

[Report 1940] / Medical Officer of Health, Leeds City.

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Leeds (England). City Council.

Publication/Creation

1940

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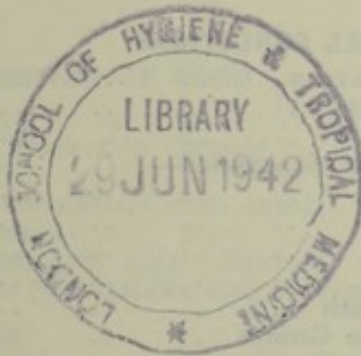
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CITY OF LEEDS



REPORT

ON THE

Health & Sanitary
Administration

OF THE CITY

FOR THE YEAR 1940

By J. JOHNSTONE JERVIS, M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

LORD MAYOR (Alderman W. Withey, J.P.).

Chairman : Alderman SIR GEORGE MARTIN, K.B.E., J.P.

Alderman A. E. WEAVER.	Councillor H. M. G. MCKAY.
„ ELIZABETH BOOTH.	„ WINIFRED SHUTT.
Councillor D. BEEVERS	„ GERTRUDE WARDLE.
<i>(Deputy-Chairman).</i>	„ Z. P. FERNANDEZ, M.D.
„ J. W. HEMINGWAY.	„ J. WILKINSON.
„ LIZZIE NAYLOR, J.P.	„ J. W. WOOTTON.
„ C. FITZGERALD.	„ BEATRICE C. IVES.
„ J. T. DICKINSON.	„ ETHEL A. BLACKBURN.

SUB-COMMITTEES.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Chairman : Alderman A. E. WEAVER.

Alderman SIR GEORGE MARTIN,	Councillor J. W. HEMINGWAY.
K.B.E., J.P.	„ BEATRICE C. IVES.
Councillor GERTRUDE WARDLE.	„ Z. P. FERNANDEZ, M.D.
„ LIZZIE NAYLOR, J.P.	„ C. FITZGERALD.
„ D. BEEVERS.	„ WINIFRED SHUTT.
„ H. M. G. MCKAY.	„ ETHEL A. BLACKBURN.

CO-OPTED MEMBERS.

Mrs. D. BEEVERS.	Mrs. AUSTYN BARRAN.
Mrs. D. WARD.	Mrs. M. E. PRIESTLEY.

CO-OPTED MEMBERS FOR INFANTS' HOSPITAL.

Mrs. B. M. DAVID.	Mrs. T. L. E. SPILMONT.
Dr. CLARA STEWART.	

TUBERCULOSIS.

Chairman : Councillor D. BEEVERS.

Alderman Sir GEORGE MARTIN,	Councillor ETHEL A. BLACKBURN.
K.B.E., J.P.	„ C. FITZGERALD.
„ A. E. WEAVER.	„ Z. P. FERNANDEZ, M.D.
„ ELIZABETH BOOTH.	„ J. W. WOOTTON.
Councillor GERTRUDE WARDLE.	„ WINIFRED SHUTT.
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HOSPITALS.

Chairman Alderman ELIZABETH BOOTH.

Alderman SIR GEORGE MARTIN, K.B.E., J.P.	Councillor LIZZIE NAYLOR, J.P.
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„ WINIFRED SHUTT.	„ J. WILKINSON.
„ J. W. HEMINGWAY.	„ J. W. WOOTTON.
„ BEATRICE C. IVES.	„ H. M. G. MCKAY
	„ J. T. DICKINSON.

JOINT DAY NURSERIES.

Chairman : Alderman A. E. WEAVER.

<i>Representing Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.</i>	<i>Representing Education Committee.</i>
Councillor GERTRUDE WARDLE.	Councillor DOROTHY MURPHY, J.P.
Mrs. D. BEEVERS.	

Representing Leeds Day Nurseries Association :

Councillor GERTRUDE HALBOT, J.P.	Councillor BEATRICE C. IVES.
----------------------------------	------------------------------

CATTLE DISEASES, MILK AND MEAT.

Chairman : Councillor BEATRICE C. IVES.

Alderman Sir GEORGE MARTIN, K.B.E., J.P.	Councillor Z. P. FERNANDEZ, M.D.
Councillor J. W. HEMINGWAY.	„ LIZZIE NAYLOR, J.P.
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„ H. M. G. MCKAY.	„ D. BEEVERS.
	„ GERTRUDE WARDLE.

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Chairman : Alderman SIR GEORGE MARTIN, K.B.E., J.P.

Alderman A. E. WEAVER.	Councillor Z. P. FERNANDEZ, M.D.
„ ELIZABETH BOOTH.	„ J. W. HEMINGWAY.
Councillor D. BEEVERS.	„ J. W. WOOTTON.
„ BEATRICE C. IVES.	„ GERTRUDE WARDLE.
„ WINIFRED SHUTT.	„ J. T. DICKINSON.
„ C. FITZGERALD.	„ ETHEL A. BLACKBURN.
„ J. WILKINSON.	

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health and Chief Tuberculosis Officer	J. JOHNSTONE JERVIS, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health ..	F. R. DENNISON, M.D., M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Maternity and Child Welfare and Medical Officer of Infants' Hospital	GLADYS J. C. RUSSELL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officers for Maternity and Child Welfare	SARAH N. S. BARKER, M.B., Ch.B., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. MARIA L. GAUNT, M.B., Ch.B. EUGENIE CLARE ILLINGWORTH, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. MARION KNOWLES, M.B., Ch.B. MARGARET F. ROBERTSON, M.B., Ch.B. JESSIE I. ROSIE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Chief Clinical Tuberculosis Officer ..	N. TATTERSALL, M.D., B.S.
Assistant Clinical Tuberculosis Officer	W. GUTHRIE, M.B., Ch.B. (to June, 1940). D. A. HERD, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (from June, 1940).
Assistant Clinical Tuberculosis Officer	S. THOMPSON, M.B., Ch.B., L.M.S.S.A.
Dental Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare and Tuberculosis ..	W. L. FLEMING, L.D.S.
Municipal Hospitals—	
Medical Superintendent ..	J. DICK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
St. James's Hospital—	
Deputy Medical Superintendent	W. MCINTOSH, M.B., Ch.B.
St. George's Infirmary—	
Visiting Medical Officer ..	M. MELVIN, M.D., Ch.B.
Medical Superintendents—	
Seacroft Emergency Hospital ..	E. C. BENN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Killingbeck Hospital (Infectious Disease)	HESTER DE C. WOODCOCK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Gateforth Sanatorium—	
Resident Medical Officer ..	A. C. MEEK, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Venereal Diseases Officer	J. P. BIBBY, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P.
Assistant Medical Officer for Venereal Disease	M. STODDART-SCOTT, M.D., Ch.B.
Do. do. ..	DOROTHY PRIESTLEY, M.D., B.S.

Civil Defence—First Aid Commandant	W. S. GILMOUR, M.B., Ch.B.	
City Bacteriologist	J. W. McLEOD, F.R.S., M.B., Ch.B.	
Chief Veterinary Officer	J. A. DIXON, M.R.C.V.S.	
City Analyst	C. H. MANLEY, M.A., F.I.C.	
Chief Sanitary Inspector	E. STANDISH, M.R.San.I.	
Chief Removal Officer	D. FERGUSON.	
Chief Health Visitor	MATHILDE BURKE.	
Supervisor of Midwives	DOROTHY HUMPHREYS.	
Principal Clerks—		
Finance	A. R. BEST.	
Statistics	J. P. MOIR.	
Sanitary	C. STEAD.	
Infectious Diseases	H. O. PEAKE.	
Secretarial	P. A. WOODCOCK.	
Food and Drugs	S. TITTERINGTON.	
Health Clinic	F. H. WOOD.	
Hospitals	J. FOLKARD	
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City of Leeds.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

This is the second war-time Annual Report of the health and sanitary circumstances of the city. As a measure of economy and to save paper tables of comparative statistics, where their inclusion is not necessary to explain the context, have been omitted, and only current rates and figures quoted. Information of historical and statistical importance including the tables referred to have been carefully preserved and will be published when the war is over.

Notwithstanding the stresses and strains of the war and the influence of the many restrictions now imposed on the population, the health of the city has continued to be good. True, there was an increase in the general death-rate as well as in the mortality from tuberculosis, but these were probably merely incidental and not indicative of any deterioration in the standard of the public health. For one thing the death-rate being calculated on a population very much lower than the pre-war population is almost certainly overstated and therefore not strictly comparable with the rates for pre-war years. The birth-rate also shews a considerable rise which again is probably fallacious as it is based on a purely hypothetical population. The fact that compared with the previous year the births are fewer though the rate is appreciably higher supports this conclusion.

Apart from measles the city was practically free from epidemic disease. The incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis particularly among young women between the ages of 15 and 25 was greater than it has been for some years. It might be thought that this increase was due to the war, for war is notorious as an exciting cause of this disease, but the tendency for the figure to rise had been noted before hostilities began.

How are the children reacting to the war ; is their health better or worse ? These are questions frequently asked by the public. If the mortality rates provide the answer, which of

course they do not, though they are a useful pointer, reference to the statistics shews that there has been no rise in the rate of death either of infants under one year or of children between one and fifteen years. In both cases the rates remain the same as for 1939.

As with the infants so with the mothers. Notwithstanding the anxieties and fears created by the war and by the constant threat of bombing, the evidence of the death returns shews that fewer mothers died of causes associated with child-birth during 1940 than in 1939 and that the maternal mortality rate (2.09) was one of the lowest in the history of the city.

One event of importance that took place during the year falls to be recorded, namely, the opening of the new extensions at St. James's Hospital by the Lord Mayor of the City, Alderman C. H. Boyle. A full description of these is given on page 33. By these extensions St. James's Hospital has been lifted into the first rank of general hospitals in this country.

I cannot close this brief prefatory statement without an allusion to the staff of the Public Health Department, including the Hospitals, whose loyalty and devotion to duty during an exceptionally trying year has been most praiseworthy.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. JOHNSTONE JERVIS.

Public Health Department,

Leeds, 1,

June, 1942.

SUMMARY, 1940.

LATITUDE 53°48' North. LONGITUDE 1°32' West.

AVERAGE HEIGHT ABOVE SEA LEVEL 250 feet.

AREA OF CITY	38,296.5 Acres.
POPULATION (Registrar-General's estimate)	465,700
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HOUSES	153,311
RATEABLE VALUE	£3,878,818
SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE	£14,596

	Average 1940. 1930-39.	
BIRTH RATE (births per 1,000 living)	14.92	14.78
MARRIAGE RATE (persons married per 1,000 living)..	24.22	17.84
DEATH RATE (deaths per 1,000 living)	14.86	13.18
NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION (Excess of births over deaths in the year)	28	792
INFANT MORTALITY RATE (Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births).	57	70
DEATH RATE from Pneumonia and Bronchitis..	1.78	1.39
„ „ Cancer.. .. .	1.67	1.62
„ „ Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years) per 1,000 births	6.37	10.17

	Cases	Case- rate	Deaths.	Death rate.
SCARLET FEVER	643	1.38	..	..
DIPHTHERIA	301	0.65	11	0.02
TYPHOID FEVER	35	0.08	1	0.002
MEASLES	4,364	9.37	8	0.02
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS ..	557	1.20	416	0.89
OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS	110	0.24	51	0.11

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area.—38,296·5 acres.

Population.—The Registrar General's estimate of the civilian population at the mid-year of 1940 was 465,700. The estimate of the number and distribution of the non-civilian population is not available and the birth-rate can only be based on the civilian population of 1940 as used for the death-rate.

Dwelling-houses.—The total number of dwelling-houses in the city at December, 1940, was 153,311.

Rateable Value.—The rateable value of the city in 1940 was £3,878,818 and the estimated product of a penny rate £14,596. The corresponding figures for 1939 were £3,837,418 and £14,573.

VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS.

Marriages.—The number of marriages which took place in Leeds during the year was 5,641 corresponding to a marriage rate of 24·2 as compared with 5,541 and a rate of 22·3 for the previous year, and an average of 4,711 and 19·1 for the previous five years.

The marriage-rate for England and Wales for 1940 was 22·6 as compared with 21·2 for the previous year.

Births.—The nett total of births belonging to the city was 6,946 which, calculated on the Registrar General's estimated civilian population gives a birth-rate of 14·9. The corresponding figure for the previous year was 14·2 and the average rate for the previous five years was 14·8.

The birth-rate for the city of Leeds was lower than the rate of the 126 large towns which was 16·0 per thousand of the civilian population, but higher than that of England and Wales taken as a whole which was 14·6 per thousand.

Excess of Births over Deaths.—The excess of births over deaths or what is generally spoken of as the "Natural increase of population" was 28 as compared with 544 in 1939 and an average of 792 for the previous ten years.

Illegitimate Births.—Of the 6,946 (nett) births registered, 6,544 or 94.2 per cent. were legitimate and 402 or 5.8 per cent. were illegitimate.

Stillbirths.—The nett number of stillbirths for the year was 282 or 3.9 per cent. of the total births. Calculated per thousand of the population the corresponding rate was 0.61 as compared with 0.62 for the previous year. The rate for England and Wales was 0.55. Of the 282 stillbirths 255 or 90.4 per cent. were legitimate and 27 or 9.6 per cent. were illegitimate.

Deaths.—The nett total of deaths for the city was 6,918 or 383 more than the figure for the previous year. The corresponding death-rate (recorded) was 14.9 as compared with 13.4 for the previous year and an average of 13.2 for the previous five years. During the period since the commencement of the war the deaths of non-civilians are excluded for tabulation elsewhere. The death-rate for England and Wales was 14.3 and that of the great towns 15.8.

Standardized Death-rate.—The area comparability factor (A.C.F.) for the year 1940 was 1.05 and this when applied to the crude rate (14.9) gives a standardized rate of 15.6.

The death-rate for England and Wales was 14.3 or 4.0 per cent. less than the crude rate of Leeds and 8.3 per cent. less than the standardized death-rate.

Causes of Death.—The principal causes of death were, in order of numerical importance, organic heart disease, cancer, cerebral haemorrhage, bronchitis, pulmonary tuberculosis and pneumonia, which together accounted for 4,415 or 63.8 per cent. of the total deaths. Last year this group of diseases was responsible for 3,715 or 56.8 per cent. of the total deaths.

In March, 1940, a new Manual of the International List of Causes of Death to be used by the Registrar General during the ten-year period commencing January 1st, 1940, was published. Important changes have been introduced, also a new method of classifying deaths for which more than one cause is stated on the certificate, based upon the order of statement of the diseases by the certifying physician rather than upon arbitrary rules. From this it will be seen that the causes of death in 1940 are not strictly comparable with those of the previous year.

Deaths from Street Accidents.—The number of street accidents having a fatal termination during the year was 68 of which 63 or 92·6 per cent. were due to motor vehicles. Last year the number was 81 of which 71 or 87·7 per cent. were due to this cause.

Deaths in Age Groups.—The aggregate number of deaths of children in the age groups 0-1, 1-2, and 2-5 was 517 or 7·5 per cent. of the total deaths, as compared with 516 or 7·9 per cent. for the previous year, and an average of 618 or 9·5 per cent. for the previous five years. The deaths of persons under 45 years numbered 1,404 or 20·3 per cent. of the total deaths as compared with 1,325 or 20·2 per cent. for the previous year. In the remaining age groups, that is 45 and over, the deaths totalled 5,514 or 79·7 per cent. of which 2,000 or 28·9 per cent. occurred in the age group 45-65, whilst 3,514 or 50·8 per cent. were in the age group 65+.

Infantile Mortality.—The number of deaths of children under one year of age was 395 or 5·7 per cent. of the total deaths. The infant mortality rate corresponding was 57, the same figure as for the previous year, and seven less than the average for the previous five years (64).

This subject is dealt with in greater detail on page 43.

Cremation.—Out of a total of 6,918 Leeds deaths in the year 1940, the number of bodies disposed of by cremation was 250 or 3·61 per cent. as compared with 199 or 3·05 per cent. for the previous year. Of this number 220 were cremated at Lawnswood Crematorium and the remainder, 30, at Cottingley Hall.

4
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1940.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of " Residents " whether occurring within or without the District.										Total Deaths whether of " Residents " or " Non-Residents " in Institutions in the District
	ALL AGES.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.		
1. Enteric Fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	
2. Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Measles	8	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
4. Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Whooping Cough	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
6. Diphtheria	11	1	1	4	5	..	..	..	..	8	
7. Influenza	77	..	..	1	..	5	5	28	38	4	
8. Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9. Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	416	2	1	2	4	69	181	137	20	137	
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases	51	4	3	6	9	8	11	8	2	42	
11. Cancer, malignant disease	778	..	1	1	1	2	54	346	373	408	
12. Rheumatic Fever	32	..	..	..	5	4	15	8	..	19	
13. Meningitis	18	2	..	2	2	..	6	6	..	22	
14. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c...	727	1	..	1	1	2	7	199	516	261	
15. Organic Heart Disease ..	1,665	..	..	..	2	16	85	401	1,161	494	
16. Arterio-sclerosis	277	..	..	..	..	..	1	19	257	219	
17. Bronchitis	431	11	2	..	..	4	28	153	233	90	
18. Pneumonia (all forms) ..	398	78	27	15	9	5	33	111	120	180	
19. Other diseases of respiratory organs	84	3	2	..	..	1	8	37	33	43	
20. Diarrhœa and Enteritis ..	53	41	3	2	1	..	1	1	4	50	
21. Appendicitis and Typhlitis	25	..	..	1	3	5	4	6	6	32	
22. Cirrhosis of Liver	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	5	
23. Nephritis and Bright's Disease	200	1	..	1	..	8	24	60	106	113	
24. Puerperal Fever	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	6	
25. Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	13	..	..	..	..	3	10	..	..	20	
26. Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth ..	143	136	3	2	..	..	..	2	..	138	
27. Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	218	16	5	11	11	10	31	60	74	200	
28. Suicide	58	..	..	..	..	..	21	24	13	10	
29. Other Defined Diseases ..	1,220	95	9	10	20	25	116	391	554	725	
30. Diseases ill-defined or unknown	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	3	
Totals	6,918	395	62	60	73	168	646	2,000	3,514	3,232	

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

Death rate.	Diseases.	No. of deaths in 1940 (nett).	Increase or decrease compared with 1939.
0.00	Enteric Fever	1	- +
..	Small-pox	..	..
0.02	Measles	8	+ 6
..	Scarlet Fever	..	- 2
0.00	Whooping Cough	2	- 16
0.02	Diphtheria	11	- 9
0.17	Influenza	77	- 2
..	Erysipelas	..	- 10
0.89	Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	416	+ 63
0.11	Other Tuberculous Diseases	51	- 9
1.67	Cancer, malignant disease	778	- 69
0.07	Rheumatic Fever	32	- 5
0.04	Meningitis	18	- 6
1.56	Cerebral Hæmorrhage ..	727	+279
3.58	Organic Heart Disease ..	1,665	+119
0.59	Arterio-sclerosis	277	- 193
0.93	Bronchitis	431	+225
0.85	Pneumonia (all forms) ..	398	+ 83
0.18	Other diseases of respiratory organs	84	+ 22
0.11	Diarrhœa and Enteritis ..	53	- 12
0.05	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	25	- 9
0.02	Cirrhosis of Liver	7	- 6
0.43	Nephritis and Bright's Disease	200	- 5
0.00	Puerperal Fever	2	- 4
	Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	13	- +
0.03	Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth ..	143	- 15
0.31	Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	218	- 26
0.47	Suicide	58	- 12
0.12	Other Defined Diseases ..	1,220	- 4
2.62	Diseases ill-defined or unknown	3	- +
14.86	Totals	6,918	+383

CIVIL DEFENCE CASUALTY SERVICE.

