floors, passages and stairs. One complaint was received about a worn staircase and repairs were required of the owners and completed by the end of the year. It is often

(i) Floors, Passages and Stairs (Continued)

necessary, particularly in warehouses, to warn occupiers about the use of insecure wooden steps which may or may not have a handrail or handhold. Warehouses seem to be particularly prone to the use of this type of steps which are in many cases portable and easily damaged. Raised storage areas in warehouses also continue to present a problem and are often found to be open-sided with no guard rails. Inspectors continue to give advice and warnings about obstructions of passageways particularly in smaller shops where there is little room for the bulk storage of goods.

(j) Dangerous Machines

During the year seventy cases were noted where guards to machines were either absent, insecure or defective. The numbers found were slightly less than in the previous year 1971 but in this connection it should be noted that the numbers of general inspections carried out in shops during this year are more than double those in 1971. This would indicate an improvement and a greater awareness of the need to eliminate hazards and securely fence machinery. The leaflet "The safe use of food slicing machines" is sent out with any correspondence to occupiers of food premises. Problems do, however, arise. As indicated elsewhere in this report, a prosecution was pending in respect of the absence of a suitable guard to a mincing machine and, in another case considered by the magistrates, an offence was proven in respect of an injury sustained to a young person whilst cleaning a prescribed dangerous machine whilst in motion.

Twenty cases were found where lift motor room doors were not kept locked and in each case glass fronted boxes containing the door key for use in case of emergency were required. Nevertheless, the need to keep unauthorised persons from entering lift rooms was again stressed. Inspectors continue to ensure that any moving parts of machinery within lift motor rooms which are not safe by position are satisfactorily guarded.

(k) Handling of Goods

It will be seen from the statistics into the causation of accidents that the handling of goods is one of the major causes of injury. Particular attention is paid during general inspections to methods of storing goods, particularly in shops and warehouses. Loose or insecure shelving is looked for and reported upon. Advice is given about the arrangement of stacked goods to ensure adequate passageways to permit persons and mechanical aids to move freely about the premises. During the year particular attention was paid to the movement of goods direct from the supplier on wheeled trolleys which are transferred direct to the warehouse or shop. Such trolleys may remain at shop premises for long periods before being returned to the distributing depot where maintenance is carried out. Where fork lift trucks are the method of transport Inspectors examine warehouse and shop floors to ensure that they are in good condition and not uneven so as to jar the goods and displace them during movement. However, apart from a few cases where small shops are used on a supermarket basis with little space available on the premises, the storage of goods was found to be reasonable.

(l) Hoists and Lifts

During the year 46 Reports of Examination of Hoists and Lifts were received. These reports are required by the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises (Hoists and Lifts) Regulations, 1968, and referred to 25 lifts used as goods lifts, 11 passenger lifts and 10 lifts which may be used for the carrying of passengers and/or goods. Of the 46 reports 19 required immediate works to be carried out to enable the lift to continue to be used in safety and 27 indicated works which required attention within a specified time. Such reports often include other matters which require attention which do not involve the safe running of the lift.

In four cases where immediate works could not be dealt with at once the lifts were put out of service until the works required to be done "immediately" had been completed. In 40 cases all the works required had been completed by the end of the year. Those outstanding will be followed up to ensure that the works are completed within the specified time.

During general inspections of premises Inspectors examine lifts for obvious faults such as the unsatisfactory operation of interlocking devices of cage and landing gates and whether the lift in general complies with the provisions of the Regulations. Whilst at the premises they request sight of Forms F.54 (Reports by Competent Persons) to note whether they require any works to be carried out which should have been notified to the local authority. In 39 cases no lift reports were available for scrutiny. In such cases a written requirement is sent to the owners for this information to be made readily available.

There would appear to be a lack of awareness by the persons responsible for the safe working of lifts that

(l) Hoists and Lifts (Continued)

when works of repair, renewal or alteration are entered under Item 5(a) of the Reports of Examination it means that such works should be carried out at once, before further use, to enable the lift to continue to be used with safety. Inspectors endeavour, upon receipt of copies of reports containing such entries, to visit the premises as quickly as possible and often find lifts have remained in service prior to the necessary works being completed. This occurs even though there is in most cases a delay of some three weeks between the examination by the competent persons and receipt of the copy of the report at the local authority office. During such visits the management are advised that they must either take the lift out of service or a Court Order will be sought to put the lift out of service until repairs have been carried out. At the same time they are warned that if the lift were to continue in use they would be liable to proceedings being taken for a contravention of the Regulations. In every case such advice has been accepted and the lift taken out of service or repaired immediately.

Where pallet trucks are used for the loading of goods into lifts which have car gates of lattice construction and in particular where such gates are positioned on opposite sides of the car there is a need for continuous checking for broken lower ends of mid-bar pickets. This method of loading requires a certain impetus to be given to the truck on entering the car to carry the truck wheels over the bottom guides of the car and landing gates, resulting if care is not taken, in the gates on the far side of the car being struck and damaged by the forks of the pallet truck. If damaged gate members are not immediately repaired repeated collisions of this kind can result in the need to completely overhaul and at times renew the whole of the cage gates. Even when lift car gates are not on opposite sides it is often found necessary to strengthen cage walls opposite the gate to prevent damage by collision with pallet trucks.

In warehouse premises a lifting machine subject to Section 17 of the Act and working through floor openings was altered by the occupier of the premises. To improve the method of lifting goods the occupier enclosed the floor openings from floor to ceiling by hardboard panels on timber framing. As a result it was found that the lifting platform tended to foul the sides of the formed enclosure. To prevent this the occupier fitted timber guides on two opposite sides of the enclosure and attached retaining bars to control the direction of movement of the platform. This modification brought the former lifting machine within the scope of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises (Hoists and Lifts) Regulations, 1968. The occupier now finds he has a lift which fails to meet the Regulations and yet in his opinion is safer in use than when used in its former state. Representations by the Department has resulted in the lift being taken out of service with a view to removing the enclosures and reverting the equipment to its former use as a lifting machine, or alternatively the installation of a new lift' fully complying with the afore-mentioned Regulations.

(m) First Aid

There were no applications received during the year for exemption from the requirement to provide first aid boxes or cupboards. Details of deficiencies of contents or absence of first aid boxes are shown in Appendix II.

(n) Information for Employees

On occasion Inspectors find premises in which an Abstract of the Act is not displayed to enable information to be available to employees.

Accidents

Appendix III sets out details of the workplaces in which 201 accidents occurred and the nature of the injuries sustained. The statistics follow the pattern of previous years with respect to types of hazards involved and the causation of accidents.

Inspectors continued to investigate all those accidents which from the details given required such action. Where there is any doubt an investigation is carried out particularly where an accident involves machinery or alternatively there has been serious injury to an employee. In fact, the Department was requested by H.M. Factory Inspectorate to supplement normal investigation reports by the completion of forms, providing for a more systematic arrangement in respect of all accidents reported from the 1st July until the 31st December, 1972, dividing them into small groups concerned with

- (a) power driven conveyors in motion,
- (b) vehicles in motion moved by power, and
- (c) electrical.

Where accidents occurred in these groups the Department co-operated by arranging for investigations to be

Accidents (Continued)

made and copies of the reports forwarded. One was in connection with conveyors on motion, two concerned accidents involving vehicles in motion, and one was concerned with electricity.

During the year 93 investigations were made into the causes of accidents and 30 reports of these investigations were forwarded to H.M. Factory Inspectorate as required by the Act.

One prosecution was instituted as a result of an accident involving a young person who sustained injury to his thumb whilst cleaning a prescribed dangerous machine, viz. a horizontal type bacon slicer. A second case was submitted for prosecution during the year in respect of an accident to a male employee who cut his left index finger in a mincing machine whilst dicing meat. Informal advice was given in 19 cases and 5 formal warnings were issued. One case involved a powered pallet truck capable of forward and reverse operation controlled by press-buttons set so close together on the handle as to be easily confused. Details were forwarded to H.M. Factory Inspectorate for possible approach to the manufacturer regarding modification of the operating controls. One notification of an accident which proved to be fatal was received. The Coroner's verdict was accidental death. The circumstances of the accident were that the deceased person fell through an open trap door whilst engaged in the movement of goods.

Examples of other accidents investigated are as follows:-

- (i) It was reported that a young female person had received an electric shock from a vacuum cleaner whilst cleaning a carpet. In addition to an investigation by an Inspector of the Department the technical services of the Yorkshire Electricity Board were used, who found no fault in the electrical equipment. However, when checked for static electricity from contact with carpet via the feet a positive reading was obtained.
- (ii) Another accident was reported where an employee in a supermarket trapped the fingers of her right hand between the moving belt and the return roller of a goods conveyor. The conveyor was guarded on the sides. However, the employee attempted to pull the conveyor belt, which had moved from its central position, back into its normal position. Her fingers were picked up by the belt and caught in the 'nip' between the conveyor belt and the return roller. This accident need and should not have happened. The employee should have reported the matter, and the maintenance engineer called to carry out any alterations with the machine stopped. The conveyor was modified to eliminate the 'nip'.
- (iii) Another accident involved the use of an electric power mincing machine for dicing meat. The final cutter plate for use when dicing meat had apertures formed by interlinked $\frac{3}{4}$ " diameter holes giving openings $2 \frac{5}{16}$ ths inches long by $\frac{1}{2}$ " across the narrowest part. The cutting plates were able to be covered by a discharge shield. This was not in position at the time of use. The operator said he was holding a large plastic bag over the machine outlet when the bag slipped and on reaching for it the second finger of his left hand was caught in the revolving worm through the aperture in the dicing plates which resulted in the laceration of the left index finger. Proceedings have been instituted but had not been heard by the end of the year.
- (iv) During the year a notification of an accident to a window cleaner was received. On investigation it was found that the injured person was cleaning windows at premises in the City centre at a height of some 30 feet above ground level whilst standing on a stone window sill. He was working alone at the time and in falling apparently pushed himself away from the face of the building, missing metal guard rails to a basement area but striking the public pavement. Very serious injuries were sustained. There was a safety harness bracket fixed to the right hand side of the stone window reveal to enable a suitable harness to be affixed whilst carrying on the work of cleaning the window. No safety harness was used. Such accidents occur from time to time and in all cases serious injuries or fatalities result. These accidents are of great concern to all authorities administering the Act. It would appear that no action can be taken under Section 22 to obtain a Magistrates Order to "put down a dangerous practice" as the person is not actually "in" premises whilst cleaning windows from the outside. From the practical point of view many buildings due to their age and type of construction are not capable of supporting a suitable anchor point for affixing a harness. New buildings, however, may present different problems. Where double glazing is involved it is not always possible to gain access from inside the room to the window sill. It is the practice of window cleaners to use ladders up to heights of 50 feet above street level, but on high rise office blocks or similar buildings it is now usual for arrangements to be included in the building design for the use of a suitable cradle for the window cleaners to carry on their work. So long as windows are cleaned by employees standing on sills in all types of weather conditions the hazard will continue.

In addition to the 201 reportable accidents 26 notifications were received in respect of accidents which for various reasons were not subject to the Act. These include cases where the incident occurred either in non-registered premises or on the public highway, or where the persons were not prevented from doing their normal work for more than three days.

Notifications received in respect of accidents which occurred in factory premises or other premises not situated in the City of Leeds were forwarded to the enforcing authority. Inspectors of the Department are required to make enquiries when visiting premises whether any accidents have occurred but have not been formally reported.

Prosecutions

It was found necessary during the year to institute legal proceedings in two cases. One case was heard in the Magistrates Court and the matter referred to was in respect of a young person employed to work in shop premises being allowed to clean machinery used as part of the equipment of the premises namely a food slicing machine, when doing so exposed him to risk of injury from a moving part of that machinery contrary to Section 18 of the Act. The case was found proved and a fine of £20 was imposed. An information was laid during the year with a view to legal proceedings against the occupier of the shop premises failing to ensure that a dangerous part of a machine, being a mincing machine, forming part of the equipment of the premises was securely fenced, the said machine, not being in such a position or of such construction as to be safe to persons working in the premises, as it would be if securely fenced contrary to Section 17(1) of the Act. The case was not heard during the year.

Co-operation Between Inspectorates

The Central Advisory Inspectorate on request gave advice about three matters involving machinery which were of some concern. The first was in connection with a lift with unusual features used for the carrying of barrels and crates of beer and was referred to in my report of 1971 under the heading Hoists and Lifts. The inspecting engineer gave advice on additional guarding and modifications to the lift mechanism which he considered necessary. Due to the costs involved in carrying out these works the owners decided to discontinue its use and take the lift out of service. The other two cases referred to the guarding of machinery subject to Section 17 of the Act. One case involved the use of centrifugal fat extractors without interlocks on the lids which permitted the lid to be opened whilst the machine was in use. The advice received was that the risk of injury was minimal and the factory inspectorate knowing about this type of machine have not thought it fitting to ask manufacturers or users to provide such a hinged interlocking lid. The other case concerned a paper-shredding machine with two sets of contra-rotating serrated edged wheels running between fixed guides. The machine was designed to incorporate a small hinged top access panel and further perspex screening which when lifted exposed part of the serrated blades. It was thought that whilst the risk of injury was minimal advice should be sought. The inspectorate felt that, with the large numbers of machines in use with no known accidents, additional guarding such as the fitting of an interlock to the hinged perspex screen was not justified. Nevertheless, the makers have agreed that the perspex cover could be fixed into position in future models. This advice is appreciated and is one aspect of the general co-operation which exists between the Inspectorates.

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	128	2,331	413
Retail Shops	215	2,980	788
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	40	412	177
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	28	442	97
Fuel Storage Depots	—	1	1
TOTALS	411	6,166	1,476

APPENDIX I (Continued)

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

3,707

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

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	43,319
Retail Shops	22,101
Wholesale departments, warehouses	6,198
Catering establishments open to public	7,149
Canteens	728
Fuel Storage Depots	19
Total	79,514
Total Males	37,426
Total Females	42,088

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 — 1,476

Contravention	Found	Remedied
<u>Cleanliness</u>		
Walls not kept in a clean state	223	189
Ceiling not kept in a clean state	167	162
Floors not kept in a clean state	30	18
Steps not kept in a clean state	13	14
Accumulation of dirt and/or refuse	16	9
Fittings and fixtures not kept in a clean state	4	9
<u>Overcrowding</u>		
Rooms unsuitable for use as workrooms due to lack of space	3	1
Rooms overcrowded	5	1

APPENDIX II (Continued)

Contravention	Found	Remedied
<u>Temperature</u>		
Reasonable temperature not maintained	11	11
Method of heating injurious or offensive to persons	18	14
Absence of accessible/effective means to enable persons to warm themselves	10	4
Absence of thermometer	275	203
<u>Ventilation</u>		
Absence of effective and suitable means of ventilation	198	160
<u>Lighting</u>		
Means of artificial lighting not sufficient and suitable	10	6
Means of artificial lighting not properly maintained	15	10
Absence of lighting	43	35
Window not kept clean	2	6
<u>Sanitary Accommodation</u>		
Absence of intervening space with means of effective ventilation to the external air to the sanitary convenience	27	28
The intervening space in connection with the sanitary conveniences unprovided with effective means of ventilation to the external air	37	50
Sanitary conveniences insufficiently enclosed to ensure privacy	1	4
Absence of suitable doors to the sanitary conveniences	2	2
Absence of door fastenings to the sanitary conveniences	16	17
Absence of marking to show sex of user to the sanitary conveniences	34	32
Urinals insufficiently screened	1	1
Absence of suitable and effective means for the disposal of sanitary dressings	3	6
Sanitary conveniences not kept clean	50	52
Means of artificial lighting not properly maintained in the sanitary conveniences	42	31
Sanitary conveniences not maintained in a proper condition	234	197
Sanitary conveniences unprovided with means of effective ventilation to the external air	53	67
Insufficient sanitary conveniences	1	2
Absence of conveniently accessible sanitary conveniences	5	—
Absence of separate sanitary conveniences for use of males and females	4	1
Sanitary conveniences not provided with effective means of lighting	45	28
Existing sanitary conveniences not kept separate for the use of sexes	1	—
Absence of door to intervening space of sanitary convenience	7	6
Absence of mechanical extract ventilation	1	—
Sanitary convenience and intervening space in connection thereto not separately ventilated to the external air	10	4
<u>Washing Facilities</u>		
Absence of clean running hot water or warm water to washing facilities	105	65
Absence of soap to the washing facilities	24	19
Absence of clean towels or other suitable means of drying to washing facilities	24	17

