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# **THE HEALTH OF THE CITY OF LEICESTER DURING 1964**

**B. J. L. MOSS**

**M.B., B.S.(LONDON), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H., D.P.H.**





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# CITY OF LEICESTER

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## HEALTH COMMITTEE

(As constituted 24th May, 1965)

---

### Chairman

Mrs. K. BENSON

### Vice-Chairman

Ald. W. E. HOWELL

Ald. Miss M. GOODWIN	Ald. F. J. JACKSON	Mr. E. A. PROUDMAN
Ald. F. G. GUMBRILL	Mr. L. P. JONES	Mrs. M. M. TROTTER
Mr. N. R. HANGER	Mr. A. E. PADMORE	Mr. F. C. TUCKER
Mr. T. A. HARRIS	Mr. W. G. PAGE	Mrs. H. J. WILLIAMS
Ald. Mrs. C. E. JACKSON	Mr. S. J. PHIPPS	Mr. A. R. WILLIAMSON

### Co-opted Members

Dr. J. M. G. COSTELLO      Mr. H. N. T. STAUNTON

---

The Committee meet on the 3rd Friday in each month in the Committee Room, Town Hall, at 3.15 p.m.

### Health Inspection Sub-Committee

Mrs. K. BENSON ( <i>ex-officio</i> )	Ald. F. J. JACKSON
Ald. Miss M. GOODWIN	Mr. W. G. PAGE
Mr. N. R. HANGER	Mr. E. A. PROUDMAN
Mr. T. A. HARRIS	Mr. F. C. TUCKER
Ald. W. E. HOWELL ( <i>ex-officio</i> )	Mr. A. R. WILLIAMSON
Ald. Mrs. C. E. JACKSON	

### Mental Health Services Sub-Committee

Mrs. K. BENSON ( <i>ex-officio</i> )	Ald. F. J. JACKSON
Ald. Miss M. GOODWIN	Mr. A. E. PADMORE
Ald. W. E. HOWELL ( <i>ex-officio</i> )	Mrs. M. M. TROTTER
Ald. Mrs. C. E. JACKSON	Mrs. H. J. WILLIAMS

### Co-opted Members

Dr. J. M. G. COSTELLO	Mr. H. N. T. STAUNTON
Dr. H. B. KIDD	Dr. A. A. VALENTINE

### Maternity, Nursing and General Welfare Sub-Committee

Mrs. K. BENSON ( <i>ex-officio</i> )	Mr. W. G. PAGE
Ald. Miss M. GOODWIN	Mr. S. J. PHIPPS
Ald. F. G. GUMBRILL	Mr. E. A. PROUDMAN
Mr. N. R. HANGER	Mrs. M. M. TROTTER
Ald. W. E. HOWELL ( <i>ex-officio</i> )	Mr. F. C. TUCKER
Ald. F. J. JACKSON	Mrs. H. J. WILLIAMS
Mr. L. P. JONES	

### Co-opted Members

Mr. C. NEST	Mrs. J. F. MITCHELL
-------------	---------------------

## **SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS**

### **Medical Officer of Health**

**B. J. L. MOSS**, M.B., B.S.(LONDON), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H., D.P.H.

### **Deputy Medical Officer of Health**

**C. BURNS**, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H.

### **Senior Medical Officer for Epidemiology**

**KATHLEEN J. C. SHAW**, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H.  
(resigned w.e.f. 30th November, 1964)

### **Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare**

**MARY TATE**, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.Obst.R.C.O.G.

### **Consultant Chest Physician**

**C. M. CONNOLLY**, B.Sc., M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

### **City Analyst**

**E. R. PIKE**, A.C.T., M.P.S., F.R.I.C.

### **Chief Public Health Inspector**

**G. A. HILLER**, F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.

### **Chief Administrative Assistant**

**G. QUICK**, A.R.S.H.

### **Chief Mental Welfare Officer**

**S. A. GOODACRE**

### **Superintendent Nursing Officer**

**Annie Ratcliffe**, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S.  
(retired w.e.f. 31st March, 1964)

### **Chief Administrative Nursing Officer**

**Jane I. Jones**, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.S., H.V., H.V. Tutor's Cert.  
(appointed w.e.f. 1st April, 1964)

### **Chief Ambulance Officer**

**J. E. OSWELL**, F.I.C.A.P.


### **Home Help Organiser**

**Florence E. Pole**



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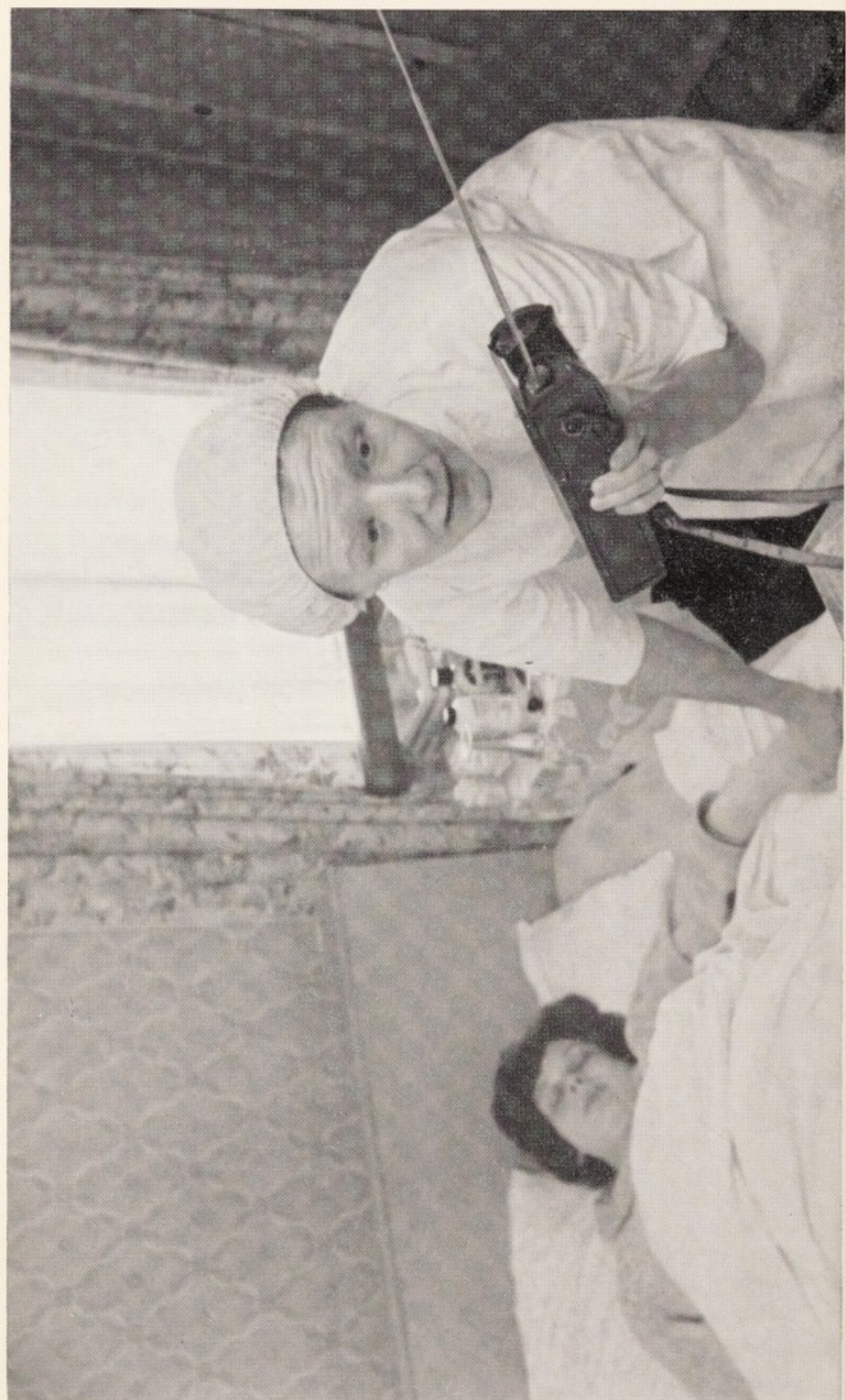
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*To the Chairman, the Lord Mayor, and the Members of the  
City Health Committee*

Mr. Chairman, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report on the Health of Leicester for the year 1964.

*General Hygiene*

Following the outbreak of typhoid in Aberdeen a survey was made of standards of hygiene existing in the City. The conditions found were discouraging, but perhaps even more discouraging was the indifferent attitude of many of the population. Even the occurrence of cases of typhoid in the City itself apparently failed to persuade many people to improve both their premises and their own personal hygiene.

At the time of writing (June 1965) the spread of a number of outbreaks of gastro-enteritis in the City is being facilitated by the slovenly and complacent attitude of those who do not consider it necessary to improve existing standards.

*Population*

The population of the City has dropped by a further 3,000, although there is a slight increase in the estimated number of children under the age of 5 and there is also a continued slight increase in the number of live births.

*Maternity Services*

During the last five years the number of births taking place annually has increased by approximately 400. This increase in births has imposed a considerable burden on both the hospital and domiciliary services. Although the majority of these births have taken place in hospital, the pattern of early discharges that has developed over this period has substantially increased the case load of domiciliary midwives. This is shown clearly in the accompanying table. Despite the increase in the number of maternity nursings being undertaken, the introduction of the midwives' radio has enabled a better service to be provided for patients.

The number of discharges on the first day appears to be stabilizing at about 220 per annum, but at the present time there appears to be no

indication that the number of discharges on the second and subsequent days has reached a maximum.

Year	Births		Early discharges		
	Hospital	Domiciliary	1st day	2nd day	3-9 days
1961 ..	2,784	1,963	113	166	657
1962 ..	3,109	2,075	229	239	782
1963 ..	2,973	2,093	280	337	874
1964 ..	3,099	2,044	255	428	1,053

Approximate  
increase over

1961 ..	300	100	140	260	400
---------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

### *Deaths*

There is an overall reduction in the number of deaths occurring in both males and females compared with 1963. Amongst the specific causes there is a slight reduction in the number of strokes, coronary thrombosis and other heart disease.

### *Cervical Cytology*

Increasing interest has been shown by the public in this method for the early detection of cancer, but despite the demand, great difficulty has been experienced in introducing the appropriate diagnostic facilities owing to the inability to recruit technicians to undertake the pathological work involved. Unfortunately at the time of writing there appears to be no possibility of the early introduction of a comprehensive cytological service.

### *Hypothermia—Cold Injury*

In the light of our experience in previous years it was considered advisable to bring to the attention of the various social work agencies in the City the dangers of cold injury in both the young and the old.

Pamphlets were prepared indicating the symptomatology of this condition in both age groups. These were sent to the various social work agencies on request and a talk was also given to Officers of the National Assistance Board on the subject.

Although it is fully appreciated that old people living alone may develop hypothermia rapidly without themselves appreciating that they were ill, it was considered that the more people made aware of this con-



dition, the better opportunity there would be for early detection and, if possible, the prevention of development of this condition.

Grateful acknowledgment is made to the National Assistance Board for the tremendous efforts that they made in order to make sure that the extra grants for fuel and food were available to old people during the winter of 1964/65, over 4,000 grants being made during the fortnight before Christmas alone.

### *Tuberculosis*

The rise in both pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis that has occurred is causing concern to the Department. A large proportion of the cases occur amongst the immigrant population living in overcrowded and unsatisfactory conditions. Although every effort is made to find cases and seek out contacts at the earliest opportunity, the language difficulty and the natural fear of this disease have made case finding difficult, often requiring many visits to get full information.

### *Mental Health*

After many delays the Adult Training Centre is nearing completion at Aylestone Road and progress is also being made with the first Hostel for patients suffering from mental disorder.

Particular acknowledgment is made to the Leicester Branch of the British Red Cross Society, who throughout the year have been helping with the crèche for severely mentally handicapped children and whose work and effort has been much appreciated.

### *Staff*

Miss A. Ratcliffe, who first joined this Authority in 1954, retired at the end of March, 1964, as Superintendent Nursing Officer. During her many years of service with this Authority she had been responsible for the introduction of many schemes for the improvement of the Nursing Services, and her ultimate success was in initiating the integration of the combined Nursing Services under one head. Miss Ratcliffe will long be remembered for the patience and understanding that she showed towards her staff and colleagues and which endeared her to the whole Department.

Dr. K. J. C. Shaw first joined the Department in 1960 to take up the post of Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare. Subsequently she was transferred to establish a new epidemiological section of the Department. Best wishes are extended to her in her new appointment with Cheshire County Council.

Miss J. I. Jones took up her appointment as Chief Administrative Nursing Officer in April, 1964, with the responsibility for co-ordinating and developing nursing services to meet the new challenges arising in the public health field.

*General staff situation*

Unfortunately in many of the services provided by the Health Department there has been a considerable turnover in staff. No less than three out of the seven Assistant Home Help Organisers left during the course of the year and the Home Help Service was 18% below total establishment for most of the year. Despite heroic efforts on the part of the Organisers, inevitably many cases were unable to receive the help they required.

Similarly, the repeated loss of health visitors who resigned to take up appointments with other Authorities has meant a drain on experienced health visitors and a curtailment of much of the preventive work which should be undertaken. Retirement losses have further aggravated the situation.

Although there has been an increase in in-service training carried out by the Department, no comprehensive social work training scheme has been inaugurated and a number of staff have left in order to take appointments with other Authorities who do offer such training.

In order to attract and retain good staff, adequate training facilities must be provided.

I would again like to express my grateful thanks to the staff of the Department, the general practitioners and all other agencies for their help and co-operation during the year.

May I also record my sincere gratitude to my Chairman and the Health Committee for the help and encouragement given to the staff and to myself in the work which we undertake.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

B. J. L. MOSS, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

*Medical Officer of Health*

Health Department,  
Grey Friars,  
Leicester.  
(Tel. No. 29581)  
18th June, 1965



# ANNUAL REPORT 1964

## PART I

### Vital Statistics

#### SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1964

			(1963)
Population (estimated), mid-1964..	..	267,050	(270,390)
Population at Census, 23rd April, 1961	..	273,298	
Marriages .. .. .	..	2,389	(2,388)
Area Comparability Figure: Births	..	1.07	(1.07)
Deaths	..	0.99	(0.99)
Live births (corrected):			
Number .. .. .	..	5,087	(4,999)
Rate per 1,000 population (standardised birth-rate=20.38)	..	19.05	(18.49)
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	..	10.93%	(11.30%)
Stillbirths: Number .. .. .	..	97	(98)
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	..	18.71	(19.23)
Illegitimate stillbirth rate per 1,000 total illegitimate live and stillbirths	..	15.93	(24.18)
Total live and stillbirths	..	5,184	(5,097)
Infant deaths (deaths under one year)	..	116	(107)
Infant Mortality Rates:			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	..	22.80	(21.40)
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	..	21.63	(20.52)
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	..	32.37	(28.32)
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)	..	16.12	(15.00)
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)	..	13.76	(13.40)
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	..	32.21	(32.37)



(1963)

Illegitimate Perinatal Mortality Rate (illegitimate stillbirths and illegitimate deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total illegitimate live and stillbirths) ..	37.17	(41.45)
Legitimate Perinatal Mortality Rate (legitimate stillbirths and legitimate deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total legitimate live and stillbirths) ..	31.61	(31.21)
Maternal Mortality (including abortion):		
Number of deaths .. .. .	3	(1)
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths ..	0.58	(0.20)
Deaths (corrected for transferable deaths) ..	3,338	(3,558)
Death-rate (standardised death-rate=12.375)	12.50	(13.16)

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Area of City (in acres) .. ..	16,990	(16,990)
Number of Inhabited Tenements, January 1965 .. .. .	84,990	(84,699)
Number of Empty Houses, January, 1965 ..	1,584	(1,780)
Rateable Value at 1st April, 1964 ..	£13,358,454 (£13,228,053)	
General Rate for the year, 1964-65 ..	10/8 in £	(10/2 in £)

---

	Registrar-General's figures	England and Wales
Birth-rate .. .. .	18.4	(18.2)
Death-rate .. .. .	11.3	(12.2)
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Births)	20.0	(21.1)

## Geographical and Physical

Leicester, the County town and the twelfth largest town in the country, is situated in the centre of England, 100 miles north of London. It is therefore one of the most distant towns from the sea-coast.

The City, covering an area of 16,989 acres or 26 square miles, is divided by the River Soar, which flows from South to North on the West side of the City centre. Leicester is situated about 200 feet above sea level in the alluvial river bed. It lies in a hollow with the hills of the Charnwood Forest several miles to the North and High Leicestershire to the East and South.

Leicester is a City of many industries, the oldest being hosiery, and boot and shoe manufacturing being the second industry to be centred in Leicester. Around these two industries have grown many ancillary industries, such as dyeing, bleaching and processing, leather tanning, and the manufacture of braces, buttons, ribbons, elastic thread, shoe-laces, heels, stains and polishes, paper and boxes, etc. Thirdly, the City has a large engineering industry. This started as a logical development to provide the hosiery and boot and shoe industries with machinery, but many other branches of engineering and a variety of light industries have also become established in the City.

This variety of industries, producing consumer goods, is no doubt the reason for Leicester's low unemployment figures in times of depression, providing as it does a better balance of occupations than could one-industry regions. The proportion of women employed is higher than the national average and the existence of more than one wage earner in most families, usually in different industries, considerably reduces hardship in times of unemployment.

TABLE 1

Showing Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total births during the last 20 years—1945–1964

Year	Perinatal Mortality Rate	Year	Perinatal Mortality Rate
1945	43.77	1955	35.13
1946	44.77	1956	36.23
1947	41.42	1957	30.57
1948	44.09	1958	35.71
1949	36.50	1959	31.03
1950	37.39	1960	37.63
1951	35.01	1961	30.55
1952	29.30	1962	28.77
1953	40.00	1963	32.37
1954	38.96	1964	32.21



TABLE 2—CAUSES OF DEATH

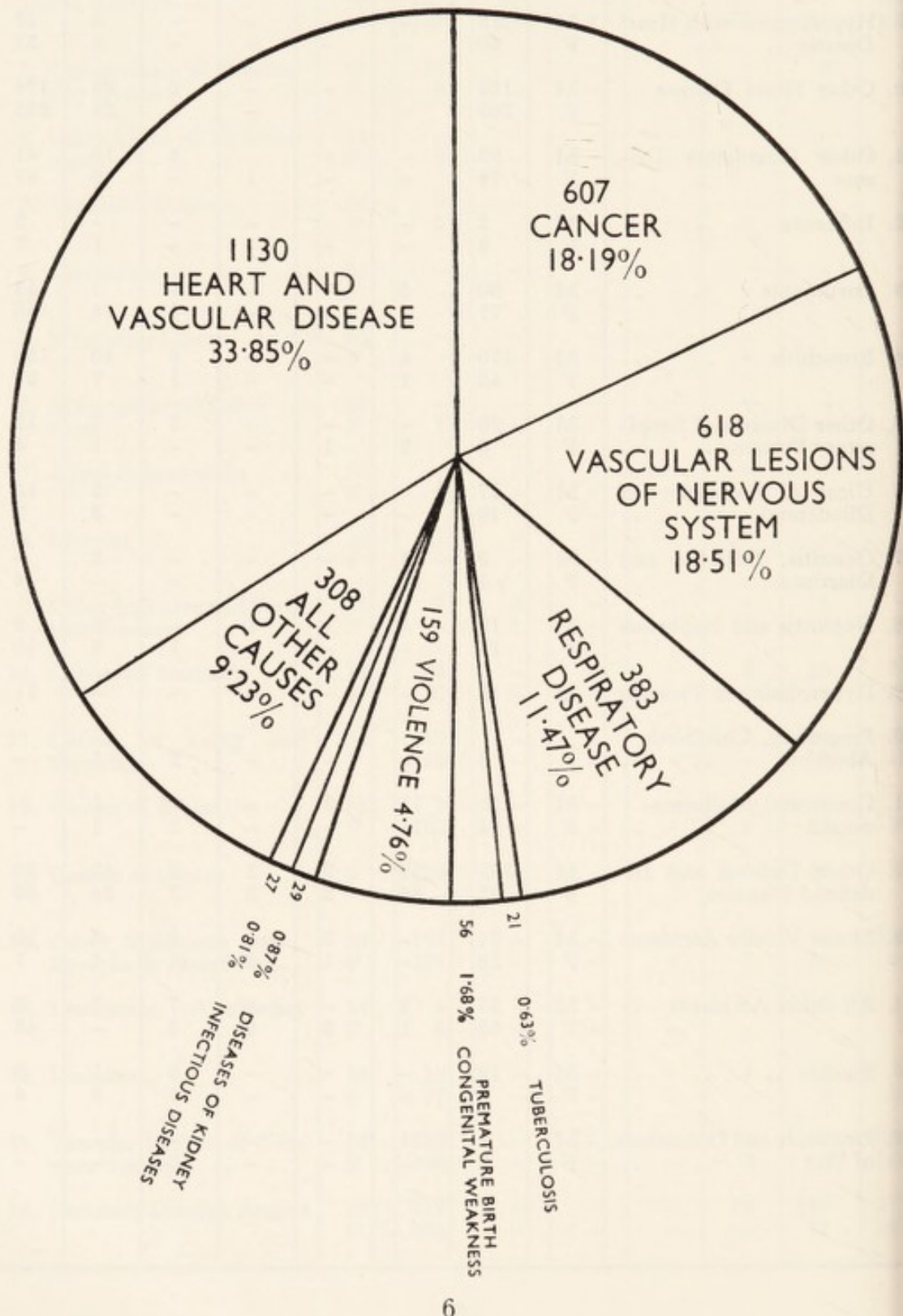
CLASSIFICATION	Sex	All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—
TOTAL DEATHS .. ..	M	1676	61	7	9	77	490	1032
	F	1662	55	9	7	53	270	1268
1. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System .. ..	M	12	—	—	—	—	8	4
	F	9	—	—	—	1	4	4
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis .. ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	1	1
3. Syphilitic Disease ..	M	6	—	—	—	1	3	2
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
4. Diphtheria .. ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles .. ..	M	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases .. ..	M	3	2	—	—	—	1	—
	F	3	1	—	—	1	—	1
10. Cancer of Stomach ..	M	53	—	—	—	2	20	31
	F	26	—	—	—	—	7	19
11. Cancer of Lung and Bronchus .. ..	M	118	—	—	—	3	61	54
	F	22	—	—	—	—	7	15
12. Cancer of Breast ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	62	—	—	—	9	23	30
13. Cancer of Uterus ..	F	35	—	—	—	4	17	14
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms..	M	157	—	—	—	9	43	105
	F	127	—	—	—	7	30	90
15. Leukæmia, Aleukæmia	M	4	—	—	1	1	1	1
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
16. Diabetes.. ..	M	10	—	—	—	1	3	6
	F	17	—	—	—	—	3	14
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System .. ..	M	252	—	—	—	—	50	202
	F	366	—	—	—	3	40	323
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	M	317	—	—	—	13	127	177
	F	204	—	—	—	—	37	167

TABLE 2 (continued)—CAUSES OF DEATH

CLASSIFICATION	Sex	All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease .. ..	M	18	—	—	—	—	5	13
	F	40	—	—	—	—	8	32
20. Other Heart Disease ..	M	162	—	—	—	6	22	134
	F	262	—	—	—	5	22	235
21. Other Circulatory Disease	M	53	—	—	—	2	10	41
	F	74	—	—	1	—	6	67
22. Influenza .. ..	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
	F	8	—	—	—	—	1	7
23. Pneumonia .. ..	M	60	8	—	—	3	7	42
	F	77	3	1	—	1	14	58
24. Bronchitis .. ..	M	170	4	—	—	6	40	120
	F	48	1	—	—	1	7	39
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System .. ..	M	20	—	—	—	1	7	12
	F	8	2	1	—	—	1	4
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .. ..	M	17	—	—	—	—	2	15
	F	10	—	—	—	—	3	7
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa	M	3	1	—	—	—	2	—
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	12	—	—	1	—	9	2
	F	17	—	—	—	1	6	10
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion .. ..	F	3	—	—	—	2	1	—
31. Congenital Malformations .. ..	M	13	11	1	—	—	1	—
	F	14	11	—	—	2	1	—
32. Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	M	123	32	2	1	9	43	36
	F	137	36	2	2	7	24	66
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	31	—	3	4	8	6	10
	F	18	—	1	2	4	4	7
34. All Other Accidents ..	M	27	2	—	2	7	7	9
	F	53	1	3	2	2	—	45
35. Suicide .. ..	M	19	—	—	—	5	11	3
	F	8	—	—	—	1	3	4
36. Homicide and Operations of War .. ..	M	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	2	—	—

# PROPORTION OF DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES, 1964

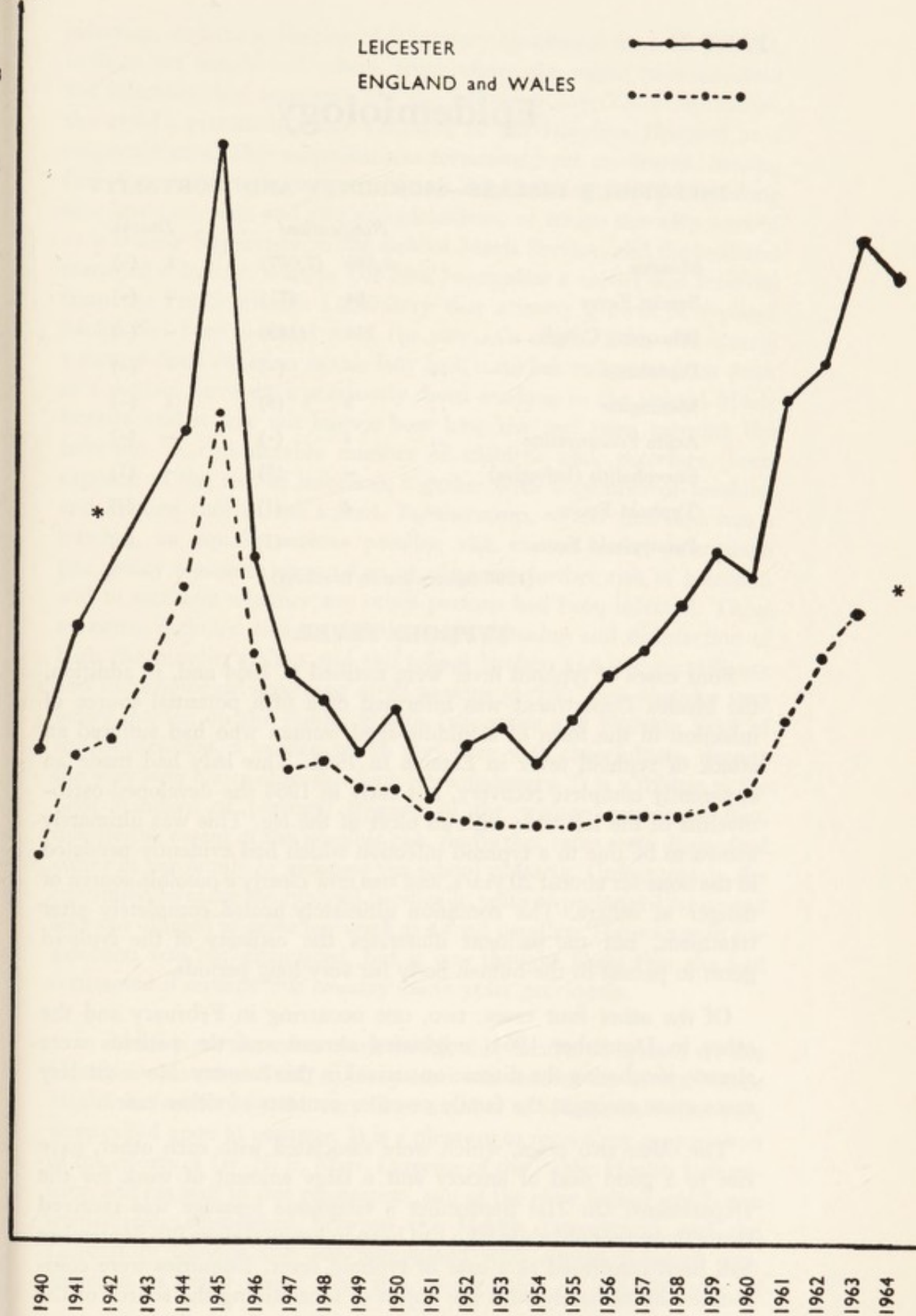
TOTAL DEATHS, 3,338





# ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS Percentage to total live births

PERCENT OF  
 TOTAL  
 BIRTHS



\*Figures not available

## PART II

# Epidemiology

### INFECTIOUS DISEASE—MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY

			<i>Notifications</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
Measles .. ..	2,660	(2,057)	1	(-)
Scarlet Fever .. ..	84	(71)	-	(-)
Whooping Cough .. ..	114	(149)	-	(-)
Diphtheria .. ..	-	(-)	-	(-)
Meningitis .. ..	9	(6)	1	(-)
Acute Poliomyelitis .. ..	1	(-)	-	(-)
Encephalitis (Infective) .. ..	-	(5)	-	(1)
Typhoid Fever .. ..	4	(1)	-	(-)
Paratyphoid Fever .. ..	-	(1)	-	(-)

(1963 figures are in brackets)

### TYPHOID FEVER

Four cases of typhoid fever were notified in 1964 and, in addition, the Health Department was informed of a fifth potential source of infection in the form of a middle-aged woman who had suffered an attack of typhoid fever in Estonia in 1945. This lady had made an apparently complete recovery, but early in 1964 she developed osteomyelitis of the left tibia with an ulcer of the leg. This was ultimately shown to be due to a typhoid infection which had evidently persisted in the bone for almost 20 years, and was now clearly a possible source of danger to others. The condition ultimately healed completely after treatment, but the incident illustrates the capacity of the typhoid germ to persist in the human body for very long periods.

Of the other four cases, two, one occurring in February and the other in December 1964, originated abroad and the patients were already incubating the disease on arrival in this country. No secondary cases arose amongst the family or other contacts of either case.

