

[Report 1945] / Medical Officer of Health, Leeds City.

Contributors

Leeds (England). City Council.

Publication/Creation

1945

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/mz7enkfd>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

CITY OF LEEDS

REPORT

ON THE

Health & Sanitary
Administration

OF THE CITY

FOR THE YEAR 1945

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

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE OF CONTENTS,

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.		PAGE
AREA AND POPULATION		I
DWELLING HOUSES		I
RATEABLE VALUE		I
VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS—		
Marriages		I
Births		I
Stillbirths		3
Deaths		3
Causes of Death		4
Deaths in Age Groups		4
Infantile Mortality		4
CREMATION		4
CIVIL DEFENCE CASUALTY SERVICE		8
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES		10 to 16
HANDLING OF FOOD, &C., BY INFECTED PERSONS CARRYING ON		
BUSINESS		15
AMBULANCE WORK		17
DISINFECTION		18
VERMINOUS PERSONS		18
DISINFESTATION		19
VENEREAL DISEASES		30
MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS.		
GENERAL HOSPITALS		41
INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL		20
SEACROFT EMERGENCY HOSPITAL		26
TUBERCULOSIS.		
Statistics		54
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172		55
Health Clinic and Sanatoria		58
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.		
STATISTICS		66
MATERNAL MORTALITY	68 and	72
NUMBER OF MIDWIVES		70
MEDICAL ASSISTANCE		71
PUERPERAL PYREXIA		71
HOME HELPS		71
ANTE-NATAL WORK		71
CONSULTATIVE ANTE-NATAL CLINIC		71
NATAL WORK		71
EVACUATION		71
SPECIALIST SERVICE		72
MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES		72
STILL-BIRTHS AND NEO-NATAL MORTALITY		72
HOME VISITING		73
INFANT PROTECTION VISITS		73
INFANT WELFARE CENTRES ("WELCOMES")		75
CENTRAL CLINIC		75

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE—*continued.*

PAGE

FOOD SUPPLEMENTS	76
CONVALESCENT TREATMENT FOR MOTHERS AND BABIES ..	76
THE INFANTS' HOSPITAL	76
DAY NURSERY	77
RESIDENTIAL NURSERY	77

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MEAT INSPECTION	78
DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS ..	80
MILK AND DAIRIES	81
DEPARTMENTAL LABORATORY	83
PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933. PART II. ..	84
FOOD AND DRUGS AND FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ..	83

CITY ANALYST'S REPORT 85

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

WATER	91
SEWAGE DISPOSAL	91
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936—OFFICE INSPECTION ..	98
CLOSET ACCOMMODATION	95
CLEANSING	91

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION—

Nuisances	91
Keeping of Animals	94
Ashpits and Dustbins	95
Offensive Trades	95
Housing Act, 1936, Section 9	96
Housing Act, 1936, Part IV—Overcrowding ..	96
Public Conveniences	97
Public Sewers	97
Drains	97
Smoke Abatement	97
Shops Act, 1934	98
Factories Act, 1937	98
Food and Drugs Act, 1938	101
Mortuary Accommodation	101

HOUSING 102

STAFF CHANGES 105

APPENDICES—

MINISTRY OF HEALTH TABLES	1, 2, and 3.
-----------------------------------	--------------

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

LORD MAYOR (Alderman Charles Vivian Walker, J.P.)

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

Alderman A. E. WEAVER.

„ D. BEEVERS
(*Deputy-Chairman*).

Councillor LIZZIE NAYLOR, J.P.

„ C. FITZGERALD.

„ J. T. DICKINSON.

„ E. D. GLOVER.

„ A. A. WATT.

Councillor H. M. G. MCKAY.

„ WINIFRED SHUTT.

„ Z. P. FERNANDEZ, M.D.

„ J. WILKINSON.

„ J. W. WOOTTON.

„ ETHEL A. BLACKBURN.

„ M. TOMLINSON.

„ BERTRAM WARING.

SUB-COMMITTEES.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Chairman : Alderman A. E. WEAVER.

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

„ D. BEEVERS.

Councillor LIZZIE NAYLOR, J.P.

„ H. M. G. MCKAY.

„ E. D. GLOVER.

„ A. A. WATT.

Councillor Z. P. FERNANDEZ, M.D.

„ C. FITZGERALD.

„ WINIFRED SHUTT.

„ ETHEL A. BLACKBURN.

„ M. TOMLINSON.

CO-OPTED MEMBERS.

Mrs. D. BEEVERS.

Mrs. D. WARD.

Mrs. AUSTYN BARRAN.

Mrs. M. E. PRIESTLEY.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Chairman : Alderman D. BEEVERS.

Alderman Sir GEORGE MARTIN,
K.B.E., J.P.

Councillor E. D. GLOVER.

„ J. W. WOOTTON.

„ B. WARING.

„ M. TOMLINSON.

„ ETHEL A. BLACKBURN.

Councillor Z. P. FERNANDEZ, M.D.

„ H. M. G. MCKAY.

„ WINIFRED SHUTT.

„ J. T. DICKINSON.

„ A. A. WATT.

„ J. WILKINSON.

HOSPITALS.

Chairman : Councillor H. M. G. McKAY.

Alderman Sir GEORGE MARTIN, K.B.E., J.P.	Councillor B. WARING.
„ A. E. WEAVER	„ M. TOMLINSON.
„ D. BEEVERS.	„ LIZZIE NAYLOR, J.P.
Councillor WINIFRED SHUTT.	„ J. WILKINSON.
„ ETHEL A. BLACKBURN.	„ J. W. WOOTTON.
„ E. D. GLOVER.	„ J. T. DICKINSON.
„ A. A. WATT.	„ C. FITZGERALD.
	„ Z. P. FERNANDEZ, M.D.

CATTLE, FOOD AND DRUGS.

Chairman : Councillor E. D. GLOVER

Alderman Sir GEORGE MARTIN, K.B.E., J.P.	Councillor M. TOMLINSON.
„ D. BEEVERS.	„ Z. P. FERNANDEZ, M.D.
Councillor J. WILKINSON.	„ LIZZIE NAYLOR, J.P.
„ A. A. WATT.	„ J. W. WOOTTON.
	„ C. FITZGERALD.

STAFFING AND GENERAL PURPOSES.

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

Alderman A. E. WEAVER.	Councillor Z. P. FERNANDEZ, M.D.
„ D. BEEVERS.	„ J. W. WOOTTON.
Councillor WINIFRED SHUTT.	„ J. T. DICKINSON.
„ J. WILKINSON.	„ ETHEL A. BLACKBURN.
„ H. M. G. McKAY.	„ A. A. WATT.
„ E. D. GLOVER.	„ M. TOMLINSON.
„ B. WARING.	

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

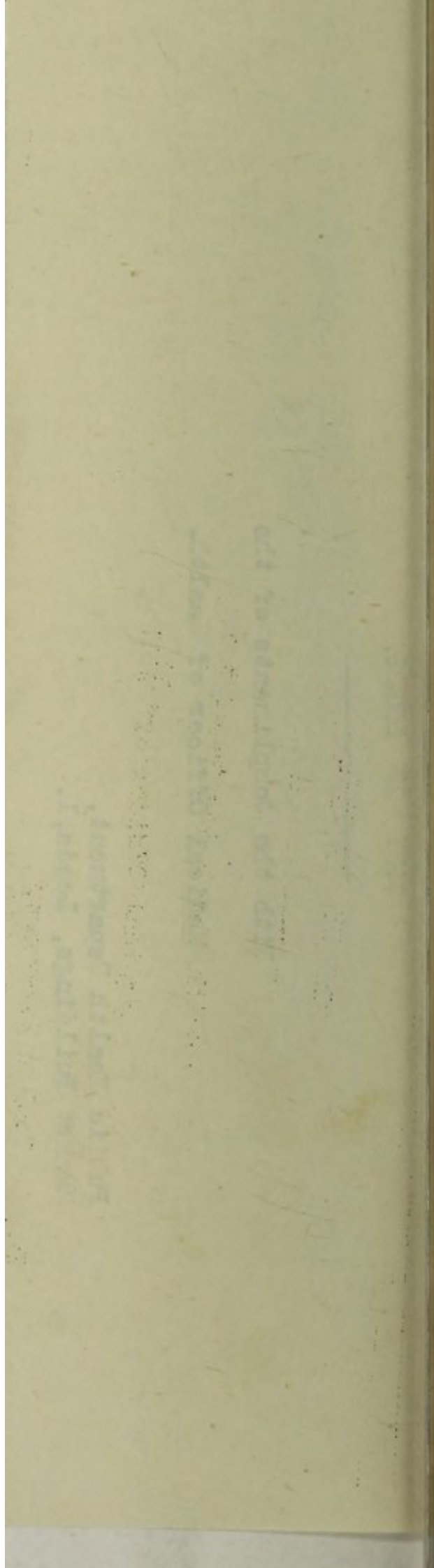
Medical Officer of Health and Chief Tuberculosis Officer	J. JOHNSTONE JERVIS, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health ..	F. R. DENNISON, M.D., M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (H.M.F.)
Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Maternity and Child Welfare and Medical Officer of Infants' Hospital	CATHERINE 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. 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. (Deceased 20th May 1945).
St. James's Hospital—	
Deputy Medical Superintendent	W. McINTOSH, M.B., Ch.B.
Acting Medical Superintendent (from June, 1945)	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. (Serving with U.N.R.R.A.)
Acting Medical Superintendent ..	A. A. DRIVER, M.D., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Killingbeck Hospital (Infectious Disease)	HESTER E. 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. (Deceased 9th June, 1945).
Assistant Medical Officer for Venereal Disease	M. STODDART-SCOTT, M.D., Ch.B. (to July)
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 (to 7th April, 1945).

CITY OF LEEDS.

With the Compliments of the

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
Market Buildings, Leeds, L.



Civil Defence—First Aid Commandant	REGINALD O. BARBER, L.D.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (Resigned August, 1945).	
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,

The good record of the first five years of the war was maintained during 1945; indeed in the following respects 1945 surpassed its predecessors:—

- (1) Fewer cases of tuberculosis of all forms were notified than in any of the war years except the first, 1940.
- (2) The incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis in the 15-25 age group fell to 21.9 per cent. of the total cases, the lowest figure recorded since 1939.
- (3) The death-rate from tuberculosis of all forms, (0.70), was equal to the lowest on record.
- (4) Diphtheria, at one time the most important killing disease of childhood, had a mortality of 0.004, there being only two deaths from this disease during the year.
- (5) Scarlet fever did even better, having a death-rate of nil.

These were the favourable features of the year but there were others which were less favourable.

The Illegitimate Birth-Rate

The illegitimate birth-rate, for example, was the highest for thirty-two years and represented 10.8 per cent. of the total births. Such a high rate invites comment. The war is the excuse that at once springs to mind and while it does explain some of the increase it is not the whole explanation. Even before the war moral standards showed a tendency to crumble and there was an increase not only in promiscuity but also in juvenile crime and delinquency. Unfortunately the war has accentuated this deterioration by removing moral barriers and safeguards. Parental authority and home influence are not the restraining force they once were, while self-discipline, indeed discipline of any kind, among the young is lamentably lacking. Unless and until there is a return to a more ordered way of life with higher personal and social ideals there seems little hope of improvement.

Meanwhile provision has had to be made for the care of the unmarried mother and her baby. During the year, Wyther Grange, once the Infants' Hospital and for the greater part of the war used by the National Fire Service as a Training Depot, was opened as a hostel with accommodation for thirty mothers and children. The period of residence is limited to one year though in special cases and for special reasons this may be extended. The mothers contribute to their maintenance according to their means and are allowed to follow an occupation while resident in the hostel. Though fairly well filled since its opening the hostel has never been without vacant beds and has always been able to meet all demands for accommodation. It is undoubtedly fulfilling a very useful purpose and should prove a boon to those mothers who are without home and protection.

Another feature in the vital statistics for the year calling **Cancer** for comment is the continued rise in the number of deaths from cancer. For the fifth year in succession an increase in this figure falls to be recorded. Ten years ago the death-rate from cancer in Leeds was 1.72, in 1939 it was 1.74, and in 1945 2.14, an increase during the decade of 24.4 per cent. One of the distressing aspects of the rising mortality from this disease is the comparatively large proportion of the deaths which take place between fifty and sixty-five (36.5 per cent.) just at a time when the individual is of the greatest use to the community.

So far the cause of cancer has eluded the researches of the medical scientists and at the moment the possibility of preventing the disease must be regarded as remote. Nevertheless, many lives might be saved or prolonged by earlier detection and treatment. The fear of cancer is the greatest deterrent to treatment and probably accounts for many of the failures to avert death by surgical or radiological means. There is need for a revival of the campaign to enlighten the public in the habits and ways of the disease, its early signs and symptoms, so that they may be able the more effectually to co-operate in the fight against it.

Shortage of staff has continued to be a handicap in practically **Shortage of Staff** all sections of the Department during the year. It has been especially felt in the hospitals and sanatoria where lack of nurses and domestics has had the effect of curtailing admissions and in the case of Gateforth Sanatorium and St. Mary's Infirmary (Maternity Unit) actually throwing out of commission much needed beds. Unless means of solving this problem can be speedily found nothing can prevent a complete breakdown in the hospital services of the city.

During the year the Department suffered great loss through the **Losses by Death** untimely death of Dr. John Dick, the Medical Superintendent of St. James's Hospital, and Dr. J. P. Bibby, the Venereal Diseases Officer. Both men were experts in their respective branches of the Service, had by their merits risen high in the profession of Medicine and had earned the confidence and respect of their colleagues, their employers and the public at large. As pioneers they builded well and "their works do follow them."