APPENDIX II (Continued)

Contravention	Found	Remedied
<u>Washing Facilities (Continued)</u>		
Means of artificial lighting not properly maintained in the washing accommodation	17	5
Washing accommodation not kept clean	40	20
Washing accommodation not kept in an orderly condition	23	19
Washing accommodation not kept clean and in an orderly condition	36	33
Washing facilities not kept clean	14	9
Washing facilities not properly maintained	22	13
Washing accommodation unprovided with means of ventilation to the external air	39	29
Absence of marking to show sex of user to the washing accommodation	3	3
Washing accommodation not conveniently accessible	1	—
Insufficient washing facilities	2	4
Absence of conveniently accessible washing facilities	5	—
Absence of separate washing facilities for use of males and females	5	4
Washing facilities unprovided with effective means of lighting	2	2
<u>Drinking Water</u>		
Absence of adequate supply of drinking water	2	—
<u>Floors, Passages and Stairs</u>		
Not properly maintained	266	200
Not kept free from obstruction	158	109
Staircase unprovided with substantial handrail	110	123
Open sides of staircase insufficiently guarded	18	34
Floor opening not sufficiently fenced	13	19
Insufficient headroom	5	9
<u>Dangerous Machines</u>		
Absence of suitable guard	64	53
Insecure guard	2	2
Defective guard	4	—
<u>Hoists and Lifts</u>		
Lift motor room door not kept locked	20	17
Examination of Lifts prescribed form (F.54) not kept readily available	39	25
Enclosures	7	6
Slack chain devices	3	2
Safe working load (marking)	5	1
Cut-out switches	2	1
<u>First Aid</u>		
Absence of first aid box or cupboard to the prescribed standard	154	100
First aid box or cupboard not prescribed standard for number of persons employed	192	156
<u>Information for Employees</u>		
Absence of abstract	417	295
<u>Clothing Accommodation</u>		
Absence of suitable and sufficient clothing accommodation	6	4
<u>Sitting Facilities in Shops</u>		
Absence of sitting facilities	2	2

APPENDIX II (Continued)

Contravention	Found	Remedied
<u>Eating Facilities in Shops</u>		
Absence of eating facilities	1	—
<u>Dangerous Fixtures or Fittings</u>		
Insecure shelving	7	7
Frayed electric wiring	1	1
TOTALS	3,477	2,788
NUMBER OF CONTRAVENTION NOTICES SERVED:— 882 NUMBER OF CONTRAVENTION NOTICES REMEDIED:— 575		

APPENDIX III

ACCIDENT RETURN — YEAR ENDED 31.12.72

Persons Injured	Total	Workplace where accident occurred	Total
Men	106	1. (Office)	50
Women	73	2. (Retail Shop)	84
Boys	11	3. (Wholesale Shop/Warehouse)	34
Girls	11	4. (Catering Establishment)	25
		5. (Canteen)	8
	<u>201</u>		<u>201</u>

CAUSATION CODE

Code	Total
11. Machinery — Non power driven or relevant part in motion	—
13. Power driven or relevant part in motion	9
14. Power and non power driven. Relevant part at rest	1
31. Transport — Vehicle in motion not moved by power	7
33. Vehicle in motion moved by power	2
34. Vehicle stationary	1
41. Fire and Explosion	—
43. Electrical	2
45. Hand Tools	11
51. Falls of persons — on or from fixed stairs	15
52. on or from ladders or step ladders	6
53. other falls from one level to another	12
54. falls on same level	31
61. Stepping on or striking against object or person	16
62. Handling goods	71
63. Struck by falling object	4
64. Not otherwise specified	13
Total	201

NATURE OF INJURY CODE

Code	Total
10. Fractures and dislocations	37
11. Sprains and strains	60
12. Internal injury	—
13. Amputation	5
14. Open wounds and surface injury	35
15. Bruising, crushing and concussion	57
16. Foreign body in orifice - includes eye	2
17. Burns	3
18. Poisoning - includes gassing etc.	—
19. Multiple injuries of a different nature	—
20. Other injuries not definable	2
Total	201

In 49 cases the noise complained of had been the subject of previous complaints, which had either not abated or had recurred from the same noise source. The 67 cases stated included 9 which were outstanding from 1971. As in previous years, most of the complaints involved nuisance created in dwellings affecting other dwellings, for example, 38 complaints were received in respect of barking dogs, 18 complaints were due to noisy neighbours, 11 complaints were due to noise from people carrying out "do it yourself" activities in the home and 4 were in respect of plane flying. Upon investigation only 18 cases were found to be fully justified and in one case it was necessary to serve a Notice under the Nuisance Provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, to secure abatement.

In 12 cases complaints concerned excessive and unnecessary noise from club premises, mostly due to the use of noise amplification equipment. An approach to the Club Management usually resulted in noise levels being reduced but, according to the type of act or performance given, too much reduction in noise was at times said to spoil the presentation. Advice was given on the soundproofing of club buildings to contain noise.

The redevelopment of the central parts of the City has continued and many complaints were received during the demolition of buildings and construction of new buildings on the same site. It was necessary to approach site engineers, not only to state nuisance from particular activities, but to request that due regard be had and appropriate action be taken to reduce noise levels from such sites.

Complaints still continue to be received about noise in public places, particularly due to the use of pneumatic road-breaking tools. In all cases nuisance is required to be fitted to such tools and the sides of the compressor kept closed. When such work is carried on in the public street, and not on premises, it is difficult to invoke provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936. Similarly, contractors engaged on work in connection with statutory undertakers' activities are difficult to deal with due to the exemption written into the Public Health Act, 1936, for such undertakers. It is felt that the law should be such that it is an offence to operate such equipment without best practicable means being used to reduce noise.

Two examples of the type of work involved follow:—

1. Work was carried out to reduce noise from a refrigeration plant which had been installed in the Leeds City Market. The refrigeration plant had been mounted externally to one of the stalls, and the noise from the interfered with other stallholders' business activities. The equipment was mounted on anti-vibration mounts and enclosed in an acoustic box, all service pipes and conduits were fitted with flexible connections, as a result of which noise was reduced to a reasonable level.

2. A complaint was received of noise and vibration caused by blasting at a quarry affecting the occupants of nearby dwellings and light industrial premises. This quarry has been worked for a number of years. Upon investigation it was found that the quarry was under new ownership, with a new manager. A discussion with the Management revealed that at the time of complaint the noise and vibration were more than usual, and this attributed to the incidence of faults in the sand measures, which are operated a feature at this quarry. Normally, the quarry face is opened with detonating shots at millisecond intervals. In this instance such blasting had been carried out at a "fast end" which caused vibrations to pass along a fault or faults. The Department arranged for advice to be given to the Management by the District Inspector of Mines and Quarries at the Department of Trade and Industry to improve the methods of quarrying.

NOISE CONTROL

During the year 159 complaints of nuisance from noise were received, an increase of 37 on the number in 1971. Investigation and abatement of these nuisances involved 1,010 visits to complainants and to premises and sites from which noise emanated. Visits were made according to the nature and time of alleged nuisance at all hours of the day and night. The following table indicates the type and source of noise which gave rise to these complaints.

	Complaints	Not Justified	Justified	Notices Served	Abated
Domestic	58	42	16	1	18
Commercial	48	29	19	1	24
Industrial	53	27	26	4	25
TOTALS	159	98	61	6	67

In 49 cases the noise complained of had been the subject of previous complaints, which had either not abated or had recurred from the same noise source. The 67 cases abated included 9 which were outstanding from 1971. As in previous years, most of the complaints involved nuisance created in dwellings affecting other dwellings, for example, 28 complaints were received in respect of barking dogs, 15 complaints were due to noisy neighbours, 11 complaints were due to noise from people carrying out "do it yourself" activities in the home and 4 were in respect of piano playing.

Upon investigation only 16 cases were found to be fully justified and in one case it was necessary to serve a Notice under the Nuisance Provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, to secure abatement.

In 12 cases complaints concerned excessive and unnecessary noise from club premises, mostly due to the use of noise amplification equipment. An approach to the Club Management usually resulted in noise levels being reduced but, according to the type of act or performance given, too much reduction in noise was at times said to spoil the presentation. Advice was given on the soundproofing of club buildings to contain noise.

The redevelopment of the central parts of the City has continued and many complaints were received during the demolition of buildings and construction of new buildings on the same site. It was necessary to approach site engineers, not only to abate nuisance from particular activities, but to request that due regard be had and appropriate action be taken to reduce noise levels from such sites.

Complaints still continue to be received about noise in public places, particularly due to the use of pneumatic road-breaking tools. In all cases mufflers are required to be fitted to such tools and the sides of the compressors kept closed. Where such work is carried on in the public street, and not on premises, it is difficult to invoke provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936. Similarly, contractors engaged on work in connection with statutory undertakers' activities are difficult to deal with due to the exemption written into the Public Health Act, 1936, for such undertakers. It is felt that the law should be such that it is an offence to operate such equipment without best practicable means being used to reduce noise.

Two examples of the type of work involved follow:—

1. Works were carried out to reduce noise from a refrigeration plant which had been installed in the Leeds City Market. The refrigeration plant had been mounted externally to one of the stalls, and the noise from this interfered with other stall-holders' business activities. The equipment was mounted on anti-vibration mounts and enclosed in an acoustic box, all service pipes and conduits were fitted with flexible connections, as a result of which noise was reduced to a reasonable level.
2. A complaint was received of noise and vibration caused by blasting at a quarry affecting the occupiers of nearby dwellings and light industrial premises. This quarry has been worked for a number of years. Upon investigation it was found that the quarry was under new ownership, with a new manager. A discussion with the Management revealed that at the time of complaint the noise and vibration were more than usual, and this attributed to the incidence of faults in the sand measures, which are apparently a feature at this quarry. Normally, the quarry face is opened with detonating shots at milli-second intervals. In this instance such blasting had been carried out at a "fast end" which caused vibrations to pass along a fault or faults. The Department arranged for advice to be given to the Management by the District Inspector of Mines and Quarries at the Department of Trade and Industry to improve the methods of quarrying.

During the year the Department recorded noise levels in connection with a planning application to establish a helicopter landing site for a television company's purposes. Noise readings were taken during landing and take-off at the site and at positions along the proposed flight-path. Planning permission was granted in this case for a period of two years, subject to certain conditions which included restriction upon the hours of operation and compliance with the Air Traffic Control Rules and requirements laid down by the Civil Aviation Authority.

In October, 1972 the Secretary of State for the Environment presented to Parliament a White Paper entitled "Development and Compensation — Putting People First", which deals with a new approach to development problems and remedies. This report includes recommendations for dealing with noise from roads and traffic, including a proposed entitlement to compensation for injurious effects and powers to enable authorities, at their discretion, to sound insulate certain properties affected by schemes coming into use from the 17th October, 1969, onwards.

It is of interest to note that a Code of Practice for controlling the exposure of employed persons to noise was published by the Department of the Environment during the year. This Code of Practice applies to all persons employed in industry who are exposed to noise and sets out recommended limits to noise exposure and also gives advice on the use of ear protectors.

In October, 1972, the Air Pollution Working Group of the Leeds University Union Society for Social Responsibility in Science produced a report on Air Pollution and its Assessment in Leeds. This suggested that whilst the pollution in Leeds had improved, the improvement had not been rapid enough or as extensive as it could and should be. Information and opinions had previously been made available to the University from the Department and whilst this was gratefully acknowledged, the report did appear to make certain criticisms. One of these related to the listing of the volumetric instruments, a number of which are now in service. However, they were agreed and accepted by Western Spring Laboratory responsible for the national survey and collection. These instruments are quite expensive and as a proportion of the cost, they are used in buildings known to be noisy and which only can be obtained when monitoring is taking place. The result of this it was subsequently decided that 17 new instruments be purchased. In addition, Western Spring agreed to the transfer of two of the existing instruments to new sites that there will be further advantages in operation when the new instruments are obtained.

The tables which follow show the recorded level of smoke and sulphur dioxide as compared with 1971.

Smoke Control Areas

During the year the following twelve smoke control orders were made affecting 23,100 domestic premises and 7,407

industrial premises. The following table shows the number of premises affected by each order.

City of Leeds No. 101 Burncliffe (Barncliffe Road) 1972	2,172
City of Leeds No. 102 Burncliffe (Ashby Road) 1972	2,172
City of Leeds No. 103 Harrogate (Harrogate Road) 1972	2,172
City of Leeds No. 104 Harrogate (Templewood Road) 1972	2,172
City of Leeds No. 105 Harrogate (Airedale Road) 1972	2,172
City of Leeds No. 106 Harrogate (Tipton Road) 1972	2,172
City of Leeds No. 107 Harrogate (Tipton Road) 1972	2,172
City of Leeds No. 108 Harrogate (Tipton Road) 1972	2,172
City of Leeds No. 109 Harrogate (Tipton Road) 1972	2,172
City of Leeds No. 110 Harrogate (Tipton Road) 1972	2,172
City of Leeds No. 111 Harrogate (Tipton Road) 1972	2,172
City of Leeds No. 112 Harrogate (Tipton Road) 1972	2,172
City of Leeds No. 113 Harrogate (Tipton Road) 1972	2,172
City of Leeds No. 114 Harrogate (Tipton Road) 1972	2,172
City of Leeds No. 115 Harrogate (Tipton Road) 1972	2,172
City of Leeds No. 116 Harrogate (Tipton Road) 1972	2,172
City of Leeds No. 117 Harrogate (Tipton Road) 1972	2,172
City of Leeds No. 118 Harrogate (Tipton Road) 1972	2,172
City of Leeds No. 119 Harrogate (Tipton Road) 1972	2,172
City of Leeds No. 120 Harrogate (Tipton Road) 1972	2,172

Fourteen smoke control orders became operative during the year as follows—

City of Leeds No. 121 Harrogate (Tipton Road) 1972	2,172
City of Leeds No. 122 Harrogate (Tipton Road) 1972	2,172
City of Leeds No. 123 Harrogate (Tipton Road) 1972	2,172
City of Leeds No. 124 Harrogate (Tipton Road) 1972	2,172
City of Leeds No. 125 Harrogate (Tipton Road) 1972	2,172
City of Leeds No. 126 Harrogate (Tipton Road) 1972	2,172
City of Leeds No. 127 Harrogate (Tipton Road) 1972	2,172
City of Leeds No. 128 Harrogate (Tipton Road) 1972	2,172
City of Leeds No. 129 Harrogate (Tipton Road) 1972	2,172
City of Leeds No. 130 Harrogate (Tipton Road) 1972	2,172
City of Leeds No. 131 Harrogate (Tipton Road) 1972	2,172
City of Leeds No. 132 Harrogate (Tipton Road) 1972	2,172
City of Leeds No. 133 Harrogate (Tipton Road) 1972	2,172
City of Leeds No. 134 Harrogate (Tipton Road) 1972	2,172
City of Leeds No. 135 Harrogate (Tipton Road) 1972	2,172
City of Leeds No. 136 Harrogate (Tipton Road) 1972	2,172
City of Leeds No. 137 Harrogate (Tipton Road) 1972	2,172
City of Leeds No. 138 Harrogate (Tipton Road) 1972	2,172
City of Leeds No. 139 Harrogate (Tipton Road) 1972	2,172
City of Leeds No. 140 Harrogate (Tipton Road) 1972	2,172

SMOKE CONTROL

Atmospheric Pollution Records

The measurement of levels of atmospheric pollution at various sites in the City continued throughout the year by the use of the nine volumetric instruments and the eight standard deposit gauges.

Towards the end of 1971, some difficulty arose with regard to the volumetric instrument at 155 Kirkstall Road, where alkaline instead of acid reactions were reported. Although, from time to time, similar alkaline readings have occurred with other instruments, it has usually been possible to disregard them because of relating to only one day over a period of weeks or months. Not so at Kirkstall Road, where these alkaline results continued over a period of several months and the bulk of which occurred in the Saturday–Sunday period, with the normal acid reactions during the week. A similar instrument was set up in another part of the Highways Department premises from which no alkaline results were ever recorded. In addition, many enquiries were made at premises in the locality but nothing was ever found to account for this trouble. As the results eventually reverted to acid reactions, the only conclusions can be that some very local but untraced work or process, involving the use of an alkaline product, has since been discontinued.

