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CITY OF LEEDS

REPORT

ON THE

Health & Sanitary
Administration

OF THE CITY

FOR THE YEAR 1942

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

Medical Officer of Health.

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

LORD MAYOR (Alderman Hyman Morris, J.P.).

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

<p>Alderman A. E. WEAVER.-</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">" ELIZABETH BOOTH.</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">" D. BEEVERS (<i>Deputy-Chairman</i>).</p> <p>Councillor J. W. HEMINGWAY.</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">" LIZZIE NAYLOR, J.P.</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">" C. FITZGERALD.</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">" J. T. DICKINSON.</p>		<p>Councillor H. M. G. MCKAY.</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">" WINIFRED SHUTT.</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">" GERTRUDE WARDLE.</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">" Z. P. FERNANDEZ, M.D.</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">" J. WILKINSON.</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">" J. W. WOOTTON.</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">" BEATRICE C. IVES.</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">" ETHEL A. BLACKBURN.</p>
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SUB-COMMITTEES.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Chairman : Alderman A. E. WEAVER.

<p>Alderman SIR GEORGE MARTIN, K.B.E., J.P.</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">" D. BEEVERS.</p> <p>Councillor GERTRUDE WARDLE.</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">" LIZZIE NAYLOR, J.P.</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">" H. M. G. MCKAY.</p>		<p>Councillor J. W. HEMINGWAY.</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">" BEATRICE C. IVES.</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">" Z. P. FERNANDEZ, M.D.</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">" C. FITZGERALD.</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">" WINIFRED SHUTT.</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">" ETHEL A. BLACKBURN.</p>
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CO-OPTED MEMBERS.

<p>Mrs. D. BEEVERS.</p> <p>Mrs. D. WARD.</p>		<p>Mrs. AUSTYN BARRAN.</p> <p>Mrs. M. E. PRIESTLEY.</p>
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CO-OPTED MEMBERS FOR INFANTS' HOSPITAL.

<p>Mrs. B. M. DAVID.</p> <p>Dr. CLARA STEWART.</p>		<p>Mrs. T. L. E. SPILMONT.</p>
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TUBERCULOSIS.

Chairman : Alderman D. BEEVERS.

<p>Alderman Sir GEORGE MARTIN, K.B.E., J.P.</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">" A. E. WEAVER.</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">" ELIZABETH BOOTH.</p> <p>Councillor GERTRUDE WARDLE.</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">" J. W. HEMINGWAY.</p>		<p>Councillor ETHEL A. BLACKBURN.</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">" C. FITZGERALD.</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">" Z. P. FERNANDEZ, M.D.</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">" J. W. WOOTTON.</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">" WINIFRED SHUTT.</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">" J. T. DICKINSON.</p>
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HOSPITALS.

Chairman : Alderman ELIZABETH BOOTH.

Alderman SIR GEORGE MARTIN, K.B.E., J.P.	Councillor LIZZIE NAYLOR, J.P.
„ D. BEEVERS.	„ GERTRUDE WARDLE.
Councillor 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. Mrs. D. BEEVERS.	Councillor DOROTHY MURPHY, J.P.

Representing Leeds Day Nurseries Association :

Councillor GERTRUDE HALBOT, J.P.	Councillor BEATRICE C. IVES.
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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.
„ D. BEEVERS.	„ LIZZIE NAYLOR, J.P.
Councillor J. W. HEMINGWAY.	„ J. W. WOOTTON.
„ J. WILKINSON.	„ C. FITZGERALD.
„ H. M. G. MCKAY.	„ GERTRUDE WARDLE.

STAFFING AND GENERAL PURPOSES.

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.
„ D. BEEVERS.	„ J. W. WOOTTON.
Councillor BEATRICE C. IVES.	„ GERTRUDE WARDLE.
„ WINIFRED SHUTT.	„ J. T. DICKINSON.
„ J. WILKINSON.	„ ETHEL A. BLACKBURN.

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. BELDON, 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.
Deputy " " " ..	F. RIDEHALGH, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Assistant Clinical Tuberculosis Officer	D. A. HERD, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.
Assistant Clinical Tuberculosis Officer	S. THOMPSON, M.B., Ch.B., L.M.S.S.A.
Dental Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare and Tuberculosis ..	H. HILTON, 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.
Psychiatric Social Worker—	
Child Guidance Clinic	CECILE M. HAY SHAW.

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.	
Special Inspectors including Smoke, Lodging-houses, Food and Drugs, Dairies, Meat, Workshops and Diseases of Animals		14
Laboratory Assistant		1
Sanitary Inspectors		15
Vaccination Officers		2
Female Sanitary Inspectors		2
Health Visitors		38
Midwives		24
Sunlight, Orthopædic and Dental Nurses		4
Chief Health Visitor		1
Supervisor of Midwives		1
Tuberculosis Nurses		10
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Ambulance and Disinfecting Staff		20
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City of Leeds.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In the third year of the war it is a source of the greatest satisfaction and thankfulness that not only has the health of the City not deteriorated, it has actually improved. That is the conclusion to be drawn from the vital and mortal statistics for the year 1942 which are contained in this Report.

The birth rate (15.6) was the highest since 1930 when it was 15.8. The marriage rate also remained high (18.7) though lower than for the previous year (20.3).

The death rate (13.2) varied by a few points only from the average of the last five years (13.6), indeed the rate appears to be becoming stabilized round about this figure. The interesting feature about the deaths was the rising majority (over 80 per cent.) in the older age groups and the corresponding decline in the mortality among young people. In this connection particular mention must be made of the fall in the infant mortality rate which at the beginning of the decade (1932) was 88, in 1941, 61 and in the year under review 51—the lowest on record. Considering the times and the circumstances this is a remarkable achievement.

With the exception of measles the City was free from epidemic disease. There was rather a sharp rise, not amounting to an epidemic, in the incidence of scarlet fever but the type was mild and there was only one death.

To meet the growing prevalence of scabies four special clinics were opened for the treatment of this condition. So far they have been most successful. Thanks are due to Dr. J. T. Ingram, Dermatologist at the Leeds General Infirmary for his advice and help in preparing the scheme, and to the Education Department for its ready co-operation in giving effect to it.

War is an ally of tuberculosis and it was fully expected that the death rate from this disease would rise. It has not done so but instead fell to a level never before attained, namely, 0.77. The incidence was not so favourable, the number of cases notified being 6.3 per cent. in

excess of that for the previous year and 17.6 per cent. more than those notified in 1938, the year immediately prior to the outbreak of hostilities. It is too much to hope that this low rate of death will continue but so far at any rate predictions of an increase in mortality have been falsified. Even so the increase in the number of notifications is placing a severe strain on the bed accommodation in the Sanatoria. Waiting lists keep mounting and with the utmost economy of beds it is impossible to avoid long waiting periods. The cause is, of course, the reduction in the number of available beds brought about by the war. Proposals are afoot to augment the number by extending Gateforth Sanatorium. Should these proposals find acceptance by the Ministry of Health and take material shape, the situation should be greatly eased.

In 1937 the Ministry of Agriculture took over from Local Authorities the inspection of dairy cattle. Now they propose to assume responsibility for milk production right from the cow to the dairy leaving the Local Authority to deal with distribution only. This will mean, as far as Leeds is concerned, the disruption of a scheme of milk control built up over many years and most efficient in its operation and results.

Towards the end of the year the Department suffered a grievous loss by the death of Dr. Gladys J. C. Russell. For 14 years Dr. Russell gave loyal and devoted service to the Council and under her direction the Maternity and Child Welfare Service grew in importance, size and influence. Her interest in the mothers and babies of the City was deep and unflagging and she was ever planning and devising for their care and comfort. Her quiet efficiency and gracious ways endeared her to colleagues and public alike. The sorrow at her passing was real and heartfelt.

I cannot close this foreword without paying a tribute to members of my staff, one and all of whom have supported me with the utmost devotion.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. JOHNSTONE JERVIS.

Public Health Department,

Leeds, 1,

April, 1944.

SUMMARY, 1942.

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

AVERAGE HEIGHT ABOVE SEA LEVEL 250 feet.

AREA OF CITY 38,296.5 Acres.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HOUSES 151,624

RATEABLE VALUE £3,896,566

SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE £15,288

	Average.	
	1942.	1932-41.
BIRTH RATE (births per 1,000 living)	15.58	14.62
MARRIAGE RATE (persons married per 1,000 living)..	18.72	19.05
DEATH RATE (deaths per 1,000 living)	13.17	13.45
NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION (Excess of births over deaths in the year)	1,114	580
INFANT MORTALITY RATE (Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births).	51	67
DEATH RATE from Pneumonia and Bronchitis..	1.05	1.38
" " Cancer.. .. .	1.92	1.66
" " Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years) per 1,000 births	4.44	10.09
	Case-	Death
	rate	rate.
SCARLET FEVER	3.41	0.002
DIPHTHERIA	1.53	0.05
TYPHOID FEVER	0.02	..
MEASLES	16.89	0.02
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS	1.38	0.67
OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS	0.37	0.10

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area.—38,296·5 acres.

Population.—On grounds of national security it is deemed inexpedient to publish information relating to the population.

Dwelling houses.—The total number of dwelling houses in the city at December, 1942, was 151,624.

Rateable Value.—The rateable value of the city in 1942 was £3,896,566 and the sum represented by a penny rate was £15,288. The corresponding figures for 1941 were £3,885,922 and £14,912.

VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS.

Marriages.—The marriage rate for the city was 18·7 as compared with 20·3 for the previous year and an average of 20·7 for the previous five years.

The marriage rate for England and Wales for 1942 was 17·8 as compared with 18·7 for the previous year.

Births.—The birth rate for the year was 15·6 as compared with 14·1 for the previous year and an average of 14·7 for the previous five years.

The rate for 1942 is the highest recorded in Leeds since 1930 when it was 15·8.

Nevertheless, it was lower than the rates for England and Wales as well as for the 126 great towns which were 15·8 and 17·3 respectively.

Excess of Births over Deaths.—The excess of births over deaths or what is generally spoken of as the "Natural increase of population" was 1,114 as compared with 211 in 1941 and an average of 580 for the previous ten years.

Illegitimate Births.—Of the nett births registered 93·6 per cent. were legitimate and 6·4 per cent. were illegitimate.

Stillbirths.—The nett number of stillbirths for the year was 278 which represents 3.7 per cent. of the total births. The ratio of still to live births was 1 to 26. Calculated per thousand of the population the rate for stillbirths was 0.60 as compared with 0.55 for the previous year. The rate for England and Wales was 0.54. Of the total stillbirths 88.5 per cent. were legitimate and 11.5 per cent. were illegitimate.

Deaths.—The death-rate for the year was 13.2 as compared with 13.7 for the previous year and an average of 13.6 for the previous five years. The death-rate of England and Wales was 11.6 and that of the 126 great towns 13.3.

Causes of Deaths.—The principal causes of death were, in order of numerical importance, organic heart disease, cancer, cerebral haemorrhage, pneumonia and pulmonary tuberculosis, which together accounted for 59.0 per cent. of the total deaths. Last year this group of diseases was responsible for 57.2 per cent. of the total deaths.

Deaths in Age Groups.—The percentage of deaths of children in the age groups 0-1, 1-2, and 2-5 was 7.8 of the total deaths, as compared with 8.5 per cent. for the previous year and an average of 8.7 per cent. for the previous five years. The percentage of deaths in all the age groups under 45 years was 19.8 as compared with 21.5 for the previous year. In the remaining age groups 45-60 and 65+, the percentage was 80.2 as compared with 78.5 for the previous year.

Infantile Mortality.—The infant mortality rate for the year was 51 or ten less than the previous year (61) and ten less than the average of the previous five years (61).

This subject is dealt with in greater detail on page 41.

Cremations.—The number of Leeds persons cremated in Leeds during the year was 336 as compared with 291 for the previous year. Of this number 292 were cremated at Lawnswood and the remainder 44, at Cottingley Hall. These figures represent high-water mark in this method of disposal since its inception in 1905.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

Diseases.	Death rate 1942.	Death rate 1941.
Enteric Fever .. .. .	..	0-00
Small-pox .. .. .	..	..
Measles	0-02	0-04
Scarlet Fever.. .. .	0-00	0-01
Whooping Cough	0-07	0-05
Diphtheria	0-05	0-05
Influenza	0-08	0-09
Erysipelas	0-01	0-00
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0-67	0-77
Other Tuberculous Diseases	0-10	0-10
Cancer, malignant disease	1-92	1-80
Rheumatic Fever	0-03	0-03
Meningitis	0-03	0-05
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	1-45	1-45
Organic Heart Disease	3-06	3-09
Arterio-sclerosis	0-61	0-48
Bronchitis	0-37	0-59
Pneumonia (all forms)	0-67	0-72
Other diseases of respiratory organs	0-15	0-17
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	0-08	0-11
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	0-05	0-03
Cirrhosis of Liver	0-01	0-03
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	0-45	0-44
Puerperal Fever	0-01	0-01
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	0-03	0-02
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	0-34	0-31
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	0-47	0-59
Suicide	0-11	0-11
Other Defined Diseases	2-41	2-54
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	0-00	0-01
Totals	13-17	13-68

CIVIL DEFENCE CASUALTY SERVICE.

BY

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

First Aid Commandant.

The city was subjected only to minor sporadic air raids during the year and on these occasions the Casualty Service functioned efficiently and dealt successfully with the resulting casualties.

The absence of heavy air raids gave further opportunity to consolidate the Service and to undertake a wider range of duties which included the following :—

- (i) Transporting patients between hospitals.
- (ii) Conveyance of expectant mothers to Maternity Hospitals in evacuated areas.
- (iii) Transport within the city of Civil Defence Stores.
- (iv) Provision of relief personnel for Municipal Ambulance Service.
- (v) Provision of trained nurses from First Aid Post staffs to act as escorts to Hospitals in other areas of the country.
- (vi) Staffing of Scabies Treatment Centres by whole-time First Aid Post Staffs.
- (vii) Voluntary Toymaking for newly established War-time Nurseries.

The effect of this in addition to normal maintenance and training duties has been to provide full occupation for whole-time Civil Defence Staffs, at least during the day time, which has been good for morale and has been of very useful public service in addition.

Training.—Training in all branches of the Service was actively carried out. As proof of the high standard attained it should be mentioned that the Casualty Service Team entered for the Regional Training Competition and was successful in reaching the semi-final stage.

Recreational and social activities have been fostered and organised programmes of outdoor and indoor games have been

instituted including competitions with trophies for the successful teams and individuals. As a consequence there have been friendly visits between the staffs of the various Posts and Depots in the Service and it has helped everyone to get to know his fellow members better. Members of the Service have been invited to submit specimens of their work for inclusion in the Civil Defence Artists' Exhibitions which are arranged from time to time. One member of the Service was successful in having a picture accepted for inclusion in the Northern Exhibition at Manchester, where it found a purchaser.