The other two cases, which were associated with each other, gave rise to a good deal of anxiety and a large amount of work for the Department. On 21st September a telephone message was received that a three year old child who had been in hospital since 9th September had been confirmed as a case of typhoid fever. Enquiries were commenced immediately with the object of ascertaining the source of the



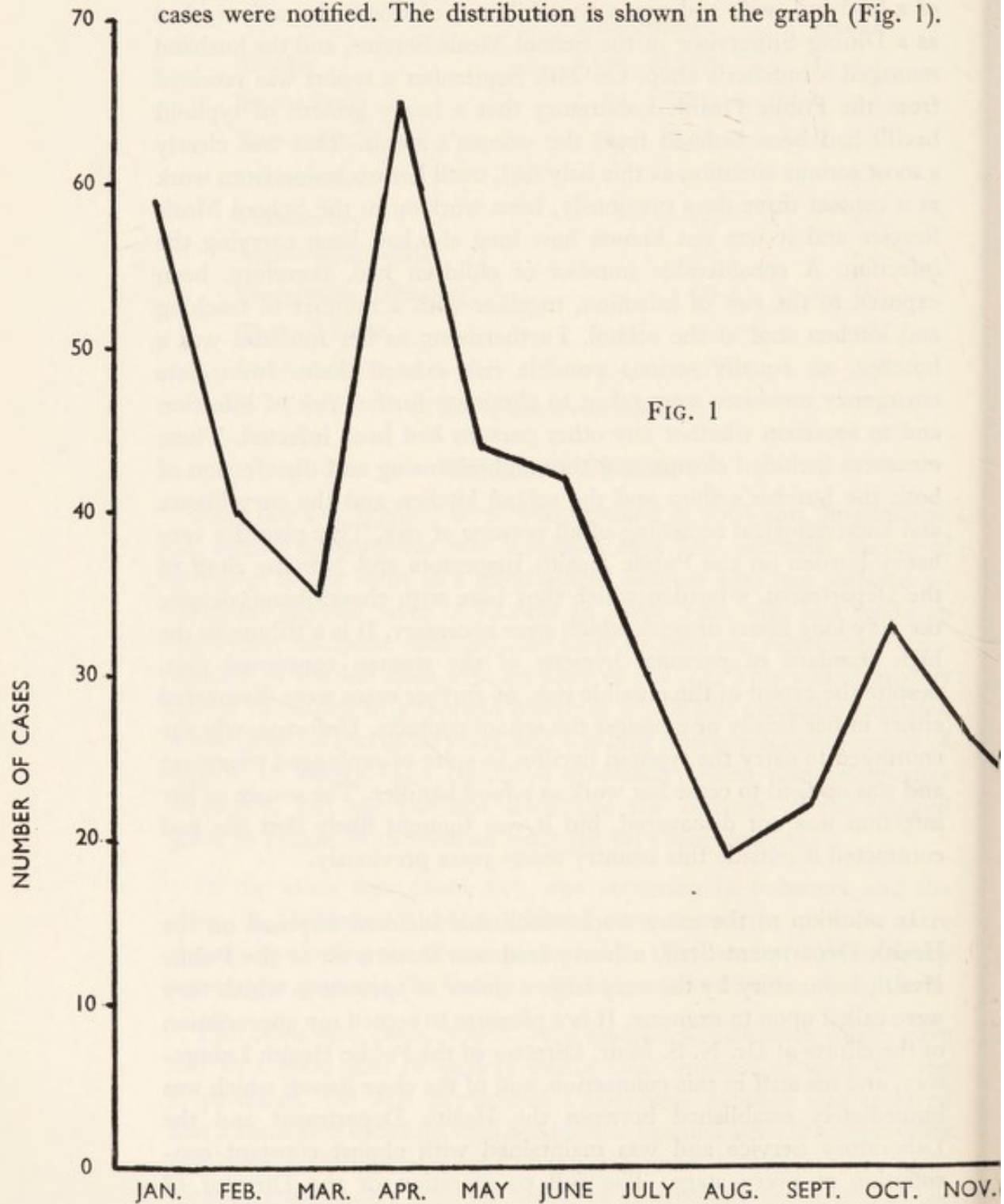
infection, and the collection of laboratory specimens from all persons, both in her family and others, from whom she might have acquired the infection, was arranged. On the following day, 22nd September, the child's grandfather was admitted to the Isolation Hospital as a suspected case. This suspicion was fortunately not confirmed. Among the other contacts investigated was a neighbouring family consisting of a husband, wife and two schoolchildren, of whom the wife worked as a Dining Supervisor in the School Meals Service, and the husband managed a butcher's shop. On 24th September a report was received from the Public Health Laboratory that a heavy growth of typhoid bacilli had been isolated from the woman's stools. This was clearly a most serious situation as this lady had, until her exclusion from work as a contact three days previously, been working in the School Meals Service and it was not known how long she had been carrying the infection. A considerable number of children had, therefore, been exposed to the risk of infection, together with a number of teaching and kitchen staff at the school. Furthermore, as her husband was a butcher, an equally serious possible risk existed there. Immediate emergency measures were taken to eliminate further risk of infection and to ascertain whether any other persons had been infected. These measures included closure and thorough cleansing and disinfection of both the butcher's shop and the school kitchen and the surveillance and bacteriological screening of all persons at risk. This placed a very heavy burden on the Public Health Inspectors and Nursing Staff of the Department, a burden which they bore with cheerfulness, despite the very long hours of work which were necessary. It is a tribute to the high standard of personal hygiene of the woman concerned that, despite the extent of the possible risk, no further cases were discovered either in her family or amongst the school contacts. Unfortunately she continued to carry the typhoid bacillus in spite of prolonged treatment and was obliged to cease her work as a food handler. The source of her infection was not discovered, but it was thought likely that she had contracted it outside this country many years previously.

In addition to the extra work which this incident imposed on the Health Department Staff, a heavy load was thrown on to the Public Health Laboratory by the very large number of specimens which they were called upon to examine. It is a pleasure to record my appreciation of the efforts of Dr. N. S. Mair, Director of the Public Health Laboratory, and his staff in this connection, and of the close liaison which was immediately established between the Health Department and the Laboratory Service and was maintained with almost constant consultation at every stage. The full co-operation of the Director of

Education and his staff in taking the necessary control measures at the school was also a great help in dealing with the situation.

### INFECTIOUS HEPATITIS

The epidemic of Infectious Hepatitis which was referred to in the 1962 and 1963 reports continued throughout 1964 and a total of 436 cases were notified. The distribution is shown in the graph (Fig. 1).





The predominance in winter and late spring, with a fall in summer and autumn, is a well recognised feature of the disease.

Geographically, the heavy concentration of cases in the North-Eastern part of the City which had been noted in the second half of 1963, continued into the first quarter of 1964. In addition, numbers of cases occurred throughout the year in the Southern part of the city, and during the last quarter substantial numbers of cases began to occur on the Braunstone Estate in the Western side. Scattered cases occurred elsewhere also, but it was not possible to trace routes of spread from one area to another.

Figure 2 shows the age and sex distribution of cases.

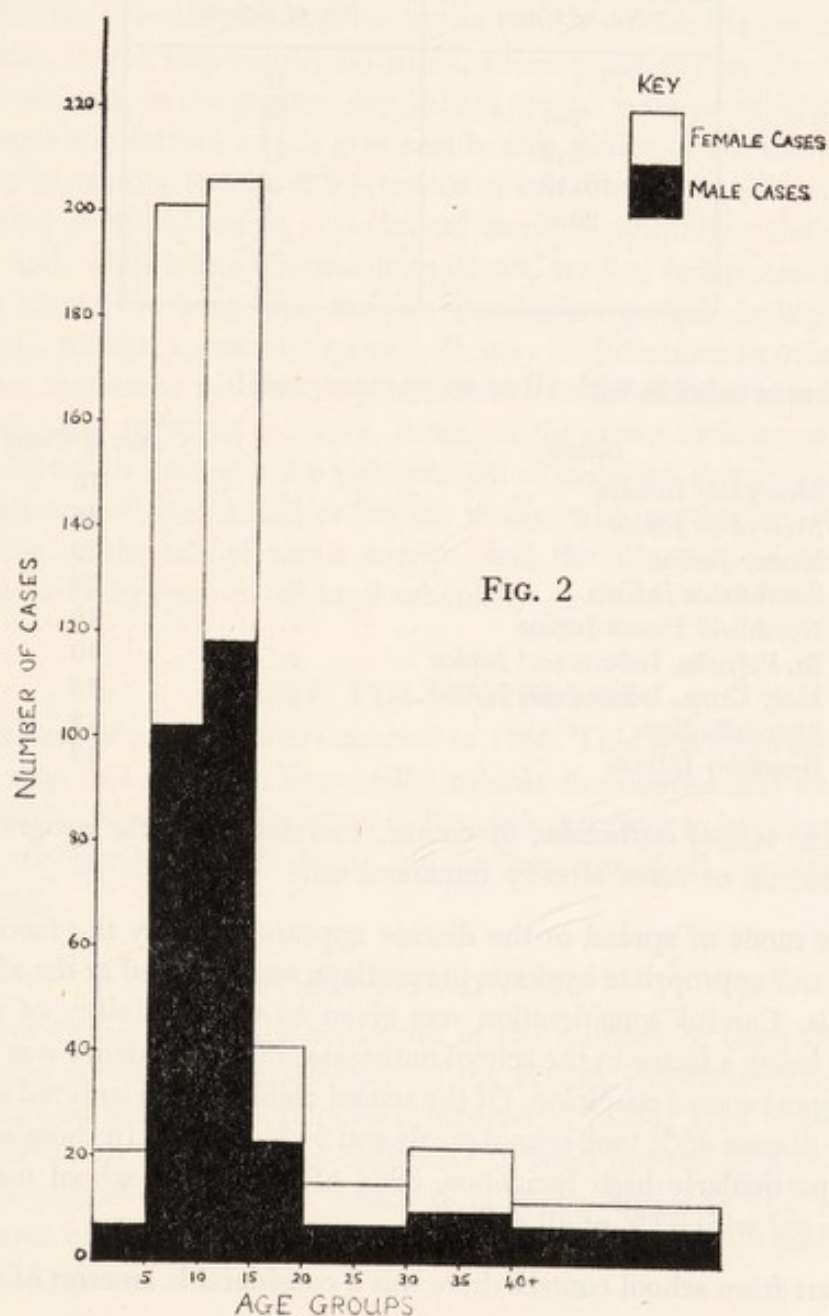


FIG. 2



Of the 436 cases, 233 (53.4%) were males and 203 (46.6%) females. 338 (77.5%) were children aged 5-14 years. The predominance of this age group was also notable in 1963 when 82.1% of the notified cases fell within it. It is not surprising in view of this, that school contact played a large part in spreading the disease and that sizeable outbreaks occurred in several schools. The prolonged nature of such outbreaks was referred to in the 1963 report. In 1964, cases occurred in 78 separate schools, the bulk of which had only a few sporadic cases, however.

The table shows the number of cases occurring at schools:

<i>No. of Cases</i>	<i>No. of Schools</i>
1	18
2-4	34
5-9	17
10-19	6
20+	3
	—
	78

The nine schools with 10 or more cases were:

<i>School</i>	<i>No. of Cases</i>
Merrydale Infants .. .. .	13
Merrydale Junior .. .. .	26
Newry Junior .. .. .	26
Southfields Infants .. .. .	24
Northfield House Junior .. .. .	19
St. Patricks, Infants and Junior .. .. .	10
Holy Cross, Infants and Junior .. .. .	16
Mundella Boys .. .. .	12
Bendbow Infants .. .. .	13

These school outbreaks, of course, correlate with the geographical distribution of cases already remarked on.

The mode of spread of the disease appears to be by the faecal/oral route and appropriate hygienic precautions were advised at the affected schools. Careful consideration was given to the possibility of school meals being a factor in the school outbreaks, but no evidence was found to support such a suspicion. Of the school children who suffered attacks of the disease 46% took school meals and 54% did not. In those schools with particularly high incidence, 38% of cases took school meals as compared with 43% of all children.

Apart from school contact there was a considerable amount of spread

within families. The following figures apply to the sixteen months July 1963—October 1964 inclusive:

Total number of persons in affected households: 1,206 children, 922 adults.

More than one in every three children actually contracted the disease, but only one adult in every ten at risk became ill.

The great majority of cases were mild and few suffered more than four or five weeks' illness. Recovery was complete in all but one case. This, the only death, was a thirty-two year old Indian woman who died in hospital after a three weeks' illness.

Effective preventive measures in the control of this disease are very difficult, if not impossible, to apply, more especially in the type of outbreak such as the present one, where spread is by personal contact. Amongst the factors which give rise to this difficulty are the absence of any laboratory test for the presence of infection, the well recognised fact that symptomless or sub-clinical carriers outnumber the clinical cases and, while being impossible to detect, are just as infectious as the overt cases, the long and variable incubation period during which patients, though apparently quite well, may be infectious to others and the fact that some patients may continue to be infectious for very long periods after apparent recovery. Amongst the control measures which are adopted in Leicester are the isolation of cases for three weeks, the surveillance of food handlers for six weeks, with particular attention to those in the school meals service, and the adoption of stringent measures of hygiene in affected schools.

### ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS

One case of poliomyelitis occurred in 1964. This was a girl aged two years who had not been immunised against the disease and who had apparently acquired the infection in Bangkok just prior to her departure, with her family, for England. No further spread of the infection occurred.

### FOOD POISONING

There was a substantial reduction in the number of cases of food poisoning coming to the attention of the Health Department in 1964 as compared with 1963—47 cases compared with 244. This was due to the absence in 1964 of large outbreaks of food poisoning at catering establishments—an absence which it is to be hoped is not merely fortuitous but permanent, and due to consistently improved standards of food hygiene.



The table summarises the facts relating to the 47 cases of food poisoning which did occur and it will be seen that 32 of these cases were caused by *Salmonella brandenburg* or *Salmonella give*. These organisms were repeatedly isolated during the first half of the year from specimens taken in the same group of pig lairages as were incriminated in the outbreak of *Salmonella brandenburg* infection referred to in the 1963 report. These lairages suffer from a number of structural defects and a proposal is in hand for their closure and replacement. In the meantime an intensified programme of cleansing and disinfection maintains them free from infection.

### PARTICULARS OF FOOD POISONING OUTBREAKS

Causative Organism	Family Outbreaks		Other Outbreaks Canteens, Hotels Restaurants		Single Cases	Total No. of Cases
	No. of outbreaks	No. of cases	No. of outbreaks	No. of cases		
<i>S. give</i> .. ..	3	8	—	—	5	13
<i>S. brandenburg</i> ..	1	2	—	—	17	19
<i>S. typhimurium</i> ..	1	2	—	—	5	7
<i>S. tennessee</i> ..	—	—	—	—	1	1
<i>S. heidelberg</i> ..	—	—	—	—	2	2
<i>S. bovis</i>						
<i>moribificans</i> ..	—	—	—	—	2	2
<i>S. enteritidis</i> ..	—	—	—	—	2	2
<i>S. st. paul</i> ..	—	—	—	—	1	1
Totals .. ..	5	12	—	—	35	47

### DYSENTERY

253 cases of dysentery were confirmed bacteriologically in 1964, and of these, 107 were notified by general practitioners and 146 ascertained by other means. These figures represent a reduction of 62 from the 1963 figure of 315 confirmed cases. In addition to the confirmed cases of dysentery and food poisoning, 733 other cases of gastro-enteritis were investigated without positive bacteriological result. It is considered likely that the majority of these were the result of virus infection.



# PART III

## National Health Service Acts

### (SECTION 22)

# Care of Mothers and Young Children

## STATISTICS

### Birth-rate

There were 2,584 male live births and 2,503 female live births, a total of 5,087 live births, giving a birth-rate of 19.05.

Of the total live births (5,087), 556 were illegitimate (272 males and 284 females) giving an illegitimate birth-rate of 10.93 per 100 live births.

### Stillbirths

During the year 94 stillbirths (local figures) were notified. From the records, the following summary has been compiled.

Place of birth	Condition of Foetus		Malformation of Foetus		Total
	Macerated	Not macerated	Present	Absent	
Home .. ..	9	5	3	11	14
Hospital ..	41	39	15	65	80
Totals ..	50	44	18	76	94

Birth weight 5 lb. 8 ozs. or under 60

„ „ over 5 lb. 8 ozs. .. 34

Age of Mother	Number of previous pregnancies										Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
15 — 19	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
20 — 24	16	7	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
25 — 29	9	10	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	25
30 — 34	—	2	4	3	1	4	1	1	—	—	16
35 — 39	1	—	1	5	2	1	—	1	—	—	11
40 — 44	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	1	5
Totals	33	21	10	14	4	7	2	2	—	1	94

## Abnormalities

The following are the details of the 23 cases of abnormality of the foetus:

Anencephaly .. ..	7
Anencephaly and spina bifida ..	3
Spina bifida .. ..	1
Hydrocephaly .. ..	9
Mongol .. ..	2
Multiple deformities .. ..	1

Eight of the stillbirths were illegitimate.

## INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1964

Net deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under 1 year of Age

Cause of death	24 hours or under		Over 1 day up to 28 days		Over 1 month up to 1 year		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Inadequate information or cause unclassifiable .. ..	1	1	1	-	1	1	5
Infanticide .. ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Atelectasis .. ..	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Cold injury syndrome .. ..	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Prematurity .. ..	12	17	-	-	-	-	29
Placental insufficiency .. ..	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Rhesus incompatibility .. ..	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Maternal illness or accident arising from pregnancy or child-birth .. ..	6	5	1	1	-	-	13
Maternal illness not associated with pregnancy .. ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Birth injury .. ..	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Asphyxia .. ..	1	4	-	1	2	-	8
Congenital Abnormality .. ..	4	3	3	5	4	5	24
Haemorrhage not due to birth injury or to violence .. ..	-	-	-	1	1	1	3
Acute infection:							
Pneumonia .. ..	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Broncho-pneumonia .. ..	-	-	2	-	3	2	7
Acute tracheobronchitis .. ..	-	-	1	-	3	-	4
Meningitis/Encephalitis .. ..	-	-	1	-	2	1	4
Upper respiratory tract infection .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Gastro-enteritis .. ..	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Acute bacterial infection, septicaemia .. ..	-	-	1	-	1	1	3
Misadventure .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Cancer .. ..	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	28 + 34 = 62		12 + 8 = 20		20 + 14 = 34		116

No. of previous pregnancies	Age of Mother						Totals
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40+	
0 ..	17	13	7	2	-	-	39
1 ..	2	10	7	5	-	-	24
2 ..	-	11	2	6	1	-	20
3 ..	-	1	3	3	2	-	9
4 ..	-	2	3	1	-	-	6
5 ..	-	1	3	1	1	-	6
6 ..	-	-	2	-	2	-	4
7 ..	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
8 ..	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
9 ..	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
10 ..	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Totals ..	19	38	27	22	8	-	114

**Birth Weights (where known)**

Up to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.  
46

Over  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs.  
61

Number of deaths where gestation period was recorded as being less than 28 weeks: 16

Number of deaths where the mother is known to have had no antenatal care: 7

Number in which the child is recorded as illegitimate: 16.



# PREMATURITY

Number of premature live births notified (as adjusted by transferred notifications):

(a) In Hospital .. 305 (b) At Home .. 62

(c) In Private Nursing Homes.. 18 Total .. 385

Number of premature still-births notified (as adjusted by transferred notifications):

(a) In Hospital .. 53 (b) At Home .. 7

(c) In Private Nursing Homes.. — Total .. 60

WEIGHT AT BIRTH	PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS										PREMATURE STILL-BIRTHS		
	Born in Hospital			Born at home or Private Nursing Home and nursed entirely there			Born at home or Private Nursing Home and transferred to Hospital on or before 28th day			Survived 28 days	Born in Hospital	Born at Home	Born in Nursing Home
	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days	Total	Died within 24 hrs. of birth	Survived 28 days				
(a) 2 lb. 3 oz. or less	25	23	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	12	1	—
(b) Over 2 lb. 3 oz. up to and including 3 lb. 4 oz. ..	18	5	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	1	—
(c) Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz. ..	54	6	45	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	9	2	—
(d) Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz. ..	67	2	65	8	—	8	7	1	6	—	8	1	—
(e) Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz. ..	141	3	138	52	1	51	8	—	7	—	5	2	—
TOTALS ..	305	39	261	62	1	61	18	2	15	—	53	7	—

## Care of Illegitimate Children

*Analysis of work done:*

Total number of cases referred:

	1964	1963
Illegitimate pregnancies .. ..	196	229
Illegitimacy cases (post-natal) ..	17	17
Matrimonial/family/personal .. ..	34	24
	— 247	— 270
Brought forward from 1963 (babies un-born) .. ..	48	51
Cases active from previous years ..	21	49
	—	—
Total ..	316	370
	—	—

## Sources of Reference (New cases and enquiries)

	1964	1963
Health Visitors and Clinics .. ..	42	53
Doctors .. ..	41	57
Almoners and Matrons .. ..	38	32
Statutory and Voluntary Social Workers ..	42	29
National Council for the Unmarried Mother and Her Child .. ..	6	12
Clergy and Church Workers .. ..	10	14
Personal applications .. ..	27	18
Police .. ..	3	2
Employers, friends, relations .. ..	35	23
National Assistance Board .. ..	3	6
	—	—
	247	246

Apart from advice and guidance on questions of adoption, affiliation, matrimonial difficulties and personal problems, some applicants have been given specific help in the manner indicated below:

	1964	1963
Admission to voluntary homes or hostels ..	22	25
Provision of clothing, cots, etc. .. ..	33	38
Mother found lodgings .. ..	6	1
Mother and baby found lodgings .. ..	—	1
Finding foster homes .. ..	24	30
Finding work for mother .. ..	6	2
Helping to obtain affiliation orders .. ..	2	—
Obtaining financial help from Voluntary Societies .. ..	5	7
Admission to a residential nursery (Voluntary Society) .. ..	1	2
Grants administered .. ..	12	16
Payments collected .. ..	24	30
Helping to arrange private legal agreement ..	1	2
Putative fathers interviewed .. ..	44	49



The fees paid to the Homes and Hostels were made up as follows:

<i>Paid for by:</i>	1964	1963
City Health Department only .. ..	1	1
City Health Department and mother's insurance	2	2
City Health Department, mother's parents and mother's insurance .. ..	1	2
City Health Department, putative father and mother's insurance .. ..	1	—
City Health Department, mother's savings and insurance .. ..	1	—
City Health Department, National Assistance Board, parents' contributions, mother's insurance .. ..	—	1
City Health Department and mother's parents ..	1	2
Mother's parents/relations and mother's insurance .. ..	4	5
Mother's parents, putative father and mother's insurance .. ..	2	3
Mother's savings and insurance and mother's parents .. ..	1	1
Mother's savings and insurance .. ..	3	2
Putative father and mother's insurance ..	4	3
National Assistance Board and mother's insurance .. ..	—	2
Mother's parents only .. ..	1	—

Position with regard to children at last contact:

	1964	1963
Living with unmarried mother in her parents' home	41	47
Living with unmarried mother in lodgings ..	8	16
Living with unmarried mother in her own home ..	—	15
Living with mother married to putative father ..	—	6
Living with mother co-habiting .. ..	3	1
Living with mother married but not to putative father .. ..	—	1
Living with mother in voluntary home, hostel or mother and baby home .. ..	4	8
Living with mother in residential post .. ..	2	—
Child in care of relatives .. ..	—	2
Living with temporary foster mother .. ..	4	3
Living with long-term foster mother .. ..	—	1
Adopted or placed for adoption .. ..	28	32
Child in care of residential nursery (not Local Authority) .. ..	—	2
Child in care of local authority with or without mother .. ..	7	8
Referred to other agency .. ..	4	8
Moved to other area .. ..	5	4
Contact not maintained by mother .. ..	15	26
Miscarriages and abortions .. ..	4	6
Unborn at end of year .. ..	46	48
	—	—
	171	234
	—	—

## Leicester Diocesan Moral Welfare Association and Leicester and Leicestershire Adoption Society

Details of the adoption work during 1964 are as follows:

### Infants accepted for adoption from following areas:

Leicester	..	..	..	..	..	54
Leicestershire	..	..	..	..	..	51
Northampton, Northamptonshire and Rutland	..					59
Others..	..	..	..	..	..	11

### Infants placed within the following areas:

Leicester	..	..	..	..	..	17
Leicestershire	..	..	..	..	..	64
Northampton, Northamptonshire and Rutland	..					24
Others..	..	..	..	..	..	12

<b>Babies offered</b>	..	..	..	..	..	175
Placed	..	..	..	..	..	117
Awaiting placement	..	..	..	..	..	12
Not accepted	..	..	..	..	..	12
Withdrawn before placement:						
By mother	..	..	..	..	..	34
Withdrawn after placement		..	..	..	..	1
Died	..	..	..	..	..	1

<b>Adopters' applications</b>	..	..	..	..	..	249
Accepted	..	..	..	..	..	103
Refused	..	..	..	..	..	18
Proceedings	..	..	..	..	..	4
Withdrawn	..	..	..	..	..	43
In abeyance	..	..	..	..	..	81
Court Orders made	..	..	..	..	..	97
Court Orders to be made in 1965	..	..	..	..	..	19
Awaiting Court date	..	..	..	..	..	24



## Day Nurseries

The Day Nurseries have continued during the year to provide a service to mothers who could not give their children adequate care at home during the day, by reason of their own occupation, hospitalisation, etc. The details of the provision of places and attendances at each nursery are as follows:

<i>Day Nursery</i>	<i>Places</i>	<i>Attendances</i>	<i>Daily Average</i>
Cossington Street	.. 60	11,656	47.38
Fosse Road, ..	.. 45	10,387	42.22
Fairway ..	.. 35/40	7,021	28.38
New Walk ..	.. 35	7,765	31.57
Sparkenhoe Street	.. 50	10,609	43.13
Frank Street ..	.. 50	10,667	43.36
Number of children on the register at end of year	..	291	
Number of approved places	..	..	.. 275/280
Average attendances in 1964 (on six nurseries)	..	236.199	

The maximum charge continued at 10/- per day per child. The demand for places in cases of low financial assessment remains high. All applications and details of circumstances of each applicant are scrutinised by the Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, in order to assess the need for admission.

There was an overall increase of absence from the nurseries owing to infectious diseases. The number of cases of measles reported showed an increase from 47 to 106, but German Measles decreased from 32 to 6. Chicken Pox fell from 29 to 18, and Whooping Cough fell from 5 to 2. However, Mumps increased from 8 to 19 cases. Diarrhoea accounted for 55 absences, showing a decrease from 75 in the previous year. Of these 55 cases reported, 34 cases were confirmed as Sonne Dysentery.

On 30th November, 1964, Mrs. M. Lewis, the Health Visitor with special responsibility for Day Nurseries, retired after 10 years service. Miss I. D. Adlam, Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor, now takes this special responsibility.

## HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

### Handicap/Observation Register

On 1st May, 1964 a new system of notification and follow-up of handicapped children, and children thought to be at risk of becoming handicapped, was instituted.

The Register is supervised by the Senior Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare. Reports are made by Health Visitors on the children at intervals. Medical examinations and developmental assessments will be done annually at Infant Welfare Clinics, when the mother can be persuaded to attend.

Number of children placed on Register, May 1st—December 31st, 1964:

Observation .. .. .	1,228
Handicap .. .. .	75
Number of children removed from Observation Register	116
(39 of these removed from the City)	
Number of children removed from Handicap Register ..	9

Two common reasons for placement on the Observation Register were:

#### Prematurity:

Birth weight under 5 lbs., gestation over 36 weeks ..	38
Birth weight 5 lbs. +, gestation 36 weeks or under ..	35
Birth weight under 5 lbs., gestation 36 weeks or under	82
Total ..	155

Postmaturity (Gestation 42 weeks and over) .. 242

45 of these infants (18.6%) suffered from anoxia after birth)

### Development Clinic

This Clinic takes place weekly. The parents of all handicapped children receive an appointment when the child reaches the age of two.

The Clinic provides an opportunity and time, for the parents to discuss with the Senior Medical Officer, Maternity and Child Welfare, all aspects of the management of their child at home, both from the practical angle, and also from the point of view of acceptance and integration in the family unit. It is checked that recommendations of General Practitioners and Consultants are being carried out meticulously.

An assessment of the child's development is made, with a view to helping the parents—firstly, actively to encourage areas of normality, and secondly to learn how to train their child towards independence in the ordinary situation of everyday life in their own home.



The Health Visitor seconded to the Mental Welfare Department also attends the Clinic, and gives invaluable help in the follow up of certain cases, especially when institutional Day-Care is indicated, or attendance at the Red Cross Crèche for Handicapped Children.

Children of a younger age group are also being seen at this Clinic, with their parents, in increasing numbers.

Contact with sources of help, of whatever kind, can be made through the Clinic. These may be statutory or voluntary organisations, either local or at a distance. Such enquiries for help have varied from arrangements for the care of a grossly mentally retarded child for two weeks to enable the parents to have a holiday, to the provision of a pattern for a young child's hearing aid harness.

### **Congenital Malformations apparent at Birth**

As the result of a request from the Ministry of Health, a Scheme came into operation on 1st January, 1964, to make regular returns to the General Register Office of information concerning malformations apparent at birth.

Total notifications during 1964	..	..	..	129
The main malformations were:				
Talipes	..	..	..	37
Hydrocephalus	}	..	..	26
Meningocele				
Hare lip/cleft palate	..	..	..	9
Anencephaly	..	..	..	6
Mongolism	..	..	..	6

### **Deafness in the Pre-School Child**

The Clinic was held weekly at 96 New Walk, as before. The purpose of the Clinic is twofold:

1. For the assessment of hearing in the pre-school child.
2. For the commencement of auditory training for speech, and lip-reading, and the guidance of parents in these techniques.

We have been most fortunate this year in having Mrs. Wolfe, teacher from Stoneleigh School for the Deaf, at the Clinic. She has taken over the training of certain children prior to their admission to the school.

The following is a summary of the work during 1964:

Number of clinic sessions held (assessment and training) ..	65
Number of new children referred .. ..	54
Number of children who attended during the year ..	74
Number of attendances made by children .. ..	365
Average attendance at each clinic .. ..	5.6
Number on register at 1st January, 1964 .. ..	22
Number on register at 31st December, 1964 .. ..	23

#### Source of recommendation of New Cases:

Medical Staff of Health Departments .. ..	2
Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeons .. ..	15
School Medical Service .. ..	21
Failed screening tests .. ..	7
Referred from Development Clinic .. ..	3
Health Visitors .. ..	4
Paediatrician .. ..	1
Infant Welfare Clinic .. ..	1
Total ..	54

61 children ceased attending the clinic during 1964 for the following reasons:

Referred to Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant ..	7
Referred back to Paediatrician .. ..	2
Transferred to County Audiology Clinic .. ..	2
Attending School for the Deaf .. ..	5
Attending Stretton Hall (Day Care) .. ..	5
Attending Emily Fortey School .. ..	2
Autistic. For long-term residential care .. ..	1
Speech Therapy, with hearing aid .. ..	3
Extreme mental retardation .. ..	1
Recovered after Ear, Nose and Throat treatment ..	4
Tested for School Health Service .. ..	1
No hearing loss (13 of these children were mentally retarded) .. ..	28
Total ..	61

#### Screening Tests

The following are the details of the 2,114 routine tests carried out during the year.

