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CITY OF LEEDS

REPORT

ON THE

Health & Sanitary
Administration

OF THE CITY

FOR THE YEAR 1944

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

Medical Officer of Health.

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

LORD MAYOR (Albert Hayes, J.P.).

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

<p>Alderman A. E. WEAVER. " ELIZABETH BOOTH. <i>(Resigned Sept., 1944).</i> " D. BEEVERS <i>(Deputy-Chairman).</i> Councillor J. W. HEMINGWAY. <i>(Dec'd. Feb., 1944).</i> " LIZZIE NAYLOR, J.P. " C. FITZGERALD. " J. T. DICKINSON. " E. D. GLOVER <i>(from April, 1944).</i> " A. A. WATT <i>(from Nov., 1944).</i></p>	<p>Councillor H. M. G. MCKAY. " WINIFRED SHUTT. " GERTRUDE WARDLE. <i>(Dec'd. August, 1944).</i> " Z. P. FERNANDEZ, M.D. " J. WILKINSON. " J. W. WOOTTON. " BEATRICE C. IVES. <i>(Resigned Sept., 1944).</i> " ETHEL A. BLACKBURN. " M. TOMLINSON <i>(from Nov., 1944).</i></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. " D. BEEVERS. Councillor GERTRUDE WARDLE <i>(to August, 1944).</i> " LIZZIE NAYLOR, J.P. " H. M. G. MCKAY. " E. D. GLOVER <i>(from April, 1944).</i> " A. A. WATT <i>(from Nov., 1944).</i></p>	<p>Councillor J. W. HEMINGWAY <i>(to Feb., 1944).</i> " BEATRICE C. IVES <i>(to Sept., 1944).</i> " Z. P. FERNANDEZ, M.D. " C. FITZGERALD. " WINIFRED SHUTT. " ETHEL A. BLACKBURN " M. TOMLINSON <i>(from Nov., 1944).</i></p>
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CO-OPTED MEMBERS.

<p>Mrs. D. BEEVERS. Mrs. D. WARD.</p>	<p>Mrs. AUSTYN BARRAN. Mrs. M. E. PRIESTLEY.</p>
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TUBERCULOSIS.

Chairman : Alderman D. BEEVERS.

<p>Alderman Sir GEORGE MARTIN, K.B.E., J.P. " A. E. WEAVER <i>(to Oct., 1944).</i> " ELIZABETH BOOTH <i>(to Sept., 1944).</i> Councillor GERTRUDE WARDLE <i>(to Aug., 1944).</i> " J. W. HEMINGWAY <i>(to Feb., 1944).</i> " E. D. GLOVER <i>(from April, 1944).</i> " J. W. WOOTTON <i>(from Nov., 1944).</i></p>	<p>Councillor M. TOMLINSON <i>(from Nov., 1944).</i> " ETHEL A. BLACKBURN <i>(to April, 1944).</i> " C. FITZGERALD. " Z. P. FERNANDEZ, M.D. " H. M. G. MCKAY. " WINIFRED SHUTT. " J. T. DICKINSON. " BEATRICE C. IVES <i>(April to Sept., 1944).</i> " A. A. WATT <i>(from Nov., 1944).</i></p>
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HOSPITALS.

Chairman : Councillor H. M. G. McKAY.

Alderman Sir GEORGE MARTIN, K.B.E., J.P.	Councillor M. TOMLINSON (from Nov., 1944).
.. A. E. WEAVER (from Nov., 1944).	.. BEATRICE C. IVES (to Sept., 1944).
.. ELIZABETH BOOTH (to Sept., 1944).	.. LIZZIE NAYLOR, J.P.
.. D. BEEVERS.	.. GERTRUDE WARDLE (to August, 1944).
Councillor WINIFRED SHUTT.	.. J. WILKINSON.
.. J. W. HEMINGWAY (to Feb., 1944).	.. J. W. WOOTTON.
.. ETHEL A. BLACKBURN (from April, 1944).	.. J. T. DICKINSON.
.. E. D. GLOVER (from Nov., 1944).	.. C. FITZGERALD (from Nov., 1944).
.. A. A. WATT (from Nov., 1944).	.. Z. P. FERNANDEZ, M.D. (from Nov., 1944).
	.. J. WILKINSON (from Nov., 1944).

CATTLE, FOOD AND DRUGS.

Chairman : Councillor BEATRICE C. IVES (to Sept., 1944).
.. E. D. GLOVER (from Sept., 1944).

Alderman Sir GEORGE MARTIN, K.B.E., J.P.	Councillor M. TOMLINSON (from Nov., 1944).
.. D. BEEVERS.	.. Z. P. FERNANDEZ, M.D.
Councillor J. W. HEMINGWAY (to Feb., 1944).	.. LIZZIE NAYLOR, J.P.
.. J. WILKINSON	.. J. W. WOOTTON.
.. E. D. GLOVER (from April, 1944).	.. C. FITZGERALD.
.. A. A. WATT (from Nov., 1944).	.. GERTRUDE WARDLE (to August, 1944).

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

Alderman A. E. WEAVER.	Councillor Z. P. FERNANDEZ, M.D.
.. ELIZABETH BOOTH (to Sept., 1944).	.. J. W. HEMINGWAY (to Feb., 1944).
.. D. BEEVERS.	.. J. W. WOOTTON.
Councillor BEATRICE C. IVES (to Sept., 1944).	.. GERTRUDE WARDLE (to August, 1944).
.. WINIFRED SHUTT.	.. J. T. DICKINSON.
.. J. WILKINSON.	.. ETHEL A. BLACKBURN.
.. H. M. G. McKAY.	.. A. A. WATT (from Nov., 1944).
.. E. D. GLOVER (from April, 1944).	.. M. TOMLINSON (from Nov., 1944).

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. (H.M.F.)
Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Maternity and Child Welfare and Medical Officer of Infants' Hospital	CATHERINE MARGARET GRAY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Deputy do. ..	MARION KNOWLES, M.B., Ch.B.
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. ROBERTA MARY CAMPBELL MACLEAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (to 19th April, 1944). JESSIE I. ROSIE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. MARY SCHOFIELD, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Chief Clinical Tuberculosis Officer ..	Vacant.
Deputy and Acting Chief	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	W. GUTHRIE, M.B., Ch.B., L.M.S.S.A. (H.M.F.)
Temporary do. do. ..	H. GRUNWALD, M.D.
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.
Psychiatrist (part-time)—Child Guidance Clinic	A. H. WILSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M.
Psychiatric Social Worker—Child Guidance Clinic	CECILE M. HAY SHAW.

Civil Defence—First Aid Commandant	REGINALD O. BARBER, L.D.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.	
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.R.I.C.	
Chief Sanitary Inspector	J. GOODFELLOW, M.R.San.I., A.M.I.S.E.	
Deputy do.	N. HANCOCK, M.R.San.I.	
Chief Removal Officer	D. FERGUSON.	
Superintendent Health Visitor	MATHILDE BURKE.	
Supervisor of Midwives	DOROTHY HUMPHREYS.	
Superintendent of Works and Buildings	H. R. HUDSON, A.I.A.S., M.R.S.I.	
Supervisory Clerk	P. A. WOODCOCK.	
Principal Clerks—		
Finance	A. R. BEST.	
Statistics	J. P. MOIR.	
Sanitary	C. STEAD.	
Infectious Diseases	H. O. PEAKE.	
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		21
Vaccination Officers		2
Female Sanitary Inspectors		2
Health Visitors		40
Midwives		33
Sunlight, Orthopædic and Dental Nurses		4
Tuberculosis Visitors		11
Dispensers		8
Masseuses		5
Clerical Staff and Almoners		82
Maintenance Staff		47
Ambulance and Disinfecting Staff		15
Central Ambulance Station		42
Flushing Staff		4
Disinfestation		6
Rat Catchers		2

City of Leeds.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

After five years of intense war, a general deterioration of the health of the City would have occasioned no surprise. Such deterioration has characterised wars of the past and was attributed to the privation and want that usually accompanied them. This war, however, has differed from all other wars in that while not entirely absent those hardships have been reduced to a minimum. Rationing has ensured an even distribution throughout the population of the available stocks of food, clothing and other necessities, while mothers and children have been specially favoured by the Government in having had particular food supplements reserved for their use.

If figures have any meaning and if there be any virtue in what are called Vital Statistics, the year of which this Report is a review was one of the healthiest in the City's history. The birth-rate, 18.9 was the highest since 1922; the death-rate remained stationary round about 13.5; the infant mortality rate 50 per 1,000 live births, though a little higher than that of 1943—the record year—was still appreciably lower than the five year average (53), while the maternal mortality rate 1.37 and the tuberculosis death-rate, 0.70, were the lowest on record.

The stillbirth rate which from 1929 to 1939 remained practically static in the region of 44 per thousand births fell to 39 in 1940 and 1941, to 37 in 1942, 32 in 1943 and 30 in the year under review. This steady decline since 1939 to the lowest figure on record is further evidence, if evidence is required, that the influence of the war was not entirely negative.

There were no epidemics during the year. The death-rate from diphtheria fell to a lower figure than hitherto recorded, namely 0.02 per thousand of the population. In 1939 the rate was 0.05 and five years earlier 0.10. Immunisation was started in 1928 but did not become really effective till 1943 when the proportion of immunised children in the community reached 77.9 per cent. The case mortality rate 0.56 was similarly the lowest on record and compares with an average rate of 2.56 for the five years 1934 to 1938.

Less favourable features were (1) the rise in the illegitimate birth-rate which from 55 per 1,000 births in 1939 rose to 80 in 1944, an increase of 45.5 per cent. (2) the increase in the number of reported cases of V.D. among women which in the year under review reached a figure higher than any recorded since 1931, and 61.3 per cent. in excess of the 1939 figure, and (3) the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis which continued to rise and reached a figure of 1.40 per thousand of the population or 23.9 per cent. in excess of the average for the five years prior to the war. All three increases were the direct outcome of war conditions and are probably only temporary. The first two indicate a lowering of the moral standard, which though an inevitable resultant of war is nevertheless to be regretted. The increase in the incidence of tuberculosis occurred mostly among young people and was undoubtedly due to the strain occasioned by war service, whether in the forces or the factory. X-Ray examination by mass radiography was instrumental in discovering a small proportion of these.

Shortage of staff both nursing and domestic has greatly handicapped the work of the hospitals and sanatoria and continues to be a matter of grave concern. The effect has been to swell the waiting list and add to the anxiety and suffering of the unfortunate patients unable to obtain immediate admission. The problem is a difficult one and the solution is not apparent. Even if the Institutions had all the nurses they require they would still be held up for lack of domestic staff. A hospital with an attenuated nursing staff may still carry on, but without an adequate number of cooks and cleaners must shut its doors. Kitchen staff are simply not to be had and the improvement of wages and conditions of service appears to make no difference. It will be for the Ministries concerned, Health and Labour, to address themselves more earnestly to the problem in the coming year if the situation is to be saved and the hospitals kept open.

To the administrator of an organisation so large and so complex as the Health Service of the city, war brings many problems and creates many difficulties. Handicapped with restrictions on one hand and a depleted staff on the other it is not always easy to keep the machine running efficiently and smoothly. If I have succeeded in doing this the credit is due as much to the willing co-operation of all members of the staff as to any special effort of my own.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. JOHNSTONE JERVIS.

Public Health Department,
Leeds, 1.

March, 1946.

SUMMARY, 1944.

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

AVERAGE HEIGHT ABOVE SEA LEVEL 250 feet.

AREA OF CITY 38,296·5 Acres.

CIVILIAN POPULATION (Registrar General's Estimate) 451,100

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HOUSES 150,719

RATEABLE VALUE £3,919,824

SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE £15,423

Average.

1944. 1934-48.

BIRTH RATE (births per 1,000 living) 18·88 15·02

MARRIAGE RATE (persons married per 1,000 living).. 17·61 19·29

DEATH RATE (deaths per 1,000 living) 13·58 13·48

NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION 2,394 750
(Excess of births over deaths in the year)

INFANT MORTALITY RATE 50 61
(Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births).

DEATH RATE from Pneumonia and Bronchitis.. .. . 1·10 1·29

 " " Cancer.. .. . 2·03 1·75

 " " Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 years)
 per 1,000 births 8·92 8·02

	Cases	Case- rate	Deaths	Death rate
SCARLET FEVER	1,913	4·24	3	0·01
DIPHTHERIA	254	0·56	9	0·02
TYPHOID FEVER	5	0·01	1	0·002
MEASLES	678	1·50	..	..
WHOOPING COUGH	1,213	2·69	6	0·01
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS	631	1·40	277	0·61
OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS	157	0·35	39	0·09

Natural and Social Conditions.

Area.—38,296·5 acres.

Population.—The Registrar General's estimate of the civilian population of the city at the mid-year of 1944 was 451,100.

Dwelling-houses.—The total number of occupied dwelling-houses in the city at December, 1944, was 149,477.

Rateable Value.—The rateable value of the city in 1944 was £3,919,825 and the sum represented by a penny rate was £15,423. The corresponding figures for 1943 were £3,912,965 and £15,178.

VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS.

Marriages.—The number of marriages which took place in Leeds during the year was 3,971 corresponding to a marriage rate of 17·6 as compared with 3,572 and a rate of 15·7 for the previous year.

It is interesting to compare the marriage rates for the five years of the War 1940-1944 with those which occurred in the five years of the First World War 1914-1918 and this has been done in the special table appended. The table also shows the birth-rate, death-rate and infant mortality rate.

Year.	Marriage Rate.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality Rate.
1914 ..	16·6	23·3	15·0	124
1915 ..	20·2	21·5	16·6	127
1916 ..	15·5	21·1	15·6	129
1917 ..	14·2	17·3	16·1	135
1918 ..	15·5	17·3	19·9	133
Average 1914-18	16·4	20·1	16·6	130
1940 ..	24·2	14·9	14·9	57
1941 ..	20·3	14·1	13·7	61
1942 ..	18·7	15·6	13·2	51
1943 ..	15·7	16·6	14·0	47
1944 ..	17·6	18·9	13·6	50
Average 1940-44	19·3	16·0	13·9	53

The provisional marriage rate for England and Wales for 1944 was 14·6 as compared with 14·3 for the previous year.

Births.—The nett number of births credited to the city during the year was 8,518 as compared with 7,547 for the previous year, an increase of 971. The birth-rate was 18·9 as compared with 16·6 for the previous year and an average of 15·1 for the previous five years.

The rate for 1944 is the highest recorded in Leeds since 1922 when it was 19·8.

A comparison of the birth-rate for the five years 1940-1944 with that of the period of the First World War will be found in the table on page 1.

The birth-rate for the city of Leeds was lower than the rate of the 126 large towns which was 20·3 per thousand of the civilian population, but higher than that of England and Wales taken as a whole, which was 17·6 per thousand of the total population.

Excess of Births over Deaths.—The excess of births over deaths or what is generally spoken of as the "Natural increase of population" was 2,394, as compared with 1,189 in 1943 and an average of 750 for the previous ten years.

Illegitimate Births.—Of the 8,518 (nett) births registered, 7,835 or 92·0 per cent. were legitimate and 683 or 8·0 per cent. were illegitimate. Almost inevitably war sends up the rate of illegitimate births. During the First World War, 1914-1918, the rate rose from 5·3 per cent. in 1914 to 7·1 per cent. in 1918, while in the war just completed the figure rose from 5·8 per cent. in 1940 to 8·0 per cent. in 1944. Details of the rates for both periods are given in the following table:—

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

Year.	Per 1000 nett births.	Year.	Per 1000 nett births.
1914 ..	53	1940	58
1915 ..	55	1941	66
1916 ..	59	1942	64
1917 ..	76	1943	77
1918 ..	71	1944	80

Stillbirths.—The nett number of stillbirths for the year was 262 or 3·0 per cent. of the total births registered. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 250 and 3·2 per cent. Calculated per thousand of the population the rate for stillbirths was 0·58 as compared with 0·55 for the previous year. The rate for England and Wales was 0·50. Of the 262 (nett) stillbirths, 239 or 91·2 per cent. were legitimate and 23 or 8·8 per cent. were illegitimate.

Deaths.—The nett number of deaths debitable to the city was 6,124 as compared with 6,358 for the previous year, a decrease of 234. The corresponding death-rate was 13·6 as compared with 14·0 for the previous year and an average of 13·8 for the previous five years.

Only on two occasions in the last ten years has the death-rate of the city risen above 14·0 or fallen below 13·0. In other words the fluctuations in the rate are so small and occur so regularly that it might be said to have become stabilised between those limits.

The death-rate of England and Wales was 11·6 and that of the 126 great towns 13·7.

Causes of Deaths.—The principal causes of death were, in order of numerical importance, organic heart disease, cancer, cerebral hæmorrhage, arterio sclerosis, pulmonary tuberculosis and pneumonia, which together accounted for 3,800 deaths or 62·1 per cent. of the total deaths. Last year this group of diseases was responsible for 4,021 or 63·2 per cent. of the total deaths.