The establishment has undergone modification in the light of changing National needs and a substantial proportion of the whole-time members have been released to undertake whole-time industrial employment where it was judged that they would be enabled to make a greater contribution to the War effort. Part-time staffs have had to be correspondingly increased and this has largely been accomplished by the issuing of compulsory direction notices by the Ministry of Labour and National Service. It has been discovered that the 'directees' generally speaking should not be regarded as people who have so far evaded the duty to give part-time service. Many of them are workers in heavy industry doing long hours of arduous duty, often on a shift basis, which renders it difficult for them to devote the necessary time to part-time Civil Defence service. In spite of the additional calls made upon them they have responded well and are proving their worth as loyal members of the Service.

Civil Defence Comforts Fund.—A very great deal of active work was devoted to this organisation but on account of the general provision of good uniform clothing, the need for supplementary garments became less necessary and the Committee, in recognition of this fact, recommended the termination of their organisation which will be accomplished in the near future.

Service Committee.—This committee has continued in office during the year and has done a considerable amount of useful work in organising the recreational and social activities in addition

to the normal responsibilities imposed by the terms of their constitution.

Gas Cleansing Facilities.—In addition to the Gas Cleansing Units already installed two specially constructed Public Gas Cleansing Units were completed in Park Square and South Brook Street. The Centre in Park Square has been adapted for provisional use by the Blood Transfusion Service until such time as the Gas Cleansing Centre may need to function.

It may be of interest that I was the recipient of an honour conferred by H.M. the King, having in June of this year been appointed an Officer of the most Noble Order of the British Empire on account of my association with the City's Civil Defence Casualty Service. It will be appreciated that the honour is, of course, more than a personal one and is intended as a recognition of the Service as a whole.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

BY

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

Of the acute infectious diseases, whooping cough caused the greatest number of deaths. Although the general trend of this disease during the last decade has been towards a lower mortality, the last two years have shown a swing in the other direction. This may be due to the exceptionally low incidence of the disease and the low mortality during the years 1936 to 1940 which may have resulted in a susceptible child population.

A general increase was recorded in notifications of streptococcal diseases, and this was most marked in scarlet fever of which 1,576 cases were notified as compared with 887 in 1941. Although this figure is the largest recorded since 1938, it is less than the average for the last ten years. Notifications of diphtheria showed a slight increase on the previous year. Twenty-five deaths took place from this disease, a case mortality of 3.5 per cent.

In spite of the severe weather during the first three months of the year, there was a marked decrease in the deaths from respiratory diseases. This is particularly noticeable in bronchitis in which 173 deaths took place compared with 277 in 1941.

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

Smallpox.—No case of this disease was notified in the city during the year.

Contacts from Other Areas and Abroad.—Eleven contacts from other areas and thirty-five contacts from abroad were kept under observation during the quarantine period. None of them developed the disease.

* Acting for the Deputy Medical Officer of Health absent on active service.

Cases referred for Second Opinion.—During the year seven cases were referred to the Department as "doubtful smallpox" by general practitioners. All seven cases were visited and diagnosed as "chickenpox."

Vaccination.—The number of children vaccinated during the year was 3,555 or 50·6 per cent. of the total births.

Diphtheria.—Cases notified during the year numbered 707 of which 695 (98·3 per cent.) were treated in hospital, compared with 576 and 570 (99·0 per cent.) in 1941. There were 25 deaths representing a case mortality rate of 3·5 per cent.

Diphtheria Immunisation.—In the last three months of the year, with the co-operation of the Chief School Medical Officer and the Head Teachers, a determined effort was made to immunise, with the permission of their parents, all those children in the elementary schools who had not previously received prophylactic injections. The campaign met with considerable success but was not completed until March 1943 so its effect is not shown in the year under review.

During the year 15,101 children were immunised against diphtheria as compared with 13,208 in 1941. Of this total, 14,601 immunisations were performed by medical officers of this department or by school medical officers and the remaining 500 by private practitioners. Material for the latter was supplied free of charge by the department.

Diphtheria in the Inoculated.—Of the 84,380 persons immunised since the year 1928, 88 lost their immunity during 1942 and developed clinical diphtheria or showed lesions from which diphtheria bacilli were isolated.

Two deaths from diphtheria occurred during 1942 amongst children who had previously received prophylactic injections:—

1. A girl aged seven years received three injections of A.P.T. (0·2 c.c., 0·5 c.c., 0·5 c.c.) in 1938. She was admitted to a general hospital for meningismus following a blow on the head, and died after an anaesthetic administered for lumbar puncture. Routine throat and nose swabs were taken and were reported positive for diphtheria bacilli. There were no clinical signs of diphtheria. The cause of death was certified as cerebral oedema due to diphtheria.

2. A boy aged 4 years received two injections of A.P.T. (0.5 c.c., 0.5 c.c.) in 1941. He died of toxic faucial diphtheria on the fourth day of disease. The batch of prophylactic material used in this case was later shown to be of low immunising value as twenty per cent. of the group of children who received it remained Schick positive some months later.

Scarlet Fever.—Cases notified during the year numbered 1,576 of which 1,128 (71.6 per cent.) were removed to hospital. The corresponding figures for 1941 were 887 and 810 or 91.3 per cent. respectively. There was only one death.

Return Cases.—Of the 1,090 cases discharged from hospital during the year 30 gave rise to return cases, a rate of 2.8 per cent.

Enteric Group.—During the year 8 cases were reported of which two were due to infection with *B. Typhosus* and six to infection with *B. Paratyphosus* (B). Careful enquiries were made but no definite evidence of the trace of infection was forthcoming in any of these cases. Seven chronic typhoid carriers have been kept under observation during the year.

Measles.—The measles epidemic which commenced in July 1941 continued during 1942 when 7,810 cases were reported. There were 10 deaths giving a death rate of 0.02, and a case mortality rate of 0.13 per cent. Of the cases notified 108 were treated in hospital.

Whooping Cough.—Cases notified during the year numbered 1,554 of which 70 were treated in hospital. There were 32 deaths giving a death rate of 0.07, and a case mortality rate of 2.1 per cent. It is probable that this figure overstates the true mortality of the disease as a certain number of cases are not seen by medical practitioners and thereby escape notification.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—A slight rise in the number of cases notified during the year occurred—130 as compared with 116 reported during the previous year. Of those, 102 (78.5 per cent.) occurred in institutions, 5 (3.8 per cent.) in the practices of general practitioners and 23 (17.7 per cent.) in midwives' practices. There were six deaths from puerperal fever.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Eighteen cases of this disease were notified as compared with 10 in 1941. The results of treatment were as follows:—

Recovery apparently perfect	..	..	..	16
Still under treatment	..	..	..	1
Died from other causes	..	..	..	1

Erysipelas.—Notifications numbered 232 compared with 181 last year; 71 were treated in hospital. There were 3 deaths.

Malaria.—Two cases of this disease were reported during the year. In both cases infection took place abroad.

Dysentery.—There were 58 cases of dysentery notified during the year. Of these, 15 (bacteriologically confirmed-Sonne type) were reported in the first week of October, and on investigation were found to have drunk loose milk from the same farmer who retails his own milk. Further enquiries revealed that all the occupants of this farm had suffered from diarrhoea and were excreting Sonne dysentery bacilli in their faeces. All their customers were visited and advised to boil their milk until arrangements were made for the supply to be pasteurized. In addition to the 15 cases officially notified, 93 persons who obtained milk from the same source were reported to be suffering from diarrhoea before administrative action was taken.

During the third week of October, the medical officer of a hospital in the same area notified 31 cases of Sonne dysentery (bacteriologically confirmed) among his patients and staff. In addition, 12 other persons in the hospital suffered from diarrhoea. Although confirmatory evidence could not be obtained it would appear that two members of the staff who were suspected to have introduced the infection lived outside the hospital grounds and may have consumed milk from the same infected source.

The infected milk was pasteurised until the farmer and his employees were found by bacteriological examination to be free from infection; this involved the treatment of the milk for a period of ten weeks.

Influenza.—There were 36 deaths recorded from this disease as compared with 41 during the previous year.

Pneumonia.—During the year 742 notifications of pneumonia were received, of which 688 were primary and 54 influenzal. There were 312 deaths from all forms of pneumonia compared with 340 last year.

Bronchitis.—Deaths from this disease numbered 173 compared with 277 last year.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis.—The deaths of children under two years of age numbered 32 as compared with 40 for last year.

Cancer.—A slight increase occurred in the number of deaths from this disease, these being 888 as compared with 849 for the previous year. The corresponding death-rates were 1.92 and 1.80 respectively.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.—Only one case of this disease was reported during the year.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—No case of this disease was notified during 1942.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—There was a slight decrease in the number of cases notified—93 as compared with 108 reported during last year. The deaths numbered 18 giving a case mortality rate of 19.4 per cent.

Scabies.—Up to June the work in connection with the treatment of persons suffering from scabies was carried out by the staff at the Disinfecting Station. During that period 958 persons received 2,904 baths and 188 rooms, and 46,766 articles of clothing and bedding, etc., were disinfected.

In May a letter was sent to the medical practitioners in the city asking them to notify all cases of scabies as suggested by the Ministry of Health's Scabies Order, 1941. Notifications actually started in June.

In June four special clinics were opened for the treatment of scabies at the General Infirmary, St. James's Hospital, Seacroft Hospital and Armley Baths First Aid Post, while an additional clinic at Sweet Street First Aid Post was inaugurated in July. During the seven months ended 31st December, 1,927 cases of scabies were notified. All these patients were visited and arrangements made for their attendance, along with the other occupants of their houses, at the clinics. In all, 9,160 persons received treatment and the total number of attendances was 13,740.

In the treatment of scabies it is essential that all members of the household should receive treatment at the same time as the person or persons who are actually suffering from the disease. The incubation period of scabies may be as long as three months, and unless both cases and contacts receive treatment simultaneously recurrence of the disease is likely to take place as a contact may, while showing no clinical signs, be incubating the disease.

In November, five persons were summoned for failing to submit themselves for medical examination under the provisions of the Scabies Order, and were each fined twenty shillings and ordered by the magistrate to attend a scabies clinic within a period of seven days. These instructions were carried out by all the persons concerned.

Food Poisoning.—Sixteen cases of suspected food poisoning were reported to the Department during the year. Ten of them occurred in a factory canteen where tinned sausages were suspected of having caused the illness. Ginger cake eaten at an army canteen was thought to be responsible for the remaining six cases. In both outbreaks, samples of the suspected foods were examined bacteriologically and chemically but no evidence of contamination was found.

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	1,620
Illness	596
Maternity	2,549
Tuberculosis	292
Hospital	5,395
Public Assistance	294
Mental	95
Lunacy	20
Special treatment	2,009
Evacuation	—
Others	1,340
Total	14,210

Infectious Diseases Ambulance Work and Disinfection.—**Ambulance Work.**—During the year under review, 2,669 cases were removed by the ambulances to Killingbeck Hospital. Over and above these, 113 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	1,291
Diphtheria	876
Typhoid	12
Measles	114
Other diseases	376
	<hr/>
Total	2,669
	<hr/> <hr/>

(As compared with 2,143 in 1941).

The total mileage run by the ambulances was 29,577 compared with 26,651 during 1941.

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

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

Houses disinfected	2,906
Rooms	4,702
Beds and Mattresses	11,634
Articles of bed linen	42,798
Articles of clothing	56,764
Other articles	8,863

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

The total mileage run by the disinfection and bedding vans was 31,652.

Verminous Persons.—The number of baths given to verminous persons at the cleansing station was 234, while 17 rooms and 3,470 articles of clothing and bedding were disinfected.

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. ..	26,379
2. " " " disinfected by steam ..	5,752
3. " " houses dealt with	411
4. Average number of houses dealt with per day	1·7
5. Number of personal disinfestations :—	
(a) Adults .. .. .	..
(b) Children .. .. .	..
6. Furniture supplied on loan :—	
(a) No. of articles .. .. .	..
(b) No. of houses .. .. .	..
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	91
9. Claims for damage or loss :—	
(a) Claims not accepted .. .. .	..
(b) Claims accepted .. .. .	..
(c) Not yet determined .. .. .	..
(d) Cost .. .. .	..
10. Work in connection with house fumigation :—	
(a) No. of articles disinfected by steam..	3,020
(b) No. of houses	206

This subject is again referred to on pages 72 and 78.

LEEDS CITY HOSPITAL, KILLINGBECK.**REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING****31st DECEMBER, 1942**

BY

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

Admissions.—The number of patients admitted during the year was 2,722 as compared with 2,181 for 1941 and 1,621 for 1940. The smallest number of patients in the hospital on any one day was 145, the largest 286 and the average 211·8. Particulars of admissions, discharges and deaths will be found on page 19. The corresponding figures for 1941 are given in brackets.

Structural Alterations and Extensions.—The new nurses' home was opened on October 8th by Alderman Elizabeth Booth, Chairman of the Hospitals Sub-Committee. It has accommodation for 6 sisters and 61 nurses with recreation room, library and instructional suite, also a sick bay with 5 bedrooms and a 3-bedded ward. Considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining furniture, and consequently one floor only is occupied at present.

In view of the possibility of typhus fever being imported into this country from the continent, the smallpox hospital has been redecorated and to a limited extent modernised, to receive any cases which might occur in Leeds or its immediate neighbourhood. A small cleansing unit has been provided for the use of the ambulance staff.

Diphtheria.—The number of cases in which treatment was completed was 749, an increase of 203 of the figure for the previous year. There was no increase in the severity of the disease, the case mortality being only 3·3 per cent. Among 632 "typed" cases 339 (53·6 per cent.) were gravis, 142 (22·5 per cent.) mitis, and 151 (23·9 per cent.) intermedius. The corresponding figures for 1941 were gravis 49·3 per cent., mitis 35·2 per cent. and intermedius

15.5 per cent. The fauces alone were involved in 614 cases (82.0 per cent.), the fauces and larynx in 15 (2.0 per cent.), the larynx alone in 9 (1.2 per cent.), and the ear in 1 (0.1 per cent.). Rhinitis occurred in 67 cases (8.9 per cent.) and there were 43 carriers (5.7 per cent.). Tracheotomy was performed in 9 cases. Four (44.4 per cent.) died, one suffering from measles also. Complications occurred in 95 cases (12.7 per cent.), paralysis in 76 (10.1 per cent.). Diagnosis was amended in 17.9 per cent. of notified cases. The number of patients who developed a second infection while in hospital was 21, giving a cross-infection rate of 2.8 per cent.