Number of children tested .. ..	2,114
Failed 1st test .. ..	61
Failed 2nd test .. ..	11
Failed 3rd test .. ..	2



8 children were referred to the Audiology Clinic:

Found not to be deaf	..	..	..	..	1
Found not to be deaf, mentally retarded	..	..	..	..	1
Referred to Developmental Clinic	..	..	..	..	1
Found to be deaf still attending	..	..	..	..	3
Found to be deaf transferred to County	..	..	..	..	1
Had not attended at the end of 1964	..	..	..	..	1
Total	..	..	..	..	8

The ages of the children tested were as follows:

Under 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	1,668
12—15 months	..	..	..	..	..	160
15—18 months	..	..	..	..	..	108
18 months—2 years	..	..	..	..	..	74
2—3 years	..	..	..	..	..	67
3—4 years	..	..	..	..	..	25
4—5 years	..	..	..	..	..	12
Total	..	..	..	..	..	2,114

## National Health Service Acts

### (SECTION 23)

## Midwifery

### Midwives

During 1964, 142 midwives notified their intention to practise. Of these 40 were in the Municipal Midwifery Service, 8 in independent practice of whom 7 were in registered nursing homes and 1 in domiciliary practice. The remaining 94 were in hospitals.

### Ante-Natal Clinics

Clinic	No. of Sessions	ATTENDANCES			
		First Visits	Re-Visits	Total	Avg. per Session
Stocking Farm ..	48	101	513	614	12.791
Cort Crescent ..	28	23	117	140	5.000
New Walk (a.m.) ..	50	176	335	511	10.22
New Walk (p.m.) ..	50	179	366	545	10.9
Belgrave Hall ..	53	261	478	739	13.943
New Walk (Wed.) ..	18	86	108	194	10.77
Newby Street ..	52	133	266	399	7.673
New Parks ..	52	91	298	389	7.48
Southfields Drive ..	50	128	225	353	7.06
Valence Road ..	50	108	340	448	8.96
Totals ..	451	1,286	3,046	4,332	9.6

The following Clinics were closed because of lack of attendance:  
New Walk, Wednesday morning session closed on 29th April, 1964  
Cort Crescent, Tuesday session closed on 21st July, 1964.

**Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes**—see Ante-Natal Classes, page 40.

### Post-Natal Clinic

This closed on 30th April, 1964. After the closure patients attended



at the end of ante-natal clinic sessions at New Walk, Southfields Drive, Valence Road and New Parks, when due for examination.

Number of sessions: 65    First Visits: 68 patients.

Re-Visits: 24 patients.

As before, patients attend by appointment and the midwife also goes if her duties allow.

#### SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES

Area	Cases Attended	Gas and Air Admin-istered	Pethidine Admin-istered	VISITS		
				Ante-natal	Post natal	Total
Full time	1,900	1,622	1,003	23,782	35,427	59,209
Part time	145	123	97	2,656	3,622	6,278
Totals	2,045	1,745	1,100	26,438	39,049	65,487

On 1st January, 1964 there were 24 full-time midwives and 5 part-time midwives. During the year 8 full-time and 4 part-time midwives joined the Municipal Midwifery Service, and 4 full-time and 1 part-time terminated their appointment, so that the total number employed on 31st December was 28 full-time and 8 part-time midwives.

Although the number of home deliveries decreased by 49, the ante-natal and post-natal visits increased by a further 7,199. In spite of this, midwives continued to give a willing and co-operative service.

The off duty was reorganised during the year so that a full night rota is now in force.

#### Improved Communications

These were made possible by the issue to each Midwife on 1st December, 1964 of a two-way radio with selective calling. This instrument which only weighs 2 lb., and measures 9 in. by 3½ in. may be carried in the pocket or slung over the shoulder, and accompanies the Midwife wherever she goes whilst on duty. The radio puts the Midwife in direct contact with the Ambulance Station, who answer her call immediately for a doctor or a piece of equipment or if she needs to send a message to a colleague. In the same way if a patient is unable to contact her Midwife, a call may then be made to the Ambulance

Station and they will locate her immediately. In the first month of use it has clearly shown what a very valuable piece of equipment it is.

### Midwives and General Practitioner/Obstetricians

The following figures indicate the distribution of work between midwives in relation to the 2,045 deliveries attended by midwives in 1964.

Deliveries attended by a midwife :

(a) (i) Doctor not booked but present	..	..	8
(ii) Doctor not booked, not present	..	..	127
(b) (i) Doctor booked and present	..	..	232
(ii) Doctor booked, not present	..	..	1,678
Total	..	..	2,045

### Allocation of Maternity Beds in Hospitals on Sociological Grounds

It is still the responsibility of the Health Department to assess the cases for hospital confinement for sociological reasons. Following the report by domiciliary midwives on home conditions of each applicant, they are then considered by the Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare.

Summary of above:

Number of applicants	..	..	1,088
Number recommended	..	..	645
Number not recommended	..	..	377

There was no waiting-list last year and all patients recommended obtained a hospital bed.

Of the remaining 66 cases:

9 booked for hospital bed on medical grounds	}	Prior to recommendation
5 booked for private nursing home		
2 miscarried		
23 moved from Leicester		
18 decided on a home confinement		
9 were delivered prior to recommendation		

Of the total number of applicants, 229 were immigrants. 91 of these were West Indian.

### Flying Squad

This was called once by a midwife in an emergency and six times by general practitioners. All seven patients were transferred to hospital, two requiring blood transfusions.



### **Patients Confined in Hospitals**

The scheme for notifying the Health Department of patients being discharged early from hospitals continued as before. The numbers continued to rise. In each case the midwife visited the patients for 10 days or longer if necessary, and then the care of the mother and baby was transferred to the Health Visitor.

1,737 patients were transferred to the care of a midwife before the 10th day.

### **SUMMARY OF HOSPITAL DISCHARGES**

Day of Discharge	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
No. of Patients	256	428	202	82	78	97	243	210	141	1,737

8,582 visits were paid to 1,737 patients before the 9th day.

## DENTAL REPORT 1964

by

E. T. CUNNELL, B.D.S.

Principal Dental Officer

The Local Authority dental service provides free treatment for school children, pre-school children, including those at Day Nurseries, expectant and nursing mothers and, to a limited extent, for the Emily Fortey School. This report deals solely with the dental facilities as applied to the Maternity and Child Welfare service.

*Staff.* The staffing situation as a whole has remained at the level of previous years, but the resignation of a full time dental surgeon on 30th November, 1964 will reflect itself in the total volume of work accomplished in 1965. The Maternity and Child Welfare service, however, will not be affected, and the number of sessions devoted to this service will remain constant.

*General Observations.* The pattern of treatment has not changed in that extractions in pre-school children have continued at an excessive rate. There has, however, been a decrease in the demand for treatment from expectant and nursing mothers.

The two dental auxiliaries employed by the Education Committee attended an "in service" course on health education and met medical officers, health inspectors, health visitors and school nurses. The object was to exchange information on the methods by which parents and children could be instructed in matters of health education. This proved to be very successful and it is hoped that this new drive on dental health education, supplemented by my lectures to student health visitors, will effect an improvement in the awareness in parents and children of the value of a sound dentition.

I would again like to express thanks to all my staff for their continued support, and to the Medical Officer of Health, his medical colleagues, the health visitors, and perhaps most of all the staff of the Day Nurseries, for their co-operation during the year.



**MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE, 1964**  
**DENTAL SERVICES FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN**

**Part A. Dental Treatment—Number of cases:**

	Number of persons examined during the year	Number of persons who commenced treatment during the year	Number of courses of treatment completed during the year
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ..	169	136	105
{ Day Nurseries	152	16	13
Children under 5 { Others ..	139	127	113
Total ..	291	143	126

**Part B. Dental Treatment Provided:**

	Scalings and Gum Treat- ment	Fillings	Silver Nitrate Treat- ment	Crowns and Inlays	Extrac- tions	General Anaes- thetics	Dentures Provided		Radio- graphs
							Full Upper or Lower	Partial Upper or Lower	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	69	144	—	1	259	38	40	32	5
{ Day Nurseries	—	22	—	—	7	2	—	—	—
Children under 5 { Others ..	1	45	1	—	313	106	—	—	—
Total ..	1	67	1	—	320	108	—	—	—

## DOMICILIARY NURSING SERVICES

### RADIO COMMUNICATION

#### Need for Action

The changing pattern of domiciliary care emerging over the last few years has made increasing demands on the nursing services. In order that these skilled personnel may be used most effectively on the district they must be mobile, and have a good means of communication. Even in cities telephones are not always readily available, and once a midwife is away from her telephone she is "lost" somewhere on the district.

Since 1955 there has been a steady increase in births taking place in Leicester, but in January, 1964, there was an increase of seventy births over the corresponding period in the previous year. Concurrently, with the rising birth rate and shortage of staff, beds for sociological bookings were becoming more difficult to obtain. Furthermore, the policy of early discharge of maternity cases in order to make better use of hospital beds increased the number of maternity nursings on the district, thus adding to the burden already falling on the domiciliary midwife.

Table 1 shows the increase in early discharges that occurred from 1961 to 1964.

Table 1

Year	1961	1962	1963	1964
Patients discharged on 1st day ..	113	229	280	256
Patients discharged on 2nd day ..	165	235	337	428
Total under 3 days .. ..	278	464	617	684

#### Sociological Bookings

1,148 applications for hospital booking on sociological grounds were reviewed between 1st September, 1963, and 31st August, 1964. 268 of these applications were from immigrants to this country. Owing to the shortage of hospital beds only 632 cases were finally recommended, and many of the remainder had to be delivered at home under conditions which would have been considered intolerable five to ten years ago. The rising birth rate, the deterioration in social circumstances in some areas, and the shortage of midwives, stressed the need to improve the methods of communication.



### Problems to be tackled

- (1) To improve the methods of contacting a nurse whilst on her rounds.
- (2) To improve the facilities for her to call assistance, should it be required.
- (3) Although in the past it has been traditional to send a relative or neighbour to call help, with the arrival of many immigrants in the city a new problem had arisen. Many were so limited in their command of English that even if they understood a message they would have great difficulty in conveying it accurately by telephone, and as has been pointed out earlier, telephones are sparsely scattered and the requisite change is not always to hand.

### Requirements

For our purposes it was considered that the wireless of choice must:

- (1) Be of light weight, as the midwife already has a considerable weight of bulky equipment to carry:
- (2) Be capable of transmitting and receiving under extremely adverse conditions, e.g. inside, and possibly in the basement of a house, where interference caused by other buildings would be maximal:
- (3) It must be simple to operate and recharge, with a range of at least four miles.

After careful testing in close collaboration with experts from the City Engineer's Department, a small wireless weighing 2 lb. was selected which has fulfilled all our requirements.

In view of the confidential nature of the information to be transmitted, it was considered essential that this wireless should have a selective calling system.

### New methods of operation

#### *(a) To call a midwife:*

Although in the first instance the patient's relatives are requested to telephone her own midwife, if this is unsuccessful a second call is put through to the Ambulance Station. When the radio operator receives this request, he is able, by means of a selective calling system on the special midwifery waveband to locate the nurse within a few minutes.

In most cases a visit is made within a few minutes of receiving a wireless call.

(b) *To call assistance*

Should the midwife find during the course of a patient's labour that medical aid is required, this can be requested, literally, from the end of the bed. The midwife can talk directly to the Control Room at the Ambulance Station. The General Practitioner Obstetrician can be informed of the precise condition of the patient and can, if necessary, easily seek additional information from the midwife whilst still on the telephone. Similarly, when the Obstetrician arrives, should he request the Flying Squad or the patient's admission to hospital, these can be rapidly arranged.

### **Radio Control Centre**

The Control Centre is operated from the Ambulance Station but on a separate wavelength from the Ambulance service.

*To call a midwife*—the radio operator depresses a switch which transmits a "bleep" to the individual midwife concerned. No other midwife is involved. When the nurse answers her call she is given the name and address of her patient who has gone into labour, and any other relevant information.

### **Introduction of the Service**

After a short practical demonstration of the use of this wireless, the midwives became extremely proficient in its use within two days. Not only did the wireless make them freer to undertake their visiting and yet remain in contact with a patient in the early stages of labour, but the ease with which they could summon aid, should it be necessary, greatly increased the confidence of some of the younger midwives.

#### **Case No. 1**

Mrs. R.            Aged 29.            Fourth baby.

Progress had been satisfactory for first stage of labour until:

4.10 p.m. A provisional diagnosis of ?brow ?face presentation was made.

4.15 p.m. Doctor contacted.

4.20 p.m. Doctor visited and confirmed diagnosis.

4.25 p.m. Request made for an ambulance to take patient to hospital.

4.35 p.m. Arrival at hospital. Patient later had a caesarean section performed.



## Case No. 2

Mrs. W.            Aged 26.            Third baby.

Patient booked for hospital went into premature labour whilst visiting mother.

- 3.00 p.m. Ambulance Station contacted Midwife as relatives were unable to use phone correctly.
  - 3.15 p.m. On arrival at mother's home, foot presenting.
  - 3.20 p.m. Radio used to ask Ambulance Station to send an ambulance and let hospital know that one of their patients would be admitted shortly.
  - 3.25 p.m. Before ambulance arrived a very small infant was delivered. Condition satisfactory for size but she was too small to be nursed in a Maternity Hospital.
  - 3.30 p.m. Ambulance Station again contacted to send the oxy-genaire.
  - 3.35 p.m. Baby weighing about 2 lb. was transferred to Premature Baby Unit and patient to her booked hospital.
- This was all completed in about ten minutes, thanks to the radio and Ambulance Station.
- The baby is thriving.

## Cost

In addition to the two main transmitting stations operated via G.P.O. lines from the Ambulance Station, 37 portable sets have been purchased, for a total capital cost of £9,828, with an additional £168 for maintenance.

Although it could be argued that the installation cost is high, there is no doubt that the support given to the midwives, and the greater efficiency of the service to the public has in the first few months of operation already justified the expenditure.

Acknowledgment is made to the help given by Mr. W. R. Shirrefs, City Engineer, Mr. J. E. Oswell, my Chief Ambulance Officer, and Miss J. I. Jones, my Chief Administrative Nursing Officer, who have patiently assisted in the development of the present system.

**National Health Service Acts**  
**(SECTION 24)**

## **Health Visiting**

### **Staff**

The staffing situation continues to cause concern. Seven health visitors resigned, four for domestic reasons, two on completion of contract and who returned home to Nigeria and one who went to another authority to take up Health Education activities.

Six Bursary Students from the Health Visitor Training School joined the Staff at the end of their course.

Three new health visitors joined the staff, one having special responsibility for Health Education.

The number of Clinic Nurses was increased from four to six.

The Staff has continued to co-operate in all aspects of community care. Closer contact with the Mental Health Department and Chest Clinic has been achieved by the secondment of one health visitor to the Mental Health Section of the Department and the responsibility for social liaison with the Chest Clinic being given to another.

The health visitors have continued to carry out their routine work and have dealt with an increasing number of students and visitors to the department in a manner which deserves congratulations.

### **Refresher Courses**

Seven health visitors attended refresher courses at the Royal College of Nursing, Bedford College, London, Southlands College and Hull and London Universities.

### **In-Service Training**

Two three-day courses at Vaughan College on "Teaching and Learning" were attended by a total of fifteen health visitors.

A lecture on audiology by Dr. I. G. Taylor was attended by fifteen health visitors and four school nurses.

Ten health visitors attended a lecture on Perinatal Mortality at the County Rooms by kind invitation of Leicestershire County Nursing Association.



## Health Visiting

(Corresponding figures for 1963 are shown)				1964	1963
Number of first visits to children born 1964 .. .. .				5,139	5,039
„	revisits to children born 1964 .. .. .	„	„	14,835	14,668
„	visits to children born 1959-63 .. .. .	„	„	40,055	39,038
„	first visits to ante-natal cases .. .. .	„	„	637	1,523
„	other visits to ante-natal cases .. .. .	„	„	707	1,137
„	visits to tuberculous patients .. .. .	„	„	1,401	1,551
„	visits re Tuberculin test readings and BCG follow-up .. .. .	„	„	155	152
„	visits concerning infants' deaths and still-births .. .. .	„	„	138	151
„	visits concerning after-care .. .. .	„	„	987	1,265
„	visits to diabetic patients .. .. .	„	„	1,911	1,665
„	visits concerning applications for convalescent home accommodation .. .. .	„	„	200	235
„	visits concerning Infectious Diseases .. .. .	„	„	1,643	876
„	visits concerning Home Accidents .. .. .	„	„	480	475
„	visits concerning Problem Families .. .. .	„	„	2,352	2,322
„	visits concerning Re-housing .. .. .	„	„	186	214
„	other visits .. .. .	„	„	3,129	3,387
„	No access visits .. .. .	„	„	9,375	8,887
				<hr/> 83,330	<hr/> 82,585

## Attendances of Health Visitors at Clinics and other Sessions:

	1964	1963
Child Welfare Centres .. .. .	3,775	3,516
Ante-natal Clinics .. .. .	687	833
Birth Control Clinics .. .. .	—	25
School Sessions (including School Clinics) .. .. .	1,430	1,719
Immunisation and Vaccination Clinics .. .. .	97	89
Hospital Sessions .. .. .	413	392
Screening Tests and Audiology Clinic .. .. .	446	364
Post-Natal Clinics .. .. .	20	59
Parentcraft Sessions .. .. .	215	223
Mothercraft and Health Education Sessions .. .. .	317	209
Others .. .. .	803	234
	<hr/> 8,203	<hr/> 7,663

## The Health Visitor Training School

The Health Visitor Training School continues to be a source of recruitment for the Health Visiting staff of the City. From July, 1948 to August, 1964, 361 students have successfully passed the Royal Society of Health examination. Of these 128 have been Bursary students who undertake an 18 month contract of service after qualification.

In September 1963, 12 students commenced the course; one left during the year owing to domestic difficulties. Of the remaining 11 students 10 were successful in passing the examination of the Royal Society of Health; the eleventh passed on her second attempt.

Having regard to the changing duties in health visiting and the need for bringing the course into line with educational practice in other disciplines, various changes were negotiated and put into operation. A new brochure for the course was designed and issued. The selection procedure of prospective students was altered to include three special tests during the morning with interview by a selection panel in the afternoon. This gave tutors and others a greater opportunity of meeting candidates both informally and formally. A Health Visitor Training School Panel was established in March 1964 to assist in the formulation of policy. Negotiations were instituted for the provision of adequate office accommodation in Vaughan College.

Termly meetings with practical work supervisors continued and served as a discussion group in which correlation of theory and practice could be considered and mutual difficulties exchanged. A practical work schedule for students was devised and issued. Visits were paid to County Nursing Superintendents and Superintendent Health Visitors in areas sponsoring students on the course.

During the year the new Training Council for Health Visitors, set up under the Health Visiting and Social Work (Training) Act 1962 issued a new training syllabus and regulations regarding new examination procedure. The Chief Professional Adviser to the Council and one of her assistants visited the course in June 1964.

### **Additional Educational Activities**

During the year, in-service training facilities were extended. The Health Visitor Tutors, in conjunction with the Health Education Officer, were responsible for the planning of two short training courses on Health Education.

The Health Visitor Tutors, in co-operation with Vaughan College and the Leicester Royal Infirmary, formulated initial plans for a curriculum for an integrated course of nurse/health visitor training in the area.

Tutors have also continued to teach on Social Aspects of Disease to student nurses; they have participated in a lecture programme for student Queen's Nurses, Home Helps, Speech Therapists, Army Cadets, Student Domestic Science Teachers, and Home Office Course students.



Programmes of practical work have been planned for students from other disciplines and areas, including a Younghusband Course student from Lanchester College of Technology, Coventry, Social Administration students from Manchester University and Health Visitor students from the Department of Education, London University.

## HEALTH EDUCATION

With the re-organisation of the Health Education programme there has been a great expansion in the work during the year in all fields, particularly in clinics, schools and to outside organisations. This has stimulated the interest and enthusiasm of all field staff. The work in clinics, schools and outside organisations has augmented the considerable amount of Health Education done on a personal, one-to-one basis by the Health Department staff in homes and clinics and places of work.

*Ante-natal classes.* 42 six-week courses for expectant mothers have been held at various centres. In all, 405 expectant mothers attended and the overall number of attendances was 1,859. The average attendance at the weekly classes varied from five to ten. A sixth centre will open soon for these classes. In-service training in the psychoprophylactic approach to labour has increased the number of Health Visitors able to participate in the teaching at the Relaxation and Mothercraft classes to 13. One evening session during each course of classes is held for the benefit of husbands and wives together.

*In schools.* Teaching of Health Education, parentcraft, preparation for marriage and of the work of the Health Department is given in 14 Secondary Schools, two of which are boys' schools. Some courses run for a full school year, some run for one term and some for a number of weeks. In most of these schools the classes are given to all the final year pupils and repeated visits for teaching in each week are necessary in order to keep the classes to 30 or thereabouts. An average of 13 classes a week has been taken in schools.

*Miscellaneous Health Education.* Increasing numbers of requests for talks have been received from Church organisations, women's organisations, Evergreen Clubs, Adult Schools, youth clubs, home-safety groups, and even Working Men's Clubs. All requests have been met. Staff have participated in the training programmes of student teachers, student health visitors, student district nurses, student nurses in hospital, youth leaders and home helps.



*Teaching Material.* Increasing use is made of teaching aids and the projection equipment is rarely out of circulation. Modern techniques to make posters more dynamic and eye-catching are now used in the hope of a better return for the money spent. Much Health Education material has been made available to outside organisations.

*In-Service Training.* Two training courses (in addition to those for psychoprophylaxis) have been held for Health Department staff on the principles and methods of teaching and learning, on the use and preparation of teaching aids and for the practical demonstration of teaching techniques that are known to work. These courses are being followed by regular lectures and discussions in the classroom. Individual assistance and training in methods of communication are constantly required by Health Department staff for Health Education activities. Up-to-date information by means of lectures, films and film strips has been given from time to time to all nursing staff on the problems of parents of handicapped children and of the care of such children and of the facilities for help that are available; of the early detection of phenylketonuria and the understanding of its treatment; of the observation of normal development in children; and of the Ortolani test for early detection of congenital dislocation of the hip.

*Environmental Health Education.* The public health inspectors met all requests for lectures and films on the responsible handling of food. In addition, eight study days for food handlers have been held within the department, and thirteen study groups were held in food premises. All the teaching on environmental hygiene in schools and to student groups and other organisations is done by the public health inspection staff.

*Venereal Diseases and Smoking.* Full advantage has been taken of the Ministry of Health free publicity material and this has been widely circulated. Many requests from individuals and groups for information have been met. Information on venereal diseases and on smoking is included in all school courses that are comprehensive in nature. Because expansion in all fields of Health Education has been out of pace with the time and staff available and because of the necessity of consolidating present arrangements, no special project for education on these two matters has been undertaken.



## National Health Service Acts

### (SECTION 25)

# Home Nursing Service

## Training of District Nurses

During the year two further courses of training were arranged for 15 students. Three were trained for Leicestershire County, one for Northamptonshire, four for Warwickshire, and of the remainder one was an independent student and six were appointed to our own staff. All students were successful in obtaining their Certificate.

The help given by the Voluntary and Statutory Services, including hospitals, by contributing towards the success of these courses was much appreciated.

## Refresher Courses for District Nurses

The Conference organised by the Chest and Heart Association at the Towers Hospital was attended by six members of staff and by the student District Nurses. One Superintendent and five nurses attended courses organised by the Queen's Institute of District Nursing.

## Medical Equipment Loan Service—See Page 64

## Night Visiting Service

This service which operates from 9.30 p.m. to 6.30 a.m. continues to prove invaluable both to patients and day nursing staff. General Practitioners have also expressed their appreciation.

The number of visits has increased during the year—

1963	1964
3,108	4,096

The increase of 988 visits was in part due to the transfer of late evening visits from the day nursing staff. This development allowed a better deployment of nursing staff.

The improved communication provided by the radiophone has proved beneficial to patients requiring urgent visits and to nurses travelling in unfamiliar areas of new estates. The staff greatly appreciated the help given on these occasions by the ambulance personnel.

## Marie Curie Memorial Foundation: Education and Welfare Grant Scheme

During 1964, 8 nurses were employed under this scheme. Night help and attention was given to 40 patients and day help to 5 patients. The relatives of those who received day help were thus able to spend some time away from home. A total of 2766½ hours was spent in helping these 45 patients to have attention in addition to routine visits by home nurses. This shows a decrease of 922 hours over the previous year.

Donations of £8 3s. 0d. were received and the cost of the service, including salaries, travelling and postage was £967 15s. 7d. Included in this sum is £25 9s. 5d. being cost of help in kind for such items as fuel, nourishment, and clothing, from which 8 patients benefited.

### Classification of Main Diseases Nursed

		Cases	Visits	% of total cases	% of total visits	Average No. of visits per case
Tuberculosis .. ..	..	58	2,857	0.88	1.55	49
Cancer .. ..	..	385	14,176	5.83	7.68	37
Other tumours .. ..	..	147	1,359	2.23	0.74	9
Diabetes .. ..	..	128	16,702	1.94	9.04	130
Anaemia .. ..	..	538	14,195	8.14	7.67	26
Heart and circulatory ..	..	773	28,054	11.70	15.19	36
Respiratory .. ..	..	583	7,548	8.83	4.09	13
Digestive .. ..	..	880	10,798	13.32	5.85	12
Renal .. ..	..	109	1,720	1.65	0.93	16
Generative organs—male and female .. ..	..	533	4,519	8.07	2.45	8
Boils, abscesses and skin diseases .. ..	..	483	16,314	7.31	8.83	34
Rheumatism and arthritis	..	152	8,510	2.30	4.61	56
Diseases of the nervous system .. ..	..	569	25,310	8.61	13.70	44
Diseases of the ear and eye	..	75	4,248	1.14	2.30	57
Other specified or ill- defined diseases ..	..	837	21,389	12.64	11.58	26
Diseases of the bone ..	..	86	3,277	1.30	1.77	38
Congenital malformations	..	20	345	0.30	0.19	17
Infective and parasitic cases .. ..	..	68	937	1.03	0.51	14
Allergic disorders ..	..	17	504	0.26	0.27	30
Maternal complications ..	..	71	559	1.07	0.30	8
Accidents:						
Occupational .. ..	..	2	11	0.03	0.006	6
Road .. ..	..	29	429	0.46	0.25	15
Home .. ..	..	63	940	0.99	0.54	15
Total .. ..	..	6,606	184,701			



### Result of Treatment in Age Groups

	0-4	5-14	15-64	65+	Total
Recovered .. ..	347	175	1,790	980	3,292
Hospital .. ..	17	11	312	481	821
Died .. ..	1	—	164	547	712
Referred to Health Visitor	20	2	27	9	58
Referred to Nursing Home	—	—	8	42	50
Referred to Private Nurse	—	—	4	5	9
Referred to Doctor ..	2	—	23	8	33
Refused treatment ..	1	3	11	13	28
Left district .. ..	4	1	36	115	156
Other causes .. ..	1	1	25	27	54
Carried forward to 1965 ..	12	8	415	958	1,393
	405	201	2,815	3,185	6,606

### Comments

Children referred to hospital: 28	Surgical ..	10
	Respiratory ..	6
	T.B. ..	1
	Anaemia ..	1
	Infectious disease ..	1
	Other ..	9
		28

*Left the District:* Moved to area outside nursing area.

*Refused treatment:* Injection.

*Other causes:* (a) Referred to Works Surgery or Works Nurse.  
 (b) Referred to midwife.  
 (c) Treatment discontinued or changed to oral.  
 (d) Transferred to different nursing centre.

### Nursing of Sick Children

	Under 1 year		1-4 years		5-14 years		Total	
	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits
Male ..	100	779	218	1,543	137	896	455	3,218
Female ..	28	199	59	628	65	840	152	1,667
	128	978	277	2,171	202	1,736	607	4,885

### Nursing of the Aged

Additional statistics in respect of patients 65 years and over are given as follows:

		1963		1964	
		Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits
Male ..	..	1,086	31,678	1,068	32,795
Female ..	..	2,133	84,181	2,117	82,412
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		3,219	115,859	3,185	115,207
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

#### Assistance available

Family ..	..	2,680	Other assistance ..	..	45
Friends and Neighbours	..	231	None ..	..	92
Municipal Home Help ..	..	137	Total ..	..	3,185

#### Where nursed

In bed ..	..	1,459
Ambulant ..	..	1,726
		<hr/>
		3,185
		<hr/>

#### Bathroom

Yes ..	..	2,055
No ..	..	1,130
		<hr/>
		3,185
		<hr/>

#### Hot water supply

Yes ..	..	2,004
No ..	..	1,181
		<hr/>
		3,185
		<hr/>

#### Water closet

Internal ..	..	1,537
External ..	..	1,637
Shared ..	..	11
		<hr/>
		3,185
		<hr/>

Bed sores on first visit ..	..	161
Incontinent—urine ..	..	367
faeces ..	..	217

#### Summary of Work in each Area

		Total no. of cases		Total no. of visits	
		1963	1964	1963	1964
Central ..	..	2,548	2,585	60,293	68,832
West End ..	..	1,818	2,223	53,385	56,638
Belgrave ..	..	2,270	1,798	65,062	55,255
Night visits ..	..	—	—	—	3,976
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals ..	..	6,636	6,606	178,740	184,701
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

		1963	1964
Males ..	..	2,853	2,826
Females ..	..	3,783	3,780
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		6,636	6,606
		<hr/>	<hr/>



### Medical Cases

68% of the total cases.

80% of the total visits.

### Surgical Cases

30% of the total cases.

15% of the total visits. Wide variety of conditions.

During the year 1964 there were 145 cases referred for visiting from the "Male Five Day Week Ward" of the Leicester Royal Infirmary.

### Tuberculosis Cases

These are usually referred by Chest Clinic

		Cases		Visits	Average visits per case
1963	..	..	54	2,764	51
1964	..	..	58	2,857	49

### Nursing of the Elderly

Approximately 48% of total cases and 62% of total visits. Average visits per patient = 36.

# National Health Service Acts

## (SECTION 26)

# Vaccination and Immunisation

## Diphtheria Immunisation

Facilities for immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus are available at each Child Welfare Clinic session and at Day Nurseries. There is a Thursday afternoon session at the Central Clinic, 96 New Walk and additional sessions are held at Infants' Schools, details of which are given later in this Report. A number of children are immunised as a matter of preference by their own General Practitioner.

The following table shows the total number of children immunised during the year.