In October, 1972, the Air Pollution Working Group of the Leeds University Union Society for Social Responsibility in Science produced a report on Air Pollution and its Measurement in Leeds. This suggested that whilst the situation in Leeds had improved, the improvement had not been rapid enough or as extensive as it could and should be. Information and apparatus had previously been made available to the University from the Department and whilst this was gratefully acknowledged, the report did appear to make certain criticisms. One of these related to the siting of the volumetric instruments, a number of which are now in smoke control areas. However, they were agreed and approved by Warren Spring Laboratory (responsible for the national survey on air pollution). These instruments are quite expensive and it is therefore essential that they are sited in buildings known to be secure and into which entry can be obtained when monitoring is taking place.

As a result of this, it was subsequently decided that six new instruments be purchased. In addition, Warren Spring agreed to the transfer of two of the existing instruments to new sites so that there will be fifteen volumetrics in operation when the new instruments are obtained.

The tables which follow show the recorded level of smoke and sulphur dioxide as compared with 1971.

Smoke Control Areas

During the year the following twelve smoke control orders were made affecting 23,130 domestic premises and 7,407 acres:—

	Made on
City of Leeds No. 101 Burmantofts (Nowell) 1972	3. 1.72
City of Leeds No. 102 Burmantofts (Ashley Road) 1972	3. 1.72
City of Leeds No. 103 Harehills (Harehills Road) 1972	3. 1.72
City of Leeds No. 104 Halton (Temple Newsam) 1972	21. 2.72
City of Leeds No. 105 Halton (Austhorpe) 1972	10. 4.72
City of Leeds No. 106 Burmantofts (Torre) 1972	10. 4.72
City of Leeds No. 107 Seacroft (Parklands) 1972	5. 7.72
City of Leeds No. 108 Whinmoor (Beechwood) 1972	5. 7.72
City of Leeds No. 109 Whinmoor (Brooklands) 1972	5. 7.72
City of Leeds No. 110 Roundhay (Shadwell) 1972	5. 7.72
City of Leeds No. 111 Burley (Burley Lodge) 1972	18.10.72
City of Leeds No. 112 Wortley (New Farnley) 1972	29.11.72

Fourteen smoke control orders became operative during the year as follows:—

	Operative
City of Leeds No. 88 Osmondthorpe (Halton Moor) 1970	1. 7.72
City of Leeds No. 89 Middleton (Belle Isle) 1970	1. 7.72
City of Leeds No. 90 Halton (Selby Road) 1970	1. 7.72
City of Leeds No. 91 Roundhay (Hollin Park) 1970	1. 6.72
City of Leeds No. 92 Wortley (Farnley Park) 1971	1. 6.72
City of Leeds No. 93 Richmond Hill (Eccleburn) 1971	1. 6.72
City of Leeds No. 94 Scott Hall (Chapeltown Road) 1971	1.10.72
City of Leeds No. 95 Seacroft (Swarcliffe) 1971	1.10.72
City of Leeds No. 98 Roundhay (Gipton Wood) 1971	1.12.72
City of Leeds No. 99 Wortley (Kirkdale) 1971	1.12.72

City of Leeds No. 100 Burmantofts (Sutherland) 1971	1.12.72
City of Leeds No. 101 Burmantofts (Nowell) 1972	1.12.72
City of Leeds No. 102 Burmantofts (Ashley Road) 1972	1.12.72
City of Leeds No. 103 Harehills (Harehills Road) 1972	1.12.72

These latter orders increased the number of domestic premises in smoke control areas by 29,125 and the acreage by 4,442 so that at the end of the year 106,127 houses and 24,690 acres were covered by operative orders.

Fifteen orders were confirmed by the Department of the Environment but only six (Nos. 98, 99, 100, 101, 102 and 103 previously mentioned) became operative during the year.

AMENDMENT ORDERS

During the year, it was found necessary to make one such order, as follows:—

City of Leeds No. 70 Far Headingley (Weetwood) (Amendment) Smoke Control Order, 1972, to cover a new incinerator at a nursing home.

Industrial Smoke

Fuel Supplies

On January the 19th, 1972, there was a coal strike which lasted for some nine weeks and which resulted in a loss of some 20,000,000 tons of coal, and was responsible for electricity power cuts. So far as industrial boiler plant was concerned the strike meant that suitable fuel was not always available and that certain types of mechanical stoker were not supplied with the correct rank of fuel and on occasion graded fuel supplied contained excessive amounts of small coal. Supplies of solid smokeless fuel for use in domestic grates was not affected and adequate supplies were available during the year.

Installation of New Furnaces

The Department was notified of the installation of 81 new furnaces, 35 of which were fired with liquid or gaseous fuels at a rate equivalent to or in excess of 1½ million Btu'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 pulverised fuel. Of the 35 installations 3 were to burn 3,500 seconds viscosity oil and 18 to burn 35 seconds viscosity oil. 14 furnaces were to be fired by gas. The remaining 46 installations were of a rating which was subject to Building Regulation Control, being high rating appliances. 20 of these "fireplaces" were fired with 35 seconds viscosity oil, 25 by gas and 1 by washed singles coal fuel, through an automatic underfeed stoker.

The use of low sulphur fuels such as light oil and gas continues to be favoured and the three plants burning heavy fuel oils were of much greater capacity.

The plant previously reported for the pre-drying of sewage sludge and the burning of residual solids in a rotary furnace was still under construction and modification and not commissioned by the end of the year.

Incinerators for the disposal of trade waste are discouraged wherever possible and such waste disposed of through a trade waste collection service or by the Local Authority.

There were no applications received during the year for prior approval of boiler plant or arrestment plant to be fitted to coal-fired boiler plant. Approval was sought of the Local Authority for the installation of two cold blast cupolas capable of melting 10 tons of metal per hour and the application in respect of the arrestment plant to serve these cupolas was still under consideration at the end of the year.

Heights of Chimneys

Heights of chimneys were determined in respect of 35 boilers or industrial plant under the provisions of Section 6 of the Clean Air Act, 1968, whilst chimneys to serve 46 other "fireplaces" were determined in accordance with the provisions of the Leeds Corporation Act, 1956, and the Building Regulations, 1972.

Architects and Heating Engineers continue to submit applications for approval of chimney heights in accordance with the Ministry of Housing and Local Government memorandum. In 6 cases it was necessary to require an increase in the height of chimney offered.

The use of single skin metal chimneys in connection with two installations burning residual fuel oils caused complaint. In both cases distillate fuel oil was recommended and the change of fuel eliminated nuisance from acidic smuts. To ensure

proper discharge of products of combustion the efflux velocity and exit gas temperatures were closely looked at in respect of each application.

Smoke Observations

There were 190 smoke observations taken of emissions from chimneys serving industrial furnaces which required 24 notices to be served in respect of contraventions of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations 1958, in accordance with the requirements of the Act. Occupiers of premises in which the plant was installed 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. 349 other visits were made to inspect boiler plant either to consider their suitability for exemption from Smoke Control Orders or to record details of the plant installed. Such inspections were generally made whilst visiting the premises in connection with duties under the Factories Acts or the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act. No proceedings were instituted for any contraventions of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958.

The miners' strike mentioned earlier in the report resulted in normal supplies of coal fuel not being available. A number of complaints of smoke nuisance were received and this was in the main found to be due to the excessive amount of small coal which is usual with fuel supplies lifted from stock piles. In other cases the smoke was due to unsuitable grades of coal being used.

The National Coal Board Engineers, in association with Inspectors of the Department, paid many visits to boilerhouses to give advice or adjust plant to abate nuisance. The National Coal Board quickly re-established the correct fuels to the plant as soon as the strike was terminated.

129 observations were taken in respect of smoke discharged other-wise than from chimneys. These observations include emissions of dark smoke from industrial or trade premises. 17 notices were served after advising the occupier of the premises of the contraventions.

Smoke nuisances

Other observations were concerned with smoke nuisances from the burning of waste on open land and in many cases Inspectors were unable to establish the person responsible for these nuisances. It is part of the routine duties of Inspectors to look for such uncontrolled "bonfires" which may be due to the burning of refuse or industrial waste. In 10 cases abatement notices were served upon the occupiers of the land.

Alkali &c. Works

As in previous years there were occasional complaints about emissions from premises registered with and under the jurisdiction of H.M. Alkali Inspector. In all cases these complaints were formally reported for any action which needed to be taken. Kirkstall Power Station, which is under the dual control of the Alkali Inspector and the Local Authority, was visited in connection with occasional emissions of dark smoke which occurred when the boilers were being lit off. Investigations were instituted to improve ignition of these oil-fired boilers but were not completed by the end of the year.

During the year a report was submitted to the Anti-Pollution Sub-Committee for an application to be made to the Secretary of State for the Environment for an Order under Section 11 of the Clean Air Act, 1968, for seven works in the City which are now subject to the Alkali &c. Work Regulation Act, 1906, to be exempted from this latter Act, so that the responsibility for inspection and enforcement functions in relation to such processes which involve fuel combustion and control of the emission of smoke, grit and dust be transferred from the Alkali Inspectorate to the Local Authority.

Railways

Middleton Light Railway continues to operate using coal fired engines, but no complaints were received about smoke nuisance from the running of these engines. During the year enquiry was made by the Regional Engineer, British Rail, in connection with the lighting up from cold of a large coal-fired, privately owned, steam engine. It was pointed out that the fire should be lit off with solid smokeless fuel and gas ignition, if necessary from portable gas cylinders, and that a good fire be established before firing with coal fuel. The National Press were interested in this particular exercise.

CITY OF LEEDS – SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

Smoke Control Orders	Classes of Buildings				Acreage of Area	Date Order Made	Date Order Confirmed	Date Order in Operation
	Domestic	Commercial	Industrial	Other				
Nos. 1 to 100	109,652	6,108	1,072	2,140	118,972	25,431.33		
No. 101 Burmantofts (Nowell) 1972	464	39	4	8	515	43	3. 1.72	4. 5.72
No. 102 Burmantofts (Ashley Road) 1972	1,374	143	7	20	1,544	67	3. 1.72	4. 5.72
No. 103 Harehills (Harehills Road) 1972	3,300	209	3	19	3,531	117	3. 1.72	4. 5.72
No. 104 Halton (Temple Newsam) 1972	2,100	32	2	18	2,152	2,436	21. 2.72	24. 8.72
No. 105 Halton (Austhorpe) 1972	3,836	193	7	51	4,087	1,855	10. 4.72	16. 8.72
No. 106 Burmantofts (Torre) 1972	665	17	3	6	691	109	10. 4.72	11. 8.72
No. 107 Seacroft (Parklands) 1972	1,513	12	—	8	1,533	228	5. 7.72	20.11.72
No. 108 Whinmoor (Beechwood) 1972	2,783	26	7	8	2,824	444	5. 7.72	9.11.72
No. 109 Whinmoor (Brooklands) 1972	2,113	81	—	28	2,222	284	5. 7.72	7.11.72
No. 110 Roundhay (Shadwell) 1972	1,400	16	—	12	1,428	1,035	5. 7.72	7.11.72
No. 111 Burley (Burley Lodge) 1972	2,662	126	8	41	2,837	215	18.10.72	Proposed 1.11.73
No. 112 Wortley (New Farnley) 1972	920	27	14	9	970	574	29.11.72	Proposed 1.12.73
TOTALS	132,782	7,029	1,127	2,369	143,306	32,838		

SMOKE FILTER APPARATUS

SMOKE IN MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE OF AIR

1972	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	51	N	84	60	53	71	54	75	68	147	N	237	158	162	183	114	206	177	
February	64	N	101	70	53	89	64	59	83	207	N	254	231	191	138	223	176	250	
March	71	152	162	86	87	99	80	96	91	347	430	1,335	383	314	356	346	398	351	
April	25	41	49	31	25	41	31	44	35	131	63	167	146	134	133	140	114	140	
May	37	59	52	38	30	41	34	46	42	99	123	104	100	77	99	112	115	101	
June	21	37	32	25	19	29	20	29	26	47	63	62	54	37	58	36	46	50	
July	23	34	28	20	18	33	18	22	26	52	63	46	60	37	67	34	46	63	
August	16	29	27	20	17	26	15	23	23	56	94	79	69	61	48	61	62	75	
September	35	58	64	41	37	54	32	57	45	144	192	165	165	144	137	129	123	131	
October	40	77	83	65	56	81	44	65	71	142	233	222	198	173	265	154	220	204	
November	47	92	74	72	52	87	53	63	69	148	320	241	257	199	253	222	162	248	
December	99	140	99	130	103	122	96	86	119	320	430	401	413	320	393	299	268	391	

- 3 Templenewsam
 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
 N = No Records

SULPHUR DIOXIDE VOLUMETRIC APPARATUS

SULPHUR DIOXIDE IN MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE OF AIR

	AVERAGE DAILY CONCENTRATION										HIGHEST DAILY CONCENTRATION									
	Site Number										Site Number									
	3	4	18	19	21	24	25	26	27	3	4	18	19	21	24	25	26	27		
1972	161	N	223	257	194	180	161	133	209	364	N	366	578	400	377	338	338	377		
January	156	N	214	224	195	253	143	123	217	352	N	355	512	347	517	302	295	512		
February	144	211	238	233	210	199	153	129	203	344	368	530	574	683	981	378	345	455		
March	86	122	155	154	115	110	79	108	203	210	207	346	432	232	397	224	240	131		
April	149	118	159	134	130	131	104	125	134	487	183	304	240	249	273	180	269	212		
May	144	114	170	137	110	130	85	111	121	390	306	384	228	249	242	131	205	172		
June	95	107	156	118	94	99	75	107	107	257	368	549	263	287	253	176	284	254		
July	62	88	118	93	68	77	57	80	80	136	204	324	248	259	146	113	280	154		
August	86	138	173	144	94	117	81	115	136	238	413	357	316	215	276	240	293	370		
September	77	153	166	183	117	149	100	121	158	222	281	346	403	261	439	282	301	351		
October	133	193	197	197	135	156	126	152	196	274	336	308	393	265	267	250	360	325		
November	185	255	281	297	233	298	214	218	274	476	615	586	656	554	598	543	470	657		
December																				

3 Templenewsam

19 Hyde Terrace

25 Potternewton Lane

4 Market Buildings

21 Y.W.C.A.

26 Stanley Road

18 Blenheim

24 Kirkstall Road

27 Park Square

N = No Records

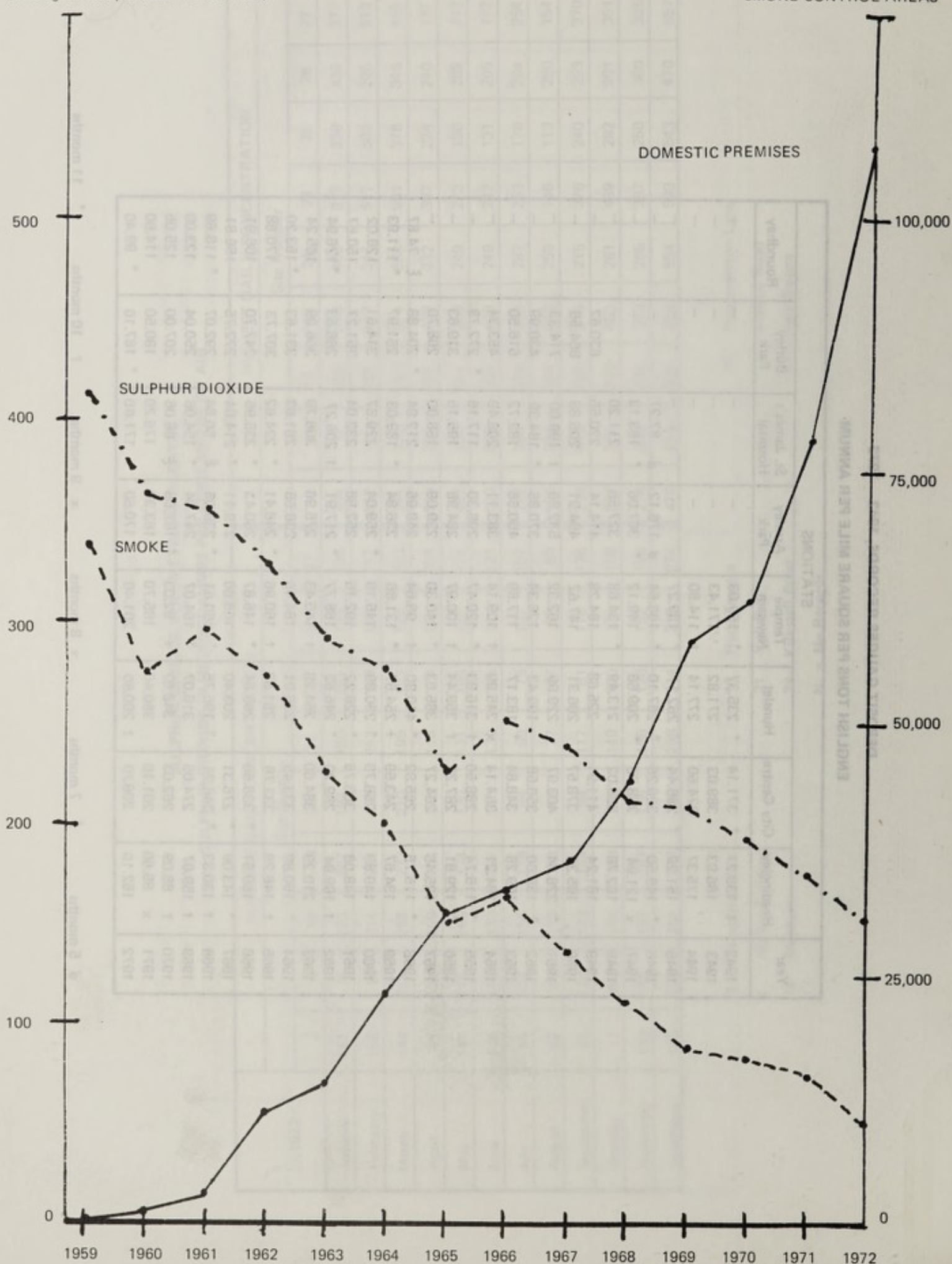
DEPOSIT GAUGES RECORDS, 1942 - 1972
ENGLISH TONS PER SQUARE MILE PER ANNUM

Year	STATIONS							
	Headingley	City Centre	Hunslet	Temple Newsam	Armley Park	St. James's Hospital	Burley Park	Roundhay
1942	† 138.21	* 371.14	* 235.37	* 159.03	—	—	—	—
1943	186.93	389.03	271.82	171.43	—	—	—	—
1944	175.37	374.50	277.14	† 114.80	—	—	—	—
1945	* 151.29	* 288.44	* 262.11	* 139.27	—	—	—	—
1946	* 146.50	326.26	* 267.10	* 166.64	† 176.12	† 87.27	—	—
1947	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	117.16	* 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
1972	152.10	206.70	† 200.80	201.40	170.60	171.60	* 187.10	* 99.40