The most outstanding event of the year and the one that gave **The end of the War** the greatest cause for thankfulness and rejoicing was of course the victorious termination of the war. Who will forget the thrill of the moment when the lights went up after six years of darkness? It was unforgettable.

To those members of my staff who endured with me during those war years and who have helped me during the year of which this report is a review I tender my very sincere thanks.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. JOHNSTONE JERVIS.

Public Health Department,
Leeds, I.

November, 1946.

SUMMARY, 1945.

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) 451,670

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HOUSES 150,596

RATEABLE VALUE £3,924,945

SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE £15,502

Average.

1945. 1935-44.

BIRTH RATE (births per 1,000 living) 17·18 15·40

MARRIAGE RATE (persons married per 1,000 living).. 23·14 19·24

DEATH RATE (deaths per 1,000 living) 14·19 13·54

NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION 1,350 900
(Excess of births over deaths in the year)

INFANT MORTALITY RATE 56 58
(Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births).

DEATH RATE from Pneumonia and Bronchitis.. .. . 1·38 1·27

" " Cancer.. .. . 2·14 1·78

" " Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)
per 1,000 births 11·34 7·87

	Cases	Case- rate	Deaths	Death rate
SCARLET FEVER	1,190	2·63	..	..
DIPHTHERIA	149	0·33	2	0·00
TYPHOID FEVER	3	0·01	1	0·00
MEASLES	9,480	20·99	21	0·05
WHOOPING COUGH	590	1·31	10	0·02
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS	579	1·28	286	0·63
OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS	156	0·35	32	0·07

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 1945 was 451,670.

Dwelling-houses.—The total number of occupied dwelling-houses in the city at December 1945, was 149,207.

Rateable Value.—The rateable value of the city in 1945 was £3,924,945 and the sum represented by a penny rate was £15,502. The corresponding figures for 1944 were £3,919,825 and £15,423.

VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS.

Marriages.—The number of marriages which took place in the city during the year was 5,227 corresponding to a marriage rate of 23·1 as compared with 3,971 and a rate of 17·6 for the previous year and an average of 4,462 and 19·4 for the previous five years.

The rate though not the highest is one of the highest on record and is probably accounted for by the fact that the war in Europe ended in May and in the Eastern Theatre in August.

The provisional marriage rate for England and Wales for 1945 was 18·6 as compared with 14·6 for the previous year.

Births.—The nett number of births credited to the city during the year was 7,760 as compared with 8,518 for the previous year, a decrease of 758. The birth-rate was 17·2 as compared with 18·9 for the previous year and an average of 16·0 for the previous five years.

The birth-rate for the city of Leeds was lower than the rate of the 126 large towns which was 19·1 per thousand of the civilian population, but higher than that of England and Wales taken as a whole, which was 16·1 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 1,350 as compared with 2,394 in 1944 and an average of 900 for the previous ten years.

Illegitimate Births.—Of the 7,760 (nett) births registered, 6,919 or 89·2 per cent. were legitimate and 841 or 10·8 per cent. were illegitimate. The comparative figures for the previous year were 7,835 or 92·0 per cent. legitimate and 683 or 8·0 per cent. illegitimate.

The rise in the illegitimate rate to which attention was drawn in the Annual Report for 1944 was continued in 1945 and reached the

high figure of 10.8 per cent. of the total registered births, which for the city constituted a record. During the first World War the highest figure recorded was 7.6 per cent. and the highest peace-time figure was 5.6 per cent. in 1920 and 1921.

This increase in illegitimacy is not confined to Leeds; it has been universal over the whole of the country. The subjoined table gives an indication of the fluctuations in the rate during the last 32 years and in particular emphasises the increase during the two World Wars.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

Year.	Illegitimate births.	Percentage of nett births registered.	Rate per 1,000 estimated population.
1914 ..	564	5.3%	1.23
1915 ..	543	5.5%	1.18
1916 ..	553	5.9%	1.24
1917 ..	576	7.6%	1.31
1918 ..	528	7.1%	1.23
1919 ..	567	7.5%	1.32
1920 ..	631	5.6%	1.41
1921 ..	565	5.6%	1.21
1922 ..	511	5.5%	1.09
1923 ..	438	5.0%	0.93
1924 ..	423	4.9%	0.90
1925 ..	422	5.2%	0.89
1926 ..	434	5.4%	0.92
1927 ..	371	4.8%	0.78
1928 ..	390	5.1%	0.82
1929 ..	410	5.5%	0.86
1930 ..	374	4.9%	0.78
1931 ..	358	5.0%	0.74
1932 ..	370	5.3%	0.76
1933 ..	335	5.0%	0.69
1934 ..	381	5.3%	0.78
1935 ..	360	5.0%	0.74
1936 ..	385	5.2%	0.79
1937 ..	400	5.5%	0.81
1938 ..	429	5.6%	0.87
1939 ..	387	5.5%	0.78
1940 ..	402	5.8%	0.86
1941 ..	443	6.6%	0.94
1942 ..	460	6.4%	0.99
1943 ..	583	7.7%	1.28
1944 ..	683	8.0%	1.51
1945 ..	841	10.8%	1.86

Stillbirths.—The nett number of stillbirths for the year was 248 or 3·1 per cent. of the total births registered. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 262 and 3·0 per cent. Calculated per thousand of the population the rate for stillbirths was 0·55 as compared with 0·58 for the previous year. The rate for England and Wales was 0·46. Of the 248 (nett) stillbirths 210 or 84·68 per cent. were legitimate and 38 or 15·32 per cent. were illegitimate.

In contra-distinction to the illegitimacy rate, the stillbirth rate has fallen during the last ten years and that notwithstanding the fact that the number of stillbirths among illegitimate children has risen.

Year.	No. of stillbirths registered.*	Per cent. of total births.	Rate per 1,000 population.
1936 ..	320 (21)	4·2	0·65
1937 ..	313 (17)	4·1	0·64
1938 ..	329 (19)	4·1	0·67
1939 ..	307 (19)	4·2	0·62
1940 ..	282 (27)	3·9	0·61
1941 ..	259 (29)	3·9	0·55
1942 ..	278 (32)	3·7	0·60
1943 ..	250 (22)	3·2	0·55
1944 ..	262 (23)	3·0	0·58
1945 ..	248 (38)	3·1	0·55

* Illegitimate Stillbirths in brackets.

Deaths.—The nett number of civilian deaths was 6,410 as compared with 6,124 for the previous year, an increase of 286. The corresponding death-rate was 14·2 as compared with 13·6 for the previous year and an average of 13·9 for the previous five years. This is a relatively high rate and is accounted for largely by the increased number of deaths attributable to organic heart disease, respiratory diseases and cancer.

The death-rate of England and Wales was 11·4 and that of the 126 great towns 13·5.

Causes of Death.—The principal causes of death were, in order of numerical importance, organic heart disease, cancer, cerebral haemorrhage, pneumonia, pulmonary tuberculosis and bronchitis, which together accounted for 4,162 deaths or 64·9 per cent. of the total deaths. Last year (1944) this group of diseases was responsible for 3,741 or 61·1 per cent. of the total deaths.

Deaths in Age groups.—The table on page 7 sets out the deaths according to age groups. The aggregate number of deaths of children in the age groups 0-1, 1-2 and 2-5 was 508 or 7·9 per cent. of the total deaths as compared with 500 or 8·2 per cent. for the previous year and an average of 500 or 7·8 per cent. for the previous five years. The number of deaths in all the age groups under 45 years was 1,160 or 18·1 per cent. as compared with 1,200 or 19·6 per cent. in the previous year. In the remaining age groups 45-65 and 65 + the deaths numbered 5,250 or 81·9 per cent. as compared with 4,924 and 80·4 per cent. for the previous year.

Infant Mortality Rate.—The number of deaths of children under one year was 438 or 6·8 per cent. of the total deaths. The infant mortality rate corresponding was 56, or six more than in the previous year (50) and three more than the average for the previous five years (53).

This subject is dealt with in greater detail on page 66.

Cremations.—Out of a total of 6,410 Leeds deaths during the year 1945 the number of bodies disposed of by cremation was 735 or 11·5 per cent. as compared with 593 and 9·7 per cent. for the previous year. Of this number 653 were cremated at Lawnswood and the remainder 82, at Cottingley Hall. A decade ago the number of cremations in Leeds was 93 so that in ten years there has been an increase of 690·3 per cent.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

Death rate.	Diseases.	No. of deaths in 1945 (nett).	+ Increase or - decrease compared with 1944.
0.00	Enteric Fever	1	- +
..	Small-pox	..	..
0.05	Measles	21	+ 21
..	Scarlet Fever	..	- 3
0.02	Whooping Cough	10	+ 4
0.00	Diphtheria	2	- 7
0.05	Influenza	22	- 18
0.00	Erysipelas	1	- 1
0.63	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	286	+ 9
0.07	Other Tuberculosis Diseases	32	- 7
2.15	Cancer, malignant disease	969	+ 54
0.04	Rheumatic Fever	17	- 2
0.03	Meningitis	12	- 1
1.54	Cerebral Hæmorrhage	696	+ 19
3.52	Organic Heart Disease	1,589	+ 215
0.43	Arterio-sclerosis	194	- 89
0.63	Bronchitis	284	+ 60
0.75	Pneumonia (all forms)	338	+ 64
0.21	Other diseases of respiratory organs	96	+ 26
0.25	Diarrhoea and Enteritis	115	+ 26
0.06	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	28	+ 5
0.01	Cirrhosis of Liver	6	- 8
0.39	Nephritis and Bright's Disease	174	- 11
0.00	Puerperal Fever	4	+ 4
0.02	Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	10	- 2
0.32	Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	143	- 31
0.45	Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	201	+ 23
0.10	Suicide	45	+ 1
2.46	Other Defined Diseases	1,113	- 65
0.00	Diseases ill-defined or unknown	1	- +
14.19	Totals	6,410	+ 286

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1945.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District
	ALL AGES.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.	
1. Enteric Fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
2. Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Measles	21	13	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	8
4. Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Whooping Cough	10	6	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	7
6. Diphtheria	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
7. Influenza	22	..	1	..	..	1	..	6	14	2
8. Erysipelas	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
9. Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	286	1	..	..	4	34	116	105	26	72
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases	32	1	4	5	5	6	3	5	3	33
11. Cancer, malignant disease	969	..	..	1	1	5	73	419	470	450
12. Rheumatic Fever	17	..	..	..	3	6	1	5	2	6
13. Meningitis	12	5	1	2	1	..	1	2	..	14
14. Cerebral Haemorrhage, &c...	696	..	..	..	..	..	13	156	527	174
15. Organic Heart Disease ..	1,589	..	..	..	1	9	55	318	1,206	453
16. Arterio-sclerosis	194	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	175	149
17. Bronchitis	284	10	2	..	..	1	18	76	177	84
18. Pneumonia (all forms) ..	338	84	6	3	6	6	22	79	132	183
19. Other diseases of respiratory organs	96	..	..	1	1	..	10	34	50	53
20. Diarrhoea and Enteritis ..	115	84	4	5	1	..	2	5	14	86
21. Appendicitis and Typhlitis	28	..	..	..	4	2	3	12	7	29
22. Cirrhosis of Liver	6	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	2	6
23. Nephritis and Bright's Disease	174	..	..	1	..	6	29	62	76	107
24. Puerperal Fever	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	5
25. Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	10	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	10
26. Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth ..	143	134	3	..	1	1	2	1	1	142
27. Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	201	21	3	8	20	7	25	26	81	158
28. Suicide	45	..	..	..	..	2	11	23	9	4
29. Other Defined Diseases ..	1,113	79	3	5	16	18	81	386	525	659
30. Diseases ill-defined or unknown	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Totals	6,410	438	33	37	67	104	481	1,752	3,498	2,898

DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS (NETT), 1935-1945.

Together with the percentage of the total deaths, represented by each group
(in italics).

Year.	Under 1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	Total.
1935	463 <i>7.2%</i>	99 <i>1.5%</i>	91 <i>1.4%</i>	167 <i>2.6%</i>	198 <i>3.1%</i>	656 <i>10.2%</i>	1,805 <i>28.1%</i>	2,953 <i>45.9%</i>	6,432
1936	476 <i>7.1%</i>	84 <i>1.3%</i>	90 <i>1.4%</i>	109 <i>1.6%</i>	187 <i>2.8%</i>	628 <i>9.4%</i>	1,991 <i>29.9%</i>	3,101 <i>46.5%</i>	6,666
1937	491 <i>7.5%</i>	72 <i>1.1%</i>	73 <i>1.1%</i>	102 <i>1.5%</i>	190 <i>2.9%</i>	622 <i>9.5%</i>	1,926 <i>29.3%</i>	3,097 <i>47.1%</i>	6,573
1938	490 <i>7.8%</i>	64 <i>1.0%</i>	81 <i>1.3%</i>	100 <i>1.6%</i>	171 <i>2.7%</i>	584 <i>9.4%</i>	1,802 <i>28.8%</i>	2,963 <i>47.4%</i>	6,255
1939	401 <i>6.1%</i>	54 <i>0.8%</i>	61 <i>0.9%</i>	74 <i>1.1%</i>	155 <i>2.4%</i>	580 <i>8.9%</i>	1,860 <i>28.5%</i>	3,350 <i>51.3%</i>	6,535
1940	395 <i>5.7%</i>	62 <i>0.9%</i>	60 <i>0.9%</i>	73 <i>1.1%</i>	168 <i>2.4%</i>	646 <i>9.3%</i>	2,000 <i>28.9%</i>	3,514 <i>50.8%</i>	6,918
1941	407 <i>6.3%</i>	62 <i>1.0%</i>	79 <i>1.2%</i>	92 <i>1.4%</i>	151 <i>2.3%</i>	599 <i>9.3%</i>	1,834 <i>28.4%</i>	3,232 <i>50.1%</i>	6,456
1942	369 <i>6.1%</i>	45 <i>0.7%</i>	59 <i>1.0%</i>	86 <i>1.4%</i>	118 <i>1.9%</i>	531 <i>8.7%</i>	1,703 <i>28.0%</i>	3,179 <i>52.2%</i>	6,090
1943	356 <i>5.6%</i>	42 <i>0.7%</i>	63 <i>1.0%</i>	96 <i>1.5%</i>	144 <i>2.3%</i>	563 <i>8.8%</i>	1,657 <i>26.1%</i>	3,437 <i>54.0%</i>	6,358
1944	429 <i>7.0%</i>	34 <i>0.6%</i>	37 <i>0.6%</i>	86 <i>1.4%</i>	114 <i>1.9%</i>	500 <i>8.2%</i>	1,663 <i>27.1%</i>	3,261 <i>53.2%</i>	6,124
1945	438 <i>6.8%</i>	33 <i>0.5%</i>	37 <i>0.6%</i>	67 <i>1.1%</i>	104 <i>1.6%</i>	481 <i>7.5%</i>	1,752 <i>27.3%</i>	3,498 <i>54.6%</i>	6,410

Civil Defence Casualty Service

With the continuing improvement in the war situation and the absence of air raids throughout the country, a further reduction to 19 was made in the number of whole-time paid members of the First Aid Post Section, no cut being made in the numbers in the Ambulance Section as they were kept fully occupied with ancillary duties. On the termination of hostilities in Europe instructions were received to disband the Civil Defence War Organisation and the Service came to an end on July 1st with the closing down of the remaining seven First Aid Posts and two Ambulance depots.