## Primary Immunisation

Immunised against	Born 1964	Born 1963	Born 1962	Born 1961	Born 1960	Born 1950-1959	Total
Diphtheria ..	-	-	-	-	-	11	11
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough ..	1	1	-	1	1	-	4
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus ..	1,556	1,759	149	61	30	24	3,579
Diphtheria/Tetanus ..	7	7	3	3	9	803	832
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus/Poliomyelitis ..	14	47	18	-	2	-	81
Tetanus ..	-	-	-	-	2	3,023	3,025
Whooping Cough ..	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Totals ..	1,578	1,814	171	65	44	3,861	7,533

## Booster Doses

Immunisation against	Born 1960-1964	Born 1950-1959	Total
Diphtheria ..	-	2,540	2,540
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus ..	1,302	98	1,400
Diphtheria/Tetanus ..	23	612	635
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus and Poliomyelitis ..	10	1	11
Tetanus ..	3	5	8
Whooping Cough ..	-	-	-
Totals ..	1,338	3,256	4,594



## Diphtheria Immunisation-Immunity Index

(Received from Ministry of Health 8.5.65)

			Under age 5	Under age 15
1962	..	..	58.1	46.2
1963	..	..	61.8	55.7
1964	..	..	72.0	57.1

## Vaccination against Smallpox

1,043 primary vaccinations and 95 re-vaccinations for children under fifteen years were carried out at School and Infant Welfare Clinics. A further 48 primary vaccinations and 109 re-vaccinations for people over fifteen years were carried out at School and Infant Welfare Clinics.

General Practitioners carried out vaccinations for their own patients, details being 211 primary vaccinations and 34 re-vaccinations for children under fifteen years, 82 primary vaccinations and 147 re-vaccinations for people over fifteen years.

	Under 5	5-15 years	Over 15	Total
Total number of persons vaccinated against smallpox (i.e. by general practitioners and at clinics) .. .. .	1,206	48	130	1,384
Total number of persons re-vaccinated against smallpox ..	83	46	256	385

## Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Immunisation sessions were held on Thursday afternoons at 96 New Walk as required for poliomyelitis vaccination. Vaccinations are also undertaken at Schools and Infant Welfare Clinics.

During 1964 the following individuals received vaccination against poliomyelitis.

<i>Primary Vaccination</i>	Health Department	General Practitioners	Total
<i>3 doses oral:</i>			
Children born 1964 .. .. .	319	54	373
Children born 1963 .. .. .	1,782	433	2,215
Children born 1962 .. .. .	361	150	511
Children and young persons born in the years 1943-1961 .. .. .	763	135	898
Young persons born in the years 1933-1942 .. .. .	113	56	169
Persons born before 1933 and up to the age of 40 years .. .. .	76	28	104

	Health Department	General Practitioners	Total
<i>Booster Doses:</i>			
Third oral dose after two Salk injections	12	38	50
Fourth oral dose after three Salk injections	923	95	1,018
Fourth oral dose after three oral doses ..	5	15	20
Two oral doses after two Salk injections..	5	12	17
Two oral doses after three Salk injections	—	1	1
<i>Two Salk Injections:</i>			
Children and young persons born in the years 1944-1964 .. .. .	—	51	51
Young persons born in the years 1934- 1943 .. .. .	—	21	21
Persons born before 1934 and up to the age of 40 years .. .. .	—	12	12
<i>Third Salk Injection:</i>			
Persons up to the age of 40 years in 1964	2	31	33

### Immunisation in Schools

Diphtheria immunisation is offered to all school entrants, either primary immunisation or a boosting dose for children immunised as babies. A further boosting dose is offered to Junior School leavers.

Tetanus immunisation is also offered to school entrants, with a boosting dose in the Junior School.

The total number of children whose immunisation was completed in 1964 was 4,019 for diphtheria and 4,498 for tetanus.

Poliomyelitis vaccination is offered to all school entrants. During the year, 561 children were immunised who had not been protected as babies. In addition, 911 children had boosting doses.

The above figures are all included in the total figures given in the preceding tables.

### B.C.G. Vaccination

B.C.G. vaccination was offered to all children aged 13 years and over. The children receive a skin test in school and those with a negative reaction are subsequently vaccinated at the School Clinic, while those with a strongly positive reaction are referred for chest X-ray.

The following table shows the work carried out:



Number of pupils tested .. ..	3,195
Number of pupils who attended for reading ..	3,106
Number of pupils found to be negative ..	2,683 = 86.38%
Number of pupils found to be positive ..	258 = 8.30%
Number of pupils found to be positive, previously vaccinated .. ..	165 = 5.32%
Number of pupils vaccinated .. ..	2,662
Number of pupils found to be negative, not vaccinated owing to eczema or other conditions	21

#### Post B.C.G. Vaccination Skin Tests

Number of pupils retested .. ..	66
(Pupils found to have no, or very small reaction on inspection following vaccination)	
Number of pupils found to be positive ..	35
Number of pupils found to be negative, all of whom have been re-vaccinated .. ..	31

B.C.G. vaccination was also offered to students at Colleges of Further Education with the following results:

Number of students tuberculin tested ..	111
„ „ „ who attended for reading ..	103
„ „ „ found to be negative ..	50 = 48.54%
„ „ „ found to be positive ..	50 = 48.54%
„ „ „ found to be positive, previously vaccinated ..	3 = 2.92%
„ „ „ vaccinated .. ..	50

#### Yellow Fever Vaccinations

The following statistics show the number of persons vaccinated against yellow fever since the City Health Department, 1A Grey Friars, was formally designated as an official Centre as from 1st July, 1960.

1st July—31st December, 1960 .. ..	113
1st January—31st December, 1961 .. ..	225
1st January—31st December, 1962 .. ..	383
1st January—31st December, 1963 .. ..	312
1st January—31st December, 1964 .. ..	355
	—
	1,388
	—

# National Health Service Acts

## (SECTION 27)

### City Ambulance Service

Patients carried:	Total Calls, 1964	Total Calls, 1963	Increase of 1964 over 1963	Decrease of 1964 from 1963
Hospitals, etc.—				
Outpatients .. .. .	80,079	85,260	—	5,181
Admissions and transfers ..	9,301	9,316	—	15
Discharges and convalescence	9,548	9,236	312	—
Maternity cases .. .. .	1,829	1,737	92	—
Mental cases .. .. .	48	48	—	—
Infectious diseases cases ..	57	61	—	4
Accident cases—				
Road .. .. .	1,176	1,165	11	—
Other .. .. .	2,237	2,150	87	—
Premature baby cot cases ..	44	59	—	15
Patients dead on arrival ..	86	296	—	210
Other Local Authorities ..	54	48	6	—
Abortive calls .. .. .	2,621	2,336	285	—
Miscellaneous services for which charges are made—				
Number of journeys ..	23	103	—	80
Transporting gas and air mac- hines for Midwifery Service—				
Number of journeys ..	3,895	3,904	—	9
Number of other journeys made by personnel .. .. .	883	1,307	—	424
Total calls .. .. .	111,881	117,026	—	5,145
Mileage .. .. .	391,236	397,024	—	5,788
Average miles per patient ..	3.497	3.393	.104	—
Number of patients conveyed by train .. .. .	209	232	—	23
Train mileage .. .. .	23,552	27,480	—	3,928
Average train mileage per patient .. .. .	112.7	118.4	—	5.7

As the above figures show, there was a slight decrease in the work of the service in 1964 as compared with 1963. This contrasts with the steady increase of the previous few years.

In October, new duty rotas were introduced. This followed a survey of the variation in incidence of calls on the service during the 24 hours



and had the object of relating the number of men on duty as closely as possible to the pattern of calls.

At the end of the year the new two-way radio system for the domiciliary midwives was installed in the Ambulance Control Room and is operating very successfully.

TABLE 1		TABLE 2	
Number of men on duty		Number of calls	
1951	1952	1951	1952
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30
31	31	31	31
32	32	32	32
33	33	33	33
34	34	34	34
35	35	35	35
36	36	36	36
37	37	37	37
38	38	38	38
39	39	39	39
40	40	40	40
41	41	41	41
42	42	42	42
43	43	43	43
44	44	44	44
45	45	45	45
46	46	46	46
47	47	47	47
48	48	48	48
49	49	49	49
50	50	50	50
51	51	51	51
52	52	52	52
53	53	53	53
54	54	54	54
55	55	55	55
56	56	56	56
57	57	57	57
58	58	58	58
59	59	59	59
60	60	60	60
61	61	61	61
62	62	62	62
63	63	63	63
64	64	64	64
65	65	65	65
66	66	66	66
67	67	67	67
68	68	68	68
69	69	69	69
70	70	70	70
71	71	71	71
72	72	72	72
73	73	73	73
74	74	74	74
75	75	75	75
76	76	76	76
77	77	77	77
78	78	78	78
79	79	79	79
80	80	80	80
81	81	81	81
82	82	82	82
83	83	83	83
84	84	84	84
85	85	85	85
86	86	86	86
87	87	87	87
88	88	88	88
89	89	89	89
90	90	90	90
91	91	91	91
92	92	92	92
93	93	93	93
94	94	94	94
95	95	95	95
96	96	96	96
97	97	97	97
98	98	98	98
99	99	99	99
100	100	100	100

National Health Service Acts

(SECTION 28)

**Prevention of Illness  
Care and After-Care**

**REPORT ON THE CHEST CLINIC FOR 1964**

by

C. M. CONNOLLY, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

This report deals with the tuberculosis work of the Chest Clinic. Our main aim is the eradication of tuberculosis in the City. Steady progress has been maintained during the year although some concern must be felt at the continued high incidence of tuberculosis in the Indian and Pakistani immigrants. Special efforts have been directed during the year towards the immigrants so that any tuberculosis could be identified and treated as early as possible.

**New Cases**

189 new cases of tuberculosis were registered during the year as compared with 168 in 1963. These figures include cases previously notified elsewhere (transfers in), who came to live in the City during the year. The pulmonary cases increased by 8, and the non-pulmonary cases increased by 13. These new cases are analysed in the tables that follow.

The numbers of new cases in Indians and Pakistanis were 29 pulmonary and 15 non-pulmonary. These cases accounted for 29% of the pulmonary notifications and 42% of the non-pulmonary notifications in the City. The rather high incidence in this small section of the population was largely responsible for the increase in the number of new cases during the year.

The following table gives the number of new cases including "transfers in" since 1961:

1961	Pulmonary 205	Non-pulmonary 26	Total 231
1962	" 170	" 31	" 201
1963	" 138	" 30	" 168
1964	" 146	" 43	" 189



The following table shows the sources of the cases of tuberculosis registered in 1964:

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
Transferred in from other Areas ..	41	7	48
Referred by General Practitioners ..	50	17	67
„ Hospital Doctors ..	19	19	38
„ Mass Radiography Unit ..	17	—	17
Discovered on Contact X-ray ..	9	—	9
Scheme for X-ray of Pregnant Women	3	—	3
Posthumous Notifications .. ..	1	—	1
Death Adjustments .. ..	6	—	6
Totals .. ..	146	43	189

The following table gives the sex and age groups of those notified during 1964:

Age Groups ..	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 +	Total
Pulmonary											
Males ..	2	1	—	2	5	17	7	18	11	9	72
Females ..	1	1	1	6	2	4	7	2	3	6	33
Non-pulmonary											
Males ..	—	1	1	2	—	8	4	1	1	—	18
Females ..	1	—	—	—	2	6	3	4	—	2	18

The following table gives the sex and age groups of those transferred in from other areas and “lost sight of” cases returned:

Age Groups ..	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 +	Total
Pulmonary											
Males ..	—	—	—	2	3	12	6	4	—	1	28
Females ..	—	—	—	1	6	3	3	—	—	—	13
Non-pulmonary											
Males ..	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	5
Females ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2

## Contacts

The following table shows the number of contacts who attended for chest X-ray during the past four years. The number of contacts found to have tuberculosis in 1964 was 9, compared with 15 in 1963.

	1961	1962	1963	1964
Number of contacts examined..	1,884	1,910	1,726	1,425
Number of contacts found to have tuberculosis ..	12	10	15	9

## School Case-Finding Scheme

	1961	1962	1963	1964
Tuberculin positive School Entrants and their contacts..	43	33	60	78
Number found to have tuberculosis ..	-	2	1	-

## Radiological Examination of Expectant Mothers

	1961	1962	1963	1964
Number of Expectant Mothers X-rayed ..	2,080	2,120	1,915	2,090
Number found to have tuberculosis ..	4	3	4	3

## B.C.G. Vaccination

B.C.G. Vaccination was offered to all tuberculin negative contacts. 526 vaccinations were performed during the year, as against 595 the previous year.

Number of B.C.G. Vaccinations:

1961	1962	1963	1964
605	574	595	526



## Deaths

Deaths due to pulmonary tuberculosis	..	21
Deaths due to non-pulmonary tuberculosis	..	2

### Number of Deaths from Pulmonary and Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis in Leicester during the past 4 years

Year	Phthisis		Other Tuberculous Diseases		Total Tuberculous Deaths	
	Deaths	Rate per 100,000 Population	Deaths	Rate per 100,000 Population	Deaths	Rate per 100,000 Population
1961	18	6	2	1	20	7
1962	17	6	4	1	21	7
1963	12	4.4	1	0.3	13	4.7
1964	21	7.8	2	0.7	23	8.6

The above table shows that there has been an increase in the number of deaths during the year. This is largely accounted for by an unusually large number of death adjustments, 7 in all. In addition, there was one posthumous notification and one person died within a few days of notification and before she could be seen at the Chest Clinic.

## ANALYSIS OF DEATHS

### Pulmonary Cases on Chest Clinic Register

Stage when first examined	Died within one month of notification	Within three months	Within six months	Within twelve months	Within two years	Within three years	Within five years	Over five years	Total
T.B. - ve cases ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
T.B. + ve Stage 1 ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T.B. + ve Stage 2 ..	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	6	10
T.B. + ve Stage 3 ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Total ..	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	10	14

## Recovered Cases

During the past year the names of 170 patients were removed from the Tuberculosis Register as having recovered. Of these, 154 were pulmonary and 16 non-pulmonary. Of the pulmonary cases 97 had had tubercle bacilli in their sputum.

### Chronic Cases

The number of chronic resistant cases declined from 22 in 1963 to 13 at the end of 1964.

This was a welcome improvement as these cases are of considerable public health importance because of the potential danger of infection with resistant bacilli.

		1961	1962	1963	1964
No. of resistant cases	..	29	21	22	13

### Clinical Examinations

		Men	Women	Children	Total
First examinations	..	2,176	1,358	355	3,889
Re-examinations	..	2,960	1,601	272	4,833

General Practitioners in Leicester requested an opinion on 4,531 patients; 3,022 were referred for the first time and the remainder were cases who had been before.

### Radiological Examinations

1961	1962	1963	1964
14,208	13,545	14,384	14,216

### Total Attendances

Total attendances	..	..	..	17,389
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# ANALYSIS OF CASES ON CHEST CLINIC REGISTER

DIAGNOSIS	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total			Grand Totals
	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	
A. New Cases examined clinically and/or radiologically:										
(a) Definitely T.B.	58	27	1	14	14	2	72	41	3	116
(b) Diagnosis not completed and under obs. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	239	90	35	364
(c) Non-Tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,694	2,407	279	4,380
B. New contacts examined during the year:										
(a) Definitely T.B.	2	2	5	—	—	—	2	2	5	9
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	6	12
(c) Non-Tuerculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	223	173	59	455
C. Cases written off Chest Clinic Register:										
(a) Recovered ..	91	48	15	7	7	2	98	55	17	170
(b) Non-Tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,029	2,664	468	5,161
D. Number of cases on Clinic Register on 31st December, 1964:										
(a) Definitely T.B.	656	366	64	68	86	13	724	452	77	1,253
(b) Diagnosis not completed and under obs. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	467	185	63	715
1. Number of cases on Clinic Register on 1st January, 1964, including observation cases ..			1,998	2. Number of cases transferred in from other areas, also "lost sight of" cases returned ..					48	
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases no. desiring further assistance under the scheme, cases "lost sight of" and cases where diagnosis has not been established ..			40	4. Cases written off during the year as dead (all causes) ..					43	
5. Number of attendances at the Clinic for all purposes ..			17,389	6. Number of chest X-ray films taken during the year ..					14,216	
7. Number of persons receiving B.C.G. Vaccine, at the Clinic, during the year ..			526	8. Number X-rayed under the scheme for X-ray of pregnant women ..					2,090	
9. Number of patients to whom free milk was granted by the Local Health Department ..			104	10. Number of patients to whom beds and/or bedding have been loaned by the Local Authority					13	

## LEICESTER AREA MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT REPORT FOR 1964

I am indebted to Dr. E. M. Quinn, Medical Director, for the following Report:

"As in previous years the Unit divided its time between the City and County districts.

The groups X-rayed consisted of the general public, organised factory groups, doctors' referrals, students, teachers, tuberculin skin positive school children, prisoners and contacts.

As the Unit's old premises in Castle Street had not yet been demolished, it was decided to return for a period of two months in order to carry out sessions for the general public and organised groups.

In addition to the Castle Street survey, the Unit carried out surveys at Messrs. Wolsey, Ltd., the industrial areas of Abbey Lane, Evington Valley, Messrs. Parker Plant and Richards' Ironworks, and also at the Towers Hospital, Leicester University and H.M. Prison.

It is customary to include, if possible, a housing estate in the yearly programme. This year Saffron Lane and Eyres Monsell were surveyed. 2,177 people were X-rayed, but no active cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were found. The Unit last visited this area in 1956 when 1,083 people were X-rayed and one active case of pulmonary tuberculosis was found. It must be pointed out that in 1956 the Unit was based at the Southfields Library to cover Eyres Monsell and Saffron Lane, but that in the latter survey the Unit spent two weeks on Saffron Lane and one week on Eyres Monsell.

There was a considerable drop in the number of examinees referred by the general practitioners—98 as compared with 565 in 1963—which could be partly due to the shorter stay at base.

21,756 were X-rayed during the year (22,945 in 1963). 18 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis requiring close supervision were discovered, giving a rate of 0.83 per thousand (23 cases—1.0 per thousand in 1963). 4 cases of malignant neoplasm were found (14 in 1963). 4 cases of sarcoidosis were found."



**LEICESTER CITY, 1964**

GROUPS	Initial X-ray		Total	T.B. Close Supervision		Rate per 1,000	T.B. Occasional Supervision		Bronchiectasis		Cardiac		Pneumoconiosis	Malignant Neoplasms		Non-Malignant Neoplasms		Sarcoid	
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Public Sessions ..	2,190	2,577	4,767	4	-	0.84	-	1	1	-	11	14	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Doctors' Patients ..	65	33	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Organised Groups ..	8,928	5,329	14,257	10	4	0.98	3	1	16	2	6	4	5	2	-	2	1	1	2
Students ..	862	637	1,499	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H.M. Prison ..	146	-	146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contacts ..	149	1	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mental Patients ..	334	384	718	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Schools:																			
Outward Bound..	12	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skin Positive ..	54	44	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ante-Natal ..	-	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS ..	12,740	9,016	21,756	14	4	0.83	7	2	18	4	22	19	5	4	-	2	1	1	3

## ASSISTANCE TO CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS

The scheme for the provision of beds and bedding to necessitous cases of tuberculosis was continued for 13 patients during the year. One of this number was a new case.

Free milk was supplied to 104 cases of tuberculosis, of which 25 were new cases.

## CONVALESCENCE

During the year recuperative holidays were arranged for 194 convalescent patients who were not in benefit with the Leicester and County Convalescent Homes Society, compared with 219 during the previous year.

In addition, railway fares were paid for an elderly patient who was recommended by her doctor to spend a recuperative holiday with relatives, and also for the parents of a child suffering from congenital heart disease, who visited her in hospital at Birmingham several times a week at the request of the medical staff of the hospital.

During the year one application for convalescence was refused.

Of the total 194 patients for whom recuperative holidays were arranged, 101 were elderly people who had reached retirement age.

Recuperative holidays at "Spero" Homes were arranged for 8 pulmonary tuberculosis patients and one bronchitic patient.

Patients were assessed on financial circumstances, the full cost being borne by the Leicester Corporation in the majority of cases, as shown in the following table.

<i>No charge assessment</i>		<i>Full cost paid by</i>
<i>Full cost borne by</i>	<i>Part cost</i>	<i>patient, either by</i>
<i>Leicester Corporation</i>	<i>assessment</i>	<i>assessment or offer</i>
140	40	14

The following tables give further details of the number of patients for whom recuperative holidays were arranged during 1964:

### Distribution of Patients according to Age

Under 15	15—64	65—74	75—84	Over 85
39	64	49	42	—



No. of applications	Sent to				Not sent to Convalescent Home by Health Committee
	Roe-cliffe Manor	Hun-stanton	Shering-ham House and Over-strand Hall	"Spero" and other Homes	
247 (265)	40 (36)	105 (114)	38 (50)	10 (19)	54 (46) (Applications refused, refused to pay assessment, illness, other arrangements, etc.)

(Note: 1963 figures in brackets)

### CHIROPODY SERVICE

		New Cases		Treatments	
		Domiciliary	Other	Domiciliary	Other
1961	..	218	223	1,661	1,270
1962	..	208	143	2,109	2,578
1963	..	47	27	2,278	2,251
1964	..	285	195	2,879	2,332

During the year 37 applications were refused, as the applicant's income in each of these cases was over the approved scale. At the 31st December, 1964, 946 cases were receiving treatment.

## DOMICILIARY LAUNDRY SERVICE

		1961	1962	1963	1964
Number of cases brought forward	..	60	66	92	94
New cases	.. ..	216	324	249	240
		—	—	—	—
Totals	.. ..	276	390	341	334
		—	—	—	—

### New cases 1964:

Referred by Home Nurses	..	216
Referred by Home Helps	..	18
Referred by Health Visitors	..	2
Referred by Welfare Department	..	4

— 240

### Result:

Died	.. ..	157
Hospital	.. ..	54
Service no longer required	.. ..	24

Of the new cases accepted the following conditions applied:

Incontinent	.. ..	224
No hot water supply	.. ..	109
Living alone	.. ..	38
Two bags weekly	.. ..	105
One bag weekly	.. ..	135
Patients in receipt of National Assistance		
Benefit	.. ..	72

The statistics reveal a slight decrease in the number of applicants. The service was much appreciated and needed where the patients were incontinent.

The nursing staff, patients and relatives are deeply appreciative of this voluntary service and wish to thank the Old People's Welfare Association, W.V.S. and the Rotary Club for providing this valuable and efficient service.



## MEDICAL EQUIPMENT LOAN SERVICE

I am indebted to Mrs. T. K. Crumbie, B.A., Branch Officer of the Medical Loan Department of the British Red Cross Society in Leicester, for the following report on the work carried out on behalf of the local authority:

"The number of patients helped by the Medical Loan Department of the British Red Cross Society increased by 15% in 1964. The supply of equipment for the City Nursing Service ran smoothly and several new appliances were added to the range during the year.

"The early return of patients from hospital increased the demand for such items as beds and commodes. Owing to the emptying of as many hospital beds as possible at Christmas time, the demands on the service were particularly heavy at that time.

"A weekend emergency service was in operation, but was available only on the instructions of a doctor or nurse."

I would like to take this opportunity of expressing both my own and the Department's sincere appreciation of the excellent work carried out by Mrs. Crumbie and members of the Leicester Branch of the British Red Cross Society in operating this most valuable service.

## HOME ACCIDENTS

Total of 552 accidents (no apparent cases of attempted suicide).

Age			Male	Female	Sex not known	Total
Under 1 year	..		6	7	—	13
1 — 4	..	..	114	46	3	163
5 — 9	..	..	40	22	—	62
10 — 14	..	..	16	8	—	24
15 — 19	..	..	12	12	—	24
20 — 24	..	..	17	15	—	32
25 — 29	..	..	4	10	—	14
30 — 34	..	..	5	10	—	15
35 — 39	..	..	3	5	—	8
40 — 44	..	..	8	14	—	22
45 — 49	..	..	6	10	1	17
50 — 54	..	..	5	13	—	18
55 — 59	..	..	4	11	—	15
60 — 64	..	..	8	21	—	29
65 — 69	..	..	7	11	—	18
70 — 74	..	..	3	19	—	22
75 — 79	..	..	5	12	—	17
80 — 84	..	..	2	26	—	28
85+	..	..	1	10	—	11
Totals ..			266	282	4	552

As in 1963 the majority of accidents occur among the very young and the elderly.

176 of the 552 cases occurred in the group of pre-school children, i.e. 31.9% of the total number.

In the over-70 age group, 67 women were involved in accidents, and only 11 men.

Of the 552 accidents 123 people were alone at the time. 10 of these were living alone.

6 of the 552 accidents were fatal.



# Type of injury

Burns	..	..	..	..	43
Crush	..	..	..	..	4
Asphyxia	..	..	..	..	8
Scalds	..	..	..	..	50
Lacerations	..	..	..	..	208
Bruises	..	..	..	..	60
Fractures	..	..	..	..	72
Sprains	..	..	..	..	20
Dislocations	..	..	..	..	10
Concussion	..	..	..	..	10
Poisoning	..	..	..	..	20
Other	..	..	..	..	47
Total	..	..	..	..	552

# Contributory factors:

Polished floors	..	..	..	2
Loose/worn carpets	..	..	..	7
Faulty equipment	..	..	..	6
Trailing flex ..	..	..	..	3
Sharp implements	..	..	..	11
Broken glass ..	..	..	..	16
Unguarded fire	..	..	..	12
Drugs/household fluids	..	..	..	12
Carelessness ..	..	..	..	87
Lack of supervision	..	..	..	67
Other	..	..	..	310
Not known	..	..	..	19
Total	..	..	..	552

## Lead Poisoning

Following a report in the national press and on the wireless regarding the possible danger of lead poisoning occurring as a result of children chewing plastic toys, an appeal was made through the local press to shopkeepers and parents to submit specimens of these foreign toys for examination.

In response to this appeal a plastic tool set was brought to the Department and when submitted to the Public Analyst, quantitative analysis revealed a concentration of 2,500 parts per million in the red portions and 310 parts per million in the grey toys.

On receipt of this information a visit was paid to the parents of a child known to have chewed these toys. Although on physical examination no abnormality was detected, the mother volunteered the information that the child had had increasing constipation for the last six months and recurrent attacks of abdominal pain. Permission was therefore sought to obtain a series of specimens of urine and faeces for examination.

The initial report indicated:

Urinary lead: 0.2 p.p.m. (Maximum normal considered to be 0.04 p.p.m.).

Faecal lead: 20 p.p.m. (Maximum normal considered to be 5 p.p.m.).

The lead excretion of this patient did not fall to normal limits for over seven months.

Attention has previously been drawn to the need for care in choosing suitable toys for children and this rather unexpected hazard indicates the necessity to be constantly alert to new dangers that may arise in the home.



# VENEREAL DISEASE

I am indebted to the Physicians in charge of the Treatment Centre for the following table of cases treated, etc.

Incidence of Venereal Disease and Allied Conditions in 1964

	Syphilis			Gonorrhoea			Other Conditions		TOTALS	
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total				
	Local Immi-grant	Local Immi-grant	M. F.	Local Immi-grant	Local Immi-grant	M. F.	M.	F.	M.	F. Total
New cases during 1964	16	1	17	116	100	216	782	461	1,015	585 1,600
Teenage groups included in above:										
Under 16										
16—19 years (incl.)				6	2	8				
Total attendances of all patients:	1,935	992	2,927	1,380	487	1,867	2,906	1,083	6,221	2,562 8,783

Homosexuals included in above figures: Syphilis Secondary: 3 males (local), Gonorrhoea: 8 males (local)

National Health Service Acts  
(SECTION 29)

## Home Help Service

### Staff—Home Helps

The improved staff position at the beginning of 1963 was not sustained in 1964, and there were periods during the year when shortage of home helps was dangerously reducing the effectiveness of the service.

The following table sets out the total number of home helps on the pay-roll at 31st December, 1964, compared with 1963 and 1962.

				<i>Total Number of Home Helps on Pay-roll</i>		
				1964	1963	1962
1. Full-time	..	..	..	85	143	122
2. Part-time	..	..	..	122	80	77
3. Full-time equivalent of (2)	..		..	104	50	54
4. Total effective full-time staff	..		..	189	193	176

The movement of staff during the year, compared with the two previous years, was as follows:

		1964	1963	1962
Home Help trainees engaged	..	67	64	39
Home Helps re-engaged	..	9	10	16
Home Helps resigned or died	..	80	50	77

Whilst the total effective staff at 31st December, 1964 was only four home helps less than on the same date in 1963, the seriousness of the position is illustrated by the following figures for the period of the greatest difficulty:

				<i>Week ended</i> 23/10/64	<i>Week ended</i> 30/10/64
Total effective full-time staff	..		..	145.5	144.7
Number of home helps away sick	..		..	20	19
Number of home helps on annual or special leave	..	..	..	5	3
Total number of home helps working				120.5	122.7
Homes helped	..	..	..	1,126	1,143
Case load	..	..	..	1,472	1,459

Consideration was given to possible ways of stepping up recruitment to the Service and making conditions more attractive to home helps.



Advertising for staff was increased, and posters were displayed in the Employment Exchange, Infant Welfare Clinics, Post Offices, and other centres likely to be sources of recruitment.

The City Council approved the recommendation of the Health Committee for certain improvements in hourly rates of pay for work of a particularly unpleasant nature, and other "fringe" benefits. These came into operation from the first pay week in November 1964.

Whilst it is too soon to say whether or not these improvements have been effective, the recognition of the unpleasant character of much of the home helps' work has led to an improvement in staff morale. More applicants presented themselves for interview, but the total engaged and retained showed no marked change by the end of the year.

### The Work of the Service during 1964

The following table shows the requests for help which were met in 1964 in the different categories of help required in the home, in accordance with Section 29 of the National Health Service Act, 1946:

	1964	1963	1962
(a) Aged 65 or over on first visit in 1964	1,838	1,759	
Under 65 years:			
(b) Chronic sick and Tuberculosis ..	180	145	1,891
(c) Mentally disordered ..	38	33	
(d) Maternity ..	239	219	223
(e) Others ..	208	197	163
(f) Night Help ..	4	6	9
	<hr/> 2,507 <hr/>	<hr/> 2,359 <hr/>	<hr/> 2,286 <hr/>

In addition to the four cases of night help included above, twenty-one householders received night help during the year but as help was also given during the day, they are included in (a) or (b) above.

New cases and cases completed during the year are shown in the following table:

<i>Category</i>	<i>Cases brought forward from 1963</i>	<i>New Cases helped 1964</i>	<i>Total Cases helped</i>	<i>Cases Completed 1964</i>	<i>Cases carried forward to 1965</i>
(a) Aged 65 or over on first visit .. .. .	1,221	617	1,838	585	1,253
Under 65 years:					
(b) Chronic sick and Tuberculosis .. .. .	92	88	180	62	118
(c) Mentally disordered .. .. .	28	10	38	15	23
(d) Maternity .. .. .	7	232	239	233	6
(e) Others .. .. .	64	144	208	155	53
(f) Night Help only .. .. .	—	4	4	4	—
Totals for 1964 .. .. .	1,412	1,095	2,507	1,054	1,453
Totals for 1963 .. .. .	1,264	1,095	2,359	947	1,412

The figure of 1095 new homes helped gives no indication of the applications for help received, but which upon investigation were found not to qualify, or emergency cases where help is not immediately available and the emergency is over by the time help can be given. Again many confinement help bookings were made which were not subsequently taken up, involving both organising and clerical staff in unnecessary work.