BY

W. SANTON GILMOUR, M.B., Ch.B.,

First Aid Commandant.

The freedom from serious air raids during the year allowed the organisation of the Casualty Service to be further developed and consolidated.

At the outbreak of hostilities large numbers of volunteers had of necessity to be accepted in order to man the Service. With the steady flow of recruits continuing during this period the opportunity was taken to raise the general standard of the whole-time personnel.

Increasing reliance was placed on part-time volunteers in the staffing of all sections of the Service.

An individual issue of a cotton sheet sleeping bag has been made to members of the Service undertaking sleeping-in duty, the cutting out and making up having been undertaken by the whole-time staffs at the First Aid Posts. The expense involved did not amount to more than 3s. od. and the use of the sleeping bags has considerably reduced the cost of laundering blankets. The regional authorities have been interested in this idea and have passed it on to other areas.

There has been a general introduction of a regular rota of whole-night duty for the part-time members, sleeping facilities being provided at the Posts and Depots to which they are attached, and the effect of this has been that always during these hours when

raiding is more likely to occur, the Service was in a position to go into action without delay. On an "Alert" additional part-time members immediately report and in fifteen minutes the Service is at full strength throughout the City.

The Ambulance and First Aid Party Services at the commencement of the year were in the main based on separate Depots and functioned independently. It was felt that the efficiency of the Service would be better served by closer relationship between these branches. This was effected by the setting up of combined Ambulance and First Aid Party Depots and in practice the reorganization has been entirely justified.

As in other areas, the use of requisitioned trade vehicles was discontinued and a fleet of Ambulances converted from suitable type private cars was built up. The conversion of the vehicles was undertaken by the City Transport Department, the cost per vehicle averaging £57. Additional motor cars were obtained to provide transport for the First Aid Parties at an average cost per car of £25 10s.

The diversity and quantity of items of equipment continued to increase so that it became necessary to set up a special equipment section and central stores.

The scheme of training involving the use of all sections of the Civil Defence Service was inaugurated and it has proved a great help in raising the operational efficiency of the Service as well as maintaining the interest of the personnel.

The city experienced only minor air raid incidents during 1940 and those members of the Service who were called upon performed their work efficiently.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

BY

F. ROY DENNISON, M.D., D.P.H.,

Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

The fall in the incidence of many of the commoner infectious diseases, noted in the last two reports, has continued during the year. In particular the mortalities from diphtheria, scarlet fever and whooping cough were the lowest ever recorded; the mortality from infantile diarrhoea was the lowest for ten years, while both the attack and the fatality rates of erysipelas shewed a marked fall.

On the other side of the account an epidemic of measles, a sharp increase in cerebro-spinal meningitis and small outbreaks of paratyphoid fever and poliomyelitis fall to be recorded. The mortality from the respiratory diseases also increased. Nevertheless, on balance, it may confidently be stated that 1940 was an unusually healthy year.

A complete summary of statistics relating to infectious diseases will be found in Appendix 1.

Smallpox.—For the ninth year in succession the city remained free from smallpox. Two cases were referred to the Department as doubtful smallpox, with a request for a second opinion, but in neither case was the diagnosis confirmed.

Vaccination.—The number of children vaccinated during the year was 3,082 or 41·5 per cent. of the total births.

Diphtheria.—Cases notified during the year numbered 301 of which 300 (99·7 per cent.) were treated in hospital, compared with 427 and 424 (99·3 per cent.) respectively in 1939.

There were 11 deaths representing a case mortality of 3·7 per cent. The number of deaths and the death-rate (0·02) are the lowest ever recorded, and the number of cases is the lowest since 1924.

Diphtheria Immunisation.—The number immunised during 1940 was 1,776 as compared with 1,059 in 1939. Of the total 1,508 immunisations were performed by Medical Officers of the Department, and the remaining 268 by private practitioners. Material for the latter was supplied by the Department. These figures are less than satisfactory, owing to the abnormal conditions which prevailed during the greater part of the year. The normal routine of the immunisation clinic could not be resumed until the autumn months.

Diphtheria in the Inoculated.—Of the 56,071 people protected or known to be immune since the inauguration of the scheme in 1928, 21 developed diphtheria during the year. A further 11 were notified as diphtheria, but were found on examination to be suffering from other conditions. There were no deaths.

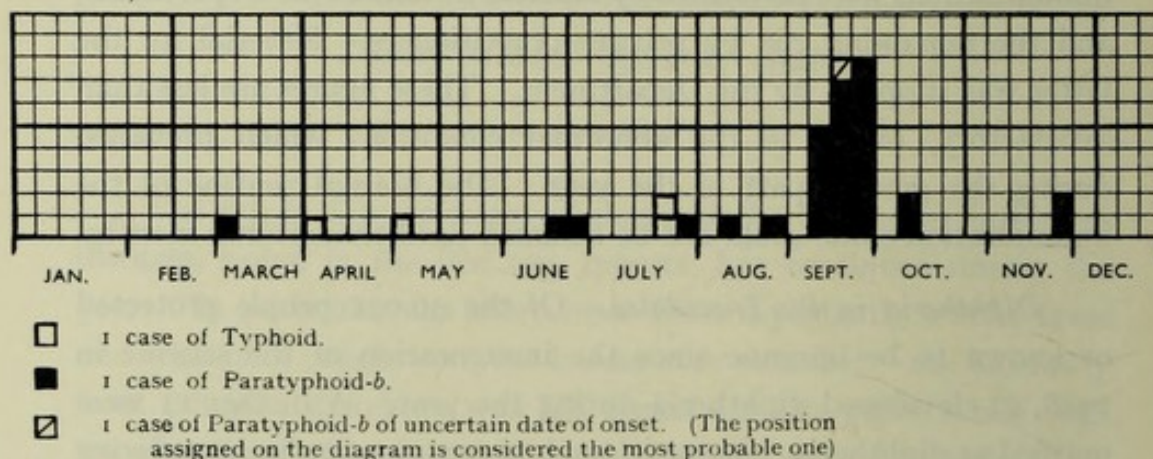
During the past 13 years 344 of the 56,071 people immunised (or considered as a result of the Schick test to be naturally immune) have developed diphtheria, giving a rate of six per thousand. The large majority of these cases have been very mild and many would not have been diagnosed as diphtheria had not a swab been taken.

Scarlet Fever.—Cases notified during the year numbered 643 of which 573 (89·1 per cent.) were treated in hospital. The corresponding figures for 1939 were 960, 878 or 91·5 per cent. respectively. The number of notifications for this year were the lowest since 1918 and for the first time on record there were no deaths.

Return Cases.—Of 551 cases discharged from hospital during the year 5 gave rise to return cases, a rate of 0·9 per cent.

The Enteric Group.—During the year 35 cases were reported of which 4 were due to infection with *B. Typhosus* and 31 to infection with *B. paratyphosus-b*. Of the latter, 23 occurred in a small epidemic which lasted from 11th September to 13th October. One case has been included who was taken ill in Blackpool two days after leaving Leeds and was almost certainly infected in this city. The diagnosis in all cases was confirmed bacteriologically.

The weekly distribution of cases is shown in the diagram. Cases are assigned according to the date of onset of the disease.



The age distribution of the cases comprising the epidemic was as follows:—

0-5, 4 ; 5-10, 3 ; 10-15, 1 ; 15-25, 6 ; 25-35, 6 ; 35-45, 0 ;
 45-55, 2 ; 55-65, 1 ; 65 and over, 0.

Apart from the unusual proportion of young children (they included one infant of six months) there is nothing noteworthy in this table. There were 8 males and 15 females.

The cases were scattered throughout the city, 12 out of the 26 wards being affected, but the incidence was greatest in the residential districts. In two instances, two cases were notified from the same household ; in each case infection appeared to have taken place at the same time.

Careful and searching enquiries were made into the food and milk taken by the patients and their families at the times infection might be presumed to have taken place, but no article could be found which had been consumed by a sufficient number of the cases to raise suspicion. The water supply and the possibility of a carrier among the Dunkirk evacuees were considered and excluded. The epidemic came to an end before the source could be found.

One death was recorded—from Paratyphoid, acquired during the earlier stages of the epidemic.

Three cases from the epidemic are known to have become chronic carriers and with the two carriers already on the books of the Department, are being kept under supervision.

Measles.—This disease exhibits a strong tendency to recur in epidemic form in alternate years. The last epidemic was in 1938, and another was therefore due this year. Notifications began to increase during the last week in May and reached their maximum in the first week in 1941. The total for the year was 4,364 cases but the epidemic was still in progress at the year end. There were 8 deaths, giving a death rate of 0.02 and a case mortality of 0.18 per cent. Of the cases 53 were treated in hospital.

German Measles.—This disease was present in epidemic form during the earlier part of the year, but since it is no longer notifiable, accurate information is lacking. A total of 201 cases (of which 103 were in the Services) was treated in hospital. There were no deaths. The mildness of the disease as a rule does not warrant admission to hospital, but adults are frequently affected under circumstances which do not permit of effective isolation as, for instance, in billets or lodgings away from home.

Whooping Cough.—Cases notified during the year numbered 128 of which 4 were treated in hospital. There were two deaths, giving a death rate of 0.00 and a case mortality of 1.6 per cent. It is well recognised that notification of whooping cough in those areas where it has been notifiable tends to be incomplete. The case mortality given above is therefore probably overstated.

This is the first full year of compulsory notification in Leeds, and there are consequently no previous standards for comparison, but the number of deaths is the lowest ever recorded in these reports.

Preventive Inoculation.—The extensive trial of the new antigen, started by my predecessor last year and mentioned in my previous report was continued. The experience of another epidemic will need to be gained before the results can be properly evaluated.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—Cases notified during the year numbered 140 as compared with 158 in 1939. Of them 113 occurred in institutions (80.7 per cent.), 10 (7.1 per cent.) in private doctors' practices, and 17 (12.1 per cent.) in midwives practices. There were 2 deaths. The case rate was 0.30 and the case mortality rate was 1.43 per cent.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Twenty-six cases of this disease were notified as compared with 34 in 1939. Of these 5 were treated in hospital.

The results of treatment were as follows:—

Recovery apparently perfect	..	..	22
Sight of both eyes affected	..	..	—
Still under treatment	..	..	2
Died from other diseases	..	..	1
Result not known	..	..	1

Erysipelas.—Notifications numbered 197 compared with 307 in 1939; 62 of the cases were treated in hospital. There were no deaths.

Malaria.—No cases of this disease were reported during the year

Dysentery.—There were 5 cases notified during the year, with one death. In two of them the organism was isolated and proved to be a Sonne and a Flexner strain respectively.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.—This disease was more than usually prevalent during the year; 26 cases were notified and there were three deaths. As usual, the incidence was heaviest in summer and autumn, the monthly distribution of cases being as follows:—

February	..	..	1 case.
July	..	..	1 „
August	..	..	10 cases.
September	..	..	6 „
October	..	..	5 „
November	..	..	5 „

—
28 (includes two un-notified deaths).
=

Eighteen cases were treated in hospital and the remainder at home. The results of treatment were as follows:—

Died	..	..	..	..	..	2
Recovered without permanent paralysis						11
Recovered with permanent or probably permanent paralysis:—						
(a) slight	..	..	..	..		6
(b) severe	..	..	..	..		7

Encephalitis Lethargica.—No case of this disease was notified during the year; 12 cases reported in previous years died during 1940.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.—In common with most parts of the country, Leeds suffered an increase in this disease during the year. The incidence began to rise during the first few weeks and altogether 111 cases were notified, of whom 16 died. In addition 8 further cases died un-notified, making a total of 24 deaths. The death rate was 0.05 compared with 4 deaths and a death-rate of 0.01 in 1939.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis has been notifiable since 1919 and it is interesting to note that widespread epidemics took place during the earlier part of 1915, the first full year of last war. On that occasion, however, troops were affected much more severely than civilians, and Leeds almost entirely escaped. These figures are therefore the highest on record for the city. Against that, it is gratifying to be able to record a case mortality of 21.6 per cent. which is considerably lower than that which has prevailed in previous epidemics of this disease. This reduction in mortality is undoubtedly due to treatment with the new sulphonamide group of drugs, and doubtless earlier diagnosis and more prompt administration would secure an even greater saving of life. A further reference to this subject will be found on page 19.

Influenza.—There were 77 deaths recorded from this disease of which 67 occurred during the first quarter. The death rate was 0.17.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis.—Forty-four children under two years of age died from this disease, giving a death rate of 6.4 per 1,000 live-births. Corresponding figures for 1939 were 54 and 7.7.

Pneumonia.—During the year 547 notifications of pneumonia were received, of which 481 were primary and 66 influenzal. Just under one half (217) occurred during the first quarter and the remainder were fairly evenly distributed throughout the year. There were 398 deaths from all forms (217 during the first quarter) giving a death rate of 0.85, as compared with 315 and a death rate of 0.65 last year.

Bronchitis.—Of the 431 deaths which occurred from this disease 318 occurred during the first quarter. The death rate was 0.93 compared with 206 deaths and a death rate of 0.42 for 1939.

Cancer.—A further decrease in the number of deaths from this disease was recorded during the year, the number being 778 as compared with 847 for 1939. The corresponding death rates were 1.67 and 1.74 respectively.

Food Poisoning.—Thirteen cases of suspected food poisoning were notified to the Department during the year. All except two were unrelated. In 9 of them it was not possible to obtain bacteriological proof of the nature of the infection; in two, the diagnosis was eventually altered, and the remaining two were proved by isolation of organisms from the faeces, to be true cases of food poisoning. In both cases the "Newport" strain was recovered. All cases were followed up, and in some the epidemiological evidence pointed strongly to a particular article of food as the cause of the symptoms, but as is usual in sporadic cases such as these, final bacteriological proof could not be obtained. None of the cases was fatal.

Handling of Food, etc., by Infected Persons.—It was not found necessary to exercise the powers conferred by Section 42 of the Leeds Corporation Act, 1930, during the year.

AMBULANCE WORK.

The following table shows the work of the Municipal Ambulance Staff for the year.

PATIENTS REMOVED.

Type of Case.	Number removed.
Accident	1,975
Illness	609
Maternity	2,757
Tuberculosis	232
Hospital	5,762
Public Assistance	406
Mental	89
Lunacy	16
Special treatment	1,748
Evacuation	675
Others	639
Total	14,908

Infectious Diseases Ambulance Work and Disinfection.—

Ambulance Work.—During the year under review, 1,587 cases were removed by the ambulances to Killingbeck Hospital. Over and above these, 159 journeys were made for the transference of patients from one institution to another or for returning patients home on discharge from hospital.

The following are details of the cases removed to hospital by the ambulances, viz. :—

Smallpox	—
Scarlet fever	635
Diphtheria	413
Typhoid	37
Measles	204
Other diseases	298
Total	1,587

(As compared with 1,817 in 1939).

The total mileage run by the ambulances was 19,509, compared with 20,458 during 1939.

There are now four ambulances for infectious diseases and four bedding vans.

Disinfection.—The following work was done by the disinfecting staff, viz. :—

Houses disinfected	1,905
Rooms	3,135
Beds and Mattresses	3,127
Articles of bed linen	35,553
Articles of clothing	56,482
Other articles	3,550

Disinfectant baths were provided and disinfection of clothing carried out in respect of 183 infectious disease contacts.

The total mileage run by the disinfection and bedding vans was 25,507.

Vermineous Persons.—The number of baths given to vermineous persons at the cleansing station was 2,863 (including 618 to children referred from the Education Department and 35 to persons resident in an adjoining area) while 640 rooms, 17 houses and 53,693 articles of clothing and bedding were disinfested.

Disinfestation.—The following table shows the work done during the year at the Disinfesting Station, Stanley Road.

1. Number of articles fumigated by H.C.N. ..	114,902
2. " " " disinfected by steam ..	27,531
3. " " houses dealt with	1,549
4. Average number of houses dealt with per day	6
5. Number of personal disinfestations :—	
(a) Adults	..
(b) Children	..
6. Furniture supplied on loan :—	
(a) No. of articles	510
(b) No. of houses	170
7. Refusal to allow fumigation :—	
(a) Objection to fumigation	..
(b) Other reasons	..
8. Number of articles destroyed :—	
(a) Certified for destruction	..
(b) At tenant's request	408
9. Claims for damage or loss :—	
(a) Claims not accepted	7
(b) Claims accepted	7
(c) Not yet determined	5
(d) Cost	15s. 6d.
10. Work in connection with house fumigation :—	
(a) No. of articles disinfected by steam..	3,145
(b) No. of houses	269

This subject is again referred to on pages 81 and 89.

LEEDS CITY HOSPITAL, KILLINGBECK.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING

31st DECEMBER, 1940

BY

HESTER E. DE C. WOODCOCK, B.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

Acting Medical Superintendent.

Admissions.—The total admissions for the year were unusually low, being only 1,621. The smallest number of patients in hospital on any one day was 74, the largest 201, the average 129. Particulars of admissions, discharges and deaths during 1940 will be found in the table on page 21. The corresponding figures for 1939 are given in brackets.

Structural Alterations and Extensions.—The new nurses' home is nearing completion but has been delayed by wartime difficulties in obtaining certain materials. The extension to the laundry is finished and is now in use. Special arrangements for dealing with fire include the erection of a fire-watchers' cabin on the roof of the old nurses' home, the construction of three 5,000 gallon water tanks in the grounds and the installation of a new six inch water main.