The immunisation campaign against diphtheria is beginning to make itself felt. During the year 119 patients, previously immunised, were admitted suffering from diphtheria. Of these, 75 cases (63 per cent.) were of gravis type, 22 (18.5 per cent.) mitis, 13 (10.9 per cent.) intermedius, while 9 (7.6 per cent.) were atypical or untyped. Immunised patients therefore formed 15.9 per cent. of the total for the year, at first sight rather a high figure. Analysis of the cases, however, shows that 83 (69.7 per cent.) were mild, 16 (13.4 per cent.) of moderate severity and only 2 (1.7 per cent.) severe. There were 12 carriers (10.1 per cent.) and 6 cases of rhinitis (5.0 per cent.). No immunised case developed complications. One severe case was fatal—a girl of five suffering from haemorrhagic diphtheria of the gravis type. She had been ill and untreated for five days and died shortly after admission. She was one of a group of children immunised by an antigen whose potency was later found to be very low. Of the immunised patients 94 were Schick tested, with the result that 78 (82.9 per cent.) were found to be negative and 16 (17 per cent.) positive. If serum was considered necessary it was given one hour (or later) after the test.

Scarlet Fever.—Patients treated to completion numbered 1,091 an increase of 300 on the figure for the preceding year. The disease continued to be mild. One case was of the toxic and two of the septic type. There was one death due to complication by broncho pneumonia (0.1 per cent.). Amended diagnosis was necessary in 14 per cent. of the original notifications. Complications occurred in 168 or 15.4 per cent, of the completed cases. The main complications were as follows:—otitis media 59 (5.4 per cent.), adenitis 45 (4.1 per cent.), albuminuria and nephritis 10 (0.9 per cent.), rheumatism 5 (0.4 per cent.), broncho pneumonia

1 (0.1 per cent.) and endocarditis 1 (0.1 per cent.). Mastoid an-trotomy was performed in 2 cases (0.2 per cent.). While in hospital 67 patients developed a second infection, giving a cross-infection rate of 6.1 per cent. The return case rate was 2.7 per cent. During the autumn accommodation for scarlet fever was somewhat strained, to overcome which, a number of cases were nursed in their own homes and hospital cases were discharged on the twenty-fourth day of disease.

Enteric Fever.—There were four cases only, none fatal. From two of the four, B.Typhosus was isolated, and from the others B.Typhosus Para B. Two cases were discharged as faecal carriers after periods in hospital of three and four months respectively.

Cerebro-Spinal fever.—The number of cases notified was 96 but the diagnosis was not verified in 50 (52.1 per cent.). Among the 46 completed cases there was only one death. The low case-mortality rate of 2.2 per cent. is undoubtedly due to the use of large doses of M. & B. 693.

Dysentery.—Eight cases were admitted, four of the Flexner type and one of the Sonne type, while from the others no organism was isolated. One case was fatal, the actual cause of death being broncho pneumonia.

Erysipelas.—Cases completing treatment numbered 73. All recovered. The face was affected in 58 cases, the limbs in 13, the trunk in 1, the neck in 1. The disease was of a mild type.

Measles.—Among 98 completed cases 8 (8.2 per cent.) developed complications as follows:—broncho pneumonia 5, otitis media 2, laryngitis 2, conjunctivitis and corneal ulceration 1. Two patients died (2 per cent.) one of whom was also suffering from whooping cough and developed broncho pneumonia.

Puerperal Fever.—The number of cases has risen slightly from 10 in 1941 to 23 in 1942. Of the 23 cases none was fatal.

Staff.—The health of the staff has been generally good. It is a pleasure in these difficult times to express one's gratitude to a loyal and helpful staff. Any shortage in numbers has been more than compensated for by hard work and enthusiasm.

KILLINGBECK HOSPITAL, LEEDS.

YEAR 1942.

ABSTRACT FROM REGISTERS.

	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Pertussis.	Scarlet Fever.	Small Pox.	Other Diseases.	TOTAL.
Patients remaining in Hospital, Dec- ember 31st, 1941	101 (60)	.. (5)	4 (4)	.. (10)	8 (2)	84 (64)	.. (..)	30 (18)	227 (163)
Admitted in 1942	713 (586)	4 (5)	71 (59)	108 (111)	70 (77)	1,130 (811)	.. (..)	626 (532)	2,722 (2,181)
Total treated ..	814 (646)	4 (10)	75 (63)	108 (121)	78 (79)	1,214 (875)	.. (..)	656 (550)	2,949 (2,344)
Discharged ..	724 (527)	4 (10)	73 (59)	96 (117)	58 (61)	1,090 (788)	.. (..)	592 (467)	2,637 (2,029)
Died	25 (19)	.. (..)	.. (..)	2 (4)	20 (10)	1 (3)	.. (..)	43 (52)	91 (88)
Completed cases ..	749 (546)	4 (10)	73 (59)	98 (121)	78 (71)	1,091 (791)	.. (..)	635 (519)	2,728 (2,117)
Mortality per cent.	3·3 (3·5)	.. (..)	.. (..)	2·0 (3·3)	25·6 (14·1)	0·09 (0·4)	.. (..)	6·7 (10·0)	3·3 (4·1)
Patients remaining in Hospital, Dec- ember 31st, 1942	65 (101)	.. (..)	2 (4)	10 (..)	.. (8)	123 (84)	.. (..)	21 (30)	221 (227)
Average days in Hospital for re- covered patients	36·6 (39·3)	70 (78·1)	16·5 (15·6)	20·1 (26·0)	55·5 (44·1)	31·3 (33·8)	.. (..)	21·0 (22·2)	30·2 (32·1)

The corresponding figures for 1941 are shown in brackets.

SUMMARY OF ALL CASES TREATED IN THE CITY HOSPITALS DURING 1942.

DISEASE.	Total No. of Cases.	Deaths.	DISEASE.	Total No. of Cases.	Deaths.
INFECTIOUS DISEASES :—					
Abortus fever	1	..	OTHER DISEASES :—		
Cerebro-spinal fever	45	1	Abscesses and boils	5	..
Chickenpox	16	..	Arthritis	1	..
Diphtheria	749	25	Catarrhal jaundice	4	..
Dysentery	8	1	Cerebellar abscess	1	1
Enteric fever	4	..	Cerebral embolism	1	1
Erysipelas	73	..	Cerebral haemorrhage	4	2
Gastro-enteritis	59	16	Cervical adenitis	2	..
Measles	98	2	Constipation	1	..
Mumps	25	..	Convulsions	1	..
Pemphigus neonatorum	3	1	Diarrhoea	3	..
Polio-myelitis	1	..	Encephalitis	1	..
Puerperal fever	23	..	Erythema nodosum	1	..
Rubella	96	..	Haemoptysis	1	..
Scarlet fever	1,091	1	Headache	2	..
Whooping cough	78	20	Herpes zoster	2	..
			Hysteria	1	..
			Marasmus	1	1
			Meningismus	1	..
DISEASES OF THE EAR, NOSE & THROAT :—					
Common cold	1	..	Meningitis	5	2
Laryngitis	9	..	Myocarditis	1	1
Otitis media	2	..	Nephritis	1	..
Quinsey	1	..	Observation	101	..
Tonsillar Abscess	1	..	Pharyngeal aneurysm	1	..
Tonsillitis	129	1	Phlebitis	1	..
Vincent's angina	5	..	Polio-encephalitis	1	..
			Prolapse of rectum	1	..
			Pyæmia	2	2
DISEASES OF THE SKIN :—					
Impetigo	4	..	Pyelitis	1	..
Scabies	8	..	Quarantine	10	..
Toxic erythema	1	..	Rheumatism	2	..
			Septicaemia	1	1
			Syphilis	1	..
RESPIRATORY DISEASES :—					
Bronchitis	1	..	Teething	1	..
Pleural effusion	1	..	Tuberculous meningitis	9	9
Pneumonia	7	3	Urticaria	4	..
			No evidence of disease	12	..
			TOTAL	2,728	91

SEACROFT EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.
REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING
31st DECEMBER, 1942

BY

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

Throughout the year the hospital continued to serve as a unit of the Emergency Medical Service and the majority of the patients admitted were members of fighting or auxiliary services.

With the exception of the installation of a diagnostic X-ray set, no structural alterations or extensions were made to the hospital buildings or fixed equipment, although the reconstruction of the steam-raising plant, which had been in progress for many months was completed. After a few adjustments were made the plant gave complete satisfaction.

The average daily number of patients in hospital in 1942 was 324.5 which compares with 333.9 in 1941. The greatest number was 421 during the month of March and the lowest 244 during the month of October.

Scarcroft Lodge Emergency Hospital continued to act as a convalescent hospital for male service patients who were transferred from Seacroft Emergency Hospital for completion of convalescence before their discharge from hospital. This arrangement allowed for continuity of medical supervision throughout sickness and convalescence, a circumstance which is advantageous to both patients and doctors.

The maximum number of patients at Scarcroft Lodge Emergency Hospital at any one time was 61 and the average was 36.4. These numbers are included in those for Seacroft Emergency Hospital given above. The total number of patients who spent a period of convalescence at Scarcroft Lodge Emergency Hospital during 1942 was 704.

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 persons admitted during 1942 was 4,536 which compares with 4,333 in 1941 and was made up as follows :—

Civilian patients, males	..	..	21
Civilian patients, females	..	..	3
Civilian patients, children	..	..	3
Service patients, males	..	..	3,851
Service patients, females	..	..	650
Sick staff, males	..	..	1
Sick staff, females	..	..	7
			<hr/>
			4,536
			<hr/> <hr/>

No healthy evacuees or transferred civilian sick were admitted in 1942. The number of cases treated to conclusion was 4,512 as compared with 3,339 in 1941 and of these 24 died. This gives a hospital mortality of 0.53 per cent.

Ten deaths took place among the small remaining group of chronic civilian patients who had been transferred to this hospital from other districts in 1940. The other 14 deaths occurred among service sick and of these 3 were due to injuries.

Pathological Laboratory.—The number of specimens examined and reported on shows an increase of 1,015 over the previous year. They may be summarised as follows :—

Haematology	..	..	..	402
Bacteriology	..	..	..	1,047
Chemistry	..	..	..	1,522
Histology	..	..	..	42
Post mortem examinations	..			6
				<hr/>
				3,019
				<hr/> <hr/>

Radiological Department.—A new diagnostic X-ray unit of greater power and range than the existing set was installed by the Ministry of Health. Because of transmission losses in the cable to the X-ray room it was necessary to install the new unit as close to the main supply as possible. The set was erected in a walled off portion of Ward 'C,' the reception and massage department,

where it is giving good service. Radiological examination of 2,473 patients were made in the course of the year, of which 280 were investigation of the stomach and duodenum and 766 examinations of the chest.

Massage Department.—This continues to work in the Reception Room. The other section of the block is used each day by the Army Physical Training and Educational instructors. During the year 7,028 treatments were given to 466 patients.

Surgical Operations.—A brief summary of the operations performed during 1942 is given below:—

Abdominal	159
Amputations	5
Ear, nose and throat	67
Genito urinary	106
Hernia	196
Miscellaneous	52
Orthopaedic	91
Rectal	147
Septic conditions	127
Traumatic conditions	37
Varicose veins	149
	1,136
	1,136

Immunisation of Staff.—Attention has been drawn in previous reports to the high incidence of Schick positive reactions among members of the Civil Nursing Reserve, the majority of whom are Auxiliary Nurses. The Schick positive incidence in 1942 was 63.6 per cent. as compared with 49 per cent. in 1940 and 1941. The number of new entrants to the nursing and domestic staffs Schick tested during 1942 are shewn in the table given below:—

	Schick negative.	Schick positive.
Nurses ..	20	35 (63.6 per cent.)
Maids ..	6	1 (14.3 per cent.)
	26	36 (58.0 per cent.)
	26	36

Schick positive reactors were immunised by three injections of T.A.F. at intervals of two weeks. No member of the staff suffered from diphtheria during the period under review.

SUMMARY OF CASES ADMITTED.

	Males.	Females.
Tuberculosis	40	2
Other Infectious diseases	107	16
Malignant diseases	14	3
Diseases of the nervous system ..	269	45
Diseases of the eye	56	5
Diseases of the ear, nose and throat ..	429	69
Respiratory diseases	414	44
Diseases of the skin	634	83
Circulatory diseases	200	9
Abdominal diseases	783	98
Genito urinary diseases.. .. .	149	28
Diseases of bones, joints and muscles..	285	24
Fractures	72	3
Injuries other than fractures	228	25
Septic infections	232	25
Miscellaneous conditions	122	23
Total	4,034	502

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The death rate from syphilitic diseases was 0·13 per thousand of the population as compared with 0·14 for the previous year.

Work of the Treatment Centre.—The total number of new Leeds cases registered at the Centre at the Leeds General Infirmary was syphilis 182 males and 149 females, gonorrhoea 297 males and 116 females, and other diseases not venereal 407 males and 119 females, total cases 1,270. As compared with the previous year these figures represent in the case of syphilis an increase of 17 males and 43 females, in gonorrhoea a decrease of 81 males and 3 females, and in other diseases not venereal an increase of 32 males and 13 females. Taking the cases of all types there was an increase of 21 as compared with the figure for the previous year.

The total attendances of all Leeds cases was 31,220 an increase of 407 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 the other contributory areas was 326 or 8·2 per cent. of the total attending the centre as compared with 386 of 10·6 per cent. for the previous year.

One patient only from Leeds was treated as an in-patient during the year.

Institutions.—*Maternity Hospital.*—The number of new cases admitted as in-patients to the Leeds Maternity Hospital decreased from 18 in 1941 to 13 in 1942, made up of 12 syphilis and 1 syphilis and gonorrhoea.

Hope Hospital.—The number of cases treated was 69 as against 65 for the previous year, whilst the number of new admissions was 53 as compared with 49 in 1941.

Further particulars of the cases admitted to and treated in the Maternity and Hope Hospitals are given on page 27.

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 49.

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 55, and the amount distributed was 757 doses as compared with 1,025 doses in 1941.

LEEDS PATIENTS.

	Year 1941.		Year 1942.		Increase or decrease.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Syphilis first cases	165	106	182	149	+ 17	+ 43
Soft chancre .. .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhœa "	378	119	297	116	- 81	- 3
Other diseases, not Venereal "	375	106	407	119	+ 32	+ 13
Total	918	331	886	384	- 32	+ 53
Total attendances of all cases	30,813		31,220		+ 407	
Aggregate No. of In-patient days	13		6		- 7	
No. of doses of Salvarsan sub- stitutes	10,545		10,315		- 230	
Pathological specimens examined:—						
Spirochetes	99		101		+ 2	
Gonococci	2,716		2,598		- 118	
Other organisms .. .. .	..		..		..
Blood—Wassermann re- action	1,957		1,968		+ 11	

MATERNITY HOSPITAL, 42, HYDE TERRACE.

	Cases in residence on Jan. 3rd, 1942.	Cases admitted.	Cases discharged.	Cases in residence on Jan. 2nd, 1943.
Syphilis	12	12	..
Gonorrhœa
Syphilis and Gonorrhœa	1	1	..
Other disease
Total	13	13	..

Total days in residence 128
 No. of doses of Salvarsan substitute

Pathological specimens examined :—

Spirochetes
 Gonococci
 Other organisms
 Blood—Wassermann reaction.. .. 557

HOPE HOSPITAL, 126, CHAPELTOWN ROAD.