The increase in the number of confinement cases is welcome, but the bulk of the work of the Service continued to be help for old people. An analysis of help given to people of 65 years and over, for two typical weeks of 1964, shows:

*Week ended 6th March, 1964*

Householders over 65 years receiving daily calls ..	374
Householders over 65 years receiving on an average three times weekly calls .. .. .	703
Average number of calls weekly .. .. .	3,979

*Week ended 31st October, 1964*

Householders over 65 years receiving daily calls ..	337
Householders over 65 years receiving on an average three times weekly calls .. .. .	649
Average number of calls weekly .. .. .	3,632

## Organisation of the Service

There were no major changes in the organisation of the Service during the year. Three Assistant Organisers, out of a total of seven, left the Service, and difficulty was experienced in recruiting suitable candidates to replace them. At the end of the year one vacancy remained unfilled.



Despite this, however, every application for help was investigated within two days of receipt and help allocated as soon as it was available. A total of 10,873 visits were made by the Organising Staff, as compared with 8,756 in 1963. No serious waiting list developed during the year, in spite of staff shortage, but many householders received much less help than their condition warranted.

The administration and organisation of the Service is still hampered by inadequate transport. The situation is most acute in the early part of the day. The morning work carried out by home helps is entirely taken up by calls on housebound and bedbound householders who rely on the Service for lighting fires, personal attention, and preparing breakfasts and mid-day meals. The service provided by Meals on Wheels is a great boon, but it does not cover all the sick and elderly who are unable to provide for themselves. Should a home help report sick, or be unable to work for any other reason, the work allocated to her must be covered and the Assistant Organiser must be able to act quickly.

This aspect of the organisation, together with supervision of home helps, would be considerably improved if transport were available at each centre. Urgent emergency cases would be dealt with more speedily and the time of Assistant Organisers and home helps would be used with greater economy and less strain.

### **Recruitment and Training of Home Helps**

As indicated earlier in the report, efforts to step up recruitment were increased during the year. Display advertising supplemented normal advertising, and the City Council decided to pay trainees the full home help rate of pay during training.

Of 153 applicants interviewed, 67 accepted the post and completed the six weeks' preparation course. 25 others accepted the post but did not report for duty, and the remaining 61 declined the post, or were unsuitable.

Five preparation courses were held according to the pattern followed for a number of years. Over a period of six weeks the trainee spends one-third of the time on the district with an experienced home help, one-third at the Central Institute under the guidance of a tutor in domestic subjects provided by the Further Education Department of the Education Department, and the remaining time is taken up by lectures from medical staff, section heads and officers from other services concerned with domiciliary cases.

In addition, experiments were made with a shorter period of training,



adjusting the time spent on the district with experienced home helps. This was only partially successful, in that a longer period of intensive supervision on the job was found to be necessary in most cases. The value of the six weeks' period has been proved by long experience, and lies in the efforts made to develop the self confidence of the trainee, to help her to accept more readily the unpleasant nature of much of the work, and to realise the social importance of her duties.

The course depends very largely on the co-operation of officers in the Health, Welfare and Education Departments, the National Assistance Board and Regional Hospital Boards. This co-operation is willingly and generously given and acknowledged with gratitude through the medium of this report.

### **Other Activities**

A number of women's organisations in the city were addressed by the Organiser and Deputy Organiser on the work of the Service. This serves a useful purpose, not only in giving publicity to the Service but also in providing an opportunity to explain its limitations, both statutory and resulting from shortage of home helps.

Students at the Teachers' Training College and the Domestic Science Training College received talks from the Organiser on the work of the Service with families. Third-year students from both Colleges worked as trainee home helps for a day, which enabled them to gain a little knowledge of the home environment of children they may eventually teach.

The home helps continued their extra-service activities and fund-raising functions to provide gifts and comforts for old people, and for families in need.

### **"Problem" Families**

In common with the rest of the Service the special group of home helps working with families where a multiplicity of problems places them in danger of breaking up, suffered losses during the year, and a total of 19 were engaged on this work at 31st December 1964, compared with 22 on the same date in 1963. The recruitment of suitable women for this special group is urgent, as some of the most experienced and dedicated of them are due to retire during 1965.

This work calls for qualities of understanding, patience, tolerance, and a capacity for hard work in face of frustrating, difficult situations. The problems in the families are many; physical and mental ill-health,



mis-management of income, low standards of diet, child care and home management, arrears of rent and high incidence of hire purchase debt, and other factors, all of which place them at risk.

A number of them have received help from the Service for many years, and this has not only enabled the children to grow up in a better family environment than would have been the case, but has prevented the need to take large numbers of them into the care of the Local Authority with its resulting cost to the City.

Many organisations, statutory and voluntary, are involved in the care of these "at risk" families, and thanks are due to those from whom the Service has received co-operation and help at all times.

The statistical position of the work of this group is as follows:

	<i>No. of children</i>	
	<i>Families</i>	<i>at home</i>
Families helped in 1963, brought forward to 1964 .. .. .	52	295
New families referred to the service in 1964 ..	14	55
New periods of help opened in 1964 ..	9	52
Total number of families in the special category helped in 1964 .. .. .	75	402
Families where help was withdrawn during 1964	25	128
	—	—
Families carried forward to 1965 .. .. .	50	274

The sources of referral of new families were:

	<i>No. of children</i>	
	<i>Families</i>	<i>at home</i>
Health Visitors .. .. .	3	10
Almoner .. .. .	1	5
Family Service Unit .. .. .	3	8
Children's Department .. .. .	3	16
General Practitioner .. .. .	1	3
Mental Health .. .. .	1	4
Employer .. .. .	1	4
Education Welfare Department .. .. .	1	5

and of new periods of help:

Health Visitors .. .. .	1	4
Children's Department .. .. .	1	7
Mental Health Department .. .. .	1	5
Almoner .. .. .	1	2
Education Welfare Department .. .. .	1	7
Family Service Unit .. .. .	2	13
General Practitioner .. .. .	2	14

Help was withdrawn from 25 families during the year, for the following reasons:

	<i>Families</i>	<i>No. of children</i>
1. Families who remained stable and maintained reasonable standards over a period	12	69
2. Families who refused to co-operate ..	2	10
3. Families where children were taken into care because of:		
a. Death of mother .. .. .	1	5
b. Mother left home .. .. .	1	4
c. Mother admitted to Towers Hospital ..	1	4
d. Mother in Prison .. .. .	1	3
e. Father admitted to Towers Hospital ..	1	4
f. Mother inadequate, father left home ..	1	7
4. Families left Leicester .. .. .	2	8
5. Families cared for by relatives—		
after death of mother ..	1	3
after death of father ..	1	4
6. Family where responsibility for rehabilitation was with another agency ..	1	7

It will doubtless be necessary to restore the service to some of these families from time to time because of the unstable situation in their homes. The Deputy Organiser, who is responsible for this section of the work, visits them periodically, and works closely with the other agencies involved, so that the interests of the children can be watched, and the need for help kept under review. Whilst each family presents a unique pattern of problems which defies categorisation, some indication of the background against which home helps give supportive help is shown by the following:

	<i>Referred in 1964</i>	<i>Help continued from 1963</i>
1. Mental health of mother .. .. .	6	13
2. Physical health of mother .. .. .	5	2
3. Unstable marital relationship .. .. .	3	6
4. Physical and/or mental instability of father	1	3
5. Inadequacy of parents .. .. .	5	11
6. Behaviour problems in children ..	1	4
7. Death or desertion of mother: inadequacy of father .. .. .	2	3

The Special Scheme for providing help free of charge to certain families continued to play an important part of the work of the Service.

This help is given to families whose need has been investigated and admitted, but whose financial circumstances make them assessable. The



need is frequently urgent in the interests of the family, but the submission of a charge would either lead to a refusal of help, the acceptance of an inadequate amount of help, or the accumulation of yet another debt. Each case is submitted to the Maternity, Nursing and General Welfare Sub-Committee of the Health Committee for approval. 26 families and 164 children were involved in the help given under this scheme in 1964.

The following table gives the statistical position of this section of the work of the Service:

		<i>No. of Children involved</i>
Families helped under the Special Scheme at 1st January, 1964 .. .. .	22	136
Families admitted to the Special Scheme during 1964 .. .. .	5	26
Families withdrawn from Special Scheme during 1964 .. .. .	7	50
Families helped under the Special Scheme at 31st December, 1964 .. .. .	20	112

The seven families withdrawn from the Special Scheme received help as follows:

For 8 years .. .. .	2
For 4 years .. .. .	2
For 2 years .. .. .	1
For 1 year and under .. .. .	2

## National Health Service Acts

(Section 51)

### Mental Health Service

This report is in respect of the fourth complete year since the Mental Health Act, 1959, became fully effective, and comparative statistics for the whole period can be seen in the various tables. This annual report, however, can show the methods used to deal with the community casualties much more easily than it can show the value of supportive and preventive care. There is no doubt that many referred to us in need are helped in time to avoid serious breakdown and that some lonely and depressed patients are diverted from suicidal attempts. Mental Health Education too, whilst not undertaken as a specific project, had more attention in 1964 than in any previous year. Numerous talks, lectures and discussions, produced an audience response indicating increasing interest. More interest has meant more work and if this progress is to be continued, maximum staff strength must be reached and maintained, if necessary at a higher financial cost.

Our hospital/local authority integrated team approach is very sound and alongside this proceeds the development of an enlightened community.

#### ACCOUNT OF WORK CARRIED OUT

##### Referrals

At the beginning of the year, the case load equalled 2,288 active cases. During the year there were 655 new patients referred to make a total number of 2,943 dealt with during the year.

The source of referral of the 655 new cases coupled with 348 patients referred who were already known, is shown in Appendix "A" which indicates the origin of referral of 1,003 patients, all of whom were referred for action during 1964.

##### Admissions to Hospital

Of the 2,943 patients dealt with during the year, 590 were admitted to psychiatric hospitals by officers of the Department, and 3 were admitted to Convalescent Home care. Follow-up was necessary in all but 18 instances. These exceptions usually occur when the admission is to a hospital outside our own area.



Of the 593 admissions to psychiatric hospitals

492 were to the Towers Hospital  
 12 were to the Carlton Hayes Hospital  
 82 were to the Glenfrith Hospital  
 2 were to St. Andrews Hospital  
 1 was to Rubery Hill Hospital  
 1 was to Middlewood Hospital  
 3 were to Roecliffe Manor Convalescent Home

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593 Total admissions

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The corresponding figures for 1960, 1961, 1962 and 1963 were 244, 339, 433 and 593 respectively.

It is estimated that there were a further 518 direct admissions to the Towers Hospital from the Leicester City area. The term "direct admissions" means, in this instance, that there was no Mental Welfare Officer participation.

The admission method of the 593 patients was as follows:

Admission Method Mental Health Act, 1959:	1964				1963		1962		1961	
	New Patient	Patient already known	Total No.	%	Total No.	%	Total No.	%	Total No.	%
Informal ..	138	158	296	50.00	286	48.25	211	41.75	169	41.75
Sec. 29 (Emergency)	35	37	72	12.15	158	26.65	173	34.00	122	30.55
Sec. 25 (Observation)	68	46	114	19.20	42	7.05	18	3.75	19	4.75
Sec. 26 (Treatment)	—	4	4	.65	8	1.35	4	.75	7	1.75
Sec. 60 (Court Order)	2	2	4	.65	5	.85	9	1.75	3	.75
Temporary care ..	—	57	57	9.60	51	8.60	37	7.00	36	9.15
Returned patients ..	2	44	46	7.75	43	7.25	56	11.00	51	12.75
Total ..	245	348	593	100	593	100	508	100	407	100

Of the 57 patients who were afforded temporary care, 54 were admitted to the Glenfrith Hospital and 3 were accommodated at the Roecliffe Manor Convalescent Home.

Table of comparison between first admissions and re-admissions:

	1964		1963		1962		1961	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Those admitted for the 1st time ..	217	36.60	231	38.95	194	38.20	139	34.00
"  "  "  "  2nd ..	136	22.90	110	18.55	121	24.00	71	17.50
"  "  "  "  3rd ..	59	9.95	72	12.15	52	10.20	59	14.50
"  "  "  "  4th ..	42	7.00	57	9.60	26	5.10	34	8.50
"  "  "  "  5th ..	22	3.80	25	4.15	23	4.50	19	4.50
"  "  "  "  6th ..	25	4.20	18	3.05	16	3.00	17	4.25
"  "  "  "  7th ..	14	2.35	6	1.00	8	1.60	5	1.25
"  "  "  "  8th ..	15	2.55	10	1.70	7	1.40	4	1.00
"  "  "  "  9th ..	6	1.00	6	1.00	1	.20	5	1.25
"  "  "  "  10th ..	11	1.90	15	2.60	4	.80	3	.75
Returned patients ..	46	7.75	43	7.25	56	11.00	51	12.50
Total ..	593	100	593	100	508	100	407	100

The 46 returned patients had inadvisedly left hospital and on being reported absent to the Mental Welfare Officer, they were located and they agreed to re-admission on the same day. Forty-five of these concerned Towers Hospital patients and 1 the Glenfrith Hospital. Of the 82 admissions to the Glenfrith Hospital, 28 were for long stay care and 54 were admitted for short stay or temporary care, either to afford relief for parents or for diagnosis and treatment.

Outpatient Clinic appointments are arranged whenever necessary and it is usually following the recommendations made at these clinics that admissions to hospital are made.

### Community Care

Of the 2,943 patients dealt with, 355 ceased to be active cases by the end of the year.

Those referred who did not need hospital care or further community support after initial action had been taken ..	152
Those who were admitted to hospital, but City Mental Welfare Officers' follow-up was not necessary ..	18
Finalised cases, no further need for active community care, including those who died, left area, were lost trace of, etc. ..	185
Total deletions from case load during 1964 ..	355

At the end of the year there were 2,588 live cases on the register and the age distribution and the type of disorder of these patients is shown in the following tables:



TABLE A

Age	Mental Illness		Psychopathic Disorder		Subnormality		Severe Subnormality		Total		Grand Total			
	M.		M.		M.		M.		M.					
	F.		F.		F.		F.		F.		1964	1963	1962	1961
Under 16 years	-	-	-	-	4	5	96	85	100	90	190	178	159	129
16-30	129	122	8	2	18	17	221	151	376	292	668	670	571	472
31-60	477	483	2	2	8	7	205	151	692	643	1,335	1,150	1,010	827
Over 60	102	263	-	-	1	1	10	18	113	282	395	290	239	181
TOTAL	708	868	10	4	31	30	532	405	1,281	1,307	2,588	2,288	1,979	1,609

TABLE B

	Under 16 years		16-30 years		31-60 years		Over 60 years		Totals		Grand Total			
	M.		M.		M.		M.		M.					
	F.		F.		F.		F.		F.		1964	1963	1962	1961
A. Acute cases	100	90	289	223	451	461	66	192	906	966	1,872	1,444	1,106	589
B. Sub-Acute	-	-	5	13	12	13	2	5	19	31	50	341	349	318
C. Pending	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	376
D. Dormant	-	-	82	56	229	169	45	85	356	310	666	503	524	326
TOTAL	100	90	376	292	692	643	113	282	1,281	1,307	2,588	2,288	1,979	1,609

A .. Acute: Active cases with many case work problems. Need for continued support at Mental Welfare Officer Team level.

B .. Sub-Acute cases: Readjustment almost complete. Supervision required by Department. Some of these at Team Welfare Assistant level.

C .. Pending assessment of case need.

D .. Dormant: No acute need. Readjustment complete.

## Training

During the four years since January, 1961, the number of available places has increased from 120 to over 200 by the end of 1964.

Twenty of these are provided by the British Red Cross as a Nursery Crèche which is available on three afternoons a week and this, most worthwhile, project is subsidised by the local authority.

183 training places are provided for five-day week attendance as follows:

Emily Fortey School, Glenfield Road .. ..	113 places
Adult Training Centre, Spittlehouse Street ..	40 places
Glenfrith Training Unit .. ..	30 places
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>183 places</b>

## Emily Fortey School

The year commenced with the transfer of 30 of the older pupils to temporary workshop facilities and younger pupils were then gradually moved in to the vacant places. At the end of the year there were 113 pupils on the school register and the age distribution was as follows:

		1964			1963	1962	1961
		M.	F.	Total			
Under 5 years ..		1	1	2	1	1	2
Aged 5—10 ..		27	16	43	46	42	34
Aged 11—15 ..		21	19	40	41	44	40
Aged 16—20 ..		8	10	18	18	21	19
Aged 21—30 ..		1	8	9	15	20	19
Aged 31 and over ..		1	—	1	7	8	12
<b>Total ..</b>		<b>59</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>126</b>

Actual attendances during the 197 school days in the year totalled 18,828 out of a maximum possible 22,692. This is equal to 82.97%.

Special transport was provided for all but 4 pupils, and 4 hired coaches were used for this purpose.



Periodic medical examinations are carried out. The Health Visitor attends each week. Dental inspection and treatment is given by the School Dental Service.

### Dental Inspection and Treatment

Year	No Treatment Required	Defective not Referred	Defective Referred for Treatment	Inspected	Anaes- thetics Given
1964	12	63	24	99	11
1963	25	63	25	113	21

Year	Permanent Teeth Extracted	Temporary Teeth Extracted	Permanent Teeth Filled	Scaling
1964	21	15	2	1
1963	23	35	-	1

### Adult Training Centre, Spittlehouse Street

This centre is housed in vacated factory premises and has 40 male trainees on the register. In the main the trainees are subnormal young men drawn during 1961/62 from the older pupils of the Emily Fortey School. All trainees make their own way to the Centre by using public transport.

Actual attendance during the 245 working days, totalled 8,717 out of a maximum possible 9,624, equal to over 90%.

### Glenfrith Training Unit

Twenty female plus 10 male older pupils on the Emily Fortey School register commenced day attendance in January at the Glenfrith Hospital Training Unit.

Daily transport is provided by a special hired coach.

During 242 working days during the year there were 6,180 actual attendances out of a maximum possible 7,030, equal to 87.7%.

## Social Clubs

A club for the mentally ill meets on Monday evenings, and on Wednesday evenings there is one for the trainees at Spittlehouse Street. A joint club for subnormal patients was commenced on Thursdays at the Glenfrith Stoneygate Hostel. At the end of the year a group of enthusiastic volunteers with support by the St. John Ambulance Association, who provided the premises, started a Friday evening venture which proved to be very promising.

## Further Needs

At the end of the year the assessment of further need for those in the community was as follows:

			<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
<i>Junior Training Centre</i>	..	..	15	13
<i>Adult Training Centre</i>				
(Excluding over 16 pupils attending Emily Fortey School)				
Mental Illness	..	..	9	1
Severely subnormal	..	..	5	4
<i>Sheltered Workshop</i>				
Mental illness	..	..	19	7
Severely subnormal	..	..	8	23
<i>Hostel</i>				
Mental illness	..	..	21	10
Severely subnormal	..	..	10	15
<i>Glenfrith Hospital</i>				
Under 16	..	..	4	5
Over 16	..	..	8	19

These figures do not include patients at present in hospitals, some of whom would be discharged to community care if training centres and hostels were available.



## APPENDIX "A"

## SOURCE FROM WHICH PATIENTS WERE REFERRED

	Mentally Ill			Psychopathic			Subnormal			Severely Subnormal			Totals			Grand Total			
	Under 16			Under 16			Under 16			Under 16			Under 16			1964 1963 1962 1961			
	16 and over			16 and over			16 and over			16 and over			16 and over						
	M. F.	M.	F.	M. F.	M.	F.	M. F.	M.	F.	M. F.	M.	F.	M. F.	M.	F.				
General Practitioners ..	-	58	94	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	-	2	-	1	2	167	144	159	142
Hospitals: During in-patient treatment ..	-	23	42	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	7	2	1	76	133	87	92
Hospitals: After or during out-patient or day treatment ..	-	4	8	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	21	30	15	21
Hospitals: After in-patient treatment ..	-	19	20	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	1	1	-	57	50	47	97
Local Education Authorities ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	-	1	4	-	2	25	28	17	23
Police and Courts ..	-	34	20	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	51	45	58	50
Patients themselves ..	-	18	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	31	25	37	18
Relatives ..	-	1	23	-	-	-	5	2	4	1	13	18	7	9	21	130	102	106	74
Associates: Friends, Landlords, Neighbours, Employers ..	-	17	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	37	30	32	15
Social Agencies: Other Authorities and Departments, Probation, Welfare, M. and C.W. Dept. and voluntary bodies ..	-	50	48	-	-	-	1	2	6	12	2	1	2	3	3	118	123	124	109
Consultant Psychiatrists: After domiciliary visits. All may well have been originated by General Practitioners ..	-	1	79	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	275	212	243	71
Other Medical Officers: General Hospitals and unofficial referrals from Education Department Medical Officers ..	-	29	17	-	-	-	4	2	4	5	10	5	1	14	7	91	58	78	54
Totals ..	2	354	457	-	3	1	11	8	27	33	27	28	24	38	38	1079	980	1003	766

## PART IV

# Miscellaneous Health Services

In this Section reports will be found on the following services:

- (a) Registration of Nursing Homes
- (b) Registration of Nurses' Bureaux
- (c) Registration of Child Minders
- (d) Water Supplies
- (e) Sewerage
- (f) Cremation
- (g) National Assistance Act, 1948, Sect. 47. (Removal of persons in need of care and attention)
- (h) Blind Persons
- (i) Re-housing on medical grounds
- (j) Medical examination of staff and entrants to the Corporation Service



**(a) REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES**

**LIST OF  
REGISTERED NURSING HOMES  
(INCLUDING MATERNITY HOMES)**

ADDRESS	No. OF BEDS
Central Nursing Home, 6 University Road	.. 15
Sundial Nursing Home, Aylestone Road ..	.. 20
St. Francis Private Hospital, 362 London Road	.. 54
The Lawn Nursing Home, London Road ..	.. 22
Dane Hills Convent .. .. .	.. 56
"Ava," Ratcliffe Road .. .. .	.. 18

The Medical Inspector of Nursing Homes makes every effort to ascertain the existence of any unregistered Nursing Home and investigates any instances brought to her notice.

During 1964 there were six registered Nursing Homes.

**(b) REGISTRATION OF NURSES' BUREAUX**

There is one nurses' bureau in the City.

**(c) REGISTRATION OF CHILD MINDERS**

**NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Registered Minders</i>	<i>No. of Children</i>
1960	19	106
1961	21	119
1962	23	131
1963	25	150
1964	38	226

Increased efforts have been made to combat illegal minding of young children.

During the year 20 persons were registered and 6 registrations were cancelled.

## (d) WATER SUPPLIES

I am indebted to Mr. H. Wallhouse, M.I.C.E., F.ASCE., M.I.W.E., A.M.I.MECH.E., Water Engineer, for the following report on the work of his Department during 1964.

Mr. Wallhouse reports as follows:

“(a) Quality and quantity have generally been satisfactory apart from the occurrence of discoloured water and of taste at certain periods during the year.

“(b) Table I gives the number of routine samples examined in connection with the City supply.

Table II gives a summary of the bacteriological results of routine samples.

Table III gives the ranges and averages for the chemical analyses on the blended supply to the City from No. 4 Reservoir, Hallgates. Certain analytical items had to be discontinued after April owing to force of circumstances. As no examination for fluoride was made during the year, reference should be made to Table IV in the Report for 1963.

“(c) No instance of plumbo-solvency has been notified.

“(d) Two instances of *Escherichia Coli* type I in the service reservoirs were dealt with by chlorination of the reservoirs concerned. A large scale systematic flushing programme was initiated to clear the mains of old sedimentary deposits.

Cropston impounding reservoir was taken out of service for cleaning as a result of numerous complaints of musty taste.

One large scale and three small scale operations were carried out in the City area during 1964 to destroy infestations of *asellus aquaticus* by means of pyrethrins.

“(e) (i) 88,600 dwelling houses were supplied with water from the public mains, and the total population supplied is estimated at 270,390.

(ii) With regard to the number of houses and population supplied by means of stand-pipes, this is a diminishing quantity and no records are now kept by the Water Department.”



**TABLE I**  
**Number of Samples Examined**

	Chemical	Bacteriological	Biological
<i>Raw Water Samples:</i>			
Cropston Reservoir			
Feeder Streams .. ..	6	6	—
Cropston Reservoir ..	93	22	29
Swithland Reservoir ..	25	20	23
<i>Partially Treated Water Samples:</i>			
Centralised Filtration Scheme (C.F.S.) .. ..	178	60	—
<i>Final Water Samples:</i>			
Derwent Supply .. ..	102	102	—
Dove Supply .. ..	70	67	—
C.F.S. Supply .. ..	107	125	—
Service Reservoirs .. ..	232	286	—
Consumers' taps .. ..	52	52	—
<b>Totals .. ..</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>52</b>

**GRAND TOTAL** of samples examined **1,657**

**TABLE II**  
**Bacteriological Quality of Routine Final Water Samples**

Source of Samples	No. of Samples examined	Number of Samples		
		Free from coliform bacteria	Containing 1-3 coliforms per 100 ml.	Containing E. Coli type I
	Classification	Excellent	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Derwent Supply ..	101	101	Nil	Nil
Dove Supply ..	71	71	Nil	Nil
C.F.S. Supply ..	67	67	Nil	Nil
Service Reservoirs	274	270	2	2
Consumers' taps ..	41	41	Nil	Nil
<b>Totals ..</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>% of Total</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>99.28</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.36</b>

**TABLE III**  
**Chemical Analysis of Blended Water Supply to City**  
 (Chemical results in parts per million)

Analysis	Minimum	Maximum	Average
pH value .. .. .	7.4	8.7	8.0
Electrical Conductivity (micromhos/cm) ..	255	380	325
Colour (Hazen units) .. ..	less than 5	7	less than 5
Turbidity (silica scale) .. ..	Nil	0.9	0.3
Total Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) ..	112	184	153
*Calcium Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) ..	80	115	102
*Magnesium Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) ..	21	47	37
*Alkalinity (Carbonate Hardness) (CaCO <sub>3</sub> ) .. .. .	45	69	59
*Chloride (as Cl) .. .. .	18	26	22
*Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate	0.60	1.00	0.80
*Aluminium (as Al) .. .. .	Nil	0.24	0.14
*Iron (as Fe) .. .. .	0.01	0.06	0.04
*Manganese (as Mn) .. .. .	0.01	0.05	0.03

\*These results valid only for the period January 1st to April 30th.



### (e) SEWERAGE

I am indebted to Mr. W. R. Shirrefs, T.D., M.I.C.E., M.I.Mun.E., A.M.T.P.I., City Engineer and Surveyor, for the following statement on sewage disposal.

"Sewage disposal in the district is now being transferred to a new modern works at Wanlip, and there are some slight delays in accomplishing this. The facilities at these new works will be adequate to deal with the whole area.

"The sewerage of the district is undergoing alterations to conform with the redevelopment of the Central Areas of the City and a new low level system is being designed to remove as much surface water from the foul sewer as possible.

"A Town Planning decision to allow development of part of the Golf Course at Evington makes the provision of sewers necessary in this area. The developers have suggested discharging the whole of their foul system to the Oadby sewerage system, and at present negotiations are proceeding on these lines. Although this will make it necessary for the City to pay Oadby an annual sum for treating the sewage of the area, it will render unnecessary the expenditure of a considerable sum on an improved Outfall Sewer, which otherwise would appear to be inevitable."

## (f) CREMATION

I am indebted to Mr. D. G. Clarke, Superintendent Registrar, for the following information which is extracted from his Annual Report.

During 1964 the number of cremations carried out at the Leicester Crematorium totalled 2,537, compared with 2,692 cremations in 1963. From the list given below it will be seen that for the first time for many years the total number of cremations showed a decrease from the figure for the previous year.

### Yearly Figures of Cremation at Leicester Crematorium

Year	No. of Cremations	Year	No. of Cremations
1949	805	1957	2,094
1950	946	1958	2,277
1951	1,138	1959	2,384
1952	1,216	1960	2,479
1953	1,330	1961	2,484
1954	1,506	1962	2,542
1955	1,748	1963	2,692
1956	1,842	1964	2,537

### Registration Area of Cremations

City inhabitants	..	..	1,786
Non-inhabitants	..	..	751



## (g) NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

### SECTION 47

During the year it was necessary to obtain a Court Order for the compulsory removal to hospital under this Act of two old ladies.

*Mrs. X, aged 80 years:* This old lady was living in the ground floor front room of a Corporation house and at the time of the application she was lying on a settee in her clothes and for two weeks had been physically unable to do anything for herself, but resentful of any attempt to help her. Although a son lived in the same house, he appeared completely unwilling to provide any care for her or for himself and the premises were in a filthy condition. The old lady had gross oedema of both legs and a deep varicose ulceration of one leg.

*Mrs. Y, aged 71 years:* Complaints were received from the Public Health Inspection Department and from neighbours that this old lady was living in insanitary conditions. Access was gained with difficulty owing to Mrs. Y's reluctance to admit visitors. She was extremely thin and undernourished and appeared to be confused, and was at times abusive. Her person and clothing were unclean and her hair matted and dirty and she was infested with vermin. The house was very dirty, there was no heating, and electric light bulbs were absent from the living room. Apart from some milk, there appeared to be no food in the house. The bedding, which was infested with bugs, consisted of one pillow and the remains of a flock mattress and one eiderdown, both of which were burst open and the contents scattered.

# (h) BLIND PERSONS

I am indebted to Mr. K. J. Powell, Director of Welfare Services, for the information included in this Section.

CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO AGE (AT DATE OF REGISTRATION)  
OF BLIND PERSONS REGISTERED IN 1964

	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-10	11-15	16-20	21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-79	80-84	85-89	90 and over	Total
Cataract .. Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	7	1	-	-	11
" .. Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	10	11	7	2	35
Glaucoma .. Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	1	-	6
" .. Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	4
Recurrent Fibroplasia :																			
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others .. Male	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	3	6	6	-	-	19
" .. Female	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	2	11	7	3	3	32
Total ..	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	5	5	10	39	28	11	5	107

These figures include 13 persons (2 male, 11 female) transferred from Partially Sighted Register



CLASSIFICATION ACCORDING TO AGE (AT DATE OF REGISTRATION)  
OF PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS REGISTERED IN 1964

	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-10	11-15	16-20	21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-79	80-84	85-89	90 and over	Total
Cataract .. Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	5
" .. Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	6	7	-	1	16
Glaucoma .. Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
" .. Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	6
Retrolental Fibroplasia :																			
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others .. Male	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	3	-	10
" .. Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	4	1	1	-	10
Grand Total ..	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	3	1	1	15	18	4	1	48

### Follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons

(1) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which Section F (1) of Form B.D.8 recommends :	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(a) No treatment ..	22	12	-	36
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical) ..	40	5	-	27
(2) Number of cases at (1) (b) above, which on follow-up action have received treatment .. ..	10	1	-	15



(i) RE-HOUSING ON MEDICAL GROUNDS

REHOUSING APPLICATIONS RECEIVED DURING 1964

Applications referred by:	Total No.	Number recommended by M.O.H.	Number considered by Housing Committee	Number approved by Housing Committee	Medical Reasons	Number deferred
General Practitioners—152	211	50	41	30	1. Respiratory: 17 Bronchitis T.B. 11	6
Housing Department— 15					2. Central Vascular System: 14	
Patients — 28					3. Central Nervous System: 5 Diseases Mental Illness 7	
Health Visitors — 9					4. Wounds } Amputations } 17 Arthritis } Disabled }	
Members of Council— 6					5. Miscellaneous 11	
Mental Health Department — 1						

## (j) MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF CORPORATION EMPLOYEES

The following information gives particulars of staff medical examinations carried out during 1964.