Diphtheria.—This continues to be mild. The case mortality rate was 2.3 per cent. for the year, the lowest in the hospital records. Among 215 "typed" cases the causal organism was found to be *Mitis* in 45.1 per cent., *Intermedius* in 12.6 per cent. and *Gravis* in 42.3 per cent. Cases with laryngeal involvement were few. Tracheotomy was performed in two cases only. Both recovered. Amended diagnosis was necessary in 97 cases, or 23.4 per cent. of the notifications. Cross-infection, with either chicken-pox, scarlet fever, rubella or whooping cough, occurred in 8 cases or 2.7 per cent. Forms of the disease and complications are classified in the following tables.

Form of Infection.	Number of Cases.	Percentage of Total Cases.	Deaths.
Faucial	245	81·9	5
Faucial and laryngeal ..	7	2·3	2
Laryngeal	2	0·7	..
Rhinitis	31	10·4	..
Wound	2	0·7	..
Bacteriological	12	4·0	..
Total	299	100·0	7

COMPLICATIONS.

	Number of patients.	Percentage of total patients.
All complications	33	11·0
Paralysis :		
All types	30	10·0
Eyes	7	2·3
Palate	28	9·4
Pharynx	3	1·0

Scarlet fever.—The type of disease was generally mild. Three cases only were slightly septic and three slightly toxic. For the second year in succession there were no deaths. Amended diagnosis was necessary in 64 cases, or 10·1 per cent. of the notifications. Return cases were few, five only, or 0·9 per cent. of all discharges. Cross infection caused a great deal of trouble ; 47 patients while in

hospital developed either chicken-pox, measles or rubella. The cross infection rate was therefore 8.5 per cent. This unusually high figure was accounted for by war-time conditions. Overcrowding was unfortunately necessary, blackout and other protective measures cut down enormously the amount of light and air in the wards and lastly at the beginning of the year the nursing staff was largely untrained in infectious diseases. The incidence of the principal complications was not unduly high. It is given in the following table. There was, however, a marked increase in minor local sepsis, again a result of overcrowding and lack of light and air.

Complication.	Number.	Percentage incidence.
Adenitis (suppurative in 4 cases)	37	6.7
Albuminuria and Nephritis	11	1.9
Otitis media	34	6.2
Rheumatism	15	2.7
Carditis	8	1.4
Rhinitis.. ..	41	7.4

Enteric fever.—A small outbreak of 28 cases occurred in the autumn. Its origin was not traced. Twenty-three cases completed treatment during the year of which 20 were caused by *B. Typhosus* para B. and 2 by *B. Typhosus*. From one typical clinical case no pathogenic organisms were isolated. There was one death caused by *B. Typhosus* para B., giving a death rate of 4.3 per cent. All other cases were mild.

Cerebro-spinal fever.—Eighty-four cases were notified but the diagnosis was changed in 41, that is in 48.8 per cent. Of the 43 cases in which treatment was completed 7 or 16.3 per cent. died. Three cases died within a period of five hours after admission. If these

are subtracted the case mortality rate is reduced to 9.3 per cent. Large doses of M. & B. 693 were used. No serum was given. During the ten years 1930-1939, before the introduction of M. & B. 693 as a routine, 54 cases were treated, of which 22 died, giving a case mortality rate of 40.7 per cent.

Rubella.—Admissions numbered 201 of which 103 occurred in members of H.M. Forces and 55 in various institutions. There were no deaths.

Measles.—Cases admitted numbered 53. Of the 43 whose treatment was completed 8, or 18.6 per cent., developed complications. One case only was fatal, giving a case mortality rate of 2.3 per cent.

Erysipelas.—This was mild. Among 60 completed cases one, or 1.7 per cent., was fatal. The face was affected in 54 cases (90.0 per cent.), the limbs in 5 (8.3 per cent.) and the breast in 1 (1.7 per cent.). Change of diagnosis was necessary in 7 cases, or 10.3 per cent. of the notifications.

Laboratory.—Since the beginning of the war the work has been done almost entirely by the Bacteriology Department of the School of Medicine. The services of trained bacteriologists are infinitely to be preferred to the somewhat amateur efforts of the resident medical staff.

Staff.—At the beginning of the war the Killingbeck staff was largely unprotected against diphtheria, scarlet fever and typhoid fever. Since then all members of the female staff (nursing and domestic) have been protected, where necessary, against these diseases. Immunisation was offered to the male staff and in many cases was accepted. In spite of the risk before immunisation could be completed very few members of the staff fell victim to the diseases mentioned. The health of the staff generally was good, only 24 cases having to be "warded." Under the very trying conditions of the change over from tuberculosis to infectious diseases, the staff responded bravely to the demands made on them. Their help and kindly forbearance have made the task of running the hospital easy and pleasant.

LEEDS CITY HOSPITALS, KILLINGBECK, LEEDS.

YEAR 1940.

ABSTRACT FROM REGISTERS.

	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Pertussis.	Scarlet Fever.	Small Pox.	Other Diseases.	TOTAL.
Patients remaining in Hospitals and Isolation Cottages, December 31st, 1939	42	..	2	..	..	42	..	12	98
Admitted in 1940	317 (476)	28 (7)	62 (114)	53 (28)	4 (65)	573 (879)	.. (..)	584 (268)	1,621 (1,837)
Total treated ..	359 (574)	28 (8)	64 (119)	53 (33)	4 (69)	615 (1,016)	.. (..)	596 (282)	1,719 (2,101)
Discharged ..	292 (514)	22 (8)	59 (113)	42 (32)	1 (63)	551 (974)	.. (..)	541 (258)	1,508 (1,962)
Died	7 (18)	1 (..)	1 (4)	1 (1)	1 (6)	.. (..)	.. (..)	37 (12)	48 (41)
Mortality per cent.	2.3 (3.4)	4.3 (..)	1.7 (3.4)	2.3 (3.0)	50.0 (8.7)	.. (..)	.. (..)	6.4 (4.4)	3.1 (2.0)
Patients remaining in Hospitals and Isolation Cottages, December 31st, 1940	60	5	4	10	2	64	..	18	163
Average days in Hospital for re- covered patients	43.4 (47.4)	43.4 (43.6)	14.4 (15.8)	21.1 (26.5)	13.0 (29.5)	38.0 (32.2)	.. (..)	18.7 (20.4)	30.8 (33.5)

The corresponding figures for 1939 are shown in brackets.

SUMMARY OF ALL CASES TREATED IN THE CITY HOSPITALS
DURING 1940

DISEASE.	Total number of cases.	Deaths.
INFECTIOUS DISEASES :—		
Cerebro-spinal fever	43	7
Chickenpox	19	..
Diphtheria	299	7
Dysentery	5	..
Enteric Fever	23	1
Enteritis	62	17
Erysipelas	60	1
Influenza	1	..
Measles	43	1
Mumps	11	..
Polio-myelitis	10	..
Puerperal fever	4	..
Rubella	200	..
Scarlet fever	551	..
Whooping Cough	2	1
DISEASES OF THE EAR, NOSE AND THROAT :—		
Common Cold	1	..
Laryngitis	4	..
Otitis media	3	..
Quinsey	1	..
Tonsillitis	84	..
DISEASES OF THE SKIN :—		
Erythema multiforme	1	..
Erythema simplex	1	..
Erythema toxic	2	..
Impetigo	1	..
Scabies	2	..
RESPIRATORY DISEASES :—		
Bronchitis	6	..
Empyema	1	..
Pleurisy	2	..
Pneumonia	10	4
OTHER DISEASES :—		
Abscesses and boils	4	..
Burns	1	..
Catarrhal jaundice	2	..
Cellulitis	1	..
Cerebral abscess	1	1
Cerebral tumour	1	1
Cervical adenitis	2	..
Colitis	1	..
Conjunctivitis	1	..
Convulsions	1	..
Diabetes	1	1
Diarrhoea	8	..
Herpes Zoster	4	..
Hysteria	1	..
Marasmus	2	1
Meningismus	4	..
Meningitis	2	1
Nephritis	5	1
Observation	40	..
Osteomyelitis	1	..
Rheumatism	3	..
Sarcoma of lung	1	..
Septicaemia	1	1
Teething	6	..
Tuberculosis	2	2
Urticaria	4	..
Weil's disease	1	..
No evidence of disease	3	..
TOTAL	1,556	48

SEACROFT EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.**REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING****31st DECEMBER, 1940**

BY

E. C. BENN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., *Medical Superintendent.*

During the first five months of the year 1940, Seacroft Emergency Hospital experienced a period of comparative inactivity in which the number of patients under treatment at any one time rarely exceeded one hundred. These were mostly civilian patients transferred from the Out-patient Departments and waiting lists of other hospitals in the city.

At the end of May, as a result of the German invasion of Holland, Belgium and France, the number of service cases rose sharply, and since that time the hospital has been chiefly concerned with the treatment of all types of sickness and injuries of members of the three fighting services. Other types of E.M.S., patients were also admitted including civilian casualties, transferred sick, and evacuated mothers and children.

Structural Alterations and Extensions.—Work on the replacement of one of the boilers of the steam raising plant was greatly delayed, but by the end of the year the new boiler had been delivered and placed in position. It is probable that complete mechanisation of the plant will not be completed and working before September, 1941, that is a year later than was intended.

In the course of the year the hospital lost the use of two of its wards which were allocated for other purposes. It was found essential to provide a mess room and recreation room for ambulatory service patients who were nearing convalescence. No suitable building was available so it was necessary to use Ward A for this purpose. Ward E, which is situated in a corner of the grounds adjacent to the Bridle Path was requisitioned as a First Aid Post. The number of beds in the hospital has suffered considerable loss by these alterations, but Ward A is capable of rapid conversion from its present use to a hospital ward if the need should arise.

Meteorological Records.—Daily observations were continued and a summary has been prepared and is available for examination, but the tables have been omitted from this report so as to save space.

Admissions, Discharges and Deaths.—The number of patients admitted during 1940 was 2,226 and was made up as follows :—

Civilian patients, males	..	..	176
Civilian patients, females	..	..	219
Civilian patients, children	..	..	110
Service patients, officers	..	..	95
Service patients, other ranks	..	..	1,513
Service patients, females	..	..	14
Evacuees, adults ..	..	..	32
Evacuees, children	..	..	67
Total	..	..	2,226

Excluding healthy evacuees, 1,829 cases were treated to conclusion, and of these 55 died, which gives a hospital mortality of 3.0 per cent. Half the deaths occurred among two groups of chronic sick patients evacuated from hospitals in bombed areas, eight were due to violence and ten infants died of Gastro-enteritis.

A table at the end of this report shews in a broad classification the various groups of diseases from which the patients were suffering and the deaths in those groups.

Blood Transfusion Service.—In the month of September the Leeds Blood Transfusion Service which had been housed at this hospital from the outbreak of war, was merged in the Plasma Service of the North Eastern Region and transferred to the headquarters of that service in rooms formerly used for cancer research in the Algernon Firth Institute of Pathology.

Pathological Laboratory.—The number of specimens examined and reported on may be summarised as follows :—

Haematology	..	..	..	233
Bacteriology ..	..	..	..	305
Chemistry ..	..	..	..	287
Histology ..	..	..	..	18
				843

Radiological Department.—Two diagnostic sets are installed. The first was transferred from Killingbeck Hospital at the outbreak of war and it is on this set the greater part of the work is done. The second is a mobile set similar to others issued to Hospitals of the Emergency Medical Service. Both sets are of a light type and sometimes severely taxed to meet the duties they are called on to perform. Radiological examinations of 1,322 patients were made in the course of the year.

Massage Department.—The admission of patients suffering from traumatic conditions made it necessary for a massage and physiotherapy department to be made available at short notice. At first it was necessary for the work to be carried out on the wards, but part of Ward C, which had previously been converted into a reception unit, was wired and equipped as a physio-therapy department and has since been used successfully for this purpose without interfering with its original purpose. In the last seven months of the year 3,645 treatments were given to 235 patients.

Surgical Operations.—The two emergency operating theatres fulfilled the purpose efficiently. It is expected that apparatus will be installed by which the whole of the process of sterilisation of dressings and theatre linen will be carried out by the theatre staff. So far it has been necessary for this to be done in another part of the hospital. A brief summary of the operations performed during 1940 is given below :—

Abdominal	66
Amputation of breast	2
Amputation of limbs or digits ..	11
Ear, nose and throat	59
Eye	9
Genito-urinary	24
Hernia	50
Miscellaneous	21
Orthopaedic	110
Rectal	18
Toilet of wounds or burns and/or removal of foreign bodies ..	97
Total	467

Immunisation of Staff.—The numbers of new entrants to the nursing and domestic staffs Schick tested during 1940 are shewn in the table given below :—

	Schick negative.		Schick positive.	
Nurses ..	27	..	26 (49 per cent.)	
Maids ..	20	..	8 (28.5 per cent.)	
	—		—	
Total ..	47	..	34 (41 per cent.)	
	==		==	

The incidence of susceptibility to diphtheria as evidenced by the Schick test was exceptionally high in the nurses and the explanation might be that the majority of these were Auxiliary Nurses of the Civil Nursing Reserve, many of whom had previously lived under conditions which offered protection from possible infection. Schick positive reactors were immunised by three injections of T.A.F. at intervals of two weeks. One nurse required a second course of injections before she developed immunity. No member of the staff suffered from diphtheria during the period under review.

SUMMARY OF CASES.

	Cases.	Deaths.
Infectious diseases	67	13
Malignant diseases	24	6
Diseases of the nervous system ..	65	..
Diseases of the eye	20	..
Diseases of the ear, nose and throat ..	319	..
Respiratory diseases	137	7
Diseases of the skin	163	..
Circulatory diseases	76	13
Alimentary diseases	355	3
Genito urinary diseases.. ..	74	2
Diseases of bones, joints and muscles..	126	..
Fractures	80	..
Injuries other than fractures	448	8
Septic infections	63	..
Miscellaneous conditions	110	3
Total	2,127	55

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The number of deaths certified as due to syphilitic diseases was 56 corresponding to a death rate of 0.12 per thousand of the population.

Work of the Treatment Centre.—The total number of new Leeds cases registered at the Centre at the Leeds General Infirmary from Leeds was syphilis 158 males and 124 females, gonorrhoea 399 males and 96 females, and other diseases not venereal 438 males and 91 females, total cases 1,306. As compared with the previous year these figures represent in the case of syphilis a decrease of 33 males and an increase of 11 females, in gonorrhoea a decrease of 80 males and 26 females, and in other diseases not venereal a decrease of 87 males and 50 females. Taking the cases of all types there was a decrease of 265 as compared with the figure for the previous year (*vide* table on page 28).

The total attendances of all Leeds cases was 31,285, a decrease of 15,821 on the figure for the previous year.

The number of cases ceasing to attend before completion of treatment or final tests of cure from Leeds and other contributory areas was 434 or 11.4 per cent. of the total attending the centre as compared with 532 or 12.0 per cent. for the previous year.

The number of in-patients treated at the Leeds General Infirmary from Leeds and the other contributory areas was 4 as compared with 6 for the previous year and the corresponding number of in-patient days was 56 as against 196 for 1939.

Institutions.—*Maternity Hospital.*—The number of new cases admitted as in-patients to the Leeds Maternity Hospital increased from 17 in 1939 to 20 in 1940, namely, 19 syphilis and one gonorrhoea. The corresponding number of in-patient days increased from 148 to 270.

Hope Hospital.—The number of cases treated was 47 as against 48 for the previous year, whilst the number of new admissions was 42 as compared with 32 in 1939.

Further particulars of the cases admitted to and treated in the Maternity and Hope Hospitals are given on page 29.

For particulars of the work of the special clinic for mothers and babies suffering from venereal diseases held in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare, see page 52.

Supply of Salvarsan Substitutes.—The number of medical practitioners in the area qualified to receive free supplies of salvarsan substitutes up to the end of the year was 52. The amount of salvarsan substitutes distributed to practitioners was 673 doses as compared with 737 in 1939.

LEEDS PATIENTS.

	Year 1939.		Year 1940.		Increase or decrease.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Syphilis first cases	191	113	158	124	- 33	+ 11
Soft chancre "	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhœa "	479	122	399	96	- 80	- 26
Other diseases, not Venereal "	525	141	438	91	- 87	- 50
Total	1,195	376	995	311	- 200	- 65
Total attendances of all cases	47,106		31,285		- 15,821	
Aggregate No. of In-patient days	168		54		- 114	
No. of doses of Salvarsan sub- stitutes	10,975		9,768		- 1,207	
Pathological specimens examined :—						
Spirochetes	72		75		+ 3	
Gonococci	3,566		2,349		- 1,217	
Other organisms	..		..		..	
Blood—Wassermann re- action	2,486		2,099		- 387	

MATERNITY HOSPITAL, 42, HYDE TERRACE.

	Cases in residence on Jan. 1st, 1940.	Cases admitted.	Cases discharged.	Cases in residence on Dec. 31st, 1940.
Syphilis	..	19	19	..
Gonorrhœa	..	1	1	..
Syphilis and Gonorrhœa	..	..	..	..
Other disease	..	..	..	..
Total	..	20	20	..

Total days in residence 270
 No. of doses of Salvarsan substitute . . .

Pathological specimens examined :—

Spirochetes
 Gonococci
 Other organisms
 Blood—Wassermann reaction.. .. 382

HOPE HOSPITAL, 126, CHAPELTOWN ROAD.

	Cases in residence on Jan. 1st, 1940	Cases admitted.	Cases discharged.	Cases in residence on Dec. 31st, 1940.
Syphilis	..	15	9	6
Gonorrhœa	3	25	21	7
Syphilis and Gonorrhœa	2	2	2	2
Other disease	..(+3)	..(+10)	..(+10)	..(+3)
Total	5(+3)	42(+10)	32(+10)	15(+3)

Total days in residence 4,505
 No. of doses of Salvarsan substitute .. . 188

Pathological specimens examined :—

Spirochetes
 Gonococci.. .. . 63
 Other organisms
 Blood—Wassermann reaction.. .. 28

Of the 42 women admitted, 10 had babies, shown in the above table in the brackets.

LEEDS CITY GENERAL HOSPITALS

BY

J. DICK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Medical Superintendent.

ST. JAMES'S HOSPITAL.

The number of civilian patients admitted to hospital and the total treated are shewn in the following table together with the number of discharges and deaths, and the number of patients remaining at the end of the year.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Remaining in hospital on 31st December, 1939	304	334	82	720
Admitted during 1940	3,245	3,290	940	7,475
Children born during 1940 ..	..	..	12	12
Total admissions and births ..	3,245	3,290	952	7,487
Total number treated during 1940	3,549	3,624	1,034	8,207
Discharged during 1940	2,508	2,659	904	6,071
Deaths during 1940	766	630	81	1,477
Total discharges and deaths ..	3,274	3,289	985	7,548
Remaining in hospital on 31st December, 1940	275	335	49	659

The reduction in civilian admissions as compared with 1939 was 2,887 (men 111, women 1,562, children 1,214). Admissions of service cases were 684 men and 69 women, while civilian casualty cases numbered 8 men, 8 women and 2 children. The complete admission totals were 3,937 men, 3,367 women, and 954 children. in all 8,258 or, roughly, a little more than two-thirds of the years 1937 and 1938. The principal factor in the reduction was the absence of the maternity unit, which between admissions and births accounts for some 2,500 cases in a normal year. An additional cause for the decrease lay in the closure, towards the end of the year, of the top floor wards of the hospital, a procedure taken following an instruction of the Ministry of Health.