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

AMOUNT OF POLLUTION
(Microgrammes per cubic metre of air)

DOMESTIC PREMISES WITHIN
SMOKE CONTROL AREAS



GENERAL SANITATION

District Inspection and Investigation of Complaints

8,659 houses were surveyed and examined and 11,216 re-inspections made. 1,399 statutory notices were served in relation to public health matters and 10,034 nuisances and housing defects remedied.

Drainage and Closet Accommodation

1,442 public sewers affecting 4,137 houses or other premises were cleansed. Works of repair or maintenance were carried out to 132 defective public sewers and the cost recovered from the owners of the premises.

In 466 cases it was necessary to serve statutory notices under Section 39 of the Public Health Act, 1936. The drains of 13 houses were repaired or renewed by the Department in default and the cost recovered.

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

The Department cleansed or repaired 1,985 drains serving Housing Department and other Corporation-owned properties.

195 Statutory Notices were served under Section 45 of the Public Health Act, 1936, in connection with defective closet accommodation. In 17 instances the work was carried out by the Department in the owners' default.

Examination of Plans

The arrangement whereby certain plans of new buildings or alterations to existing buildings submitted for planning and bye-law approval are referred to the Health Department for observation and comment continued. 2,059 plans for 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 inspection, and a total of 156 visits of inspection were made during the year.

At the Church Army Hostel a long disused large ground floor room, once a 'games room', was furnished and brought into use as a 'sitting room'.

Shaftesbury House, municipally owned, underwent extensive alterations at the instigation of the Fire Officer. These changes to give greater safety resulted in the loss of 9 bedrooms.

The Salvation Army Hostel, Lisbon Street, which at one stage was thought to be a property with limited life, is known now to be intended to be retained. Therefore, plans for substantial structural works of improvement have been submitted and approved.

The 'Grove Hostel' continues as the only privately-owned old type Common Lodging House in the City. Continual pressure requires to be exerted on the managers of the hostel in order to keep this aged and time-worn structure in a reasonable state of maintenance, and also of good management.

Consistently rising costs of food and accommodation have necessarily had their effect on charges levied at Common Lodging Houses, resulting in a general though modest rise in most cases during 1972.

Canal Boats

A total of 38 visits of inspection were made during the year. No contraventions were noted.

Phasing out of the old type barge boat continues, being replaced either by modern petroleum barge for the carriage of products of distillation or by the new type of "freight-pusher", two of which are now in operation, for bulk carriage of dry cargo.

The annual tonnage moved on the inland waterway showed an increase of some 200,000 tons in respect of dry cargo (mainly coal, sand and gravel) and also a marginal increase in the tonnage of petroleum products carried.

Though even the modern vessels carry crew accommodation, which is equivalent to 'living accommodation', the question of living on vessels simply does not arise nowadays, and that custom has really faded into history. At one time whole families lived aboard. Movements in these powered vessels are swifter and shorter and families live in their own houses, where they are easily joined by the crew member using road transport to 'commute' to his own home and family.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

14 licences were granted to persons keeping pet shops and 31 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 licenced keeper gave up his part share in a boarding kennels business and the licence was cancelled. An application was received from the remaining tenant of the premises for a licence and this was granted.

12 licences for existing premises were renewed making a total of 13 boarding establishments for dogs and cats in the City.

Riding Establishment Acts, 1964/70

4 riding establishments were re-licenced in the City following a report from a veterinary surgeon that the premises were satisfactory and that the horses were fit for work. A new application for a licence was received and this was granted after the premises and horses were found to fulfill the requirements of the Acts by a veterinary surgeon.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

One licence was renewed for the only premises in the City used for the manufacture of rag flock. There are 57 registered premises where filling materials are used. 4 formal samples were taken, two of which were reported upon as being unsatisfactory by the prescribed analyst in that they failed to comply with the regulations in respect of chloride content. Legal proceedings were instituted in the case of one of the unsatisfactory samples and a £5 fine was imposed on the manufacturer together with £15 costs. A warning letter was sent to the manufacturer of rag flock in respect of the second unsatisfactory sample.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933 (Part II)

The number of entries on the statutory list of sellers of Part II Poisons on 30th April, 1973, (the last day in the administrative year for the purposes of the Act) was 112.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

32 samples of fertilisers and feeding stuffs were taken, of which 8 were reported by the Agricultural Analyst to be outside the permitted limits of variation. In some cases where the limit of variation was exceeded the Analyst reported that this was not to the prejudice of the purchaser. Other unsatisfactory samples were caused by retailers holding fertilisers in stock too long, which resulted in some deterioration of quality. The retailers were advised to improve stock control in order to cut down storage items. Advice was given to a manufacturer on the proper labelling of pre-packed fertiliser.

Offensive Trades

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

Hairdressers and Barbers

531 persons carrying on the trade of hairdresser or barber and their premises were on the register at 31st December, 1972. 29 visits of inspection were paid to these premises registered under the provisions of Section 244 of the Leeds Corporation Act, 1956.

Sampling of Swimming Bath Waters

31 samples of public or school swimming bath water were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination. In addition, 24 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 Area.

In the Wortley Area two restrictions on the development which have been applied pending construction of the necessary relief works have been removed in certain parts of the area following the completion of the Wortley Valley Relief Sewer - Stage I and satisfactory progress on the construction of the Farnley Valley Balancing Reservoir.

Work commenced during the year on Wortley Valley Relief Sewer - Stage II Millshaw/Wortley Beck Culvert - Stages I and II and Holbeck Culvert - Stage IV is due to commence shortly and Millshaw/Wortley Beck Culvert - Stage VI is under design.

The design work on the Wykebeck Valley Relief Sewer has been completed and the scheme is now out to tender, design work on the Colton Sewer is proceeding.

The scheme for the modernisation of the Knostrop Water Pollution Control Works is proceeding. The scheme for the replacement of the old pumps is continuing satisfactory 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 has been undergoing commissioning trials during the year. 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 March, 1973. 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.

Contract for the construction of the new High Level Inlet Works has been awarded, but the construction has been interrupted due to bankruptcy at the Contractors. 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 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/1
Suspended Solids	54
Permanganate Value	22
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	36

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

The analysis of the final effluent was:-

	mg/1
Suspended Solids	35
Permanganate Value	13
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	23

Public Cleansing

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

Particulars of refuse collection and disposal during 1972 are as follows:-

Household refuse collected:-	Tons
(a) dealt with at destructor	43,801
(b) disposed of at tips and for agricultural purposes	132,797
Number of tons of cesspool contents discharged into Corporation sewers	14,082

The number of dustbins provided and delivered to dwelling houses was 11,720.

Water Sampling

385 samples of drinking water were taken by the Department for bacteriological examination. Of these, 379 were taken from the Corporation's main supply and 6 from springs. 8 samples of town's water were unsatisfactory but subsequent samples from the same domestic taps proved satisfactory. One sample from a spring was 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.

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	213	128	358	319
Probable No. of E. Coli in 100 ml. of water	213	103	358	253
Anaerobes in 40 ml. of water (Wilson & Blair's test)	50	5	49	4
Agar Plate Count (48 hours at 37°C) colonies per ml.	50	51	49	74

WATER GOING INTO SUPPLY AFTER FILTRATION AND CHLORINATION

Water entering distribution system:—

No. of samples examined 1,218

Percentage of samples free from coliform organisms 99.7%

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)
1,045	98.4%	1.3%	0.3%

ECCUP FILTRATION WORKS

LEEDS CORPORATION WATERWORKS

SUMMARY OF CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF THE PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1972

	Parts per million except where otherwise stated		
	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Turbidity (Silica Scale)	* Less than 2	5	Less than 2
Colour (Hazen Units)	* Less than 5	20	Less than 5
pH	* 8.8	9.4	7.0
Free Carbon Dioxide	Nil	0.8	Nil
Alkalinity (Carbonate Hardness) (in terms of CaCO_3)	23.5	32	15
Total Hardness (in terms of CaCO_3)	54.5	65	47
Non-carbonate (Permanent) Hardness (in terms of CaCO_3) ..	31.0	44	21
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C ..	0.77	1.35	0.2
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (in terms of N)	0.009	0.030	0.002
Albuminoid Nitrogen (in terms of N)	0.030	0.054	0.010
Nitrite Nitrogen (in terms of N)	Nil	Trace	Nil
Nitrate Nitrogen (in terms of N)	0.63	0.90	0.45
Chlorine present as Chloride (in terms of Cl)	20.5	30	14
Silica (in terms of SiO_2)	6.9	8.0	5.6
Iron Compounds (in terms of Fe)	Faint Trace	0.10	Nil
Manganese Compounds (in terms of Mn)	0.04	0.07	Trace
Total Solids (dried at 180°C)	120	150	94
Electrical Conductivity at 20°C (Micromhos per cm^3)	* 164	215	130
Residual Chlorine (on reaching consumer)	Trace	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, 1972

	Parts per million except where otherwise stated		
	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Turbidity (Silica Scale)	* Less than 2	3	Less than 2
Colour (Hazen Units)	* 10	20	Less than 5
pH	* 7.5	8.3	6.8
Free Carbon Dioxide	1.9	3.6	0.8
Alkalinity (Carbonate Hardness) (in terms of CaCO_3)	26	29.5	22
Total Hardness (in terms of CaCO_3)	58	66	53
Non-carbonate (Permanent) Hardness (in terms of CaCO_3) ..	32	38	25.5
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C ..	1.27	2.2	0.2
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (in terms of N)	0.004	0.025	0.002
Albuminoid Nitrogen (in terms of N)	0.035	0.071	0.015
Nitrite Nitrogen (in terms of N)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitrate Nitrogen (in terms of N)	0.67	0.90	0.45
Chlorine present as Chloride (in terms of Cl)	21.0	25	17
Silica (in terms of SiO_2)	6.7	8	5.6
Iron Compounds (in terms of Fe)	0.01	0.16	Nil
Manganese Compounds (in terms of Mn)	0.018	0.056	Nil
Total Solids (dried at 180°C)	112	133	91
Electrical Conductivity at 20°C (Micromhos per cm^3)	* 154	172	135
Residual Chlorine (on reaching consumer)	Trace	0.10	Nil

*Daily Determinations

LEEDS CORPORATION WATERWORKS

SUMMARY OF CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF THE PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1972

	Parts per million except where otherwise stated		
	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Turbidity (Silica Scale)	Less than 2	5	Less than 2
Colour (Hazen Units)	Less than 5	18	Less than 5
pH	8.6	9.2	7.6
Free Carbon Dioxide	Nil	1.2	Nil
Alkalinity (Carbonate Hardness) (in terms of CaCO_3)	23	32	18
Total Hardness (in terms of CaCO_3)	78	88	70
Non-carbonate (Permanent) Hardness (in terms of CaCO_3)	55	66	38
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	0.63	1.4	Nil
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (in terms of N)	0.038	0.104	0.002
Albuminoid Nitrogen (in terms of N)	0.031	0.086	0.013
Nitrite Nitrogen (in terms of N)	Trace	0.02	Nil
Nitrate Nitrogen (in terms of N)	2.0	2.5	1.6
Chlorine present as Chloride (in terms of Cl)	33.5	37	30
Silica (in terms of SiO_2)	6.8	11	5
Iron Compounds (in terms of Fe)	0.05	0.4	Nil
Manganese Compounds (in terms of Mn)	0.02	0.08	Nil
Total Solids (dried at 180°C)	223	250	194
Electrical Conductivity at 20°C (Micromhos per cm^3)	308	355	270
Residual Chlorine (on reaching consumer)	Trace	0.45	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 at 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 49 samples so drawn was 0.02 p.p.m. and the maximum 0.10 p.p.m.

Lead determinations were also carried out on 6 samples taken from consumers' premises after overnight standing in lead pipes. The average amount of lead found in these samples was 0.05 p.p.m. and the maximum 0.09 p.p.m.

Action in respect of any form of contamination

There were no incidents during 1972 which required special action.

Population Supplied (Figures relate to City of Leeds Only) at 31st March, 1973.

(i)	Number of dwellinghouses	—	179,130
(ii)	Direct to Dwellings	—	498,790
(iii)	By stand pipe	—	Nil

Fluoridation

No determinations of fluoride were made during 1972.