### Superannuation Medical Examinations

			1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Passed	..	..	398	340	387	420	603	614
Failed	..	..	36	32	31	24	45	70

### MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS FOR:

#### (a) Partial Surrender of Superannuation Allowance

			1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Passed	..	..	3	1	1	4	2	5
Failed	..	..	5	1	1	2	3	1

#### (b) Premature Retirements

			1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Capable	..	..	1	5	3	1	4	6
Incapable	..	..	23	24	38	34	19	19

#### (c) Fitness for Work

			1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Fit ..	..	..	2	5	14	1	8	1
Unfit	..	..	2	7	11	1	1	2
Deferred	..	..	-	1	5	-	2	-
Altered post	..	..	-	1	2	2	-	1



## Report of the City Analyst for the year 1964

(E. R. PIKE, A.C.T.(Birm.), M.P.S., F.R.I.C.)

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my fourth annual report upon the work carried out in my Department for the year ended 31st December, 1964.

The total number of samples examined was 8,634, summarised as follows:

### Summary of Samples Analysed during 1964

#### Sampled under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955:

##### (A) Submitted by Sampling Officers:

(a) Milks	..	..	..	1,032
(b) Foods and Drugs	..	..	..	1,168
(c) Shellfish	..	..	..	25

##### (B) Food and Drug samples submitted by members of the public

..	..	..	61
—			2,286

#### Bacteriological Samples:

Samples under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960	..	..	..	578
Samples tested for pasteurisation efficiency by Phosphatase Test	..	..	..	823
Washed Milk Bottles (Estimation of Cleanliness)	..			258
Churn Rinses (Estimation of Cleanliness)	..			102
Water (City Supply Control Samples)	..	..		174
			—	1,935

#### Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs:

Samples submitted under Fertilisers and Feeding			
Stuffs Act, 1926, by Inspectors	..	..	51
Samples submitted privately	..	..	7
			—
			58

#### Rag Flock Act, 1911:

Samples submitted by Public Health Inspectors	..			3
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*continued*

**Atmospheric Pollution:**

Standard Deposit Gauge (rainwater analyses)	..	34	
Lead Peroxide Candles (monthly sulphur dioxide estimation)	.. .. .	48	
Daily volumetric smoke and sulphur dioxide determinations (6 sites)	.. .. .	3,034	
		<hr/>	3,116

**Miscellaneous Samples from other sources:**

Health Department	.. .. .	581	
Other Corporation Departments	.. .. .	198	
From other sources	.. .. .	457	
		<hr/>	1,236
Grand Total	.. .. .	8,634	
		<hr/>	

The year 1964 has proved to be a comparatively momentous year in the history of this Department. As from April 1st your Public Analyst was appointed Public Analyst to the Hinckley U.D.C., this appointment being in addition to the responsibilities to the City of Leicester. Secondly, on October 1st work commenced on the erection of the new accommodation at Wanlip. Thus, 1965 will see for the first time a specially designed Laboratory for the use of the City Analyst which should prove a great advantage over the improvised and adapted premises in which the Department has hitherto been accommodated.

Reviewing the work accomplished during the past year, it will be noted that 8,634 samples were examined as compared with 8,125 in 1963. This increase was due mainly to an increase in miscellaneous samples from 786 in 1963 to 1,236, the majority of these specimens being charged by fees payable to the City Treasurer. Another noteworthy feature of this Report is the increased use made of this Department by other Corporation Departments, more than double the number of samples being examined in 1964 (198) as compared with 1963 (90).

The above attainments could not have been accomplished without the co-operation of a loyal and conscientious staff, and I would be failing in my duties if I did not take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation for their enthusiasm and co-operation. I would also like to express my appreciation of the willing help and co-operation which has been unstintingly given by the food sampling officers.



Finally, may I tender my thanks to the Chairman, Members of the Health Committee and the Medical Officer of Health for their interest and encouragement in the activities of the Department.

E. R. PIKE,  
*City Analyst.*

## LEGAL

Legislation introduced during 1964 affecting the work of the Public Analyst:

### **The Meat (Treatment) Regulations 1964** (S.I. 1964, No. 19)

These Regulations which became operative upon 23rd January, 1964, prohibit the addition to raw and unprocessed meat of any of the following substances: Ascorbic Acid, Erythorbic Acid, Nicotinic Acid, Nicotinamide, and any salt or any other derivative of these substances. The sale of any meat so treated is prohibited.

### **Proposals for Regulations for Canned Meat and Meat Pies** (3.3.64)

These proposals for regulations for canned meat and meat pies were based upon the respective Food Standards Committee's Reports issued during 1962 and 1963.

### **The Soft Drinks Regulations 1964** (S.I. 1964, No. 760)

These Regulations revoke the Soft Drinks Regulations 1963 (due to become operative on 20.7.64) and re-enact with amendments the Food Standards (Soft Drinks) Order 1953 (as amended by the Food Standards (Soft Drinks) (Amendment) Order 1954) until 2nd June 1965 when the substance of the Soft Drinks Regulations 1964 becomes operative.

### **The Dried Milk Regulations 1964** (S.I. 1964, No. 857)

These Regulations prescribe compositional and labelling standards for the various grades of dried milk.

### **The Mineral Hydrocarbons in Food Regulations 1964** (S.I. 1964, No. 1289)

These Regulations, operative from August 15th 1964, re-enact with amendments the Mineral Oil in Food Orders and Regulations 1949 to 1955.

The principal amendments:

- (a) lay down specifications of purity for all mineral hydrocarbons used in food;
- (b) permit the use of mineral hydrocarbons to seal eggs;
- (c) permit the use of mineral hydrocarbons on the rind of whole pressed cheeses;



- (d) permit the use of mineral hydrocarbons as polishing or glazing agents in sugar confectionery, up to 0.2% by weight of the food.
- (e) increase to 60% by weight the amount of paraffin or microcrystalline wax permitted in a chewing compound provided it meets the specifications of purity and an analytical test laid down.

#### **Review of the Colouring Matter in Food Regulations 1957 (7.7.64)**

This Report reviewed the provisions of the Colouring Matter in Food Regulations 1957. The Committee recommended the withdrawal of six permitted colours, the provisional addition of one colour and that the colouring of citrus fruit should be prohibited.

#### **The Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs (Amendment) Regulations 1964**

These Regulations became operative on 1st March, 1964, and amend the Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Regulations 1960 by clarifying the definitions of certain fertiliser and feeding stuffs and bring under control nitrogenous gas liquor. Certain methods of analysis are revised and the particulars to be given on a sale of sulphate of ammonia are changed.

#### **Chemical Compounds used in Agriculture and Food Storage (Circular No. FSH6/58)**

This states that fluoracetamide should not be used as an insecticide in agriculture, horticulture, home gardens, or in food storage practice in Gt. Britain.

In addition to the above legislation it was announced by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food that Sub-Committees of the Food Standards Committee had been set up to investigate and advise on:

- (a) The leaching of chemicals from packaging materials to food.
- (b) Matters relating to food contaminants, additives and similar substances.

A circular was also issued regarding the use of papain as a meat tenderiser. This was considered to constitute no hazard to consumers.

#### **Food Standards Committee Report on Food Labelling**

This Report, prepared by a Working Party appointed by the Food Standards Committee (of which Mr. F. C. Bullock, my predecessor as City Analyst, was a member), reviews the Labelling of Food Order 1953 and proposes some 72 recommendations for its amendment.

## MILK

985 samples of milk were submitted for compositional analysis during 1964, an average fat of 3.71 % and solids not fat content of 8.72% being obtained. Of these samples 9 were rejected, all but one containing added water ranging from a trace to 3.5 %. It was significant that all the milks containing adventitious water were bulk milks bottled at the dairy, the presence of water being attributed to water in the plant after cleansing operations.

49 samples of raw milk were examined for the presence of antibiotics, no significant quantities being detected in any sample.

The monthly variation of milk as sold to the public is indicated in the following table:

Month	% Fat	% Solids-not-fat	% Total Solids	No. of Samples Examined
January ..	3.72	8.70	12.42	97
February ..	3.73	8.70	12.43	80
March ..	3.68	8.64	12.32	65
April ..	3.62	8.58	12.19	94
May ..	3.46	8.77	12.22	73
June ..	3.54	8.79	12.34	88
July ..	3.66	8.69	12.35	92
August ..	3.72	8.67	12.37	74
September ..	3.82	8.76	12.58	85
October ..	3.85	8.79	12.64	80
November ..	3.85	8.78	12.64	80
December ..	3.85	8.78	12.64	77
Average 1964	3.71	8.72	12.43	985
„ 1963	3.70	8.76	12.46	1,008
„ 1962	3.70	8.75	12.45	1,261

### Hygienic Quality of Milk

578 samples of milk were tested for keeping quality by the methylene blue test, 10 of which were rejected. Eight of the rejected samples were obtained from vending machines and it was noted from the dated cartons that all the specimens were three to four days old when purchased.

The efficiency of all milk pasteurisation plants is regularly checked by the examination of samples submitted directly from the dairies and



by the examination of random samples. In all a total of 823 samples were examined by the phosphatase test and only one was rejected. The failure of this one sample was attributed to an electric power cut which caused considerable dislocation at the dairy.

107 samples of sterilised milk were examined by the turbidity test for the efficiency of processing; all were accepted as satisfactory.

258 bottles taken as washed from milk bottling plants were examined for cleanliness. 27 were classed as unsatisfactory. The state of cleanliness of 102 churns before return to the farms from the dairies was investigated and 24 were rejected as insufficiently clean.

## FOOD AND DRUGS

Of the 1,193 samples of foods and drugs submitted by the Food Inspectors 70 were rejected (i.e. 5.9%). A further 61 samples were submitted by private persons under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 and of these latter samples complaints in 35 cases were substantiated, representing an adulteration rate of 57.4%.

A summary of the variety of samples examined is given in the tables below, the defective samples being further summarised with a brief indication of the nature of the offence and subsequent action taken.

It may be noted that 35 of a total of 152 pork sausage samples examined were rejected. A summary of the composition of pork sausage may, therefore, be of interest.

Total number of pork sausages examined ..	..	152
Average total meat content .. ..	..	66.9%
Average lean meat content .. ..	..	35.4%

It will be seen that the average composition conforms to the recommended standard of a minimum of 65% of total meat and a minimum of 32.5% of lean meat. Many samples did not reach the required standard, as indicated by the following data:

% of samples containing less than 65% total meat	=	40.8
" " " " " " 62% " "	=	9.9
" " " " " " 60% " "	=	7.2
" " " " " " 32.5% lean meat	=	30.9
" " " " " " 30% " "	=	19.1

Consideration of this data will confirm that many manufacturers compound their product to give a maximum of 65% total meat content and, as a consequence, do not allow a sufficient manufacturing tolerance, resulting in a high proportion of samples just failing to reach the required standard.

**Food and Drug Samples submitted for Examination by  
Members of the Public**

			Number Submitted	Number Rejected
Beans, tinned	..	..	1	1
Bean Shoots	..	..	1	—
Biscuits	..	..	1	—
Bread	..	..	6	4
Brussel Sprouts	..	..	1	—
Butter	..	..	2	1
Cake	..	..	2	1
Cereal, foreign matter from	..		1	—
Chocolate	..	..	1	1
Chocolate Truffles, foreign body from	..	..	1	1
Coffee	..	..	1	—
Corned Beef	..	..	2	2
Custard Pie, foreign matter from	..	..	1	—
Figs	..	..	1	1
Fish Batter	..	..	1	—
Fish, foreign body from	..		1	—
Flour	..	..	1	1
Jam	..	..	1	—
Liver Salts	..	..	1	1
Milk	..	..	6	2
Mineral Water	..	..	1	1
Orange Nectar	..	..	1	1
Peas	..	..	3	1
Porage Oats	..	..	2	1
Pork Luncheon Meat	..		1	1
Pork Pie	..	..	1	1
Pork, roast, with foreign body			1	—
Potato Crisps, foreign matter from	..	..	2	1
Rice	..	..	2	2
Rice, tinned	..	..	1	1
Rice, creamed	..	..	1	1
Salmon Spread	..	..	1	1
Sausage Rolls	..	..	1	—
Shrimps	..	..	1	—
Soup	..	..	1	1
Steak and Kidney Pie	..		1	1
Strawberries, canned	..		1	1
Sugar	..	..	1	1
Tomatoes, tinned	..	..	2	2
Tuna Fish, tinned	..	..	1	—
Vinegar, foreign body from	..		1	—
Whisky	..	..	1	1
			—	—
Total	..		61	35
			—	—



# FOODS AND DRUGS SUBMITTED BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

under the Food and Drugs Act 1955, during 1964

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Article	Number Submitted	Number Rejected
<b>Foods:</b>		
Almonds, ground .. ..	1	-
Arrowroot .. ..	4	-
Baking Powder .. ..	3	-
Beans, baked .. ..	1	-
Beer, mild .. ..	12	-
Biscuits .. ..	6	-
Blancmange Powder ..	4	-
Brown Bread Mix ..	1	-
Butter .. ..	21	-
Buttermilk Drink ..	1	-
Cake Covering .. ..	1	-
Cake and Pudding Mix ..	18	1
Cereals .. ..	4	-
Cheese, Cheese Spread ..	18	-
Chicken Dinner .. ..	1	-
Chicken Stock Tablets ..	1	-
Chili con carne .. ..	1	-
Cocoa and Chocolate Products	12	-
Cloves .. ..	1	-
Coconut, creamed .. ..	1	-
Coffee and Coffee Products..	17	-
Cream, double .. ..	163	13
Cream, soured .. ..	1	-
Cream, tinned .. ..	13	-
Cress, fresh .. ..	10	-
Custard Powder .. ..	10	-
Egg, pasteurised .. ..	7	-
Essence of Anchovies ..	1	-
Fats and Oils (edible) ..	20	2
Fish and Meat Pastes ..	23	2
Fish, tinned .. ..	2	-
Flour, raising .. ..	1	-
Food colouring .. ..	12	-
Fruit, dried .. ..	8	-
Fruit Juices .. ..	15	1
Fruit, tinned .. ..	11	-
Gelatin .. ..	2	-
Ginger, tinned .. ..	1	-
Gravy thickenings ..	8	-
Herbs, dried .. ..	7	2
Honey .. ..	10	-
Ice Cream, Ice Cream Mix..	54	-

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FOODS ANALYSED—continued

Article	Number Submitted	Number Rejected
Icing Mix .. ..	1	—
Jelly .. ..	11	—
Margarine .. ..	16	—
Marzipan .. ..	6	—
Meat Puddings .. ..	3	—
Meat, tinned .. ..	34	2
Milk, tinned .. ..	6	—
Milk, dried .. ..	1	—
Milk Top .. ..	1	—
Mincemeat .. ..	8	—
Mussels .. ..	25	—
Paprika .. ..	1	—
Peanut Butter .. ..	7	—
Peas .. ..	5	—
Pecan Nuts .. ..	3	3
Pickles, sauces, etc. ..	35	—
Pie Fillings .. ..	14	—
Potato Products (Crisps, etc.)	6	—
Preserves .. ..	27	—
Prunes .. ..	1	—
Puddings .. ..	8	1
Puff Pastry Mix .. ..	1	—
Renet .. ..	2	—
Rice, creamed, ground, etc. .	15	—
Sago, creamed, etc. ..	3	—
Sausage, pork .. ..	152	35
Shandy .. ..	2	—
Shrimp Powder .. ..	1	—
Skimmed Milk Granules ..	1	—
Soft Drinks .. ..	21	—
Soups .. ..	12	—
Spices, condiments etc. ..	26	—
Spirits .. ..	7	1
Stuffings .. ..	7	—
Suet .. ..	6	—
Sugar .. ..	13	—
Sugar confectionery ..	3	—
Syrup .. ..	6	—
Tapioca .. ..	3	—
Tea .. ..	7	—
Tomatoes, tinned ..	2	—
Treacle .. ..	1	—
Vegetable Juice .. ..	1	—
Vinegar .. ..	12	—
Vitamin C Drinks .. ..	3	—
Wines .. ..	9	—



FOODS ANALYSED—continued

Article	Number Submitted	Number Rejected
Yam Flour .. ..	1	—
Yoghurt .. ..	2	—
Total ..	1,046	63

Drugs:

Alum .. ..	6	2
Aminophylline Tablets ..	2	—
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine .. ..	5	—
Andrews Liver Salts ..	1	—
A.P.C. Tablets .. ..	11	2
Aspirin .. ..	9	—
Aspirin, junior .. ..	1	—
Aspro .. ..	1	—
Bicarbonate of Soda ..	3	—
Boracic Acid Powder ..	1	—
Borax .. ..	6	—
Borax and Honey ..	3	—
Calamine Lotion .. ..	6	—
Cephos Powders .. ..	1	—
Cephos Tablets .. ..	1	—
Coldrex Tablets .. ..	2	—
Compound Codeine ..	4	—
Cough Mixtures .. ..	4	—
Disprin .. ..	2	—
Ferrous Sulphate Tablets ..	4	—
Fersolate Tablets .. ..	1	—
Friars Balsam .. ..	3	3
Glycerine and Honey ..	1	—
Halibut Liver Oil Capsules ..	6	—
Hexapol .. ..	1	—
Hydrogen Peroxide ..	6	—
Iron and Yeast Tablets ..	2	—
Lobak Tablets .. ..	1	—
Milk of Magnesia .. ..	1	—
Minadex .. ..	2	—
Multivite Tablets .. ..	2	—
Mustard Oil .. ..	1	—
Pheno-barbitone Tablets ..	3	—
Phensic .. ..	1	—
Phospherine Tablets ..	2	—
Prodexin .. ..	2	—
Proplus Tablets .. ..	2	—
Quinine and cinnamon ..	1	—

**DRUGS ANALYSED—continued**

Article	Number Submitted	Number Rejected
Quinine Tablets .. ..	5	—
Relaxa Tablets .. ..	2	—
Slimming Tablets .. ..	1	—
Soap Spirit .. ..	4	—
Stanoxyl .. ..	2	—
Strength Tablets .. ..	1	—
Sulphamezathine .. ..	2	—
Veganin .. ..	2	—
Vitamin C Tablets .. ..	5	—
Zinc and Castor Oil Ointment	5	—
Zinc and Castor Oil Ointment with Lanolin .. ..	1	—
Zinc Ointment .. ..	6	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ..	147	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Foods and Drugs ..	1,193	70



**FOOD SAMPLES (other than milk) NOT IN ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARD**

Sample No.	Article	Formal Informal Private	Nature of Offence	Observations
<b>I. ARTICLES WITH DEFECTIVE</b>		<b>LABELLING</b>		
S.670 (PA.37)	Whisky .. .. .	P	Label was a false description of sample which possessed the characteristics and alcohol content of cider rather than of whisky	Fined £20
1575	Christmas Pudding ..	I	Prepacked article not labelled	Vendor cautioned
S.713 (PA.236)	Tinned Tomatoes ..	P	Sample consisted of Red Peppers (Paprika) but was wrongly labelled as " . . . Whole Peeled Round Tomatoes"	Vendors cautioned
1232	Pancake and Waffle Mix ..	I	Inadequately labelled	Vendors cautioned. Remainder of stock withdrawn from sale
550	Cooking Fat ..	I	Inadequately labelled	Formal sample taken
2410	Cooking Fat ..	F	Inadequately labelled	Matter brought to attention of manufacturer
<b>II. FOOD SAMPLES CONTAINING FOREIGN BODIES</b>				
S.705 (PA.317)	Porage Oats ..	P	Contained mouse droppings	Vendors and manufacturer informed
S.703A (PA.315)	Butter ..	P	Contaminated with inks used in printing the foil wrapping	Reported to manufacturer
S.711 (PA.231)	Rice ..	P	Contaminated with kerosene	Vendors notified
S.719	Dried Figs ..	P	Contained two winged insects	Reported to vendors
S.714 (PA.237)	Chocolate ..	P	Contained lignified woody structures	Reported to manufacturer

**Food Samples (other than milk) not in accordance with Standard—continued**

Sample No.	Article	Formal Informal Private	Nature of Offence	Observations
S.715 (PA.240)	Tomato Soup ..	P	Contained mat of mould growth	Reported to manufacturer
1633 } 1773 }	Dried Mint ..	I	Contaminated by mites	Vendors interviewed. Remaining stock withdrawn
S.704 (PA.316)	Corned Beef ..	P	Sample discoloured and of objectionable appearance due to extensive rusting and corrosion of the tin-plate of can	Place of purchase unknown
S.703	Creamed Rice Milk Pudding ..	P	Contained grub	Brought to attention of manufacturer
S.696 (PA.196)	Pork Luncheon Meat ..	P	Contained piece of rubber	Brought to attention of canners
S.697 (PA.197)	Lemonade ..	P	Contained vegetable fibres, siliceous matter and particles of iron rust	Brought to attention of makers
S.701 (PA.200)	Salmon Spread ..	P	Contained undissolved colouring matter	Brought to attention of manufacturer
S.702	Baked Beans with Tomato Sauce ..	P	Extensive corrosion on interior of can and contents contained a tin content approaching the maximum permissible limit	Brought to attention of vendor and canners
S.689	Corned Beef ..	P	Interior of can was slightly rusted and discoloured	Brought to attention of retailer
S.695	Pork Pie ..	P	Contained mould	Brought to attention of retailer who was subsequently fined £50
S.691 (PA.124)	Strawberries, tinned ..	P	Contained human hairs	Wholesalers and Canners informed



Food Samples (other than milk) not in accordance with Standard—*continued*

Sample No.	Article	Formal Informal Private	Nature of Offence	Observations
S.679 (PA.70)	Tomatoes, tinned	P	Excessive iron contamination	Place of purchase unknown
S.683 (PA.74)	Potato Crisps	P	Contained structures characteristic of shoots of a sprouting potato	Reported to manufacturers
S.675 (PA.60)	Brown Bread	P	Contained strands of a plastic material	Vendor notified but impossible to determine supplier
S.678 (PA.67)	Peas, dried	P	Contained excremental pellets of a rodent	Fined £25
S.680 (PA.71)	Rice, tinned	P	Contained charred, starchy matter	Vendor notified
438	Orange Nectar	I	Internal condition of cans exhibited severe etching, and contents contained excessive amount of tin	Vendors notified and remaining stock withdrawn from sale
S.667 (PA.33)		P	Contained gelatinised starch grains and vegetable structures typical of whole wheat flour	Supplier unknown
S.669 (PA.36)		P	Flavour impaired through absorption of odours of strong smelling goods	Complaint brought to attention of Vendors
S.671	Fruit Cake	P	Contained pellets of mineral matter—iron and a small amount of silica	Matter brought to attention of vendors
S.672 (PA.39)	Rice	P	Contained agglomerated vegetable tissue	Complaint brought to notice of Bakery
S.673 (PA.40)	Currant Bread	P	Contained woody vegetable stalk	Complaint brought to notice of manufacturers
S.666 (PA.25)	Chocolate Truffles	P	Contaminated with rodent droppings	Manufacturers and vendors notified of complaint
S.658 (PA.2)	Sugar	P		

Food Samples (other than milk) not in accordance with Standard—continued

Sample No.	Article	Formal Informal Private	Nature of Offence	Observations
S.660 (PA.9)	Flour .. ..	P	Contained fatty material and charred tissue	Millers informed of complaint
S.661	Bread .. ..	P	Contained small fly in crust	Complaint brought to notice of Bakery
<b>III. COMPOSITIONAL DEFECTS IN FOOD</b>				
			<b>SAMPLES</b> The Food Standards Committee Report recommends that pork sausage should contain a minimum of 65% total meat of which at least half should consist of lean meat	
43	Pork Sausage (Preserved)	I	Deficient of 8.0% of lean meat	Manufacturer notified
44	Pork Sausage (Preserved)	I	Deficient of 17.8% of lean meat	Manufacturer notified
100	Pork Sausage (Preserved)	I	Deficient of 16.1% of total meat and also deficient of 26.1% lean meat	Formal sample taken
2396	Pork Sausage (Preserved)	F	Deficient of 6.6% total meat	Matter taken up with Maker
156	Pork Sausage (Preserved)	I	Deficient of 8.9% lean meat	Manufacturer notified
2397	Pork Sausage (Preserved)	F	Deficient of 6.4% lean meat	Matter taken up with Maker
294	Pork Sausage (Preserved)	I	Deficient of 7.5% total meat	Matter taken up with Maker
361	Pork Sausage (Preserved)	I	Deficient of 14% lean meat	Maker notified
406	Pork Sausage (Preserved)	I	Deficient of 12.6% total meat and also deficient of 8.0% lean meat	Formal sample taken
792	Pork Sausage (Preserved)	I	Deficient of 11.7% lean meat	Matter taken up with manufacturer
806	Pork Sausage (Preserved)	I	Deficient of 9.5% lean meat	Matter taken up with manufacturer
965	Pork Sausage (Preserved)	I	Deficient of 8.0% lean meat	Matter taken up with Maker
1055	Pork Sausage (Preserved)	I	Deficient of 13.5% lean meat	Manufacturer notified



**Food Samples (other than milk) not in accordance with Standard—continued**

Sample No.	Article	Formal Informal Private	Nature of Offence	Observations
1077	Pork Sausage (Preserved)	..	Deficient of 12.9% lean meat	Manufacturers notified
1125	Pork Sausage (Preserved)	..	Deficient of 6.7% lean meat	Matter taken up with Maker
2414	Pork Sausage (Preserved)	..	Deficient of 11.7% lean meat and slightly deficient of total meat	Matter taken up with Maker
1220	Pork Sausage (Preserved)	..	Slightly deficient of total meat and deficient of 8% lean meat	Matter taken up with Maker
1222	Pork Sausage (Preserved)	..	Slightly deficient of total meat and deficient of 10.1% lean meat	Matter taken up with Maker
1197a	Pork Sausage (Preserved)	..	Deficient of 10.9% total meat and also deficient of 24.3% lean meat	Formal sample taken
1198	Pork Sausage (Preserved)	..	Deficient of 8.3% total meat and also deficient of 6.8% lean meat	Formal sample taken
2415	Pork Sausage (Preserved)	..	Deficient of 18.4% total meat and also deficient of 34.7% lean meat	Fined £20
1352	Pork Sausage (Preserved)	..	Deficient of 15.3% lean meat	Manufacturers interviewed
1391	Pork Sausage (Preserved)	..	Deficient of 16.6% total meat and also deficient of 40.6% lean meat	Formal sample taken
2418	Pork Sausage (Preserved)	..	Deficient of 10.6% total meat and also deficient of 18.7% lean meat	Fined £10
1423	Pork Sausage (Preserved)	..	Deficient of 4.0% total meat and also deficient of 8.3% lean meat	Manufacturer interviewed
1424	Pork Sausage (Preserved)	..	Deficient of 8.6% lean meat	Manufacturers interviewed
1500	Pork Sausage (Preserved)	..	Deficient of 25.5% lean meat	Manufacturers notified
1526	Pork Sausage (Preserved)	..	Deficient of 20.6% lean meat	Vendors interviewed
1527	Pork Sausage (Preserved)	..	Deficient of 6.7% total meat and also deficient of 20.9% lean meat	Manufacturers notified in writing

Food Samples (other than milk) not in accordance with Standard—continued

Sample No.	Article	Formal Informal Private	Nature of Offence	Observations
1759	Pork Sausage (Preserved) ..	I	Deficient of 16.7% total meat and also deficient of 17.2% lean meat	Formal sample taken
1760	Pork Sausage (Preserved) ..	I	Deficient of 12.1% total meat and also deficient of 10.1% lean meat	Formal sample taken
2421	Pork Sausage (Preserved) ..	F	Slightly deficient of total meat and also deficient of 16.9% lean meat	Arrangements made for discussion with Makers
1761	Pork Sausage (Preserved) ..	I	Deficient of 10.4% lean meat	Manufacturers interviewed
2420	Pork Sausage (Preserved) ..	F	Deficient of 20.1% total meat and also deficient of 29.2% lean meat	Vendors interviewed
1805	Pork Sausage (Preserved) ..	I	Deficient of 8.7% total meat	Formal sample taken
15	Ham and Chicken (without cereal) .. ..	I	Deficient of 9.5% required minimum meat content and was falsely labelled 'without cereal' whereas the presence of cereal filler was detected	Formal sample taken
2392	Ham and Chicken (without cereal) .. ..	F	Deficient of 7% of required minimum meat content and was falsely labelled 'without cereal' whereas the presence of cereal filler was detected	Manufacturers informed
392	Chopped Pork .. ..	I	Deficient of 15.9% of expected minimum meat content for a product described as Chopped Pork with Beef and Ham	Formal sample taken



Food Samples (other than milk) not in accordance with Standard—*continued*

Sample No.	Article	Formal Informal Private	Nature of Offence	Observations
2403	Chopped Pork .. ..	F	Deficient of 18.3% of expected minimum meat content	Matter taken up with manufacturers who stated that production of this product had ceased as a result of complaint from another Authority Fined £20 Formal sample taken
2417	Gin .. ..	F	Contained 14.6% added water	
190	Double Cream .. ..	I	Deficient of 1.8% required minimum milk fat content	Packers interviewed
357	Double Cream .. ..	I	Deficient of 1.5% required minimum milk fat content	Formal sample taken
478	Double Cream .. ..	I	Deficient of 1.8% of required minimum milk fat content	
2405	Double Cream .. ..	F	Deficient of 4.1% required minimum milk fat content	Further formal samples taken
562	Double Cream .. ..	I	Deficient of 1.0% of required minimum fat content	
611	Double Cream .. ..	I	Deficient of 1.6% of required minimum fat content	
664	Double Cream .. ..	I	Deficient of 2.9% of required minimum fat content	
665	Double Cream .. ..	I	Deficient of 3.7% of required minimum fat content	
689	Double Cream .. ..	I	Deficient of 1.8% of required minimum fat content	
737	Double Cream .. ..	I	Deficient of 1.25% of required minimum fat content	Wholesalers and Manufacturers interviewed