Deaths in Age Groups.—The aggregate number of deaths of children in the age groups 0-1, 1-2 and 2-5 was 500 or 8·2 per cent. of the total deaths as compared with 461 or 7·3 per cent. for the previous year, and an average of 503 or 7·8 per cent. for the previous five years. The number of deaths in all the age groups under 45 years was 1,200 or 19·6 per cent., as compared with 1,264 or 19·9 per cent. in the previous year. In the remaining age groups 45-65 and 65+ the deaths numbered 4,924 or 80·4 per cent. as compared with 5,094 and 80·1 per cent. for the previous year.

Infant Mortality.—The number of deaths of children under one year was 429 or 7·0 per cent. of the total deaths. The infant mortality rate corresponding was 50, or three more than in the previous year (47) and four less than the average of the previous five years (54).

This subject is dealt with in greater detail on page 48.

Cremations.—The number of Leeds persons cremated in Leeds during the year was 593 or 9·7 per cent. of the total deaths as compared with 485 or 7·6 per cent. of the total deaths for the previous year. Of this number 524 were cremated at Lawnswood and the remainder 69, at Cottingley Hall. The total number of cremations represents an increase of 108 on the figure for the previous year. Taking the five years prior to the War the average number of Leeds cremations was 138 as compared with an average of 391 for the War years 1940-1944.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

Death rate.	Diseases.	No. of deaths in 1944 (nett).	+ Increase or - decrease compared with 1943.
0.00	Enteric Fever	1	+ 1
..	Small-pox .. .. .	..	..
..	Measles .. .. .	..	- 14
0.01	Scarlet Fever	3	- +
0.01	Whooping Cough	6	- 8
0.02	Diphtheria	9	- 2
0.09	Influenza	40	- 69
0.00	Erysipelas	2	- +
0.61	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	277	- 48
0.09	Other Tuberculosis Diseases	39	- 14
2.03	Cancer, malignant disease	915	+ 9
0.04	Rheumatic Fever	19	- 2
0.03	Meningitis	13	- 7
1.50	Cerebral Hæmorrhage	677	- 2
3.05	Organic Heart Disease	1,374	- 33
0.63	Arterio-sclerosis	283	- 63
0.50	Bronchitis	224	- 52
0.61	Pneumonia (all forms)	274	- 84
0.16	Other diseases of respiratory organs	70	+ 5
0.20	Diarrhœa and Enteritis	89	+ 35
0.05	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	23	- 9
0.03	Cirrhosis of Liver	14	+ 4
0.41	Nephritis and Bright's Disease	185	- 11
..	Puerperal Fever .. .. .	..	- 4
0.03	Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	12	- 3
0.39	Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	174	+ 40
0.39	Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	178	+ 22
0.10	Suicide	44	+ 2
2.61	Other Defined Diseases	1,178	+ 75
0.00	Diseases ill-defined or unknown	1	- 2
13.58	Totals	6,124	- 234

Civil Defence Casualty Service

BY

R. O. BARBER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S., R.C.S.,

First Aid Commandant.

During the year 1944 the city was not subjected to any form of enemy air attack.

The composition of the Service was radically altered by the fusion of the First Aid Party Section of the Casualty Service with the Rescue Service, the new combined Service coming under the administrative control of the City Engineer. With the transfer of the First Aid Party Section the establishment strength of the part-time cars was considerably reduced and it became necessary to terminate the Private Car Section as a separate entity. Under the direction of Mr. B. Waring the volunteer owner drivers in this Section rendered yeoman service from the commencement of the War in the conveyance of First Aid Parties and the transport of sitting case casualties. Many of the former members of the Private Car Section continued to serve in the Ambulance Section.

With this reduction in the total strength, the remaining Sections of the Service were kept fully occupied during the year in :—

- (i) Detraining and hospitalisation of Service casualties.
- (ii) Transport and medical care of evacuees from Southern England.
- (iii) Emergency Medical Services—Transport.

Service Casualties.—The opening of the Second Front in Europe in June, 1944, has made repeated calls upon the Service in the detraining and hospitalisation of military casualties. Up to the end of 1944 a total of 5,081 military sick and wounded were detrained and transported to various hospitals in the district. The greater part of the work of stretcher bearing and transport of the cases was performed by part-time members of the Casualty Service.

The Medical Care of Evacuees.—With the launching of the Flying Bomb attacks Leeds became a reception area for evacuated mothers and children. All cases of sickness reported from Rest Centres were seen by the First Aid Commandant who arranged for hospitalisation where necessary. It soon became apparent that a Sick Bay was necessary for minor cases of illness to avoid using hospital beds urgently required for more serious cases, and with the consent of the Ministry of Health immediate effect was given to this proposal and a Sick Bay established at the Burley Lawn First Aid Post with accommodation for fifty adults and children staffed on a rota basis by members of the First Aid Post Section of the Service ; sixty-five evacuees received treatment in the Sick Bay. At the request of the Chief Billeting Officer the Ambulance Section provided transport for the conveyance of Billeting Officers and evacuees to their billets. For the same reason chronic sick from hospitals in the South were evacuated to the city and the Casualty Service was responsible for the detraining and hospitalisation of 645 such cases.

Emergency Medical Services—Transport.—The Ambulance Section has been fully engaged throughout the whole year on transport of E.M.S. civilian and military cases and other ancillary duties, details are given in the appended table.

In addition the following duties were performed :—

- (i) Transport within the city of Civil Defence Stores.
- (ii) Provision of escorts for Service sick and wounded transferred from local hospitals to other parts of the country.
- (iii) Staffing of Scabies Treatment Centres by whole-time First Aid Post Staffs.
- (iv) Voluntary toymaking for Wartime Nurseries.
- (v) Transport of Municipal Midwives outside normal transport hours.
- (vi) Provision of vehicles and drivers for the Blood Transfusion Service.

DETAILS OF ANCILLARY DUTIES PERFORMED.

DUTY.	No. of Patients.	Mileage.
Civilian and Military Hospital Transfers (including Prisoners of War)	14,482	51,682
Maternity Cases	1,155	19,513
Civil Defence Stores .. .. .	..	9,112
Midwives .. .. .	..	2,517
Blood Transfusion Service .. .. .	..	8,385
Day Nurseries—Transport of Children	694	2,771
Transport of Evacuees	3,604	20,655
Escort of Military and Civilian Cases transferred to other parts of the Country	99	..
Total	20,034	114,635

These duties, which were additional to normal maintenance and training, provided full occupation for whole-time Civil Defence staffs and have been of a very useful public service.

Training.—Comprehensive training was actively pursued in the Service and First Aid training was given to the other Civil Defence Services by the Casualty Service Headquarters Training Section.

• During the early part of the year an Inter-Post First Aid Competition was held, the final round taking place at St. James's Hospital in February. The Regional Commissioner, Sir William Bartholomew, G.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., presented trophies and certificates to the competing teams. Cross Gates First Aid Post proved worthy winners of the "Jervis Trophy," whilst the Barkly Road First Aid Post received, as runners up, the cup presented by the Training Section.

A competition was held in September in which teams representing the Ambulance Section took part. All Depots were represented and in the final round the trophies were won by the following:—

Depot Shield—For the highest aggregate marks—

"A" Division.

Team Cup—Part-time team "C" Division. Runners up,
Whole-time team "A" Division.

Major General Sir Ernest Cowell, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., K.H.S., was present and presented the trophies.

In May, 1944, the Ambulance Section was inspected and reviewed at the Sports Arena, Roundhay Park, by the Regional Commissioner, Sir William Bartholomew, G.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., who expressed appreciation of the efficiency and enthusiasm of its members.

Reduction in Establishment.—In view of the improvement in the War situation, the Government decided in November to reduce the Civil Defence Organisation and this resulted in the closing of fourteen First Aid Posts and two Ambulance Depots. The authorised personnel establishment was also reduced. The First Aid Posts affected by this reduction were :—

First Aid Post No.	Address.
1 ..	Public Dispensary and Hospital, North Street, Leeds, 2.
2 ..	Meanwood Road Baths, Leeds, 7.
3 ..	St. Chad's C. of E. School, Far Headingley, Leeds, 6.
4 ..	Meanwood Hall, Stainbeck Avenue, Leeds, 7.
5 ..	St. Edmund's Parochial Hall, Lidgett Park Road, Leeds, 8.
8 ..	Halton Methodist School, Chapel Street, Halton.
9 ..	Harehills Lane Methodist School, Leeds, 9.
13 ..	St Stephen's School, Morris Lane, Kirkstall, Leeds, 5.
14 ..	Good Shepherd School, Town End, Bramley.
15 ..	Armley Baths, Carr Crofts, Leeds, 12.
17 ..	St. Mary's Sunday School, Barkly Road, Beeston, Leeds, 11.
21 ..	Dental School, Blundell Street, Leeds, 1.

The Ambulance Depots closed were those housed at St. Chad's Home and the Clowes Methodist Sunday School.

The number of vehicles at the disposal of the Casualty Service reached its lowest figure at this period, namely 44 ambulances and 11 sitting case cars.

Of the premises closed for operational purposes two, St. Oswald's Institute and the Clowes Methodist Sunday School, were retained for use as bulk stores. The First Aid Post at Bramley was retained as an upgraded First Aid Point in view of the fact that no facilities for treatment were available in that area in case of emergency.

During the year the welfare activities of the Service have been carried on as in previous years. The reduction in the number of whole-time and part-time personnel curtailed to some extent the recreational activities, but increased facilities have been made available for the development of the social spirit and during the winter months the talks arranged in conjunction with the Ministry of Information again proved to be popular and created great interest.

Infectious and Other Diseases

BY

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

Medical Superintendent Seacroft Emergency Hospital.

There were no serious outbreaks of any of the infectious diseases during the year. No deaths were reported from either measles or puerperal fever, a record unique in the annals of the Public Health Department.

The only increase in mortality to be recorded was from diarrhoea and enteritis in children under two years of age.

The figures relating to infectious diseases are now referred to as "accepted cases"—that is, cases after alteration of diagnosis—and are recorded as such in Table No. II in Appendix 2. These figures are comparable with those of previous years.

A new table (Table No. IIA) is published this year showing the actual number of cases of infectious diseases originally notified before alteration of diagnosis.

Smallpox.—No case of this disease was reported during the year. Nine doubtful cases were referred to the Department with a request for a second opinion. These were all visited; seven proved to be chickenpox and two impetigo.

Thirty-six contacts from abroad were kept under observation during the quarantine period. None of them developed the disease.

Vaccination.—The number of children vaccinated during the year was 4,303 or 56.1 per cent. of the total births.

Diphtheria.—Accepted cases during the year numbered 254 of which 248 (97.6 per cent.) were treated in hospital compared with 334 and 330 (98.8 per cent.) in 1943. There were nine deaths representing a case mortality of 3.5 per cent.

Diphtheria Immunisation.—During the year 7,417 children under 15 years of age were immunised against diphtheria as compared with 19,415 in 1943. Of this total 7,042 immunisations were performed by medical officers of this department and the remaining 375 by private medical practitioners to whom material was supplied, free of charge, by the department. In addition 3,926 refresher doses of immunising material were given to school children.

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

On 31st December, 1944, 78.0 per cent. of children under five years of age, and 75.6 per cent. between the ages of five and fifteen years in the city had been immunised against diphtheria. Of children of all ages up to fifteen years 76.5 per cent. were protected.

Diphtheria in the Inoculated.—Of the 111,278 persons immunised since the year 1928, 58 lost their immunity during 1944 and developed clinical diphtheria of a mild type and all recovered.

Scarlet Fever.—Accepted cases during the year numbered 1,913 of which 1,593 (83.3 per cent.) were removed to hospital. The corresponding figures for last year were 1,998 and 1,605 (80.3 per cent.). There were three deaths and the case mortality rate was 0.16 per cent.

Return Cases.—Of the 1,577 cases discharged from hospital during the year 36 gave rise to return cases, a rate of 2.3 per cent.

Enteric Group.—During the year there were five accepted cases of which three were due to infection with *B. Typhosus* and two to *B. Paratyphosus B.* Careful enquiries failed to trace the source of infection. There was one death. Seven chronic carriers have been kept under observation during the year.

Measles.—There were 678 accepted cases during the year, equivalent to a case rate of 1.50. No deaths occurred. The comparative figures for last year were 2,426 cases and 14 deaths; case rate 5.34, case mortality rate 0.58 per cent. Eight cases received hospital treatment.

Whooping Cough.—Accepted cases during the year numbered 1,213 as compared with 1,284 the previous year. There were six deaths giving a death-rate of 0.01 and a case mortality rate of 0.49 per cent.; 68 cases were treated in hospital.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—A slight drop in the number of accepted cases during the year occurred—77 as compared with 85 a year ago. Of these 62 (80.5 per cent.) occurred in institutions, 14 (18.2 per cent.) in the practices of general practitioners, and one (1.3 per cent.) in midwives' practices. There were no deaths from puerperal fever during the year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—There were twenty-four accepted cases of this disease during the year as compared with a similar number last year. The results of treatment were as follows:—

Recovery apparently perfect..	..	23
Recovery but sight impaired	..	—
Still under treatment	.. ..	—
Died from other causes	.. ..	1

Erysipelas.—Accepted cases numbered 167 as compared with 199 last year; 50 cases received hospital treatment. There were two deaths and the case mortality rate was 1.20 per cent.

Malaria.—There were 26 accepted cases of this disease during the year. In all cases infection took place abroad. There was one death.

Dysentery.—There were 33 accepted cases of this disease during the year of which 12 were of the Flexner type, six Sonne, while the remaining 15 were not typed. There were three deaths. Of the 33 cases, 22 occurred in institutions and the remainder at home.

Influenza.—There were 40 deaths from influenza as compared with 109 reported last year. The death-rate was 0.09 compared with a rate of 0.24 a year ago.

Pneumonia.—Accepted cases during the year numbered 473, of which 436 were primary and 37 influenzal. There were 274 deaths from all forms of pneumonia compared with 358 last year. The comparative mortality rates were 0.61 and 0.79 respectively.

Bronchitis.—Deaths from this disease numbered 224 compared with 276 a year ago. The death-rate was 0.50 as compared with 0.61 last year.

Diarrhœa and Enteritis.—The deaths of children under two years of age numbered 76 as compared with 40 a year ago. The death-rate per 1,000 births was 8.9 as compared with 5.3 in 1943.

Cancer.—There was a slight increase in the number of deaths from this disease, 915 as compared with 906 a year ago and 888 in 1942. The corresponding death-rates were 2.03, 2.00 and 1.92 respectively.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.—There were only two accepted cases of this disease during the year, and there was one death.

Acute Polioencephalitis.—During the year there were two accepted cases of this disease. There were no deaths.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—No new case of this disease occurred during the year. There were seven deaths, all old cases reported in previous years.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—There was again a decrease in the number of accepted cases of this disease—14 as compared with 27 last year. There were ten deaths with a death-rate of 0.02 and a case mortality rate of 71.4 per cent.

Scabies.—The number of cases of scabies notified (voluntary) by medical practitioners during the year was 1,515. All were visited and arrangements made for their attendance at the clinics together with the other contacts living in the same houses. The total number of cases ascertained from this and other sources was 6,815. In all, 11,494 persons attended and received treatment at the five clinics. It is gratifying to be able to record a further decrease in the incidence of this disease. The following table gives the comparative figures since the Scabies Order came into operation in 1942.

SCABIES ORDER 1941.

Year.	No. of cases notified by Medical Practitioners.	No. of cases treated (from notifications and other sources).	Total No. of treatments (including contacts and re-infestations).
1943 ..	1,645	8,285	12,743
1944 ..	1,515	6,815	11,494

Pediculosis Capitis.—During the year 1,178 persons were treated at the clinic for this condition. In addition, 1,688 visits were paid to houses and 830 heads were examined for head lice.

Food Poisoning.—Only one case of food poisoning was reported to the Department during the year. The patient, a seven months old baby, bottle fed, gave faeces which were positive for *Salmonella* (Aertrycke) organisms. Samples of heat treated and dried milk were examined bacteriologically but the source of the infection was not discovered.

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	1,673
Illness	823
Maternity	3,017
Tuberculosis	294
Hospital	5,063
Social Welfare	225
Mental	99
Lunacy	37
Special treatment	1,507
Evacuation	—
Others	1,355
Total	14,093

Infectious Diseases Ambulance Work and Disinfection.—**Ambulance Work.**—During the year under review, 2,556 cases were removed by the ambulances to Killingbeck Hospital. Over and above these, 132 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	1,714
Diphtheria	371
Typhoid	2
Measles	57
Other diseases	412
	—
Total	<u>2,556</u>

(As compared with 2,611 in 1943).

The total mileage run by the ambulances was 25,110 compared with 20,545 during 1943.

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

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

Houses disinfected	2,925
Rooms	4,259
Beds and Mattresses	10,508
Articles of bed linen	43,842
Articles of clothing	12,786
Other articles	4,491

Disinfectant baths were provided and disinfection of clothing carried out in respect of 10 infectious disease contacts.

The total mileage run by the disinfection and bedding vans was 26,885.