Statistics for the usual tables shewing the diseases from which patients have suffered, causes of death and operations performed are available, but the tables have been excluded from this report with a view to conserving space.

On the surgical side the amount of work done was almost exactly as in the preceding two years. The number of operations performed was 2,453, of which 782 were abdominal sections, this latter figure being an increase of 108 from the previous year. In addition a further 814 cases were dealt with in the theatres and were classified as "minor" operations. The principal departure from normal routine work was the institution of a Facio-maxillary Unit as part of the Emergency Medical Services. This began to function in June in so far as jaw injuries were concerned, but plastic surgery has not been developed as so few cases requiring this type of treatment have been encountered. Cases for this unit are drawn from a very wide area, namely, from the N.E. region and even from beyond its boundaries.

In the medical and children's departments there was considerable falling off in the number of patients treated. There is nothing to call for comment in these departments, except to say that there were no epidemics necessitating a large influx of admissions, and that the number of less serious cases were much diminished. Despite decreased accommodation it was always possible to admit urgent and serious cases. The wards and emergency casualty and operating unit were kept in constant readiness for use in the event of casualties occurring through air raids, but fortunately the calls upon them from this cause was minimal. The emergency theatres, however, were of great service prior to the opening of the new operating unit and subsequently for night work.

Mental Wards.—The number of cases admitted was 445, a reduction of 106 from the previous year and the lowest figure since the admission of mental cases was centralized at this hospital 15 years ago. Transfers to mental hospitals were 153 under certificate, 7 as temporary patients and 18 as voluntary patients.

Pathological Unit.—During the year 9,694 pathological investigations were carried out, a reduction by 1,574 on the 1939 total. Autopsies numbered 274. Despite the reduction in the number of investigations, due to the smaller population in the hospital, the

work involved was greater than in past years, and altogether 1940 can be considered to have been the busiest year since the pathological service was established. One cause of this was the transfer of the hospital blood transfusion organisation to the unit, a transfer which has had very satisfactory results, and coincided with a considerable increase in the number of transfusions carried out, 266 being the total, as compared with 93 in 1939. In addition to this 174 donors gave blood for plasma production. Towards the end of the year advantage was taken of the blood bank created in the Regional Transfusion Centre, with very good results.

In connection with the transfusion service two teams were organised to serve as a mobile resuscitation unit.

Reference is made later to the new laboratory.

X-Ray Department.—The number of patients X-rayed was 4,308, an increase of 379. Of these 587 were also screened, an increase of 19. As usual work was also carried out for the Central Clinic, St. Mary's Infirmary and Gateforth Sanatorium. The new department came into occupation during the year.

Massage Department.—There was a further slight diminution in the amount of work performed, treatments being 20,892 as compared with 22,638. The number of patients dealt with was 525, made up of 338 in-patients and 187 out-patients. The numbers for 1939 were 740, 555, and 185 respectively. At the Fracture Clinic 260 patients attended making 640 attendances, the comparable figures for the previous year being 237 and 647.

Almoner's Department.—Work generally in this department was of less extent during the first half of the year than in previous years, owing to the reduction in the number of admissions, but the arrival of convoys at Seacroft Emergency Hospital led to a considerable degree of activity which was maintained by the transfer of cases from London hospitals and elsewhere.

General.—The first complete year under war conditions calls for only brief comment in so far as clinical work is concerned. During the early months this presented an almost routine appearance in those sections which had not been affected by the closure of wards. The administrative side had more new problems to face than the clinical, and many reorganisations of varying importance had to be made as new situations arose and new instructions were issued.

New Extensions.—The outstanding feature of the year was the opening of the extensions, begun in 1937, whose completion was foreshadowed in last year's report. By the end of September the greater part of the scheme had been completed and most departments were either in occupation or ready for early use when on 30th September the opening ceremony was performed by the Lord Mayor of the City, Alderman C. H. Boyle. It can be said without hesitation that the extensions have proved to be a success and have fulfilled the great expectations held.

The following is a brief description:—

Operating Theatre.—The operating theatre unit with two theatres, central sterilizing room, plaster room and extensive range of ancillary rooms has satisfied every hope and has been very favourably commented upon by all who have worked in it, both surgeons and nurses, or who have had the opportunity of inspecting it. Incidentally, those included in the latter group have been drawn from a very wide area owing to the fact that circumstances have brought to Leeds many medical men who might not otherwise have come to the city. With the completion of this section of the extensions, the remodelling of the old theatre was begun.

X-Ray and Electrical Department.—In the three-storey building adjoining the operating theatres, the new X-Ray Department and Nurses' School came into commission during the year, but the Massage and Electro-therapy Department was not ready for occupation. The accommodation provided for X-ray work has proved very satisfactory and has given the staff an opportunity to work in surroundings calculated to increase their efficiency and pleasure in their work. Arrangements were made towards the end of the year for the transfer of the existing equipment, new apparatus having been installed in the department which enabled work to be carried on during the time the transfer was going on.

Instruction Block.—The Nurses' School, which is something of a pioneer effort, has proved to be a highly successful experiment, and tuition of the student nurses is now carried out in the most favourable conditions. The principal class-room is bright and airy, the technical library is much appreciated and the main lecture theatre, with seating for up to 200 persons, is of attractive appearance and extremely satisfactory both for lecturer and audience. The school has attracted interested attention and approval from many visitors from other training schools, including some of the larger London hospitals.

Pathological Block.—The new pathological unit has immeasurably improved the facilities for laboratory investigation of disease. Practical experience under working conditions has shewn that the general conception of the unit and the detailed plans for the various laboratories have been conceived on sound lines. Here as elsewhere the environment has had its due effect on those engaged in the daily round, whilst the

provision of a museum and lecture room which seats 25 persons comfortably, has enabled the pathologist to embark on a short lecture course in which use is made of the valuable teaching material available. Accommodation and equipment are amply adequate for present needs, and the development of pathological services after the restrictions imposed by war conditions have been removed can be faced with the confident knowledge that provision has been made to meet it.

Nurses' Home.—In the Nurses' Home the design of the bedrooms and the scheme of furnishing have proved to be both comfortable and utilitarian. The quarters provided for sick staff have also been a successful project although they were not occupied during the year under review. The really outstanding feature of the extensions, however, is the nurses' common room. This room, 75 feet by 40 feet, with a library opening out from its farther end, is of excellent proportions and tastefully decorated and furnished. It is approached from a hall which is on a slightly higher level and from the entrance presents a most attractive appearance. It is much used and much liked by the nursing staff. Altogether the extensions to the Nurses' Home have brought about conditions which can hardly be described as anything but the best.

To sum up, there is no doubt but that the extensions have proved to be an unqualified fulfilment of high hopes. A very great amount of careful and painstaking work went into the detailed preparation of the plans, both during the time when the general layout was under consideration, and when it came to what may be called the *minutiae*. The effort has been repaid manifold. In appearance the buildings are attractive throughout, the quality of finish is worthy of them and, most important of all, there has been brought into being a series of departments whose outstanding characteristic is their practical nature and a resulting ease of work. Co-operation between the architects and the medical staff, and the utilization of the experience of those who are most concerned in the daily routine, have led to this desirable state of affairs. The Committee is to be congratulated on its vision in carrying through the scheme, and the staff, from myself downward, is most appreciative of the excellent facilities provided in which to carry on its work. Patience is at all times a virtue ; for once it has had its reward.

One cannot leave the subject of the building scheme without expressing regret at the death of our principal architect, Mr. E. Stanley Hall. He died only a few weeks before the opening took place. It was a pleasure to be associated with him, and his wide knowledge of hospital design, his readiness to explain and to listen to and adopt suggestions, made that association all the more interesting to those who had the privilege of working with him.

ST. MARY'S INFIRMARY.

The following table gives statistics of admissions to and discharges from St. Mary's Infirmary during 1940 :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Remaining in Infirmary on 31st December, 1939	68	148	16	232
Admitted during the year ..	234	889	15	1,138
Births	..	..	534	534
Total admissions and births ..	234	889	549	1,672
Total treated during 1940 ..	302	1,037	565	1,904
Discharged during 1940 ..	95	735	535	1,365
Died during 1940	155	163	16	334
Total discharges and deaths ..	250	898	551	1,699
Remaining in Infirmary on 31st December, 1940	52	139	14	205

The average number of beds occupied was 218, the highest number having been 259 and the lowest 205. The number of admissions was 73 less than during the previous year.

Maternity Wards.—The number of women confined was 554. There were two cases of twins and 23 stillbirths. There were no maternal deaths. The ante-natal clinic was attended by 701 patients and the post-natal clinic by 145.

ST. GEORGE'S INFIRMARY.

The number of patients admitted during the year was 221, discharges were 122 and deaths 118.

Four wards comprising 76 beds were evacuated and prepared for the reception of cases of tuberculosis, this step being rendered necessary by the lack of accommodation following upon the rearrangement of hospitals as a result of the war. Occupation of the beds so provided began in December. The cases of tuberculosis previously housed at St. Mary's Infirmary were transferred so releasing 24 beds. The net loss of accommodation for chronic cases in the two hospitals was therefore 52 beds.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of cases on the register at the end of 1940 was 3,041, a decrease of 85 as compared with the previous year.

Statistics.—*Notifications.*—During the year 557 cases of pulmonary and 110 of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified, making a total of 667 cases of which 382 were males and 285 females. Compared with the previous year this is an increase of 2 in the pulmonary and a decrease of 27 in the non-pulmonary notifications, and compared with the average of the previous five years an increase of 14 pulmonary and a decrease of 56 non-pulmonary.

Of the total cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified 5.6 per cent. were children under 15 years, 25.5 per cent. persons between 15 and 25, and 68.9 per cent. were in the remaining age groups. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 9.2 per cent., 20.5 per cent., and 70.3 per cent. respectively.

As regards the non-pulmonary type of disease 48.2 per cent. were children under 15 years and 51.8 per cent. persons over 15 years. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 47.4 per cent. and 52.6 per cent. respectively.

Of the total cases notified 543 were by medical practitioners and 124 cases from institutions.

The number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis not heard of until the time of death was 30, and the number of non-pulmonary 17, making a total of 47 or 6.6 per cent. of the total cases heard of during the year. This is a decrease of 3 on the figure for the previous year.

Out of a total of 467 deaths from tuberculosis of all forms 129 or 27.6 per cent. were notified in the same year as death occurred, 42 or 9.0 per cent. in the same month and 46 or 9.9 per cent. in the same week. In the previous year there were 148 or 35.8 per cent. notified in the same year as death occurred, 23 or 5.6 per cent. in the same month and 35 or 8.5 per cent. in the same week.

An analysis of the notifications in age groups will be found in the table appended.

Deaths.—The total deaths from tuberculosis of all forms during the year numbered 467 of which 287 were males and 180 females. In the previous year the total was 413 of which 261 were males and 152 females. Of the total, pulmonary tuberculosis accounted for 416 or 89·1 per cent. and non-pulmonary 51 or 10·9 per cent. The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was 0·89, from non-pulmonary 0·11, and from all forms 1·00, as compared with 0·72, 0·12 and 0·85 respectively for the previous year. Set against the average rates of the previous five years these figures represent an increase of 0·18 in the pulmonary, a decrease of 0·02 in the non-pulmonary, and a total increase for all forms of the disease of 0·16.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.—No action was necessary under this section during the year.

Notifications of tuberculosis received during the year.

PULMONARY.

Ages.	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total.
Males ..	2	2	12	54	69	70	64	35	12	320
Females ..	..	1	14	88	70	33	20	7	4	237
Totals ..	2	3	26	142	139	103	84	42	16	557

NON-PULMONARY.

Ages.	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total.
Males ..	3	16	16	11	7	3	3	3	..	62
Females ..	1	4	13	10	11	6	..	..	3	48
Totals ..	4	20	29	21	18	9	3	3	3	110

REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE HEALTH CLINIC AND SANATORIA

BY

NORMAN TATTERSALL, M.D. (Lond.), *Chief Clinical Tuberculosis
Officer.*

General.—The effect on tuberculosis mortality of the first full year of war is already gravely apparent. The food situation throughout the year was only slightly below normal and could not in that time have produced a rise of 18 per cent. in the total deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis.

The increased deaths were confined to the age groups between 15 and 45, the figures for the later age groups remaining stationary. Between the ages of 15 and 45 deaths rose from 191 in the previous year to 250 in 1940, an increase of over 30 per cent.

The causes of this can be summed up in the one word "stress." The population contains a vast reservoir of individuals with a mild degree of tuberculosis infection which under normal conditions remains quiescent. War calls them to harder work, longer hours, and less favourable conditions. Anxiety, grief, broken nights, and shortened holidays, all play their part; resistance is undermined, and the disease flares up into activity. The "stress" falls most heavily on the 15-45 age groups.

The increase is almost entirely civilian, and will become increasingly severe as the urge for production draws more and more on those of sub-standard physique who would normally avoid the stress of such employment.

This is not a new phenomenon, the last war produced precisely the same effect, and we appear powerless to prevent it.

There is also a change in the type of disease met with, more cases of the acute and rapidly fatal type being seen, especially among young women.

Health Clinic.—The table on page 40 is a summary of the quarterly returns made to the Ministry of Health on Form T.145.

The year under review was one of constant hard work, partly due to shortage of staff and also in part to the large number of examinations called for by the National Service Medical Boards. The latter referred 292 men for examination, amongst whom 12 previously unknown definite cases of tuberculosis were found.

The closing of sanatorium beds greatly increased the amount of treatment given at the Clinic, especially cases of artificial pneumothorax which called for over 2,800 refills—some 600 more than the previous year.

Dr. Guthrie, Assistant Tuberculosis Officer, joined the Forces in June, and until December—when Dr. Herd was transferred from the Emergency Hospital Section—the Clinic and Sanatorium work was carried out with great difficulty. Much extra work was thrown on to my Senior Assistant, Dr. Thompson, and on the whole of the nursing and clerical staff, whose willing co-operation is greatly appreciated.

The reduced number of sanatorium beds was a severe handicap throughout, and at the close of the year, arrangements were in progress to take over two wards at St. George's Infirmary with a total of 60 beds which should considerably ease the situation. A few extra beds were made available at Gateforth Sanatorium by structural alterations.

In accordance with the Ministry of Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations 1940 forms were completed for all men in certain age groups on the notification register. This information is available for the National Service Medical Boards, thus enabling them to exclude known cases of tuberculosis from the Services, and also as a means of safeguarding the Ministry of Pensions against possible future claims.

SUMMARY-OF QUARTERLY RETURNS MADE TO MINISTRY OF HEALTH ON FORM T.145 (1940).

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL.				GRAND TOTAL.
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
A.—Number of definite cases of Tuberculosis on the Dispensary Register at the beginning of the year	1,040	701	194	187	137	162	186	162	1,177	863	380	349	2,769
Inward Transfers ..	36	33	11	5	2	3	8	10	38	36	19	15	108
L.S.O. Cases Returned ..	10	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	10	6	..	..	16
B.—Number of New Cases diagnosed as Tuberculosis during the year ..	113	81	16	13	22	28	27	14	296	218	44	29	587
(1) Class T.B. minus ..	161	109	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Class T.B. plus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C.—Number of cases included in A. and B. written off the Dispensary Register during the year as :—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(1) Recovered ..	22	27	24	23	9	16	24	24	31	43	48	47	169
(2) Dead (all causes)	242	132	3	9	5	5	4	3	247	137	7	12	403
(3) Removed to other Areas ..	27	25	9	4	1	1	4	3	28	26	13	7	74
(4) For other reasons	22	17	4	1	1	8	3	3	23	25	7	4	59
Transfers to Pulm. from N.P.	3	..	1	3	3	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
D.—Number of definite cases of Tuberculosis on the Dispensary Register at the end of the year ..	1,050	728	183	173	142	164	185	150	1,192	892	368	323	2,775

PATIENTS (EXCLUDING CONTACTS) FIRST EXAMINED AT CITY OF LEEDS HEALTH CLINIC
FROM JANUARY 1ST, 1940 TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1940.
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

New patients.				Number bacteriologically positive.				Number clinically positive, but not T.B. +.				Number found to be Non-tubercular, lost sight of, etc.				Still under observation.			
M.	F.	B.	G.	M.	F.	B.	G.	M.	F.	B.	G.	M.	F.	B.	G.	M.	F.	B.	G.
772	506	62	50	175	108	1	2	84	61	5	3	472	297	47	39	41	40	9	6

OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

New patients.				Bones and Joints.				Abdominal				Other Organs.				Glands.			
M.	F.	B.	G.	M.	F.	B.	G.	M.	F.	B.	G.	M.	F.	B.	G.	M.	F.	B.	G.
20	25	24	12	12	3	6	2	2	6	1	2	5	7	4	..	1	9	13	8

Total attendances at Health Clinic for—
 (a) Light treatment 4,935
 (b) Other special treatments 4,033
 (c) Ordinary clinics 7,278
 (d) X-ray 1,927

18,173

Total Number of Clinical Examinations
 (included in attendances) 7,146
 Number of cases making the clinical attendances
 (excluding Light and Special treatments) 3,479

Observation cases of previous years re-examined as follows:—

Definitely diagnosed as tubercular	22
Marked off as non-tubercular, and for other reasons	133
Remaining under observation	4
	159

"CONTACTS" FIRST EXAMINED AT THE HEALTH CLINIC
FROM JANUARY 1st, 1940, to DECEMBER 31st, 1940.

	New Contacts Examined.	Found Sputum T.B. +	Clinically definite, but sputum negative.	Diagnosed Non- Pulmonary Tubercle.	Found to be Non- Tubercular, lost sight of, etc.	Remaining under observa- tion.
Males	92	3	3	..	82	4
Females	267	9	5	1	242	10
Boys	133	..	9	1	105	18
Girls	142	1	5	1	117	18
Total	634	13	22	3	546	50

79 cases remaining under observation on December 31st, 1939, were re-examined, with the following results:—

Definitely diagnosed as tubercular 7

Marked off as non-tubercular, died, lost sight
of, etc. 65

Remaining under observation 7

Total examinations made = 937 (709 cases).