	Cases in residence on Jan. 3rd, 1942.	Cases admitted.	Cases discharged.	Cases in residence on Jan. 2nd, 1943.
Syphilis	6	14	13	7
Gonorrhœa	9	32	36	5
Syphilis and Gonorrhœa	1	7	5	3
Other disease .. ..	..(+8)	..(+12)	..(+18)	..(+2)
Total	16(+8)	53(+12)	54(+18)	15(+2)

Total days in residence 5,580 (+1,651)
 No. of doses of Salvarsan substitute 263

Pathological specimens examined :—

Spirochetes
 Gonococci.. 63
 Other organisms
 Blood—Wassermann reaction.. .. 29

Of the 53 women admitted, 12 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 patients of all categories admitted to hospital and the total treated are shown in the following table, together with the numbers of discharges and deaths, and of patients remaining at the end of the year.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Remaining in hospital on 31st December, 1941	305	364	68	737
Admitted during 1942.. ..	2,738	4,042	1,169	7,949
Children born during 1942 .. ..	..	..	471	471
Total admissions and births ..	2,738	4,042	1,640	8,420
Total number treated during 1942	3,043	4,406	1,708	9,157
Discharged during 1942	2,179	3,449	1,502	7,130
Deaths during 1942	553	526	98	1,177
Total discharges and deaths ..	2,732	3,975	1,600	8,307
Remaining in hospital on 31st December, 1942	311	431	108	850

There were increases of 955 in the number of women and of 93 in the number of children admitted, but a decrease of 163 men. The total increase in the number of admissions was 885. A large part of the increase was due to the re-opening of the maternity wards.

Several alterations in accommodation were carried out during the year. Three top floors wards were reopened and set aside

for the more chronic types of illness : in all 35 beds for men and 33 beds for women were added to the complement for long stay cases. As noted later, a temporary annexe was provided by the Ministry of Health at the new boys' home in Bramley, erected as a memorial to the late Bishop Cowgill, which counter-balanced the loss of beds caused by the utilisation of wards at St. George's Infirmary for cases of tuberculosis.

The additional beds were soon occupied, and the problem of how to satisfy the demand for institutional care of chronic cases remained unsolved. A major reorganisation of the accommodation at the disposal of the City Council, will require to be undertaken before a solution is found.

The reopening of the maternity wards in August was the other main feature in the changes mentioned. This involved the sacrifice of two large medical wards, the patients from which were transferred to Meanwood Park Emergency Hospital, where 115 beds are available for cases from St. James's Hospital. During the year the number of patients transferred to Meanwood from St. James's Hospital, was 668 (336 men, 298 women, 34 children), while 296 cases (109 men, 124 women and 63 children) were admitted direct into the hospital by prior arrangement with St. James's Hospital.

Medical.—The number of medical beds in commission during the year even including those at Meanwood, was considerably below the provision made in peace time, but there has at no time been any undue pressure on these beds for acute cases. There was nothing in the year's working calling for comment, unless it be to confirm what has been said elsewhere, that the health of the community in war-time has been maintained at a very satisfactory standard.

Surgery.—On the surgical side, there falls to be recorded an increase in the number of operations. The total figures were 2,726 major and 1,025 minor. The number of abdominal operations performed was 850.

The jaw injury centre continues to function as a special unit of the E.M.S., and it is to be hoped that this speciality will be retained and developed further in the post-war period.

Children's Diseases.—There was no outstanding feature to be noted in the children's wards. The bed complement remained about one quarter of the normal, but the admissions were two-thirds of the figure for 1938. This was made possible by the continued use of beds at Knaresborough.

Midwifery and Gynaecology.—The maternity unit with 58 beds, was reopened in August, but a readjustment was made at the end of the year to make 66 beds. The beds were distributed as follows, ante-natal 14, lying-in 46, first stage labour 6, with in addition 4 single-bedded labour rooms. The number of deliveries was 491, to which have to be added 20 deliveries which took place in other wards prior to the reopening. In all 471 live children were born. There were no maternal deaths. Women attending the ante-natal clinics numbered 890, and the post-natal clinic 156. A further increase in accommodation is under consideration, which will provide more ante-natal and lying-in beds, and better arrangements for isolation.

There was a notable development in gynaecological work, and there are now 35 beds for such cases. In addition to these, a ward of 19 beds was opened to provide accommodation for cases of miscarriage. The hospital has undertaken to admit, additionally, all such cases of this condition as formerly would have gone to the Maternity Hospital, including those from areas outside the city. The obstetric and gynaecological section of the hospital now comprises 120 beds.

Mental Disease.—The number of patients admitted to the mental observation wards was 407, the lowest figure since this type of work was concentrated at St. James's Hospital in 1926. The average yearly admission rate for the ten years preceding the war was 557. The numbers transferred to Mental Hospital however, showed little variation from the normal; 184 went under certificate, 7 as temporary and 13 as voluntary patients.

Pathology.—Routine pathological investigations made during 1942 totalled 8,216 of which 3,314 were bacteriological and serological, 2,588 chemical, 1,831 haematological and 483 histological investigations.

The autopsies totalled 308, which approximates to the average yearly incidence of 313, during the past 12 years. Additions were made to the museum, but shortage of suitable glassware has continued to handicap development. The existing 700 specimens have been maintained in good order, and their catalogue descriptions are completed.

The usual instruction of nurses in clinical, pathological and transfusion duties was carried out, and a course of tutorials for resident medical students was arranged. The year opened with a visit by the Dean and members of the Faculty of Medicine, who inspected the Unit, and examined a series of demonstrations prepared for the occasion.

Radiology.—The number of patients X-rayed was 5,688, an increase of 477 over last year and of 1,380 over 1940. Of these, 750 were also screened, an increase of 287 over 1941, and of 163 over 1940. As usual work was done for various other sections of the Health Department, and for military establishments in the district.

Massage.—Equipment was brought up to date in the early part of the year, and has extended the range and capacity of the unit. The number of in-patients treated was 529, an increase of 107, and of out-patients 251, an increase of 81. The number of treatments was 29,004 as compared with 26,676 in 1941. At the fracture clinic, 921 attendances were recorded.

ST. MARY'S INFIRMARY.

The following table gives statistics of admissions to and discharges from St. Mary's Infirmary during 1942 :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Remaining in Infirmary on 31st December, 1941	66	142	27	235
Admitted during the year ..	183	929	14	1,126
Births .. .. .	..	..	525	525
Total admissions and births ..	183	929	539	1,651
Total treated during 1942 ..	249	1,071	566	1,886
Discharged during 1942 ..	64	728	530	1,322
Died during 1942	118	137	9	264
Total discharges and deaths ..	182	865	539	1,586
Remaining in Infirmary on 31st December, 1942	67	206	27	300

The average number of beds occupied was 208. Admissions and births together, were 6 less than in 1941.

The number of women confined was 536: live children born were 525. There was one maternal death in the hospital from eclampsia. The patient had been instructed by the outside clinic to enter hospital, but did not do so until several days had elapsed. On arrival in the maternity wards she was in a desperate condition and died in less than 24 hours. The ante-natal clinic was attended by 644 women, the post-natal by 88.

On 6th February, the Bishop Cowgill Annexe was opened. This is a boys' home, erected as a memorial to the late Bishop Cowgill. It has been requisitioned and equipped by the Ministry of Health as a Hospital under the Emergency Hospital Scheme, and handed over to the City Council to be used for chronic sick. There are 56 beds, and the building has adapted very well for the purpose to which it has been put. The patients are all women. As the

annexe is, for administrative purposes, part of St. Mary's Infirmary, figures of admission etc, are included in the table given above. There were 52 patients on 31st December, 1942.

Plans have been prepared to extend considerably the accommodation for maternity cases at St. Mary's Infirmary. It is expected that almost 100 beds will be the provision reached, as compared with the present 29 beds. The patients displaced will be transferred to Cookridge Hospital, vacated in August after having been used as an annexe to the Maternity Hospital at Leeds since the outbreak of war.

ST. GEORGE'S INFIRMARY.

The following table shows the number of admissions, discharges and deaths during 1942 :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Remaining in Infirmary on 31st December, 1941	62	239	..	301
Admitted during the year ..	128	197	..	325
Discharged during 1942	76	110	..	186
Died during 1942	54	85	..	139
Total discharges and deaths ..	130	195	..	325
Remaining in Infirmary on 31st December, 1942	60	241	..	301

As before, the active work done in this hospital is concerned chiefly with the treatment of tuberculosis. Practically all the other patients are transfers from St. James's Hospital, who have reached a chronic state necessitating an indefinite stay in hospital.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of cases on the register at the end of 1942 was 3,464 an increase of 235 as compared with the previous year.

Statistics.—*Notifications.*—The case rate of pulmonary tuberculosis for the year was 1.38, of non-pulmonary 0.37, and of all forms of the disease 1.75 as compared with 1.27, 0.34 and 1.61 respectively for the previous year. Set against the average rates of the previous five years these figures represent an increase of 0.23 in the pulmonary and 0.04 in the non-pulmonary rate making a total increase for all forms of the disease of 0.27.

Of the total cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified 7.7 per cent. were children under 15 years, 26.0 per cent. persons between 15 and 25, and 66.3 per cent. were in the remaining age groups. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 6.9 per cent., 23.2 per cent., and 69.9 per cent., respectively.

As regards the non-pulmonary type of disease 44.1 per cent. were children under 15 years and 55.9 per cent., persons over 15 years. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 46.3 per cent. and 53.7 per cent. respectively.

Of the total cases notified 77.0 per cent. were by medical practitioners and 23.0 per cent. by institutions.

The number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis not heard of until the time of death was 18, and the number of non-pulmonary 14, making a total of 32. This is a decrease of 7 on the figure for the previous year.

Of the total deaths from tuberculosis of all forms 37.0 per cent. were notified in the same year as death occurred, 9.2 per cent. in the same month, and 16.2 per cent. in the same week. In the previous year 29.7 per cent. were notified in the same year as death occurred, 11.5 per cent. in the same month, and 9.1 per cent. in the same week.

Deaths.—The death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was 0·67, from non-pulmonary 0·10 and from all forms of the disease 0·77, as compared with 0·77, 0·10 and 0·86 respectively for the previous year. Set against the average rates of the previous five years these figures represent a decrease of 0·09 in the pulmonary, a decrease of 0·01 in the non-pulmonary and a total decrease of 0·10 for all forms of the disease.

It may be pointed out that as compared with the previous year there was an increase of 8·7 per cent. in the case-rate of pulmonary tuberculosis but a decrease of 13·0 per cent. in the death-rate.

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

REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE HEALTH CLINIC AND SANATORIA

BY

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

General.—The most gratifying statistical feature of 1942 is the fact that at the end of the third full year of war the tuberculosis mortality has fallen to the lowest figure ever recorded in Leeds. In 1938, when the lowest pre-war rate was recorded, deaths were 397 and the mortality rate 0.80, in 1942 the figures fell still lower to 357 deaths and a mortality rate of 0.77.

The trend of tuberculosis mortality is following a very different curve from that experienced in the war of 1914-1918 when a sharp increase in 1915 was followed by a still greater rise which was maintained until the end of the war; deaths in 1918 were nearly 1,000 and the mortality rate 2.25. At that time the tuberculosis service was in its infancy, the provision of beds was on a much lower scale, and there must have existed among the population a much larger number of unknown cases of a chronic infectious type than at present. Slum clearance had hardly begun. The present war has brought many adverse factors to bear on the individual; the stress of long hours and often unaccustomed work, a much more severe rationing of food, the depressing effect of the black-out and other influences associated with the war. The fact that in spite of such conditions the mortality has actually fallen is strong evidence that the attack on the disease is being directed along right lines and that the efforts of the past thirty years are bearing fruit.

Notifications have increased, especially among females in the 15-20 age group, and in both sexes in the 35-45 group. This increase carries a warning of possible set-backs in the future though it should be noted that the new cases include a considerable number of the earlier type discovered by the ever increasing use of radiology for diagnostic purposes.

The shortage of beds continues to present a serious problem. It will be of little use to cast the net wider by the contemplated mass radiology surveys (which may begin to operate in 1943)

when the cases discovered by existing methods have to wait three months or more for admission. The use of emergency hospital beds for non-tuberculous cases in the civil population is providing hospital accommodation for general sickness on a larger scale than ever before whilst the crying need for beds for infectious cases of tuberculosis remains unsatisfied. Some readjustment is urgently needed, combined with strong Government action to direct the necessary nursing and domestic staff to the care of these cases.

Health Clinic.—The table on page 39 is a summary of the quarterly returns made to the Ministry of Health on Form T.145. Reference has been made in previous years to the heavy increase of work thrown on the medical, nursing, and clerical staff. In 1942 this was further intensified. New cases examined increased by 598 (26 per cent.), pneumothorax referrals rose to 3,774 (18 per cent.), X-ray examinations were 50 per cent. higher at 10,208—(films 3,502, screenings 6,706) and domiciliary visits rose from 674 to 822. Clinical examinations were 8,103, an increase of about 1,000. Apart from the routine work at the clinic the medical staff undertake the full care and treatment of 128 patients in three hospitals without any resident medical officer.

The above figures only reveal part of the work undertaken by a medical staff of three with a part-time assistance of a fourth but are some indication of a pressure of work which cannot be maintained without lowering the standard aimed at or courting physical breakdown.

It is a pleasure to record the highest appreciation of the tireless devotion to duty shown by Dr. F. Ridehalgh and Dr. D. A. Herd in a year of exceptional strain.

National Service Medical Boards referred 257 cases for report, of whom 25 were cases already known to the department and a further 18 were found to be definite cases of tuberculosis previously unknown.

Contact examinations showed a rise of over 40 per cent. to a new high level of 871 of whom 59 (7 per cent.) were diagnosed as definite cases.

The increased work of the department makes a heavy call on the nursing and clerical staff, particularly the latter; their loyal co-operation and efficient service is worthy of the highest commendation.

"CONTACTS" FIRST EXAMINED AT THE HEALTH CLINIC
FROM JANUARY 1ST, 1942, TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1942.

	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	117	3	6	1	98	9
Females	344	11	12	..	302	19
Boys	199	1	13	4	147	34
Girls	211	..	8	..	164	39
Total	871	15	39	5	711	101

Cases remaining under observation on December 31st, 1941, were re-examined, with the following results:—

Definitely diagnosed as tubercular	10	}	88
Marked off as non-tubercular, died, lost sight of, etc.	72		
Remaining under observation	6		
Total examinations made = 1,169 (928 cases).			