Thus came to an end a Service which during the nine years of its existence had enrolled and trained many thousands of the citizens of Leeds ; a Service which I am sure, had it been called upon to withstand heavy raiding would have acquitted itself with credit.

Service Casualties.—Hospital trains bringing wounded from the various theatres of war, continued to arrive in the city and during the period January to June a total of 1,378 military sick and wounded were detrained and transported to various hospitals in the district.

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

DETAILS OF ANCILLARY DUTIES PERFORMED.

DUTY.	No. of Patients.	Mileage.
Civilian and Military Hospital Transfers	8,960	48,045
Maternity Cases	319	6,584
Street accidents	64	395
Midwives, Doctors, Scabies Blood Transfusion Service, etc. ..	620	7,423
Escort of Military and Civilian Cases transferred to other parts of the Country	43	..
Total	10,006	62,447

In addition the following duties were carried out :—

- (i) Provision of escorts for Service sick and wounded transferred from local hospitals to other parts of the country.
- (ii) Staffing of Scabies Treatment Centres by whole-time First Aid Post Staffs.
- (iii) Transport of Municipal Midwives outside normal transport hours.
- (iv) Provision of vehicles and drivers for the Blood Transfusion Service.
- (v) Attendance at Street accidents.

Training.—During the early part of the year the annual Inter-Post First Aid Competition was held, the final round taking place in the Art Gallery. The Regional Commissioner, Sir William Bartholomew, G.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., again presented the trophies and certificates to the competing teams. Cross-Gates First Aid Post retained possession of the " Jervis Trophy ", the runners up, Moor-town First Aid Post, receiving the Training Section Cup.

Infectious and Other Diseases

BY

F. ROY DENNISON, M.D., D.P.H.,
Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

This year was an "epidemic year" for measles. As is usual with this disease the rise and fall of the epidemic was very rapid. Occupying in all a period of no more than five months, it reached its peak between the third week in February and the second week in March and then gradually declined.

An unfortunate outbreak of infantile enteritis occurred in the maternity block of St. James's Hospital during the early part of the year, 58 babies being affected, of whom 21 died (including 14 premature babies) before the outbreak was brought under control. The infection was re-introduced, though in milder form, later in the year and investigations to ascertain the source were still in progress at the end of the year.

Against this may be set an exceptionally favourable record with regard to diphtheria, and a generally satisfactory trend on the part of most of the other infectious diseases.

Smallpox.—No case of this disease occurred in the city during the year. Three doubtful cases were referred to the Department for a second opinion. These were visited and two proved to be chicken-pox and one a severe chill.

One hundred and twenty-five contacts from abroad were kept under surveillance during the quarantine period. None of them developed the disease.

Vaccination.—The number of children vaccinated during the year was 4,716 or 54.8 per cent. of the total births. Comparative figures for the five preceding years were 4,303, 4,000, 3,555, 3,367, 3,082 and 56.1, 54.4, 50.6, 45.1, 41.5 per cent.

Typhus.—No case of this disease occurred in the city during the year though six contacts were kept under surveillance during the quarantine period. In addition nineteen persons who arrived in the city from areas on the Continent where typhus is prevalent were kept under observation. None of them developed the disease.

Diphtheria.—Accepted cases during the year numbered 149, all of which were treated in hospital, compared with 254 and 248 (97.6 per cent.) treated in hospital a year ago.

There were 2 deaths representing a case mortality rate of 1.3 per cent. This is the lowest number of deaths to be recorded since the year 1896, and the lowest ever known in the City. The natural trend of diphtheria in the city is for periods of high incidence which may justly be described as epidemics to alternate with periods of lower incidence during which the disease, though still a danger, is less active. Epidemics, each covering a period of several years, have occurred in the past, with their respective peak years falling in 1899, 1909, 1920 and 1934, at intervals of 10, 11 and 14 years. It is now 11 years since the last epidemic in 1934, and in place of the expected increase in the annual number of cases there has been a progressive fall since 1942, when 707 cases were recorded. The fall in the number of deaths from 25 in 1942 is even more striking. Moreover a large proportion of the cases, particularly those occurring in immunised children, are mild, of short duration, and require but little treatment.

There can be no doubt that this favourable reversal of the trend expected of the disease is due in great measure to the high degree of protection conferred upon the child-population by immunisation. Leeds is now reaping the benefit of many years of steady and arduous work in this field.

Year.	Number Immunised.	Cases Notified.	Case-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
*1928	92	634	1.34	21	0.08
1929	101	536	1.12	26	0.09
1930	174	994	2.08	54	0.09
1931	602	995	2.05	86	0.07
1932	1,874	889	1.83	48	0.06
1933	1,372	1,057	2.18	88	0.07
1934	2,773	2,231	4.59	156	0.10
1935	31,166	1,335	2.74	60	0.09
1936	2,150	799	1.63	36	0.08
1937	1,341	941	1.91	44	0.07
1938	11,591	948	1.92	33	0.07
1939	1,059	427	0.88	20	0.05
1940	1,776	301	0.65	11	0.06
1941	13,208	576	1.22	22	0.07
1942	15,101	707	1.53	25	0.05
1943	19,415	334	0.74	11	0.03
1944	7,417	254	0.56	9	0.02
1945	7,431	149	0.33	2	0.00

*Scheme started July 1st, 1928 at Central Welfare Clinic, Calverley Street

Diphtheria Immunisation.—During the year 7,431 children under 15 years of age were immunised against diphtheria compared with 7,417 last year. Of this total, 6,883 immunisations were performed by medical officers of this department and the remaining 548 by private medical practitioners to whom material was supplied, free of charge, by the Department.

In addition, 7,387 "refresher" doses of immunising material were given to children under 15 years of age.

On 31st December, 1945, 57·4 per cent. of children under five years of age (72·0 per cent. between the ages of one and five) and 83·7 per cent. between the ages of five and fifteen years in the city had been protected against diphtheria. Of children of all ages up to fifteen years 74·6 per cent. were protected. This is a satisfactory figure from a "safety" standpoint but it gives no margin. Every endeavour must be made to raise it to the 80 per cent. mark by intensification of the campaign.

Diphtheria in the Inoculated.—Of the 118,788 persons immunised since 1928, forty-one lost their immunity during the year and developed clinical diphtheria of a mild type. All recovered.

Type of Case.—Cases notified in the main continued to be of the gravis type. The classification was gravis 53·8 per cent., intermedius 13·4 per cent. and mitis 32·8 per cent. One of the outstanding features was the practical disappearance of laryngeal diphtheria, all the cases being of the fauceal, nasal or mixed types.,

Scarlet Fever.—Accepted cases during the year numbered 1,190 of which 993 (83·4 per cent.) were removed to hospital. The corresponding figures for last year were 1,913 and 1,593 (83·3 per cent.). There were no deaths; the only other occasion when no deaths were recorded was in the year 1940.

Return Cases.—Of the 1,035 cases discharged from hospital during the year, 22 gave rise to return cases, a rate of 2·1 per cent.

Enteric Group.—Accepted cases during the year numbered 3, of which 2 were due to infection with *B. Typhosus* and one to *B. Paratyphosus* (B). Two cases were removed to Killingbeck Hospital. Careful enquiries failed to trace the source of infection. There was one death representing a case mortality rate of 33·3 per cent. Five chronic carriers were kept under observation, one of whom, a man aged 63 years, who has been a typhoid carrier since 1940, died during the year from other causes.

Measles.—There were 9,480 accepted cases of this disease during the year, of which 198 (2·1 per cent.) were removed to hospital. Of the total, 21 died representing a case mortality rate of 0·22 per cent. The corresponding figures for last year were 678 and 8 (1·2 per cent.) and no deaths.

The epidemic which began in January of this year lasted until May, the highest number of cases reported in any one week being 1,083.

Whooping Cough.—A big decrease in the number of accepted cases of this disease occurred during the year; 590 of which 25 (4·2 per cent.) were removed to hospital, as compared with 1,213 and 68 (5·6 per cent.) last year. There were 10 deaths, representing a case mortality rate of 1·7 per cent.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—Again a decrease in the number of accepted cases of this disease during the year falls to be recorded, 70 as compared with 77 a year ago, and 85 in 1943. Of these 57 (81·4 per cent.) occurred in institutions, 6 (8·6 per cent.) in the practices of general practitioners, and 7 (10·0 per cent.) in midwives' practices. Of the total 19 (27·1 per cent.) were treated in Killingbeck Hospital.

There were 4 deaths giving a case mortality rate of 5·71 and a mortality rate per thousand total births of 0·50.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—A slight drop in the number of accepted cases of this disease occurred during the year, 21 as compared with 24 a year ago. Of these 5 (23·8 per cent.) were removed to Killingbeck Hospital. The results of treatment were as follows:—

Recovery apparently perfect	..	..	21
Sight of both eyes affected	..	..	—
Still under treatment	..	..	—
Died from other diseases	..	..	—
Results not known	..	..	—

Erysipelas.—A further decrease in the number of accepted cases of this disease occurred during the year, 151, as compared with 167 a year ago and 199 in 1943, of which 55 (36·4 per cent.) were removed to hospital. One died, representing a case mortality rate of 0·66 per cent.

Malaria.—Only one case of this disease was reported during the year, as compared with twenty-six last year. The infection was contracted abroad.

Dysentery.—There were 38 accepted cases of this disease during the year as compared with 33 last year, of which 13 occurred at home and 25 in institutions in the city. The number treated in Killingbeck Hospital was 27 or 71·1 per cent. of the total. Of the 38 accepted cases, 17 were of the Flexner type, 18 Sonne, 1 Amoebic dysentery, while the remaining 2 were not typed. There were no deaths.

An outbreak of dysentery occurred in one of the residential nurseries in the city during the month of August, 23 babies and 3 of the staff being affected and all removed to hospital. In 9 of the babies the disease was found to be true dysentery while the remainder (including staff) were "carriers." The outbreak was a mixed infection of Flexner and Sonne. A further 2 cases (babies) occurred about a month later after which the outbreak came to an end. All recovered.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.—No case of this disease occurred during the year and there were no deaths, as compared with two cases and one death a year ago.

Acute Polioencephalitis.—No case of this disease occurred during the year and there were no deaths, as compared with two cases and no deaths last year.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—Again no case of this disease occurred during the year, and there were no deaths, as compared with no cases and seven deaths last year (these being old cases notified many years ago).

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.—The number of accepted cases of this disease was 11, 7 (63·6 per cent.) of which were removed to Killingbeck Hospital, as compared with 14 and 6 (42·9 per cent.) last year. There were 6 deaths giving a case mortality rate of 54·5 per cent., as compared with 10 and 71·4 per cent. in 1944.

Influenza.—There were 22 deaths from influenza during the year giving a death-rate of 0·05, as compared with 40 and a death-rate of 0·09 a year ago.

Pneumonia.—Accepted cases during the year numbered 434, of which 406 (93·5 per cent.) were primary and 28 (6·5 per cent.) influenzal. The corresponding figures for last year were 473 (436 primary and 37 influenzal). There were 338 deaths from all forms of pneumonia as compared with 274 a year ago. The comparative mortality rates were 0·75 and 0·61 respectively.

Bronchitis.—There was an increase in the number of deaths from this disease, 284 as compared with 224 last year. The comparative death-rates were 0.63 and 0.50 respectively.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis.—There was a slight increase in the number of deaths from this disease in children under two years of age, 88 compared with 76 last year. The comparative death-rates per 1,000 births were 11.3 and 8.9 respectively.

Cancer.—For the fifth year in succession an increase in the number of deaths from this disease falls to be recorded, 969 compared with 915 last year and 906 in 1943. The corresponding death-rates per thousand of the population were 2.15, 2.03 and 2.00 respectively.

Food Poisoning.—There were no accepted cases of food poisoning during the year. A small group of suspected cases was reported in one of the wards of an Institution in the city. All investigations were negative, however, and the diagnosis was not confirmed.

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.