WORK DONE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS, 1972

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	1,581	2,458	1,123	1,907	328	—	—	7,397
2. Drainage	2,472	4,653	2,867	2,870	112	4	—	12,978
3. Houses in multiple occupation	185	14	31	15	—	—	—	245
4. Separate lets in H.M.O.	345	50	66	56	—	—	—	517
5. Overcrowding	9	18	11	7	—	—	—	45
6. Preferential re-housing	60	110	46	57	—	—	—	273
7. Infectious diseases	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	4
8. Filthy or verminous premises	26	53	55	44	—	—	—	178
9. Common lodging-houses	—	—	—	—	—	156	—	156
10. Canal boats	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	38
11. Moveable dwellings	26	173	14	146	—	—	—	359
12. Re-visits	1,521	5,072	1,648	2,209	766	—	—	11,216
DISCRETIONARY/STANDARD/GRANTS								
13. Initial Survey for I.G/S.G.	520	288	675	447	—	—	—	1,930
14. Inspection of work in progress	1,405	617	562	1,535	—	—	—	4,119
15. Visits for enquiry	4,507	4,136	1,924	1,103	—	—	—	11,670
FOOD PREMISES								
16. Ice-cream	13	23	37	38	—	—	—	111
17. Fried Fish	37	101	40	75	—	—	—	253
18. Other registered premises	13	84	42	45	—	—	—	184
19. Bakehouses	71	150	35	61	10	—	—	327
20. Butchers	87	546	76	139	4	—	—	852
21. Other food shops and stores	345	1,122	278	425	33	—	—	2,203
22. Restaurants,cafes, snack bars, canteens	102	682	82	146	184	—	—	1,196
23. Hotels and Public Houses	21	44	8	24	—	—	—	97
24. Mobile shops and delivery vehicles	32	17	2	4	—	—	—	55
25. Market stalls	—	909	—	—	—	—	—	909
OTHER TRADES AND BUSINESSES								
26. Workplaces	—	—	—	2	161	—	—	163
27. Hairdressers	9	1	11	8	—	—	—	29
28. Offensive trades	6	16	12	33	—	—	—	67
29. Pet shops	10	42	11	29	—	—	—	92
30. Entertainment clubs	2	1	3	7	—	—	—	13
31. Pig keeping	9	85	1	12	—	—	—	107
32. Poultry keeping	1	3	—	3	—	—	—	7
33. Poultry slaughterhouses	1	5	—	1	—	—	—	7
34. Agricultural units	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
35. Other miscellaneous trades	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MISCELLANEOUS								
36. Noise nuisances—Industrial	6	7	10	17	539	—	—	579
37. Noise nuisances—Non-Industrial	39	160	116	99	17	—	—	431
38. Water supplies	17	18	19	13	9	—	—	76
39. Water sampling	73	97	126	97	16	—	—	409
40. Swimming baths	7	37	10	12	—	—	—	66
41. Water courses—ditches, culverts	34	98	14	47	15	—	—	208
42. Local Land Charges—Enquiries	10	2	18	6	356	—	—	392
43. Qualification Certificate	769	878	469	1,128	—	—	—	3,244

WORK DONE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS, 1972 (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	4,404	2,032	1,257	1,464	1,011	2	—	10,170
46. No Access	1,243	2,500	1,065	1,008	423	—	—	6,239
47.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSING—SLUM CLEARANCE								
48. General Surveys	—	—	—	—	—	417	—	417
49. Detailed Surveys	—	—	—	—	—	2,144	—	2,144
50. "Area" Census Survey	—	—	—	—	—	2,488	—	2,488
51. Potential I.U. Dwellings—Survey	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	30
52. Demolition Orders—Survey	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	14
53. Closing Orders—Survey	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	12
54. Certificates of Unfitness—Survey	—	—	—	—	—	56	—	56
55. "Objection" —Survey	—	—	—	—	—	447	—	447
56. Well-maintained claims—Visits	—	—	—	—	—	1,529	—	1,529
57. Life of property, loans, purchases, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	1,555	—	1,555
SMOKE CONTROL AREAS								
58. Smoke Observations	175	81	41	16	—	—	—	313
59. Preliminary Surveys	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,809	15,809
60. Work in Progress	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,246	1,246
61. Works completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,310	4,310
ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION								
62. Smoke Observations—Industrial Plant	9	27	11	18	207	—	—	272
63. Smoke Observations—Nuisances	9	19	11	15	75	—	—	129
64. Inspection of boiler plant	—	4	6	2	100	—	237	349
65. Heights of chimneys	—	—	—	—	134	—	—	134
66. Atmospheric Pollution Stations	—	—	—	—	8	—	1,038	1,046
66A. Other visits	5	60	41	5	—	—	239	350
FACTORIES								
67. Factories with mechanical power	—	—	—	—	732	—	—	732
68. Factories without mechanical power	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	12
69. Other premises, constructional works	—	—	—	—	90	—	—	90
70. Outworkers	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
— . Other visits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— . No Access	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P.H.A./L.C.A.								
General								
75. External repairs	527	375	161	1,959	5	—	—	3,027
76. Internal repairs	246	226	89	747	—	—	—	1,308
77. New drainage provided	1	4	5	7	—	—	—	17
78. Drains repaired or re-laid	122	163	46	111	—	—	—	442
79. Drains cleansed	521	731	847	385	28	—	—	2,512
80. Private sewers repaired or re-laid	5	55	15	11	1	—	—	87
81. Private sewers cleansed	29	95	53	49	3	—	—	229
82. Water closets provided	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5
83. Water closets repaired/cleansed	9	27	9	55	—	—	—	100
84. Yards, passages repaired	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	3

WORK DONE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS, 1972 (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>								
85. Mains water provided	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	4
86. Sanitary accommodation provided S89	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
87. Improvements to H.M.O.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
88. Watercourses/culverts cleansed or maintained	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
89. Poultry houses improved or cleansed	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
90. Pigstys improved or cleansed	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
91. Manure/offensive matter removed	20	11	2	28	—	—	—	61
92. Cesspools repaired	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
93. Cesspools abolished	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
94. Privies abolished	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
95. Verminous premises disinfested	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
96. Dirty premises cleansed	3	1	3	5	—	—	—	12
97. Nuisances abated	159	353	45	124	26	—	—	707
98. Noise nuisance abated	20	26	4	11	6	—	—	67
FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS								
<i>Shops, Stores and Food Factories</i>								
99. Walls, ceilings, floors etc., cleansed	194	223	45	31	17	—	—	510
100. Walls, ceilings, floors etc., improved	77	138	73	47	10	—	—	345
101. Ventilation provided or improved	14	24	20	13	9	—	—	80
102. Articles, apparatus, clothing cleansed	205	19	11	25	8	—	—	260
103. Personal washing facilities provided	14	19	38	18	—	—	—	89
104. Other washing facilities provided	14	12	11	13	1	—	—	51
105. Hot water provided	20	11	15	11	1	—	—	58
106. Accommodation for clothing provided	12	5	13	1	1	—	—	32
107. First Aid equipment provided	20	13	34	8	1	—	—	76
108. Other improvements	139	220	102	22	13	—	—	496
109. Refuse accommodation provided	30	15	10	2	3	—	—	60
<i>Cafes, Restaurants and Canteens</i>								
110. Walls, ceilings, floors etc., cleansed	82	92	3	2	58	—	—	237
111. Walls, ceilings, floors etc., improved	52	53	—	6	67	—	—	178
112. Ventilation provided or improved	13	17	2	—	28	—	—	60
113. Articles, apparatus, clothing cleansed	61	17	4	5	38	—	—	125
114. Personal washing facilities provided	5	2	2	6	18	—	—	33
115. Other washing facilities provided	12	1	—	3	15	—	—	31
116. Hot water provided	12	5	—	2	8	—	—	27
117. Accommodation for clothing provided	13	2	—	—	8	—	—	23
118. First aid equipment provided	8	9	—	2	17	—	—	36
119. Other improvements	85	62	3	11	73	—	—	234
120. Refuse accommodation provided	16	6	—	1	8	—	—	31
<i>Mobile Shops, Delivery Vehicles and Market Stalls</i>								
121. Vehicle/stall cleansed	11	—	1	—	—	—	—	12
122. Articles, apparatus, clothing cleansed	9	—	1	—	—	—	—	10
123. Personal washing facilities provided	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
124. Other washing facilities provided	4	9	1	—	—	—	—	14
125. Hot water provided	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	14
126. First aid equipment provided	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2

WORK DONE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS, 1972 (Continued)

Analysis of Inspections	North Division	East Division	West Division	South Division	Factories, Offices and Shops Division	Housing Division	Smoke Control	Total
127. Other improvements	17	3	1	—	—	—	—	21
128. Refuse accommodation provided	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
FACTORIES ACT—Defects remedied (cases)								
129. Rooms cleansed	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
130. Overcrowding abated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
131. Reasonable temperature secured	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
132. Rooms ventilated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
133. Floors drained	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
134. Sufficient conveniences provided	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5
135. Unsuitable/defective conveniences remedied	—	—	—	—	662	—	—	662
136. Conveniences made separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
137. Other offences remedied	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
SMOKE ABATEMENT								
138. Furnaces altered, repaired or renewed	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
139. Chimneys erected, extended or improved	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
140. Other improvements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MISCELLANEOUS								
<i>Workplaces</i>								
141. Rooms ventilated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
142. Rooms cleansed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
143. Overcrowding abated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
144. Sufficient conveniences provided	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
145. Other defects remedied	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
<i>Hairdressers</i>								
146. Bye-Law offences remedied	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	10
<i>Offensive Trades</i>								
147. Nuisances abated	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
148. Improvements secured	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
FACTORIES ACT—Defects found (cases)								
149. Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
150. Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
151. Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
152. Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
153. Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
154. Insufficient sanitary convenience	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	21
155. Unsuitable/defective conveniences	—	—	—	—	438	—	—	438
156. Conveniences not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
157. Other offences	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4

WORK DONE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS, 1972

A. FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, SAMPLING, ETC.

Visits

Food and Drugs Act

Inspection of Dairies etc;

Wholesale Dairies	176
Milk Distributors (other than Processors)	49

Complaints and Unsatisfactory Samples

Visits to:

Farms	13
Manufacturers and Wholesalers	151
Retailers	436
Milk Distributors	50
Complaints and witnesses	1,035
Attendance at Court	18

Sampling

Visits for samples as follows:

Drugs

Retailers	3
-------------------	---

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs

Manufacturers and Wholesalers	1
Retailers	15

Food

Retailers	667
Manufacturers	10
Cafes and Canteens	1

Ice-cream

Manufacturers premises	15
Retailers	79

Milk

Wholesale Dairymen	225
Retail Distributors	38
Dairy Farmers	182

Rag Flock

Licensed Rag Flock etc. Manufacturers	—
Licensed Rag Flock etc. Stores	2
Registered Rag Flock etc. Premises	—

Shellfish

Fishmongers	11
---------------------	----

Food Poisoning

Visits of investigation to:

Canteens	1
Cafes and Restaurants	3
Other Premises	16

B. SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION

Animal Boarding Establishments Act

Visits regarding licensing	14
Routine inspection	27

WORK DONE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS, 1972 (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		—
Poultry		
Markets and Shows		—
Poultry Dealers and Slaughterers		5
Poultry-keepers		—
Swine		
Pig-keepers: Enforcement of Movement, Licence conditions		92
Boiling Plant Operators		56
Service of Swine Fever Notices		—
Markets and sales of swine		—
Miscellaneous		
Carcases removed for incineration		—
Other visits		3
Vehicles inspected		—
<i>Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act</i>		
Visits to:		
Manufacturers and wholesalers		3
Retailers		13
<i>Pharmacy and Poisons Act</i>		
Visits:		
New applicants for Listing		8
Applicants for Retention on List		18
Unlisted premises		9
Routine inspection of Listed Premises		22
<i>Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act</i>		
Visits:		
Registered Premises—upholsterers etc.		—
Manufacturing and storage premises		4
C. SLAUGHTERHOUSES, MEAT INSPECTION, ETC.		
<i>Inspection of Slaughterhouses etc. and Condemnation of Meat and Other Foods</i>		
Visits:		
Manufacturers		—
Canteens etc.		24
Wholesalers		296
Retailers		530
Private Slaughterhouses		262
Enquiries		433
Imported Foods		97
Complaints		82

DISINFESTATION, RODENT CONTROL AND DISINFECTION

The work carried out in and from the Disinfestation Centre may be classified under the following headings:-

- 1 Disinfestation
 - (a) Personal
 - (b) Structural
- 2 Rodent Control
- 3 Disinfection
- 4 Other Duties

1(a) DISINFESTATION (Personal)

The personal disinfestation service at the Centre deals with the control of the parasites of man including the cleansing of heads of *pediculus capitis* (head lice) and the cleansing of bodies of *pediculus corporis* (body lice), *phthirus pubis* (pubic lice), and *sarcoptes scabiei* (scabies or itch mite).

In order that the cleansing may be carried out efficiently there is a clinic containing five washbasins, sprays and hairdryers, three bathrooms, each with a bath and shower, together with the necessary insecticides, acaricides, antiseptic creams and lotions.

This section has a staff of seven:— a Sister in charge, two S.R.N. visitors who visit the homes of affected persons, two male clinic assistants and two female clinic assistants.

An ambulance is available for the transport of patients.

Details of the work carried out by this section in 1972 are shown in Tables 1 and 2.

TABLE 1

TREATMENT OF VERMINOUS PERSONS			
	School Age	Others	Total
(a) <u>Pediculus Corporis</u>			
No. of persons treated	2	529	531
(b) <u>Pediculus Capitis</u>			
No. of homes visited	—	—	758
No. of persons treated	1,370	307	1,677
(c) <u>Phthirus Pubis</u>			
No. of homes visited	—	—	3
No. of persons treated	—	43	43
(d) <u>Scabies</u>			
No. of homes visited	—	—	572
No. of persons treated	513	818	1,331
No. of contacts treated	267	655	922
No. of re-infections	1	—	1
(e) <u>Fleas</u>			
No. of persons treated	27	99	126

TABLE 2

TREATMENT OF VERMINOUS PERSONS OUTSIDE AUTHORITIES			
	School Age	Others	Total
(a) <u>Pediculus Corporis</u>			
No. of persons treated	—	1	1
(b) <u>Pediculus Capitis</u>			
No. of persons treated	1	3	4
(c) <u>Phthirus Pubis</u>			
No. of persons treated	—	4	4
(d) <u>Scabies</u>			
No. of persons treated	27	56	83
No. of contacts treated	6	29	35

1(b) DISINFESTATION (Structural)

Disinfestation in relation to insect pests plays a large part at the Centre.

The problem of the prevention of extension of verminous conditions in rehousing from slum houses to Council-owned properties not only concerns itself with the bed bug, but also extends to the furniture beetle. Bed bugs are exterminated by the application of a synthetic insecticide to the structures and the treatment of bedding by low pressure steam before the tenant is rehoused. To prevent infestation of new Council Properties by anobium punctatum (furniture beetle), all timber effects showing signs of active infestation are first treated at the Centre by methyl bromide fumigation before being transferred to the new house. Other insect pests controlled in Housing Department properties include the clover mite, cockroaches, crickets, silverfish, spider beetles, flies from tips and sewage works, wasps and their nests, plaster beetles, fleas, lice, mites, etc., The eradication of fungal conditions, whether merulius lacrymans (dry rot) or coniophora (wet rot) is also undertaken.

The services of this section have been extended to other Corporation Departments, industry, hospitals, the general public and other Local Authorities situated within a reasonable distance from Leeds. The section is staffed by a Technical Assistant, a Charge Hand and seven Operators.

The vehicles necessary are a tractor for the moving of the M.B. chambers, a furniture van, two vans for the transport of verminous articles and four vans for the transport of men and spraying equipment.

Table 3 gives details of the work carried out by this section during 1972.

TABLE 3

DISINFESTATION				
A. Work carried out at request of Housing Department				
	Bed Bugs	Wood Worm	Others	Total
(a) <u>Rehousing</u>				
No. of visits of inspection	—	—	—	1,619
No. of dwellings disinfested by insecticide	746	32	—	778
No. of articles disinfested by steam	6,697	—	—	6,697
No. of articles disinfested by M.B.	—	508	—	508
(b) <u>General</u>				
No. of visits of inspection	—	—	—	523
No. of dwellings disinfested by insecticide	102	158	6 487	747

TABLE 3 (Continued)

DISINFESTATION (Continued)				
A. Work carried out at request of Housing Department				
(b) <u>General (Continued)</u>				
No. of articles disinfested by steam	782	—	547	1,329
No. of articles disinfested by M.B.	—	17	—	17
B. <u>Work carried out for other sources</u>				
<u>City</u>				
No. of visits of inspection	—	—	—	290
No. of dwellings disinfested by insecticide	59	13	983	1,055
No. of articles disinfested by steam	929	—	17,099	18,028
No. of articles disinfested by M.B.	—	53	15	68
<u>Outside Authorities</u>				
No. of dwellings disinfested by insecticide	6	1	13	20
No. of articles disinfested by steam	—	—	98	98
Wasps nests dealt with at 271 locations				
ø includes 53 wet rot, 53 dry rot				
♢ includes 8 wet rot, 27 dry rot				

2. RODENT CONTROL

Inspections and treatments

This section deals with the control of rats and mice within the City. Complaints of rats will be investigated and dealt with on any premises within Leeds. Mouse treatments will only be undertaken in those premises which deal with the manufacture, storage, preparation or sale of food. The departmental service does not extend to the treatment of mouse infestations in dwellings except those occupied by elderly or infirm persons. However, a free advisory service is available to the occupier of any premises where a mouse infestation exists.

In 1972 the occupiers of 247 premises which did not warrant departmental service were advised as to the best method of treatment. 14,607 inspections and visits were made in connection with servicing rodent-infested premises. It is not possible to estimate the number of rodents killed by poison bait, but during the year 4,427 dead rodents were collected and destroyed. Other pests also dealt with by this section are pigeons (of which 1,551 were killed in 1972), cats, rabbits, squirrels, moles, foxes etc..

Staffing consists of a Technical Assistant, a Charge Hand and thirteen Operators. Three vehicles are required for the sewer baiting operators and two vans for the use of surface operators.

Table 4 shows the numbers of new complaints received by the section. The miscellaneous figures refer to complaints of squirrels, rabbits, moles, sparrows, foxes, etc..

TABLE 4

	1971	1972
Rats	930	1,021
Mice	604	751
Pigeons	29	55
Miscellaneous	23	27

Table 5 analyses the complaints about rats and mice.