Dental Treatment.—Mr. W. L. Fleming, L.D.S., left the department early in the year, his place being taken by Mr. Hilton who attends on two days a week and also visits patients at home and in the sanatoria. Details of treatment given are shown in the following table:—

	Health Clinic	Gate- forth	The Hollies	Meanwood Villa	St. George's Infirmery	Home Visits	Total
Cases { Examined ..	107	31	26	22	32	3	221
{ Treated ..	103	31	22	16	30	3	205
Attendances ..	346	87	42	22	100	6	603
Extractions:—							
Local anæsthetic ..	321	110	43	7	141	6	628
N ₂ O or Evipan ..	..	..	..	31	..	..	31
Fillings	38	21	..	..	..	..	59
Scalings	12	20	..	..	2	..	34
Dentures:—							
Number completed	38	3	2	..	8	2	53
Patients fitted ..	20	2	1	..	4	1	28
Repairs, etc. ..	9	..	..	..	1	..	10

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RETURNS MADE TO MINISTRY OF HEALTH ON FORM T.145 (1942).

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.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
A.—Number of definite cases of Tuberculosis on the Dispensary Register at the beginning of the year	1,085	788	193	181			161	171	193	160			1,246	959	386	341			2,932
Inward Transfers	30	24	2	2		5	4	4	4	4			35	28	6	6			75
L.S.O. Cases Returned	3	3		1				3					3	6		1			10
B.—Number of New Cases diagnosed as Tuberculosis during the year							36	35	27	24			317	260	52	49			678
(1) Class T.B. minus	138	148	22	22															
(2) Class T.B. plus	143	77	3	3															
C.—Number of cases included in A. and B. written off the Dispensary Register during the year as :—																			
(1) Recovered	13	10	11	9		3	8	21	6	6			16	18	32	15			81
(2) Dead (all causes)	169	109	2	6		6	3	2					175	112	4	6			297
(3) Removed to other Areas	30	35	4	4		5	6	2	2	2			35	41	6	6			88
(4) For other reasons	29	22	2	2		5	8	3	4	4			34	30	5	6			75
Transfers to Pulm. from N.P.	3	1				3	1												
D.—Number of definite cases of Tuberculosis on the Dispensary Register at the end of the year	1,161	865	201	188		180	187	196	176			1,341	1,052	397	364				3,154

PATIENTS (EXCLUDING CONTACTS) FIRST EXAMINED AT CITY OF LEEDS HEALTH CLINIC
 FROM JANUARY 1st, 1942, TO DECEMBER 31st, 1942.
 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.
939	798	99	90	157	83	2	4	107	111	4	10	597	530	76	59	78	74	17	17

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.
34	34	20	23	11	9	6	7	2	4	3	3	12	8	1	..	9	13	10	13

OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Total attendances at Health Clinic for—	Total Number of Clinical Examinations
(a) Light treatment 6,942	(included in attendances) 8,103
(b) Other special treatments .. . 4,926	Number of cases making the clinical attendances
(c) Ordinary clinics 8,133	(excluding Light and Special treatments) 5,268
(d) X-ray 1,373	
	<u>21,374</u>

Observation cases of previous years re-examined as follows:—
 Definitely diagnosed as tubercular 20
 Marked off as non-tubercular, and for other reasons 116
 Remaining under observation 11

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The infant mortality rate for the year was 51 as compared with 61 for the previous year and an average of 61 for the previous five years.

This rate is the lowest ever recorded in Leeds, the previous lowest being in 1939 and 1940 when it was 57.

The rate for England and Wales was 49 or 3·9 per cent. less than the rate for Leeds, and the rate for the 126 Great Towns was 59 or 15·7 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 (24·7 per cent.) and pneumonia (16·0 per cent.). The respiratory group of diseases was responsible for 23·6 per cent. of the total deaths as compared with 31·7 per cent. for the previous year and 23·2 per cent. the average of the previous five years. The death-rate from prematurity per thousand births was 12·6 as compared with 12·4 for the previous year and an average of 16·3 for the previous ten years.

Deaths in Age Groups.—Of the total infant deaths 17·1 per cent. took place on the first day; 41·7 per cent. in the first week; 58·0 per cent. in the first month; 15·7 per cent. between one and three months; 13·3 per cent. between three and six months; 8·4 per cent. between six and nine months; and 4·6 per cent. between nine and twelve months.

The percentage changes in the infant death rates per 1,000 births in 1942 as compared with the average of the previous ten years are as follows:—

Under 1 week decrease	9·7%	3-6 months, decrease	31·3%
Under 1 month „	8·6%	6-9 „ „	42·7%
1-3 months „	29·6%	9-12 „ „	60·0%
Whole year decrease, 23·9%			

Neo-Natal Death-Rate.—The neo-natal death-rate for the year was 29·7 per thousand births as compared with 26·7 for the previous year.

Illegitimate Death-Rate.—The death-rate of illegitimate children was 70 per thousand illegitimate births. This is a decrease of two thousand as compared with 1941 and a decrease of 44 as compared with 1940.

Maternal Mortality.—The maternal mortality rate per thousand live births was 2·64 as compared with 2·41 for the previous year and an average of 2·29 for the previous five years. Calculated on the total number of births (live and still) the rate for the year was 2·54 as compared with 2·32 for the previous year and an average of 2·19 for the previous five years.

The provisional maternal mortality rate for England and Wales per thousand total births (live and still) was 2·01.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES INCLUDING SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES

BY

C. M. GRAY, 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 31st December, 1941, was 72. During the year 42 new nurses were added, 14 ceased to practise and 5 left the district, leaving a total of 95 on the register on 31st December, 1942.

The total number of births notified by midwives was 2,727 or 37·1 per cent. of the total births registered, as compared with 2,437 or 33·1 per cent. for the previous year.

Municipal Midwifery Service.—During the year, 26 Municipal Midwives were employed directly by the Authority, 8 acting as district teachers for pupil midwives at St. Mary's Hospital. For the district training of medical students 6 midwives were employed by the Maternity Hospital.

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

MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES.

	Municipal Midwives	Maternity Hospital Midwives	Total
Ante-natal visits	11,967	1,780	13,747
Deliveries { Midwife	2,091	422	2,513
{ Maternity Nurse	225	23	248
Post-natal visits	43,512	7,373	50,885
Bookings { Midwife	2,178	490	2,668
{ Maternity Nurse	228	28	256
Examinations at Midwife's home ..	4,935	1,955	6,890
Number of Midwives	26	6	32

Supervision of Midwives.—During the year the municipal midwives were interviewed at the Health Department once a week by the lay Supervisor who also paid 186 routine visits of inspection to their homes with in addition 72 special visits.

Medical Assistance.—Notifications of having advised medical assistance were received in 956 cases.

For attendance on emergencies under Section 14 of the Midwives Act, 1918, there were 752 claims made by medical practitioners, involving a cost to the Corporation of £1,222 9s. od.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—There were 130 notifications of which 71 (estimated) were true sepsis. Of the latter, 8 were midwives' cases, 4 doctors' cases and 59 occurred in institutions.

Nursing in the Home.—There were 363 cases referred to the Leeds District Nursing Association during the year.

Home Helps.—Owing to war conditions and the calling up of women for industry it is extremely difficult to obtain home helps. There has been only one available during the year and she has provided help for one mother only.

Ante-natal work.—Expectant mothers attending the ante-natal clinics during the year numbered 5,560, an increase of 1,394 on the figure for 1941. Of the total 4,503 were new cases. The total attendances at all the ante-natal clinics were 20,861 compared with 15,185 for 1941. The increased number of cases attending the clinics is partly accounted for by the arrangements made, whereby all mothers wishing to book hospital accommodation for their confinement must do so through the ante-natal clinics.

Consultative Clinic.—Thirty-one expectant mothers were referred to this clinic during the year as compared with 36 in 1941.

Natal Work.—Of 7,204 nett births which occurred during the year 3,534 or 49·1 per cent. took place in institutions or nursing homes in the city. In 1941 the percentage was 50·9.

Evacuation.—The number of cases admitted to Emergency Maternity Hospitals during 1942 was 351 as compared with 189 in 1941.

REGISTERED NURSING HOMES IN THE CITY.

	Maternity		Maternity and General.			General.		Total.		
	Homes.	Beds.	Homes.	Beds.		Homes.	Beds.	Homes.	Beds.	
				Mat'y.	Gen.				Mat'y.	Gen.
On register, 31st Dec., 1941 ..	8	86	7	18	53	6	109	21	104	162
Registered during 1942 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	1	..	10
Registration cancelled or surrendered during 1942 ..	..	..	2	3	3	1	19	3	3	22
On register 31st Dec., 1942 ..	8	86	5	15	50	6	100	19	101	150

Specialist Service.—The number of claims from consultants for services rendered in connection with the Corporation's Maternity Scheme was 27, at a total nett cost of £121 16s. od.

Maternal Mortality.—During the year 19 mothers lost their lives during pregnancy and childbirth as compared with 16 in 1941. The corresponding mortality rate was 2.64 per thousand live births or 2.54 per thousand total births (live and still). The comparative figures for 1941 were 2.41 and 2.32. The causes of deaths were: sepsis 6; toxæmia 3; toxæmia and hæmorrhage 1; hæmorrhage 4; other causes 5. Of the nineteen, four had attended ante-natal clinics.

Stillbirths.—The number notified in 1942 was 334, or 4.4 per cent. of the total births notified, as compared with 341 or 4.8 per cent. in 1941.

Neo-Natal Mortality.—There were 214 neo-natal deaths during the year, as compared with 178 in 1941. The corresponding mortality rates were 29.7 and 26.7.

Home Visiting.—The total number of visits paid by the health visitors during 1942 was 141,451, an increase of 2,424 on the figure for 1941.

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

	VISITS.
Notified births including re-visits	96,961
Stillbirths and deaths under one month including re-visits	403
Investigations into the death of children from one month to five years	393
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	40
Expectant mothers	8,648
Special visits (medical aid claims, infectious diseases etc.)	10,527
Sick children notified from Leeds General Infirmary, Public Dispensary and St. James's Hospital	50
Infant life protection	875
Ineffectual visits	23,554
	<hr/>
Total visits for the year	<u>141,451</u>

Eye Defects.—In children attending the welfare clinics or seen on home visits, squint is the defect most frequently found.

In the following classifications only those cases of squint diagnosed as such are included.

	Squint.	Congenital Defect.	Infection or injury (excluding Ophthalmia).	Total.
On register at end of 1941	46	5	6	57
New cases during 1942 ..	48	5	5	58
On register at end of 1942	94	10	11	115

Children classified as blind or partially blind.—There were ten children on the register at the end of the year.

Congenital Defect.	Infection.	Tumour.	Myopia.	Extreme Squint.
5	2	1	1	1

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936. Part vii. Sec. 206-219.	
CHILDREN NURSED FOR HIRE OR REWARD DURING THE YEAR 1942.	
Number of foster-mothers on the register at the beginning of the year	93
Number of foster-mothers on the register at the end of the year	98
Foster-mothers with one child	88
Foster-mothers with two children	9
Foster-mothers with three children .. .. .	..
Foster-mothers with five children .. .. .	..
Foster-mothers with fourteen children	1
Number of children on the register at the beginning of the year	117
Number of children placed on the register during 1942	100
Number of children who ceased, during the year, to come under the provision of this Act	98
Number of children on the books at the end of the year	119
Number of children transferred to other foster mothers	8
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.. .. .	81
Attained the age of 9 years	5
Adopted without payment	6
Sent to special homes, etc.	4
Moved out of the district—no trace	1
Died	1
TOTAL	98

During the year one child was admitted to a Sunshine Home.

Infant Life Protection.—During the year a total of 875 visits were paid to foster children by health visitors, and the Superintendent. The table on page 47 gives particulars of the children nursed for reward during 1942.

Infant Welfare Centres.—There were 18 infant welfare centres (Babies' Welcomes) in use during 1942.

Attendances at Welcomes.—The number of new babies under 1 year admitted during the year was 5,301, between 1 and 2 years 398, and between 2 and 5 years 853. These figures show an increase of 388, infants under 1 year, but a decrease of 160 children between 1 and 5 years. The total number of names on the Registers at the Welcomes at the beginning of 1942 was 10,646. With 6,552 new children registered, and 6,008 names removed of children who have reached the age of 5 years, defaulted or left the district, the total at the end of the year was 11,190.

There were 72 deaths of children between the ages of 2 weeks and 1 year, who had attended the Welcomes, as compared with 179 for the city; the corresponding infant mortality rates were 14 and 26.

Central Clinic.—*Dental.*—New patients numbering 673 received treatment during the year. Of these 342 were expectant mothers, 218 mothers, and 113 children. The total number of treatments was 7,901; namely expectant mothers 2,509, mothers 5,032, children 360, a decrease of 516 on the previous year. Full dentures were supplied in 101 cases, partial dentures in 54. In addition, 78 remodels and repairs were completed.

Orthopaedic.—A total of 341 children was seen at the clinic during the year. Two cases were admitted to hospital for operation, two received treatment in the Marguerite Hepton Memorial Hospital, Thorp Arch, while 32 were transferred to the School Orthopaedic Clinic on reaching the age of five years.

Appliances were supplied to 12 cases at a cost of £24 12s. 6d.

Massage.—A total of 14,712 treatments were given during the year by the four whole-time masseuses.

Artificial Sunlight.—This continued to be given at Central Clinic, Holbeck, Armley and Middleton Welcomes. The total number of children treated during the year was 1,051 and the total treatments given 15,852.

Venereal Diseases.—The number of patients attending this clinic during the year was 50, of which 19 were new cases, comprising 13 expectant mothers and 6 children. Of the old cases 16 were expectant mothers, 10 mothers and 5 children.

Child Guidance.—This clinic came into operation in the beginning of August; 30 cases attended during the five months to the end of the year. The services of a full-time social worker and of part-time educational and play therapists have been obtained. Each child is examined by a psychiatrist and has a full medical examination. Though the clinic exists ostensibly for children under five years of age, quite a number of older children from Leeds and other towns in the West Riding have been seen.

Almoning Committee.—This Committee met on 51 occasions and considered 1,920 cases.

Milk and Vitamin Distribution.—Under the scheme of the Ministry of Food, National Dried Milk for infants is distributed from the Welcomes, as well as Vitamin Preparations for expectant mothers, nursing mothers and children under five years.

Distribution of Babies' Anti-gas Helmets and Respirators.—The distribution of babies' anti-gas helmets and respirators continued to be carried out at each Welcome once a month and continuously at Central Clinic.

Anti-gas Helmets.		Children's Small Respirators.		Small Civilian Respirators.	
Issued.	Returned.	Issued.	Returned.	Issued.	Returned.
3,232	2,954	3,202	368	374	6 including 1 special respirator.

Convalescent Treatment for Mothers and Children.—Convalescence was arranged for 9 mothers and babies. Sixty-four children between 3 and 5 years were sent for convalescent treatment to Meanwood Convalescent Home. The average stay of each child was 24.95 days. The total cost to the Corporation was £289 11s. 7d., of which £26 8s. 6d. was refunded by the parents.

Infants' Hospital.—The Infants' Hospital continued at Knaresborough House, Knaresborough (35 beds).

There were 31 children in the hospital on 1st January, 1942. During the year 69 children were admitted and 67 discharged. On 31st December, 1942, there were 33 remaining in hospital. There was one death during the year.