**Food Samples (other than milk) not in accordance with Standard—continued**

Sample No.	Article	Formal Informal Private	Nature of Offence	Observations
2409	Double Cream ..	..	Deficient of 3.1% of required minimum fat content	Wholesalers and Manufacturers interviewed
1197	Double Cream ..	..	Deficient of 0.6% of required minimum fat content	Follow-up samples satisfactory
1588	Double Cream ..	..	Deficient of 0.8% of required minimum fat content	Matter brought to notice of Dairy
1655 } 1656 } 1657 }	Pecan Nuts ..	..	Contravened The Colouring Matter in Food Regulations, 1957	Steps taken to prevent future contravention of Regulations
S.687	Steak and Kidney Pie ..	..	Pie was sour	Manufacturer interviewed
<b>DRUG SAMPLES REPORTED NOT IN ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARD</b>				
S.674	Liver Salts ..	..	Slightly contaminated with a cresylic substance	Follow-up sample from same batch satisfactory
912	A.P.C. Tablets ..	..	Deficient of 3.7% of minimum required Acetyl Salicylic Acid and contained an excess of 7.6% of permissible maximum phenacetin content	Formal sample taken
2411	A.P.C. Tablets ..	..	Deficient of 2.3% of minimum required Acetyl Salicylic Acid and contained an excess of 8.8% of permissible maximum phenacetin content	Tablets had been in stock for 12/18 months and stock is now exhausted



Drug Samples reported not in accordance with Standard—continued

Sample No.	Article	Formal Informal Private	Nature of Offence	Observations
1027	Alum ..	I	<p>Samples were not of the substance, nature or quality of the material demanded</p> <p>Deficient of 7% of the minimum required total solid content</p> <p>Deficient of 5.8% of the minimum required total solid content</p> <p>Deficient of 6.0% of the minimum required total solid content</p>	<p>Matter taken up with vendors who were ultimately prosecuted and fined £20</p> <p>Vendors interviewed</p>
2416	Alum ..	F		
1779	Friar's Balsam ..	I		
1786	Friar's Balsam ..	I		
2422	Friar's Balsam ..	F		

## MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES

### Samples examined for Corporation Departments

#### Health Department

#### Atmospheric Pollution Investigation:

Lead Peroxide Cylinders	48
Rain waters	.. 34
Daily volumetric smoke and sulphur dioxide recordings	.. 3,034
	————— 3,116

Waters (City in Supply check samples)	.. 174
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#### Miscellaneous:

Bath waters	.. 88
Boiler feed water	.. 1
Caustic Solution	.. 7
Caustic Testing Tablets	1
Daily samples of City in Supply Water	.. 254
Deposit	.. 5
Dust	.. 4
Faeces	.. 5
Ham and Chicken	.. 2
Minerals	.. 12
Mineral Water Bottles	50
Mouse Droppings	.. 1
Plastic Goods	.. 24
Rinsing Water	.. 1
Sardines	.. 1
Soap	.. 2
Sterilised dressings	.. 2
Urine	.. 5
Water (Bac.)	.. 10
Stream waters and complaint water samples	106
	————— 581

#### Welfare Department

Boiler Treatment	
Chemicals	.. 5
Water	.. 125
Sediment	.. 1
	————— 131

#### Baths Department

Swimming bath waters	.. 24
Detergent	.. 1
	————— 25

#### Education Department

Sand/Cement Screed	.. 1
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#### Weights and Measures Department

Tea	.. .. 1
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#### Water Department

Water	.. .. 5
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#### Central Purchasing Department

Antifreeze	.. .. 5
Detergent Liquid	.. 3
Detergent Powder	.. 2
Disinfectant	.. 7
Hypochlorite Solution	.. 2
Ice Cream	.. 4
Liquid Soap	.. 2
Sausage	.. 1
Scouring Powder	.. 2
Semi-liquid floor polish	.. 2
Soap	.. 3
Soap Powder	.. 2
	————— 35

#### Consulting Service Foods and Drugs

Butter and cheese cob with foreign body	.. 1
Corned Beef	.. 1
Cream, fresh	.. 1
Crisps	.. 38
Liquor	.. 1
Milk	.. 4
Minerals	.. 3
Mustard and Cress	.. 3
Peas, foreign body from	.. 1
Rose Hip Syrup	.. 2
Sausage	.. 9
Sausage Meat	.. 1
Whisky	.. 1
	————— 66

#### Miscellaneous:

Ash	.. .. 1
Caustic Potash Solution	1
Caustic Potash, Solid	.. 1
Clinker	.. .. 1



# MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES—continued

Dog Chocolate ..	3	
Dog Meat ..	2	
Dust ..	2	
Effluents ..	7	
Flags ..	2	
Fluid ..	1	
Hypochlorite ..	2	
Kettle, deposit from ..	1	
Limestone ..	10	
Oil ..	4	
Organic Liquid ..	2	
Paint ..	2	
Peat ..	1	
Petrol ..	3	
Plaster ..	1	
Screed ..	1	
Sediment ..	2	
Silt ..	1	
Slag ..	2	
Soil ..	3	
Solvent ..	1	
Stew Jar ..	1	
Tumbler ..	1	
Urine, Cow ..	1	
Urine, Human ..	4	
Water (Bac.) ..	7	
Water (Chem.) ..	26	
Waving Solution ..	3	
Wood Lacquer ..	1	
	101	
<b>Samples examined for other Authorities</b>		
<b>Barrow-on-Soar R.D.C.</b>		
Fruit Lolly ..	1	
Milk in unclean bottle	1	
Sewage effluent ..	1	
	3	
<b>Leicestershire and Rutland Combined Districts M.O.H.</b>		
Plastic Toy ..	1	
<b>Castle Donington R.D.C.</b>		
Honey ..	1	
<b>Market Bosworth R.D.C.</b>		
Brown Bread with foreign matter ..	1	
<b>Billesdon R.D.C.</b>		
Cheese with foreign body ..	1	
Meat Pasty with mould	1	
Sliced Chocolate Swiss Roll ..	1	
Sewage effluents ..	3	
Suspected kitchen waste effluent ..	1	
Water ..	1	
	8	
<b>Coalville U.D.C.</b>		
Effluent ..	3	
Frozen whole egg ..	3	
	6	
<b>Loughborough B.C.</b>		
Window washings ..	5	
<b>Wigston U.D.C.</b>		
Tea, foreign matter from ..	1	
<b>Lutterworth R.D.C.</b>		
Crude sewage ..	6	
Well water ..	2	
	8	
<b>Ashby R.D.C.</b>		
Bread Roll ..	1	
Effluent ..	3	
Water ..	3	
	7	
<b>Uppingham R.D.C.</b>		
Final effluents ..	8	
Strained bananas with pineapple ..	1	
	9	
<b>Leicestershire C.C.</b>		
Dried Milk Powder ..	1	
Final effluents ..	42	
Hypochlorite Solution	1	
Scouring Powder ..	3	
Sludge ..	2	
Water (Bac.) ..	1	
Water (Chem.) ..	4	
Waving Solution ..	1	
	55	

# MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES—continued

## Melton Mowbray U.D.C.

Deposit from river ..	1
Final effluents ..	18
Paddling Pool water ..	1
Stream water ..	1

21

## Hinckley U.D.C.

Black Pudding ..	1
Beef, frozen, sliced, braised ..	2
Butter ..	1
Cheese ..	2
Cheeseburgers, frozen	1
Chicken and Veal Pie ..	1
Chow Mein ..	1
Christmas Pudding ..	1
Cream ..	5
Cream Cakes ..	2
Creamed Rice Milk Pudding ..	1
Dye Bath Liquor ..	1
Faggots ..	1
Faggots in Rich Gravy	1
Fish Sticks, frozen ..	2
Final effluent ..	1
Ice Cream ..	4
Jam ..	4

c/f 32

	b/f	32
Lard ..	3	
Lobster Spread ..	1	
Malt and Honey Fruit Cake ..	1	
Milk ..	82	
Paella ..	1	
Pork Pie ..	2	
Salmon and Shrimp Spread ..	1	
Sausage ..	6	
Savory Tangs ..	1	
Scouring Bath Liquor	1	
Soft Drinks ..	5	
Soil ..	2	
Soup ..	2	
Steak and Kidney Pies	3	
Steak and Kidney Pie, frozen ..	1	
Sweets ..	1	
Tea ..	3	
Turkey Croquettes ..	1	
Water ..	8	
Wine ..	3	
Spirits ..	3	
Yoghurt ..	1	
	164	
Total ..	4,526	



## MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES

The heading 'Miscellaneous Samples' is used to group together all samples which are not submitted by the Leicester City Authority for examination under the Food and Drugs Act 1955. It is in this section that the development and usefulness of the laboratory has greatly increased during the past three years and the following table may help to highlight this trend:

Year	1961	1962	1963	1964
Atmospheric Pollution Samples ..	3,179	3,070	2,996	3,116
Health Department Samples ..	357	575	625	755
Samples submitted by other Corporation Departments ..	2	70	90	198
Samples examined for private persons or local industry ..	123	172	176	167
Samples examined for other Local Authorities .. .. .	6	34	32	290
Total .. .. .	3,667	3,921	3,919	4,526

It is very satisfying to note the increased use being made of the laboratory's services by Corporation Departments other than the Health Department and also by other Local Authorities. These latter samples were increased by the fact that your Public Analyst was also appointed Public Analyst to the Hinckley Urban District Council who submitted 141 samples during the year. Nevertheless, even without the Hinckley samples, in four years the increase has been from a lowly 6 samples to 149 submitted by surrounding Authorities.

## SWIMMING BATH WATERS

Of the total of 88 samples taken from swimming baths in the City only two were the subject of adverse comment. One sample rejected owing to poor bacteriological quality was the result of a breakdown in the chlorination plant. All samples taken from Corporation controlled baths were of a standard beyond criticism.

## FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS

Forty-five samples of fertiliser were submitted for examination during 1964. Of these, five samples were rejected. One sample labelled 'Steamed Bone Meal' proved to consist of Raw Bone Meal and two samples of Raw Bone Meal failed to comply with the declared compositional data.

An informal, and follow-up formal sample, of Dahlia/Rose Fertiliser were found to contain an excess of the declared soluble phosphate content and to be deficient in potash.

Of a total of six feeding stuffs samples examined three were criticised because of excessive oil contents. Subsequent investigation indicated that incorrect oil values were being used for some of the ingredients used in compounding the products, all of which originated from one mill.

A further three samples of feeding stuffs were examined for private persons.



## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Pollution of the atmosphere is checked by three different methods in this Laboratory. All the methods used are the official procedures recommended by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

### (i) The Standard Deposit Gauge

Three of these instruments are maintained and are sited as follows:

- (a) Town Hall—on the roof
- (b) Crown Hills—in grounds of City General Hospital
- (c) Western Park—on roof of Emily Fortey School

The Standard Deposit Gauge consists of a large glass funnel of known dimensions leading to a vessel sufficiently large to hold a month's rainfall. The soot, grit and rainfall collected is examined at the end of each month and the results obtained are detailed below.

### (ii) Lead Dioxide Candles

Four of these instruments are maintained, one at each of the following sites:

- 1. Town Hall roof
- 2. Westcotes Maternity Home
- 3. Western Park (Emily Fortey School)
- 4. Crown Hills (City General Hospital)

The Lead Dioxide Candle provides a monthly measure of sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere which has a deleterious effect upon buildings, promoting decay of masonry, mortar and metals.

### (iii) Volumetric Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide Apparatus

This apparatus consists of a pump which draws a measured amount of air through a smoke filter followed by a washing device containing hydrogen peroxide solution. A measure of the smoke and sulphur dioxide content of the air can, therefore, be assessed. Daily readings from each of six sites are taken in Leicester, these sites being operated in conjunction with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (D.S.I.R.) as a part of the National Survey of Atmospheric Pollution commenced in 1961.

The sites were chosen under the supervision of the D.S.I.R. and represent five types of district as enumerated below:

- (a) Residential area with high population density such as old terrace housing. (Nedham Street).
- (b) Residential area with low population density such as a housing estate or suburb. (Southfields and Brookfield).
- (c) Industrial area. (Frog Island).
- (d) Commercial area with central heating predominating. (Grey Friars and Salisbury Road).
- (e) Smoke Control area—which may be any of the above types.

The D.S.I.R. is responsible for the collation, analysis and publication of results which appear monthly as a Bulletin.

The average monthly readings obtained in Leicester for smoke and sulphur dioxide are given in the following tables:



Monthly Average Concentration of Smoke (in Micrograms per Cubic Metre of Air)

Month, 1964	Site Number					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
January ..	347	233	191	315	264	251
February ..	214	147	126	213	156	160
March ..	155	96	117	145	107	110
April ..	122	67	59	117	79	69
May ..	74	35	28	77	44	117
June ..	65	37	41	78	43	45
July ..	57	30	32	68	33	37
August ..	68	26	37	65	38	40
September ..	93	48	48	84	61	51
October ..	235	144	152	161	171	153
November ..	220	158	143	164	153	151
December ..	317	246	219	264	238	253
Average concentration throughout 1964 ..	164	106	99	146	116	120
1963 ..	171	99	92	128	114	106

Site No. 1: Nedham Street  
 " " 2: Brookfield  
 " " 3: Southfields  
 Site No. 4: Frog Island  
 " " 5: Grey Friars  
 " " 6: Salisbury Road

Monthly Average Concentration of Sulphur Dioxide in Micrograms per Cubic Metre of Air  
(Volumetric Method)

Month, 1964	Site Number					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
January ..	343	222	128	319	442	234
February ..	239	186	108	235	315	184
March ..	152	109	82	189	285	116
April ..	151	89	73	168	232	125
May ..	108	57	44	109	117	92
June ..	95	63	50	113	99	73
July ..	97	60	48	108	87	71
August ..	88	54	44	88	90	66
September ..	118	77	60	119	133	91
October ..	218	144	95	222	280	171
November..	220	155	97	193	264	170
December ..	313	229	163	288	415	261
Average concentration throughout 1964 ..	178	120	83	179	230	138
1963 ..	176	119	88	176	234	132

Site No. 1: Nedham Street	Site No. 4: Frog Island
" " 2: Brookfield	" " 5: Grey Friars
" " 3: Southfields	" " 6: Salisbury Road



Figures obtained from Standard Deposit Gauges

Site of Gauge	Average Deposit in tons per square mile per month				
	Insoluble Deposit			Soluble Deposit	Total Deposit
	Tar	Soot	Ash		
Town Hall Roof:					
1961	0.16	2.88	9.42	6.00	18.46
1962	0.19	2.97	9.11	7.54	19.81
1963	0.08	2.46	6.33	7.31	16.18
1964	0.10	2.16	4.37	6.34	12.97
Crown Hills:					
1961	0.07	1.59	4.06	3.83	9.55
1962	0.05	1.44	2.64	4.48	8.61
1963	0.04	1.50	2.14	4.82	8.50
1964	0.04	1.38	2.20	3.95	7.57
Western Park					
1961	0.05	1.07	2.16	3.71	6.99
1962	0.06	1.15	2.61	4.43	8.25
1963	0.03	1.04	1.85	4.66	7.58
1964	0.06	1.06	2.05	3.77	6.94

Lead Peroxide method for Sulphur Dioxide  
Average monthly figures

Month 1964	Station			
	Town Hall	Western Park	Westcotes	Crown Hills
January ..	3.9	2.3	2.1	1.2
February ..	2.6	1.8	1.8	1.2
March ..	1.8	1.4	1.5	0.6
April ..	2.0	0.9	1.0	0.7
May ..	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.4
June ..	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.4
July ..	0.9	0.45	0.35	0.3
August ..	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.25
September ..	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.35
October ..	2.2	0.9	0.8	0.6
November ..	1.7	1.2	1.1	0.8
December ..	3.5	1.7	1.8	1.4
Average Monthly Results ..	1.9	1.06	1.03	0.7

(Results expressed in mgms. SO<sub>2</sub> per 100 sq. cm. per day)



PART V (b)

## **Report on the Public Health and Food Inspection Department for the year 1964**

G. A. HILLER, F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.  
Chief Public Health Inspector

Following the reasonably satisfactory comments I was able to make in 1962 and 1963 on staffing it was inevitable that further losses of personnel together with additional demands on the Department brought about by new legislation should necessitate a review of staff during 1964.

The general shortage of inspectors was recognised and the establishment was revised to admit three authorised meat inspectors to assist the public health inspectors on meat inspection, and four technical assistants, holding appropriate qualifications and having had building trade experience, were appointed primarily for work under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act and to deal with control work in houses in multiple occupation.

The full establishment of pupil public health inspectors has been maintained and two young men have been accepted by the University of Aston (designate) for the environmental hygiene course leading to the Degree in this subject, and started their Sandwich Course in September.

Three pupils were successful at the first final examination for the Diploma of the Public Health Inspectors Education Board.

Once again I must express my regret that it has been quite impossible to do any house to house inspections for repair work and that no solution has been found to the problem of the itinerant caravan dweller.

As regards food hygiene whilst earlier there had been a lack of interest in the Department's offer of lectures to individual food handlers on their personal responsibility at work, later in the year following events in Aberdeen, food traders were all too anxious to co-operate. At the end of the year and on into 1965 a lot of work on this subject was being done.

The Report gives some interesting information on the relationship

between food borne infections, particularly in pork products, and the conditions in which the pigs are kept in lairages prior to slaughter.

A full scale survey of sanitary conveniences and associated hand washing facilities was also carried out. At one time this necessitated the employment of nine inspectors on this project alone.

From the work on pig lairage and the sanitary conveniences survey it will readily be seen how difficult it is to cope with routine work with a staff which is already below establishment.

Finally, I would like to thank Dr. B. J. L. Moss, Medical Officer of Health, for his support during the year and to express my appreciation to all the staff for their co-operation and work done, often in very difficult circumstances.

## GENERAL SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

### Complaints

The following complaints were received and investigated :

Housing Defects	..	..	..	..	1,098
Choked and Defective Drains	..	..	..	..	390
Water Supply—Defective or Insufficient	..	..	..	..	54
Flood Water in Houses	..	..	..	..	66
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	33
Caravans	..	..	..	..	45
Keeping of Animals	..	..	..	..	32
Accumulation of Offensive Matter	..	..	..	..	147
Factory Conditions (Sanitation)	..	..	..	..	20
Smoke Nuisances	..	..	..	..	56
Grit Nuisances	..	..	..	..	16
Fumes and Steam	..	..	..	..	12
Noise Nuisances	..	..	..	..	65
Offensive Odours	..	..	..	..	112
Food Hygiene	..	..	..	..	60
Infestations :					
(a) Insect Pests	..	..	..	..	289
(b) Rats and Mice	..	..	..	..	1,712
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	136
Total	..	..	..	..	4,343



## SYNOPSIS OF INSPECTION WORK

	Inspections
Dwelling Houses :	
For Housing Defects under Public Health Acts .. .. .	2,653
Under Housing Acts—	
Overcrowding .. .. .	14
Inspections .. .. .	3,269
Dangerous Structures .. .. .	16
Meetings with Owners or Tradesmen .. .. .	1,465
Rent Act, 1957—	
Certificates of Disrepair .. .. .	23
Drainage—	
Tests and Inspections .. .. .	1,686
Common Lodging House .. .. .	13
Houses in Multiple Occupation .. .. .	12,425
Van Dwellings .. .. .	356
Infectious Disease Enquiries .. .. .	1,629
Industrial Premises :	
Factories .. .. .	39
Noise Nuisances .. .. .	317
Smoke Abatement :	
Smoke Observations (Industrial, Business and Domestic) .. .. .	882
Visits re Smoke, Industrial, Smoke Control Areas, etc.	4,950
Offices, Shops and	
Railway Premises Act, 1963 .. .. .	1,440
Leicester Corporation Act, 1956	
Hairdressers' Premises .. .. .	32
Nuisances :	
Offensive Accumulations .. .. .	349
Offensive Trade Premises .. .. .	2
Keeping of Animals, Poultry, Swine, etc. .. .. .	72
Tips (Refuse) .. .. .	6
Ditches and Watercourses .. .. .	161
Verminous Premises .. .. .	55
Flooding of Cellars .. .. .	171
Food :	
Inspections for Supervision of Food—	
Slaughterhouses and Cold Stores .. .. .	581
Food Warehouses .. .. .	1,411
Carried forward .. .. .	34,017

				Inspections
Brought forward	..	..	..	34,017
Markets—Retail Fish	..	..	..	329
Retail Provision	..	..	..	348
Wholesale Fish	..	..	..	206
Wholesale Fruit and Vegetables	..	..	..	231
Schools	..	..	..	227
Dairies	..	..	..	217
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 :				
Bakehouses	..	..	..	46
Fish Frying Premises	..	..	..	88
Food Manufacturing Premises	..	..	..	54
Food Vendors' Vehicles	..	..	..	38
Hotel and Restaurant Kitchens	..	..	..	359
Shops—Meat, Fish, Grocers and Greengrocers, etc.				2,029
Food and Drugs Act, 1955—Section 16 :				
Ice Cream Premises	..	..	..	328
Sampling Visits :				
Foodstuffs, Water, Rag Flocks, etc.	..	..	..	2,285
Merchandise Marks Act	..	..	..	287
Pet Animals Act, 1951 :				
Shop Premises	..	..	..	21
Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933	..	..	..	109
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	45
Total				41,264
Re-inspections				15,025
Grand Total				56,289
Notices—Served—Informal				
Formal	..	..	..	1,157
Formal	..	..	..	274
Complied with —Informal				
Formal	..	..	..	1,157
Formal	..	..	..	161



## Drainage, Sanitation and Water Supply

During the year further progress was made in the demolition of houses lacking in separate water supplies and separate water closets, viz. 22 houses without internal water supply and 179 houses sharing water closets were dealt with.

The number of known cesspools in the City is 26, and pail closets 37.

A complete survey of all sanitary conveniences in Corporation control or use was carried out. Premises inspected included all clinics and welfare centres, schools, school kitchens, playing fields and parks. A review of conditions in public conveniences was undertaken by the Director of Public Cleansing for his Committee.

Both short and long term proposals for improvement are under consideration.

Drainage work done in default:		Cost		
		£	s.	d.
6 Houses	Obstructed public sewer ..	16	2	
2 Houses	Obstructed public sewer ..	1	0	3
5 Houses	Obstructed public sewer ..	30	14	7
1 House	Broken water closet basin ..	8	0	3
5 Houses	Obstructed public sewer ..	17	12	3
2 Houses	Obstructed public sewer ..	2	15	3
2 Houses	Obstructed public sewer ..	50	17	10
5 Houses	Obstructed and defective public sewer .. ..	57	18	4
3 Houses	Obstructed public sewer ..	60	19	5
1 House	Obstructed water closet drain	15	7	8
3 Houses	Obstructed public sewer ..	24	14	11
4 Houses	Defective vent pipe and drain	1	10	11
2 Houses	Obstructed public sewer ..	2	12	1
1 House	Obstructed water closet drain	7	18	0
1 House	Obstructed water closet basin	5	5	10
2 Houses	Obstructed public sewer ..	6	6	0
1 House	Obstructed water closet drain	17	15	0
2 Houses	Obstructed public sewer ..	45	7	5
Total ..		357	12	2

## HEALTH—PROSECUTIONS

Statute under which proceedings were instituted	Default or Offence	Fine £ s. d.
Public Health Act, 1961, Section 20 ..	Failure to carry out work satisfactorily on a water closet, in accordance with notice served under Section 17 of Public Health Act, 1961 .. ..	3 0 0

In this case unsatisfactory work had been done and covered up without notice to this Department.

### City Drinking Water

Regular samples for bacteriological examination were taken from various supply points in the city during the year. These included dwelling houses, schools, day nurseries, food preparation premises, offices and drinking fountains in the parks.

Number of Samples .. .. 174

Generally the results were satisfactory although a few samples gave a higher colony count than is usual for city supply water. On resampling satisfactory results were obtained.

### Swimming Pools

All the Corporation indoor public baths and private outdoor pools were inspected regularly during the year and samples of the water taken for bacteriological analysis.

Number of samples taken :

Corporation Baths	..	..	42
Private Pools	..	..	45
			—
Total	..	..	87
			—

One sample from a private pool was bacteriologically unsatisfactory. Immediate action was taken by the management and satisfactory results obtained.



**Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food**  
**Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949**  
**Report for 12 months ended 31st December, 1964**

		TYPE OF PROPERTY				(5) Agri- culture
		Non-Agricultural				
		(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses)	(3) All Other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Columns (1), (2) and (3)	
1	Number of properties in Local Authority's District.	913	86,593	15,089	102,595	Nil
2	Total number of <i>properties inspected</i> as a result of <i>notification</i>	177	1,176	398	1,751	Nil
	Number of such properties found to be infested by:					
	Common rat	Major .. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		Minor .. ..	127	1,016	207	1,350
	Ship rat	Major .. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		Minor .. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	House mouse	Major .. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		Minor .. ..	50	160	191	401
3	Total number of <i>properties inspected</i> in the course of <i>survey under the Act</i>	232	3,091	324	3,647	Nil
	Number of such properties found to be infested by:					
	Common rat	Major .. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		Minor .. ..	173	320	92	585
	Ship rat	Major .. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		Minor .. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	House mouse	Major .. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		Minor .. ..	59	49	145	253
4	Total number of <i>properties otherwise inspected</i> (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose) .. ..	504	1,403	3,047	4,954	Nil
	Number of such properties found to be infested by:					
	Common rat	Major .. ..	—	—	—	Nil
		Minor .. ..	—	—	—	Nil
	Ship rat	Major .. ..	—	—	—	Nil
		Minor .. ..	—	—	—	Nil
	House mouse	Major .. ..	—	—	—	Nil
		Minor .. ..	—	—	—	Nil
5	Total inspections carried out—including re-inspections. (To be completed only if figures are readily available) ..	913	5,670	10,352	16,935	Nil
6	Number of <i>infested properties</i> (in Sections 2, 3 and 4) treated by the L.A.	409	1,545	535	2,489	Nil
7	Total treatments carried out—including re-treatments. (To be completed only if figures are readily available). .. ..		(Figures not readily available)			
8	Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act: (a) Treatment .. .. (b) Structural Work (i.e. Proofing)	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil
9	Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sect. 4 of the Act	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10	Legal Proceedings .. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
11	Number of "Block" control schemes carried out .. ..	8	47	35	90	Nil
12	Any other points of interest .. ..	Wasps Nests Destroyed 96				

## Disinfection and Disinfestation

The work done by the disinfecting and disinfestation staff is shown in the following table:

Houses disinfected	..	..	..	..	34
Houses disinfested	..	..	..	..	194
Bedding, clothing etc., steam-treated	..	..	..	..	961
Articles disinfected prior to export	..	..	..	..	222

Periodical fumigation of two flour mills was supervised by the public health inspectors.

## Common Lodging House

There is only one common lodging house in Leicester which continued to be used during the year with little cause for complaint. Accommodation is for males only and there are 88 beds.

13 visits were made to these premises during the year.

## Movable Dwellings

During the year 579 visits were made to 21 sites.

Whilst considerably less work was done in endeavouring to control itinerant caravanners, a very great deal was done by staff of the Estates Department as it was generally Corporation land that was involved.

Just before Christmas the situation became so acute that a temporary site was provided for these people.

## Showmen's Guild Site

This site is used as winter quarters by about 35 members of the Showmen's Guild and again was well conducted and gave no cause for complaint.

## CARAVANS—PROSECUTIONS

Site	Reason	Fines		
		£	s.	d.
Land—Adjacent to Merridale Road ..	Contravention of Leicester Corporation Act, 1956—Section 121. Pulling movable dwellings on to land without owners' permission	5	0	0
” ”	” ”	5	0	0

For various reasons it was not possible to effect service of the summons in twenty-five cases.



### Knackers' Yards

There is only one Knackers' Yard in Leicester which has been conducted satisfactorily during the year. The premises have been brought up to the required standard for dealing with all classes of animals except horses.

### Offensive Trades

There are only four premises in the City in which offensive trades are carried out, they are:

Hides and Skins	..	..	1
Marine Store Dealer	..	..	1
Tripe Dressers	..	..	2

### Pet Shops

There are 26 shops covered by licence under the Pet Animals Act, 1951, and 24 visits have been made during the year. Conditions were found to be satisfactory.

# **OBSERVATIONS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACTS, 1961**

## **PART I OF THE ACT**

### **1.—INSPECTIONS for the purpose of provisions as to health (inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)**

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections and Re-Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority .. ..	49	2	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .. ..	2,066	117	20	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority* (excluding out-workers' premises) .. ..	—	4	2	—
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>2,115</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>—</b>

\*i.e., Electrical Stations (Section 103(1)), Institutions (Section 104) and sites of Building Operation and Works of Engineering Construction (Sections 107 and 108).



2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) .. ..	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2) .. ..	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) .. ..	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):					
(a) insufficient .. ..	2	1	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective .. ..	16	8	-	14	-
(c) not separate for sexes .. ..	5	4	-	6	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) .. ..	-	-	-	-	-
Total .. ..	23	*23	-	20	-

(\*This total includes 3 notices served in previous years but complied with in 1964)

## OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111)

Total number of outworkers in August, 1964, was as shown below:

Wearing Apparel, Making, etc. . . . .	1,091
Umbrellas, etc. . . . .	7
Basket Makers and Repairers . . . . .	2
Printers and Lithographers . . . . .	12
<hr/>	
Total . . . . .	1,112
<hr/>	

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

### Industrial Smoke

The control of industrial smoke continues and during the year regular smoke observations were made and eleven offences were recorded; statutory notice of the offence was served in each case.

In one instance prosecution resulted in the firm concerned being fined a total of £75 for three offences of excessive emission of smoke and ash.

There are now only 38 hand fired coal burning boilers in the city out of some 2,000 boilers; eight were converted to mechanical firing during the year. Thirty-seven coal fired mechanically stoked boilers came under smoke control orders; they were all equipped to enable them to work virtually smokelessly during all firing periods.

### Prior Approval and Notification of New Furnace Installations

Nineteen applications for Prior Approval of furnaces were approved by the Health Committee and there were 19 new furnaces notified by the Building Inspection Department. The figures for the last five years show that the trend continues much in favour of oil.

Year	Coal Hand	Coal Mechanical	Oil	Coke Hand	Gas
1960	—	12	51	7	10
1961	—	8	34	6	15
1962	—	7	17	1	6
1963	—	4	31	1	9
1964	—	1	14	—	4

In addition, 4 incinerators and 1 wood waste destructor were approved.



### Railway Locomotives

The replacement of coal fired locomotives has continued generally and few complaints have been received this year from this particular source of nuisance. Reorganisation of coal stocking depots within the city will lead to further reduction of the number of locomotives now engaged at the various sidings and stock yards.

### Iron Foundries

During the year one iron foundry installed a wet-type arrester on a new cupola.