Verminous Persons.—The number of baths given to verminous persons at the cleansing station was 400, while 16 rooms and 4,310 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. ..	20,217
2. " " " disinfected by steam ..	3,442
3. " " " houses dealt with	152
4. Work in connection with house fumigation :	
(a) No. of articles disinfected by steam..	2,672
(b) No. of houses	157

This subject is again referred to on pages 77 and 87.

Killingbeck Infectious Diseases Hospital

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 2,666 as compared with 2,674 in 1943. The smallest number in hospital on any one day was 135, the largest 265 and the average 207. Particulars of admissions, discharges and deaths will be found on page . The corresponding figures for 1943 are given in brackets.

Structural Alterations and Extensions.—Restrictions have been severe. It has been possible, however, to carry out a small part of the scheme for laying out the hospital grounds. Several hundred trees have by now been planted.

Diphtheria.—The city's immunisation campaign continues to make itself felt and the number of cases of diphtheria continues to fall. The death-rate and complication rate are also low. The patients who completed treatment numbered 268 as compared with 371 for the previous year and 2,071 for the peak year of 1934. There were 10 deaths, giving a case mortality rate of 3·7 per cent. The numbers are small but although the death-rate is slightly higher than that of 2·4 per cent. for 1943 it is remarkably low when compared with that of 8·7 per cent. in 1933. The diagnosis was changed in 31·8 per cent. of diphtheria notifications.

Among 200 typed cases 142 (71 per cent.) were gravis, 41 (20·5 per cent.) mitis and 17 (8·5 per cent.) intermedius. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 67·8 per cent. gravis, 16·9 per cent. mitis and 15·3 per cent. intermedius.

The fauces were involved in 227 cases (84·7 per cent.), the larynx in seven (2·6 per cent.) the nose in 24 cases (8·9 per cent.) and 15 carriers (5·6 per cent.). Excluding the last two groups, the cases were classified as mild 137 (59·8 per cent.), moderate 77 (33·6 per cent.) and severe 15 (6·5 per cent.).

Complications occurred in 21 cases (7.8 per cent.), paralysis in 17 (6.3 per cent.); the corresponding rates for 1943 were 11.6 per cent. and 9.4 per cent.

Tracheotomy was performed in four cases. All died. Two of the fatal cases were admitted on the sixth day of illness and death was inevitable owing to the extent of the obstruction. In the other two there was moderate or severe faucial involvement as well as laryngeal disease.

Five patients while in hospital developed a second infection giving a cross-infection rate of 1.9 per cent. There were no return cases.

Among the 268 completed cases were 50 who had previously been immunised, that is 18.6 per cent. This figure is almost identical with that of 18.3 per cent. for the previous year. Of 41 immunised cases who were typed, 33 were gravis (80.5 per cent.), five mitis (12.2 per cent.) and three intermedius (7.3 per cent.). Excluding four carriers and eight patients with rhinitis, the remaining 38 cases were classified as mild 27 (71.0 per cent.), moderate nine (23.7 per cent.) and severe two (5.3 per cent.). One "immunised" patient died. The infection was of the gravis type. On enquiry it was found that immunisation had been incomplete, one injection only having been given. All the other immunised cases recovered without complications. Schick tests were performed on 43 of the immunised patients: 18 (41.9 per cent.) were positive, 23 (53.5 per cent.) negative and two (4.6 per cent.) doubtful.

Scarlet Fever.—Completed cases numbered 1,580 as compared with 1,594 during the previous year. Eight cases were of the septic type (0.5 per cent.) and three of the toxic (0.2 per cent.). There were three deaths (0.2 per cent.) of which two occurred in mongols and the third was due to carditis. One mongol developed septicæmia.

Complications occurred in 263 cases (16.6 per cent.) as compared with 309 (19.3 per cent.) in 1943. The main complications were:—otitis media 85 (5.4 per cent.), cervical adenitis 81 (5.1 per cent.), carditis 37 (2.3 per cent.), rheumatism 27 (1.7 per cent.), albuminuria and nephritis 20 (1.3 per cent.). Mastoid antrotomy was performed in four cases (0.2 per cent.). Although the disease continued to

be mild generally, the death-rate of 0.2 per cent. was higher than in 1943 when it was 0.1 per cent. There was also a further increase in the cases complicated by rheumatism and carditis. These conditions occurred respectively in 1.7 per cent. and 2.3 per cent. of patients. The figures for 1943 were 1.5 per cent. and 0.5 per cent. and for 1942 0.4 per cent. and 0.1 per cent. While in hospital 21 cases (1.3 per cent.) were cross-infected. The return case rate was 2.3 per cent.

Enteric Fever.—One case only was admitted. The causal organism was *B. Typhosus* and the patient recovered.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—The number of cases continued to diminish: seven only were admitted as compared with 10 for the previous year. Three patients died (42.8 per cent.). The numbers are so small that the high death-rate is perhaps misleading. The death-rate for the four years 1940-1943 was 9.0 per cent.

Erysipelas.—Fifty-five cases were treated to completion. The face was involved in 51 and the limbs in four. Two cases were fatal (3.6 per cent.), one being complicated by cellulitis and the other—a man of 75 years—by bronchitis.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—Among 47 completed cases there was one death (2.1 per cent.) due to endocarditis. Penicillin has now become available for these patients. In many cases it is useful; in some its effects are dramatic.

Gastro-Enteritis.—Far from being a summer disease, gastro-enteritis has been constantly present. The total cases numbered 80, as against 82 for the previous year, while the death-rate rose to 43.7 per cent. from 29.3 per cent. in 1943.

Staff.—The health of the staff has been generally good. There have been many difficulties in obtaining personnel but at no time has there been the extreme shortage reported from many hospitals. It is a pleasure to express one's thanks to all members of the staff for their loyalty and willing help during the year.

KILLINGBECK HOSPITAL, LEEDS.

YEAR 1944.

ABSTRACT FROM REGISTERS.

	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Pertussis.	Scarlet Fever.	Small Pox.	Other Diseases.	TOTAL.
Patients remaining in Hospital, Dec- ember 31st, 1943	28 (65)	.. (..)	6 (2)	.. (10)	8 (..)	140 (123)	.. (..)	30 (21)	212 (221)
Admitted in 1944	256 (334)	1 (2)	51 (68)	9 (55)	69 (59)	1,594 (1,611)	.. (..)	686 (545)	2,666 (2,674)
Total treated ..	284 (399)	1 (2)	57 (70)	9 (65)	77 (59)	1,734 (1,734)	.. (..)	716 (566)	2,878 (2,897)
Discharged ..	258 (362)	1 (2)	53 (63)	4 (60)	70 (43)	1,577 (1,592)	.. (..)	609 (481)	2,572 (2,603)
Died	10 (9)	.. (..)	2 (1)	.. (5)	2 (8)	3 (2)	.. (..)	75 (55)	92 (80)
Completed cases ..	268 (371)	1 (2)	55 (64)	4 (65)	72 (51)	1,580 (1,594)	.. (..)	684 (536)	2,664 (2,683)
Mortality per cent.	3·7 (2·4)	.. (..)	3·6 (1·6)	.. (7·7)	2·7 (15·7)	0·18 (0·1)	.. (..)	10·9 (10·3)	3·4 (2·9)
Patients remaining in Hospital, Dec- ember 31st, 1944	16 (28)	.. (..)	2 (6)	5 (..)	5 (8)	154 (140)	.. (..)	32 (30)	214 (212)
Average days in Hospital for re- covered patients	37·5 (39·1)	53 (52)	22·3 (17·4)	15 (28·6)	53·1 (51·6)	31·3 (30·07)	.. (..)	23·2 (24·4)	30·4 (30·3)

The corresponding figures for 1943 are shown in brackets.

SUMMARY OF ALL CASES TREATED IN THE KILLINGBECK INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL DURING 1944.

DISEASE.	Total No. of Cases.	Deaths.	DISEASE.	Total No. of Cases.	Deaths.
INFECTIOUS DISEASES:—			Brought forward	2,327	63
Cerebro-spinal fever	7	3	OTHER CONDITIONS— <i>Continued</i> —		
Chickenpox	33	..	Herpes zoster	7	..
Diphtheria	268	10	Impetigo	1	..
Dysentery	23	1	Influenza	1	..
Enteric fever	1	..	Jaundice (Infective)	2	..
Erysipelas	55	2	Laryngitis	8	..
Gastro-enteritis	80	35	Malnutrition	2	1
Measles	4	..	Marasmus	2	2
Mumps	10	..	Meningismus	1	..
Ophthalmia neonatorum	7	..	Meningitis	5	3
Pemphigus neonatorum	8	1	Observation	126	..
Polio-myelitis	2	..	Otitis media	2	..
Polio-encephalitis	1	..	Papilloma of larynx	1	1
Puerperal pyrexia	47	1	Peripheral neuritis	1	..
Rubella	84	..	Pityriasis	1	..
Scarlet Fever	1,580	3	Pneumonia	10	8
Whooping cough	72	2	Prematurity	2	2
			Quinsy	3	..
OTHER CONDITIONS:—			Rheumatism (Acute)	3	..
Abortion	2	..	Septicæmia (Meningococcal)	2	2
Abscesses and Boils	4	..	Spina bifida	1	1
Bronchitis	4	..	Subarachnoid hæmorrhage	1	..
Cervical adenitis	6	..	Syphilis	1	..
Colitis	3	3	Teething	4	..
Common cold	2	..	Trigeminal neuralgia	1	..
Dermatitis	5	..	Tonsillitis	101	..
Diabetes	2	..	Tuberculosis	11	9
Diarrhœa	3	..	Ulcerative glossitis	1	..
Encephalitis	1	..	Urticaria	4	..
Endocarditis	3	2	Vaccinia	1	..
Erythema medicamentosum	3	..	Vincent's angina	7	..
Erythema multiforme	2	..	Vulvo-vaginitis	4	..
Erythema nodosum	1	..	No evidence of disease	20	..
Erythema toxicum	3	..			
Herpes labialis	1	..			
Carried forward	2,327	63	TOTAL	2,664	92

Seacroft Emergency Hospital

BY

A. A. DRIVER, M.D., D.P.H.,

Acting Medical Superintendent.

Since the outbreak of war this hospital has served as a unit of the Emergency Medical Services and as in the previous war years the majority of patients were members of the British and Allied Fighting or Auxiliary Services.

A period of considerable activity started in the middle of June and persisted for several months when British and Allied casualties and wounded prisoners-of-war were received from the various battlefronts.

During August when civilian sick were evacuated from London and the South-East of England, Seacroft Hospital took its share and some 250 chronic hospital sick from the Middlesex County Council hospitals remained in the wards from August until the end of this year. These patients were accompanied by some of their own nursing staff, who although insufficient in numbers, were of considerable help in the nursing of patients who were known to them.

No structural alterations or extensions were made to the hospital buildings or fixed equipment during the year.

The average daily number of patients in hospital during 1944 was 376.5 which compares with 296.1 in 1943. The greatest number was 615 during the month of November and the lowest 187 during the month of June.

Seacroft Lodge Emergency Hospital continued to be administered from Seacroft and it again proved its value in the treatment of convalescent or semi-convalescent patients who continued under the same medical care in hospital and during convalescence.

The maximum number of patients at Seacroft Lodge at any one time was 54. These numbers are included in those for Seacroft Emergency Hospital given above. The total number of patients who spent a period of convalescence at Seacroft Lodge Emergency Hospital during 1944 was 762 as compared with 607 in 1943.

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.

Radiological Department.—This continues to function in the walled-off portion of Ward "C," the reception and massage department, where it gives good service. Radiological examinations of 3,040 patients were made in the course of the year of which 158 were investigations of the stomach and duodenum and 762 examinations of the chest.

Massage Department.—This continues to work in the Reception Room. During the year 2,727 treatments were given to 231 patients.

Surgical Operations.—A brief summary of operations performed during 1944 is given below:—

Abdominal	113
Amputations	3
Empyema	9
Ear, nose and throat	59
Gunshot wounds	537
Genito urinary	64
Gynæcological	13
Hernia	36
Miscellaneous	42
Orthopædic	96
Rectal	112
Septic conditions	194
Tumours and cysts	27
Varicose veins	39

1,344

Immunisation of Staff.—The Schick positive incidence in 1944 was 46·7 per cent. as compared with 51·2 per cent. in 1943. The number of new entrants to the nursing and domestic staffs Schick tested during 1944 are shewn in the table below:—

	Schick negative.	Schick positive.
Nurses	16 ..	14 (46·7 per cent.)
Maids	9 ..	8 (47·1 per cent.)
	—	—
	25	22 (46·7 per cent.)

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

Rehabilitation.—Owing to a great increase in the number of allied casualties and wounded in the middle of June it was decided to establish a Rehabilitation Scheme for these long stay cases. In December, "R" ward and "O" ward were taken over and transferred into workshops for all kinds of joinery and handicrafts in charge of the Army Educational Instructor and his work was co-ordinated with the P.T. Instructor and the Masseuses into a single Rehabilitation Unit which was functioning well at the end of the year. It is hoped that the scope and extent of this work will be augmented during the forthcoming year.

Admissions, Discharges and Deaths.—The number of persons admitted during 1944 was 4,766, which compared with 4,172 in 1943 and was made up as follows:—

Civilian patients, males	..	..	..	114
Civilian patients, females	..	..	..	187
Civilian patients, children	..	..	..	4
Service patients, males	..	..	..	4,094
Service patients, females	..	..	..	353
Sick staff, females	..	..	..	12
Sick staff, males	..	..	..	2
				<hr/>
				4,766
				<hr/>

No healthy evacuees were admitted in 1944. The number of cases treated to conclusion was 4,496 as compared with 4,217 in 1943 and of these 42 died. This gives a hospital mortality of 0.93 per cent.

Pathological Laboratory.—The number of specimens examined and reported on shows an increase of 87 over the previous year. They may be summarised as follows:—

Hæmatology	..	..	..	..	486
Bacteriology	..	..	..	..	818
Chemistry	..	..	..	..	1,091
Histology	..	..	..	..	53
Post mortem examinations	..	..	..	..	9
					<hr/>
					2,457
					<hr/>

SUMMARY OF CASES ADMITTED.

	Males.	Females.
Abscesses	172	57
Abdominal diseases	125	38
Circulatory diseases	112	55
Fractures	220	12
Genito urinary diseases.. .. .	114	67
Gunshot wounds	903	..
Infectious diseases	268	16
Injuries other than fractures	418	49
Malignant diseases	24	8
Respiratory diseases	198	37
Tuberculosis	38	7
Diseases of the digestive system	270	30
Diseases of the ear, nose and throat	197	35
Diseases of the eye	38	4
Diseases of muscles, bones and joints	90	28
Diseases of the nervous system	375	26
Diseases of the skin	464	19
Miscellaneous conditions	187	65
Total	4,213	553

Venereal Diseases.

The number of deaths certified as due to syphilitic diseases was 66, an increase of nine over the figure for the previous year. The corresponding death-rate was 0.15 per thousand of the population; for the previous year the rate was 0.13.

Work of the Treatment Centre.—The total number of new Leeds cases registered at the Leeds General Infirmary was syphilis 110 males and 183 females, gonorrhœa 278 males and 196 females, and other diseases not venereal 640 males and 382 females, total cases 1,789. As compared with the previous year these figures represent in the case of syphilis a decrease of 51 males and an increase of 33 females, in gonorrhœa a decrease of four males and an increase of 59 females, and in other diseases not venereal, a decrease of 87 males and an increase of 76 females. Taking the cases of all types there was an increase of 26 as compared with the figure of the previous year, but taking syphilis and gonorrhœa together there was an actual increase of 37.

The total attendances of all Leeds cases was 39,983, an increase of 6,781 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 336 or 7.4 per cent. of the total attending the centre as compared with 316 or 7.0 per cent. for the previous year.

The number of in-patients treated at the Leeds General Infirmary from Leeds and the other contributory areas was one as compared with five for the previous year and the corresponding number of in-patient days was one as against 63 for 1943.

Defence (General) Regulation No. 33B.—The notification of cases of venereal disease in accordance with Defence Regulation 33B, which came into operation in January 1943, continued during the year.

The number of men notified remained at a low figure, but the number of notifications relating to women showed an increase of 159 per cent. over 1943. The number of persons in respect of whom two or more notifications were received amounted to 22.5 per cent. of the total.

A major difficulty arose in connection with the identification of the persons notified, as in a great number of the cases the

information furnished was so scanty or indefinite that it was impossible to trace the contact. For this reason it is felt that the figures of persons notified may be inaccurate as many of the forms relating to unidentifiable contacts may apply to persons previously notified.

During the year proceedings in the courts were instituted against 23 contacts for failure to attend for examination or treatment, while clearance certificates were issued in nine cases.

Social Worker.—A Social Worker appointed specifically for duty in connection with the Venereal Diseases Scheme started work in January, 1944. Her duties include not only the tracing of notified contacts and the securing of their attendance for examination and treatment by persuasion or, where necessary, by the service of a notice, but also what is undoubtedly the primary and most important part of her activity—the social contact with the patient to whom she can give practical help and advice, and so secure her rehabilitation and her conversion to a better way of life. Though she has given herself unsparingly to the work the results, because of the unfavourable material with which she has to deal have not been very encouraging.

COMPULSORY TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.
DEFENCE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS No. 33B.