TABLE 5

1972	Rats					Mice				
	B	PD	LA	LAH	Total	B	PD	LA	LAH	Total
January	17	29	4	22	72	3	15	—	20	38
February	14	38	2	20	74	3	16	—	6	26
March	16	49	2	13	80	9	21	5	6	36
April	17	53	2	18	90	5	10	—	10	25
May	21	55	5	16	97	7	13	1	12	33
June	22	53	4	9	88	6	8	1	9	24
July	12	51	1	18	82	6	26	—	5	37
August	12	35	4	20	71	8	15	1	5	29
September	16	48	6	14	84	8	18	—	7	35
October	30	47	7	14	98	10	20	1	12	43
November	31	43	6	17	97	11	17	1	15	45
December	23	37	7	21	88	7	14	—	11	33
TOTALS	231	538	50	202	1,021	83	193	10	118	404

B = Business Premises

P.D. = Private Dwellings

L.A. = Local Authority Premises and Land

L.A.H. = Local Authority Houses

Sewer Baiting

In addition to surface infestations two teams are employed in baiting sewer manholes in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. In 1972, 18,598 sewer manholes were test baited and 1,707 were found to be infested and subsequently poison baited. This shows a drop in the number of infested manholes of 1,383 which is due to the separation of the sewer network into self-contained systems which prevents reinfestations.

General

The Grey Squirrels (Warfarin) Order 1973 has now come into force, and whilst it is not deemed necessary at the moment to embark upon a poisoning campaign against this rodent, it will provide a further means of destruction should such a course become necessary. Grey squirrel complaints are increasing, due no doubt to the encouragement of misguided householders.

A new "date order" filing system in respect of rodent control treatments was introduced in 1972 which is advantageous in that it ensures regular visits to infested premises until the infestation is eradicated.

Rodent Control staff and members of the Works Department have reached agreement whereby the drainage of property which is to be demolished is sealed off prior to the work of demolition commencing. This prevents sewer rats migrating to the surface in search of food via the unsealed outlets after demolition.

3. DISINFECTION

The Disinfection Section is concerned with the preventative measures necessary to prevent the spread of infectious disease. The Departmental service is called in for treatment in hospital wards, operating theatres, intensive care units, cubicles etc., institutions, schools and private homes. The bactericides used on site are formaldehyde in fine aerosol form, black and white fluids, chlorinated phenols, etc..

The Centre is equipped with a high pressure disinfecter to deal with infected articles.

Work done in this field is tabulated in Table 6.

TABLE 6

No. of homes visited	516
No. of articles disinfected	2,187
No. of rooms disinfected	228
No. of miles involved	1,382

Closely allied to this section are four other services. One deals with drain tracing, testing, and clearing under the direction of the Public Health Inspector. 28,511 miles were involved in such work. Another is the Medical Loan Scheme whereby medical requisites on loan are delivered to patients, collected and returned to the Centre for disinfection before re-issue. The third is the Incontinent Loan Scheme which distributes draw sheets, collects soiled sheets and delivers to the contracting laundry. Welfare Foods and Clinic Stores are delivered to the various clinics throughout the City and, owing to the difficulty of disposal of placentas, the service co-operates with the Midwifery Section in the collection of afterbirths for disposal at a Refuse Destructor.

Table 7 illustrates the work done and mileage involved for the work of these sections.

TABLE 7

(a) <u>Public Sewers</u>	
Miles involved in the cleansing of Public Sewers	28,511
(b) <u>Medical Loan Scheme — Home Nursing</u>	
No. of homes visited	2,272
No. of articles delivered	3,199
No. of miles involved	7,663
<u>Medical Loan Scheme — Chest Clinic</u>	
No. of homes visited	51
No. of articles delivered	218
No. of miles involved	204
(c) <u>Incontinent Loan Scheme</u>	
No. of visits paid	22,193
No. of miles involved	29,147
Average No. of patients per day	88
No. of placentas collected and destroyed	814
(d) <u>Welfare Foods and Clinic Stores</u>	
Miles run for Babies' Welcomes and Day Nurseries	13,827

A large drying chamber is available for articles which have been flooded due to burst pipes etc. and in 1972 the number of wet articles dried was 355.

4. OTHER DUTIES

Staffing consists of a Technical Assistant, a Charge Hand Steam Operator and three Steam Operators, three Disinfection Operators, five Drainage Operators, four Drivers and one Carboliser/Cleaner.

Transport and manpower is provided by the Centre as and when required for the purpose of transferring furniture and effects from place to place on behalf of the Health Department. This function is commonly used when Health Department Nursing Staff are moving house although much larger tasks have been undertaken, i.e.

4. OTHER DUTIES (Continued)

the removal of the Public Health Department's office equipment and furniture from East Parade to their new accommodation in Bond Court, and the transfer of the Leeds City Analyst's Department from Market Buildings to Park Place.

The necessary clerical support is provided by four clerks, one employed in a secretarial capacity, one as an accounts clerk, one in Rodent Control Section and one clerk/telephonist. The staffing is completed by a cleaner/cook.

There is also a small but comprehensive museum which illustrates the work of the Centre.

The final, although by no means least important, function of the Centre is the lectures given to students by the Supervisory Public Health Inspector in charge. In 1972, 50 half-day lectures were given to students from the Leeds Polytechnic in relation to courses in Institutional Management, Home Economics, Teacher Training, Catering, Nursery Nurses, Pre-nursing, and Cleansing Science. Students from the Local Authority include Health Visitors, Midwives, S.R.N.'s, and S.E.N.'s. In addition to the half-day lectures, courses of instruction are given to the 4th year Medical Students and Student Public Health Inspectors.

Refresher courses in the work of the Centre are given from time to time to staff of the Social Services Department, Housing Department and Works Department. These sessions are useful not only to the departments concerned, but help to increase co-operation when inter-departmental problems are to be solved.

998 students received training at the Centre during 1972.

TABLE 7

Illustrates the work done and impact involved for the work of these sections

(a) Public Health	
Miles involved in the cleaning of Public Sewers	28,817
(b) Medical Loan Scheme - Home Training	
No. of homes visited	2,573
No. of articles delivered	3,109
No. of miles involved	1,003
(c) Medical Loan Scheme - Chest Clinic	
No. of homes visited	81
No. of articles delivered	218
No. of miles involved	204
(d) Incontinent Loan Scheme	
No. of articles delivered	20,100
No. of miles involved	20,147
Average No. of patients per day	88
No. of plaster casts collected and delivered	818
(e) White's Products Clinic	
Miles run for Babies' Welfare and Day Nurseries	13,827

4 OTHER DUTIES

Staffing consists of a Technical Assistant, a Charge Hand Steam Operator and three Steam Operators, three Distillation Operators, five Distillation Operators, four Drivers and one Conductor/Driver. Transport and manpower is provided by the Centre as and when required for the purpose of transferring furniture and effects from place to place on behalf of the Health Department. This function is commonly used when Health Department housing staff are moving home although much larger scale have been undertaken, i.e.

INSPECTORIAL STAFF

At the beginning of the year there were 2 vacancies for public health inspectors. During the year 1 inspector retired due to ill-health and 2 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 so that on an establishment of 68 inspectors, there was only 1 vacancy at the end of the year.

17 pupil public health inspectors attended training courses at the Leeds Polytechnic.

The report is being written a few days after the completion of the appointment of the first Public Analyst for Leeds. The occasion, together with the possibility that in consequence of Local Government reorganisation, this may be the last comprehensive Annual Report of a Leeds Public Analyst, (the appointment being as a Council Member in April, 1974) makes appropriate a brief account of the Public Analyst service in the City. It has been compiled from a study of old Committee minutes books and from information provided by my predecessor, Mr. C. H. Masley, who recently celebrated his 61st birthday and whose memory must be the envy of many younger men.

The first reference to food adulteration in Leeds occurs in the Minutes of a meeting of the Sanitary and Nuisance Committee held on the 30th December, 1855, when it was resolved "That the case of the adulteration of *Flour* (sic) now reported be referred to the Chairman and the Town Clerk to take such proceedings in the matter as they may think proper". (The Committee Clerk's copperplate writing was superior to the original). It would be interesting to know who was responsible for the analysis of the flour since not until four years later (26th November, 1872) did the Sanitary Committee report to the Council that "It is operative to appoint a fit and proper person as Analyst under the Adulteration of Food, Drugs etc. Act, 1872, at a salary of £60 per annum exclusive of any fees he may be entitled to receive from private individuals and that advertisements be inserted in the Newspapers for Candidates to undertake the duties of the office". This modest salary failed to attract any applicants and on the 24th February, 1873 the Committee resolved that "An advertisement again be inserted in the newspapers for an Analyst under the Food, Drugs etc. Act, 1872 at a salary of £100 per annum". On the 27th April, 1873 three "advertisements" were examined by the Sanitary Committee and Thomas Farley, whose laboratory was at 27, Commercial Street, was appointed the first Public Analyst for the City. He had received his training from a Dr. Lyon Playfair at the Dispensary of Edinburgh.

By December of the same year Farley was engaged in what was to prove a protracted dispute with the Committee about fees. As he explained in March, 1874 "The necessary expenses of the laboratory amount to nearly £25 for six months of £50 for the year thus reducing my salary of £100 to about one half". The efficient discharge of the work involves the use of costly apparatus some of a very fragile nature, besides the chemicals and materials kept up in the expenses of analysis. Some improvement in fees was suggested, but at a meeting of the Sanitary Committee in October, 1875 a "Report of the Town Clerk as to the Borough Analyst" was read. The following month the Committee resolved that the Analyst be asked to attend the next meeting to explain why certain fees received from private individuals in his capacity as Analyst under the Adulteration of Food and Drugs Act had not been paid in the Borough Treasurer. However, at the December meeting a letter was read from Mrs. Farley stating that "Mr. Farley could not attend the Committee as requested by the Resolution passed at the last meeting in consequence of illness". Thereafter the matter appears to have died a natural death.

The Minutes of the Sanitary Committee of 13th April, 1874 reveal that the Public Analyst's Quarterly Report was read and the Committee resolved that it "be approved of and published in the Leeds Newspapers". This would seem to be the beginning of the practice which has operated for the past 15 years whereby a copy of each report is made available to the Press.

The first recorded instance of watered milk in the City is found in the Minutes of a meeting of the Sanitary Committee on 12th April 1875 - Resolved "That Superintendent John Newhouse be instructed to lay an information under the Adulteration of Food Act against Mrs. Martha Hubbard of 2, Sardinia Street for selling milk adulterated with water".

The analysis of drinking water clearly occupied a substantial portion of the Public Analyst's time in those early days. The following references are typical of many:-

- 17th October, 1876 "The Superintendent reported that complaints had been made as to the quality of the water in the Public Well in Fortuneswell Lane. Resolved That the Superintendent be instructed to obtain a sample of the water and submit same to the Borough Analyst for a Report. Resolved That the Superintendent be instructed to make an investigation as to the cause of the complaint." -
- 18th November, 1876 "The report of the Borough Analyst on an analysis of water taken from the Public Well in Fortuneswell Lane was read in which he states that the water is contaminated and is unsuitable for drinking purposes. Resolved That the Surveyor be instructed to make an investigation as to the cause of the complaint and to report thereon. Resolved That the Surveyor be instructed to make an investigation as to the cause of the complaint and to report thereon. Resolved That the Surveyor be instructed to make an investigation as to the cause of the complaint and to report thereon." -

CITY ANALYST'S LABORATORY

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

This is the 45th Annual Report on the work of the Municipal Laboratory which was established in 1928.

Historical

The report is being written a few days after the Centenary of the appointment of the first Public Analyst for Leeds. The occasion, together with the possibility that in consequence of Local Government reorganisation this may be the last comprehensive Annual Report of a Leeds Public Analyst (the appointment becomes a County function in April, 1974) makes appropriate a brief account of the Public Analyst service in the City. It has been compiled from a study of old Committee minute books and from information provided by my predecessor, Mr. C.H. Manley, who recently celebrated his 81st birthday and whose memory must be the envy of many younger men.

The first reference to food adulteration in Leeds occurs in the Minutes of a meeting of the Scavenging and Nuisance Committee held on the 30th December, 1868, when it was resolved "That the case of the adulteration of flower (sic) now reported be referred to the Chairman and the Town Clerk to take such proceedings in the matter as they may think proper". (The Committee Clerk's copper-plate writing was superior to his spelling). It would be interesting to know who was responsible for the analysis of the flour since not until four years later (25th November, 1872) did the Sanitary Committee report to the Council that "It is desirable to appoint a fit and proper person as Analyst under the Adulteration of Food, Drugs etc. Act, 1872, at a salary of £50 per annum exclusive of any fees he may be entitled to receive from private individuals and that advertisements be inserted in the Newspapers for Candidates to undertake the duties of the office". This munificent salary failed to attract any applicants and on the 24th February, 1873, the Committee resolved that "An advertisement again be inserted in the newspapers for an Analyst under the Food, Drugs etc. Act, 1872, at a salary of £100 per annum". On the 27th April, 1873, three "gentlemen" were examined by the Sanitary Committee and Thomas Fairley, whose laboratory was at 27, Commercial Street, was appointed the first Public Analyst for the City. He had received his training from a Dr. Lyon Playfair at the University of Edinburgh.

By December of the same year Fairley was engaged in what was to prove a protracted dispute with the Committee about fees. As he explained in March, 1874, "The necessary expenses of the laboratory amount to nearly £25 for six months of £50 for the year thus reducing my salary of £100 to about one half. The efficient discharge of the work involves the use of costly apparatus some of a very fragile nature, besides the chemicals and materials used up in the processes of analysis". Some improvement in fees was negotiated, but at a meeting of the Sanitary Committee in October, 1875, a "Report of the Town Clerk as to the Borough Analyst" was read. The following month the Committee resolved that the Analyst be asked to attend the next meeting to explain why certain fees received from private individuals in his capacity as Analyst under the Adulteration of Food and Drugs Act had not been paid to the Borough Treasurer. However, at the December meeting a letter was read from Mrs. Fairley stating that "Mr. Fairley could not attend the Committee as requested by the Resolution passed at the last meeting in consequence of illness". Thereafter the matter appears to have died a natural death.

The Minutes of the Sanitary Committee of 13th April, 1874, record that the Public Analyst's Quarterly Report was read and the Committee resolved that it "be approved of and published in the Leeds Newspapers". This would seem to be the forerunner of the practice which has operated for the past 15 years whereby a copy of such reports is made available to the Press.

The first recorded instance of watered milk in the City is found in the Minutes of a meeting of the Sanitary Committee on 13th April, 1875 — Resolved "That Superintendent John Newhouse be instructed to lay an information under the Adulteration of Food Act against Mrs. Martha Holroyd of 3, Sardinia Street for selling milk adulterated with water".

The analysis of drinking water clearly occupied a substantial portion of the Public Analyst's time in those early days. The following references are typical of many :—

- 17th October, 1878 "The Superintendent reported that complaints had been made to him of the condition of the water in the Public Well in Potternewton Lane. Resolved That the Superintendent be instructed to obtain a sample of the water and submit same to the Borough Analyst for a Report thereon".
- 18th November, 1878 "The report of the Borough Analyst on his analysis of water taken from the Public Well in Potternewton Lane was read in which he states that the water is contaminated so as to be unsafe for drinking purposes. Resolved That the Surveyor be instructed to make an application to the Justices for an order to close the well for domestic purposes".

It would appear that tradespeople in the City were not entirely satisfied with the analytical service provided. The Minutes of 26 October, 1875, report that "Mr. Benjamin Leathley and Mr. George Oates attended and presented a Memorial from Tradesmen and others calling the attention of the Committee to the coming into operation of the Adulteration Act, 1875, and requesting that an Analyst of undoubted qualification and one in whom the public could have the greatest confidence, should be appointed "and" the Chairman informed the Deputation that the matter would receive the attention of the Committee". Five years later (9 Feb., 1880) "A Deputation from the Leeds Cowkeepers Association waited upon the Committee to complain of the quality of milk delivered in Leeds and requested that steps should be taken for the future protection of the public". The Committee resolved "That the Surveyor be instructed to obtain samples and deliver the same to the Borough Analyst for examination".

Fairley remained Public Analyst for the City until his death in 1919, and was President of the Society of Public Analysts in 1903/4. During the course of his 46 years service he moved his laboratory to Park Square. He was succeeded by his partner B.A. Burrell who himself died in 1927. The Corporation took the opportunity of establishing a full-time laboratory which opened at No. 1, Swinegate, on 1st June, 1928, with C.H. Manley, M.A. (Oxon.), F.I.C., as the first full-time Public Analyst for the City. Of much notable work carried out under his direction perhaps the most valuable was the leading part played in bringing before the Courts those responsible for the sale of spurious so-called 'food substitutes' during the days of food rationing of the Second World War.