Residential and Day Nurseries.—*Springbank.*—Since July 1942 there has been accommodation for 80 children in this residential nursery including 30 war-time cots. There were admitted during the year 215 children and 189 were discharged. The average number resident during the second six months of the year was 63 children.

Alder Hill.—This six-day residential nursery was opened in July 1942 and can admit 40 children. It is intended for the children of war-workers and so far has been fairly well utilised.

Blenheim Lodge and Harehills.—These are combined day and six-day residential nurseries and have accommodation for 145 children during the day and 38 at night. Harehills nursery was opened in October 1942.

Day Nurseries.—At the beginning of 1942 there were 4 in use with accommodation for 165 children. By the end of the year the nurseries had been increased to 15 with a total accommodation for 545 children. Of these new nurseries 9 were of the pre-fabricated hut type.

Nurseries.	Number.	Accommodation.		
		Day only.	Night and Day	Total.
In use on 1st Jan., 1942 ..	6	220	62	282
Opened during the year ..	13	432	96	528
In use on 31st December, 1942	19	652	158	810

MEAT INSPECTION

BY

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

Slaughter-Houses.—The slaughter-house belonging to the Leeds Industrial Co-operative Society continues to be used as a slaughter-house by the Ministry of Food, but the other 7 licensed slaughter-houses were continued out of action; the licences of all were renewed.

The one knackers yard in the city had been well conducted and its licence was renewed.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT GOVERNMENT SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

	Year	Cattle ex. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Government Slaughter-house No. 1 (Public Abattoir)	1941	20,285	3,271	8,563	66,841	9,628	108,588
	1942	13,590	2,803	11,946	79,032	2,437	109,808
Government Slaughter-house No. 2 (Danube Road)	1941	4,693	2,038	2,066	25,771	8,621	43,189
	1942	3,391	1,451	4,299	25,867	2,237	37,245

In addition to the above animals, 657 horses and 2 goats were slaughtered at the Public Abattoir for human consumption.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle (excluding cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS					
Whole carcasses condemned	12	24	33	79	64
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	721	311	20	1,056	128
Percentage of numbers inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis	4.32	7.87	0.33	1.08	4.11
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.					
Whole carcasses condemned	39	169	6	1	11
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	635	956	16	..	168
Percentage of numbers inspected affected with tuberculosis	3.97	26.45	0.14	0.001	3.83

Meat and other foods condemned as unsound.—The total amount of meat, etc. destroyed by consent during the year was 478,557 lbs., as compared with 601,568 lbs. in the previous year. In addition, 704 eggs were destroyed during the year, as compared with 9,760 during 1941.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.—During the year 3 fresh licences to slaughter or stun animals were granted by the City Council, and 165 were renewed. No proceedings were taken under this Act.

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.
104	87	17

Swine Fever Order of 1938.—During the year there were received 37 cases of suspected swine fever, all of which were investigated by the Veterinary Inspector of or on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. In 15 cases the diagnosis was confirmed.

Regulation of Movement of Swine Order of 1922.—Under this order 319 licences for the dispersal of 2,503 pigs from the Whitkirk Auction Mart were issued and 48 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.—Four cases of suspected anthrax were reported but were not confirmed.

Animals (Landing from Ireland, Channel Islands and Isle of Man) Order of 1933.—During the year 1,796 Irish cattle were received on direct purchase by the Ministry of Food.

Rabies Order of 1938.—One case of suspected rabies was reported but was not confirmed.

Foot and Mouth Disease.—Nothing to report.

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, 1942 :—

DAIRY FARMS AND COWKEEPERS.

	Dairy Farms	Cow-keepers
No. on register on 31st December, 1941	120	112
No. added to the register during the year	4	10
No. removed from the register during the year	2	5
No. on register on 31st December, 1942	122	117

MILKSHOPS AND RETAIL PURVEYORS OF MILK.

	Milk-shops	Retail Purveyors of milk
No. on the register on 31st December, 1941 (including 25 entries in respect of purveyors with premises in the surrounding County Area)	389	364
No. added to the register during the year including 2 with premises in the County Area	13	16
No. removed from the register during the year	42	44
No. on register on 31st December, 1942 (including 27 entries in respect of purveyors with premises in the surrounding County Area)	360	336

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

To milkshops	1,173
To cowsheds	1,726
To railway stations.. .. .	104
To farms or milkshops <i>re</i> infectious disease	12
To foodshops and bottled milk stores ..	225

LICENCES ISSUED UNDER THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS, 1936—1942.

Description of Licences.	Number in force on 31st December		
	1940	1941	1942
To use the designation "Tuberculin Tested"—			
1. To produce and bottle	4	1	1
2. To produce, but not bottle .. .. .	..	..	..
3. To sell by retail	118	75	39
4. To bottle and sell	2	1	1
To use the designation "Accredited"—			
1. To produce and bottle	10	9	8
2. To produce, but not bottle	65	66	61
3. To sell by retail	50	12	8
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	20	17

BIOLOGICAL TESTS.

Ordinary Samples.	No.	Positive.	Negative.
" Tuberculin Tested " milk	13	1	12
" Accredited " milk	26	..	26
" Pasteurised " milk	8	..	8
Ungraded milk	142	2	140
TOTAL	189	3	186

Food and Drugs Act, Section 21.—In 3 cases, proceedings were taken for the sale of pasteurised milk without a licence for the use of such designation, a conviction was registered in each case.

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.

RAG FLOCK.

Food and Drugs.—The Sampling Officers took 127 formal samples and 70 informal samples of food other than milk and cream. The total number of formal samples of all kinds taken during the year was 1,854 and of informal samples 108. For the results of the analyses of these samples see the City Analyst's report on page 57.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.—During the year 6 samples (5 informal and 1 formal) were taken under the above-mentioned Act and submitted to the Agricultural Analyst for

examination. Of this number 5 were samples of feeding stuffs and 1 of fertiliser.

Rag Flocks Acts, 1911 and 1928.—During the year 3 samples of rag flocks were taken and submitted for analysis; all were reported as satisfactory.

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, 1943.

Persons on the List on 30th April, 1943 ..	219
Premises on the List on 30th April, 1943 ..	327
Premises added to List during the year ..	5
Persons added to the List during the year ..	5
Visits paid to :—	
1. Listed Premises in connection with New Applications	5
2. Listed Premises in connection with Unpaid Fees	9
3. Listed Premises for routine inspection ..	408
4. Unlisted Premises	—

Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941.—During the year 16 visits to shops and stalls were made. One informal sample of tooth powder was taken and submitted for analysis, and was found to consist of precipitated chalk only.

MUNICIPAL LABORATORY

BY

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

The following is a summary of the analyses made during 1942 :—

Samples submitted by inspectors under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938	1,962
Samples submitted by inspector under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926	6
Samples submitted by inspector under the Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928	3
Samples submitted by inspector under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933	1
Samples submitted by inspector under the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941	1
Samples analysed for various Corporation Depart- ments, Institutions, etc.	1,475
Total	<hr style="width: 100%;"/> 3,448 <hr style="width: 100%;"/>

FOOD AND DRUGS.

The table on pages 60 and 61 summarises the samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The percentage adulteration was 6.9 compared with 10.8 for 1941.

Milk.—Of 1,765 samples, 105 (6.0 per cent.) were adulterated. Of the 105 samples adulterated, 47 contained added water, 42 were fat deficient, and 16 showed both added water and fat deficiency. The greatest amount of added water was 42 per cent.

(informal) and 25.3 per cent. (formal), and the greatest fat deficiency 38 per cent. (informal) and 31 per cent. (formal). The average composition of all samples examined was as follows, the figures for 1940 and 1941 being given for comparison:—

	1940.		1941.		1942.
Non-fatty solids ..	8.70%	..	8.65%	..	8.73%
Fat	3.72%	..	3.67%	..	3.75%
<hr/>					
Total Solids	12.42%	..	12.32%	..	12.48%
<hr/>					

Food Substitutes.—The sale of certain worthless egg substitutes continued during the year, despite the convictions registered against the manufacturers in 1941 and upheld on appeal in January, 1942. Difficulties were encountered, moreover, in court procedure owing to the fact that the licences, which had been granted in the meantime for the manufacture and sale of these products, had not been withdrawn. Eventually, however, following repeated representations made to the Ministry of Food and the increasing availability of dried egg, the Ministry announced its intention to withdraw all licences granted in respect of egg substitute powders and to grant new licences for all those products which under the name of "Golden Raising Powders" should have a satisfactory degree of aeration. This meant that the use of what had always been an unsatisfactory description would no longer be legal, and that a yellow baking powder would substitute egg in two respects only, viz., colour and aerating power.

During the year proceedings were successfully instituted in respect of one powder (No. 62 C) which claimed to possess all the uses and virtues of 12 lemons, and another (No. 63 C) which was stated to be the ideal substitute for oranges. Although the former was 100 per cent. citric acid, and the latter contained 13 per cent. citric acid, and 77 per cent. glucose along with flavouring matter and moisture, neither contained any Vitamin C. A third, described as the perfect substitute for lemons, consisted of a yellow solution

containing 8·2 per cent. tartaric acid only. As the manufacturers were found to be in liquidation, no proceedings were instituted in this case.

Custard Powder.—Two of the six samples submitted consisted of sweetened, coloured and flavoured wheat flour instead of corn-flour, the usual basis. These provided another instance of the way in which ordinary flour was being used for improper purposes. The composition of custard powder is now defined in the Starch Food Powders (Control) Order, 1941, which regularises a position already well defined by trade custom before the war.

Yorkshire Pudding Mixture (Complete with Egg).—Proceedings were successfully instituted in respect of the formal sample of this product (No. 213 L), which consisted of a self-raising flour containing only 1 per cent. dried egg, instead of a minimum 10 per cent. which represents the equivalent of 1 egg to 4 oz. flour, the normal proportion used by the housewife.

Ice-Cream Powder.—In connection with a false label prosecution instituted on December 4th in respect of a sample of this product, viz., No. 721 L, which consisted of flavoured and sweetened blended flour, it was successfully contended before the Stipendiary Magistrate that Ice-cream, to warrant the name, must contain at least 8 per cent. of fat. Unfortunately the verdict obtained in the lower Court was reversed at Quarter Sessions the following January 27th.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.
 SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE CITY ANALYST DURING 1942.

Article.	No. examined.			No. adulterated.			Per-centage adultera-tion.
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	
FOOD :—							
Baking powder	21	1	22	7	..	7	31·8
*Barley	1	..	1	1	..	1	100·0
*Beer	6	..	6	..	..	..	..
Breakfast food	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cheese	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
*Claret and Lemonade ..	1	..	1	1	..	1	100·0
Cocoa	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
Coffee	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
*Coffee Extract .. ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Curry powder	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Custard powder	6	..	6	2	..	2	33·3
Egg, dried .. ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Egg substitute	4	1	5	4	1	5	100·0
Flour	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
*Fruit juice	1	..	1	1	..	1	100·0
Ginger wine essence ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Honey .. ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Ice-cream .. ..	..	38	38	..	..	..	..
Ice-cream powder	2	4	6	2	3	5	83·3
*Jam .. ..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
Lemex	1	..	1	1	..	1	100·0
*Lemon & barley water..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Lemon flavouring .. ..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Lemon substitute	2	..	2	1	..	1	50·0
*Margarine	4	1	5	..	..	..	..
*Milk	1,727	38	1,765	101	4	105	6·0
Milk, malted	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Milk substitute .. ..	..	2	2	..	1	1	50·0
Mustard	1	2	3	..	..	..	..
Nutmeg, ground	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Oatmeal	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Orange bitters	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
*Orange Cordial	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Orange	1	..	1	1	..	1	100·0
Pancake Mixture	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Pea meal	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pepper	2	1	3	..	..	..	..
Peppermint essence ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Plantox .. ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Plums, tinned .. ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Carried forward ..	1,803	100	1,903	122	9	131	..

* Tested for preservative.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE CITY ANALYST DURING 1942—Continued.

Article.	No. examined.			No. adulterated.			Per-centage adultera-tion.
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	
Brought forward ..	1,803	100	1,903	122	9	131	..
*Polony	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pork Pie.. .. .	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Rice	5	..	5	..	..	..	..
Rice dessert custard pudding .. .. .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Rice pudding powder mixture	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Rum essence .. ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Salad dressing mix ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
*Sausages	8	..	8	..	..	..	..
Table Cream .. ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Tea	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
*Temperance Beverages..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Sugar substitute ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
*Sultanas	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Vinegar	4	..	4	1	..	1	25·0
Vinegar, non-brewed ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Vinegar, malt	5	..	5	..	..	..	..
Vinegar, table	1	..	1	1	..	1	100·0
Whisky	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Yeast spread .. ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Yorkshire pudding mixture	1	1	2	1	1	2	100·0
Zahna	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Drugs :—							
Ammoniated tincture of quinine	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Aspirin	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Bisurated magnesia ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Compound liquorice powder	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Ginger (ground)	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Health salts	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Ointment, anti-gas ..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Syrup of Hypophos- phites	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Tartaric acid	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Turmeric.. .. .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Vironita	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Vitadatio	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Total	1,854	108	1,962	125	10	135	6·9

* Tested for preservative.

SUMMONSES ISSUED DURING 1942, UNDER THE FOOD AND
DRUGS ACT, 1938.

No. of Sample	Article.	Adulteration or Deficiency.	Result of Hearing.
62C	" Lemox " Lemon Substitute	Consisted of 100·0% Citric Acid. No vitamin " C " and no sugar	Fined £2 and ordered to pay 10/6 costs: Retailer.
63C	" Orange " Orange Substitute	Consisted of 13·0% citric acid, 77·0% glucose and 9·4% moisture. No vitamin " C ."	Fined £10 and ordered to pay £3/3/0 costs: Manufacturers.
143C	Milk	20·0% of added water and 5·0% deficient in fat	} Fined £12 and ordered to pay £5/12/6 costs: Producer.
153C	Milk	25·3% of added water and 10·0% deficient in fat.	
167C	Milk	9·7% of added water.	
235C	" Carinol Lemon " Lemon Substitute	Contains 8·15% tartaric acid. No vitamin " C ." It is not a substitute for lemon.	Case withdrawn: Manufacturers in liquidation.
45L	Milk	5·3% of added water	Discharged under Probation of Offenders Act on payment of 14/6 costs: Retailer.
96L	Chieftain Egg Substitute powder	Consisted of 96·0% blended flour, 3·0% sodium bicarbonate and 1·0% gum.	Case dismissed. No costs allowed Retailer and Distributors.
106L	Milk	6·0% of added water.	Discharged under Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £1/15/6 costs: Producer.
126L	" Superior " Egg Substitute powder	Consisted of 60·5% rice and cornflour, 7·3% barcarb. of soda, 10·9% phosphate of lime, and 21·3% phosphate of lime and soda.	Dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £4/18/6 costs: Wholesalers.
214L	Yorkshire Pudding Mixture	Consisted of 98·7 coloured self-raising flour, 0·3% salt and 1·0% dried egg.	Dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £2/2/0 costs: Retailers.
303C	Milk	22·2% of added water and 8·0% deficient in fat.	Dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £3/3/0 costs. Producer.
384C	Milk	12·8% of added water.	Dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £3/3/0 costs: Producer.