	1943			1944		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Notifications on Form 1	1	113	114	9	34 ¹	35 ⁰
No. of contacts specified	1	98	99	8	254	262
No. specified on two or more Forms 1 ..	1	13	14	1	58	59
Form 2 served ..	..	6	6	1	46	47
Examined by persuasion after dual notification	1	2	3	..	31	31
Examined after service of Form 2 .. ..	..	6	6	1	38	39
Form 3 served ..	..	4	4	1	43	44
Untraced .. ..	..	2	2	..	6	6
Clearance certificate issued	1	1	2	..	9	9
Transferred to other areas .. ..	..	1	1	..	..	..

Institutions.—*Maternity Hospital.*—The number of new cases admitted as in-patients to the Leeds Maternity Hospital was 12 as compared with 13 for the previous year. All were cases of syphilis.

Hope Hospital.—The number of cases treated was 100 as against 72 for the previous year, whilst the number of new admissions was 81 as compared with 57 in 1943.

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

For particulars of the work of the special clinic for mothers and babies suffering from venereal diseases held in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare, see page 56.

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 1,157 doses as compared with 794 in 1943.

LEEDS PATIENTS.

	Year 1943.		Year 1944.		Increase or decrease.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Syphilis first cases	161	150	110	183	- 51	+ 33
Soft chancre .. .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhœa "	282	137	278	196	- 4	+ 59
Other diseases, not Venereal "	727	306	640	382	- 87	+ 76
Total	1,170	593	1,028	761	- 142	+ 168
Total attendances of all cases	33,202		39,983		+ 6,781	
Aggregate No. of In-patient days	25		..		- 25	
No. of doses of Salvarsan substitutes	13,836		11,653		- 2,183	
Pathological specimens examined:						
Spirochetes	74		51		- 23	
Gonococci	2,888		4,158		+ 1,270	
Other organisms	54		331		+ 277	
Blood—Wassermann reaction	2,257		2,793		+ 536	

MATERNITY HOSPITAL, 42, HYDE TERRACE.

	Cases in residence on Jan. 2nd, 1944.	Cases admitted.	Cases discharged.	Cases in residence on Dec. 30th, 1944.
Syphilis	12	12	..
Gonorrhœa
Syphilis and Gonorrhœa
Other disease
Total	12	12	..

Total days in residence 152

No. of doses of Salvarsan substitute .. —

Pathological specimens examined :—

Blood—Wassermann reaction.. .. 2,15

HOPE HOSPITAL, 126, CHAPELTOWN ROAD.

	Cases in residence on Jan. 2nd, 1944.	Cases admitted.	Cases discharged.	Cases in residence on Dec. 30th, 1944.
Syphilis	10(+4)	39(+10)	40(+12)	9(+2)
Gonorrhœa	6(+1)	41(+7)	38(+4)	9(+4)
Syphilis and Gonorrhœa	3	1	4	..
Others .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total	19(+5)	81(+17)	82(+16)	18(+6)

Total days in residence 6,860 (+1,592)

No. of doses of Salvarsan substitute .. 268

Pathological specimens examined :—

Spirochetes —

Gonococci.. .. . 141

Other organisms —

Blood—Wassermann reaction . . . 74

Of the 81 women admitted, 17 had babies, shown in the above table in the brackets.

Leeds City General Hospitals

BY

W. McINTOSH, M.B., Ch.B.,
Deputy Medical Superintendent.

ST. JAMES'S HOSPITAL (SOUTH).

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, 1943	315	448	133	896
Admitted during 1944	3,299	5,219	1,141	9,659
Children born during 1944 .. .. .	..	..	1,503	1,503
Total admissions and births	3,299	5,219	2,644	11,162
Total number treated during 1944	3,614	5,667	2,777	12,058
Discharged during 1944	2,687	4,854	2,457	9,998
Deaths during 1944	546	433	157	1,136
Total discharges and deaths	3,233	5,287	2,614	11,134
Remaining in hospital on 31st December, 1944	381	380	163	924

The total number of admissions and births rose by 468 and there were 263 fewer deaths than in the previous year.

Early in May, on instructions from the Ministry of Health, 300 beds were emptied and prepared for the receipt of casualties. The admission of civilian patients was restricted in the first instance to those requiring not more than a few days in hospital. From the middle of June, 14 convoys of wounded were accommodated, comprising in all, 644 cases, including 69 wounded German prisoners.

The occupation of so many beds by the military made it impossible for the hospital to give adequate service to the civilian population, but on application to the Ministry of Health later in the year, the number of beds reserved for casualties was reduced by 100, which thereupon became available for the general public.

The problem of the chronic sick was still present, although the appropriation of North Lodge eased the situation to a slight extent, and will give further relief as the alterations now in hand are completed.

The hospital received a visit from the Advisory Dietitian during the course of the year. As a result of the recommendations made by her to the Ministry of Health the question of improved hospital dietary and re-arrangement and enlargement of the kitchens for the purpose of undertaking additional cooking, was gone into in full detail. It is to be hoped, therefore, that plans may go ahead for these alterations and improvements in the ensuing year.

This year, 103 student-nurses entered the Preliminary Training School. Of these, 52 were accepted for training, and two left later in the year after signing the contract.

The results of the State Examinations, which took place in April and September, were highly satisfactory. In the Preliminary Examinations, Parts 1 and 2, and the Final Examinations, 85 per cent., 100 per cent., and 89.6 per cent., passes were recorded respectively.

A Student Nurses' Unit of the Royal College of Nursing was formed in September, 1944, and at present there are 85 student-nurse members.

Twenty-one candidates sat for the Central Midwives' Board Examinations and 87 per cent. passes were recorded.

Medical.—For reasons already stated, accommodation on the medical side is still well below peace-time standard and in consequence pressure on the beds is always very acute.

There was nothing in the year's working calling for comment, and no major epidemics occurred.

Surgery.—On the surgical side a further increase in the number of major operations was recorded—the figure for the year 1944, being 3,175, which is 87 more than that for the previous year. In addition there were 893 minor cases.

The work in the Plastic and Maxillo-Facial Unit, which functions under the E.M.S., has increased considerably since its establishment in June, 1944, and there is now great pressure on the 101 beds in the Unit. More than 300 operations were performed during the period June to December, 1944, including a number of civilian cases and German prisoners of war—these latter being accommodated in another part of the hospital. There was a steady intake of patients from C.M.F. and B.L.A. battle areas towards the end of the year and it was noted that a majority of cases had received excellent preliminary treatment.

Children's Diseases.—Additional accommodation for children was obtained by opening the ground floor of "K" block, which had been closed from the beginning of the War. The 50 beds thus provided, enabled a much greater number of children to be admitted. These extra wards raised the number of admissions to 2,644—an increase of 92 over the figure for the preceding year.

Midwifery and Gynæcology.—The number of confinements carried through was 1,541—208 greater than the figure for the year 1943. The number of maternal deaths was one. This was due to chronic bronchitis and pulmonary œdema complicating delivery. There were 64 still-births. The ante-natal clinic was attended by 1,534 new cases—an increase of 223 over the previous year—and the post-natal clinic by 240 new cases.

In November there was a slight outbreak of gastro-enteritis which affected four mothers and eight babies, causing the death of four babies, one of whom was a premature infant. In December, the outbreak increased somewhat in intensity and three further deaths amongst the babies (one premature) were recorded. Cases also began to occur amongst the nursing staff and measures were adopted to prevent a spread of the disease, including the closing of a lying-in ward for a week for the purpose of stoving and thorough cleansing.

Mental Disease.—The number of cases admitted was 447 which was four less than in the year 1943, and well below the average for the ten years preceding the War. The transfers to a Mental Hospital were 174 under certificate, seven as temporary and 37 as voluntary patients, this latter figure being a slight increase over the previous year. The total number of patients in the Mental Wards at the end of the year was 182.

Pathology.—Routine clinical investigations amounted to 8,473, of which 656 were concerned with penicillin therapy. Hæmatological investigations continued to form a major part of the work and an increase to 1,595 examinations was recorded. The total number of biopsy tests was 567 and the autopsies totalled 334 and was above the average for the past twelve years.

Valuable material continued to be collected for the museum in spite of War-time restrictions.

Work in the Blood Transusion Service progressed smoothly. In addition to determining the blood groups of 750 patients, 259 transfusions were arranged. There were few adverse reactions and no fatal case was recorded.

Intravenous infusion therapy necessitated the preparation of over 3,500 pints of glucose saline on the premises.

A penicillin service was established by the time casualties from Normandy reached the hospital in June and is now satisfactorily organized.

Radiology.—The number of radiographic examinations for the year under review was 5,023—an increase of 376 over the previous year. Of these 363 were screened as compared with 539.

The increase in the total figure recorded was partly due to the X-ray examination of 368 convoy and transfer convoy patients, and also to the examination of a number of resident and non-resident hospital staff.

The number of portable examinations amounted to 278—a rise of 147 over the year 1943.

Massage.—In spite of persistent staffing problems throughout the year, the actual number of treatments was greater than that of the preceding year. The expansion of the Plastic and Maxillo-Facial Unit was partially responsible for this increase and there were altogether 209 new service cases requiring the ministrations of the department.

The number of new civilian in-patients was 459 and in all 668 in-patients were treated. New out-patients amounted to 232 and 273 out-patients altogether were treated, making 3,989 attendances. The total number of treatments was 33,774.

At the Fracture Clinic 230 patients were dealt with, making 821 attendances.

ST. MARY'S INFIRMARY.

The following table gives statistics of admissions to and discharges from St. Mary's Infirmary during 1944 :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Remaining in Infirmary on 31st December, 1943	71	127	26	224
Admitted during the year ..	123	998	18	1,139
Births .. .. .	..	..	806	806
Total admissions and births ..	123	998	824	1,945
Total treated during 1944 ..	194	1,125	850	2,169
Discharged during 1944 ..	31	941	798	1,770
Died during 1944	92	38	11	141
Total discharges and deaths ..	123	979	809	1,911
Remaining in Infirmary on 31st December, 1944	71	146	41	258

The total number of admissions to St. Mary's Infirmary during the year under review, including births, was 1,945—an increase of 390 over the figure for the preceding year. The lowest number of beds occupied was 200 on 17th January, 1944, and the highest was 276 on 18th December, 1944.

The adaptation of " B " block in the latter part of the year, for use as a Maternity Unit, raised the number of admissions considerably and 818 confinements were carried through—250 more than the figure for the year 1943. The number of live children born was 806 as against 552 the previous year, while the still-births numbered 22. There were no maternal deaths.

The ante-natal clinic was attended by 731 women—an increase of 100 over the figure for the previous year, and 158 women attended the post-natal clinic as compared with 80.

The number of patients remaining in the Bishop Cowgill Annexe at the end of the year was 51, and there were three deaths in all.

ST. GEORGE'S INFIRMARY.

The following table shows the number of admissions, discharges and deaths during the year 1944 :—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Remaining in Infirmary on 31st December, 1943	62	228	290
Admitted during the year ..	113	230	343
Discharged during 1944 ..	66	99	165
Died during 1944	46	119	165
Total discharges and deaths ..	112	218	330
Remaining in Infirmary on 31st December, 1944	63	240	303

The number of admissions showed an increase of 46 over the previous year and the number of deaths recorded was 165 as compared with 150.

The work in general has proceeded as formerly, and there is nothing calling for special comment.

COOKRIDGE HOSPITAL.

Admissions were rather less than in the year 1943. There were 90 women remaining in hospital at 31st December, 1943, and 95 at 31st December, 1944. Admissions numbered 62, a decrease of 54 over the previous half-year June to December, 1943. Altogether 22 patients died in hospital and 30 were discharged.

This hospital continues to prove a most valuable adjunct to the hospital provision of the city.

ST. JAMES'S HOSPITAL (NORTH).

St. James's Hospital (North), formerly "North Lodge," was opened on 1st April, 1944, as a hospital for chronic sick, under the Health Committee. The appropriation of this hospital will add much needed beds to the accommodation available for this class of case, the demand for which goes up month by month. The hospital started with a complement of 203 beds, a number which it is hoped to increase next year when the remainder of the Social Welfare patients (212 in all) still housed in the building, are transferred elsewhere.

The number of admissions during the period April to December, 1944, was 119 men, 392 women and nine children. The number of discharges amounted to 500 including nine children; 104 deaths were recorded, of whom 80 were women. These figures include certain patients admitted under the P.A.C.

The numbers remaining in hospital at 31st December, 1944, were as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Public Health	16	135	..	151
Social Welfare	138	72	2	212
Total	154	207	2	363

On 3rd July, 1944, the Mass Radiography Unit was opened.

In July, 1944, the female dining-room was converted into a soldiers' recreation and dining-room, and this room was used also for concerts, parties, lectures, etc.

In August, 1944, 95 patients, evacuated from London hospitals under the auspices of the Ministry of Health, had to be accommodated in the wards of St. James's Hospital (North).

In September of this year a dining-room for nurses was opened—the first in the institution.

Tuberculosis.

The number of cases on the register at the end of 1944 was 3,936 as compared with 3,619 at the corresponding period of last year, an increase of 317.

Statistics.—Notifications.—During the year 631 cases of pulmonary and 157 non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified, making a total of 788 cases of which 433 were males and 355 females. Compared with the previous year this is an increase of 36 in the pulmonary and six in the non-pulmonary notifications, and compared with the average of the previous five years, an increase of 42 pulmonary and 11 non-pulmonary. The case-rate of pulmonary tuberculosis was 1.40, of non-pulmonary 0.35, and of all forms of the disease 1.75 as compared with 1.31, 0.33 and 1.64 respectively for the previous year.

Of the total cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified 8.1 per cent. were children under 15 years, 27.1 per cent. persons between 15 and 25, and 64.8 per cent. were in the remaining age groups. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 7.2 per cent., 23.5 per cent., and 69.3 per cent., respectively.

As regards the non-pulmonary type of disease 52.2 per cent. were children under 15 years and 47.8 per cent. persons over 15 years. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 44.4 per cent. and 55.6 per cent. respectively.

Of the total cases notified 611 were by medical practitioners and 177 came from institutions.

The number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis not heard of until the time of death was 21, and the number of non-pulmonary 6, making a total of 27. This is a decrease of 6 on the figure for the previous year.

Out of a total of 316 deaths from tuberculosis of all forms 97, or 30.7 per cent., were notified in the same year as death occurred, 28 or 8.9 per cent., in the same month, and 34 or 10.8 per cent. in the same week. In the previous year there were 132, or 34.9 per cent. notified in the same year as death occurred, 41 or 10.8 per cent. in the same month, and 41 or 10.8 per cent. in the same week.

Deaths.—The total deaths from tuberculosis of all forms during the year numbered 316, of which 211 were males and 105 females. In the previous year the total was 378, of which 228 were males and 150 females. Of the total pulmonary tuberculosis accounted for 277, or 87.7 per cent., and non-pulmonary 39, or 12.3 per cent. The death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was 0.61, from non-pulmonary 0.09, and from all forms of the disease 0.70, as compared with 0.72, 0.12 and 0.83 respectively for the previous year. Set against the average rates of the previous five years these figures represent a decrease of 0.14 in the pulmonary and 0.02 in the non-pulmonary rate making a total decrease for all forms of the disease of 0.16. The death rates from pulmonary tuberculosis (0.61) and non-pulmonary tuberculosis (0.09) are the lowest on record.

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

TUBERCULOSIS.

YEAR.	DEATHS.						NOTIFICATIONS.					
	Pulmonary tuberculosis.		Non-pulmonary tuberculosis.		All forms tuberculosis.		Pulmonary tuberculosis.		Non-pulmonary tuberculosis.		All forms tuberculosis.	
	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Cases.	Case-rate.	Cases.	Case-rate.	Cases.	Case-rate.
1930	432	0·90	101	0·21	533	1·11	642	1·34	251	0·52	893	1·87
1931	439	0·90	88	0·18	527	1·08	666	1·37	176	0·36	842	1·73
1932	386	0·80	107	0·22	493	1·02	574	1·18	162	0·33	736	1·52
1933	412	0·85	87	0·18	499	1·03	632	1·30	151	0·31	783	1·61
1934	392	0·81	70	0·14	462	0·95	617	1·27	172	0·35	789	1·62
1935	358	0·73	77	0·16	435	0·89	569	1·17	141	0·29	710	1·46
1936	346	0·71	62	0·13	408	0·83	531	1·08	163	0·33	694	1·42
1937	354	0·72	52	0·11	406	0·83	548	1·11	214	0·44	762	1·55
1938	336	0·68	61	0·12	397	0·80	511	1·03	176	0·36	687	1·39
1939	353	0·72	60	0·12	413	0·85	555	1·14	137	0·28	692	1·42
1940	416	0·89	51	0·11	467	1·00	557	1·20	110	0·24	667	1·43
1941	362	0·77	46	0·10	408	0·86	598	1·27	162	0·34	760	1·61
1942	310	0·67	47	0·10	357	0·77	638	1·38	170	0·37	808	1·75
1943	325	0·72	53	0·12	378	0·83	595	1·31	151	0·33	746	1·64
1944	277	0·61	39	0·09	316	0·70	631	1·40	157	0·35	788	1·75

THE HEALTH CLINIC AND SANATORIA

BY

FRANK RIDEHALGH, M.A., M.B. (Cantab.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.),
Acting Chief Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.