#### Complaints received

				<i>Confirmed</i>	<i>Not confirmed</i>
Smoke Nuisances	..	..	..	44	12
Grit Nuisances	..	..	..	10	6
Fumes and Steam Nuisances	..	..	..	5	7
<b>Action taken by firms involving works:</b>					
New boilers installed	..	..	..	5	
New mechanical stokers installed			..	2	
New oil firing equipment	..	..	..	7	
New incinerators installed	..	..	..	5	

### University Buildings within the City of Leicester

The following boiler plants have been installed in buildings occupied by the University authorities up to 1965. All plants have been approved and conform to the requirements of the Clean Air Act, 1956.

Oil fired boilers	..	..	36
Gas fired boilers	..	..	2
Electrical installations	..	..	3

### Electricity Generation

The installation of additional grit arresting plant to the Power Station boilers continued during the year resulting in a reduction of the complaints received, only three having been received during the early part of the year.

### Smoke Control Orders

The accompanying Table shows details of the Orders now in force and those yet to be made under the programme agreed in 1962.

# SMOKE CONTROL ORDERS IN FORCE

Area No.	Area Name	Operative Date	Council Houses	Private Dwellings	Other Buildings
1	St. Matthews .. ..	1 Sep. 1958	735	1	3
2	Central .. ..	1 Sep. 1959	—	45	504
3	Lee Street .. ..	1 Sep. 1960	34	93	346
4	Church Gate .. ..	1 Oct. 1961	—	98	321
5	Aerodrome .. ..		438	6	29
6	Lutterworth Road .. ..		1,821	1,032	61
7	Dane Hills .. ..	1 Oct. 1962	467	1,443	32
8	New Parks .. ..	1 Oct. 1963	3,570	118	19
9	Highcross Street .. ..		—	47	167
10	Braunstone West .. ..	1 Oct. 1964	2,100	8	8
11	Granby .. ..		—	132	753
12	Willow Street .. ..		737	2	17
13	Tudor Road .. ..	1 Dec. 1964	—	1,057	44

## SMOKE CONTROL ORDERS PROGRAMME

14	Braunstone Park .. ..	1 Dec. 1965	1,150	6	5
15	Fosse .. ..		—	4,513	89
16	Narborough Road .. ..	1966	1,590	3,430	68
17	Aylestone .. ..	1967	100	2,460	98
18	Beaumont Leys .. ..	1967	2,000	3,055	121
	Totals .. ..	—	14,742	17,546	2,685



## LEGAL PROCEEDINGS—INDUSTRIAL SMOKE

Statute under which proceedings were instituted	Default or Offence	Fines £ s. d.
Clean Air Act, 1956, Section 1 ..	Excessive emissions of smoke and ash from waste wood burning furnace: Fined £25 on each of three summonses .. ..	75 0 0

### Noise Abatement

During 1964 sixty-five complaints of noise were dealt with.

Assistance was given to the City Planning Officer in a successful prosecution for the contravening of a condition imposed on a planning permission. Nuisance arose from the fan system used to dry off cars in a motor car quick-wash station. A fine of £50 was imposed.

## HOUSING

During the last five years the following houses have been built in Leicester:

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	Total
By Housing Committee ..	863	587	434	262	322	2,468
By Private Builders ..	247	283	242	267	207	1,246
Totals .. ..	1,110	870	676	529	529	3,714

The 322 Corporation houses built in 1964 were on the following estates:

Braunstone Frith ..	269
Glen Parva ..	24
Goodwood ..	24
Coleman Road ..	5
Total ..	322

The total number of houses built by the Corporation since the war, i.e. from 1946 to the end of 1964, was 16,077.



## HOUSING CONDITIONS

### Slum Clearance

During the year the following clearance areas were represented to the Council through the Slum Clearance and Re-development Committee.

Area No.	Name	C.O. or C.P.O.	No. of Houses	Other Buildings
284	Hutchinson Street .. ..	C.P.O.	80	2
285	Clipstone Street .. ..	C.P.O.	21	—
286	Evington Street .. ..	C.P.O.	214	14
287	Oxendon Street No. 1 .. ..	C.P.O.	3	—
288	Oxendon Street No. 2 .. ..	C.P.O.	2	—
289	Upper Conduit Street No. 4 .. ..	C.P.O.	17	3
290	Framland Street .. ..	C.P.O.	4	—
291	Guthlaxton Street No. 1 .. ..	C.P.O.	5	1
292	Guthlaxton Street No. 2 .. ..	C.P.O.	2	2
293	Guthlaxton Street No. 3 .. ..	C.P.O.	4	1
294	Guthlaxton Street No. 4 .. ..	C.P.O.	2	—
295	Upper Conduit Street No. 5 .. ..	C.P.O.	4	—
296	Sparkenhoe Street .. ..	C.P.O.	11	2
297	Saffron Hill Road .. ..	C.P.O.	15	—
298	New Park Road .. ..	C.P.O.	9	—
299	St. Minver Cottages, New Park Road .. ..	C.P.O.	8	—
300	Berkeley Street .. ..	C.P.O.	6	—
301	Rawson Street No. 1 .. ..	C.P.O.	9	1
302	Rawson Street No. 2 .. ..	C.P.O.	8	1
303	Gerrard Street .. ..	C.P.O.	3	—
304	Marjorie Grove, Ross Walk .. ..	C.P.O.	6	—
305	Lincoln Cottages, Donnington Street .. ..	C.P.O.	4	—
306	Nottingham Road .. ..	C.O.	4	—
307	Glebe Street .. ..	C.P.O.	6	—
308	Conduit Street No. 3 .. ..	C.P.O.	2	—
309	Conduit Street No. 4 .. ..	C.P.O.	8	2
310	Conduit Street No. 5 .. ..	C.P.O.	7	1
311	Upper Fox Street .. ..	C.P.O.	50	2
312	Slate Street .. ..	C.P.O.	2	—
313	Andover Street .. ..	C.P.O.	3	1
314	Havelock Street .. ..	C.P.O.	272	25
315	Outram Street .. ..	C.P.O.	3	—
316	Gateway Street .. ..	C.P.O.	7	—
Total .. ..			801	58

32 individual houses have been represented for demolition and a further 8 have been demolished. Closing Orders were made under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957, on 6 houses, and 1 house was represented under Section 18 (Closure of Rooms).

#### Individual Unfit Houses, 1953-1964

Act under which Action taken	Houses represented to Health Committee	Houses on which Order made	Statutory U/T not to re-let	Houses vacated	Awaiting removal
Housing Act, 1957 Sec. 17—Dem. Orders . .	378	352	25	356	22
Housing Act, 1957 Sec. 17—Closing Orders	82	82	—	78	4
Housing Fin. Prov. Act, 1958 . . . . .	102	102	—	101	1
Voluntary Undertakings	—	—	15	14	1
Housing Act, 1957 Sec. 18—Closure of Rooms . . . . .	5	4	—	—	—

Progress annually has been set out below:

		Representations		No. of Houses	
		C.O.	C.P.O.	In Orders	Confirmed
1953	..	—	1	270	270
1954	..	—	5	670	664
1955	..	—	6	155	123
1956	..	14	7	577	282
1957	..	23	11	1,076	534
1958	..	27	24	769	645
1959	..	2	11	1,104	716
1960	..	4	19	519	1,118
1961	..	3	4	576	344
1962	..	—	6	240	801
1963	..	1	3	456	247
1964	..	1	32	801	54
Totals		75	129	7,213	5,798



### Compulsory Improvement of Houses

The Slum Clearance Committee is now responsible for the approval of areas selected as compulsory improvement areas and the Health Committee is to deal with the service of all the necessary statutory notices on declared areas and in respect of individual houses on receipt of applications from householders.

### Improvement Grants

The following Table and Statement are taken from the Report of the Housing Committee and their activities during 1964.

	Standard Grants			Discretionary Grants		
	During year 1964	During year 1963	Total from commencement of Scheme	During year 1964	During year 1963	Total from commencement of Scheme
Applications received	657	616	2,471	124	150	2,146
Approved by Housing Committee ..	607	441	1,973	110	103	1,475
Amount of Grants paid on applications approved ..	£	£	£	£	£	£
..	34,953	29,152	99,348	20,946	16,656	189,842
Amount to be paid by Council ..	8,738	7,288	24,837	5,236	4,164	47,460

“Applications for improvement grants continue at a very high level and a further sharp increase in the amount of grants occurred during the year. Whilst most applications are from owner/occupiers, many landlords of rented properties, encouraged by their agents, are taking advantage of the Scheme”.

I am indebted to Mr. E. Hadfield, the Housing Manager, for this information.

The closest possible co-operation exists between the staffs of the Housing and Health Inspection Departments in this particular matter.

### Property Enquiries

6,393 enquiries were answered relating to the expectation of life and outstanding repair notices on dwelling-houses which were changing ownership.

# HOUSING STATISTICS

For year ended 31st December, 1964

## 1.—Unfit Dwelling Houses—Inspection.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .. ..	2,124
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. ..	4,664
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 .. ..	1,145
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. ..	3,110
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ..	1,037
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation .. .. .	979

## 2.—Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority or their officers	1,168
---	-------

## 3.—Action under Statutory Powers.

### A—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957 :

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .. .. .	—
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners .. .. .	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .. ..	—

### B—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .. ..	65
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners .. .. .	67
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .. ..	8

### C—Proceedings under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957 :

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .. .. .	31
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .. .. .	8

### D—Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957 :

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made .. ..	1
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit .. ..	—

Number of houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957 .. .. .	6
---	---

Number of houses dealt with under Housing Financial Provisions Act, 1958 .. .. .	—
--	---

Number of houses dealt with under Sections 12 to 16 of the Housing Act, 1961 (Houses in Multiple Occupation) .. ..	72
--	----



## Houses in Multiple Occupation

In order to get a reliable picture of the extent to which houses in the city were coming to be used in multiple occupation a survey of 12,501 premises was carried out of which 1,208 were found to be so used.

A very considerable measure of control is being exercised through the application of Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1961, not only in reducing overcrowding but more particularly in preventing the spread of multi-occupation in the Highfields area.

## RENT ACT, 1957

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair were as follow :

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Applications received ..	57	30	55	42	21
Certificates granted ..	10	6	12	16	8
Certificates cancelled ..	15	4	5	6	10
Undertakings accepted ..	32	15	34	22	11
Applications withdrawn or pending .. ..	—	5	9	4	2

The total inspections of dwelling-houses under the Housing and Public Health Acts and action taken are summarised in the Table on page 149.

## FOOD

### Hygiene—Production and Sale

During the year 1,407 inspections were made in premises where food is prepared for sale, e.g. meat products, cakes and pastries, fried fish, ice-cream, prepared meals as in snack bars, restaurants and hotels. Food vending vehicles received 53 inspections.

Notices requiring maintenance, cleansing and improvements were served in 125 cases.

Food shops, cold stores and market stalls necessitated 4,986 inspections.

Under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, the following deficiencies were found:

Insufficient or unsatisfactory sanitary accommodation ..	31
Absence of Notices re hand-washing .. ..	23
Insufficient provision of sinks, washbasins and hot water ..	78
Absence of clean towels at washing points ..	21
Insufficient accommodation for outdoor clothing ..	7
Absence of protective clothing (overalls, gloves) ..	2

Absence of first aid equipment	..	..	..	14
Dirty food rooms	..	..	..	66
Dirty utensils and equipment	..	..	..	9
Working surfaces, counters not non-absorbent	..	..	..	25
Defective surfaces to floors, walls, etc.	..	..	..	22
Insufficient storage and removal of refuse	..	..	..	16
Food not protected from risk of contamination	..	..	..	19
Absence of food handling equipment	..	..	..	1
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	20

Great difficulty has been experienced with persons actually engaged in selling "hot dogs"; in some cases even where facilities for providing hot water for hand washing were on the vans they were not in use when inspected.

### Meat Inspection

The following Table shows the number of animals slaughtered for food in the City. One hundred per cent inspection is carried out and the Council has fixed the charges at the maximum permitted by the Regulations.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Totals
1956	17,478	2,797	4,321	97,500	45,466	167,562
1957	18,666	2,434	3,301	96,751	48,418	169,570
1958	18,710	2,974	1,964	91,249	59,206	174,103
1959	17,397	2,084	1,928	105,910	57,301	184,620
1960	19,128	2,202	3,314	100,728	54,909	180,281
1961	21,046	2,257	3,059	118,397	56,417	201,176
1962	19,586	2,568	3,079	120,216	53,772	199,221
1963	19,794	2,521	2,155	100,740	54,426	179,636
1964	19,101	1,963	1,272	99,470	58,373	180,179
1964	Casualty animals 33	56	carcasses 134	included above 599	776	1,598

Attention is drawn to the number of casualty animals received at the Cattle Market Slaughterhouses.



## INCIDENCE OF DISEASE

The following Table summarises the quarterly returns made to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in connection with research and disease control carried out by the Veterinary Section.

	CONDEMNATIONS			
	Carcases		Offal	
	Total 1	Partial 2	Total 3	Partial 4
<b>ADULT CATTLE</b>				
Number slaughtered 21,064				
Tuberculosis .. .. .	9	2	9	43
Johne's disease .. .. .	3	—	3	61
Actinobacillosis (—mycosis) ..	—	—	—	159
Septicaemic conditions .. ..	22	—	22	—
Peritonitis .. .. .	—	—	—	9
Mastitis .. .. .	—	—	—	39
Hepatic abscess .. .. .	—	—	—	912
Fascioliasis (flake) .. .. .	—	—	—	1,574
Parasitic pneumonia .. .. .	—	—	—	39
Echinococcosis .. .. .	—	—	—	62
Cysticercosis (C. Bovis):				
(a) Rejected .. .. .	—	—	—	25
(b) Refrigerated .. .. .	25	—	—	—
Tumours .. .. .	—	—	—	2
Bruising .. .. .	—	21	—	—
Emaciation .. .. .	1	—	1	—
Other conditions .. .. .	4	2	4	204
<b>CALVES</b>				
Number slaughtered 1,272				
Congenital tuberculosis .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis .. .. .	9	—	9	4
Septicaemic conditions .. .. .	11	—	11	—
Joint-ill or navel-ill .. .. .	7	—	7	—
Bruising .. .. .	—	3	—	—
Emaciation .. .. .	3	—	3	—
Immaturity .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Other conditions .. .. .	1	—	1	—

				CONDEMNATIONS			
				Carcases		Offal	
				Total 1	Partial 2	Total 3	Partial 4
<b>PIGS</b>							
Number slaughtered 58,373							
Swine fever	..	..	..	-	-	-	-
Swine erysipelas	..	..	..	12	-	12	-
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	-	-	-	304
Septicaemic conditions	..	..	..	56	-	56	-
Pneumonia and/or pleurisy	..	..	..	-	-	-	1,292
Pyæmia	..	..	..	49	-	49	-
Arthritis	..	..	..	21	6	21	-
Abscess	..	..	..	-	8	-	26
Echinococcosis	..	..	..	-	-	-	75
Ascariasis (Milk spot)	..	..	..	-	-	-	1,481
Bruising	..	..	..	3	27	3	-
Other conditions	..	..	..	19	-	19	129
<b>SHEEP</b>							
Number slaughtered 99,470							
Septicaemic conditions	..	..	..	30	-	30	-
Pyæmia	..	..	..	10	-	10	-
Pneumonia and/or pleurisy	..	..	..	-	-	-	438
Arthritis	..	..	..	9	-	9	-
Parasitic pneumonia	..	..	..	-	-	-	117
Fascioliasis (flake)	..	..	..	-	-	-	1,390
Cysticercus bovis	..	..	..	-	-	-	16
Echinococcosis	..	..	..	-	-	-	81
Bruising	..	..	..	11	16	11	-
Emaciation	..	..	..	17	-	17	-
Other conditions	..	..	..	16	-	16	50



## **Bacteriological Sampling in Connection with Prevention of Food Poisoning**

Early in 1964 routine sampling carried out in the Corporation owned pig lairages at the Cattle Market site indicated meat salmonella food poisoning organisms were being carried into the lairs and, despite regular cleansing, were building up there and giving rise to risk of infection in consumers of pork foods.

In co-operation with the Markets Department an improved routine of lair cleansing and disinfection was introduced which has proved highly effective, but such is the manual work necessary that it was decided to discontinue using the lairs as soon as convenient.

Fortunately, only two users were involved; one has now retired from business and the other firm is extending the lairage of its slaughterhouse.

A dramatic increase in salmonella infection was found in the lairages after pigs had been in them for no more than two or three days. Infection spread rapidly to other pigs put into the lairs.

(See The Royal Society of Health Journal, May/June, 1965—"The Influence of Lairage Conditions on Meat-Borne Food Infections" by Roy V. Freestone, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Specialist Public Health Inspector, Leicester).

# SUMMARY OF FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED 1964

	Tons Cwt. Qrs. lbs.				Other Foodstuffs, etc.	
<b>Fish</b> (excluding						
Shell Fish) ..	3	4	1	8	Baby Foods ..	68 tins
<b>Shell Fish:</b>					Bacon ..	479 lbs.
Mussels ..	1	3	0	9	Beverages ..	24 tins
Whelks ..	-	-	-	20	Bread ..	56 lbs.
Crab ..	-	1	2	0	Butter ..	19 lbs.
Other Shell Fish	-	-	3	10	Cakes ..	676
<b>Fruit</b> ..	10	7	2	25	Cake ..	10 lbs.
<b>Meat:</b>					Cereals ..	599 tins
English ..	21	12	3	5	Cheese ..	98 lbs.
Imported ..	-	12	2	19	Condiments ..	40 tins
<b>Offal:</b>					Cordials ..	469 tins
English ..	34	14	0	2	Custard Powder ..	20 tins
Imported ..	-	3	2	18	Fat ..	52 lbs.
<b>Vegetables</b> ..	33	17	1	21	Fish ..	2,393 tins
<b>Poultry</b> ..	-	-	-	77	Fish Cakes ..	172
					Flour ..	26 lbs.
					Fruit ..	12,368 tins
					Fruit (Dried) ..	156 lbs.
					Ice Cream ..	119 lbs.
					Jam ..	138 tins
					Meat ..	3,529 tins
					Meat (Cooked) ..	621 lbs.
					Meat Pies ..	751
					Milk ..	1,004 tins
					Miscellaneous ..	64 tins
					Nuts ..	885 lbs.
					Pickles ..	384 jars
					Polony ..	79 lbs.
					Puddings ..	163 tins
					Sauces ..	328 tins
					Sausages ..	777 lbs.
					Soups ..	1,949 tins
					Sugar ..	26 lbs.
					Sweets ..	96 lbs.
					Vegetables ..	7,645 tins



# LEGAL PROCEEDINGS—FOOD

Statute under which proceedings were instituted	Default or Offence	Fines		
		£	s.	d.
Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 2 ..	Live slug embedded in lard ..	50	0	0
Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 2 ..	Whiskey—not of substance, nature and quality demanded ..	20	0	0
Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 2 ..	Rodent droppings in peas ..	25	0	0
Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 2 ..	Wire staple in can of plums ..	25	0	0
Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 2 ..	Powdered Alum—not of substance, nature and quality demanded ..	20	0	0
Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 2 ..	Gin—not of substance, nature and quality demanded ..	20	0	0
Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 2 ..	Rodent contaminated ice cream wafers—fined £5 on each of two charges. (In possession of and sell- ing) ..	10	0	0
Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 2 ..	Pork sausage—deficient of 18·4% of minimum required total meat content ..	20	0	0
Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 2 ..	Mouldy pork pie ..	50	0	0
	Costs ..	15	0	
Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 2 ..	Mouldy and stale cornish pasty ..	50	0	0
Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 2 ..	Cigarette end in flaked rice ..	20	0	0
Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 2 ..	Matchstick in bread roll ..	10	0	0
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 ..	Absence of hand-washing facilities on 'hot dog' vending vehicles ..	3	0	0
Regulation 28 ..	.. ..	2	0	0
.. ..	.. ..	2	0	0
.. ..	.. ..	1	0	0
.. ..	.. ..	1	0	0
.. ..	.. ..	1	0	0
.. ..	.. ..	1	0	0
.. ..	.. ..	2	0	0
.. ..	.. ..	3	0	0

## CITY OF LEICESTER CLEAN FOOD GUILD

The following Table shows the number of premises in respect of which Certificates have been awarded by the Guild:

Trade	Applications	Certificates granted
Bakers and Confectioners .. ..	22	22
Catering Establishments .. ..	31	27
Fishmongers and Fish Fryers ..	15	10
Fruiterers and Greengrocers ..	9	9
Grocers and General Stores ..	125	68
Ice Cream .. ..	1	1
Manufactured Meat Products ..	8	2
Retail Butchers .. ..	43	31
Sweets .. ..	6	6
<b>Totals .. ..</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>176</b>

## ICE CREAM SAMPLING

### Bacteriological Examination

Fifty-seven samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination during 1964. The following is a summary of the results:

Prepacked and Loose	Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV	Total
Prepacked ..	7	—	—	—	7
Loose .. ..	39	6	3	2	50
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>57</b>

The two Grade 4 samples were both from a soft mix machine. Investigations showed that the sterilising agent in use was very old stock and was inefficient. A new consignment of sterilising powder was obtained and the samples subsequently taken were Grade 1.

Two Grade 3 samples were from manufacturing premises and were discovered to be due to failure to store the pasteurised mix at a properly controlled temperature before freezing.



A further Grade 3 sample which was taken from a mobile "soft mix" vehicle was found to be due to inefficient sterilisation of the machine.

### Chemical Examination

No. of samples	..	..	..	51
----------------	----	----	----	----

All these were reported as conforming to the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Regulations 1959.

## CONSUMER PROTECTION

The Final Report of the Committee on Consumer Protection in 1962 stated that "consumer protection may be regarded as those measures which contribute directly or indirectly to the consumer's assurance that he will buy goods of suitable quality appropriate to his purpose; that they will give him reasonable use and that if he has a just complaint there will be means of redress".

The public health inspector is directly concerned with this kind of protection for the public and the following details summarise the measures taken in Leicester during 1964.

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

### Milk Sampling

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1963 .. ..	578
Samples which were also treated as informal samples for chemical analysis:	
Dairy control samples .. ..	390
Formal Milks .. ..	5
Ex Farm supplies at receiving dairies .. ..	10
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>983</b>
Number of Samples containing added water .. ..	7
Number of Samples deficient in minimum fat content ..	1
Number of Samples deficient in minimum solids-not-fat content .. ..	1

All the samples which contained added water were routine samples collected from the processing dairies. A minute leak in a plate of the cooling section of the pasteurisation plant was the reason for four unsatisfactory samples. Inadequate draining of the plant after sterilisation was the cause of added water in the other three cases.

The value of dairy control samples taken to check for efficiency of pasteurisation and for chemical analysis was confirmed during the year. All the above samples with added water were discovered by this method

of sampling. The first milk off the plant is the most liable to be unsatisfactory and in sampling this milk the dairies can be informed of anything unsatisfactory before the milk is actually sold.

The milks which were deficient in fat and solids-not-fat (without added water) were followed up with formal samples which proved to be satisfactory.

### Sampling of Food and Drugs (Other than Milk)

The following is a summary of samples submitted to the Public Analyst. Full details appear in the Public Analyst's section of this Report.

Food samples—Formal	..	..	..	24
Informal	..	..	..	1,000
Number reported as unsatisfactory	..			65
Drug samples—Formal	..	..	..	8
Informal	..	..	..	127
Number reported as unsatisfactory	..			5
Total Food and Drug Samples	..			1159

Four of the unsatisfactory food samples were wrongly labelled and the remaining sixty-one had compositional defects. Thirty-four of these were pork sausage samples as during the year it was decided to bring to the attention of the trade in Leicester the desirability that the 65% total meat which pork sausage should contain, should consist of at least 32.5% lean meat. Twenty-four samples were unsatisfactory in this respect and fifteen were deficient in total meat content. Three prosecutions for pork sausage deficient in total meat content were taken, two were successful and the third was dismissed as the defendant stated that he had not received a copy of the certificate of the Public Analyst. Other legal proceedings in respect of samples of gin containing added water and powdered alum containing epsom salts were taken successfully during the year.

All unsatisfactory samples were fully investigated with the retailer, wholesaler, or manufacturer concerned, and where necessary, warnings were given.

### Complaints from the Public concerning Food

An important aspect of consumer protection is the investigation of complaints concerning foodstuffs received from members of the public. One hundred and fifty were received during the year and all were fully investigated and in every case the person who complained was informed



of the results and expressed satisfaction with the action taken. Prosecutions under Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 are listed on page 156. They included some revolting instances of foreign bodies in foodstuffs.

In the other cases where the complaints were substantiated the facts were brought to the attention of the firm concerned. Without exception, ready co-operation was experienced in putting into operation measures to prevent future complaints. The concern of most firms handling food can best be illustrated in the case of a complaint of strands of human hair found in a can of imported strawberries; a director of the Dutch firm concerned made a special visit to Leicester by air to examine the complaint and to give an assurance that it would receive immediate attention.

## MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1963

### Sampling 1964

Pasteurised Milk (Bottles and Cartons)	..	..	357
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Channel Islands Milk (Bottles)	..	..	32
Sterilised Milk (Bottles)	..	..	105
Pasteurised Milk ( $\frac{1}{2}$ pints from school supplies)	..	..	42
Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled) Milk	..	..	35
Pasteurised Milks for Phosphatase Test only (Bottles)	..	..	390
Total	..	..	961
Methylene Blue Test failures (Keeping quality)	..	..	9
Phosphatase Test failures (Effective heat treatment)	..	..	2

Eight samples which failed the Methylene Blue Test were pasteurised milk in cartons. Three milks were from vending machines and the other five were from refrigerated display counters in two supermarkets. It is of some significance perhaps, that milk sold in the traditional way in bottles was perfectly satisfactory.

There is a tendency in the retail grocery trade to regard refrigerated retail sales equipment as capable of keeping perishable foods such as milk for longer periods than is actually possible. Arrangements have been made for a system of date stamping of cartons by the dairies concerned, and supermarket managements were advised not to keep the cartons in their display fixtures for more than one day.

The other Methylene Blue Test failure was a farm bottled milk and was reported to the Divisional Milk Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, who is responsible for milk at farms.

The two milks which failed the phosphatase test were slightly under-pasteurised, and both were isolated failures. In one case, a major power failure in the grid supply caused considerable dislocation at the dairy, and in the other a fault was found in the flow control mechanism of the pasteurisation plant. Both were routine samples taken at the dairy for control purposes.

During the year one of the smaller processing dairies in the City closed down and there are now two large and two smaller dairies carrying out the heat-treatment of milk.

### Bacteriological Examination of Milk Bottles and Churns

Rinses from churns and bottles were taken at regular intervals in order to assess the efficiency of the washing plant at the dairies.

Number of bottle rinses taken	..	..	258
Number unsatisfactory	..	..	27
Number of churn rinses taken	..	..	103
Number unsatisfactory	..	..	24

(An unsatisfactory bottle has a count of more than 600 colonies and an unsatisfactory churn more than 250,000 colonies)

All the unsatisfactory results were followed up and after investigation further sampling was carried out until satisfactory results were obtained. Incidentally all the bottles tested were of bright and clean appearance.

### Biological Milk Sampling

Number of samples	..	..	..	..	19
-------------------	----	----	----	----	----

All the above samples from the six dairy herds in the City which were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory were reported as free from tubercle bacilli and brucella abortus.

### Examination of Milk Supplies for Antibiotics

Number of samples	..	..	..	..	46
-------------------	----	----	----	----	----

All the above samples which were taken from ex-farm supplies at the receiving dairies were reported as satisfactory.

### Fresh Cream Sampling

During the year samples of fresh cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination.

Number of samples taken	..	..	..	207
Number reported as positive for E.Coli, Type 1 (faecal coli)	..	..	..	40



Difficulties were experienced during the year in determining the reason for unsatisfactory samples from one dairy. This accounts for the rather high proportion of positive samples. The heat treatment of the cream was insufficient, and satisfactory samples were obtained immediately after a modern plate type heat treatment equipment had been installed.

## **Merchandise Marks Act, 1926**

### **Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods Orders)**

This important aspect of consumer protection was dealt with by public health inspectors during the year in the course of their other duties in food shops and other premises. Particular attention was again paid to the labelling of fruit and warnings were given where tomatoes, apples and cucumbers were found to be improperly marked.

The marking of imported meat on retail sale was also noted, especially where this was being sold prepacked.

### **Bacteriological Examination of Shellfish**

Number of samples .. .. .	25
Unsatisfactory samples .. .. .	Nil

The above results relate to mussel samples taken at regular intervals during October—March from wholesale fish merchants.

All the results were Sanitary Grade 1 indicating that the shellfish contained less than 0.5 B.Coli per ml of flesh and thus were acceptable for direct human consumption without cooking.

### **Bacteriological Sampling—Food Poisoning**

During the year, 1,402 specimens were obtained in the investigation and prevention of food poisoning outbreaks.

Specimens obtained in Corporation owned pig lairs to determine the incidence of food poisoning organisms..	623
Specimens obtained in Corporation owned pig lairs to assess the efficiency of the cleansing and disinfecting routine .. .. .	526
Specimens obtained in the pig slaughtering firms private pig lairs .. .. .	114
Specimens of food and from equipment in food premises associated with food poisoning .. .. .	98
Specimens of animal feeding stuff .. .. .	1
Drain swabs .. .. .	4
Specimens obtained during tests of bactericidal hand cleansers .. .. .	36
	<hr/>
	1,402
	<hr/>

## Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

Number of samples taken	..	..	..	51
Fertilisers—Informal	..	..	44	
Formal ..	..	..	1	
Feeding Stuffs—Informal	..	..	6	
			—	
Total	..		51	
			—	
Number of samples reported as unsatisfactory:				
Fertilisers—not complying with statutory declarations				5
Feeding Stuffs—not complying with statutory declarations	..	..	..	3
				—
Total	..			8
				—

All the foregoing samples were submitted to the Public Analyst in his capacity as the Official Agricultural Analyst. The unsatisfactory results which were all of a minor nature were reported to the firms concerned and reasonable explanations obtained.

## Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

Number of samples taken	..	..	..	3
All were reported as satisfactory				

## HEALTH EDUCATION

### Talks and Demonstrations

Lectures Given				
Student Health Visitors	..	..	4	
Student District Nurses	..	..	1	
Home Helps ..	..	..	9	
Students, Teachers, etc.	..	..	10	
Food Handlers	..	..	6	
Social Study Groups	..	..	7	
Trade and Professional Bodies	..	..	4	
			—	
Total	..	..	41	
			—	

In all over 1,200 people were addressed and the subjects included:

- Environmental hygiene
- Housing and slum clearance
- Food hygiene in the home and in the food trades
- Safeguarding the milk supply
- Hygiene of hairdressing



Air pollution

Implications of the Clean Air Act in Smoke Control areas

Requirements of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act.

The largest audience was provided by the Leicester and County Chamber of Commerce to hear about the new law on offices and shops; over 300 persons were present.

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