In 1942, temporary arrangements were made for the Leeds Public Analyst to act in the same capacity for Wakefield Corporation — they have continued for over 30 years.

The laboratory remained at Swinegate until 1952 when it was transferred to somewhat larger accommodation in Market Buildings. Manley retired in 1957 and was succeeded by the writer.

Accommodation in Market Buildings soon proved inadequate for the increased work-load and the new modern instruments necessary to detect additives and contaminants in food. In June, 1972, the laboratory once again moved to larger premises, this time in Park Place, little more than a stones throw from the site of Fairley's old laboratory 80 years before (the site is now occupied by a bank).

1972 Final analyses were carried out in the Market Buildings Laboratory on Friday, 7th June and after a week-end move urgent analyses were performed in the new laboratory the following Monday morning, a full service being resumed a few days later. The new premises, though not without their faults, afford much needed additional space and improved facilities. Despite some difficulties created by the new move the total number of samples analysed during the year (12,540) established a new record, the previous highest being 11,781 in 1971.

There have been many visitors to the new laboratory amongst whom it was a particular pleasure to welcome members of Leeds Health Committee, Wakefield Health Committee, the Government Chemist (Dr. H. Egan), and the Chairman of the Food Standards Committee (Professor A.G. Ward).

In such an eventful and busy year I am more than ever grateful to my Deputy Mr. L.A. Perkin, and all members of the staff for their hard work and loyal support often under very trying conditions.

The following is a summary of the analyses made during 1972:—

SAMPLES SUBMITTED BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Food and Drug samples	1,931
Milk for Bacteriological examination	562
Ice-cream for Bacteriological examination	130
Cream for Bacteriological examination	134
Fertilisers	32
Samples for determination of radioactivity	76

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Rain Gauges	104	
Daily Smoke and Sulphur		
Dioxide determinations	6,754	6,858
Miscellaneous samples	183	9,906

SAMPLES SUBMITTED BY OTHER CORPORATION DEPARTMENTS

City Architect's Department	5
Baths and Washhouses Department	3
Central Purchasing Department	4
City Coroner	624
Education Department	1

SAMPLES SUBMITTED BY OTHER CORPORATION DEPARTMENTS (Continued)

Fire Services Department	1	
Police Headquarters	10	
Trading Standards Department	7	
Transport Department	6	
Waterworks Department	12	
Works Department	<u>3</u>	676

SAMPLES SUBMITTED FROM OTHER SOURCES

H.M. Coroners for Bradford, Craven District, Claro, Sheffield, Wakefield and York	230	
Batley Corporation	2	
Bradford Corporation	18	
Burton-On-Trent Corporation	2	
Castleford Corporation	2	
Dewsbury Corporation	2	
Halifax Corporation	4	
Harrogate Corporation	3	
Horsforth Corporation	26	
Huddersfield Corporation	6	
Keighley Corporation	2	
Morley Corporation	2	
Nidderdale Rural District Council	1	
Pudsey Corporation	2	
Ripon and Pateley Bridge Rural District Council	11	
Rothwell Urban District Council	44	
Scarborough Corporation	2	
Selby Corporation	1	
Wakefield Corporation	222	
Wetherby Rural District Council	2	
West Riding County Council	2	
Airedale Hospital Management Committee	2	
Leeds Group A Hospital Management Committee	1	
Leeds Group B Hospital Management Committee	6	
United Leeds Hospitals	1	
Toxic Materials for Disposal	753	
Private samples	<u>609</u>	<u>1,958</u>
		<u>12,540</u>

Food and Drugs

1,931 samples were analysed of which 217 were found to be adulterated or otherwise unsatisfactory (an adulteration rate of 11.2 per cent compared with 11.3 per cent in 1971 and 10.1 per cent in 1970).

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

Milk

The number of samples submitted was 1,174 compared with 1,411 in 1971. 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	1972 1,174	1971 1,411	1970 1,746	Minimum legal requirement
Solids-not-fat =	8.78%	8.72%	8.66%	8.50%
Fat =	3.89%	3.80%	3.74%	3.00%
Total Solids =	12.67%	12.52%	12.40%	11.50%

The adulteration rate (3.9 per cent) was the lowest since 1963 and compares with 6.9 per cent last year.

Of the 46 unsatisfactory samples 15 contained added water, 3 were fat deficient, 9 contained penicillin residues and 19 contained extraneous matter or were in dirty bottles.

In 84 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 (7.1 per cent) showed little change from the previous year (6.9 per cent).

105 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 fat (instead of the usual 3 per cent). All proved satisfactory, their average fat content being 5.2 per cent.

FOOD OTHER THAN MILK

170 of the 744 samples proved unsatisfactory (22.8 per cent) compared with 19.1 per cent in 1971. 123 of the unsatisfactory samples originated as complaints from members of the public and 47 were brought to light as a result of routine sampling.

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 261 samples being analysed of which 59 were reported against. 15 of the adverse reports were due to deficiencies in meat content. It is interesting to note that 11 of these occurred in the final quarter of the year when the price of meat was particularly high. Sausages and Beefburgers were the main offenders. Nevertheless the average meat content of all samples of sausages was well above the legal minimum, the figures being *Pork Sausage* (27 samples) 67 per cent meat (legal minimum 65 per cent), *Beef Sausages* (34 samples), 62 per cent (legal minimum 50 per cent).

Public Analysts have no wish to restrict developments in food technology but they have a duty to the consumer to see that traditional names are not debased — a disturbing tendency in recent years particularly in regard to meat products. Thus samples described as Veal Cutlets and Pork Cutlets consisted not of single pieces of meat, but minced meat with cereal filler and should have been described as rissoles. The manufacturers of a product described as 'Country Bake Beefsteak Pie' were prosecuted for applying a misleading description when analysis showed that the pie contained not pieces of whole steak, but meat which had been processed, minced and re-formed into chunks with the addition of a chemical known as sodium polyphosphate. The main object of the exercise appeared to be to make edible the gristle content of the meat. The chunks of 'meat' possessed neither the microscopical structure, chemical composition nor 'mouth-feel' of pieces of steak. At the end of a two-day Hearing the Stipendiary Magistrate stated that in his opinion he had to put himself in the position of an ordinary housewife and ask himself what she would expect if she purchased an article described as a Country Bake Beefsteak Pie. In his opinion she would expect it to contain pieces of steak, not meat which had been subjected to the extensive processing described to the Court. He fined the Defendant Company £50 with £80 costs. The case arose because of a complaint by a housewife that a pie which she had purchased did not contain 'real steak'. It affords an excellent example of the way in which the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act enable a consumer with the aid of the Local Authority to take effective action against a major food manufacturer who oversteps the mark.

A complaint that frozen *Scampi* had undergone such a degree of spoilage as to be unfit for sale was confirmed. Four further samples from the same retailer were in similar condition and the entire stock was condemned.

Milk Bread is required to contain not less than 6 per cent of milk solids. One sample proved to be 87 per cent deficient, the other contained no milk whatsoever. A sample of *Dried Apples Flakes* claimed to have been made from 1lb of fresh apples. The contents of the packet weighed 38 grams of which 5 grams was added sugar and 2 grams was water leaving only 31 grams of dry apple solids. Even making a generous allowance for wastage from the skin and core 1lb of apples would be expected to produce at least 50 grams of dry apple solids and the label was reported as misleading.

So-called Health Food Stores are (perhaps understandably) reluctant to declare the presence of chemical additives in the foods they sell. *Dried Peaches* containing sulphur dioxide preservative and *Currants* treated with mineral oil, both purchased at Health Stores, failed to disclose the presence of these additives, contrary to the requirements of the Labelling of Food Regulations.

There is not the slightest evidence that in order to remain healthy it is necessary to buy special food at special shops, and it might be added, frequently at special prices. The average mixed diet in this country provides all the vitamins and nutrients the body requires and food legislation enforced by sampling officers and public analysts is designed to ensure that foodstuffs are free from any harmful additives or contaminants.

A consumer complaint that Mild Beer was being supplied when *Bitter Beer* was ordered was investigated by a food inspector who ordered Bitter Beer at the bar in question. Analysis proved the beer supplied to correspond exactly to the

Mild Beer of the brewery concerned. The landlord was prosecuted and fined.

Foodstuffs are routinely analysed for the presence of synthetic colouring matter which if present is identified in order to ensure that it is one of the colours on the permitted list. Only one contravention was detected during the year, namely a can of *Red Plums* which contained the non-permitted dye Ponceau MX.

As usual the majority of consumer complaints referred to foreign bodies, mould or insect infestation. The prize for the most unusual, and probably the most unpleasant, foreign body of the year is awarded to a packet of *Barbados Brown Sugar* which contained the head, front legs and forepart of a small lizard. Other foreign bodies included spiders, flies, beetles, insect larvae, a worm, fragment of tin-plate, cigarette ends, rodent droppings, a sheep dropping, jute fibres, a nylon fibre, grass, human hair, bovine hair, seeds, a cinder, charred bakery material, paper, glass, wood, plastic bead, granite chipping, piece of rubber and a metal staple. It might be thought that many of these objects hardly require laboratory examination to identify them, but the application of suitable tests often makes it possible to determine the origin of the foreign body and/or the point at which the contamination occurred.

Pesticide Residues. The National Pesticide Residue Survey was renewed for a further 12 months. At the request of the Association of Municipal Corporations this laboratory again prepared the sampling programme for the North East Zone comprising the Counties of Yorkshire, Durham and Northumberland. 76 foods were analysed on behalf of 16 Local Authorities. Detectable pesticide residues were present in 30 of the samples. This high proportion may seem alarming but looked at in more detail the true position is seen to be much less sinister. The highly sophisticated techniques now available to analysts enable as little as one part of pesticide in a thousand million parts of food to be detected. Methods of analysis are now so sensitive that small residues can be found almost anywhere, but the actual quantity of pesticide present is reassuringly low. This is demonstrated by consideration of the figures published by the World Health Organisation for the 'Acceptable Daily Intake' of individual pesticides. The concept is defined as 'The daily dose of a chemical which during an entire life-time, appears to be without appreciable risk on the basis of all the facts known at this time'. Taking DDT as an example the Acceptable Daily Intake fixed by W.H.O. is 700 micrograms per day. The actual daily intake based on the analysis of average diets in this country is 46 micrograms per day. As in 1971 BHC proved to be the most commonly occurring residue (17 samples) followed by DDT (14 samples), Dieldrin (8), Heptachlor (3) and Pentachloronitrobenzene (3).

DRUGS

Of the 12 samples submitted two proved unsatisfactory. Both of these were samples of *Indian Brandee* an old-fashioned remedy containing as its main ingredient a medicament (ethyl nitrite) which decomposes rapidly on storage.

Several samples of *Baby Powder* were analysed following the death in France of 28 babies and the illness of several hundred more due to the use of talcum powder containing an exceptionally high level of hexachlorophane. The Pharmaceutical Society advised its members not to sell baby powders and lotions containing this disinfectant but no legal ban was imposed and ordinary stores and market traders were under no obligation to follow the advice. Of the 5 samples submitted two contained hexachlorophane (at levels of 0.19 per cent and 0.35 per cent respectively). It is unlikely that at such concentrations the powder would be harmful but as a precaution retailers were asked by the Medical Officer of Health to withdraw stocks from sale.

Bacteriological Samples

MILK

564 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 U.H.T. 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	372	2	—	—	—	0.5
Sterilised	69	—	—	—	—	—
U.H.T.	2	—	—	—	—	—
Untreated	121	5	—	—	—	4.1
Total	564	7	—	—	—	1.2

As a matter of routine all samples of Untreated (Farm-bottled) Milk were examined for the presence of antibiotics but none was found.

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, fairly satisfactory or unsatisfactory. Of the 136 samples examined 105 proved satisfactory, 13 were fairly satisfactory and 18 were unsatisfactory — a slight improvement on the results obtained last year.

ICE-CREAM

130 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.....	112	86.1	Good
2	2½–4 hours.....	10	7.7	Satisfactory
3	½–2 hours.....	4	3.1	Unsatisfactory
4	Nil.....	4	3.1	Very unsatisfactory
		130	100.0	

The proportion of unsatisfactory samples (6.2 per cent) showed a marked improvement compared with 16.4 per cent in 1971 and 27.7 per cent in 1970. However 14 of the 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. In consequence levels of artificial radioactivity fell to such an extent that the determination of individual isotopes in milk and water was discontinued in 1969.

From the start of 1972 measurements of artificial radioactivity in air were also discontinued because they were so low compared with the natural background radiation that the results were no longer reliable. The monitoring of total artificial radioactivity in rainwater and drinking water was, however, continued for the fourteenth 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	
	RAINWATER Picocuries per metre ³ per day	DRINKING WATER Picocuries per litre
1963	934	19.1
1964	244	10.2
1965	47	7.8
1966	34	4.8
1967	31	4.2
1968	34	4.0
1969	33	3.7
1970	35	3.7
1971	37	3.8
1972	25	3.4

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 Table below:—

STATION	SMOKE Micrograms per cubic metre		SULPHUR DIOXIDE Micrograms per cubic metre	
	Daily average		Daily average	
	1972	1971	1972	1971
Blenheim	71	74	188	206
Hyde Terrace	55	67	181	184
Market Buildings	72	131	150	235
Park Square	58	70	170	182
Y.W.C.A.	46	56	141	176
Kirkstall Road	64	74	158	180
Potternewton Lane	45	69	116	142
Stanley Road	55	103	127	153
Temple Newsam	44	56	123	150
Yearly Average	57	78	150	179

The overall average for the City as a whole showed a further improvement in both smoke and sulphur dioxide content (27 per cent less smoke and 16 per cent less sulphur dioxide). Last year it was reported that for reasons which were not apparent the Market Buildings Station showed an appreciable increase in both forms of pollution. It is pleasing to note that in 1972 that situation was sharply reversed.

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 some changes at individual sites but for the City as a whole the average deposition showed little change.

STATION	DEPOSIT GAUGES Average monthly deposits in tons per sq. mile	
	1972	1971
Armley Park	14.2	15.3
Burley Park	17.0	15.0
Headingley	12.7	9.5
Hunslet	20.1	29.2
Market Buildings	17.2	16.8
Roundhay	9.9	9.5
St. James's Hospital	14.3	14.7
Temple Newsam	16.8	15.5
Sayner Lane (Temporary)	119.5	147.7
Average of all permanent sites	15.3	15.7

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs

32 fertilisers but no feeding stuffs were submitted. Fertilisers and feeding stuffs must be sold with an accompanying statement of composition. The Regulations permit a modest but reasonable variation above or below the stated amount. 10 samples showed deviations slightly outside the permitted limits. One sample was sold with only a partial statement of composition.

Miscellaneous Samples Submitted By The Public Health Department

32 samples of tap water were analysed either because of consumer complaints or in order to determine the lead contents. 3 samples of water from a drinking fountain at the Polytechnic contained respectively 0.12, 0.16 and 0.24 parts per million of lead compared with the W.H.O. recommended limit of 0.10 p.p.m. Samples from other drinking fountains in the same building were satisfactory. The suspect fountain was replaced and the lead level fell to 0.04 p.p.m.

The only other high lead contents (0.67 and 0.75 p.p.m.) occurred in a private water supply serving a cottage on the outskirts of the City.

In recent years there has been an increasing number of complaints regarding the palatability of drinking water in large office blocks. No chemical abnormality was detected in such cases and it is thought that the complaints are mainly caused by the warm temperature of the water consequent upon the pipes being placed in service ducts which also carry hot water pipes.

44 samples of water from flooded cellars etc., were analysed in order to determine the probable source.

Of 24 Swimming Bath waters analysed 8 showed variations in the pH value slightly outside the recommended range of 7.5 to 8.0, 3 contained no residual chlorine and one showed an excess of this chemical.

14 garden chemicals were analysed in order to determine their category under the Poisons Regulations.

Samples Submitted By Other Corporation Departments

CITY ARCHITECT

A sample of mortar contained an excess of sand and corresponding deficiency in cement. A deposit from the water feature in the pedestrian precinct proved to consist mainly of hydrated aluminium oxide and had evidently come from the aluminium housing of the pump which had been partly dissolved away.

The green stain of the surface of two bricks proved to be ferrous sulphate.