Scabies.—The number of cases of scabies notified (voluntarily) by medical practitioners during the year was 1,432. All were visited and arrangements made for their attendance at the clinics together with their contacts. The total number of cases ascertained from this and other sources was 6,614. In all, 10,801 persons attended and received treatment at the three clinics. It is gratifying to be able to record a still 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
1945 ..	1,432	6,614	10,801

Pediculosis Capitis.—During the year 3,808 persons were treated at the three clinics for this condition, involving a total of 4,987 treatments. The number of visits paid to houses was 3,098.

The following table gives the comparative figures since 1944.

PEDICULOSIS CAPITIS.

Year.	No. of persons treated.	No. of treatments involved.	No. of visits paid to houses.
(4 months) 1943	56	86	270
1944	1,178	2,008	1,688
1945	3,808	4,987	3,098

AMBULANCE WORK.

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

PATIENTS REMOVED.

Type of Case.	Number removed.
Accident	1,703
Illness	895
Maternity	2,954
Tuberculosis	300
Hospital	5,112
Social Welfare	398
Mental	91
Lunacy	28
Special treatment	2,218
Others	1,940
Total	15,639

Patients conveyed by car 942

Infectious Diseases Ambulance Work and Disinfection.—Ambulance Work.—During the year under review, 1,861 cases were removed by the ambulances to Killingbeck Hospital. Over and above these, 187 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	..	..	..	..	1,111
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	275
Typhoid	..	..	..	..	7
Measles	..	..	..	..	196
Other Diseases	..	..	..	..	272
Total	..	..	..	..	<u>1,861</u>

(As compared with 2,556 in 1944.)

The total mileage run by the ambulances was 24,173 as compared with 25,110 during 1944.

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

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

Houses disinfected	..	..	..	2,004
Rooms	..	..	..	3,299
Beds and Mattresses	..	..	..	11,712
Articles of bed linen	..	..	..	38,462
Articles of clothing	..	..	..	16,100
Other articles	..	..	..	4,507

Disinfectant baths were provided and disinfection of clothing carried out in respect of 11 infectious disease contacts.

The total mileage run by the disinfection and bedding vans was 24,606.

Vermineous Persons.—The number of baths given to vermineous persons at the cleansing station was 352, while 30 rooms and 4,504 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. ..	14,609
2. „ „ „ disinfected by steam ..	4,042
3. „ „ „ houses dealt with	229
4. Work in connection with house fumigation :	
(a) No. of articles disinfected by steam ..	1,933
(b) No. of houses	97

This subject is again referred to on pages 97 and 102.

Killingbeck Infectious Diseases Hospital

BY

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

Admissions.—Patients admitted during the year numbered 2,179, a decrease of 487 on the figure of 2,666 for 1944. The smallest number in hospital on any one day was 117, the largest 225, and the average 174·6.

Particulars of admissions and discharges will be found on page 24. The corresponding figures for 1944 are given in brackets.

Structural Alterations and Extensions.—These have necessarily been much restricted. In the new Nurses' Home one floor of bedrooms only is furnished. Shortage of labour has prevented the building of the new calorifier house. Facilities for social activities for the nursing and domestic staff are few. It is hoped that at least one tennis court may be constructed during next year. To the more distant future must be left the building of a mess-room for the staff and of a covered way to the new home, also the modernisation of the large wards K5, K6 and K7. The air-raid shelters remain, but the protective brickwork has been removed from the wards. The scheme for laying out the hospital grounds goes slowly ahead and two new shrubberies have been planted.

Diphtheria.—As a result of the immunisation campaign so vigorously pursued in the city, diphtheria is rapidly disappearing. Admissions were few and the death-rate was low. The number of cases that completed treatment was 141 as compared with 268 for the preceding year and 2,071 for the peak year of 1934. There were only two deaths, giving a case mortality rate of 1·4 per cent., the lowest in the hospital records.

The diagnosis was changed in 47·8 per cent. of all cases originally notified as diphtheria, an unusually high proportion. Among 119 typed cases in all sites were 64 (53·8 per cent.) gravis, 39 (32·8 per cent.) mitis and 16 (13·4 per cent.) intermedius. The fauces were involved in 119 cases (84·4 per cent.), the larynx in 1 (0·7 per cent.). No tracheotomy was performed. The low incidence of laryngeal diphtheria, a frequent cause of death in the past, was an obvious result of the high percentage of immunised children among those of

pre-school age. There were 17 cases of rhinitis (12.1 per cent.), and 4 carriers (2.8 per cent.). Excluding the last two groups the cases were classified as mild 81 (67.5 per cent.), moderate 33 (27.5 per cent.), and severe 6 (5.0 per cent.). Complications occurred in 14 cases (9.9 per cent.), paralysis in 11 (7.8 per cent.). Two patients only while in hospital developed a second infection, giving a cross-infection rate of 1.4 per cent. There were no return cases.

Among 141 completed cases were 40 who had previously been immunised, that is 28.4 per cent. Most of these were mild (75 per cent.), none was severe, none fatal. One only, of gravis type, developed a slight myocarditis. Of 36 typed cases 18 were gravis (50 per cent.), 13 mitis (36.1 per cent.), and 5 intermedius (13.9 per cent.). The Schick test was applied to 37 of the immunised patients of which 7 were positive (18.9 per cent.), 29 negative (78.4 per cent.) and one doubtful (2.7 per cent.).

Scarlet Fever.—There were considerably fewer admissions than during the previous year. Completed cases numbered 1,035 as against 1,580. On the whole the disease was mild and there were no deaths. There was, however, a considerable number of complications; in several the damage was permanent. There were two septic cases and one of combined septic and toxic type. The main complications were as follows: Otitis media 70 (6.8 per cent.), adenitis 56 (5.4 per cent.), rheumatism 33 (3.2 per cent.), carditis 26 (2.5 per cent.), albuminuria and nephritis 7 (0.7 per cent.). There were 5 cases of mastoiditis (0.5 per cent.). The high incidence of rheumatism and carditis is disturbing. The rates show an increase on those of 1.7 per cent. and 2.3 per cent. respectively during 1944. Second infection occurred in 36 cases (3.5 per cent.). Excluding 16 cases incubating on admission, this gives a cross-infection rate of 1.9 per cent. The relapse rate was 0.7 per cent. and the return case rate 2.1 per cent.

Enteric Fever.—There were only three cases, two caused by *B. Typhosus* and one by *B. Paratyphosus* (B). All recovered.

Dysentery.—The 53 cases of this disease admitted during the year represents a considerable increase on the figures for the two preceding years which were 23 and 10 respectively. Of the admissions 31 (58.5 per cent.) were of the Flexner type, 20 (37.7 per cent.) Sonne, 1 Newcastle (1.9 per cent.) and 1 (1.9 per cent.) untyped. There was one death in the Flexner group and one in the Sonne, giving a total death-rate of 3.8 per cent.

Measles.—During the early part of the year the disease became epidemic ; 208 patients completed treatment as against 4 during 1944. They were largely selected and represented only a fraction of the total cases in the city. Of the cases 53, or 25.5 per cent., were complicated. Otitis media occurred in 29 or 13.9 per cent., lung complications in 19 or 9.1 per cent. There were 7 deaths, giving the reasonably low case mortality rate of 3.4 per cent.

Whooping Cough.—Only 27 cases completed treatment as compared with 72 for the previous year. Complications occurred in 10 (37.0 per cent.) and 6 were fatal (22.2 per cent.). The main complications were broncho-pneumonia and convulsions. One infant, who eventually died, had several attacks of prolonged apnoea. One child aged 7½ years had a cerebral haemorrhage. He was transferred from a general hospital to which he had been admitted with well-marked hemiplegia. He recovered completely. The high complication and mortality rates emphasize the seriousness of this disease, especially when it is realised that in many cases much permanent damage is caused. One could wish that space allowed for the admission of larger numbers of patients.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—Eight cases only were admitted, of whom two died (25 per cent.). This high death-rate is hardly significant in view of the small numbers involved.

Erysipelas.—The number of cases that completed treatment was 57. In 47 the face was involved, in 9 the limbs, in 1 the scrotum. The disease was mild ; one case only was fatal (1.8 per cent.).

Puerperal Pyrexia.—The cases admitted numbered 32. Treatment was by the sulphonamides and where necessary by penicillin. The results were good, there being only one fatal case (3.1 per cent.).

Gastro-Enteritis.—Among 241 notified cases the diagnosis was confirmed in 167 as against 80 during the previous year. In 49 cases the termination was fatal, giving a total death-rate of 29.3 per cent. Analysis shows that 28 cases occurred in the first four weeks of life, with 9 deaths (32.1 per cent.). In the period from five weeks to twelve months there were 94 cases with 37 deaths (39.4 per cent.). Among 45 cases occurring after the age of one year there were only 3 deaths (6.7 per cent.).

Cavernous Sinus Thrombosis.—Four cases of this rare and formerly very fatal condition occurred. Two were complications of Scarlet Fever ; one was caused by a boil in the nose and one followed an attack of tonsillitis with quinsy and finally developed meningitis. Large doses of sulphonamides were given to the two Scarlet Fever cases. Penicillin combined with sulphonamides was given to the other two. All four recovered.

Miscellaneous and Observation Cases.—It will be seen from the list on page 25 that a great variety of different diseases has been treated during the year. The numbers of the individual diseases vary and are often small. The particular implication of these figures is that Scarlet Fever is the only condition which can be nursed in large wards of the old-fashioned type. According to modern teaching even for Scarlet Fever the large ward is not satisfactory. In an up-to-date isolation hospital large numbers of cubicles are essential. It is usually accepted that they should form 30 per cent. of the total accommodation. From one's own experience during recent years one would suggest that 50 per cent. is a more reliable figure.

Staff.—The health of the staff was good in spite of a certain amount of minor illness. It is a pleasure to record one's gratitude for the help, loyalty and kindly co-operation received throughout the year from all the members of the staff.

KILLINGBECK HOSPITAL, LEEDS.

YEAR 1945.

ABSTRACT FROM REGISTERS.

	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Pertussis.	Scarlet Fever.	Small Pox.	Other Diseases.	TOTAL.
Patients remaining in Hospital, Dec- ember 31st, 1944	16 (28)	.. (..)	2 (6)	5 (..)	5 (8)	154 (140)	.. (..)	32 (30)	214 (212)
Admitted in 1945	150 (256)	3 (1)	58 (51)	203 (9)	27 (69)	994 (1,594)	.. (..)	744 (686)	2,179 (2,666)
Total treated ..	166 (284)	3 (1)	60 (57)	208 (9)	32 (77)	1,148 (1,734)	.. (..)	776 (716)	2,393 (2,878)
Discharged ..	139 (258)	3 (1)	56 (53)	201 (4)	21 (70)	1,035 (1,577)	.. (..)	658 (609)	2,113 (2,572)
Died	2 (10)	.. (..)	1 (2)	7 (..)	6 (2)	.. (3)	.. (..)	83 (75)	99 (92)
Completed cases ..	141 (268)	3 (1)	57 (55)	208 (4)	27 (72)	1,035 (1,580)	.. (..)	741 (684)	2,212 (2,664)
Mortality per cent.	1.4 (3.7)	.. (..)	1.7 (3.6)	3.4 (..)	22.2 (2.7)	.. (0.18)	.. (..)	11.2 (10.9)	4.4 (3.4)
Patients remaining in Hospital, Dec- ember 31st, 1945	25 (16)	.. (..)	3 (2)	.. (5)	5 (5)	113 (154)	.. (..)	35 (32)	181 (214)
Average days in Hospital for re- covered patients	38.3 (37.5)	41.3 (53)	19.5 (22.3)	23.9 (15)	47.2 (53.1)	24.3 (31.3)	.. (..)	26.6 (23.2)	30.9 (30.4)

The corresponding figures for 1944 are shown in brackets.

DISEASE.	Total No. of Cases.	Deaths.	DISEASE.	Total No. of Cases.	Deaths.
INFECTIOUS DISEASES:—			Brought forward	1,872	78
Cerebro-spinal fever ..	8	2	Heart Failure ..	1	1
Chickenpox ..	19	..	Herpes zoster ..	3	..
Diphtheria ..	141	2	Icterus Neonatorum ..	2	2
Dysentery ..	53	2	Impetigo ..	4	..
Enteric fever ..	3	..	Intussusception ..	1	..
Erysipelas ..	57	1	Jaundice (Infective) ..	4	..
Gastro-enteritis ..	167	49	Laryngitis ..	4	..
Measles ..	208	7	Leukæmia ..	1	1
Mumps ..	24	..	Malnutrition ..	1	..
Ophthalmia neonatorum ..	6	..	Marasmus ..	2	1
Pemphigus neonatorum ..	12	3	Meningitis ..	5	2
Puerperal pyrexia ..	32	1	Nephritis ..	2	1
Rubella ..	21	..	Neurosis ..	2	..
Scarlet fever ..	1,035	..	Observation ..	..	..
Whooping cough ..	27	6	Oedema of Glottis ..	122	..
			Otitis media ..	1	1
OTHER CONDITIONS:—			Pleural Effusion ..	..	1
Abortion ..	..	..	Pneumonia ..	5	1
Adenitis ..	..	..	Prematurity ..	1	2
Abscesses and Boils ..	6	..	Pyloric Stenosis ..	4	1
Bronchitis ..	7	..	Retropharyngeal Abscess ..	1	..
Cerebral Hæmorrhage ..	7	..	Rheumatism (acute) ..	1	..
Celiac Disease ..	1	1	Rhinitis ..	2	..
Colitis ..	1	..	Salmonella Infection ..	1	..
Conjunctivitis ..	2	2	Scalds ..	1	..
Dermatitis ..	1	..	Subarachnoid hæmorrhage ..	1	..
Diarrhœa ..	6	..	Syphilis ..	1	..
Emesis Gravidarum ..	5	..	Teething ..	2	..
Empyema ..	1	..	Tonsillitis ..	1	..
Endocarditis (infective) ..	3	1	Tuberculosis ..	112	8
Epilepsy ..	1	1	Ulcerative glossitis ..	12	..
Epistaxis ..	1	..	Ulcerative Stomatitis ..	1	..
Erythema medicamentosum ..	1	..	Upper Respiratory Infection ..	1	..
Erythema nodosum ..	2	..	Urticaria ..	2	..
Erythema simplex ..	1	..	Vincent's angina ..	4	..
Erythema toxicum ..	1	..	Vulvo-vaginitis ..	4	..
Fleabites ..	9	..	No evidence of disease ..	3	..
Headache ..	1	..		24	..
Carried forward ..	1,872	78	TOTAL ..	2,212	99

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 the patients were members of the British and Allied Fighting or Auxiliary Services.