SUMMONSES ISSUED DURING 1942 UNDER THE FOOD AND
DRUGS ACT, 1938—Continued.

No. of Sample	Article.	Adulteration or Deficiency.	Result of Hearing.
259L	Milk	6·7% of added water	Dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £3 costs: Producer.
289L	Milk	20·0% of added water and 8·0% deficient in fat.	Dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £2/14/6 costs: Producer.
369L	Milk	18·0% of added water	} Fined £5 and ordered to pay £1/1/0 costs: Producer.
370L	Milk	39·0% of added water and 38·0% deficient in fat.	
422L	Table Vinegar	Not a table vinegar, artificial product obtained by flavouring dilute acetic acid.	Case dismissed, costs to defendants Retailer and Manufacturers.
492C	Milk	1·7% of added water and 18·0% deficient in fat	Fined £2 and £2/2/0 costs. Retailer.
564C	Milk	15·9% of added water	} Fined £50: Producer.
570C	Milk	15·8% of added water	
571C	Milk	15·6% of added water and 8·0% deficient in fat	
576C	Milk	21·0% of added water and 11·0% deficient in fat	
580C	Milk	19·6% of added water	
582C	Milk	14·6% of added water	
679C	Milk	18·5% of added water	} Fined £5 and ordered to pay £4/1/0 costs: Producer.
680C	Milk	12·9% of added water	
691C	Grape Juice	Consisted of 76·0% water, 21·0% invert sugar, 2·18% other grape juices and 0·22% sod. metabisulphite (contains forbidden preservative 1,500 parts per million of sulphur dioxide).	Case dismissed with 80 guineas against Corporation.

SUMMONSES ISSUED DURING 1942 UNDER THE FOOD AND
DRUGS ACT, 1938—Continued.

No. of Sample	Article	Adulteration or Deficiency	Result of Hearing.
601L	Milk	6.0% of added water	} Fined £25 and ordered to pay £4/18/0 costs: Producer
602L	Milk	14.5% of added water	
603L	Milk	23.0% of added water and 18.0% deficient in fat	
639L	Milk	6.7% of added water	
640L	Milk	6.9% of added water	
616L	Milk	13.0% of added water	Fined £20 and ordered to pay £1/1/0 costs: Retailer.
714C	Milk	19.2% of added water and 10.0% deficient in fat	Dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £3/7/4 costs: Producer.
723C	Baking Powder	31.3% deficient in available CO ₂ . Not a satisfactory product	Summons withdrawn. No costs to defendants.
790C	Milk	12.3% of added water and 1.7% deficient in fat	} Distributors brought in 3 farmers who supplied the milk who were dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act on payment of 14/6 costs each.
792C	Milk	9.4% of added water	
793C	Milk	8.7% of added water	
889C	Milk	19.0% of added water	Dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £2/11/6 costs: Producer.
922C	Milk	9.3% of added water	} Dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £2/19/6 costs. Producer.
923C	Milk	8.9% of added water	
721L	Ice-cream Powder	Consisted of 100% blended flour—fat content only 2.0%. Genuine ice-cream contains minimum of 8.0% fat.	Manufacturers fined £20 and ordered to pay £10/10/0 costs. Appeal to Quarter Sessions. Appeal allowed in favour of defendants with costs.
742L	Milk	16.3% of added water	} Fined £4 and ordered to pay £2/9/0 costs: Producer.
759L	Milk	5.0% of added water	

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

BY

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

Water.—Eighteen samples of drinking water were taken for chemical or bacteriological examination. Six samples were taken from supplies other than town's water, including surface water, deep well water, and wells fed by springs. One of these was found to be polluted and appropriate action was taken. The other 5 samples were found to be satisfactory. Twelve samples of town's water were taken from domestic taps of which one only was unsatisfactory. The pollution in the one unsatisfactory sample was found to be due to a dirty tap.

Mr. Kenneth L. Forster, the Waterworks Manager and Engineer, has kindly furnished me with the following particulars regarding the water supply of the city during 1942.

During the year the chemical and bacteriological examinations of filtered water indicated a satisfactory standard of purity, B. Coli being absent in 100 c.c.'s in 96.8 per cent. of the samples taken. In addition to slow sand filtration the water is also chlorinated before it enters the covered service reservoirs and mains of the distribution system. Hydrated lime is added in order to prevent plumbo-solvent action.

The total number of cistern water-closets in use in the city at the end of March, 1943 was 177,813.

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

Public Health Act, 1936. Office Inspection.—A total of 191 inspections were made, at which sanitary defects were discovered in 67. The following is a summary of the defects:—

Insufficient ventilation	8
Lack of cleanliness	1
Insufficient or unsuitable sanitary accommodation	70
Other defects	34

In respect of these defects 21 preliminary and 6 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 155, pail-closets 143, trough-closets 59, and cistern water-closets approximately 177,813. There were also 345 cesspools.

Public Cleansing.—Household refuse and nightsoil collected by the Cleansing Department during 1942 amounted to 112,477 tons of which 68.9 per cent. was dealt with by separation and incineration, 12.6 per cent. by incineration and 18.5 per cent. by controlled tipping. A weight of 14,925 tons of dust mechanically separated from the refuse was sold for agricultural purposes.

Ashpits and Dustbins.—During the year 21 ashpits were abolished, 12 being of the sunken type.

Metal dustbins provided by the Corporation in default numbered 723, and during the year 1,746 metal dustbins were provided by owners of property. In addition, 8 dustbins were provided in connection with the ashpit subsidy scheme.

Public Conveniences.—Wilful damage to public conveniences is still causing concern and expense to the Department. Such vandalism is inexplicable except as a further expression of the delinquency that always seems to accompany war.

Flushing.—The flushing services continued as previously. The income derived from private flushings was £165 18s. 6d.

Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts, 1920 to 1939.—During the year, one certificate was issued in respect of a house not in a reasonable state of repair.

Housing Act, 1936. Section 9.—Under this section of the Act 235 houses were dealt with to render them fit for habitation.

Overcrowding.—Housing Act, 1936 (Part IV).—During the year 88 houses were measured for overcrowding and 1,798 rent books examined for “permitted number”; 100 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 no cases were dealt with under these powers. It is interesting to note that 12 cases were dealt with and removed voluntarily, without application to the Court.

Offensive Trades.—The number of premises in the city where scheduled offensive trades are carried on was reduced to 115, and during the year 112 visits of inspection were made to these premises.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Sections 13 and 14.—The work done during the year in respect of the inspection and registration of ice-cream premises and food preparing places is summarised in the following tables:—

INSPECTION.

	No. of visits.	No. of premises contravening the law	No. of premises where contraventions remedied
Ice-cream premises. {	Manufacture	154	7
	Sale	298	4
	Storage	46	1
Registered food-preparing places <i>other</i> than fried fish shops	373	28	21
Fried fish shops	1,621	102	48
Bakehouses	1,813	84	50
Other food shops & stores	336	38	26

REGISTRATION.

Number of premises registered for the manufacture for sale of ice-cream	I
Number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream ..	I
Number of premises registered for the storage of ice-cream intended for sale	I
Number of premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale	82
Number of notifications of change of occupier received :—	
(a) ice-cream premises .. .. .	..
(b) food preparing places	2
Number of premises removed from the register :—	
(a) used for manufacture for sale of ice-cream ..	..
(b) used for the sale of ice-cream	I
(c) used for the manufacture of sausages, or preparation of preserved food	4
Number of premises on the register 31st December, 1942 :—	
(a) used for manufacture for sale of ice-cream ..	110
(b) used for the sale of ice-cream	401
(c) used for the storage of ice-cream intended for sale	3
(d) used for the manufacture of sausages, or preparation of preserved food	366

District Sanitary Inspection.—During the year 11,872 nuisances and housing defects were dealt with.

The number of preliminary notices served during the year for the abatement of nuisances was 4,407 and the number of statutory notices 1,326. Of the latter 961 have been effective and 365 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 82 preliminary and 4 statutory notices, while 371 preliminary and 97 statutory notices were served in connection with factories and workplaces.

ANALYSIS OF WORK DONE BY DISTRICT INSPECTORS, 1942.

	EASTERN DIVISION.	WESTERN DIVISION.	CITY TOTALS.
HOUSE INSPECTION.			
1. Houses and premises completely examined on account of	1,116	1,897	3,013
2. } Infectious disease ..	103	214	317
} Alleged nuisances ..			
3. Houses and premises examined only	53	35	88
4. } Occupants ..	3,094	3,954	7,048
5. } as to	190	180	370
} Alleged nuisances ..			
} Drainage ..			
6. Number of houses wholly or partly examined	4,556	6,280	10,836
7. Total number of above houses where sanitary defects or nuisances were found ..	3,217	4,363	7,580
NUISANCES FOUND DURING ABOVE EXAMINATIONS AND DAILY INSPECTIONS.			
8. Houses dirty	138	68	206
9. Overcrowded houses	16	10	26
10. Defective roofs, fallpipes and spouting, &c...	1,071	1,468	2,539
11. Public sewers requiring cleansing or works of maintenance	48	40	88
12. Defective drains	198	188	386
13. Houses without proper drains	3	1	4
14. " without proper water supply	17	7	24
15. Privies	2	..	2
16. Pail closets	3	1	4
17. Additional closets required	1	3	4
18. Defective or unsuitable water closets	817	435	1,252
19. Ashpits { (a) Sunken	1	3	4
{ (b) Other than sunken	5	2	7
20. Houses with unsuitable or insufficient ashes accommodation	996	1,023	2,019
21. Dirty closets	32	32	64
22. Defective or dirty yard surfaces	99	21	120
23. Stopped drains	738	629	1,367
24. Other nuisances	1,860	2,503	4,363
25. Other housing defects	287	474	761
26. Number of houses affected by above nuisances	5,970	6,251	12,221
27. Offensive accumulations and other outside nuisances including manure pits and cess-pools	76	96	172
28. Animals (pigs, poultry, etc.) improperly kept	43	20	63
29. Total nuisances and housing defects found ..	6,451	7,024	13,475
30. Pollutions of river or streams	1	1	2
31. Complaints unfounded	157	134	291
32. } Additional { Infectious disease	631	670	1,301
33. } visits paid { Non-abated Nuisances	5,740	4,898	10,638
34. } to houses { Inspection of work in progress	846	904	1,750
35. } for { Other causes	3,528	1,969	5,497
36. Visits on account of special enquiries	2,680	3,541	6,221
37. Visits to offensive trades	13	96	109
38. Visits to rat-infested premises	1,414	225	1,639
39. Appointments	658	191	849
DRAIN TESTING.			
40. } Number of tests			
41. } applied to { Nuisance complaints	225	151	376
42. } drains on { Requests	65	16	81
43. } account of { Infectious disease	958	1,585	2,543
} { Work in progress	160	77	237

ANALYSIS OF WORK DONE BY DISTRICT INSPECTORS, 1942—contd.

	EASTERN DIVISION.	WESTERN DIVISION.	CITY TOTALS.
44. Number of informal notices served	2,072	2,335	4,407
45. Number of statutory notices served.. ..	600	726	1,326
NUISANCE ABATEMENT.			
46. Metal ashbins provided	815	931	1,746
47. Houses cleansed.. .. .	47	23	70
48. Cases of Overcrowding sent to Housing Dept.	3	3	6
49. Defective roofs, fallpipes and spouting, &c. repaired	1,062	1,437	2,499
50. Public sewers cleansed or maintained	35	40	75
51. Disconnection of house drains	13	7	20
52. Defective drains repaired	158	150	308
53. Houses provided with proper drains	4	..	4
54. Houses supplied with town's water	25	7	32
55. Privies abolished or converted into water closets	1	..	1
56. Pail closets abolished or converted into water closets	1	..	1
57. Water closets erected { (a) Outside	2	..	2
{ (b) Inside	1	..	1
58. Trough closets converted into water closets ..	7	..	7
59. Water closets repaired	652	375	1,027
60. Ashpits abolished { (a) Sunken	2	10	12
{ (b) Other than sunken ..	9	..	9
61. Houses provided with suitable ashes accom- modation	871	968	1,839
62. Closets cleansed (limewashed, etc.)	31	25	56
63. Yard surfaces repaired or renewed	90	22	112
64. Stopped drains cleared.. .. .	731	592	1,323
65. Other nuisances remedied	1,541	2,268	3,809
66. Other housing defects remedied	253	246	499
67. Total houses for which above work done ..	5,221	5,792	11,013
68. Offensive accumulations removed	59	62	121
69. New manure pits or metal receptacles provided	..	5	5
70. Manure pits repaired	1	2	3
71. Animals improperly kept removed	23	8	31
72. Total nuisances and housing defects abated..	5,622	6,250	11,872
73. Abated in response to prelim. notices or volun.	5,037	5,071	10,108
74. Abated in response to statutory notices ..	585	1,179	1,764
75. Pollutions of river or streams abated	3	1	4
76. Cesspools filled up .. .. .	..	2	2
77. Public or private wells abolished .. .. .	..	..	..
HOUSING ACT, 1936 SECTION 9.			
78. Number of houses where defects found	170	117	287
79. Number of houses where defects remedied..	155	80	235
80. Defects remedied { (a) Prelim. Notices or Volun	119	59	178
81. in response to { (b) Statutory Notices	36	21	57
82. Number of informal notices served	60	90	150
83. Number of statutory notices served.. .. .	17	43	60

Training of Sanitary Inspectors.—Six student sanitary inspectors (3 men and 3 women) received training in the Department during the year.

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

For men	..	11 houses with 1,128 beds.
For women	..	1 house with 192 beds.

During the year the beds in the 11 men's lodging houses were occupied on 373,258 occasions, and in the women's lodging house on 26,249 occasions.

Shaftesbury House, Beeston Road, is registered for 324 men and 192 women, and the number of beds occupied during the year was, males 154,427 and females 26,249. Owing to the large number of applications by males, 96 of the beds reserved for females were used by males. This would make the beds to be, 420 males and 96 females.

The table on page 72 sets forth the work carried out in respect of common lodging-houses during 1942.

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

Working Class Tenement Houses.—Fifteen visits of inspection were made to 3 working class tenement houses containing 953 flats.

Residential Flats.—The special inspector concerned paid visits to 5 houses containing 130 flats.

Cellar Dwellings and Underground Sleeping Rooms.—During the year 4 underground sleeping rooms were found. Alternative accommodation was found in each case.