General.—Tuberculosis deaths during 1944 are the lowest on record. The figure of 316 deaths (all forms) is 16 per cent. below the 1943 figure and 20 per cent. below the record pre-war figure of 1938. Notifications (all forms) numbered 788. This high figure has only been surpassed during the past ten years by the peak figure of 1942, and the notification rate of 1.75 per 1,000 (all forms) is the highest since 1930. The steady rise in notifications during the present war suggested that a rise in deaths might follow. Happily this has not occurred.

It is instructive to compare the five-year periods 1930-34 and 1940-44. Pulmonary deaths in 1940-44 were 1,690, a reduction of 18 per cent. on the total of 2,061 deaths in 1930-34. Pulmonary notifications in 1940-44 were 3,019 a figure only 3.57 per cent. below that of 1930-34. Non-pulmonary deaths 1940-44 were 236, a reduction of 48 per cent. on the total of 453 non-pulmonary deaths in 1930-34. Non-pulmonary notifications 1940-44 were 750, a figure of 17.7 per cent. below that of 1930-34. In other words the death rate appears to be falling much more rapidly than the notification rate, and this is particularly true of pulmonary tuberculosis. This long-term comparison allows of conclusions which appear statistically significant, and shows the unsoundness of arguments based on month-to-month figures. Whether by earlier diagnosis, more effective treatment, or both, the fact that deaths are falling much more quickly than notifications shows that the tuberculous person's chance of survival is improving.

Health Clinic.—Again a year of work surpassing all records. Total examinations and special treatments given by doctors during the year numbered 30,209, as compared with 14,241 in 1938. This work has been carried out without increase in medical staff, and with it the supervision of the patients in the Hollies Sanatorium and St. George's Infirmary. The demands of the Service Medical Boards, Ministry of Pensions, returned prisoners-of-war, prospective workers and nurses in sanatoria and nurseries, the Mass Radiography Unit, and the Tuberculosis Allowances Scheme—with its heavy disbursements of public funds—were

additional duties, which together with a rapidly rising number of patients referred for opinion by medical practitioners, have produced a mass of work which has only been dealt with by determination on the part of doctors, nurses and lay staff that the job should be done regardless of "official" hours. That saturation point has been reached cannot be too strongly or too often emphasised. Moreover, there is every indication that the work will continue to increase. Expansion of medical staff for the time being is forbidden. There is therefore, no alternative but deliberately to prune the work by reducing the closeness of the supervision of patients. The chronic type of patient will inevitably suffer, and relapses will go undetected longer than they should. The solution is to restore without delay, the pre-war sanatorium accommodation and staff.

SUMMARY OF WORK OF HEALTH CLINIC.

	1944.	1938.
Examinations :—		
Ordinary cases and consultations ..	9,147	7,220
Contact	1,474	963
X-ray film	6,111	2,206
X-ray screen	7,298	..
Domiciliary	964	830
Treatments :—		
Artificial pneumothorax	3,831	1,283
Other forms	1,384	1,739
Total examinations and treatments by doctors	30,209	14,241
Artificial sunlight treatments	7,191	4,463
Home visits by Health Visitors ..	12,467	13,420

Thoracic Surgery.—During the year, Mr. Allison saw 189 patients referred from the Clinic to the Department of Thoracic Surgery at the General Infirmary as compared with 96 in 1943, and attended 91 consultations at the Clinic and Institutions. Thoracoscopy was carried out on 48 patients at St. James's Hospital and thoracoplasty on 23 patients at Pinderfields. The liaison between the tuberculosis physician and thoracic surgeon is of increasing importance.

Pinderfields Hospital because of its remoteness, is the cause of much waste of time which in urgent post-operative emergencies may be serious. Fully equipped thoracic surgical in-patient accommodation should be provided in Leeds as soon as possible.

Mr. Moir has continued to carry out thoracic operations at Scotton Banks and Middleton Sanatoria.

Mass Radiography.—The centre at St. James's Hospital (North) is one of the best in the country. Dr. M. G. Magan, M.B., B.Ch., D.M.R. (Lond.), has been appointed as Assistant Medical Director, with Mr. A. Leffler as Organising Secretary and a fully trained team of technicians and clerical staff. The unit is working at full capacity and is booked up for most of 1945. The public response has been enthusiastic. Surveys have been carried out at the base, in large factories and in other institutions in and near Leeds. Experimental public sessions for housewives and others, made known by Press advertisement, were an experiment not attempted elsewhere which met with the greatest success. A tour of factories in the West Riding area has been arranged for the early part of 1945. The following is a summary of the work carried out during the first half year ending December 31st, 1944 :—

MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT, JUNE-DECEMBER, 1944.

No. of persons examined.	Subsequent examinations on large films.	Cases referred for treatment for :—		Suspected T.B. referred for observation.
		Tuberculosis.	Other causes.	
23,545	1,168	77	167	118
..	=4.96%	=0.327%	=0.709%	=0.501%

Institutions.—Plans for the extension of Gateforth Sanatorium have been approved by the Ministry of Health and are now open for tender. It is hoped to complete the work during the summer of 1945. The Ministry's decision to reduce the number of beds in the new wing is regrettable since it curtails accommodation for patients, without a proportionate saving in overhead costs.

A reduction by the West Riding County Council of ten beds in the accommodation available for Leeds patients at Middleton Sanatorium has had the effect of increasing the long waiting list. We do our best to ensure adequate home treatment so as to minimise the risk of deterioration of his condition before the patient can be admitted. The real solution of the problem, as has already been pointed out, is of course more sanatorium accommodation.

Our efforts to adapt Villa 1, Meanwood Emergency Hospital, for the treatment of orthopædic cases have had to be suspended as the Ministry of Health required it for other purposes.

Care Committee.—Miss F. B. Mackay retired in August, after many years service. Her successor is Miss J. W. Armitage, B.A., who was appointed in the first place to organise the Tuberculosis Allowances Scheme and who has now succeeded Miss Mackay as Almoner. Treatment allowances totalling £22,940 15s. 10d., were paid to 623 patients during 1944.

Dental Clinic.—A summary of Mr. Hilton's work is shown in the table on page 45.

Housing.—I turn finally to the housing of tuberculous families. The housing problem is a serious matter for the whole community but it becomes a real menace to the Public Health when it promotes the spread of tuberculosis. Priority for rehousing is now practically restricted to overcrowded families containing at least one person suffering from tuberculosis in an infectious stage, and usually living in grossly congested or condemned premises. During the year 134 such families have been recommended for rehousing, 60 of whom have been rehoused, and 118 families were still on the waiting list at the end of the year. Rehousing is seldom accomplished in less than a year from the time of recommendation and often takes much longer.

Summary.—The year's results show that the problem of tuberculosis is diminishing, that the bad effect of war conditions has been less than was expected, and that the tuberculous person's chance of recovery shows a definite improvement. There is no room for complacency for there remains a great deal of preventable disease and death. An increase of medical staff at the Health Clinic, the restoration of at least pre-war bed accommodation and the provision of more houses for tuberculous families are matters of the utmost urgency.

**"CONTACTS" FIRST EXAMINED AT THE HEALTH CLINIC
FROM JANUARY 1ST, 1944, TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1944.**

	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	131	5	7	..	113	6
Females	354	9	10	1	321	13
Boys	203	..	9	1	175	18
Girls	205	..	7	2	171	25
Total	893	14	33	4	780	62

Cases remaining under observation on December 31st, 1943, were re-examined, with the following results:—

Definitely diagnosed as tubercular	11	} 133
Marked off as non-tubercular, die.d, lost sight of, etc.	115	
Remaining under observation	7	
Total examinations made = 1,474 (1,256 cases).		

SUMMARY OF DENTAL TREATMENT GIVEN DURING 1944.

	Health Clinic	Gate- fort h	The Hollies	Villa 8	St. George's Infirmary	Home Visits	Total
Cases { Examined ..	136	20	25	54	26	9	270
{ Treated ..	134	20	22	28	26	9	239
Attendances ..	620	103	54	86	73	27	963
Extractions:—							
Local anæsthetic ..	489	105	55	..	107	21	777
N ₂ O .. ..	..	..	..	48	..	..	48
Fillings	58	15	..	1	..	..	74
Scalings	24	11	..	1	4	..	40
Dentures:—							
Number completed	66	6	..	..	9	2	83
Patients fitted ..	38	3	..	..	5	2	48
Repairs, etc. ..	7	..	..	..	..	..	7

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RETURNS MADE TO MINISTRY OF HEALTH ON FORM T.145 (1944).

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL.				GRAND TOTAL.
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
A.—Number of definite cases of Tuberculosis on the Dispensary Register at the beginning of the year	1,230	910	195	202	191	205	192	182	1,421	1,115	387	384	3,307
Inward Transfers	33	43	..	3	1	5	4	2	34	48	4	5	91
L.S.O. Cases Returned	10	4	..	1	1	2	..	..	11	6	..	1	18
B.—Number of New Cases diagnosed as Tuberculosis during the year ..	163	104	20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	51	614
(1) Class T.B. minus	118	77	..	1	..	..	..	..	302	218	..	..	..
(2) Class T.B. plus	..	..	..	..	21	37	23	30	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Non-Pulmonary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C.—Number of cases included in A. and B. written off the Dispensary Register during the year as :—	27	19	9	6	3	8	6	7	30	27	15	13	85
(1) Recovered	174	92	3	6	4	3	3	3	178	95	6	9	288
(2) Dead (all causes) ..	36	33	..	3	1	4	3	3	37	37	3	6	83
(3) Removed to other Areas	31	16	..	3	6	6	3	1	37	22	3	4	66
(4) For other reasons	4	4	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transfers to Pulm. from N.P.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.—Number of definite cases of Tuberculosis on the Dispensary Register at the end of the year ..	1,290	982	203	209	196	224	204	200	1,486	1,206	407	409	3,508

**PATIENTS (EXCLUDING CONTACTS) FIRST EXAMINED AT CITY OF LEEDS HEALTH CLINIC
FROM JANUARY 1ST, 1944, TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1944.
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.
1,130	1,108	106	98	147	88	..	1	107	65	8	8	8	784	834	86	76	92	121	12	13	
OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.																					
New patients.		Bones and Joints.					Abdominal					Other Organs.					Glands.				
		M.	F.	B.	G.	M.	F.	B.	G.	M.	F.	B.	G.	M.	F.	B.	G.	M.	F.	B.	G.
20	32	38	25	9	7	6	9	2	5	1	1	1	6	5	1	4	3	15	10	11	

Total attendances at Health Clinic for—

(a) Light treatment	7,191
(b) Other special treatments	5,122
(c) Review examinations	8,719
(d) X-ray	1,836
	22,868

Total Number of Clinical Examinations

(included in attendances)	9,147
Number of cases making the clinical attendances (excluding Light and Special treatments)	6,334

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

Definitely diagnosed as tubercular	33
Marked off as non-tubercular, and for other reasons	279
Remaining under observation	27
	339

Maternity and Child Welfare.

The most notable achievement in the section of Maternity and Child Welfare was a further reduction in the maternal mortality rate. The rate for the year, which is the lowest ever recorded in the city, was 1.37 per thousand total (live and still) births as compared with 2.44 for the previous year and an average of 2.40 for the previous five years.

Statistics.—The number of children under one year of age who died in 1944 was 429 (males 255, females 174) as compared with 356 (males 208, females 148) for 1943. The infant mortality rate was 50 as compared with 47 for the previous year and an average of 54 for the previous five years.

The rate for England and Wales was 46 or 8.0 per cent. less than the rate for Leeds, and the rate for the 126 Great Towns was 52 or 4.0 per cent. higher.

Causes of Death.—The principal causes of deaths of infants under one year of age during the year in order of numerical importance were premature birth (119), pneumonia (74) and diarrhœa and enteritis (73). The respiratory group of diseases was responsible for 85 or 19.8 per cent. of the total deaths under one year of age. Last year the number was 102, or 28.7 per cent., and the average of the previous five years was 99 or 25.8 per cent. The death-rate from prematurity per thousand births was 14.0 as compared with 12.1 for the previous year and an average of 15.0 for the previous ten years.

Deaths in Age Groups.—Of the total (429) infant deaths, 85, or 19.8 per cent. took place on the first day; 177 or 41.3 per cent. in the first week; 242 or 56.4 per cent. in the first month; 75 or 17.5 per cent. between one and three months; 55 or 12.8 per cent. between three and six months; 42 or 9.8 per cent. between six and nine months; and 15 or 3.5 per cent. between nine and twelve months.

The percentage changes in the infant death rates per 1,000 births in 1944 as compared with the average of the previous ten years are as follows:—

Under 1 week decrease	7.1%	3-6 months, decrease	26.1%
Under 1 month ..	7.2%	6-9	24.6%
1-3 months ..	12.0%	9-12	60.9%
Whole year decrease, 18.0%			

Neo-Natal Death-Rate.—The number of deaths of infants occurring in the first month of life was 242 or 63 more than in the previous year and the neo-natal rate was 28.4.

Illegitimate Death-Rate.—Of the 683 illegitimate births, 50 died before reaching the age of one year which is equal to an infant mortality rate of 73. The corresponding rate for 1943 and 1942 was 70.

Maternal Mortality.—The number of mothers who lost their lives in childbirth during the year was 12, a decrease of seven as compared with the figure for the previous year. The corresponding maternal mortality rate per thousand live births was 1.41 as compared with 2.52 for the previous year and an average of 2.49 for the previous five years. Calculated on the total number of births (live and still) the rate for the year was 1.37 as compared with 2.44 for the previous year and an average of 2.40 for the previous five years.

As already mentioned, the maternal mortality rate for 1944 is the lowest ever recorded.

**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, 1943, was 111. During the year 45 new nurses were added, 13 ceased to practise, and one left the district, leaving a total of 142 on the register on 31st December, 1944.

The total number of births notified by midwives was 2,928, or 34.0 per cent. of the total births registered, as compared with 2,657 or 33.9 per cent. for the previous year.

Municipal Midwifery Service.—During the year 32 Municipal Midwives were employed directly by the Authority, six acting as district teachers for pupil midwives at St. Mary's Hospital. For the district training of medical students six 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	12,461	2,173	14,634
Deliveries { Midwife	2,327	365	2,692
{ Maternity Nurse	253	74	327
Post-natal visits	42,003	8,303	50,306
Bookings { Midwife	2,070	441	2,511
{ Maternity Nurse	217	21	238
Examinations at Midwife's home ..	5,726	2,547	8,273
Number of Midwives	32	6	38

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 192 routine visits of inspection to their homes with, in addition, 103 special visits.

Medical Assistance.—Notifications of having advised medical assistance were received in 995 cases.

For attendance on emergencies under Section 14 of the Midwives' Act, 1918, there were 715 claims made by medical practitioners, involving a cost to the Corporation of £1,052 os. 6d.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—There were 78 notifications of which 30 (estimated) were true sepsis. Of the latter, seven were midwives' cases, eight doctors' cases and 15 occurred in institutions.

Nursing in the Home.—There were 1,512 cases referred to the Leeds District Nursing Association during the year.

Home Help.—Owing to war conditions and the continuation of women in industry, it was extremely difficult to obtain home helps. There were only four full time and four part-time home helps available during the year and help was provided in 25 cases.

Ante-natal Work.—Expectant mothers attending the ante-natal clinics during the year numbered 9,803, an increase of 1,890 on the figure for 1943. Of the total 7,103 were new cases. The total attendances at all the ante-natal clinics were 39,404 compared with 29,390 for 1943. 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, and partly by the increased demand for hospital accommodation.

Consultative Clinic.—The number of expectant mothers referred to this clinic during the year was 78 compared with 43 in 1943. These are low numbers and raise the question of whether it is worth while to continue this clinic. The matter is under consideration.

Natal Work.—Of 8,518 nett births which occurred during the year 4,252 or 49.9 per cent. took place in institutions or nursing homes in the city. In 1943 the percentage was 51.7.

Evacuation.—The number of cases admitted to Emergency Maternity Hospitals during 1944 was 662, as compared with 482 in 1943.

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., 1943 ..	9	92	4	20	42	7	119	20	112	161
Registered during 1944 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4
Registration cancelled or surrendered during 1944 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
On register 31st Dec., 1944 ..	9	92	4	20	42	7	123	20	112	165

Specialist Service.—The number of claims from consultants for services rendered in connection with the Corporation's Maternity Scheme was 31, at a total nett cost of £97 13s. 3d.

Maternal Mortality.—During the year 12 mothers lost their lives during pregnancy and childbirth, as compared with 19 in 1943. The corresponding mortality rate was 1·41 per thousand live births and 1·37 per thousand total births (live and still). The comparative figures for 1943 were 2·52 and 2·44. The causes of death were: sepsis 1; toxæmia 2; toxæmia and hæmorrhage 1; hæmorrhage 3; other causes 5. The number who had attended ante-natal clinics was 6.