The period of considerable activity which began in June, 1944, persisted until June, 1945, when the convoys of British and Allied casualties and wounded prisoners-of-war from the various battle fronts ceased. From June onwards until the end of the year the activity of the hospital declined, but the daily average number of patients in 1945 was 441.4 as compared with 376.5 in 1944.

The greatest number of patients at any one time was 583 in April and the lowest was 250 in December. These figures include patients at Scarcroft Lodge Emergency Hospital which continued to act as a convalescent annexe to Seacroft Emergency Hospital for male Service patients. The total number of admissions to Scarcroft was 733 and the greatest number in residence at any one time was 54 in March.

The number of civilian sick evacuated from London in August 1944 has gradually diminished, through death and transfer, and by the end of December only 100 of the original 254 remained. The nursing staff who accompanied them was also greatly reduced.

Admissions, Discharges and Deaths.—The number of patients admitted during 1945 was 3,435 which compares with 4,766 in 1944 and was made up as follows :—

Civilian patients, males ..	..	..	25
Civilian patients, females ..	..	..	38
Civilian patients, children ..	..	..	21
Service patients, males ..	..	..	3,054
Service patients, females ..	..	..	285
Sick staff, males ..	..	..	3
Sick staff, females ..	..	..	9
			3,435

The number of cases treated to a conclusion was 3,704 as compared with 4,496 in 1944 and of these 67 died, 43 being among the chronic sick evacuees. This gives a hospital mortality of 1.8 per cent.

It is worthy of note that up to the end of 1945 this hospital has admitted 23,761 patients during the war years, of which 21,093 were Service cases.

During 1945 the majority of the bricked-up windows were removed and great headway was made with demolition of other A.R.P. work. A new calorifier installed in 1945 has proved extremely satisfactory and materially increased the efficiency of the heating system throughout the hospital.

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 2,963 patients were made in the course of the year, of which 191 were investigations of the stomach and duodenum and 1,008 examinations of the chest.

Massage Department.—During the year 6,819 treatments were given to 422 patients, a considerable increase on last year.

Surgical Operations.—A brief summary of operations performed during 1945 is given below :—

Abdominal	..	..	..	..	139
Eye, ear, nose and throat	..	..	..	..	50
Gunshot wounds	..	..	..	..	197
Genito-urinary	..	..	..	..	107
Gynæcological	..	..	..	..	9
Hernia	..	..	..	..	95
Orthopædic	..	..	..	..	70
Rectal	..	..	..	..	140
Tumours and cysts	..	..	..	..	21
Varicose veins	..	..	..	..	69
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	214

I,III

Pathological Laboratory.—The number of specimens examined and reported on shows a considerable increase over 1944. They may be summarised as follows:—

Bacteriology	..	..	..	..	1,243
Chemistry	..	..	..	..	1,351
Hæmatology	..	..	..	..	683
Histology	..	..	..	..	56
Vaccine	..	..	..	..	1
Post mortem examinations	..	..	..	..	11
					3,345

Rehabilitation Centre.—The Rehabilitation Scheme developed very considerably during the year and all kinds of joinery and handicrafts in charge of an Army Educational Instructor played an important part in the physical and mental recovery of many wounded patients.

Immunisation of Staff.—The Schick positive incidence in 1945 was 50.0 per cent. as compared with 46.7 per cent. in 1944. The number of new entrants to the nursing staff Schick tested during 1945 is shown below:—

Schick negative.	Schick positive.
11	11 (50 per cent.)

No maids were Schick tested during 1945.

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.

SUMMARY OF CASES ADMITTED.

	Males.	Females.
Abscesses	162	37
Abdominal conditions	202	25
Circulatory diseases	100	6
Fractures	112	7
Genito urinary diseases.. .. .	158	44
Gunshot wounds	206	1
Infectious diseases	314	15
Injuries other than fractures	190	37
Malignant diseases	24	3
Respiratory diseases	206	25
Tuberculosis	24	6
Diseases of the digestive system	292	16
Malnutrition	77	..
Diseases of the ear, nose and throat	145	41
Diseases of the eye	22	..
Diseases of muscles, bones and joints	110	21
Diseases of the nervous system	127	15
Diseases of the skin	480	14
Miscellaneous conditions	145	26
Total	3,096	339

Venereal Diseases.

During the year the Department suffered a great loss by the death on June 9th of Dr. J. P. Bibby, Venereal Diseases Officer and Director of the Venereal Diseases Clinic. His place was taken temporarily by Col. M. Stoddart-Scott, M.P., Assistant Venereal Diseases Officer, kindly lent for the purpose by the Military Authorities. Col. Stoddart-Scott continued to supervise the work of the clinic until March 1st, 1946, when Dr. Robert Lees, the newly appointed Venereal Diseases Officer, assumed duty as Director of the Department. The staff of the clinic was further increased by the appointment in November of Dr. William Fowler, M.B., Ch.B., and in December of Dr. Betty Walker, M.A., M.B., B.S., as full-time assistants. Both Dr. Fowler and Dr. Walker had served as specialists in venerology in the R.A.M.C. during the War with the rank of Major.

Dr. Dorothy Priestley, M.D., relinquished her appointment as Assistant Medical Officer for Venereal Diseases on the appointment of Dr. Walker.

The number of deaths certified as due to syphilitic diseases was 44, a decrease of 22 on the figure for the previous year. The corresponding death-rate was 0.10 per thousand of the population; for the previous year the rate was 0.15.

Work of the Treatment Centre.—The work of the Treatment Centre is set out in the report by Dr. Robert Lees on page 33.

Defence (General) Regulation No. 33B.—The notification of venereal diseases under Defence (General) Regulation No. 33B continued in force during the year. The table appended gives comparative details for the years 1944 and 1945.

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 740 doses, as compared with 1,157 in 1944.

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 76.

COMPULSORY TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

DEFENCE (GENERAL) REGULATION No. 33B.

	1944			1945		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Notifications on Form 1	9	341	350	4	362	366
No. of contacts specified	8	254	262	4	304	308
No. specified on two or more Forms 1 ..	1	58	59	..	42	42
Form 2 served ..	1	46	47	..	38	38
Examined by persuasion after dual notification	..	31	31	..	22	22
Examined after service of Form 2	1	38	39	..	19	19
Form 3 served ..	1	43	44	..	36	36
Untraced	..	6	6	..	4	4
Clearance certificate issued	..	9	9	..	19	19
Transferred to other areas	..	..	..	..	..	..

LEEDS PATIENTS.

	Year 1944.		Year 1945.		Increase or decrease.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Syphilis first cases	110	183	116	182	+ 6	- 1
Soft chancre "	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhœa "	278	196	317	250	+ 39	+ 54
Other diseases, not Venereal "	640	382	684	465	+ 44	+ 83
Total	1,028	761	1,117	897	+ 89	+ 136
Total attendances of all cases	39,983		39,815		- 168	
Aggregate No. of In-patient days	..		93		+ 93	
No. of doses of Salvarsan sub- stitutes	11,653		12,328		+ 675	
Pathological specimens examined:						
Spirochetes	51		85		+ 34	
Gonococci	4,158		5,687		+ 1,529	
Other organisms	331		342		+ 11	
Blood—Wassermann re- action	2,793*		3,698		+ 905	

VENEREAL DISEASES

BY

ROBERT LEES, M.D., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.P.

Venereal Diseases Officer.

Changes in Staff.—During the year 1945 Dr. J. P. Bibby died and Colonel M. Stoddart-Scott was elected a Member of Parliament. So far as other onerous duties permitted, Colonel Stoddart-Scott supervised the work of the clinic until March 1st, 1946, on which date Dr. Robert Lees assumed duty as Director of the Department.

Accordingly, the following report is largely compiled from statistics and from observations made subsequent to March 1st, 1946.

The following tables indicate the work of the Treatment Centre during the year :—

PERSONS TREATED AT THE GENERAL INFIRMARY, AT LEEDS.

(LOCAL TREATMENT CENTRE).

	Syphilis.		Gonorrhœa.		Other Diseases not Venereal.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under observation and treatment, 1st January, 1945 ..	1,032	712	166	125	64	88
Added to register during year	282	280	444	368	899	581
Discharged as cured	106	42	192	215	773	569
Died	9	10	1	..	..	..
Transferred	252	62	81	35	79	11
Under treatment on 31st December, 1945.. ..	867	792	280	168	963	669
Defaulters	80	86	57	28	..	..
*No. of attendances .. { (a) 14,824 16,778 3,254 1,832 2,393 1,927 (b) 15 33 4,039 4,187 405 333						

* { (a) For medical consultations and treatment.
 (b) For intermediate treatment.

PATHOLOGICAL WORK

	MICROSCOPICAL.		Cultures for Gonorrhœa.	SEROLOGICAL		C.S.F.
	Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa		Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	
Examined at Treatment Centre ..	..	200	..	..	..	..
Sent to Lab- oratory ..	108	4,311	2,338	5,014	221	20

STATEMENT SHOWING THE SERVICES RENDERED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE DURING THE YEAR, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE AREA IN WHICH PATIENTS RESIDED.

	Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Non-Venereal, Undiagnosed Conditions.	Total.	Total No. of Attendances.
Leeds.. ..	298	567	1,149	2,014	39,815
Barnsley	..	3	..	3	28
Bradford	..	2	7	9	182
Dewsbury	..	2	5	7	49
Doncaster	..	..	4	4	72
Halifax	..	..	4	4	6
Huddersfield ..	1	..	4	5	20
Hull	..	2	1	3	5
Wakefield	2	2	9	13	109
York	..	1	3	4	21
London	1	..	2	3	9
East Riding, Yorks.	..	..	..	..	2
North Riding, Yorks.	..	..	4	4	50
West Riding, Yorks.	74	121	250	445	8,926
Royal Navy.. ..	3	..	..	3	49
Army.. ..	4	2	19	25	208
Royal Air Force ..	..	1	4	5	36
Home Office	..	..	1	1	433
Totals ..	383	703	1,466	2,522	50,020

Number of Injections given.—During the year 16,331 injections of arsenical compounds and 8,269 of bismuth preparations were given.

Number of Cases treated with Penicillin.—During the year 11 cases of syphilis and 288 cases of gonorrhœa were treated with penicillin.

The extent to which penicillin has been employed in early syphilis was very restricted owing to lack of in-patient facilities and only 11 cases out of 228 cases of early (*i.e.*, primary or secondary) lues were treated.

Even in the case of gonorrhœa, where penicillin is undoubtedly the most rapid and most efficient treatment, and can be given on an ambulatory out-patient basis, only 288 out of a total of 703 cases were treated by this method. In the early part of 1945 there was a great shortage of penicillin as supplies were allocated almost exclusively to the Armed Forces at home and abroad. The increasing use of penicillin is likely to alter radically the character and amount of work in the treatment centre. For example, it will reduce the number of injections of neo-arsphenamine and bismuth very markedly, but a skilled staff of orderlies and nurses is required to handle the penicillin preparations so as to ensure sterility and maintenance of potency.

Work done in Treatment Centre.—There has been a considerable increase in the amount of work done in the treatment centre. This trend is more marked at the end of the year, and has been noted in most venereal diseases clinics in Britain. It is associated, in part, with the return of young men and women from the forces, especially notable being the number who were infected in Germany just prior to release from the Services. Many patients attend also for continuation of treatment or observation which was commenced while serving in the Forces; these patients are usually very assiduous in their attendance and bring documentary evidence of previous treatment and tests. The organisation evolved by the medical services of the Forces, and the emphasis placed upon complete follow-up is very praiseworthy, and will undoubtedly prevent disease being neglected or unsuspected.

On the other hand, it is deplorable the number of men who are infected with venereal disease while serving with B.A.O.R. and just prior to their return to civil life. Too often they return to Britain incubating the disease, and have transmitted the disease to others before recognition that they are infected.

Buildings.—The Treatment Centre is housed in buildings which are quite inadequate for the volume of work being done, and unsuitable in design and equipment for the type of work. The lighting is poor. The accommodation is very small, and therefore overcrowding takes place, with risk of transmission of influenza and colds and other contagious diseases, and complete lack of privacy.

There are virtually no laboratory facilities in the treatment centre itself and it is almost impossible to carry out work of this nature that would facilitate speedy diagnosis and treatment of patients. All specialists in venereal diseases are accustomed to doing, personally and at once, the staining and examination of films for gonococci, the examination by dark field illumination for *spirochæta pallida*, and examination of wet films of vaginal discharge for *trichomonas vaginalis*. The provision of a small laboratory with two microscopes and certain other facilities would enable the treatment to be more efficient and speedy, and would save a considerable amount of money.