Dental Treatment.—Two sessions per week are held by Mr. W. L. Fleming, L.D.S., who also visits the Sanatoria. Details of treatment are shown in the following table:—

	Health Clinic	Gate- forth	The Hollies
Cases { Examined	137	25	29
{ Treated	125	24	28
Attendances	345	31	37
Extractions:—			
Local anæsthetic	273	67	21
N ₂ O or Evipan	74	..	5
Fillings and Scalings	43	18	7
Dentures:—			
Number completed	42	1	..
Patients fitted	25	1	..
Repairs, etc.	14	1	..

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The number of children under one year of age who died in 1940 was 395 as compared with 401 in 1939. The infant mortality rate was 57 as compared with 57 for the previous year and an average of 64 for the previous five years.

The rate for England and Wales was 55 or 3·5 per cent. less than the rate for Leeds, and the rate for the 126 Great Towns was 61 or 7·0 per cent. higher.

Causes of Death.—The principal causes of deaths of infants under one year of age during the year in order of numerical importance were premature birth (24·6 per cent.), pneumonia (19·7 per cent.) and diarrhoea and enteritis (10·4 per cent.). The respiratory group of diseases was responsible for 93 or 23·5 per cent. of the total deaths as compared with 86 or 21·4 per cent. for the previous year, and 96 or 20·6 per cent. the average of the previous five years.

The following table shows the number of deaths from prematurity, and the death-rate per thousand births for the years 1930-1940 :—

Year.	Births.	Deaths from prematurity.	Death-rate per 1,000 births.
1930	7,568	152	20·1
1931	7,219	114	15·8
1932	7,004	128	18·3
1933	6,643	134	20·2
1934	7,190	121	16·8
1935	7,211	124	17·2
1936	7,340	114	15·5
1937	7,279	120	16·5
1938	7,614	136	17·9
1939	7,079	102	14·4
1940	6,946	97	14·0

The average death rate from prematurity per thousand births for the ten years 1930-1939 was 17·3.

Deaths in Age Groups.—Of the total (395) infant deaths 66 or 16·7 per cent. took place on the first day ; 157 or 39·7 per cent. in the first week ; 214 or 54·2 per cent. in the first month ; 70 or 17·7 per cent. between one and three months ; 48 or 12·1 per cent. between three and six months ; 39 or 9·9 per cent. between six and nine months, and 24 or 6·1 per cent. between nine and twelve months.

The percentage changes in the infant death rates per 1,000 births in 1940 as compared with the average of the previous ten years are as follows :—

Under 1 week decrease	8·5%	3-6 months, decrease	31·7%
Under 1 month ..	8·9%	6-9	30·9%
1-3 months ..	13·7%	9-12	45·3%
Whole year decrease, 18·6%			

Neo-natal Death-Rate.—The number of deaths of infants occurring in the first month of life was 214, the same number as for the previous year, and the neo-natal rate was 30·8.

Illegitimate Death-Rate.—Of the 402 illegitimate births 46 or 11·4 per cent. died before reaching the age of one year which is equal to an infant mortality rate of 114. This is an increase of 11 per thousand as compared with 1939 and a decrease of 31 as compared with 1938.

Maternal Mortality.—The number of mothers who lost their lives in childbirth during the year was 15, a decrease of 4 as compared with the previous year. The corresponding maternal mortality rate per thousand live births was 2·17 as compared with 2·71 for the previous year and an average of 2·69 for the previous five years. Calculated on the total number of births (live and still) the rate for the year was 2·09 as compared with 2·60 for the previous year and an average of 2·58 for the previous five years.

The provisional maternal mortality rate for England and Wales per thousand total births (live and still) was 2·16.

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Causes of death.	Year 1939.	Year 1940.	Increase or decrease.	Percentage total deaths under one.
Smallpox	..	..	..	..
Chickenpox	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	3	+3	0.76
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	11	1	-10	0.25
Diphtheria	1	1	..	0.25
Influenza	3	..	-3	..
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Diseases	7	6	-1	1.52
Meningitis	6	2	-4	0.51
Convulsions	5	8	+3	2.03
Bronchitis	13	11	-2	2.78
Pneumonia (all forms)	56	78	+22	19.75
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs	3	3	..	0.75
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	52	41	-11	10.38
Gastritis	4	..	-4	..
Syphilis	2	5	+3	1.27
Rickets	1	..	-1	..
Suffocation, including overlying	12	14	+2	3.54
Injury at birth	22	18	-4	4.56
Atelectasis	12	19	+7	4.81
Congenital Malformations	42	35	-7	8.86
Premature birth	102	97	-5	24.56
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	10	3	-7	0.76
Other Causes	37	50	+13	12.66
Totals	401	395	-6	100.00

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES INCLUDING SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES

BY

GLADYS J. C. RUSSELL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., *Assistant Medical
Officer of Health for Maternity and Child Welfare.*

Number of Midwives.—The total number of midwives on the register on December 31st, 1939 was 82, 19 new names were added during the year, 14 did not renew their notification to practise, 9 left the district during the year, leaving a total of 78 on the register on December 31st, 1940.

The total number of births notified by midwives was 2,463 or 31.6 per cent. of the total births registered as compared with 2,274 or 30.6 per cent. for the previous year.

Municipal Midwifery Service.—At the commencement of the year 24 Municipal Midwives were employed directly by the Authority, five as district teachers for the pupil midwives at St. Mary's Hospital. Two additional midwives were appointed during the year. Six midwives were employed by the Maternity Hospital for the district training of medical students.

The following table gives details of the work done by the municipal midwives.

MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES.

	Municipal Midwives	Maternity Hospital Midwives	Total
Ante-natal visits	11,098	1,187	12,285
Deliveries { Midwife	1,873	449	2,322
{ Maternity Nurse	265	29	294
Post-natal visits	37,688	7,756	45,444
Bookings { Midwife	1,947	465	2,412
{ Maternity Nurse	245	26	271
Examinations at Midwife's home ..	4,232	1,824	6,056
Number of Midwives	26	6	32

Supervision of Midwives.—The municipal midwives are interviewed at the Health Department once a week. The lay Supervisor also makes regular visits to the homes of all midwives and inspects bags, records, etc. During the year 169 such visits were made. In addition, other visits were paid for special reasons, such as infection, transfer of cases, etc.

Advising Medical Help.—Notifications of having advised medical assistance were received in 843 cases.

Midwives Emergencies.—During the year 632 claims were made by medical practitioners for attendance on emergencies of labour under Section 14 of the Midwives Act, 1918, involving a cost to the Corporation of £1,057 3s. od.

Nursing in the Home.—The cases receiving nursing attention from the Leeds District Nursing Association during the year numbered 463.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—Notifications numbered 140 of which 76 (estimated) were due to true sepsis. Of the latter eight were midwives' cases, one a doctor's case, and the remainder occurred in institutions.

Home Helps.—Mothers provided with Home Helps in 1940 numbered 131 as compared with 158 in 1939, and the number of women employed as Home Helps was 26 as compared with 34 for the previous year.

With the many different forms of war work now open to women it is becoming increasingly difficult to man this service.

Ante-natal work.—A record total of 4,003 expectant mothers attended the ante-natal clinics during the year. This is an increase of 2 on the figure for the previous year. Of the total, 3,049 were new and attended for the first time. The attendances at all the clinics amounted to 13,938 as compared with 14,044 for 1939.

Extra Nourishment.—Dried Milk was supplied to 499 expectant mothers, 46 at full price, 111 at assisted rates, and 342 free. In addition fluid milk was supplied to 36 mothers.

A total of 7,583 eggs were supplied to 194 mothers, including 5,096 free to 132 mothers (72 expectant and 60 nursing) and 2,487

at assisted rates to 62 mothers (22 expectant and 40 nursing). The total cost to the Corporation was £86 7s. 5d.

From July 1st, 1940, all expectant mothers were supplied with milk under the National Milk Scheme.

Consultative Ante-natal Clinic.—A total of 42 women were referred to this clinic during the year, as compared with 33 for 1939. The reason for reference in the majority of cases was abnormal presentations, disproportion (real or suspected) or toxæmia.

Natal work.—Of the total 6,946 nett births which occurred during the year 3,620 or 52·12 per cent. took place in institutions or nursing homes in the city. The percentage for 1939 was 52·82.

Evacuation.—The majority of the expectant mothers evacuated at the outbreak of hostilities had been confined and had returned to Leeds by the end of 1939. Only 17 cases were admitted to the Emergency Maternity Homes during 1940. With the exception of Farnley Hall and Hazelwood the other homes were closed, although all were capable of being opened at short notice. Towards the end of 1940 Stockeld Park was re-opened and from the beginning of 1941 regular batches of mothers have been sent to this and the other two homes. These mothers include patients from St. Faith's and St. Margaret's Homes, evacuees to Leeds from bombed areas, as well as a certain number of Leeds mothers.

Specialist Service.—The number of claims from consultants for services rendered in connection with the Corporation's Maternity Scheme received and dealt with was 35 at a total net cost of £159 7s. 0d.

Maternity and Nursing Homes.—The number of registered Nursing Homes in the city on December 31st, 1939, was 20, made up as follows:—Maternity Homes 8, Maternity and General Nursing Homes 8, and General Nursing Homes 4. The position was the same at the end of 1940. Five applications for exemption from registration were received and granted. All registered Homes were visited regularly and inspected, the number of visits paid for the purpose being 50.

Ambulance Service.—For the number of cases removed to the various lying-in institutions, see page 14.

Maternal Mortality.—During the year 15 mothers lost their lives in childbirth compared with 19 for the previous year, and the

mortality rate was 2.17 per 1,000 births and 2.09 per 1,000 total births (live and still). The corresponding figures for 1939 were 2.71 and 2.60. The causes of death were sepsis 2, haemorrhage 3, toxæmia 5, ruptured uterus 1, obstetric shock 1, other causes 3. Five of the deceased mothers had attended ante-natal clinics.

Stillbirths.—The number of stillbirths notified in 1940 was 327 or 4.3 per cent. of the total births notified, as compared with 400 or 5.2 per cent. in 1939.

Neo-Natal Mortality.—The number of neo-natal deaths was 214 as compared with 214 in 1939, the corresponding rates being 30.8 for 1940 and 30.2 for 1939. Prematurity accounted for 84 or 39.3 per cent. of the total.

Post-Natal Supervision.—A total of 143 women were examined, of whom 62 were satisfactory and 81 unsatisfactory. The women in the latter class were either referred to Hospital or treated at the clinics or referred to their own doctors.

Home Visiting.—The total number of visits paid during the year amounted to 135,205. This is an increase of 13,949 on 1939, and of 4,102 on 1938.

A complete summary of the work of the health visitors is appended:—

	VISITS.
Notified births including re-visits	102,158
Stillbirths and deaths under one month including re-visits	524
Death investigations of children from one month—five years	429
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	50
Expectant Mothers	6,766
Special visits (medical aid claims, infectious diseases, etc.)	5,396
Visits to ill children notified from the Leeds General Infirmary, Public Dispensary and St. James's Hospital	75
Visits to children under the Public Health Act, 1936, Part vii. s.s. 206-219	742
Ineffectual visits	19,065
Total visits for the year	<u>135,205</u>

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936. Part vii. Sec. 206-219.	
CHILDREN NURSED FOR HIRE OR REWARD DURING THE YEAR 1940.	
Number of foster-mothers on the register at the beginning of the year	74
Number of foster-mothers on the register at the end of the year	151
Foster-mothers with one child	126
Foster-mothers with two children	18
Foster-mothers with three children	5
Foster-mothers with five children	1
Foster-mothers with eleven children	1
Number of children on the register at the beginning of the year	86
Number of children placed on the register during 1939 (excluding 7 children transferred to other foster-mothers in Leeds)	99
Number of children who ceased, during the year, to come under the provision of this Act	78
Number of children on the books at the end of the year	107
DETAILS AS TO THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO CEASED, DURING THE YEAR, TO COME UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.	
Returned to parents or relatives.. .. .	50
Attained the age of 9 years	7
Adopted without payment	12
Sent to special homes, etc.	5
Removed to other districts	1
Died	2
Foster-mothers removed with child—no trace ..	1
TOTAL	78

Infant Life Protection.—During the year a total of 742 visits were paid to foster children by the Health Visitors and the Superintendent. The table on page 50 gives particulars of the children nursed for reward during 1940.

Infant Welfare Centres.—There were 18 infant welfare centres (Babies' Welcomes) in use during 1940.

Attendances at Centres.—The number of new babies under one year admitted to the Welcomes during 1940 was 5,452, between one and two years 953, and between two and five years, 1,522. This is an all round increase of several hundreds in each group on the figures for 1939 and 1938. The total numbers of names on the registers at the Welcomes at the commencement of the year was 10,866, which with 7,927 new children registered during the year made a total of 18,793. This is an increase of 1,193 on the figure for the previous year.

There is a certain number of evacuees—estimated at 200—in Leeds, who bring their children to the Welcomes. The number of Welcome mothers and babies in reception areas is probably less than this.

The total attendances of all babies at all the Welcomes during the year was 95,902, a decrease of 12,234 as compared with 1939. This decrease is explained by (a) the need to restrict the number of persons on Welcome premises at any one time; (b) the number of mothers engaged on war work; (c) during raid periods the reluctance to be away from home for any considerable period.

There were 77 deaths in children between two weeks and a year old who had attended the Welcomes, as compared with 206 for the city and the infant mortality rate for infants attending the Centres was 14 as against 57 for the city.

Distribution of Babies' Anti-gas Helmets and Respirators.—The distribution of babies' anti-gas helmets and toddlers coloured respirators and the exchange of helmets for respirators continued to be carried out at the Welcomes during one week of each month and at Central Clinic continuously.

Central Clinic.—The work, as in previous years, included dental treatment to expectant and nursing mothers and to children under

five years, orthopaedic consultations, artificial sunlight treatment and massage, electrical treatment and remedial exercises, diphtheria immunization and venereal diseases treatment.

Dental.—The total number of new patients receiving dental treatment during the year was 822—seven more than in 1939—which included 309 expectant mothers, 244 mothers and 269 children.

The number of treatments was :—Expectant mothers 2,606, mothers 5,290, children 913, a total of 8,809 as compared with 9,959 for the previous year.

Dentures were supplied to 305 mothers of which 161 had full upper and lower plates, 20 full upper only, 16 full lower only, 22 full upper and partial lower, 12 partial upper and lower, 38 partial upper only, 10 partial lower only, and 26 remodels. The total cost was £354 7s. 6d., and £513 os. 9d. was recovered from patients.

Orthopaedic.—A total of 367 children was referred to the clinic during the year. As in previous years the majority of cases were genu valgum, genu varum, flat foot, and the various types of paralysis.

Four whole time masseuses attended regularly at Central Clinic and the various Welcomes, one of them does artificial sunlight treatment as well. During the year 15,728 treatments were given.

Twelve cases were admitted to Hospital for operation, and seven children were in the Marguerite Home, Thorp Arch, during the year.

Appliances were supplied to 38 cases at a cost of £83 15s. 8d. of which £25 2s. 8d. was refunded by the parents.

Twenty-two cases were transferred to the school Orthopaedic Clinic on reaching the age of five years.

Artificial Sunlight.—This treatment was given at Central Clinic, Holbeck, Armley and Middleton Welcomes. The total number of children dealt with was 1,059 and the total treatments given 8,214.

Venereal Diseases.—A total of 45 patients attended this clinic during the year. Of these, the patients continuing from the previous year included 23 mothers and one child. The new cases were 6 mothers, 2 expectant mothers and 13 children.

Milk Distribution.—During the year the amount of dried milk distributed in Leeds amounted to 16.5 tons, of which 6.2 tons were given free to 1,573 mothers and babies and 9.8 tons were supplied at full or assisted rates to 2,160 mothers and babies. In 1939 the corresponding figures were 13.2 tons free to 2,454 persons and 12.6 tons supplied at full or assisted rates to 2,402 persons.

A certain amount of dried milk was distributed at the Welcomes to cases in receipt of Public Assistance, the amount in 1940 being 0.44 tons as compared with 0.66 in 1939. The cost of this milk is defrayed by the Public Assistance Committee.

The amount of fresh milk distributed during the year was 2,212.6 gallons free to 244 mothers and babies, and 2,626 gallons at assisted rates to 295 persons. In 1939 the corresponding figures were 6,986 gallons free to 519 mothers and babies and 5,262 gallons at assisted rates to 571 persons.

On July 1st the National Milk Scheme came into force as far as fluid milk was concerned, and this was extended to include dried milk during August. Under this scheme milk was supplied by the Government to expectant and nursing mothers, and children under five years. The Corporation scheme in consequence went into abeyance except in special cases where a different type of food was the only one which would suit.

The almoning committee met on 51 occasions and considered 5,224 applications.

Convalescent Treatment for Mothers and Babies and Toddlers.—Owing to the Convalescent Homes being taken over for other purposes it was only possible to send away 21 mothers and babies and 2 mothers without babies. The average length of stay was 14 days. The net cost to the Corporation was £85 18s. 3d. or an average of £1 17s. 4d. per case per week.

In addition 145 children between 3 and 5 years were sent for convalescence to Meanwood Convalescent Home. The average stay of each child was 25.23 days and the cost to the Corporation was £1 0s. 6d. per case per week. The total cost to the Corporation was £564 14s. 11d. of which £28 8s. 9d. was refunded by the parents.

Infants' Hospital.—The work of the Infants' Hospital continued to be carried on at Knaresborough House.

Twenty-four were in residence on January 1st, 1940, 68 were admitted during the year, 56 were discharged leaving 36 in residence on December 31st, 1940.

The type of case admitted was the same as in previous years.

Day Nurseries.—Blenheim Lodge was used to full capacity throughout the year, and in July a war-time annexe to it was opened at Woodhouse Day Nursery, Speedwell Street. This latter Nursery has accommodation for 35 toddlers from 2 to 5 years. Owing to the increasing demand for women workers extension of the day nurseries was under consideration during most of the year. The difficulty was to obtain suitable premises in the right situations. Towards the end of the year plans for the opening of a nursery at Quarry Hill Flats and another at Red House, East Street, were well under way and these nurseries have since been opened. Plans for other War-time Day Nurseries are being considered, but it is felt very strongly that nurseries of the residential type will be of more service to women in war-time employment, which for the most part is arranged in shifts. At the time of writing the Ministry of Health has not given its approval to residential nurseries.

Residential Nursery.—There were 31 children in residence on January 1st, 1940; 193 cases were admitted during the year, 190 were discharged and 34 remained in residence on December 31st, 1940.