Stillbirths.—The number notified in 1944 was 336, or 3·7 per cent. of the total births notified, as compared with 305 or 3·8 per cent. in 1943.

Neo-Natal Mortality.—There were 242 neo-natal deaths during the year, as compared with 179 in 1943. The corresponding mortality rates were 28·4 and 23·7.

Home Visiting.—The total number of visits paid by health visitors during 1944 amounted to 142,709. This is a decrease of 8,004 on 1943.

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

	VISITS.
Notified births including re-visits	100,778
Stillbirths and deaths under one month including re-visits	485
Investigations into the death of children from one month to five years	408
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	36
Expectant Mothers	12,973
Special visits (medical aid claims, infectious diseases, etc.)	4,177
Sick children notified from Leeds General Infirmary, Public Dispensary and St. James's Hospital	23
Infant Life protection	755
Ineffectual visits	22,743
Adoption of Children, Regulation Act, 1939 :—	
Homes inspected	78
Visits to children placed for adoption ..	253
	<hr/>
Total visits for the year	142,709
	<hr/> <hr/>

Eye Defects.—Children classified as blind or partially blind.—

There were 21 children on the register on 1st January, 1944. During the year three children were notified, 12 removed on reaching five years, and three not now classified as blind, making a total of nine at the end of the year.

Congenital Defect.	Infection.	Tumour.	Myopia.	Extreme Squint.	Total.
6	2	..	1	..	9

During the year one child was admitted to a Sunshine Home, and three children to a special school for blind children.

Infant Life Protection.—During the year a total of 755 visits were paid to foster children by Health Visitors and the Superintendent. The subjoined table gives particulars of the children nursed for reward during 1944.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936. Part vii. Sec. 206-219.	
CHILDREN NURSED FOR HIRE OR REWARD DURING THE YEAR 1944.	
MOTHERS.	
Number of foster-mothers on the register at the beginning of the year	89
Number of foster-mothers on the register at the end of the year	71
Foster-mothers with one child	67
Foster-mothers with two children	2
Foster-mothers with three children	1
Foster-mothers with thirteen children	1
CHILDREN.	
Number of children on the register at the beginning of the year	104
Number of children placed on the register during 1944	43
Number of children who ceased, during the year, to come under the provision of this Act	60
Number of children transferred to other foster mothers	10
Number of children on the books at the end of the year	87
DETAILS OF 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.. .. .	37
Attained the age of 9 years	4
Adopted without payment	10
Sent to special homes, etc.	4
Moved out of the district—no trace	5
Died .. .. .	..
TOTAL	60

Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act, 1939.—Children placed through the Health Department with a view to adoption during 1944 numbered 52. In 33 of these cases adoption has been completed.

Infant Welfare Centres.—There were 20 Infant Welfare Centres (Babies' Welcomes) in use during 1944.

Attendances at Welcomes.—The number of new babies under 1 year admitted during the year was 6,192, between 1 and 2 years 585, and between 2 and 5 years 838. These figures show an increase of 673 infants under 1 year, and of 264 children between 1 and 5 years. The total number of names on the Registers at the Welcomes at the beginning of 1944 was 11,962, which with 7,615 new children registered, and 6,447 names removed because the children had reached the age of 5 years, or for other causes, made the total at the end of the year 13,130.

There were 89 deaths of children between the ages of 2 weeks and 1 year, who had attended the Welcomes, as compared with 219 for the city; the corresponding infant mortality rates were 14 and 26.

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 the Central Clinic.

Anti-gas Helmets.		Children's Small Respirators.		Small Civilian Respirators.	
Issued.	Returned.	Issued.	Returned.	Issued.	Returned.
1,802	1,826	2,152	661	751	3

Central Clinic.—Dental.—New patients numbering 645 received treatment during the year. Of these 429 were expectant mothers, 139 mothers and 77 children. The total number of treatments was 9,929; comprising expectant mothers 5,705, mothers 3,905, children 319, an increase of 2,246 on the previous year. Full dentures were supplied in 187 cases and partial dentures in 147. In addition, 67 remodels and repairs were carried out.

Orthopaedic.—A total of 741 children was seen at the clinic during the year, an increase of 333 on the number for 1943. Two cases were admitted to hospital for operation, four received treatment in the Marguerite Home, Thorp Arch, while 49 were transferred to the School Clinic on reaching the age of five years.

Appliances were supplied to four cases.

Massage.—A total of 12,120 treatments was given during the year by five and latterly three whole-time and two part-time physiotherapists.

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 1,193 and the total treatments given 19,209, an increase of 176 and 1,619 respectively on the numbers for 1943.

Veneral Diseases.—The number of patients attending this Clinic during the year was 175 of which 163 were new cases, comprising 55 expectant mothers, 38 mothers and 70 children. This represents an increase of 97 new cases as compared with the previous year. The increase is largely accounted for by an increased number of routine blood tests in adoption cases.

Child Guidance.—This clinic has become established and is filling a very definite need in the diagnosis and treatment of maladjusted and difficult children. There were 102 cases on the register on 1st January, 1944. New cases referred to the clinic during the year numbered 132, of which 52 were children under five years of age. The results of treatment have been satisfactory, 88 per cent. of the cases treated having either been satisfactorily adjusted or shown definite improvement, as compared with 73 per cent. in 1943.

Almoning Committee.—This Committee met on 50 occasions and considered 3,337 cases, an increase of 1,431 on the number for 1943.

Food Supplements.—Under the Government Scheme, National Dried Milk for infants has continued to be distributed from the Welcomes, as well as Vitamin preparations for expectant mothers, and children under five years. The potential take up of orange juice was 56.83 per cent., of cod liver oil 29.6 per cent. and of vitamins A. and D. 25.39 per cent.

Convalescent Treatment for Mothers and Children.—Convalescence was arranged for nine mothers. No children were sent for convalescent treatment to Meanwood Convalescent Home as the home was unable to open during the year on account of shortage of staff.

Infants' Hospital.—The Infants' Hospital continued at Knaresborough House.

There were 35 children in the hospital on 1st January, 1944. During the year 84 children were admitted, 86 discharged and one died. On 31st December, 1944, there were 32 remaining in hospital.

Residential and Day Nurseries.—The following table gives particulars of the children admitted to the Residential and Day Nurseries during the year.

RESIDENTIAL NURSERIES.				
Name of Nursery.	Accommodation	Average No. of beds occupied (weekly).	Total Number Attendances	Remarks
Harehills	50	36.5	11,007	Transferred to Harehills, 10.1.44. (Nursery closed for Residential Children).
Alder Hill	40	29.8	10,485	
Blenheim	12	5.7	34	
Spring Bank :— (Peace Time) ..	50	38.1	13,942	
(War Workers) ..	30	21.8	7,989	
DAY NURSERIES.				
Blenheim :— (Peace Time) ..	45	(daily) 25.2	7,344	Transferred to other Nurseries, 22.1.44. (Nursery closed for Non-Residential Children).
(War Workers) ..	22	20.9	6,068	
Woodhouse	35	25.3	7,275	
Quarry Hill	35	30.4	8,700	
East Street	35	31.9	9,320	
Willow Terrace ..	40	24.3	7,002	
Jack Lane	60	40.9	11,809	
Burley Park	35	30.8	8,847	
Middleton	35	26.4	7,409	
Cross Flatts	35	29.9	8,534	
Meanwood	35	31.8	9,190	
Londesboro' Grove	35	33.4	9,585	
Rookwood	35	29.2	8,380	
Harehills (Day) ..	52	16.8	297	
Church Road	35	30.1	8,731	
Low Road	35	30.2	8,704	
Houghley Lane ..	35	25.0	7,142	
Sheepscar	35	28.9	8,298	
Grange Avenue ..	50	38.5	11,148	
York Road	50	40.9	11,805	
Crossgates	50	29.2	2,588	
				Nursery opened, 28.8.44.

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 continued to be used as a slaughter-house by the Ministry of Food, but the other seven licensed slaughter-houses were not used ; the licences of all were renewed.

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

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT GOVERNMENT SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

	Year	Cattle ex. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Government Slaughter-house No. 1 (Public Abattoir)	1943	10,497	4,955	13,667	85,201	876	115,196
	1944	15,292	6,069	15,542	68,732	2,177	107,812
Government Slaughter-house No. 2 (Danube Road)	1943	3,726	1,305	4,712	32,021	728	42,492
	1944	4,844	2,506	5,288	26,019	858	39,515

In addition to the above animals, 1,312 horses were slaughtered at the Public Abattoir for human food.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle (exclud- ing cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS					
Whole carcasses	8	134	58	124	23
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1,600	1,109	22	1,497	154
Percentage of numbers inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis	7.99	14.49	0.38	1.71	5.83
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.					
Whole carcasses	40	456	12	..	14
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1,211	2,688	8	..	109
Percentage of numbers inspected affected with tuberculosis	6.21	36.67	0.09	..	4.05

Meat and other foods condemned as unsound.—The total amount of meat, etc., destroyed by consent during the year was 833,887 lbs., as compared with 789,653 lbs. in the previous year. Details are given in the following table:—

MEAT, ETC., DESTROYED BY CONSENT.

	1944.	1943.	1942.	1941.
Beef	263,147 lbs.	202,791 lbs.	131,369 lbs.	159,583 lbs.
Veal	2,098 "	1,740 "	1,832 "	2,303 "
Mutton	5,363 "	7,510 "	4,090 "	13,263 "
Pork	10,131 "	7,207 "	10,866 "	20,054 "
Bacon and Ham	3,527 "	5,614 "	127 "	878 "
Offals	174,823 "	96,103 "	67,850 "	100,519 "
Rabbits	5,024 "	6,714 "	8,168 "	17,141 "
Poultry	692 "	800 "	1,644 "	7,804 "
Game .. .. .	..	18 "	16 "	48 "
Goat Flesh .. .. .	..	..	..	2,119 "
Horse Flesh	6,060 lbs.	1,550 lbs.	1,590 lbs.	600 "
Fish	73,465 "	40,967 "	34,094 "	33,684 "
Shellfish	21,693 "	53,154 "	18,443 "	33,276 "
Vegetables	178,167 "	263,212 "	100,223 "	96,520 "
Fruit	20,303 "	3,014 "	21,650 "	71,127 "
Tinned goods	51,637 "	66,167 "	68,183 "	10,673 "
Cheese .. .. .	..	724 "	52 "	..
Edible Fungi .. .. .	..	90 "	14 "	320 lbs.
Fat .. .. .	..	..	..	26,000 "
Bread and Cereals	8,577 lbs.	23,951 lbs.	77 lbs.	..
Flour	1,268 "	44 "	672 "	..
Sundries	7,902 "	8,283 "	7,597 "	4,436 lbs.
Totals	833,877 lbs.	789,653 lbs.	478,557 lbs.	600,348 lbs.
No. of Eggs	80	..	704	1,220

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.—During the year, 22 fresh licences to slaughter or stun animals were granted by the City Council, and 14 were renewed. Proceedings were instituted against a slaughterman under Sections 1 and 3 for slaughtering an animal other than by means of a mechanically operated instrument, and not holding a licence; he was found guilty and fined £2 under Section 1, and was dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act for not holding a licence.

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.
72	48	24

Swine Fever Order of 1938.—During the year there were received 19 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 two cases the diagnosis was confirmed.

Regulation of Movement of Swine Order of 1922.—Under this Order 230 licences for the disposal of 1,312 pigs from the Whitkirk Auction Mart were issued, and 16 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.—One case of suspected anthrax was reported but was not confirmed.

Animals (Landing from Ireland, Channel Islands and Isle of Man) Order of 1933.—During the year 3,816 Irish cattle were received on direct purchase by the Ministry of Food and 16 Irish store cattle were received at premises in the city.

Foot and Mouth Disease.—During the year no outbreak of foot and mouth disease occurred in the city, but owing to outbreaks in the surrounding county areas the city was part of a foot and mouth disease infected area continuously from March 5th to October 11th, during which period movement of animal was controlled by the issue of movement licences. To enforce this control of the movement of animals it was considered necessary to take proceedings in five cases in which animals were found to have been moved without licences, the defendants were found guilty in each case and fines were administered varying from 10/- to £5.

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, 1944 :—

DAIRY FARMS AND COWKEEPERS.

	Dairy Farms	Cow-keepers
No. on register on 31st December, 1943	121	116
No. added to the register during the year	1	9
No. removed from the register during the year	4	11
No. on register on 31st December, 1944	118	114

MILKSHOPS AND RETAIL PURVEYORS OF MILK.

	Milk-shops	Retail Purveyors of milk
No. on the register on 31st December, 1943 (including 27 entries in respect of purveyors with premises in the surrounding County Area)	345	321
No. added to the register during the year	12	19
No. removed from the register during the year	12	20
No. on register on 31st December, 1944 (including 34 entries in respect of purveyors with premises in the surrounding County Area)	345	320

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

To milkshops	1,866
To cowsheds	1,630
To railway stations	138
To farms or milkshops <i>re</i> infectious disease	—
To foodshops and bottled milk stores ..	388

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.—Section 23.—Proceedings were taken against a firm of farmers for milking dirty cows ; they were found guilty and fined £6 and costs.

LICENCES ISSUED UNDER THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS)
REGULATIONS, 1936—1943.

Description of Licences.	Number in force on 31st December		
	1942	1943	1944
To use the designation " Tuberculin Tested "—			
1. To produce and bottle	1	2	3
2. To produce, but not bottle .. ..	..	..	..
3. To sell by retail	39	15	17
4. To bottle and sell	1	1	1
To use the designation " Accredited "—			
1. To produce and bottle	8	6	6
2. To produce, but not bottle	61	64	64
3. To sell by retail	8	8	5
4. To bottle and sell	2	2	..
To use the designation " Pasteurised "—			
1. Pasteurisers' Licences	3	4	4
2. To sell by retail	17	13	13

BIOLOGICAL TESTS.

Ordinary Samples.	No.	Positive.	Negative.
" Tuberculin Tested " milk	19	1	18
" Accredited " milk	152	6	146
" Pasteurised " milk	7	..	7
Ungraded milk	220	3	217
TOTAL	398	10	388

Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 21.—Proceedings were taken for selling pasteurised milk without a licence and for using the designation, "pasteurised," the case was dismissed.

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.

At the request of the Ministry of Agriculture's Advisory Dairy Bacteriologist for this area, the department and its laboratory assisted in the administration of the National Milk Testing and Advisory Scheme. During the year 693 samples of milk were obtained and tested in the departmental laboratory.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS.

RAG FLOCK.

Food and Drugs.—The Sampling Officers took 143 formal and 18 informal samples of food other than milk. The total number of formal samples of all kinds taken during the year was 1,938 and informal samples 63. For the results of the analyses of these samples see the City Analyst's report on page 65.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.—In view of the prevailing circumstances it was not considered necessary to take any samples under this Act during the year.

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

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1938. 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, 1945.

Persons on the List on 30th April, 1945 ..	219
Premises on the List on 30th April, 1945 ..	327
Premises added to List during the year ..	46
Persons added to the List during the year ..	36
Visits paid to:—	
1. Listed Premises in connection with New Applications	46
2. Listed Premises in connection with Unpaid Fees	3
3. Listed Premises for routine inspection ..	445
4. Unlisted Premises	—

Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941.—During the year, 41 visits to shops and stalls were made. Five informal samples were taken and submitted for analysis, all were reported as satisfactory.

Municipal Laboratory.

BY

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

The following is a summary of the analyses made during 1944 :—

Samples submitted by inspectors under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938	2,001
Samples submitted by inspector under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926	—
Samples submitted by inspector under the Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928	3
Samples submitted by inspector under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933	—
Samples submitted by inspector under the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941	5
Samples analysed for various Corporation Departments, Institutions, etc.	931
Total	<u>2,940</u>

FOOD AND DRUGS

The table on pages 69 and 70 summarises the samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The percentage adulteration was 5·4 compared with 5·7 for 1943.

Milk.—Of 1,835 samples, 97 (5·3 per cent.) were adulterated. Of these 48 contained added water. 35 were fat deficient and 14 showed both added water and fat deficiency. The greatest amounts of added water were 25 per cent. (informal) and 15 per cent. (formal); the greatest fat deficiency was 71 per cent. (formal). The average

composition of all the samples examined was as follows, the corresponding figures for 1943 and for the unwatered milks examined in 1944 are given for comparison :—

	1943.		1944.		1944. (Unwatered milks)
Non-fatty solids ..	8.77%	..	8.70%	..	8.73%
Fat	3.76%	..	3.76%	..	3.79%
Total Solids	12.53%	..	12.46%	..	12.52%

Baking Powder (19).—One sample (No. 42IL) received on 12th May, contained only 4.4 per cent. available carbon dioxide, this representing a 45 per cent. deficiency on the basis of the 8 per cent. minimum which had been adopted as a standard in Leeds and which was due to become statutory in respect of sales by retail on 16th July, vide the Food Standards (Baking Powder and Golden Raising Powder) Order, 1944. The sample had a high moisture content, viz. 13 per cent. indicating that the mixture of ground rice and flour used as a filler must have contained as much as 20 per cent. moisture and been partly responsible for the deterioration. Originally, however, the baking powder would only have contained 6 per cent. gas. Its active ingredients were bicarbonate of soda and acid phosphate of lime. No proceedings were instituted, partly because the Order was not yet operative, and partly because the manufacturers were found to be in liquidation.