It is very unfair to the patients and the medical staff to undertake certain forms of treatment or diagnostic procedures with the equipment and premises at present available. For example lumbar punctures should only be performed with a completely aseptic theatre ritual. This is quite impossible at present, though every precaution is taken to protect the patients. Certain diagnostic procedures, such as urethroscopy, are seldom performed at present, nor are intra-urethral operations for stricture of the urethra or removal of condylomata, etc.

In-Patient Facilities.—Facilities are required and are lacking for treatment of in-patients. These are necessary for the treatment of such patients as require very detailed observation and investigation, for treatment by penicillin, for fever therapy, and for the treatment of serious complications. The Director of the Venereal Diseases Department is invited to co-operate in the treatment of large numbers of patients in the general wards of the Leeds General Infirmary. Examples of such cases are cases of tabes dorsalis, gumma of the brain, aortic aneurysm, coronary thrombosis, general paralysis, chronic urinary infection, acute arthritis, recurrent iritis,

gummatous ulcers of the skin, and many others. In the majority of these cases the time available for treatment has been quite insufficient and the patient's future has been prejudiced by having to attend as an out-patient at a very early stage of treatment. The medical and surgical staff of Leeds General Infirmary are very generous in allowing such patients to remain in the wards as long as possible, but the shortage of beds is so acute that a quick turnover is imperative.

Penicillin treatment of syphilis is believed at present to be most efficient if a high constant concentration of the drug is maintained for approximately one week. The standard treatment is to give 2,400,000 units divided into 60 doses, administered subcutaneously or intramuscularly at three-hour intervals day and night. This implies admission to hospital of all patients with early syphilis. At present this cannot be done and many complaints are made, *e.g.* from wives of soldiers who cannot be given penicillin but whose husbands have received the intensive and safe treatment in the Army.

The clinic also has a considerable number of patients on its registers who have attended faithfully for many years, but whose treatment is not complete and who might benefit from penicillin. Another group of patients deserving in-patient treatment and investigation consists of persons who have proved intolerant of drugs, such as neoarsphenamine, or who suffer from coincident diseases such as hepatitis or nephritis which renders continuation of routine treatment both dangerous and inefficient.

It is wise to consider also that under regional organisation of hospitals Leeds may be expected to accommodate a large number of complicated and advanced or difficult cases.

Teaching.—The General Infirmary at Leeds has a great responsibility as a teaching centre and should be able to show to graduates and students the most efficient and up-to-date methods of diagnosis and treatment of all types of case and should engage in research to advance knowledge.

At present this is quite impossible with the facilities available and only the most elementary teaching of routine procedures is possible, and even this is done under severe handicaps.

Social Services.—The work done under the provisions of Regulation 33B has diminished very markedly and towards the end of the year very few notifications were received. It seems probable that this Regulation will become almost inoperative because the main source of notifications was service medical officers, and very few clinics or civilian medical practitioners trouble to trace and notify the source of disease. It is also partly true that the civilian patient is less likely than the soldier to provide identification particulars leading to successful contact tracing. Many instances have also occurred where the social worker has traced the source of infection with difficulty, but attendance at hospital has been irregular, and there was clear evidence that the patient continued to be sexually promiscuous while still contagious.

The time is ripe for a review of the working of Regulation 33B and consideration whether this unpopular measure should now be abandoned or whether more satisfactory legislation can now be proposed.

Contact Tracing.—Valuable social service can be rendered by skilled enquiries directed to tracing the sources of the disease in every patient and also the other persons to whom it may have been transmitted. The most obvious example of this work is to find the woman who has infected a man, and to ascertain whether he has transmitted the disease to his wife. Every case of syphilis in a married person starts an investigation of the family, and many instances of unsuspected congenital syphilis are brought under treatment. There is a fruitful field for enquiry regarding the sources of infection and contacts of the male patients attending the clinic.

Defaulters.—The number of defaulters during treatment is still considerable—syphilis 166, gonorrhœa 85. The numbers would be much larger but for a great deal of work by the Lady Almoner, who has traced the patients, visited them, written letters and in a multitude of ways has solved their difficulties and persuaded them to resume treatment. Most of the visiting has been to secure attendance of women and children, but a certain number of men have also been persuaded to resume treatment. The number of defaulters may be diminished when the clinic can afford more privacy and more speedy treatment, but it must be remembered that the type of patient who contracts venereal disease is often an

ill-disciplined person who has little regard for his own health, and less concern for the public good. With the huge numbers of patients waiting in queues for treatment the doctors have little hope of obtaining an intimate knowledge of the patients' difficulties, and exercising a strong personal influence which will ensure that all cases attend until cure is proved.

Nursing Staff and Orderlies.—The nursing staff and orderlies have worked very hard and under extremely difficult conditions. The huge volume of work done and the success achieved by the treatment centre are largely due to their devotion to duty.

Institutions.—*Maternity Hospital.*—The number of new cases admitted as in-patients to the Leeds Maternity Hospital was 17 as compared with 12 for the previous year. Fifteen cases were suffering from syphilis and two from gonorrhœa.

Hope Hospital.—The number of cases treated was 78 as against 100 for the previous year, whilst the number of new admissions was 60 as compared with 81 in 1944. Further particulars of the cases admitted to and treated in the Maternity and Hope Hospitals are given on page 40.

This institution has provided treatment and accommodation and a measure of social rehabilitation for a considerable number of women, several of whom were pregnant and whose babies were born in the hospital.

A considerable number of the patients were referred by social workers and agencies in areas remote from Leeds. This institution is meeting a need for the accommodation, treatment and re-education of a type of patient who will not be cured under the usual clinic conditions, and who is likely to be the source of much venereal infection in the community.

With the accelerated tempo of treatment due to the use of penicillin the social programme of this hospital has now to be reviewed.

MATERNITY HOSPITAL, 42, HYDE TERRACE.

	Cases in residence on Dec. 30th, 1944.	Cases admitted.	Cases discharged.	Cases in residence on Dec. 29th, 1945.
Syphilis	..	15	15	..
Gonorrhœa	..	2	2	..
Syphilis and Gonorrhœa	..	..	..	..
Other disease	..	..	..	..
Total	..	17	17	..

Total days in residence 299

No. of doses of Salvarsan substitute .. —

Pathological specimens examined :—

Blood—Wassermann reaction.. .. 28

HOPE HOSPITAL, 126, CHAPELTOWN ROAD.

	Cases in residence on Dec. 30th, 1944.	Cases admitted.	Cases discharged.	Cases in residence on Dec. 29th, 1945.
Syphilis	9(+2)	33(+9)	7(+2)	35(+9)
Gonorrhœa	9(+4)	22(+3)	9(+4)	22(+3)
Syphilis and Gonorrhœa	..	5	1	4
Others	..	..	..	..
Total	18(+6)	60(+12)	17(+6)	61(+12)

Total days in residence 6,504 (+2,354)

No. of doses of Salvarsan substitute .. 460

Pathological specimens examined :—

Spirochetes	..	94
Gonococci.. .. .	..	
Other organisms	..	—
Blood—Wassermann reaction.. ..	..	76

Of the 60 women admitted, 12 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 Leeds Municipal General Hospitals suffered a great loss by the death, on 20th May, 1945, of Dr. John Dick, who had been Medical Director of Municipal General Hospitals and Medical Superintendent of St. James's Hospital since 1927. A Memorial Service was held in the Hospital Chapel on 23rd May, 1945, at which Dr. J. Johnstone Jervis paid tribute to Dr. Dick's fine work during his long term of office.

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, 1944	381	380	163	924
Admitted during 1945	3,112	4,843	1,095	9,050
Children born during 1945	..	..	1,340	1,340
Total admissions and births ..	3,112	4,843	2,435	10,390
Total number treated during 1945	3,493	5,223	2,598	11,314
Discharged during 1945	2,564	4,361	2,297	9,222
Deaths	647	413	134	1,194
Total discharges and deaths ..	3,211	4,774	2,431	10,416
Remaining in hospital on 31st December, 1945	282	449	167	898

The total number of admissions and births showed a decrease of 772, but the number of deaths recorded was 1,194—an increase of 58 over the previous year.

Towards the end of the year there was a marked reduction in the number of Service cases admitted. This enabled one of the wards reserved for military patients to be closed. In all, 563 Service cases were admitted during the twelve months under review, and there were four deaths. Only 18 Service patients remained in hospital on 31st December, 1945.

Medical.—Pressure on the beds showed no signs of easing and the problem of accommodation for the chronic sick, in spite of the appropriation of North Lodge (now known as St. James's Hospital (North)) the previous year, remained as urgent as ever.

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

Surgery.—On the surgical side there was a slight decrease in the number of major operations—the figure for 1945 being 3,099, which is 76 less than that for the previous year. In addition 604 minor cases were dealt with in the theatre.

There was considerable pressure on the 101 beds in the Plastic and Maxillo-Facial Unit (functioning under the E.M.S.) until the latter part of the year under review, when there was a reduction in the number of admissions from the B.L.A. and C.M.F. battle areas. Altogether, over 600 major operations were performed, including a large number on civilians.

Children's Diseases.—In the children's wards there was a decrease of 46 in the number of admissions.

It was hoped to procure additional accommodation for children by opening the middle floor of "K" block, the ground floor having been opened the previous year, but this did not materialise owing to the shortage of nursing staff.

There is nothing calling for further comment.

Midwifery and Gynæcology.—The number of confinements carried through was 1,383—a decrease of 158 over the previous year. The number of maternal deaths was four. These were due to (i) Mitral disease—heart failure; (ii) obstetric shock following manual removal of placenta; (iii) pulmonary embolism after Cæsarean section; and (iv) acute œdema of lungs following forceps delivery. There were 66 still-births. The ante-natal clinic was attended by 1,286 new cases—a decrease of 248 over the year 1944—and the post-natal clinic was attended by 400.

The outbreak of gastro-enteritis in the Maternity Unit, to which attention was drawn in the Annual Report for the previous year, continued throughout the year under review. In January, 1945, cases began to occur with increasing frequency and it soon became evident that drastic action would be necessary to stamp out the epidemic. The Unit was therefore closed on 5th March, 1945, for thorough cleansing and re-painting, and was re-opened on 17th March, 1945. With the co-operation of the Ministry of Health and West Riding County Council alternative accommodation was found in West Riding Maternity Homes for the booked cases while the Unit was being renovated.

Since the re-opening of the Unit there has been no reappearance of the disease on a large scale, though sporadic cases have occurred from time to time. This situation has been met by closing and cleansing wards in rotation. These measures have not resulted in the complete disappearance of the disease, although the incidence has been lighter.

GASTRO-ENTERITIS IN MATERNITY UNIT.

Month	Cases Notified		Deaths	
	Mothers	Babies	Mothers	Babies
January	..	14	..	2
February	..	11	..	10
March	3	..	..	2
April	..	2	..	..
May	4	4	..	2
June	5	2	..	..
July	18	4	..	1
August	14	3	..	..
September	15	9	..	..
October	7	6	..	..
November	14	3	..	..
December	4	3	..	..
TOTAL	84	61	..	17

Mental Disease.—The number of cases admitted was identical with the number recorded for the previous year. The transfers to a Mental Hospital were 200 under certificate, one as temporary, and 26 as voluntary patients. These figures show an increase in the number of certified patients, and a decrease in the number of voluntary and temporary patients. The total number of patients in the Mental Wards at the end of the year was 179.

Pathology.—Routine clinical investigations amounted to 16,532, to which must be added over 500 concerned with Penicillin Therapy. The volume of work, therefore, now approximates to the pre-war maximum of 17,000, and it is anticipated that pre-war levels will soon be far exceeded with increased bed turnover and a further reduction in the number of chronic sick in the hospital.

A new record total of over 2,000 hæmatological investigations was carried out—this figure showing a striking increase in work during the year. There were also 1,195 blood group determinations. The section of bacteriology (excluding Penicillin investigations) dealt with 2,967 specimens. Chemical investigations reached a figure of 2,546, and 536 biopsy specimens were examined. Autopsies totalled 364, which was above the average for the past fifteen years. This practice continues to yield an appreciable quantity of valuable material and there is now an accumulation of many good specimens awaiting preparation for the museum.

Radiology.—During the year under review, 4,782 patients were X-rayed as compared with 5,023 the previous year. Of these, 431 were screened—an increase of 68 over the year 1944. The number of portable examinations amounted to 269.

In June, 1945, it was agreed that the Jewish Herzl-Moser Hospital should send in their patients for X-ray examination, and a total of 28 was recorded from 7th July, 1945, *i.e.*, the date of commencement, until 31st December, 1945.

Physiotherapy.—The number of new civilian in-patients who required the services of the department amounted to 579, and in all 1,498 in-patients were treated—an increase of 830 over the previous year. New civilian out-patients numbered 247, and altogether 660 out-patients were treated, making 4,587 out-patient attendances. The total number of treatments reached a record figure of 37,135.

The admission of Service cases from the B.L.A. diminished towards the close of the year and the figure of 126 new Service patients dealt with in the department showed a decrease of 83 over the year 1944.

At the Fracture Clinic 214 patients were dealt with, making 636 attendances.

Shortage of staff to cope with this considerable increase in the number of patients for treatment caused much anxiety, and it is hoped that additional physiotherapists may be obtained during the ensuing year to lessen the strain placed upon the present staff.

Staff.—Early in the year, Rev. C. W. Lemmon, who had been Chaplain to the hospital for over twenty-one years, resigned owing to his having reached the age of retiral. An Inaugural Service for his successor, Rev. R. Whitwell, was held in the Hospital Chapel on 18th May, 1945, conducted by the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ripon.

In June, Dr. James W. Affleck was appointed Acting Medical Superintendent of the Outer Group of Municipal General Hospitals, and took up his duties on 1st September, 1945.