MEAT INSPECTION

BY

J. A. DIXON, M.R.C.V.S., *Chief Veterinary Officer.*

In respect of the forty private slaughter-houses in the city deemed to be licensed under Section 57 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 until 31st January, 1940, applications were received from all the licensed occupiers for renewal of their licences. The applications were considered by the Council and were disposed of as follows :—

Licences granted	6
Licences granted subject to the completion of structural alterations	4
Licences not granted	30

Appeals to Petty Sessions against the decision of the Council in refusing to renew licences were made in 28 instances and the results of the hearing of these appeals were as follows :—

Appeals dismissed	23
Appeals allowed subject to the completion of structural alterations	3
Appeals adjourned for re-hearing on 21st November, 1941	2

Licences have been issued in respect of the 6 applications approved by the Council, and in 3 of the 7 cases where structural alterations required have been completed. In the remaining cases where structural alterations were required, these have not been carried out, and accordingly the licences have not been issued.

One of the nine slaughter-houses licensed has since become derelict and been abandoned, leaving on December 31st, 1940, eight licensed slaughter-houses in the city.

The premises being satisfactory and the business well conducted, the single knacker's yard licence was renewed.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT GOVERNMENT SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

	Cattle ex. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Government Slaughter-house No. 1 (Public Abattoir)	19,088	3,998	8,025	115,110	19,447	165,668
Government Slaughter-house No. 2 (Danube Road)	5,918	2,919	1,288	44,774	17,341	72,240

The emergency provisions administered by the Ministry of Food (Meat and Livestock Division) provide for the setting up of livestock collecting centres situated centrally in well-defined areas throughout the country. These centres serve as the collecting depots for all cattle intended for slaughter for human consumption and at each livestock collecting centre a District Chairman of Auctioneers is appointed whose duty it is to supervise the grading and consignment to Government slaughter-houses of the animals. All animals become the property of the Ministry of Food on arrival at the livestock collecting centre. The Chief Veterinary Officer for this city has been appointed District Chairman of Auctioneers for the Leeds Livestock Collecting Centre.

The Slaughter of Cattle.—The Livestock (Restriction on Slaughtering) Order, 1940 which came into operation on 15th January, 1940, restricts the slaughter of cattle for human consumption to Government slaughter-houses controlled and licensed by the Ministry of Food and consequently no slaughtering of cattle now takes place in private slaughter-houses.

There are two Government slaughter-houses in the city, one the Public Abattoir, and the other the Slaughter-house of the Leeds Industrial Co-operative Society, Limited, Danube Road, Gelderd Road.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle (exclud- ing cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS					
Whole carcasses condemned	9	33	40	147	211
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2,610	945	36	2,785	1,073
Percentage of numbers inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis	10·71	12·69	0·82	1·21	3·49
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.					
Whole carcasses condemned	36	196	4	8	54
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,216	1,364	6	..	1,361
Percentage of numbers inspected affected with tuberculosis	5·01	2·25	0·11	0·005	3·80

It is interesting to note in regard to the foregoing table that the numbers of animals affected with disease shew a marked increase on the figures for the past two years, an increase which is evident in all classes of animals slaughtered. As will be seen from the table, two percentage figures are given—one of animals affected with disease other than tuberculosis, and the other of animals affected with tuberculosis, and the increase is particularly marked in relation to diseases other than tuberculosis.

It was to be expected that a system of centralised slaughtering such as the one introduced by the Ministry of Food as an emergency measure would result in the discovery of a greater number of animals affected with disease, since such a system ensures the examination, both ante-mortem and post-mortem, of every animal slaughtered. For this very reason Medical Officers of Health and Veterinary Inspectors of Local Authorities have for years advocated the introduction of a system of centralised slaughtering at large central abattoirs.

Meat and other foods condemned as unsound.—The total amount of meat, etc., destroyed by consent during the year was 553,521 lbs., as compared with 465,230 lbs. in the previous year. In addition 656 eggs were destroyed during the year as compared with none in 1939.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938—SECTION 14.

FOOD PREPARING PLACES.

Number of premises on the register	206
Applications submitted for registration	5
Applications approved :—	
(a) Makers of cooked meats, fish cakes, etc. ..	2
(b) Sausage makers	2
(c) Potted meat makers	1
Applications disapproved	..
Number of visits to food-preparing places	40

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

BY

J. A. DIXON, M.R.C.V.S., *Chief Inspector.*

Tuberculosis Order of 1938.—The table hereunder is compiled from information supplied to the local authority by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

No. of suspected animals reported or found.	No. affected with tuberculosis and slaughtered.	No. of animals found to be not amenable to the Order.
92	76	16

Swine Fever Order of 1938.—During the year there were received 30 reports of suspected swine fever, all of which were investigated by the Veterinary Inspector on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. In 5 cases the diagnosis was confirmed as compared with 14 cases in the previous year.

Regulation of Movement of Swine Order of 1922.—The administration of this Order has necessitated the issuing of 355 licences for the dispersal of 9,131 pigs from the Whitkirk Auction Mart, and 111 visits have been paid to pig-keeping premises to ascertain whether the recently removed store pigs were detained and isolated for the appropriate period.

Anthrax Order of 1938.—During the year 6 cases of suspected anthrax were reported, but microscopic examination of the blood from the suspected carcasses gave negative results, and on post-mortem examination of the carcasses of the animals it was found that death had ensued, in each case, from causes other than anthrax.

Animals (Landing from Ireland, Channel Islands and Isle of Man) Order of 1933.—Five licences were issued for the removal from the Victoria Cattle Market of 25 cattle recently landed from Ireland. In addition to these, 2 movement licences were issued for the movement of 70 cattle and 2 sheep recently landed from Ireland but dispersed without passing through the Victoria Cattle Market.

Irish store cattle to the number of 140 were received at premises in the city, and these were all duly inspected on arrival, and further visits paid to see that they were isolated and detained for the prescribed period of six clear days following their arrival in accordance with the Order.

Foot and Mouth Disease.—During the year, as a result of an outbreak of the disease in the surrounding County district the city was included in an infected area, but was itself free from the disease throughout the year.

No proceedings were necessary during the year under the following Orders:—

Movement of Animals (Records) Order of 1925.

Transit of Animals (Amendment) Order of 1931.

Parasitic Mange Order of 1938.

Exportation and Transit of Horses, Asses and Mules Order of 1921.

Sheep Scab Order of 1938.

Importation of Canadian Cattle Order of 1933.

Warble Fly (Dressing of Cattle) Order of 1936.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

BY

J. A. DIXON, M.R.C.V.S., *Chief Veterinary Officer.*

Dairy Farms, Milk Shops and Milk Sellers.—The following tables show the number of registered dairy farms, milkshops and milk sellers in the city on December 31st, 1940 :—

DAIRY FARMS AND COWKEEPERS.

	Dairy Farms	Cow- keepers
No. on register on 31st December, 1939	123	115
No. added to the register during the year	1	1
No. removed from the register during the year	..	..
No. on register on 31st December, 1940	124	116

MILKSHOPS AND RETAIL PURVEYORS OF MILK.

	Milk- shops	Retail Purvey- ors of milk
No. on the register on 31st December, 1939 (including 36 entries in respect of purveyors with premises in the surrounding County Area)	442	466
No. added to the register during the year including one retail purveyor of milk with premises in the surrounding County Area	4	4
No. removed from the register during the year including one retail purveyor of milk with premises in the surrounding County Area	48	46
No. on register on 31st December, 1940 (including 36 entries in respect of purveyors with premises in the surrounding County Area)	398	424

The following visits were paid during the year by the Food and Drugs Inspectors and Cowsheds and Dairies Inspector :—

To milkshops	2,695
To cowsheds	1,814
To railway stations	78
To farms or milkshops <i>re</i> infectious disease	6
To foodshops and bottled milk stores ..	480

LICENCES ISSUED UNDER THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS)
ORDERS, 1936 AND 1938.

Description of Licences.	Number in force on 31st December			
	1938	1939	1940	
To use the designation " Tuberculin Tested "—				
1. To produce and bottle	4	3	4	
2. To produce, but not bottle	..	..	..	
3. To sell by retail	118	110	118	
4. To bottle and sell	2	..	2	
To use the designation " Accredited "—				
1. To produce and bottle	10	10	10	
2. To produce, but not bottle	65	62	65	
3. To sell by retail	50	51	50	
4. To bottle and sell	2	2	2	
To use the designation " Pasteurised "—				
1. Pasteurisers' Licences	3	3	3	
2. To sell by retail	28	27	28	

BIOLOGICAL TESTS.

Ordinary Samples.	No.	Positive.	Negative.
" Tuberculin Tested " milk	20	..	20
" Accredited " milk	14	3	11
" Pasteurised " milk	10	..	10
Ungraded milk	156	4	152
TOTAL	200	7	193

Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Section 14.—Ice Cream.—The following table shows a summary of the work done during the year :—

Number of premises registered for the manufacture for sale of ice cream	4
Number of premises registered for the sale of ice cream ..	14
Number of premises registered for the storage of ice cream intended for sale	2
Number of notifications of change of occupier received ..	9
Number of premises removed from the register :—	
(a) used for manufacture for sale	8
(b) used for sale of ice cream	68
Number of visits paid :—	
(a) to premises used for manufacture for sale ..	1,116
(b) to premises used for sale	911
(c) to premises used as depots for storage of ice cream	19
(d) to fairgrounds	4
Number of contraventions found on premises	28
Number of contraventions removed	28
Number of samples of ice cream taken for bacteriological examination in departmental laboratory	50
Number of samples of ice cream and ice cream powder submitted to City Analyst	50
Number of premises on the register 31st December, 1940 :—	
(a) used for manufacture for sale of ice cream ..	115
(b) used for the sale of ice cream	410
(c) used for the storage of ice cream intended for sale..	2

Departmental Laboratory.—The usual tables giving details of samples of milk, sputum, water, etc., submitted to bacteriological or microscopic examination have this year been omitted from this Report, but the tables have been prepared and may be seen on application at the Department. It is hoped to publish these tables at a later and more opportune time.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS.

Food and Drugs.—The Sampling Officers took 397 formal and 71 informal samples of food other than milk and cream. The total number of formal samples of all kinds taken during the year was 2,139 and of informal samples 71. For the results of the analyses of these samples see the City Analyst's report on page 64.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.—During the year 4 samples were taken under the above-mentioned Act and submitted to the Agricultural Analyst for examination; one formal and one informal sample of feeding stuffs, and two formal samples of fertilisers. No statutory declaration was given with one of the samples of fertiliser. The facts of the case were reported to the Town Clerk with a view to the institution of legal proceedings, but it was decided that a letter of warning addressed to the vendor would meet the case.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933. PART II.

The administrative year for the purpose of the above Act is the period 1st May to 30th April. The appended table gives a detailed summary of the work done during the year ended 30th April, 1941. The list of persons entitled to sell poisons included in Part II. of the Poisons List is being maintained and amended as required from time to time, but as the Special Inspector for the purposes of this Act has been required for work of a more urgent character in the Civil Defence (Casualty) Services, very little inspection of the premises concerned with the sale of Part II. Poisons has been undertaken.

Persons on the List on 30th April, 1941 ..	238
Premises on the List on 30th April, 1941 ..	433
Premises added to List during the year ..	19
Persons added to the List during the year ..	9
Visits paid to :—	
1. Listed Premises in connection with New Applications	2
2. Listed Premises in connection with Unpaid Fees	4
3. Listed Premises for routine inspection ..	28
4. Unlisted Premises	2

MUNICIPAL LABORATORY.

BY

C. H. MANLEY, M.A., F.I.C., *City Analyst.*

The following is a summary of the analyses made during 1940 :—

Samples submitted by inspectors under the Food and Drugs Acts, 1928-1938	2,303
Samples submitted by inspector under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926	4
Samples analysed for various Corporation Depart- ments, Institutions, etc.	1,353
TOTAL	3,660

FOOD AND DRUGS.

The table on pages 67, 68 and 69 summarises the samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The percentage adulteration was 7·6 compared with 6·0 for 1939.

Milk.—Of 1,835 samples, 141 (7·7 per cent.) were adulterated. Of the 141 samples adulterated, 94 contained added water, 41 were fat deficient, and 6 shewed both added water and fat deficiency. The greatest amount of added water was 85 per cent. (Informal) and 26·3 per cent. (Formal), and the greatest fat deficiency 38·0 per cent. The average composition of all samples examined was as follows, the figures for 1938 and 1939 being given for comparison :—

	1938.		1939.		1940.
Non-fatty solids ..	8·77%	..	8·78%	..	8·70%
Fat	3·63%	..	3·71%	..	3·72%
Total Solids	12·40%	..	12·49%	..	12·42%

Skimmed Milk.—The average composition of the 13 samples submitted was :—

Non-fatty Solids	..	..	8.30%
Fat	..	..	—
Total Solids	..	..	8.30%

Five of the samples contained added water varying from 21.7 per cent. to 26.3 per cent.

Baking Powder.—Of 32 samples, one consisted entirely of Cream of Tartar, one contained only 2.5 per cent. available carbon dioxide (68.8 per cent. deficient) and three contained only 3.5 per cent. available carbon dioxide in each case (56.3 per cent. deficient).

Butter.—Of 21 samples, one informal sample consisted wholly of margarine. Two formal samples taken in connection with this proved genuine.

Chocolate Laxative.—The one informal sample submitted contained no castor oil but consisted of a mixture of 91 per cent. chocolate and 9 per cent. phenol phthalein, a synthetic drug. The fact that the tablets contained castor oil substitute was only revealed on an enclosed paper slip.

Ice Cream Powder.—Of two samples, one, stated to be a full cream dried milk by the ice cream manufacturer using it, proved to be only a dried skimmed milk.

Lard.—Of 8 samples, one formal sample was a vegetable substitute prepared by hardening cotton seed oil, and one informal sample was in slab form, one part of which consisted of genuine white lard and the other part of a yellow vegetable product made either partly or wholly from hardened cotton seed oil. Four formal samples taken in conjunction with it proved genuine.

Lucozade.—This beverage, sold at 2/- per pint bottle, was claimed to be a compound preparation of medicinal glucose in its purest form. Actually it was a 23 per cent. solution of commercial glucose, the proportion of pure glucose being only 6 per cent.

Margarine.—Of 12 samples, one informal sample was found to be unfit for human consumption.

Digestive Mints.—The one informal sample submitted, advertised as "containing stomach powder made according to Dr. MacLean's formula" contained so little bismuth carbonate that it would have necessitated consuming $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of the sweets in order to obtain a minimum medicinal dose of bismuth. No action was taken.

Peas.—Of two samples, one consisted of 88 per cent. green split peas, 7 per cent. yellow split peas, 4 per cent. sandstones and 1 per cent. foreign seeds. The consignment was only fit for cattle food. A warning letter was sent to the manufacturer.

Potted Meat.—The meat contents of 7 samples were 70 per cent., 48 per cent., 51 per cent., 60.5 per cent., 57 per cent., 57.5 per cent. and 66 per cent. respectively, the rest being starch paste. In the other sample the meat content was 49 per cent., the rest being excess water.

Sausages.—Of 48 samples, one—a beef sausage—sold on February 13th, 1940 at the maximum controlled price of 10d. per lb. contained only 27 per cent. meat, and was certified as being 40 per cent. deficient in meat on a 45 per cent. meat content minimum. Proceedings were instituted and the defendant was fined £2 16s. and ordered to pay 14/6 costs. Two other samples contained 270 and 300 parts of sulphur dioxide per million respectively without declaration of the presence of preservative at the time of sale. In each case the vendor was warned.

Suet.—Of six samples, one contained only 81 per cent. beef fat, instead of the 83 per cent. minimum recognised by the Society of Public Analysts (2.4 per cent. deficiency).

Vinegar.—Of 17 samples, one, labelled "Best Quality Pure Vinegar" consisted entirely of artificial vinegar.

Malt Vinegar.—Of 22 samples, one consisted entirely of artificial vinegar.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.
 SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE CITY ANALYST DURING 1940.

Article.	No. examined.			No. adulterated.			Per-centage adultera-tion.
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	
Almonds (ground) ..	7	..	7	..	..	..	..
Apple juice ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Apricots (dried) ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Aspirin ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Baking powder ..	29	3	32	4	1	5	15.6
Barlova ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Beer ..	7	..	7	..	..	..	..
Bicarbonate of soda ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Bread and butter ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Scone and butter ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Toast and butter ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Butter ..	14	7	21	..	1	1	4.8
Cheese ..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..
Cheese spread ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Chocolate ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Chocolate cake mixture ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Chocolate laxative ..	..	1	1	..	1	1	100.0
Chocolate spread ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Chocolate waste ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cocoa ..	12	..	12	..	..	..	..
Coconut (desiccated) ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Coffee ..	15	..	15	..	..	..	..
Coffee (French) ..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
Cornflour ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cream ..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..
Cream (synthetic) ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Synthetic cream fats ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Cream of tartar ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Custard powder ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Dripping ..	9	..	9	..	..	..	..
Egg substitute ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Epsom salts ..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..
Flour (potato) ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Flour (self-raising) ..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
Fruits (mixed) ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Gin ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Ginger (ground) ..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..
Health salts ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Herbs (mixed) ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Ice-cream ..	..	48	48	..	..	..	..
Carried forward ..	147	64	211	4	3	7	..

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.
 SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE CITY ANALYST DURING 1940—Continued.

Article.	No. examined.			No. adulterated.			Percentage adulteration.
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	
Brought forward ..	147	64	211	4	3	7	..
Ice-cream powder ..	..	2	2	..	1	1	50.0
Jam	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Jelly	5	..	5	..	..	..	..
Lard	7	1	8	1	1	2	25.0
Lard compound ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Lemon cheese ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Lemon crystals ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Lemon fizzers ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
*Lemon squash ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Lucozade	1	..	1	1	..	1	100.0
*Margarine	10	2	12	..	1	1	8.3
*Milk	1,741	94	1,835	131	10	141	7.7
Milk (condensed) ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Milk (dried)	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
*Milk (skimmed) ..	13	..	13	5	..	5	38.5
Mints (digestive) ..	..	1	1	..	1	1	100.0
Nescafe	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Oatmeal	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Olive Oil	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Paraffin (liquid) ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Peanut butter	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
*Pearl barley	7	..	7	..	..	..	..
Peas	2	..	2	1	..	1	50.0
Pepper	9	..	9	..	..	..	..
*Potted beef paste ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
*Potted meat	6	2	8	6	2	8	100.0
Rice	12	..	12	..	..	..	..
Rice (ground)	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Rum	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
Rum essence	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Saccharin tablets ..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
Sandwich spread ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
*Sausages	48	..	48	3	..	3	6.3
Semolina	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Sucron	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Suet	6	..	6	1	..	1	16.7
*Sugar	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Carried forward ..	2,043	171	2,214	153	19	172	..