A white crystalline deposit on the aluminium track of lift doors in a tower block of flats was aluminium chloride. The most likely explanation for this occurrence is that salt scattered in the vicinity of the lift doors in order to melt snow and ice had reacted with the aluminium.

CENTRAL PURCHASING DEPARTMENT

4 samples of sausages taken from deliveries to the School Meals Service were analysed. All contained more than the legal minimum requirement of meat, but adverse comment was made on one where 10 per cent of the 'meat' consisted of cooked, chopped rind. Another of the samples contained 670 p.p.m. of sulphur dioxide preservative as against the legally permitted maximum of 450 p.p.m.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

A single 'tablet' found at a school aroused considerable alarm but analysis proved it to consist of a pellet of ordinary glue.

FIRE SERVICES DEPARTMENT

The flash-point of an industrial solvent was determined.

POLICE

The contents of 7 unlabelled test tubes were analysed. They proved to contain an assortment of harmless chemicals and it seems likely that they came from a child's chemistry set.

TRADING STANDARDS DEPARTMENT

Two samples of Diesel Oil and one of Paraffin were analysed. The paint film on 3 children's toys complied with the requirements of the Toys (Safety) Regulations.

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

6 samples of Fuel Oil were analysed.

WATERWORKS DEPARTMENT

The customary independent analysis of the City water was carried out each month. All the samples were in every respect pure and wholesome.

WORKS DEPARTMENT

Samples of tiles, adhesive and rendering were submitted after a considerable area of tiling had fallen from the walls of a Corporation property. No fault could be found in the tiles or the adhesive, but the rendering to which the tiles were fixed proved to be a strong mixture of one part cement to 1.75 parts sand. The British Standard Code of Practice for

Internal Ceramic Tiling emphasises that the rendering should not be richer than 1 to 3. An over-rich rendering (such as existed on these walls) causes shrinkage of the rendering and loss of adhesion of the tiles.

Forensic Analysis

For the Leeds City Coroner 624 specimens were analysed relating to 153 deaths, whilst H.M. Coroners for Bradford, Claro, Craven District, Sheffield, Wakefield and York submitted a total of 230 specimens in relation to 57 deaths. Of the total of 210 deaths 71 were proved to be due to overdoses of drugs, the drugs concerned being Amytal (5 cases), Amytal plus Aspirin, Amytal plus Imipramine, Amytal plus Paracetamol, Amytal plus Trimipramine, a mixture of Amytal, Nembutal and Seconal, Amitriptyline (4), Aspirin (7), Aspirin plus Paracetamol, Butobarbitone (5), Butobarbitone plus Amitriptyline, Butobarbitone plus Phenobarbitone, Chloral Hydrate, Chlorpromazine, Ferrous Sulphate, Imipramine, Methaqualone (3), Nembutal (10), Paracetamol (2), Phenobarbitone (2), Seconal (3), Tofranil, Tuinal (17). 7 deaths were due to Carbon Monoxide poisoning and one to Cyanide.

In 46 cases drugs and poisons were eliminated as a possible cause of death. The remaining investigations involved the determination of blood-alcohol following 85 fatal road accidents. In 28 of these the alcohol level was such as to indicate the likelihood that the effect of drink was a significant factor in the accident.

544 drivers submitted samples of blood (or urine) following positive breathalyser tests (a 32 per cent increase over last years figures). The Table below shows the number of samples and the distribution of alcohol content in each of the four years since the introduction of the breathalyser.

	1972	1971	1970	1969
Number of specimens	544	412	202	213
Number below 80 mgs per cent	172	119	54	67
Number above 200 mgs per cent	52	33	24	34
Number above 300 mgs per cent	3	2	1	2
Lowest level in any sample	Nil	3	Nil	Nil
Highest level in any sample	344	322	345	334

Samples Submitted From Other Sources

WAKEFIELD CITY COUNCIL

197 food and drug samples, 8 fertilisers, 2 feeding stuffs, 13 samples of water and 2 miscellaneous samples were analysed under the long-standing arrangement whereby the Leeds City Analyst also holds office for Wakefield.

Included in the work carried out for the City of Wakefield was a survey of the water content of bread on sale in that City. 8 loaves baked by multiple bakers had an average water content of 38.6 per cent and 6 loaves from small bakers averaged 35.2 per cent water. In this country there is no legal limit for the water content of bread. In those countries that do set a maximum figure this is generally 38 per cent. 5 of the 8 loaves from multiple bakers exceeded this figure, but all 6 loaves baked by small bakers were well below it.

OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITIES

20 other Local Authorities submitted a total of 134 samples. In the main these comprised either samples submitted under the National Pesticide Survey, foodstuffs entering the country through the 'port' of Rothwell, or analyses requiring special apparatus or techniques (e.g. the identification of fish species by disc electrophoresis and the determination of aflatoxins in groundnuts).

HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES

Four Hospital Management Committees in the West Riding submitted 10 samples comprising foodstuffs, drugs and physiological specimens.

Deposit of Poisonous Waste Act, 1972

This Act, which came into operation during the year, makes it an offence punishable by heavy penalties to deposit on land any poisonous, noxious or polluting waste which can give rise to an environmental hazard. It resulted in many requests to the laboratory to classify wastes and recommend means of de-toxifying or otherwise disposing of the waste in a safe manner. It is not possible at the present time for the Authority to provide a general service of this kind, but where the quantity of waste was small the laboratory endeavoured to provide practical assistance and a total of 753 bottles and containers of poisonous chemicals, drugs and agricultural chemicals were accepted mainly from school science departments and pharmacists.

Private Samples

Where it appears to be in the public interest samples are analysed for local firms and private individuals, a fee being charged where appropriate. Most of the 609 samples in this category comprised blood specimens for alcohol content. These have been referred to in detail in the Forensic Section of the Report.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS 1972

Article	Adulteration or deficiency	Result of Hearing
Bottle of pasteurised milk	Found to be in a dirty condition.	£5 and £2.70 costs.
Bottle of milk	Contained glass.	£25 and £6 costs.
Cornish Pasty	Contained piece of metal.	£50 and £24 costs.
Instant Coffee	Piece of glass in jar.	£40 and £6 costs.
Meal	Contained mouse dropping.	£50 and £24 costs.
Bottle of milk	Found to be in a dirty condition.	£5 and £6 costs.
Baby Food	Contained piece of glass.	£30 and £6 costs.
Bottle of Milk	Contained piece of glass.	£25 and £6 costs.
Beefsteak Pie	Not wholly steak.	£50 and £80 costs.
Cornish Pasty	Contained piece of metal.	£30 and £15 costs.
Beefburger	Contained piece of metal.	£30 and £21 costs.
Bottle of milk	Contained piece of glass.	£35 and £6 costs (+ £10 advocate's fee).
Beer	Mild sold as bitter.	£25 and £6.55 costs (+ £10 advocate's fee).

INDEX

	Page
Accidents, industrial	90
causes	96
statistics	96, 97
Adulteration of food and drugs,	73, 131
Air Pollution Working Group,	100
Air Traffic Control Rules,	99
Alkali etc. Work Regulation Act, 1906,	102
Ambulance Service,	46
Animal boarding establishments,	110
Animals	
diseases of,	83
Anthrax,	8, 83
Area of City,	3
Atmospheric pollution,	100, 135
Audiometry,	21
B.C.G. vaccination,	26
Barbers' premises,	110
inspection,	115
Birth-rate,	1, 3
Births	
illegitimate,	1
statistics,	4
Bovine Tuberculosis,	80
Brucellosis,	76, 80
Building construction works inspection,	84
Canal boats	
inspection,	109
Candidiasis,	51
Certificate in District Nursing,	42
Certificates of Disrepair,	66
Certificates of Unfitness (Houses),	66
Child Deafness Clinic,	20
Child guidance,	20
treatment statistics,	34
Child Health Services	
<u>see</u> Maternal and Child Health Services	15
Chimneys,	101
Chiropody,	55
clinics,	23, 55
domiciliary treatment,	55
school health,	23, 35
statistics,	56
transport service,	55
Cholera,	8
City Analyst's Laboratory,	129
history,	129
statistics,	130

INDEX

	Page
Clean Air Acts, 1956, 1968,	101, 103
Clearance Areas,	65
Closing orders,	66
Common Lodging houses,	109
Compulsory purchase orders,	65
Congenital malformations,	17
Cream	
analysis,	134
Culture Test,	76
sampling,	76
Cremations,	2
Cysticercus	
Bovis,	80
Ovis,	80
Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958,	102
Date stamping of food,	74
Death-rate,	1, 3
Deaths	
age-groups,	5
principal causes,	1, 5
statistics,	5
Demolition orders,	66
Dental health education,	29
Dentures	
prescriptions to school children,	29
Deposit of Poisonous Waste Act, 1972,	137
Diphtheria	
immunisation,	45
statistics,	8
Diseases, infectious	
<u>see</u> infectious diseases	
Diseases of animals,	83
Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957,	83
Disinfection Service,	125
statistics,	125
Disinfestation,	121
personal,	121
school children,	33
structural,	122
Drugs	
analysis,	133
sampling,	73
Dysentery,	8
Encephalitis, acute,	8
Engineering construction works inspection,	84

	Page
Factories	
defects,	85
inspection,	85, 116
registration,	84
statistics,	85
Factories Act, 1961,	84
Family planning,	15
Family Planning Association,	15
Fertilisers	
analysis,	135
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926,	110, 120
Fish	
inspection,	81
Food	
analysis,	131
condemned as unsound,	80
date stamping,	73
extraneous matter,	73
frozen,	82
inspection,	119
legal proceedings,	73
sampling,	73
Food and Drugs Act, 1955,	71
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1970,	71, 84, 87
legal proceedings,	72
Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966,	71
Food poisoning,	7
Food premises,	71
inspection,	115
registration,	71
survey,	71
Food Standards Committee,	73
Foot and Mouth Disease,	83
Forensic analysis,	137
Fowl pest,	83
Frozen foods	
condemned as unsound,	81, 82
inspection,	82
Fruit	
inspection,	81
Furnaces,	101
General sanitation,	109
Gonorrhoea,	49
Grey Squirrels (Warfarin) Order, 1973,	124
Hairdressers' premises,	110
inspection,	115

	Page
Handicapped pupils,	23
statistics,	24, 26
Health education,	54
Health Visiting Service,	39
statistics,	40
Health visitors,	39
Hepatitis	
<u>see</u> Infective Hepatitis	
Home Nursing Service,	41
classification of cases,	41
courses,	42
Night Care Service,	41
Housing,	65
inspection,	116
rehousing on medical grounds,	58
Renewal Programme,	67
statistics,	3, 70
"Well-Maintained" Payments,	66
Housing Acts, 1957-1971,	66
Housing Finance Act, 1972,	69
Ice-cream	
analysis,	134
sampling,	74
Illegitimate births,	1
statistics,	4
Immigrant Survey Scheme,	7
Immunisation,	43
Computer-Managed Appointments Scheme,	43
statistics,	44
Imported Food Regulations, 1968,	82
Improvement Areas,	68
Improvement Grants,	66
Incontinent Draw Sheet Service,	42, 125
Industrial accidents,	90
causes,	96
statistics,	96, 97
Infant mortality,	2
principal causes,	2
statistics,	4
Infectious diseases,	7
statistics,	8
Infective Hepatitis,	8
Insect pests,	121
Inspectors, Public Health	
<u>see</u> Public Health Inspectors	
Knackers' Yard,	78

	Page
Leeds	
area,	3
houses,	3, 65
population,	3
Leeds Corporation Act, 1956,	101
Legal proceedings	
unsound food,	73, 139
Leptospirosis,	8
Live Poultry (Movement Records) Order, 1952,	83
Malaria,	8
Malformations, congenital,	17
Marie Curie Night Nursing Service,	41
Maternal and Child Health Services,	15
consultant advice,	17
special clinics,	17
statistics,	15
Maternal mortality,	2
Measles,	8
Meat	
condemned carcasses,	79
inspection,	78, 120
Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963,	80
Meat products	
analysis,	132
Meat Sterilisation Regulations, 1969,	80
Medical inspections	
school children,	20, 32
Medical Priority Rehousing,	58
Medical Requisites Loan Service,	42, 57, 125
Meningitis, acute,	8
Mental health,	60
Mental Health Act, 1959,	60
Methylene Blue Test,	74, 75, 133, 134
Midwifery Service,	37
Special Care Unit,	16
statistics,	38
Midwives,	37
Milk	
analysis,	133
distributors,	77
Ring Test,	76
sampling,	75
Milk Marketing Board,	75
Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960,	77
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Food Standards Committee,	74
Mortuary, Public,	2
Mother and baby homes,	15

	Page
Neo-natal mortality,	2, 4
Night Care Service,	41
Noise control,	98
Non-specific genital infection,	51
Nursing Agencies Act, 1957,	18
Nursing homes	
registration,	18
Offensive trades,	118
Offices, shops and railway premises,	87
defects,	87
inspection,	93
registration,	87
statistics,	92
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963,	87
legal proceedings,	93
report on enforcement,	87
Ophthalmia Neonatorum,	8
Ophthalmological Service,	20
treatment statistics,	20, 34
Opticians Department,	22
Orthodontics,	29
Orthopaedic Service,	22
treatment statistics,	22, 34
Orthoptic Clinic,	21
Otological Service,	20
treatment statistics,	21, 34
Outworkers,	84
inspection statistics,	85
Parasites,	121
Paratyphoid Fever,	8
Peri-natal mortality,	2, 4
Pesticide residues	
analysis,	133
Pet Animals Act, 1951,	110
Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933 (Part 11),	110
Phosphatase Test,	76, 133
Poliomyelitis,	8
Pollution	
analysis,	135
measurement,	100
Population (City of Leeds),	3
natural increase,	3
Poultry inspection,	82
Poultry Pens, Fittings and Receptacles (Disinfection) Order, 1952,	83
Poultry Premises and Vehicles (Disinfection) Order, 1956,	83
Premature infants	
special care,	16
Pre-School Clinic for Physically Handicapped Children,	23
Priority Rehousing on Medical Grounds,	58

	Page
Public Abattoir,	78
Public cleansing,	111
Public Health Act, 1936,	109
Nuisance provisions,	98
Public Health Act, 1961,	7, 109
Public Health Inspectors,	127
analysis of inspections,	115
Public Health Laboratory,	7
Public Mortuary,	2
Qualification Certificates, (Housing),	69
Radioactivity	
measurement,	134
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951,	109
Railways,	
smoke control,	102
Refuse collection and disposal,	111
Rehousing on medical grounds,	58
Riding Establishment Acts, 1964-70,	110
Rodent control,	123
Rubella	
immunisation,	26, 43
statistics,	8
Salmonella infections,	7, 8
Sanitation,	109
Scarlet Fever,	8
School Dental Service,	15, 26
clinics,	27
inspections,	28
pre-school treatment,	17
treatment statistics,	28
School Eye Clinics,	20
School Health,	19
treatment statistics,	32
Sewage disposal,	111
inspection,	116
Sewers	
baiting,	124
Skin diseases	
school children,	34
Skin infestation,	52, 121
school children,	33
Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958,	78
Slaughterhouses,	78, 120
Slaughtermen	
licensing,	78
Slum clearance,	65
inspection,	116
Smallpox,	8

	Page
Smoke control,	100
industrial,	101
inspection,	116
observations,	102
orders,	100
statistics,	104
Social work	
Tuberculosis,	11
Special Care Unit (Midwifery),	16
statistics,	38
Speech therapy,	24, 35
Stillbirths,	1, 4
Swimming bath waters,	110
Swine Fever,	83
Syphilis,	49
Tetanus,	8
Trichomonas Vaginalis,	51
Trichinosis,	80
Tuberculosis,	9, 11
Bovine,	80
deaths,	9
non-respiratory,	9
register,	10
respiratory,	9
social work,	11
statistics,	9, 10
vaccination,	26
voluntary aid,	11
Tuberculosis Register, 1972,	10
Turbidity Test,	76, 133
Typhoid Fever,	7, 8
Unfitness of houses,	66
Vaccination and immunisation,	43
Computer-Managed Appointments Scheme,	43
statistics,	44
Vegetables	
inspection,	81
Venereal diseases,	49
Vision Report, 1972,	20
Vital Statistics,	1
summary,	3
Waste disposal,	111, 137
Water supply,	112
bacteriological examination,	112
chemical analysis,	113, 136
fluoridation,	114
plumbo solvency,	114
sampling	112

	Page
"Well-Maintained" Payments,	66
Whooping Cough,	8
Workplaces,	
defects,	85
inspection,	85, 118