The nine samples received after 16th July contained from 8.5 per cent. to 12.4 per cent. available gas.

Cocoa (6).—One sample, labelled "Richard's Superfine Cocoa, Pure and Soluble" (No. 219L) proved to be neither superfine nor soluble, it being a coarse product containing no added alkali. Moreover, it contained only 13.6 per cent. cocoa butter instead of at least 17 per cent.—a 20 per cent. deficiency. There was, however, no excess of husk. A verbal warning to the wholesaler resulted in the withdrawal of the consignment from sale forthwith.

The remaining samples were satisfactory and contained 19.0 per cent. to 23.5 per cent. cocoa butter.

Crab Meat (2).—An informal sample (No. 520c) contained only 53 per cent. finely divided crab meat, the remainder consisting of 28 per cent. bread and 19 per cent. dilute vinegar (41 per cent. deficient on a 90 per cent. crab meat minimum). The formal sample (No. 534c) which followed it was even worse, containing only 45 per cent. crab meat (50 per cent. deficient). Proceedings were instituted, the producer-retailer being fined £3 3s. and ordered to pay £1 costs.

Egg Substitute (2).—These represented some of the few still on sale more than a year after the licences for their manufacture had been withdrawn, no time limit having been imposed respecting their sale by retail. One of these (No. 878c) was of the coloured baking powder type containing 6.5 per cent. available carbon dioxide, and the other contained insufficient dried egg to justify the claims made on its behalf (No. 663c).

Gelatine (8).—Three samples (Nos. 384/5/6c) failed to set to a jelly when treated according to the directions supplied by the retailers.

Concentrated Lemon Essence (1).—The one informal sample analysed (No. 663L) consisted of an emulsion containing 5 per cent. oil of lemon and 95 per cent. gum and water, these latter being used in place of strong spirit, the vehicle usually employed when available. As the percentage of oil present was only half that normally found in unconcentrated lemon essence, the description "concentrated" was unwarranted.

Salad Dressing (1).—(No. 632L informal). This consisted of 22 per cent. soya and wheat flour mixture with 78 per cent. diluted vinegar. The oil content (1 per cent.) was considered too low to warrant the description given, inasmuch as the term "salad dressing" normally conveys the meaning as "salad cream," even though, strictly speaking, it merely means a dressing or covering for salad.

Since the foregoing analysis was made the Inter-Departmental Committee on Food Standards has recommended that salad cream and mayonnaise should be required to contain not less than 25 per cent. by weight of edible vegetable oil and not less than 1.35 per cent. by weight of egg yolk solids, but that the standard should not apply

to a product sold as "Salad dressing" or "Salad sauce." Following this, the Ministry of Food has announced that when a standard is made for salad cream and mayonnaise, steps will be taken, by amendment of the Labelling of Food (No. 2) Order, 1944, to make it clear that the requirement that the ingredients shall be specified on the label will apply to any salad sauce or other salad dressing, though it will not apply to salad cream or mayonnaise complying with the standard to be prescribed.

Sponge Cake Mixture (1).—(No. 233C).—This sample consisted of a yellow coloured self-raising flour and contained no dried egg, at least 10 per cent. of which is considered necessary in such a mixture. The label stated that no eggs were required.

Vinegar (6).—One sample (No. 309C), sold without disclosure as to its artificial character, was a non-brewed flavoured vinegar. It was subsequently learnt that the wording on the label was "Tarragon Vinegar," indicating that the original product had been flavoured by contact with leaves of the herb Dragon or Tarragon. It was felt that the vinegar should have been sold as an artificial or non-brewed vinegar (Tarragon flavour), especially as another brand of Tarragon Vinegar marketed by a well known firm of vinegar and sauce manufacturers consisted of tarragon-flavoured malt vinegar.

Other Samples.—The remaining samples were satisfactory, amongst them being a sample of Golden Raising Powder (No. 941C) which complied with the minimum requirement of the 1944 Order already mentioned by containing 6 per cent. available carbon dioxide. ("Golden Raising Powder" is the new name for the pre-war so-called Egg substitute powder, it being merely a coloured baking powder possessing less aerating power than an ordinary baking powder).

Drugs (25).—These were all returned as satisfactory. They included four non-alcoholic tonics, all of which contained a vegetable bitter, and three of which contained iron ammonium citrate, present to the extent of 0.5 per cent. to 1.0 per cent. A sample of Dill seeds, recommended as a substitute for caraway seeds was also examined.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE CITY ANALYST DURING 1944.

Article.	No. examined.			No. adulterated.			Percentage adulteration.
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	
FOOD :—							
Almond (flavour) mixture	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
*Apple Juice	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Arrowroot	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Baking Powder	19	..	19	I	..	I	5·3
*Barley, Pearl	5	..	5	..	..	..	..
*Beer	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
Biscuit Mixture (Lemon flavoured)	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Blanc Mange Powder ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
*Butter .. ..	..	I	I	..	..	..	..
Cocoa	6	..	6	I	..	I	16·7
Coffee	6	..	6	..	..	..	..
Coffee Mixture	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Coker-nut (Flavour) Mixture	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Crab Meat	I	I	2	I	I	2	100·0
Cream, Synthetic .. ..	..	I	I	..	..	..	..
Curds, Skimmed	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Custard Flavour .. ..	..	I	I	..	..	..	..
Custard Powder	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Egg, Dried .. ..	..	I	I	..	..	..	..
Egg Powder .. ..	..	I	I	..	..	..	..
Egg Substitute	I	I	2	..	I	I	50·0
Egg and Potato Croquettes	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Fish Cakes	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Flour .. ..	..	I	I	..	..	..	..
*Frutela Sauce	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
*Gelatine	5	3	8	3	..	3	37·5
Ginger Biscuit Mixture	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Ginger Cordial	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Ginger, Ground	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Ginger Pudding Mixture	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Golden Raising Powder	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Lemon Essence (Concentrated) .. ..	..	I	I	..	I	I	100·0
Malted Soyacream	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
*Margarine	5	I	6	..	..	..	..
*Marmalade .. ..	..	I	I	..	..	..	..
*Meat Paste	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
*Milk	1,791	44	1,835	94	3	97	5·3
Milk, Dried	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Milk, Malted	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Carried forward ..	1,870	58	1,928	100	6	106	..

* Tested for preservative.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE CITY ANALYST DURING 1944—Continued.

Article.	No. examined.			No. adulterated.			Per-centage adultera-tion.
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	
Brought forward ..	1,870	58	1,928	100	6	106	..
Milk Pudding Powder	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Mustard	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Oatmeal	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pepper	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
Rum .. .. .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Sage and Onion stuffing	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Sagion	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Salad Dressing .. ..	..	1	1	..	1	1	100·0
*Salmon Paste	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
*Sausages	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
Semolina	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Soup Powder	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Sponge Cake Mixture ..	1	..	1	1	..	1	100·0
Sponge Mixture	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Sponge Pudding Mixture	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
*Sultanas	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Tea	5	..	5	..	..	..	..
Thyme	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
*Vinegar	6	..	6	1	..	1	16·7
*Vinegar, Malt	10	..	10	..	..	..	..
DRUGS :—							
Bicarbonate of Soda ..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..
Blaud's pills	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cheritone .. .. .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Cocktail tonic	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cod Liver oil .. .. .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Cream of Tartar	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Dill seeds	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Epsom salts	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Fenning's Lung Healers	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Glauber's salts	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Glycerine	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Glycerine and Honey ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Health salts	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Koray tablets	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Milk of Magnesia	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Rikola Tonic	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Seidlitz powder	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Stenhouse tonic	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Syrup of Figs	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Vinecta	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Vitagrains	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Total	1,938	63	2,001	102	7	109	5·4

* Tested for preservative.

**SUMMONSES ISSUED DURING 1944, UNDER THE FOOD AND
DRUGS ACT, 1938.**

No. of Sample	Article.	Adulteration or Deficiency.	Result of Hearing.
3C	Milk	8.0% of added water ..	Fined £10 and ordered to pay £1 1s. od. costs: Retailer.
52C	Milk	14.0% of added water ..	} Fined £2 2s. od. and ordered to pay £4 3s. 6d. costs: Producer.
53C	Milk	13.0% of added water ..	
60C	Milk	6.0% of added water ..	} Dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act on payment of 19s. 1d. costs in each case: Producer
68C	Milk	5.2% of added water ..	
69C	Milk	5.0% of added water ..	
72C	Milk	11.5% of added water ..	
73C	Milk	6.2% of added water ..	
122L	Milk	6.0% of added water ..	Fined £2 and ordered to pay £3 6s. 6d. costs: Producer.
169L	Milk	15.0% of added water and 3.0% deficient in fat	Dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £1 15s. od. costs: Producer. Retailer.
270L	Milk	7.5% of added water and 6.0% deficient in fat	Dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act on payment of 14s. 6d. costs: Producer. Retailer.
287L	Milk	4.7% of added water ..	} Case dismissed because of "No jurisdiction": Producer.
288L	Milk	5.8% of added water ..	
289L	Milk	13.0% of added water ..	
290L	Milk	10.5% of added water ..	
303L	Milk	8.2% of added water and 5.0% deficient in fat	Fined £2 and ordered to pay £1 17s. od. costs: Producer. Retailer.
368C	Milk	13.0% of added water ..	Dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £2 6s. od. costs: Producer.
372L	Milk	8.7% of added water ..	Fined £10 and ordered to pay £2 3s. od. costs. Producer. Retailer.

SUMMONSES ISSUED DURING 1944 UNDER THE FOOD AND
DRUGS ACT, 1938—Continued.

No. of Sample	Article	Adulteration or Deficiency.	Result of Hearing.
386L	Milk	43·0% deficient in fat ..	Fined £2 and ordered to pay £2 2s. od. costs: Retailer.
417L	Milk	25·0% deficient in fat ..	Fined £2 and ordered to pay £1 11s. 6d. costs: Producer. Retailer.
534C	Crab Meat	Contained 45·0% Crab Meat mixed with 40·0% bread and 15·0% dilute vinegar (50·0% deficient)	Fined £3 3s. od. and ordered to pay £1 1s. od. costs: Retailer.
564C	Milk	10·0% of added water ..	Case dismissed.
661L	Milk	37·0% deficient in fat ..	} Dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £2 11s. od. costs: Producer.
662L	Milk	20·0% deficient in fat ..	
715L	Milk	10·7% of added water ..	Fined £5 and ordered to pay 10s. 6d. costs: Retailer.
820L	Milk	6·0% of added water ..	Case dismissed.
961L	Milk	6·0% of added water ..	Dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act on payment of 14s. 6d. costs: Producer. Retailer.

Sanitary Circumstances

BY

JAMES GOODFELLOW, M.R.San.I., A.M.I.S.E.,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Water.—Twenty samples of drinking water were taken by this Department from domestic taps, springs, wells or pumps for chemical or bacteriological examination. Eleven of these were of town's water, and nine from springs, wells or pumps. The samples of town's water were all found to be satisfactory. Of the nine samples from springs, wells or pumps, five were good and four were of doubtful purity, and appropriate action has been taken in respect of these waters.

The Waterworks Manager and Engineer has also caused to be taken a number of samples of town's water at the Waterworks, and B. Coli was found to be absent in 96.5 per cent. of these samples.

Sewage Disposal.—Some improvement of the final effluent from the Knostrop Sewage Works was effected during the year, but continued adverse conditions, particularly shortage of labour, prevented the achievement of really desirable results.

Public Cleansing.—Household refuse collected by the Cleansing Department during 1944 amounted to 121,601 tons, of which 51.3 per cent. was dealt with by separation and incineration, 8.4 per cent. by incineration, and 40.3 per cent. by controlled tipping. No crude refuse was sold as manure, but refuse dust, after mechanical separation, was sold for agricultural purposes to the weight of 23,765 tons.

Nuisances.—The number of complaints made during the year was 6,165 and the number of houses surveyed and examined in connection with these was 11,202. Nuisances abated numbered 10,397.

The number of preliminary notices served for the abatement of nuisances was 4,863, and the number of statutory notices 1,496. Of the latter, 1,217 were effective and 279 were outstanding at the end of the year. A table analysing the work done by the district inspectors in 1944 appears on pages 81 and 82.

Keeping of Animals.—The increase in the keeping of animals accruing from the Defence (General) Regulation 62B which suspended certain restrictions on keeping hens, pigs and rabbits, has continued during the year. Many complaints of alleged nuisance were received and there were 145 cases where it was found that animals were kept under unsatisfactory conditions.

The number of pigkeepers in the city was 193, and the number of pigs kept 2,067 being a slight decrease in both respects as compared with the previous year.

Rat Suppression.—The number of complaints of rat infestation received was 1,071. Particulars of the work done under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, are appended:—

Premises inspected	1,624
Premises cleared	431
Rats caught or found poisoned	4,678
Visits for purpose of observation of work in progress	3,317
Interviews with owners, contractors, etc. ..	571
Informal notices served	229
Informal notices complied with	194

During the year a special campaign was undertaken for the destruction of rats in sewers which occupied the period from May to October. The number of manholes dealt with was 8,771, and the estimated kill at the termination of the campaign 7,282 rats. An analysis of the final figures revealed that at only 2·7 per cent. of the manholes baited were complete takes recorded, and only 17·3 per cent. of the manholes shewed any take at all. These results show that the intensity of the rat infestation of Leeds sewers before the campaign was small and the extent limited.

The work was greatly facilitated by the ready assistance which was afforded by the City Engineer and the Director of Public Cleansing.

Rat Catchers.—The costs of the services of the two rat catchers employed by the Department together with the costs of rat-proofing premises are recovered from the occupier. The total amount of money collected in this connection during the year amounted to £201 9s. 10d.

Closet Accommodation.—During the year two privies, four trough closets and two pail closets were abolished.

The position with regard to the various types of sanitary conveniences in the city at the end of the year was as follows:—privies 152, pail closets 140, trough closets 54 and cistern water closets approximately 178,138.

A large number of preliminary notices were served on owners of property in connection with closet accommodation, and in 179 cases statutory notices had to be served. In the owners' default, the water closets appurtenant to 13 houses were repaired at a total cost of £27 17s. 7d., and this amount was recovered from the owners concerned.

Ashpits and Dustbins.—During the year 25 ashpits were abolished, three of these being of the sunken type. The Corporation approved grants in aid amounting to £42 17s. 4d. in connection with the abolition of 10 of these ashpits and the provision of 35 dustbins in lieu.

As a result of the service of notices under Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936, owners of property provided 1,862 metal dustbins during the year, and 485 metal dustbins were provided by the Corporation in default.

Removal of Offensive or Noxious Matters.—Contraventions of the byelaws relating to the removal of offensive or noxious matters occurred in 34 cases and were dealt with.

Offensive Trades.—The number of premises in the city where offensive trades are carried on was 115 and during the year 41 visits of inspection were made.

Repair of Houses.—Housing Act, 1936, Section 9.—The number of preliminary notices served during the year for the abatement of housing defects was 454 and the number of statutory notices was 256. The number of houses at which housing defects were remedied and which were rendered fit for habitation under this section of the Act amounted to 367; in 12 cases works of repair were carried out in default at a cost of £61 13s. 4d., which was recovered from the owners.

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

Overcrowding of Houses.—Housing Act, 1936 (Part IV).—During the year 176 houses were measured for overcrowding and 3,201 rent books examined to ascertain if the “permitted number” had been inscribed; 61 houses were surveyed to enable owners to be supplied with the “permitted number.”

Common Lodging Houses.—At the end of the year there were 10 registered common lodging houses, one of which provides accommodation for both men and women. During the year 150 routine and 18 special visits were made, the latter in connection with scabies, and 29 visits were made on account of the following nuisances:—

Dirty Water closets	20
Dirty rooms	14
Dirty bedding	250
Defective roofs, eaves-spouting, fall pipes..	1
Defective or stopped drains	3
Other nuisances	4

All of these were abated as a result of preliminary notices or other informal action.

Houses-let-in-lodgings.—The total number of visits paid to houses of this type was 2,492 including 10 on account of infectious disease, 30 on account of scabies and 450 to secure the abatement of 350 nuisances. Informal action was taken in 40 cases while 63 statutory notices had to be served.

Cellar Dwellings and Underground Sleeping Rooms.—During the year one underground sleeping room was discovered and alternative accommodation was found.

Tents and Vans.—During the year 14 camping grounds were found, and 26 camping grounds in all were visited, of which 14 have been closed and 15 vans and eight tents removed. There still remained at the end of the year 12 camping grounds with 85 caravans. The large number of vans is accounted for by the immobilisation of fairground people on account of the war. No legal proceedings were taken during the year.

Canal Boats.—The number of canal boats on the register at the end of the year was 123; 350 visits of inspection were made to wharves and locks and a complete inspection was made of 207 boats.