* Tested for preservative.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE CITY ANALYST DURING 1940—Continued.

Article.	No. examined.			No. adulterated.			Per-centage adultera-tion.
	Formal.	Informal.	Total.	Formal.	Informal.	Total.	
Brought forward ..	2,043	171	2,214	153	19	172	..
Sugarettes ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
*Sultanas ..	8	..	8	..	..	..	..
Syrups :—							
Blackcurrant ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cane grocery ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Golden glucose ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Tapioca ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Tea ..	12	..	12	..	..	..	..
Tea tablets ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
*Temperance beverages ..	9	..	9	..	..	..	..
Toffee (cream and butter) ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Tonic stout ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
*Vinegar ..	17	..	17	1	..	1	5·9
*Vinegar (malt) ..	22	..	22	1	..	1	4·5
Whisky ..	11	..	11	..	..	..	..
Wine (tonic) ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	2,128	175	2,303	155	19	174	7·6

* Tested for preservative.

SUMMONSES ISSUED DURING 1940, UNDER THE FOOD AND
DRUGS ACT, 1938.

No. of Sample	Article.	Adulteration or Deficiency.	Result of Hearing.
37L	Milk	16.2% of added water ..	Fined £5 and ordered to pay 10/6 costs: Retailer.
92L	Lard	An imitation vegetable product prepared from cotton-seed-oil	Discharged under Probation of Offenders' Act, Defendant's fees remitted: Retailer.
123L	Sausages	Contained only 27.0% of meat	Fined £2/16/0 and ordered to pay 14/6 costs: Retailer.
131C	Milk	10.0% of added water ..	Discharged under the Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of £1/1/6 costs: Producer.
136L	Skimmed Milk	22.7% of added water ..	Discharged under Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of 14/6 costs: Producers. do. do. do. do.
137L	Skimmed Milk	21.7% of added water ..	
138L	Skimmed Milk	22.3% of added water ..	
139L	Skimmed Milk	26.3% of added water ..	
140L	Skimmed Milk	22.1% of added water ..	
199C	Milk	9.0% of added water ..	Discharged under Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of 17/6 costs: Court fees remitted: Wholesalers.
215C	Milk	5.8% of added water ..	Discharged under Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of 14/6 costs: Producer.
19H	Milk	4.4% of added water and 2.0% deficient in fat	Discharged under Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of 14/6 costs: Producer retailer. do.
20H	Milk	7.7% of added water ..	
302C	Milk	7.9% of added water ..	Discharged under Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of 18/- costs: Producer.
305C	Milk	8.1% of added water ..	Two defendants discharged under Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of 18/6 costs each: Producers.

SUMMONSES ISSUED DURING 1940 UNDER THE FOOD AND
DRUGS ACT, 1938—Continued.

No. of Sample	Article.	Adulteration or Deficiency.	Result of Hearing.
332C	Milk	8.0% of added water ..	Discharged under Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of 14/6 costs: Retailer.
378C	Milk	10.5% of added water ..	Discharged under Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of £1/4/6 costs: Producer.
399L	Milk	8.0% of added water ..	Discharged under Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of £1/2/6 costs: Producer.
400L	Milk	4.2% of added water ..	do.
401L	Milk	7.8% of added water ..	do.
560L	Milk	5.0% deficient in fat and 9.0% of added water	Discharged under the Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of £2/2/6 costs: Producer retailer.
598C	Milk	5.0% of added water ..	Defendant pleaded guilty—Fined £2 and ordered to pay 14/6 costs: Producer retailer.
651C	Milk	30.0% deficient in fat ..	Fined £2: Producer.
653C	Milk	28.0% deficient in fat ..	do.
655C	Milk	38.0% deficient in fat ..	do.
772C	Milk	5.0% of added water	Discharged under Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of £2/9/6 costs: Producer.
773C	Milk	4.8% of added water	
774C	Milk	3.8% of added water	
599L	Milk	4.0% of added water	Discharged under Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of £1/18/0 costs: Producer.
600L	Milk	8.0% of added water	
764C	Baking Powder	68.8% deficient in available carbon dioxide	Discharged under Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of 14/6 costs: Retailer.
824C	Milk	16.8% of added water ..	Discharged under Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of £1/1/6 costs: Producers.
871C	Milk	4.0% of added water ..	Discharged under Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of 10/6 costs: Retailer.
898C	Milk	5.2% of added water ..	do.
899C	Milk	4.7% of added water ..	do.

SUMMONS ISSUED DURING 1940 UNDER THE FOOD AND
DRUGS ACT, 1938—Continued.

No. of Sample	Article	Adulteration or Deficiency	Result of Hearing.
1042C	Milk	4·8% of added water ..	Discharged under Probation of Offenders' Act on payment of £1/1/6 costs: Producer.
851L	Milk	8·2% of added water ..	Fined £2: Retailer.
858L	Milk	13·7% of added water ..	do.
1050L	Milk	17·3% of added water ..	Case withdrawn owing to death of defendant: Producer.
937L	Baking Powder	56·3% deficient in available carbon dioxide	Fined £5 and ordered to pay 14/6 costs: Retailers.
1081L	Milk	11·0% of added water ..	Fined £2 and ordered to pay £1/4/6 costs: Producer.
854L	Milk	Servant of Wholesaler charged with obstruction of Sampling Officer in the execution of his duty	Fined £10 and ordered to pay £1/5/0 costs:
855L	Milk		
856L	Milk		

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

BY

ERNEST STANDISH, M.R.San.I., *Chief Sanitary Inspector.*

Water.—My sanitary inspectors were responsible for the taking of 30 samples of drinking water for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination. Of these, 27 were found to be good drinking water and 3 were either polluted or of a suspicious character and unfit for drinking. Two of the latter were taken from wells and one from a stream, while the 27 were from the ordinary domestic water tap in dwelling-houses and were of the Town's supply.

Mr. Kenneth L. Forster, the Waterworks Engineer and Manager, has kindly furnished me with the following particulars regarding the water supply of the city during 1940.

During the period under review the chemical and bacteriological examinations of filtered water indicated a satisfactory standard of purity, Bacterium Coli being absent in 100 c.cs. in 74·6 per cent. of the samples taken, for in addition to the slow sand filtration the water is afterwards chlorinated before it enters the covered service reservoirs and mains of the distribution system. Prior to this treatment hydrated lime is added in order to prevent plumbosolvent action.

The total number of cistern water-closets in use in the city at the end of March 1941 was 177,133.

Sewage Disposal.—The works both at Rodley and Thorpe Stapleton continued to function satisfactorily, and satisfactory effluents were obtained.

Drainage and Sewerage.—Thirty yards of additional branch sewers were constructed during the year. This enabled 4 privies to be converted and the drainage of 8 houses to be connected to the sewer.

Public Health Act, 1936. Office Inspection.—The inspection of offices was continued during the year, 206 inspections being made. Sanitary defects were discovered in 96 offices while in 110 no defects were found. The following is a summary of the defects :—

Insufficient ventilation	8
Overcrowding	1
Lack of cleanliness	—
Insufficient or unsuitable sanitary accommodation	133
Other defects	4

In respect of these defects 38 preliminary notices and 4 statutory notices were served.

Closet Accommodation.—The position with regard to the various types of sanitary conveniences in the city at the end of the year was as follows :—privies 157, pail-closets 150, trough-closets 67, and cistern water-closets approximately 177,133. There were also 349 cesspools.

To conserve space the table shewing the numbers of trough closets, privies and pail-closets in the city during the last 36 years has been omitted from this report but retained in the office for future reference.

Public Cleansing.—Household refuse collected by the Cleansing Department during 1940 amounted to 137,198 tons, of which 47·7 per cent. was dealt with by separation and incineration, 22·9 per cent. by incineration and 29·4 per cent. by controlled tipping. No crude refuse was sold as manure but the refuse dust to the extent of 5,386 tons was disposed of for manurial purposes.

Ashpits and Dustbins.—During the year 9 ashpits were abolished, one being of the sunken type.

Metal dustbins provided by the Corporation in default were 68 and during the year 1,244 metal dustbins were provided by owners of property. In addition 63 dust-bins were provided in connection with the ashpit subsidy scheme.

Public Conveniences.—The Easterly Road convenience is now completed and is open to the public.

Flushing.—The flushing services continued as previously. The income derived from private flushings was £76 4s. 9d.

Housing Act, 1936. Section 9.—Under this Section of the Act 5 houses were dealt with to render them fit for habitation.

Overcrowding.—Housing Act, 1936 (Part IV).—During the year 47 houses were measured for overcrowding and 2,090 rent books examined for " Permitted Numbers " ; 191 houses were surveyed at the request of the Housing Director to enable him to supply owners with " Permitted Numbers " and a report was forwarded to him in each case.

Leeds Corporation Act, 1927 : Section 95.—During the year one case was dealt with under these powers. The person concerned was removed to an appropriate institution after application had been made to the Court and an order for removal obtained.

It is interesting to note that 4 cases were dealt with and removed voluntarily, without application to the Court.

Offensive Trades.—The number of these up till October 1st remained the same as in the previous year, namely, 618 on the the trade of fish frying was removed from the Schedule, which reduced the number to 117. Fried-fish premises are not now considered to fall within the category and definition of an offensive trade. Henceforward they will be dealt with under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. For this purpose a special register will be opened.

During the year 1,525 visits of inspection were made to premises in which offensive trades were carried on or in respect of which application had been made for permission to establish such trades.

District Sanitary Inspection.—During the year 13,547 nuisances and housing defects were dealt with.

The number of preliminary notices served during year for the abatement of nuisances was 5,058 and the number of statutory notices 974. Of the latter 863 have been effective and 111 were outstanding at the end of the year.

In connection with common lodging-houses, houses-let-in-lodgings, etc., there were served during the year 97 preliminary and 36 statutory notices, while 476 preliminary and 117 statutory notices were served in connection with factories and workplaces.

Training of Sanitary Inspectors.—Three women student sanitary inspectors received training in the Department during the year.

ANALYSIS OF WORK DONE BY DISTRICT INSPECTORS, 1940.

	EASTERN DIVISION.	WESTERN DIVISION.	CITY TOTALS.
HOUSE INSPECTION.			
1. Houses and premises { Infectious disease ..	628	713	1,341
2. } completely examined { Alleged nuisances ..	50	201	251
on account of			
3. Houses and premises { Occupants	35	12	47
4. } examined only { Alleged nuisances ..	4,404	5,056	9,460
5. } as to { Drainage	150	181	331
6. Number of houses wholly or partly examined	5,267	6,163	11,430
7. Total number of above houses where sanitary defects or nuisances were found	4,331	5,290	9,621
NUISANCES FOUND DURING ABOVE EXAMINATIONS AND DAILY INSPECTIONS.			
8. Houses dirty	71	47	118
9. Overcrowded houses	6	9	15
10. Defective roofs, fallpipes and spouting, &c... ..	2,447	2,357	4,804
11. Defective drains	237	182	419
12. Houses without proper drains	13	8	21
13. " without proper water supply	79	19	98
14. Privies	2	7	9
15. Pail closets	2	1	3
16. Additional closets required	2	4	6
17. Defective or unsuitable water closets	1,019	797	1,816
18. Ashpits { (a) Sunken	8	..	8
{ (b) Other than sunken	..	4	4
19. Houses with unsuitable or insufficient ashes accommodation	867	786	1,653
20. Dirty closets	60	34	94
21. Defective or dirty yard surfaces	140	27	167
22. Stopped drains	927	621	1,548
23. Other nuisances	3,235	1,843	5,078
24. Other housing defects	1	9	10
25. Number of houses affected by above nuisances	8,463	6,729	15,192
26. Offensive accumulations and other outside nuisances including manure pits and cess-pools	106	73	179
27. Animals (pigs, poultry, etc.) improperly kept	47	4	51
28. Total nuisances and housing defects found ..	9,269	6,832	16,101
29. Pollutions of river or streams	1	..	1
30. Complaints unfounded	156	158	314
31. Additional { Infectious disease	422	276	698
32. visits paid { Non-abated Nuisances	7,541	5,681	13,226
33. to houses { Inspection of work in progress ..	1,021	657	1,678
34. for { Other causes	4,431	1,135	5,566
35. Visits on account of special enquiries	2,654	5,540	8,194
36. Visits to offensive trades	922	591	1,513
37. Visits to bakehouses	1,212	814	2,026
38. Visits to rat-infested premises	1,216	355	1,571
39. Appointments	625	189	814
DRAIN TESTING.			
40. Number of tests { Nuisance complaints	285	96	381
41. applied to { Requests	30	22	52
42. drains on { Infectious disease	523	558	1,081
43. account of { Work in progress	110	61	171

ANALYSIS OF WORK DONE BY DISTRICT INSPECTORS, 1940—contd.

	EASTERN DIVISION.	WESTERN DIVISION.	CITY TOTALS.
44. Number of informal notices served	2,813	2,245	5,058
45. Number of statutory notices served.. ..	590	384	974
NUISANCE ABATEMENT.			
46. Metal ashbins provided	753	491	1,244
47. Houses cleansed.. .. .	35	14	49
48. Cases of Overcrowding sent to Housing Dept.	1	2	3
49. Defective roofs, fallpipes and spouting, &c. repaired	2,630	2,125	4,755
50. Disconnection of house drains	8	55	63
51. Defective drains repaired	186	103	289
52. Houses provided with proper drains	..	8	8
53. Houses supplied with town's water	32	..	32
54. Privies abolished or converted into water closets	..	4	4
55. Pail closets abolished or converted into water closets	..	..	..
56. Water closets erected { (a) Outside	1	..	1
(b) Inside	4	..	4
57. Trough closets converted into water closets ..	6	1	7
58. Water closets repaired	769	651	1,420
59. Ashpits abolished { (a) Sunken	..	1	1
(b) Other than sunken ..	3	5	8
60. Houses provided with suitable ashes accom- modation	837	554	1,391
61. Closets cleansed (limewashed, etc.)	49	11	60
62. Yard surfaces repaired or renewed	106	9	115
63. Stopped drains cleared.. .. .	826	508	1,334
64. Other nuisances remedied	2,479	1,403	3,882
65. Other housing defects remedied	2	..	2
66. Total houses for which above work done ..	7,717	5,396	13,113
67. Offensive accumulations removed	72	36	108
68. New manure pits or metal receptacles provided	..	..	..
69. Manure pits repaired	1	..	1
70. Animals improperly kept removed	8	2	10
71. Total nuisances and housing defects abated	8,055	5,492	13,547
72. Abated in response to prelim. notices or volun.	7,586	5,003	12,589
73. Abated in response to statutory notices ..	469	489	958
74. Pollutions of river or streams abated ..	..	..	..
75. Cesspools filled up	..	..	..
76. Public or private wells abolished	..	..	..
HOUSING ACT, 1936 SECTION 9.			
77. Number of houses where defects found ..	..	5	5
78. Number of houses where defects remedied..	1	..	1
79. Defects remedied { (a) Prelim. Notices or Volun.	1	..	1
80. in response to (b) Statutory Notices ..	..	..	..
81. Number of informal notices served	..	..	..
82. Number of statutory notices served.. ..	..	..	..

Common Lodging Houses.—At the end of the year there was available in the city the following accommodation in registered premises :—

For men . . . 12 houses with 1,191 beds.

For women . . . 1 house with 192 beds.

In the year under review the beds in the 12 men's lodging houses were occupied on 331,937 occasions, and the beds in the women's lodging house were occupied on 21,608 occasions.

Shaftesbury House, Beeston Road, registered for 324 men—plus 96 beds reserved for women if required—and 192 women was opened for lodgers on the 16th January, 1939. The average number of beds occupied daily during the year in this house was males 330 and females 59.

The table on page 83 sets forth the work carried out in respect of common lodging houses during 1940.

Houses-let-in-lodgings.—The number of statutory notices served for breaches of the Byelaws was 9 all of which were complied with. At the end of the year 82 houses with 600 rooms were on the register.

Working Class Tenement Houses.—Visits of inspection were made to 10 working-class tenement houses containing 350 flats.

Residential Flats.—Visits of inspection were made to 4 houses containing 120 flats.

Cellar Dwellings and Underground Sleeping Rooms.—During the year one underground sleeping room was found and dealt with.

Tents and Vans.—During the year 4 additional camping grounds were found making a total of 10. In 4 instances the land was closed for camping purposes and 18 vans and 4 tents removed. There therefore remained at the end of the year 6 camping grounds with 87 caravans. The large number of vans is explained by the immobilising of so many fairground people due to the war.

Canal Boats.—The work in connection with the registration and inspection of canal boats has been carried out as in past years.

The number of canal boats inspected was 194. There were no prosecutions.

CANAL BOATS.

Registered during the year 1940	2
Re-registered and Transferred to fresh owners ..	4
Re-registered owing to structural alterations	..
Struck off register (on revising register)	..
Remaining on register at end of year.. ..	123
Visits of inspection to wharves and locks	290
Complete inspections of boats	194
Cases of infectious disease	..
Cases of overcrowding	..
Dirty cabins	..
Absence of registration certificate	4
Boats not marked with registered number	4
„ not provided with water cask	..
„ requiring painting or repairing	..
„ found to be not registered	..
Number of children of school age found on registered boats—5.	

Sanitation of Schools.—See the report of the School Medical Officer.

Rat Suppression.—The number of complaints received was 690. Particulars of the work done under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, are as follows:—

Complaints received	690
Premises inspected	1,315
Premises cleared	532
Rats caught or found poisoned	3,946
Visits for purpose of observation of work in progress	1,441
Visits for other purposes—interviews with owners of infested premises and the like	354
Informal notices served	110
Notices complied with	105

Pig-keeping.—The Byelaws relating to pig keeping have been suspended for the period of the war, but constant supervision is being maintained to prevent nuisances.

In 1939 there were 216 pig keepers housing 5,038 pigs in the city. Upon a census of pig keepers being taken for 1940 it was found that the number of pig keepers had fallen to 185, and the pigs kept to 4,325. This decrease was due to the small pig keepers having difficulty in obtaining feeding stuffs.

Factories Act, 1937.—A complete summary of the work done during the year under the Factories Act, 1937, appears on pages 84 and 85.

Other visits by Inspectors on account of :—

	Factories with mechanical power	Factories without mechanical power	Other premises
Non-abatements	1,442	86	1
Drain Inspection	56	5	..
Drains tested	84	1	..
Infectious disease enquiries	119	8	1
River pollution	..	..	..
Complaints	113	12	1
Measurement of rooms ..	..	5	..
Bakehouses—Underground	53	..	..
Above ground	6	1	..
Other causes	1,625	70	1
Appointments	138	13	1
TOTAL	3,636	201	5

Women Inspectors.—The duties of the one woman sanitary inspector now remaining on the staff have been restricted, and only matters of urgency dealt with. Part of the work done by this inspector under this heading appears on pages 84 and 85.