On 16th October, 1945, the Health Committee passed a resolution approving the establishment of a Medical Faculty in connection with St. James's Hospital (South) and (North)—the Faculty to act in an advisory capacity only and all recommendations to be submitted to the Sub-Health (Hospitals) Committee for consideration and approval. This resolution was confirmed by the City Council on 9th November, 1945, and the first meeting of the Medical Faculty was held on 28th November, 1945, when a constitution was approved and officers appointed for the ensuing year.

Under a Ministry of Health scheme for Postgraduate Education for Medical Officers released from the Forces, two men were posted to this hospital on 1st December, 1945.

In November, 1945, application was made to the Royal College of Surgeons of England for recognition of the hospital under the regulations relating to the Diploma of Fellowship, in respect of the posts of Resident Surgical Officer and first House Surgeon, and shortly afterwards a visit of inspection to the hospital was made by Professor Ernest Finch.

In December, 1945, Professor Murray and Mr. Stacey inspected the Maternity Unit on behalf of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynæcologists with a view to the hospital being recognised by this College.

Nursing Staff.—This year 86 student-nurses entered the Preliminary Training School. Of these 46 were accepted for training. The nursing situation gives rise to considerable anxiety as the number of student-nurses is over 60 below the establishment of 230.

The results of the State Examinations, which took place in April and September, were satisfactory, although in comparison with the previous year a lower percentage of passes was recorded in respect of the State Preliminary Examinations, which showed 70.9 per cent. passes for Part 1, and 87.2 per cent. for Part 2. The results of the State Final Examinations were highly creditable—91.2 per cent. passes being recorded. Thirty-eight candidates sat for the Central Midwives Board Examinations and 69.3 per cent. passes were recorded.

The Student-Nurses' Unit of the Royal College of Nursing, formed in 1944, continues to function well. Towards the end of the year a Hockey Club was formed.

At the close of the year three large adult wards and one floor in the children's block are empty. This situation is due to the serious shortage of nurses. Measures to reduce this deficiency are receiving earnest attention.

ST. JAMES'S HOSPITAL (NORTH).

The following table shows the number of admissions, discharges and deaths in respect of Public Health cases—including E.M.S. (civilian) cases—during the year 1945 :—

	Men	Women	Total
Remaining in hospital on 31st December, 1944	16	135	151
Admitted during 1945	215	215	430
Total Number treated during 1945 ..	231	350	581
Discharged during 1945	36	110	146
Deaths during 1945	37	100	137
Total discharges and deaths ..	73	210	283
Remaining in hospital on 31st December, 1945	158	140	298

In addition to the above, 190 Social Welfare cases were admitted, comprising 24 men, 149 women, and 17 children. This brought the total number of Social Welfare patients treated during the year to 402. The number of discharges amounted to 305, including 17 children, and on 31st December, 1945, only 97 Social Welfare cases remained in hospital, *i.e.* 95 men and two children.

The number of patients remaining in the hospital, who were evacuated from London hospitals in August, 1944, is now 16. A number made their own arrangements to go home, and approximately six have been discharged under the auspices of the Ministry of Health.

Early in November the remaining 116 males Social Welfare inmates were transferred to South Lodge, and in exchange 142 male chronic sick were received from South Lodge. The 97 remaining female Social Welfare cases now await the provision of suitable accommodation by the Social Welfare Department.

During the year the process of adapting and equipping wards has continued. Two female wards and three male wards have been completed and put into use, and two more wards will be ready for occupation in the ensuing year. The acute shortage of beds for the chronic sick still gives rise to anxiety, and it is hoped that the opening of these two new wards will help to reduce the long waiting list for such cases.

A varied menu of diets for the patients has been introduced this year with marked success.

In September the new boilers were first put into use and it is expected that these will greatly reduce the quantity of coal consumed.

A sum of £250 was received in November from the executors of a Mr. Bickerdyke, who had died in the hospital.

In 1945 the Laundry washed 1,818,504 articles—a weekly average of almost 35,000. This has been achieved despite staff shortages and an obsolete plant.

The number of enrolled Assistant Nurses was as follows:—Female, 27; Male, 18. Intermediate Grade Assistant Nurses awaiting enrolment: Female, 20; Male, 26. All Assistant Nurses will be eligible before the present period for enrolment expires in December, 1947.

OUTER GROUP OF MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS.

The Acting Medical Superintendent, Dr. James W. Affleck,
writes :—

ST. MARY'S INFIRMARY.

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

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Remaining in Infirmary on 31st December, 1944	71	146	41	258
Admitted during the year ..	73	1,546	19	1,638
Births	..	..	1,282	1,282
Total admissions and births ..	73	1,546	1,301	2,920
Total treated during 1945 ..	144	1,692	1,342	3,178
Discharged during 1945 ..	51	1,542	1,284	2,877
Died during 1945	69	38	21	128
Total discharges and deaths ..	120	1,580	1,305	3,005
Remaining in Infirmary on 31st December, 1945	24	112	37	173

Comparison with previous years is difficult on this occasion, since the nature of the work done in the Infirmary has altered. The expansion of the Maternity Unit has brought about an increase of 476 in the number of live births, and has resulted in the corresponding reduction in the number of chronic sick patients admitted.

The average number of beds occupied has changed very little as it was 148 during the year ending 1944 and 152 during the year ending 1945. The highest number of patients was 276 and the lowest 166. This low figure was caused by the reduction which had to be made in the number of beds available for chronic sick patients, owing to a reduction in the number of nursing staff available. Bishop Cowgill E.M.S. Hospital, continued as an Annexe to St. Mary's

Infirmery and there were 5 admissions to the wards, 20 discharges and 5 deaths. The nursing shortage there made it necessary to close some smaller wards. The Bishop Cowgill statistics are included in the above table.

Some idea of the nature of the work done in the Infirmery is shown more clearly in the following table :—

Chronic Medical Cases			Maternity Cases	
	Male	Female		
Admissions ..	73	39	Admissions ..	1,646
Discharges ..	50	29	Births	1,331
Deaths ..	69	37	Ante-Natal ..	399

The high number of deaths among the chronic sick cases in proportion to the admissions and discharges is regrettable but unavoidable, owing to the states of advanced age and weakness of many of the patients on admission. The deaths also include those of some patients who have been in the Infirmery over a number of years.

As well as the admissions recorded previously, Ante-natal clinics are held twice weekly and a Post-Natal clinic, which is less well attended, once weekly. The scope of the work of these clinics is shown below :—

					Ante-Natal Clinic	Post-Natal Clinic
Clinics held	..	..	..	..	125	39
No. of patients attended ..	..	..	..	..	1,313	157
No. of attendances	..	..	..	..	5,070	163
Abnormalities discovered :—						
Rectocoele	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cystocoele	..	..	..	..	..	1
Erosion of Cervix	..	..	..	..	..	1
Retroversions	..	..	..	..	..	19

The majority of the midwifery cases were normal and delivered by staff-midwives and pupils. The abnormalities which occurred are shown in the following table:—

Born before Admission	..	..	..	..	..	19
Twins	..	..	..	..	..	10
Forceps deliveries	..	..	..	..	..	54
Stillbirths	..	..	..	..	..	49
Breeches	..	..	..	..	..	22
Faces	..	..	..	..	..	3
Transverse	..	..	..	..	..	1
Prolapsed Cord	..	..	..	..	..	3
Manual Removal of Placenta	..	..	..	..	..	4
Postpartum hæmorrhage	..	..	..	..	..	24
Antepartum hæmorrhage	..	..	..	..	..	14
Eclampsia	..	..	..	..	..	1
Maternal Death	..	..	..	..	..	1

In the Maternity Section it will be noted that there was one Maternal Death occurring unexpectedly, from obstetric shock, in a patient who was of exceptionally poor nutrition. There were 49 still-births and 18 babies died within 10 days of birth. The following table shows the causes of these stillbirths and neonatal deaths.

STILLBIRTHS						
Anencephaly and associated deformities	..	..	..	..	..	10
Maternal Respiratory infection	..	..	..	..	..	1
Maternal Toxæmia and Eclampsia	..	..	..	..	..	3
Antepartum hæmorrhage	..	..	..	..	..	4
Fœtal Asphyxia (including 3 prolapsed cord)	..	..	..	..	..	10
Placental Insufficiency—Twin	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	..	..	..	..	..	7
Macerated	..	..	..	..	..	8
Prematurity	..	..	..	..	..	5
						49
NEO-NATAL DEATHS.						
Spina Bifida	..	..	..	..	..	3
Monster	..	..	..	..	..	1
Prematurity	..	..	..	..	..	9
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	..	..	..	..	..	3
Atelectasis and Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	1
Icterus Gravis	..	..	..	..	..	1
						18

Medical Staff.—In February, Dr. Dorothy M. Hicks left and for the anticipated increase in maternity work two new doctors were appointed, namely Dr. J. G. Hunt, Senior R.M.O. and Dr. J. Cox, Junior R.M.O. Dr. Cox left on 31st July and Dr. L. H. Moss was appointed on 15th October. Mr. B. L. Jeaffreson continues as midwifery consultant.

Nursing Staff.—Miss A. E. Danby left the service on retirement on 27th December, 1944, and her place as Assistant Matron was filled by the appointment of Miss J. S. Mitchell, who took up duty on the 18th February. Miss R. A. Skillen was appointed as midwifery teacher on the 28th April, but had to leave for domestic reasons on the 15th December.

The Infirmary has continued to be a Training School for Part 1 Pupil Midwives. The present arrangement is that Part 1 pupils are taken but some pupils completed their course under the old regulations during the year. There have been on an average 22 pupils. The results on the Central Midwives Board Examinations have been as follows :—

Part 1.—Entered, 7 ; passed, 6 ; failed, 1.

Part 2.—Entered, 17 ; passed 17 ; failed, none

The shortage of nurses has been most marked in connection with the chronic sick wards, but some difficulty was also experienced in finding staff midwives. At the beginning of the year there was a shortage of pupil midwives, but the numbers applying for training increased satisfactorily in the later months.

Structural Changes.—The alterations and renovations in the administrative block continue and new suites of rooms were provided for the Doctors, Assistant Matron and Sister Tutor. More accommodation was also provided for pupil midwives by the adaptation of other accommodation for cubicles.

The Ante-natal Clinic is held in "A" Block and this has been brought up to date by the provision of dressing cubicles.

Plans were being considered at the end of the year for the modernisation of "A" Block to provide another complete Maternity Unit on the same lines as "B" Block, and for the provision of new kitchen and stores accommodation. Further modernisation of the administrative block is also planned.

ST. GEORGE'S INFIRMARY.

The number of patients admitted to hospital and the total treated are shown in the following table, which also indicates the types of patients dealt with.

	Men		Women		Total	
	Chronic.	T.B.	Chronic.	T.B.	Chronic.	T.B.
Remaining in Infirmary 31st December, 1944 ..	34	29	213	27	247	56
Admitted during 1945 ..	26	100	86	83	112	183
Discharged during 1945 ..	5	73	34	68	39	141
Deaths during 1945 ..	23	28	88	15	111	43
Total Discharges and Deaths	28	101	122	83	150	184
Remaining in Infirmary 31st December, 1945 ..	32	28	177	27	209	55

The number of admissions to the Tuberculosis wards were 183 this year as compared with 184 in 1944, but the number of chronic patients admitted shows a decrease from 159 to 112 as compared with 1944. The cause of the fall in the number of chronic cases admitted was the necessity of closing one of the wards (Block 7) during the latter half of the year. This was the result of the gradual reduction in the number of nurses available, due to the difficulty in replacing those who had left during the preceding months.

There has been little change in the nature or scope of the work done in the Infirmary. The average number of beds occupied was 298 compared with 303 in 1944 and the highest number of patients in hospital at one time was the same as that in 1944, namely 310. The number of patients reached a new low level in December, 1945, when there were only 264, owing to the cessation of admissions to the chronic wards as explained above.

A large proportion of the admissions to the Tuberculosis wards are early cases of the disease and artificial pneumo-thorax treatment is available for those for whom it is indicated. Thoracic surgical treatment is arranged when required by a temporary transfer of the patient to the appropriate hospital.

Clinical supervision of these patients is undertaken by Dr. D. A. Herd, Assistant Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.

Plans have been passed for the adaptation of the former Master's Quarters to provide accommodation for resident maids, who should help greatly in easing the burden on the over-taxed domestic and nursing services. It is also agreed that Block 7 should be converted into a nurses' home in order to give accommodation for pupils in the proposed assistant nurses' training school.

COOKRIDGE HOSPITAL.

The hospital continued to admit only chronic female medical cases and the admission and discharge statistics for the year are summarised in the following table :—

Remaining in Hospital 31st December, 1944 ..	..	95
Admitted	..	58
Discharged	..	20
Deaths	..	35
Remaining in Hospital 31st December, 1945 ..	..	98

The number of beds was increased from 97 to 100 in April, 1945. This may account for the increase in the average number of patients in hospital per day, which was 97 this year as compared with 92 in 1944. The hospital was fully occupied most days in the year and the low figure of 93, which was the lowest number recorded, occurred before the increase in the number of beds. Staff shortage has been experienced here as elsewhere both in nursing and domestic services, though some improvement in the number of nursing staff did occur towards the end of the year.

The pleasant situation and atmosphere of the hospital have attracted some younger entrants to the nursing profession, who may later leave to begin their general training.

Tuberculosis.

The number of cases on the register at the end of 1945 was 3,986 as compared with 3,936 at the corresponding period of last year, an increase of 50.