Vermin Infestation.—The following inspections and disinfestations were carried out in connection with the eradication of bed bugs :—

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

(a) Council Houses :—					
(1) Found to be infested	..	..	..	..	152
* (2) Disinfested	..	..	..	..	285
(b) Other Houses :—					
(1) Infested	..	..	..	..	160
(2) Disinfested by owners or occupiers	..				207

*Includes houses adjacent to those found to be infested.

Public Conveniences.—During the year repairs to the six principal conveniences with attendants were carried out to a total cost of £39 1s. 1d. The cost of repairs carried out to the unattended conveniences amounted to £222 17s. 8d.

Public Sewers.—During the year 82 public sewers, affecting 405 houses or other premises, were cleansed at a cost to the Department of £142 13s. 1d. Works of repair or maintenance were carried out to 22 defective public sewers, affecting 113 houses or other premises, and the cost of this work amounting to £179 14s. 2d. was recovered from the owners of the premises served by the sewers.

Drains.—During the year it was necessary to carry out 2,596 drain tests, 516 of these being in connection with complaints of nuisances and 245 in respect of new drains relaid in place of those found defective. A large number of preliminary notices were served on owners of property for drainage repairs and in 370 cases it was necessary to serve statutory notices under Section 39 of the Public Health Act, 1936. The drains or other appliances of 11 houses were repaired or renewed by the Department in default as a matter of urgency at a cost of £75 17s. 11d., which was recovered from the owners concerned.

The drain flushing service was continued and the income derived from private flushing amounted to £102 9s. od.

Smoke Abatement.—Soot fall and sulphur pollution records were continued. Formal smoke observations were made in 94 cases ; infringement of the Smoke Abatement Byelaws were found in 18 instances, and warning and advice were given by the Inspector in each of these. No statutory smoke abatement notices were served.

Infirm and Diseased Persons.—Four helpless and infirm persons found to be living under insanitary conditions agreed to be removed voluntarily to hospital. In one case application had to be made to the Court for a compulsory removal order under Section 95 of the Leeds Corporation Act, 1927, which was granted.

Offices.—A total of 268 inspections were made, and sanitary defects were discovered in 66. The following is a summary of the defects :—

Insufficient ventilation	..	..	..	15
Lack of cleanliness	..	..	..	1
Insufficient or unsuitable sanitary accommodation	..	..	..	32
Other defects	..	..	..	37

Action was taken under the Public Health Act, 1936, in respect of these defects, 22 preliminary notices and four statutory notices being served.

Shops.—The total number of shops inspected was 242. Contraventions of the Shops Act, 1934, were found in 36 premises, and 16 informal notices and one statutory notice were served.

Conditions remediable under the Public Health Act, 1936, were found at 38 of the shops inspected, and 16 informal and two statutory notices were served. In 168 instances the inspection revealed no contraventions of either Act.

The work of shops inspection has again had to be left largely in abeyance owing to the depletion of the staff of inspectors.

Factories.—The total number of factories inspected was 2,803 and the number of defects found 1,650. These necessitated the service of 511 written notices under the Factories Act, 1937. Examination was made of 297 out-workers' premises and one notice was served with regard to unwholesome premises. The tables of statistics with regard to conditions in factories and to home work appear on pages 83 and 84.

Ice-cream, Food Preparation and Storage Premises.—The work done under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, during the year in respect of the inspection and registration of ice-cream premises, food preparation and storage premises 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	18	3
	Sale ..	4	..
	Storage ..	1	..
Registered food-preparing places <i>other</i> than fried fish shops	176	12	9
Fried fish shops	879	47	36
Bakehouses	1,013	56	41
Other food shops & stores	175	20	13

REGISTRATION.

Number of premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale	14
Number of notifications of change of occupier received :—	
ice-cream premises	1
food preparing places	3
Number of premises removed from the register :—	
used for the manufacture of sausages, or preparation of preserved food	1
Number of premises on the register 31st December, 1944 :—	
(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	415

Mortuary Accommodation.—The number of bodies received into Marsh Lane Mortuary during the year was 491, comprising 452 admitted from private houses, workshops, etc., 20 as the result of street accidents and 17 recovered from rivers and lakes, and two unclaimed bodies. The number received in the previous year was 440.

ANALYSIS OF WORK DONE BY DISTRICT INSPECTORS, 1944.

	EASTERN DIVISION.	WESTERN DIVISION.	CITY TOTALS.
HOUSE INSPECTION.			
1. Houses and premises	1,276	1,015	2,291
2. } completely examined on account of { Infectious disease ..	58	135	193
3. } Houses and premises { Occupants	152	24	176
4. } examined only { Alleged nuisances ..	4,267	3,594	7,861
5. } as to { Drainage	318	363	681
6. Number of houses wholly or partly examined	6,071	5,131	11,202
7. Total number of above houses where sanitary defects or nuisances were found	4,512	3,820	8,332
NUISANCES FOUND DURING ABOVE EXAMINATIONS AND DAILY INSPECTIONS.			
8. Houses dirty	156	72	228
9. Overcrowded houses	45	35	80
10. Defective roofs, fallpipes and spouting, &c... ..	1,394	1,296	2,690
11. Public sewers requiring cleansing or works of maintenance	42	97	139
12. Defective drains	142	146	288
13. Houses without proper drains	2	..	2
14. " without proper water supply	8	..	8
15. Privies .. .. .	..	1	1
16. Pail closets	1	2	3
17. Additional closets required	1	2	3
18. Defective or unsuitable water closets	502	173	675
19. Ashpits { (a) Sunken	1	3	4
		11	11
20. Houses with unsuitable or insufficient ashes accommodation	1,578	804	2,382
21. Dirty closets	56	43	99
22. Defective or dirty yard surfaces	94	37	131
23. Stopped drains	792	421	1,213
24. Other nuisances	2,225	1,608	3,833
25. Other housing defects	280	706	986
26. Number of houses affected by above nuisances	6,828	4,596	11,424
27. Offensive accumulations and other outside nuisances including manure pits and cess-pools	111	44	155
28. Animals (pigs, poultry, etc.) improperly kept	109	36	145
29. Total nuisances and housing defects found	7,539	5,537	13,076
30. Pollutions of river or streams	1	1	2
31. Complaints unfounded	225	197	422
32. } Additional { Infectious disease	454	146	600
33. } visits paid { Non-abated Nuisances	6,633	4,270	10,903
34. } to houses { Inspection of work in progress	877	822	1,699
35. } for { Other causes	3,301	1,577	4,878
36. Visits on account of special enquiries	942	2,364	3,306
37. Visits to offensive trades	10	29	39
38. Visits to rat-infested premises	1,677	499	2,176
39. Appointments	690	243	933
DRAIN TESTING.			
40. } Number of tests { Nuisance complaints	285	231	516
41. } applied to { Requests	25	62	87
42. } drains on { Infectious disease	1,015	733	1,748
43. } account of { Work in progress	138	107	245

ANALYSIS OF WORK DONE BY DISTRICT INSPECTORS, 1944—contd.

	EASTERN DIVISION.	WESTERN DIVISION.	CITY TOTALS.
44. Number of informal notices served	2,887	1,976	4,863
45. Number of statutory notices served.. ..	873	623	1,496
NUISANCE ABATEMENT.			
46. Metal ashbins provided	1,182	680	1,862
47. Houses cleansed.. .. .	75	45	120
48. Cases of Overcrowding sent to Housing Dept.	14	10	24
49. Defective roofs, fallpipes and spouting, &c. repaired	1,084	949	2,033
50. Public sewers cleansed or maintained	33	78	111
51. Disconnection of house drains	6	3	9
52. Defective drains repaired	104	152	256
53. Houses provided with proper drains	3	3	6
54. Houses supplied with town's water	5	..	5
55. Privies abolished or converted into water closets	2	..	2
56. Pail closets abolished or converted into water closets	1	1	2
57. Water closets erected { (a) Outside .. .. .	..	1	1
{ (b) Inside .. .. .	..	..	..
58. Trough closets converted into water closets ..	1	3	4
59. Water closets repaired	454	206	660
60. Ashpits abolished { (a) Sunken	1	2	3
{ (b) Other than sunken ..	2	20	22
61. Houses provided with suitable ashes accom- modation	1,270	690	1,960
62. Closets cleansed (limewashed, etc.)	49	45	94
63. Yard surfaces repaired or renewed	83	28	111
64. Stopped drains cleared.. .. .	768	409	1,177
65. Other nuisances remedied	1,800	1,082	2,882
66. Other housing defects remedied	157	592	749
67. Total houses for which above work done ..	5,843	3,817	9,660
68. Offensive accumulations removed	82	37	119
69. New manure pits or metal receptacles provided	..	..	..
70. Manure pits repaired .. .. .	..	1	1
71. Animals improperly kept removed	39	7	46
72. Total nuisances and housing defects abated	6,033	4,364	10,397
73. Abated in response to prelim. notices or volun.	4,829	2,969	7,798
74. Abated in response to statutory notices ..	1,204	1,395	2,599
75. Pollutions of river or streams abated	1	..	1
76. Cesspools filled up .. .. .	..	..	..
77. Public or private wells abolished .. .. .	..	..	..
HOUSING ACT, 1936 SECTION 9.			
78. Number of houses where defects found	112	331	443
79. Number of houses where defects remedied..	77	290	367
80. Defects remedied { (a) Prelim. Notices or Volun.	66	161	227
81. in response to } (b) Statutory Notices	11	129	140
82. Number of informal notices served	129	325	454
83. Number of statutory notices served.. .. .	46	210	256

FACTORIES

I.—INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions
Factories with mechanical power ..	2,325	462	..
Factories without mechanical power ..	447	49	..
Other premises (including Restaurants)	31	..	..
Total	2,803	511	..

2.—DEFECTS FOUND

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Want of cleanliness (S. 1)	19	15	..	..
Overcrowding (S. 2) .. ..	..	..	..	..
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3) ..	..	..	..	..
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4) ..	1	1	..	..
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)	1	..	..	..
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7)—				
Insufficient	98	91	..	..
Unsuitable or defective	720	660	..	..
Not separate for sexes	3	1	..	..
Other offences	804	726	..	..
Absence of Abstract (S. 114) ..	4	..	4	..
Total	1,650	1,494	4	..

NOTE.—The defects found under Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 relate only to factories without mechanical power. Those under Sections 7 and 114 and of the Public Health Act, 1936, are in respect of both types of factory.

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	332	371	812
„ once in the year	10	9	23
Addresses of) received from other Authorities ..		34	
outworkers / forwarded to other Authorities ..		50	
Notices to occupiers as to keeping or sending lists ..		340	
Prosecutions.. .. .			
Inspection of Homeworkers' premises		297	
<i>Homework in unwholesome premises :—</i>			
Instances		1	
Notices (S. 111)			
Prosecutions.. .. .			
† <i>Homework in infected premises :—</i>			
Instances		1	
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		2,598	
Without mechanical power		689	
Total number of factories on Register		3,287	
The above total includes 251 bakehouses.			
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—			
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factories Act 1937 (S. 128)		4	
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors	{ Notified by H.M. Inspector Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors..	102	
		41	

† Scarlet Fever.

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

Housing.

Number of Houses.—The total number of houses in the city on December 31st, 1944, was 150,719 made up approximately of 59,096 back-to-back houses and 91,623 through houses.

Empty Houses.—At the year end there were 1,242 unoccupied houses in the city mostly of the larger type.

New Houses.—The number of new houses completed during the year was 11.

Housing Shortage.—The number of applications for houses standing in the registers at the Housing Department on December 31st, 1944, was 9,194.

Housing Act, 1936 (Part IV., Sections 57 to 68.—Prevention and Abatement of Overcrowding).—During the year every effort has been made to deal with cases brought to our notice where the conditions have been such as to endanger health. The acute shortage of houses brought about by the war has inevitably increased the amount of overcrowding in all parts of the city.

(a) *Municipal Estates.*—There are 21,605 occupied dwellings on the Municipal Housing Estates in the city, and the average percentage of overcrowding during the year was 0.78.

(b) *Privately Owned Houses.*—Ninety-three families living in overcrowded conditions in privately owned houses were re-housed during the year. Ninety-one of these families were accommodated in municipal houses and two families were rehoused in requisitioned dwellings.

Applications for Licences to Permit Temporary Overcrowding.—Three outstanding licences have expired during the year, and no fresh applications have been made.

Reports of Overcrowding by the Medical Officer of Health.—During the year 18 cases were reported, of which six were provided with suitable alternative accommodation on the municipal housing estates.

Certificates of Permitted Numbers.—The number of certificates of permitted numbers issued during the year was 689 making a total of 86,954 certificates issued since the Act became operative.

HOUSING ACT, 1936, PART IV.—OVERCROWDING.

January 1st to December 31st, 1944.

Number of cases of overcrowding discovered in houses owned by the Corporation	111
Number of cases of overcrowding in houses owned by the Corporation which have been relieved	25
Number of overcrowding cases relieved during the year in course of slum clearance operation	1
A. (1) No. of dwellings known to be overcrowded at the end of the year ..	693
(2) No. of families dwelling therein ..	774
(3) No. of persons dwelling therein ..	4,332
B. No. of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	312
C. (1) No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	145
(2) No. of persons concerned in such cases	898
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	17

Verminous Houses.—The disinfestation of 285 houses on the Municipal housing estates has been carried out during the year by outside contractors on behalf of the Housing Committee.

Unfit Houses.—The number of houses inspected and found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation was 488 of which 367 were repaired in response to notices served under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936.

In addition 11,202 houses were found to be defective in one respect or another and were repaired.

A matter of grave concern is the number of houses in different parts of the city which, having become vacant, rapidly sink into a ruinous or dilapidated condition. In this state they have a most detrimental effect on the amenities of the immediate neighbourhood. Owing to complaints, an inspection was made in the Camp Road district, as a result of which a report was presented to the Housing Committee that some 122 houses in that district were in a derelict and dangerous state. Since that report was made two of the houses in question have actually collapsed, and three of the worst were represented under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, and have now been demolished. The process of deterioration has continued but nothing further has been done to arrest or deal with it. The Ministry of Health has been apprised of the conditions and the Housing Committee at present are awaiting their observations. It seems to me quite wrong that houses should be allowed to get into such a state especially at a time when the shortage of houses is so acute.

Unhealthy Areas.—Demolition work in the different Unhealthy Areas has continued during the year, the total number of houses demolished being 345.

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, 1944, and the numbers represented or otherwise dealt with, pursuant to the Housing Acts, with the corresponding figures for 1942 and 1943.

	1942.	1943.	1944.
Number of new houses erected during the year ..	21	3	11
(i) By the Local Authority .. .. .	..	..	..
(ii) By other bodies and persons	21	3	11
1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year.			
(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts and the number of inspections made	10,836	9,847	11,202
(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 .. .. .	..	..	77
(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	287	430	488
2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices.			
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action taken by the Local Authority or their Officers	178	265	227
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.			
A.—Proceedings under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936.			
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	60	208	256
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notices :—			
(a) By owners	57	125	140
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	6	11	12
B.—Proceedings under the Public Health Acts.			
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	12,221	10,510	11,424
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—			
(a) By owners	11,013	9,097	9,660
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .. .. .	..	61	24
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 .. .. .	..	..	3
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .. .. .	..	..	3

MINISTRY OF HEALTH TABLES.

TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1944 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.		BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
	1	2	Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	Of Non-residents registered in the District.	Of Residents registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.
				3	4					5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1930	478,500	7,905	7,568	15.8	6,235	13.0	544	239	512	68	5,930	12.4
1931	486,400	7,557	7,219	14.8	6,810	14.0	553	249	552	76	6,506	13.4
1932	484,900	7,368	7,004	14.4	6,771	14.0	550	248	617	88	6,469	13.3
1933	485,000	7,070	6,643	13.7	6,851	14.1	538	261	537	81	6,574	13.6
1934	486,250	7,691	7,190	14.8	6,666	13.7	619	244	513	71	6,291	12.9
1935	487,200	7,751	7,211	14.8	6,763	13.9	576	245	463	64	6,432	13.2
1936	489,800	7,845	7,340	15.0	7,003	14.3	620	283	476	65	6,666	13.6
1937	491,860†	7,844	7,279	14.8	6,915	14.1	656	314	491	67	6,573	13.4
1938	494,000	8,159	7,614	15.4	6,592	13.3	597	260	490	64	6,255	12.7
1939	(a) 497,000 (b) 488,000	7,434	7,079	14.2	6,821	14.0	619	333	401	57	6,535	13.4
1940	465,700	7,459	6,946	14.9	7,178	15.4	638	378	395	57	6,918	14.9
1941	471,930	7,027	6,667	14.1	6,610	14.0	655	501	407	61	6,456	13.7
1942	462,400	7,355	7,204	15.6	6,256	13.5	589	423	369	51	6,090	13.2
1943	453,900	7,830	7,547	16.6	6,532	14.4	595	421	356	47	6,358	14.0
1944	451,100	8,611	8,518	18.9	6,314	14.0	601	411	429	50	6,124	13.6

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) } 38,296.5
Total population at all ages at the 1931 Census 482,809

† Population adjusted to allow for change in boundary during the year. The mid-year population after the change is 491,880.
(a) Population used for calculation of birth-rate.
(b) do. do. death-rate.