Tents and Vans.—During the year 8 additional camping grounds were found, making in all 14 camping grounds which were visited. Eight of these have been closed and 10 vans and 6 tents removed. There still remained at the end of the year 6 camping grounds accommodating 87 caravans. This large number of vans is accounted for by the war, which has thrown many of these fairground people out of employment.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

Number registered—					
Men's 11, Beds available 1,128	..	..	..
Women's 1, Beds available 192	..	..	..
Routine visits to all common lodging-houses..				495	
Visits as to drain tests and abatements	..			..
Visits to smallpox contacts	..	..	..	..
Visits for infectious disease	..	..	..	..
Preliminary notices served	..	..	..	23	
Statutory notices served	..	..	..	..
Nuisances found and abated :—				FOUND.	ABATED.
Dirty closets	..	..	..	12	12
Dirty rooms	..	..	..	19	19
Dirty bedding	..	..	..	69	69
Defective or stopped drains	..	..	..	2	2
Defective roofs or eaves spouts	..	..	..	..	..
Other nuisances	..	..	..	67	67
Total	..	..	..	169	169

Canal Boats.—The work in connection with the relevant Acts and Regulations is summarised in the table below.

CANAL BOATS.

Remaining on register at end of year	..	..	123
Visits of inspection to wharves and locks	..	..	340
Complete inspections of boats	..	..	195

Rat Suppression.—The number of complaints received was 417. Particulars of the work done under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, are as follows :—

Complaints received	..	..	..	..	..	417
Premises inspected	..	..	..	..	..	719
Premises cleared	..	..	..	..	..	254
Rats caught or found poisoned	..	..	..	..	..	1,360
Visits for purpose of observation of work in progress	1,312					
Visits for other purposes—interviews with owners of infested premises and the like	..	..	..	..	..	448
Informal notices served	..	..	..	..	..	134
Notices complied with	..	..	..	..	..	131

During the year two rat catchers were added to the whole-time staff of the Department. These rat catchers work under the supervision of the sanitary inspectors in their respective districts, and when the rat catcher has cleared infested premises the sanitary inspector intervenes to secure the thorough rat-proofing of the premises to prevent re-infestation. The co-ordination of effort of sanitary inspectors and rat catchers working to a planned campaign has resulted in a considerable reduction in the known rodent infestations in the city.

The costs of the services rendered by the rat catchers are recovered from the occupiers of infested premises; and the costs of works to render premises ratproof are recovered from the occupier or owner as the case may be. The total of the accounts rendered in this connection during the year amounted to £34 8s. 10d.

Pig Keeping.—The number of pig keepers in the city was 201, being a very slight increase as compared with the previous year. The number of pigs kept was 2,246, and this amounted to nearly a 50 per cent. reduction on the number of pigs kept in the previous year.

Factories Act, 1937.—Close co-operation continued to be maintained between the Department and H.M. Factory Inspectorate.

A complete summary of the work done during the year under the Factories Act, 1937, appears on pages 76 and 77.

Other visits by Inspectors on account of :—

	Factories with mechanical power	Factories without mechanical power	Other premises
Non-abatements	1,219	115	6
Drain Inspection	107	6	..
Drains tested	80	3	4
Infectious disease enquiries	125	17	1
River pollution	2	..	..
Complaints	178	6	8
Measurement of rooms ..	..	3	..
Bakehouses—Underground	..	..	..
Above ground	1	..	..
Other causes	877	31	3
Appointments	239	11	..
TOTAL	2,828	192	22

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

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

(a) Council Houses :—			
(1) Found to be infested .. ..	..	..	193
* (2) Disinfested .. ..	..	..	270
(b) Other Houses (mostly in clearance areas) :—			
(1) Infested .. ..	..	..	287
(2) Disinfested by owners or occupiers ..	..	..	131

*Includes houses adjacent to those found to be infested.

Details of the disinfestation of furniture and other articles will be found in the table on page 15.

Shops Act, 1934.—The total number of shops inspected was 64. Contraventions of the Act were found in 13 premises, and 19 informal notices and 3 statutory notices were served. Conditions

remediable under the Public Health Act were found at 43 of the shops inspected, and 9 informal and 2 statutory notices were served. In 8 instances 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 Matters.—During the year 76 contraventions of the Byelaws were dealt with.

Mortuary Accommodation.—The number of bodies received into the Marsh Lane Mortuary during the year was 410, comprising 383 admitted from private houses, workshops etc., 24 as a result of street accidents, and 3 unclaimed bodies. The number received in the previous year was 453.

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.

Many of the shelters become rat infested intermittently, and this menace has been dealt with by the Department's rat catchers.

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

Refugees.—Visits of inspection were paid to 26 houses occupied by alien refugees.

Swimming Baths.—During the year all the swimming baths, including school baths and an open-air swimming pool were inspected, and analysis of samples of the water made. All were found to be satisfactory.

Smoke Abatement.—Records of smoke observation, soot fall, amount of daylight, and sulphur pollution have continued to be made and, though omitted from this report have been carefully preserved for future reference.

FACTORIES

1.—INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of			
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions	
Factories with mechanical power ..	1,183	392	..	
Factories without mechanical power ..	533	51	..	
Other premises (including Restaurants)	297	4	..	
Total	2,013	447	..	
2.—DEFECTS FOUND				
Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Want of cleanliness (S. 1)	33	32	..	..
Overcrowding (S. 2) .. ..	..	..	..	..
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3) ..	2	..	..	..
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4) ..	..	..	..	..
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)	..	..	..	..
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7)—				
Insufficient	241	249	..	..
Unsuitable or defective	1,035	1,048	..	..
Not separate for sexes	11	12	..	..
Other offences	902	763	..	..
Absence of Abstract (S. 114) ..	6	..	6	..
Total	2,230	2,104	6	..

3, 4, 5.—OTHER MATTERS.

	Number of		
	Lists.	Outworkers.	
		C.	W.
Homework :—			
<i>List of Outworkers (S. 110) :—</i>			
Lists received twice in the year	322	611	638
" once in the year	8	5	28
Addresses of) received from other Authorities		19	
outworkers / forwarded to other Authorities .. .. .		..
Notices to occupiers as to keeping or sending lists		315	
Prosecutions.. .. .		..
Inspection of Homeworkers' premises		443	
<i>Homework in unwholesome premises :—</i>			
Instances		1	
Notices (S. 111)		1	
Prosecutions.. .. .		..
† <i>Homework in infected premises :—</i>			
Instances		3	
Orders made } Public Health Act, 1936 (S. 153) .. .. .		..
Prosecutions } .. .. .		..
[Infectious cases removed, disinfection carried out under ordinary powers.]			
Factories on the Register (S. 8) at the end of year :—			
With mechanical power		2,541	
Without mechanical power		851	
Total number of factories on Register		3,392	
The above total includes 243 bakehouses.			
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—			
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factories Act 1937 (S. 128)		6	
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors	Notified by H.M. Inspector	47	
Other		Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors.. .. .	62
Underground Bakehouses (S. 54) :—			
Certificates granted during the year .. .. .		..
In use at the end of 1942		*14	

† 2 Scarlet Fever, 1 Measles.

* Notices withdrawing certificates in abeyance.

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

HOUSING

Number of Houses.—The total number of houses in the city on December 31st, 1942 was 151,624 made up approximately of 91,588 through and 60,316 back-to-back houses.

Empty Houses.—At the year end there were 1,850 unoccupied houses in the city.

New Houses.—The number of new houses completed during the year was 21.

Housing Shortage.—The number of applications for new houses standing in the registers at the Housing Department on December 31st, 1942 was 1,234.

Housing Act, 1936 (Part IV., Prevention and Abatement of Overcrowding).—Attention continues to be given to this question.

Overcrowding.—(a) *Municipal Estates.*—There are now 21,364 occupied dwellings on the different Municipal Housing Estates in the city, and the average percentage of overcrowding during the year was 0.16.

(b) *Privately Owned Houses.*—Sixty-nine families living in overcrowded conditions were rehoused in Municipal dwellings during the year.

Applications for Licences to Permit Temporary Overcrowding.—Three applications were received during the year, two were granted for short periods while one application was withdrawn.

Reports of Overcrowding by the Medical Officer of Health.—During the year 9 cases of overcrowding were reported, of which 4 were provided with suitable alternative accommodation on a Municipal housing estate.

Certificates of Permitted Numbers.—The number of certificates of permitted numbers issued during the year was 235 making a total of 85,847 certificates issued since the Act become operative.

Verminous Houses.—The disinfection of houses on the Municipal housing estates has been carried out by outside contractors on behalf of the Housing Department. The number of houses dealt with during the year was 270.

The disinfection of furniture removed from condemned houses in the Slum Clearance Areas has continued during the year. Particulars of this work are given on page 15.

HOUSING ACT, 1936, PART IV.—OVERCROWDING.
January 1st to December 31st, 1942.

Number of cases of overcrowding discovered in houses owned by the Corporation	3
Number of cases of overcrowding in houses owned by the Corporation which have been relieved	47
Number of overcrowding cases relieved during the year in course of slum clearance operation	7
A. (1) No. of dwellings known to be overcrowded at the end of the year..	540
(2) No. of families dwelling therein ..	540
(3) No. of persons dwelling therein ..	3,311
B. No. of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	75
C. (1) No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.. .. .	151
(2) No. of persons concerned in such cases	947
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

Unfit Houses.—The number of houses inspected and found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation was 287 of which 235 were repaired in response to notices served under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936.

In addition, 10,836 houses were found to be defective in one respect or another and were repaired.

Unhealthy Areas.—Demolition work in the different Unhealthy Areas has proceeded during the year, the total number of houses demolished being 699.

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, 1942, and the numbers represented or otherwise dealt with, pursuant to the Housing Acts, with the corresponding figures for 1940 and 1941.

	1940.	1941.	1942.
Number of new houses erected during the year ..	1,196	301	21
(i) By the Local Authority	664	106	..
(ii) By other bodies and persons	532	195	21
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	11,430	9,485	10,836
(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	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	5	210	287
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	1	96	178
3 <i>Action under Statutory Powers during the year.</i>			
A.—Proceedings under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936.			
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .. .. .	..	3	60
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notices :—			
(a) By owners .. .. .	..	..	57
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .. .. .	..	..	6
B.—Proceedings under the Public Health Acts			
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	15,192	12,333	12,221
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—			
(a) By owners	13,113	10,024	11,013
(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	8	..	..
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	2	..	..

APPENDIX 1.

TABLE II. CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1942

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.														Total Cases removed to Hospital.		
	At all Ages.		At Ages—Years.						65 and upwards.								
	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.			
Small-pox
Cholera (C.) Plague (P.)	323	384	2	4	211	184	29	85	12	39	2	4	2	4	320	375	
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	103	129	1	3	3	4	3	7	27	37	47	21	58	20	28	43	
Erysipelas	698	878	3	..	460	591	30	59	17	31	4	1	1	..	520	608	
Scarlet Fever	3,864	3,946	95	139	1,660	1,686	30	58	8	32	1	3	2	..	57	51	
Measles	730	824	56	70	211	290	1	..	4	9	..	2	2	..	28	42	
Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	2	2	..	1	3
Relapsing Fever (R.) Continued Fever (C.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	..	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	..	..	..	..	..	17†
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	43	50	2	3	4	14	7	7	14	7	9	1	7	2	24	23	
Poliomyelitis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Polio Encephalitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	13	5	13	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	38	20	..	..	7	4	14	5	10	5	3	1	3	1	6	1
Other Diseases	257	285	40	29	97	99	23	53	24	29	8	9	8	1	257	285	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	353	285	..	1	16	18	50	116	157	104	102	18	36	6	328	326	
Other forms of Tuberculosis	84	86	..	1	24	21	18	24	18	20	7	3	3	2	23	31	
Pneumonia (Acute Primary)	437	251	17	9	65	51	32	17	88	56	101	41	41	26	3	3	
" (Acute Influenzal)	25	29	..	1	4	3	1	2	5	6	8	2	5	8	..	..
TOTALS	6,975	7,306	229	265	2,762	2,965	240	480	385	460	294	174	91	65	1,596	1,808	

† In addition to the 17 Puerperal Pyrexia removed, 106 cases were notified from and received treatment in other hospitals.

TABLE II. (continued).

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY, (e.g., Parish or Ward) of the District.																				City.								
	Mill Hill and South.	Westfield.	Blenheim.	Central.	Woodhouse.	North.	Far Headingley.	Hyde Park.	Kirkstall.	Burmantofts.	Harehills.	Potternewton.	Roundhay.	Cross Gates and Templenewham.	Richmond Hill.	Osmothorpe.	East Hunslet.	Hunslet Carr and Middleton.	West Hunslet.	Beeston.		Holbeck (South).	Holbeck (North).	Armley and New Wortley.	Upper Armley.	Bramley.	Farnley and New Wortley.		
Small-pox ..																													
Cholera (C) Plague (P) ..																													
Diphtheria (including Membraneous Croup) ..	17	33	49	38	23	21	38	22	36	43	16	21	25	40	15	32	30	63	16	16	8	5	54	12	14	20	707		
Erysipelas ..	4	4	11	5	13	16	13	6	13	9	14	14	11	21	2	9	7	11	5	6	6	2	2	12	9	7	232		
Scarlet Fever ..	21	20	14	30	14	53	39	35	99	37	52	50	106	107	14	36	55	131	67	72	50	31	79	92	49	223	1,576		
Measles ..	71	158	239	292	322	260	193	140	410	302	282	237	304	551	111	313	227	697	347	352	189	124	357	322	554	456	7,810		
Whooping Cough ..	23	28	59	110	84	81	41	29	32	47	57	48	77	131	21	83	61	91	53	61	38	20	69	48	86	76	1,554		
Typhus Fever ..																													
Enteric Fever ..	5																												
Relapsing fever (R) Continued fever (C) ..																													
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	1		66	5	2		2																						
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..	6	1	3	6	4	3	5	3	8	6	7	3	6	4	1	4	1	8	4	3	1			1	3	1	93		
Poliomyelitis ..																													
Polio Encephalitis ..																													
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	1		1	4	2																								
Encephalitis Lethargica ..																													
Malaria ..																													
Dysentery ..						15	27			2	2																		
Other Diseases ..	24	28	22	21	16	12	22	22	17	24	16	27	27	43	6	19	20	55	18	16	10	3	29	10	10	25	542		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	17	12	34	35	16	39	21	13	46	36	32	29	36	44	15	25	18	36	17	18	19	9	23	12	14	22	638		
Other Forms of Tuberculosis ..	2	7	4	8	4	5	8	9	12	7	13	6	7	16	9	7	3	8	4	7	2		4	6	6	6	170		
Pneumonia (Acute primary) ..	17	9	21	22	14	32	42	14	26	60	34	16	48	57	16	34	23	35	31	15	22	13	19	15	25	28	688		
Do. (Acute Influenza) ..	3		1			2		1		9	3		4	5	1	11		4	3	5	1			1			54		
TOTALS ..	212	300	527	576	514	539	451	294	702	606	526	451	654	1,028	214	578	447	1,144	566	572	349	214	637	542	773	865	14,281		