The work done in connection with the inspection of shops is included under the heading of "Shops Act, 1934."

Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 83 and 84.—Vermin Infestation.—The following is a summary of the inspections and the action taken :—

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

(a) Council Houses :—				
(1) Found to be infested	..	..	..	204
* (2) Disinfested	..	..	..	421
(b) Other Houses (mostly in clearance areas) :—				
(1) Infested	..	..	..	1,930
(2) Disinfested by owners or occupiers	..			59

*Includes houses adjacent to those found to be infested.

Details of the disinfection of furniture and other articles will be found in the table on page 16.

Shops Act, 1934.—The total number of shops inspected was 156. Contraventions of the Act were found in 26 premises, necessitating the service of 7 statutory notices. Conditions remediable under the Public Health Act were found at 61 of the shops inspected, and at the remainder (69) the inspections revealed no contravention of either Act.

The work of inspection was interfered with by a serious depletion of the staff of inspectors in this Section of the Department due to exigencies of the war.

Removal of Offensive or Noxious Matter.—During the year 20 contraventions of the Byelaws were dealt with.

Mortuary Accommodation.—The number of bodies received into the Marsh Lane Mortuary during the year was 435, comprising 404 admitted from private houses, workshops, etc., 30 as a result of street accidents, and 1 unclaimed body. The number received in the previous year was 410.

Bakehouses.—In accordance with the duties imposed by the Factories Act, 1937 all basement bakehouses in the city were inspected and the following action taken :—

Basement bakehouses inspected	..	..	24
Closed by reason of disuse	..	..	4
Notices served for withdrawal of certificate			
(in abeyance)	..	..	20

DETAILS OF CONDITIONS FOUND		DETAILS OF WORK DONE		NUMBER.
Shops where no contraventions either of the Act or of the Public Health Act were observed	Shops unprovided with suitable and sufficient :—	Shops provided with suitable and sufficient :—	Shops at which other defects under the Public Health Acts were remedied	
Provisions of Act contravened	Ventilation	Ventilation	Revisits on account of :—	156
Provisions of Act contravened and other defects	Ventilation and sanitary conveniences	Ventilation and sanitary conveniences	Routine inspection	62
Defects remediable under the Public Health Acts only	Ventilation, sanitary conveniences and meals facilities	Ventilation, sanitary conveniences, and facilities for the taking of meals	Abatement of defects found	111
No contravention either of the Act or of the Public Health Acts	Ventilation and lighting	Ventilation and lighting	Work in progress	6
Exemption certificates granted	Temperature	Temperature	Infectious disease	8
Preliminary notices served	Temperature and sanitary conveniences	Temperature and washing facilities	Appointments with Owners, Agents and Contractors	21
Statutory notices served	Temperature and washing facilities	Sanitary conveniences		
Preliminary notices outstanding at the end of the year	Sanitary conveniences	Sanitary conveniences and washing facilities		
Statutory notices outstanding at the end of the year	Sanitary conveniences and lighting	Sanitary conveniences, ventilation and lighting		
	Sanitary conveniences, washing facilities and lighting	Washing facilities		
	Sanitary conveniences, washing facilities and facilities for the taking of meals	Washing facilities, and facilities for taking meals		
	Sanitary conveniences and temperature	Facilities for taking meals		
	Sanitary conveniences and lighting	Lighting		
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	Sanitary conveniences and washing facilities			
	Sanitary conveniences, washing facilities and lighting			

Air Raid Precautions.—Routine sanitary inspection has been carried out at all the public basement shelters, trench shelters, surface shelters and subway shelters in the city in relation to the control of nuisances, cleanliness, ventilation and vermin infestation.

As many of the shelters become rat infested intermittently this menace has been dealt with by periodically employing a rat catcher and the systematic laying of poison baits.

Army Billets.—The Officer charged with the control of the billeting of troops in the City is the Chief Constable. Systematic inspection is carried out by sanitary inspectors regularly to ensure their cleanliness and to avoid nuisances.

Refugees.—Visits of inspection were paid to all the houses occupied by non-Jewish as well as Jewish refugees.

Swimming Baths.—During the year all the swimming baths including school baths and an open-air swimming pool were inspected, and in no case was it found necessary to complain of the filtration and chlorination plants.

Smoke Abatement.—The records of smoke observation, soot fall, amount of daylight and sulphur pollution have been kept up to date, but to conserve paper have been omitted from this report.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

Number registered—						
Men's 12, Beds available 1,191	..	..	..	..	..	
Women's 1, Beds available 192	..	..	..	..	..	
Routine visits to all common lodging-houses..					480	
Visits as to drain tests and abatements	..				34	
Visits to smallpox contacts	..	..	..	..	..	
Visits for infectious disease	..	..	..	..	..	
Preliminary notices served	..	..	..	..	3	
Statutory notices served	..	..	..	..	..	
Nuisances found and abated :—					FOUND.	ABATED.
Dirty closets	..	..	..	..	19	19
Dirty rooms	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dirty bedding	..	..	..	..	63	63
Defective or stopped drains	..	..	..	..	1	1
Defective roofs or eaves spouts	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other nuisances	..	..	..	..	21	21
Total	..	..	..	..	104	104

FACTORIES

1.—INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions
Factories with mechanical power ..	938	524	..
Factories without mechanical power..	1,241	25	..
Other premises (including Restaurants)	541	23	..
Total	2,720	572	..

2.—DEFECTS FOUND

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Want of cleanliness (S. 1)	66	83	..	..
Overcrowding (S. 2)	1	..	..	..
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3) ..	1	1	..	..
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4) ..	2	1	..	..
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)	2	3	..	..
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7)—				
Insufficient	66	49	..	..
Unsuitable or defective	1,441	1,527	..	..
Not separate for sexes	7	13	..	..
Other offences	191	177	..	..
Absence of Abstract (S. 114) ..	8	4	8	..
Total	1,785	1,858	8	..

NOTE.—The defects found under Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 relate only to Factories without mechanical power. Those under Sections 7 and 114 are in respect of both types of factory.

3, 4, 5.—OTHER MATTERS.

	Number of		
	Lists.	Outworkers.	
Homework :—		C.	W.
<i>List of Outworkers (S. 110) :—</i>			
Lists received twice in the year	324	536	557
„ once in the year	11	8	21
Addresses of \ received from other Authorities ..		136	
outworkers / forwarded to other Authorities ..		..	
Notices to occupiers as to keeping or sending lists ..		331	
Prosecutions.. .. .		..	
Inspection of Homeworkers' premises		406	
<i>Homework in unwholesome premises :—</i>			
Instances		2	
Notices (S. 111)		2	
Prosecutions.. .. .		..	
† <i>Homework in infected premises :—</i>			
Instances		1	
Orders made } Public Health Act, 1936 (S. 153) ..		1	
Prosecutions }		..	
[Infectious cases removed, disinfection carried out under ordinary powers.]			
<i>Factories on the Register (S. 8) at the end of year :—</i>			
With mechanical power		2,448	
Without mechanical power		718	
Bakehouses on register as workshops		242	
Do. domestic		224	
Total number of workshops on Register		3,632	
<i>Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—</i>			
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factories Act 1937 (S. 128)		8	
Action taken in matters referred by { Notified by H.M. Inspector ..		50	
H.M. Inspectors		Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors..	95
Other		..	
<i>Underground Bakehouses (S. 54) :—</i>			
Certificates granted during the year		..	
In use at the end of 1940		17	

† 1 Scarlet Fever.

The above table is that required by the Home Office and represents work done by the male workshops inspectors and by the women inspectors.

BAKEHOUSES.

WARD.	OVERGROUND.			UNDERGROUND.			Total visits to all.
	Em- ployees beyond family.	Work- shop bake- houses.	Domestic bake- houses.	Em- ployees beyond family.	Work- shop bake- houses.	Domestic bake- houses.	
Mill Hill and South	44	in 9	4	..	..	..	61
Westfield	25	.. 12	12	..	..	..	92
Blenheim	23	.. 6	12	2	in 1	2	139
Central	146	.. 24	2	2	.. 2	..	107
Woodhouse.. ..	21	.. 8	10	..	..	1	112
North	11	.. 8	6	..	..	..	69
Far Headingley ..	14	.. 10	2	..	..	..	56
Hyde Park.. ..	32	.. 9	8	2	in 2	2	65
Kirkstall	20	.. 11	11	2	.. 1	1	77
Burmantofts ..	24	.. 8	7	1	.. 1	..	67
Harehills	28	.. 18	13	..	..	..	126
Potternewton ..	13	.. 9	7	2	.. 1	1	66
Roundhay	40	.. 11	1	..	..	..	96
Cross Gates and Templenewsam ..	23	.. 11	7	..	..	..	153
Richmond Hill ..	4	.. 3	7	..	..	..	93
Osmondthorpe ..	7	.. 4	8	..	..	..	64
East Hunslet ..	13	.. 5	10	..	..	..	54
Hunslet Carr and Middleton	10	.. 4	5	..	..	1	37
West Hunslet ..	25	.. 7	12	..	..	1	39
Beeston	17	.. 9	5	..	..	..	27
Holbeck (South) ..	23	.. 4	4	..	..	..	31
Holbeck (North) ..	9	.. 5	8	..	..	..	74
Armley and New Wortley	10	.. 8	6	..	..	..	60
Upper Armley ..	11	.. 7	15	..	..	..	85
Bramley	25	.. 15	21	..	..	..	99
Farnley & Wortley	12	.. 9	12	..	..	..	77
Totals	630	in 234	215	11	in 8	9	2,026

These visits made by Ward Inspectors only. This work is included in the figures in the table on page 76.

HOUSING.

Owing to the continuance of the War, it was not possible to deal with any Unhealthy Areas during the current year.

Number of Houses.—The total number of houses in the City on December 31st, 1940 was 153,311, made up approximately of 91,287 through houses, and 62,024 back-to-back houses.

Empty Houses.—At the end of the year there were 1,500 unoccupied houses in the city.

New Houses.—The number of new houses completed during the year was 1,196 of which 1,034 were working class and 162 of a larger type.

The total number of houses including flats, built by the City Council since the 1914-18 War is 22,012 and by private enterprise 33,273.

Housing Shortage.—The number of applications for new houses standing in the registers at the Housing Department on December 31st, 1940, was 1,176.

Housing Act, 1936, Part IV., Sections 57 to 68.—Prevention and Abatement of Overcrowding.—This matter continues to receive careful attention.

Overcrowding on Municipal Estates.—Overcrowding on Municipal Estates has again been reduced, the percentage now being only 0.37 of the 21,081 occupied dwellings.

Overcrowding of Privately Owned Houses.—During the year 317 families living in overcrowded conditions have been rehoused in Municipal dwellings, but owing to the war no accurate information is available as to the actual number of houses which are at present overcrowded in the city.

Applications for Licences to Permit Temporary Overcrowding.—No applications received during the year.

HOUSING ACT, 1936, PART IV.—OVERCROWDING.
January 1st to December 31st, 1940.

Number of cases of overcrowding discovered in houses owned by the Corporation	52
Number of cases of overcrowding in houses owned by the Corporation which have been relieved	112
Number of overcrowding cases relieved during the year in course of slum clearance operation	57
A. (1) No. of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	623
(2) No. of families dwelling therein	627
(3) No. of persons dwelling therein	4,602
B. No. of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	167
C. (1) No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.. .. .	701
(2) No. of persons concerned in such cases	4,207
D. Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	None

Reports of Overcrowding by the Medical Officer of Health.—During the year 9 instances of overcrowding were reported of which 3 were provided with suitable alternative accommodation on Municipal Housing Estates.

Certificates of Permitted Numbers.—The number of certificates of permitted numbers issued during the year was 482 making a total of 85,060 certificates issued since the Act became operative. Requests continue to be received and are duly dealt with.

Verminous Houses.—The disinfestation of furniture removed from condemned houses in the Slum Clearance Areas has continued during the year. Particulars of such disinfestation is given on page 16.

The disinfestation of houses on the municipal housing estates has been again undertaken by outside contractors on behalf of the Housing Department. The number of houses dealt with during the year was 421.

Unfit Houses.—The number of houses inspected and found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation was 5, of which one was repaired in response to notice served under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936.

In addition, 11,430 houses were found to be defective in one respect or another and were repaired. During the year 8 houses were represented as "individual unfit houses" under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, and were dealt with by the Housing Committee.

Forty houses because of their condition were demolished in anticipation of formal proceedings.

Unhealthy Areas.—No representations were made during the current year. Some demolition work in the different Areas has been done, the total number of houses demolished during the year being 511.

HOUSING ACT, 1936.

Table shewing the number of houses examined by the Medical Officer of Health as part of the general survey of the town during the year ending December 31st, 1940, and the numbers represented or otherwise dealt with, pursuant to the Housing Acts, with the corresponding figures for 1938 and 1939.

	1938.	1939.	1940
Number of new houses erected during the year ..	5,686	4,655	1,196
(i) By the Local Authority	2,567	2,269	664
(ii) By other bodies and persons	3,119	2,386	532
1. <i>Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year.</i>			
(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts and the number of inspections made	8,985	10,042	11,430
(2) Number of dwelling-houses (included under Sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925, and the number of inspections made	..	..	..
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	2,583	1,979	8
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	26	50	5
2. <i>Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices.</i>			
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action taken by the Local Authority or their Officers	23	27	1
3. <i>Action under Statutory Powers during the year.</i>			
A.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.			
(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 the Public Health Acts.			
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	17,863	15,296	15,192
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—			
(a) By owners	17,831	14,728	13,113
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	..	..	..
C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.			
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition or Closing Orders were made	4	12	8
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	38	36	2

APPENDIX 1.

TABLE II. CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1940

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.																Total Cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.		At Ages—Years.														
			Under 1.		1 and under 5 years.		5 and under 15 years.		15 and under 25 years.		25 and under 45 years.		45 and under 65 years.		65 and upwards.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera (C.) Plague (P.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	135	166	2	2	34	36	58	76	25	24	14	25	2	3	..	135	165
Erysipelas	94	103	1	2	2	1	4	3	4	12	30	26	32	43	21	27	35
Scarlet Fever.. .. .	295	348	1	2	94	72	139	198	34	49	23	22	4	4	..	258	315
Measles	2,189	2,175	75	71	929	930	1,134	1,087	34	62	15	23	2	2	..	34	19
Whooping Cough	53	75	2	12	28	40	23	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Typhus Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	15	20	1	..	1	3	1	2	4	7	3	6	5	2	..	10	17
Relapsing Fever (R.) Continued Fever (C.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	105	..	..	..	..	4†
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..	69	42	1	1	11	8	11	12	21	9	19	8	6	3	1	21	21
Poliomyelitis	7	11	1	3	2	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	16	10	16	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polio Encephalitis	6	2	1	..	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	2	3	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Other Diseases	311	209	34	20	48	38	40	40	140	60	43	45	5	5	1	311	208
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	320	237	2	..	2	1	12	14	54	88	139	103	99	27	12	262*	205
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	62	48	3	1	16	4	16	13	11	10	10	17	6	..	3	1	3
Pneumonia (Acute Primary) ..	299	182	25	19	42	37	33	15	38	12	61	29	73	37	27	7	3
„ (Acute Influenzal)	40	26	2	2	4	2	1	4	7	3	10	1	12	5	4	..	..
TOTALS	3,913	3,797	168	145	1,217	1,180	1,478	1,491	372	372	367	410	246	131	65	1,076	1,003

† In addition to the 4 Puerperal Pyrexia removed, 116 cases were notified from and received treatment in other hospitals.

* Includes 82 Pulmonary Tuberculosis admitted to Gateforth Sanatorium which is outside the City.

TABLE II. (continued).

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY, (e.g., Parish or Ward) of the District.																										
	Mill Hill and South.	Westfield.	Blenheim.	Central.	Woodhouse.	North.	Far Headingley.	Hyde Park.	Kirkstall.	Burmantofts.	Harehills.	Potternewton.	Roundhay.	Cross Gates and Templenewasm.	Richmond Hill.	Osmondthorpe.	East Hunslet.	Hunslet Carr and Middleton.	West Hunslet.	Beeston.	Holbeck (South).	Holbeck (North).	Armley and New Wortley.	Upper Armley.	Bramley.	Farnley and New Wortley.	City.
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera (C) Plague (P) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ..	27	10	12	12	9	3	16	11	16	11	11	8	9	12	1	8	11	29	7	5	7	13	23	6	14	10	301
Erysipelas ..	4	1	8	3	4	16	13	6	11	8	13	8	13	9	6	7	5	9	9	8	5	1	8	9	5	8	197
Scarlet Fever..	15	11	14	11	17	38	25	13	42	24	25	32	38	55	8	37	7	51	22	19	11	12	19	22	32	43	643
Measles ..	47	94	74	112	141	185	188	226	317	98	281	130	490	380	34	246	58	359	110	63	43	32	81	147	326	102	4,364
Whooping Cough ..	3	1	4	2	4	..	15	1	3	3	2	2	4	4	3	2	8	8	7	20	4	1	2	1	7	17	128
Typhus Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever ..	2	..	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	2	1	..	5	6	2	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	35
Relapsing fever (R) Continued fever (C) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	..	..	97	..	..	1	11	1	1	4	2	2	..	1	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	15	..	..	140
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..	7	1	9	5	2	2	7	3	8	6	8	4	2	9	3	5	3	9	3	1	4	1	1	3	3	2	111
Polio-myelitis ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	2	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	18
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	5	..	5	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	26
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Polio Encephalitis ..	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	8
Malaria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Diseases ..	39	10	56	11	5	8	91	36	17	19	8	8	45	36	12	7	3	28	9	7	2	10	21	10	12	10	520
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	14	20	25	15	16	29	18	10	31	24	29	18	28	45	9	35	23	38	24	20	5	9	18	17	24	13	557
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	1	..	3	3	6	8	1	3	4	2	6	5	8	13	1	9	2	5	4	3	5	1	3	7	3	4	110
Pneumonia (Acute primary)	12	18	18	16	13	15	10	11	25	30	28	11	27	28	11	21	27	34	21	5	14	11	15	14	25	21	481
Do. (Acute Influenzal)	1	2	..	1	3	3	1	2	1	5	3	3	3	6	..	1	2	3	7	7	5	4	1	..	2	..	66
Totals ..	177	170	327	193	221	314	402	326	480	240	417	232	675	606	90	381	153	577	227	159	107	96	195	254	456	235	7,710