Statistics.—Notifications.—During the year 579 cases of pulmonary and 156 non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified making a total of 735 cases of which 397 were males and 338 females. Compared with the previous year this is a decrease of 52 in the pulmonary and one in the non-pulmonary notifications, and compared with the average of the previous five years, a decrease of 25 of pulmonary and six non-pulmonary. The case-rate of pulmonary tuberculosis was 1.28, of non-pulmonary 0.35, and of all forms of the disease 1.63, as compared with 1.40, 0.35 and 1.75 respectively for the previous year.

Of the total cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified 6.6 per cent. were children under 15 years, 21.9 per cent. persons between 15 and 25, and 71.5 per cent. were in the remaining age groups. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 8.1 per cent., 27.1 per cent., and 64.8 per cent. respectively.

The fall to 21.9 per cent. in the incidence of the disease at the ages 15-25 should be noted. Occasion has been taken in previous reports to call attention to the increase in pulmonary tuberculosis at this age period. The table appended gives the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis in adolescents (15-25), male and female, for the last ten years. (War years in heavy type.)

INCIDENCE OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS IN THE
AGE GROUPS 15-25 YEARS.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage of total notifications.
1936	52	77	129	24.3
1937	54	78	132	24.9
1938	52	76	128	25.0
1939	53	61	114	20.5
1940	54	88	142	25.5
1941	58	81	139	23.2
1942	50	116	166	26.0
1943	58	82	140	23.5
1944	67	104	171	27.1
1945	39	88	127	21.9

As regards the non-pulmonary type of disease 48.1 per cent. were children under 15 years and 51.9 per cent. persons over 15 years. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 52.2 per cent. and 47.8 per cent. respectively.

Of the total cases notified 520 were by medical practitioners, 151 came from institutions and 64 were by transfer from other areas.

The number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis not heard of until the time of death was 25 and the number of non-pulmonary nine, making a total of 34 or 4.6 per cent. of the total notifications for the year. This is an increase of seven on the figure for the previous year.

Out of a total of 318 deaths from tuberculosis of all forms 53 or 16.7 per cent. were notified in the same year as death occurred, 10 or 3.1 per cent. in the same month and 36 or 11.3 per cent. in the same week. In the previous year there were 97 or 30.7 per cent. 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.

Deaths.—The total deaths from tuberculosis of all forms during the year numbered 318, of which 196 were males and 122 females. Of the total pulmonary tuberculosis accounted for 286 or 89.9 per cent., and non-pulmonary 32 or 10.1 per cent. The death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was 0.63, from non-pulmonary 0.07, and from all forms of the disease 0.70, as compared with 0.61, 0.09 and 0.70 respectively for the previous year.

It is interesting to note that the death-rate from non-pulmonary tuberculosis (0.07) is the lowest on record, whilst that from all forms of the disease (0.70) is the same as in 1944 which itself constituted a record.

Set against the average rates of the previous five years these figures represent a decrease of 0.10 in the pulmonary and 0.03 in the non-pulmonary rate making a total decrease for all forms of the disease of 0.14.

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

Notifications of tuberculosis received during the year.

PULMONARY.

Ages.	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total.
Males..	3	5	9	39	70	74	63	49	21	333
Females	..	3	18	88	52	42	19	15	9	246
Totals..	3	8	27	127	122	116	82	64	30	579

NON-PULMONARY.

Ages.	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total.
Males..	2	9	26	12	9	2	3	1	..	64
Females	2	10	26	26	11	9	5	2	1	92
Totals..	4	19	52	38	20	11	8	3	1	156

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.
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
1945	286	0.63	32	0.07	318	0.70	579	1.28	156	0.35	735	1.63

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

AGES AT DEATH.

1945.	-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-45	45-65	65+	Total.
Males ..	1	1	1	2	9	67	81	18	180
Females ..	..	..	2	11	12	49	24	8	106
TOTALS	1	1	3	13	21	116	105	26	286
Average 10 years 1935-1944	3	1	3	21	37	138	122	19	344

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS. DEATHS.

1945	Tubercular meningitis.	Abdomin- al.	Bones and Joints.	Other tuber- culosis.	Total.
Males ..	8	..	6	2	16
Females ..	10	..	2	4	16
Totals ..	18	..	8	6	32

AGES AT DEATH.

1945	-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-45	45-65	65+	Total.
Males ..	5	3	..	..	1	1	4	2	16
Females	5	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	16
Totals ..	10	4	1	3	3	3	5	3	32
Average 10 years 1935-1944	17	6	4	5	3	10	7	2	54

THE HEALTH CLINIC AND SANATORIA

BY

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

Health Clinic.—The Health Clinic has worked at peak pressure throughout the year. The total of 2,512 new patients referred for investigation is only 45 below the record figure for 1944. The total number of examinations and treatments carried out by doctors was 31,793 as compared with 30,209 in 1944. There was again an increase in X-Ray film examinations and a marked rise in X-Ray screen examinations. The most marked increase, however, was in artificial pneumothorax refills which numbered 4,631 as against 3,831 in 1944. This includes 205 refills carried out in patients homes (93 in 1944). There was a corresponding increase in other home visits from 843 to 933. This inadequate and time consuming business of domiciliary treatment is a direct result of the shortage of sanatorium beds. The resulting waste of time would be less irksome if domiciliary treatment were efficient, but with a delay of months between diagnosis and admission to sanatorium even our best efforts fail to prevent many curable cases from serious deterioration.

A summary of the work done is given below, with the corresponding figures for 1944 shown for comparison.

SUMMARY OF WORK OF HEALTH CLINIC.

	1945.	1944.
Examinations :—		
Ordinary cases and consultations ..	9,481	9,147
Contact	1,475	1,474
X-ray film	6,469	6,111
X-ray screen	7,727	7,298
Domiciliary	956	964
Treatments :—		
Artificial pneumothorax	4,631	3,831
Other forms	1,054	1,384
Total examinations and treatments by doctors	31,793	30,209
Artificial sunlight treatments	7,251	7,191
Home visits by Health Visitors ..	9,646	12,467

It will be realised that every increase in the clinical work produces a corresponding increase in clerical and administrative work and reduces the proportion of time spent by the doctors in seeing patients. The office work is nearly double what it was before the war and the office staff has been increased by one junior clerk.

Staff Changes.—We were glad to welcome Dr. Guthrie back from Army Service to the Clinic in December. The retirement of Miss Read, Matron of the Hollies Sanatorium, is a real loss and we wish her rapid restoration to good health and many happy years of well earned leisure. Her selfless work at The Hollies was an inspiration to us all. We have also to record with regret the resignations of Miss Healey and Miss Hindley who for many years have been members of the staff of health visitors.

Thoracic Surgery.—During the year Mr. Allison saw 83 patients referred from the Clinic to the Thoracic Surgical Department of the General Infirmary, and attended 95 consultations at the Clinic and Institutions. He performed minor thoracic operations (thoracoscopy, adhesiotomy and phrenic paralysis) on 69 patients at St. James's Hospital and major operations (mainly thoracoplasty) on 21 patients at Pinderfields. Mr. Moir has continued to carry out the thoracic surgery at Middleton and Scotton Banks.

Almoner's Department and Care Committee.—Treatment allowances totalling £24,054 19s. 0d. were paid to 693 patients (411 of which were new) during 1945.

The Allowances Appeals Committee has met monthly to deal with discretionary and special allowances and other cases presenting points of difficulty. Treatment Allowances are excellent so far as they go but have serious limitations, and considerable anxiety is felt as to the effect which the National Insurance Bill may have on this scheme, should it become law in its present form.

The Allowances Scheme has altered without decreasing the valuable service of the Care Committee in helping tuberculous families. I wish specially to thank the ladies of the Care Committee for their work during the year. The work of this Committee is summarised in the following table and their disbursements (excluding milk, surgical appliances and dentures) totalled £1,187 7s. 4d.

CASES HELPED DURING 1945.

(Milk)	857
Groceries	233
Clothing	192
Beds and bedding	175
(Surgical appliances)	61
(Dentures)	49
Sickroom requisites	37
Fares	29
Convalescence	18
Home help	5
Various helps	65
	1,721

Mass Radiography.—The Unit has been fully employed throughout the year. The truly regional allocation of its services is shown by the following table of volunteers examined.

Leeds	11,735
West Riding	13,881
York	8,002
Dewsbury	4,042
Huddersfield	3,686
Evacuated Dutch Children	577
Mental Defectives	240
	42,163

These volunteers were drawn from the employees of 70 commercial firms together with nurses, municipal employees, civil servants, railway men and others. Advertised public sessions were highly successful and on one memorable day 1,100 women came to the Unit at St. James's Hospital from all parts of the region. A fortnight allocated to the examination of "suspects" referred by local doctors was less successful, only about 400 volunteers attending out of a total of 2,000 appointments offered. Two exhibitions were held in Leeds in the Autumn and the work of the Unit was also broadcast.

At the request of the Board of Control, the Unit examined 240 mental defectives from the Mid-Yorkshire Institution, Whixley. Five active cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were found, only one of which was clinically suspected. This high percentage suggests the need for more examinations of this kind.

The Unit is fully booked for 1946 and in addition to Leeds will visit Bradford, Hull, Huddersfield, Wakefield and the three Ridings.

The following is a summary of the work carried out in 1945 :—

SUMMARY OF WORK OF MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT, 1945.

No. of persons examined.	Subsequent examinations on large films.	Cases referred for treatment for :—		Suspected T.B. referred for observation.
		Tuberculosis.	Other causes.	
42,163	2,879	66	366	356
..	=6.83%	=0.16%	=0.87%	=0.84%

It will be seen that one per cent. of the volunteers are suffering from, or suspected to be suffering from, pulmonary tuberculosis and 0.87 per cent. need immediate treatment for non-tuberculous conditions. Of the tuberculous, only one sixth need immediate treatment, the rest remain under observation. Most of these persons need only advice and supervision and remain well, but in such cases evidence of fresh activity in the lesions can be detected and treated without delay. The value of the Mass Radiography experiment seems to be proved but the work of one Unit in an extensive area is unlikely to have any marked effect on tuberculosis statistics. Many units are needed and in particular a fully mobile unit to abolish waste of time in transport and re-erection of plant.

Institutions.—The best possible use has been made of the inadequate and make-shift accommodation at The Hollies and St. George's Hospital. Treatment of tuberculosis under such conditions is unsatisfactory in its results and irritating to patients and doctors alike. Our gratitude is again due to the West Riding County Council for giving us the use of beds at Middleton and Scotton Banks. We appreciate the sacrifice this entails as the County Council has problems no less serious than our own and rightly insists on our early departure.

The new block at Gateforth Sanatorium is nearing completion and plans have been approved for a further extension. Unfortunately, owing to lack of domestic staff, available beds at Gateforth have had to be reduced to 25 since June. Here we reach the real obstacle to progress in the treatment of tuberculosis. Propaganda and persuasion by the Ministry of Labour have both failed to find a solution to the difficulty. It seems that our sanatoria are unlikely to be fully usable until they can offer attractive wages and a high standard of social amenities to trained and untrained nursing and domestic staff. Moreover, a remote institution such as Gateforth must cater for the leisure time of patients and staff. At present practically nothing is done in this direction. An organised scheme of occupational therapy is needed at Gateforth and will also be required at Killingbeck in due course. This would be the first step towards the provision of a full scheme of rehabilitation. The latter is an essential corollary of the Treatment Allowances Scheme and plans should now be made for its full development.

Dental.—The following table shows details of the work done by the Dental Officer, Mr. Hilton :—

SUMMARY OF DENTAL TREATMENT GIVEN DURING 1945

	Health Clinic	Gate- forth	The Hollies	Villa 8	St. George's Infirmary	Home Visits	Total
Cases { Examined ..	126	29	39	44	31	..	269
{ Treated ..	124	29	36	30	31	..	250
Attendances ..	564	106	81	85	111	9	956
Extractions :—							
Local anæsthetic ..	343	86	37	..	99	13	578
N ₂ O	..	..	..	66	..	..	66
Fillings	72	25	32	7	15	..	151
Scalings	14	12	8	1	4	..	39
Dentures :—							
Number completed	60	15	13	..	21	..	109
Patients fitted ..	35	10	7	..	11	..	63
Repairs, etc. ..	10	4	1	..	2	..	17
Other Treatments ..	113	19	5	..	15	..	152

Housing.—The position has not improved. Although families re-housed were 36 more than in 1944 the number listed for re-housing shows a marked rise and this in spite of the fact that only cases of most urgent need are recommended. Moreover the sunshine houses obtained were those formerly occupied by "recovered" patients or the families of patients who have died—a measure which cannot be regarded as helpful in the prevention of tuberculosis in recovered patients or contacts.

Factory-in-the-Field.—This institution has played an important part in the rehabilitation of patients and has offered employment to permanently disabled tuberculous persons who are unfit to compete in the open labour market. The range of trades available—printing, brush-making and firewood—is very limited and not closely related to local staple industries. Modern developments in manufacturing processes offer a new and extensive range of light industries suitable for tuberculous patients. The factory buildings are far from ideal and are too remote from medical control. Without decrying in the least the valiant attempt which the factory has made in the past twenty years to fill a serious gap in the tuberculosis scheme, there is no doubt that it falls far short of present day ideas of rehabilitation. Its future requires careful thought.

**"CONTACTS" FIRST EXAMINED AT THE HEALTH CLINIC
FROM JANUARY 1st, 1945, to DECEMBER 31st, 1945.**

	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	118	3	1	..	110	4
Females ..	391	5	17	2	350	17
Boys	192	..	5	2	163	22
Girls	220	..	8	3	186	23
Total	921	8	31	7	809	66

Cases remaining under observation on December 31st, 1944, were re-examined, with the following results:—

Definitely diagnosed as tubercular	9	} 69
Marked off as non-tubercular, died, lost sight of, etc.	51	
Remaining under observation	9	
Total examinations made = 1,475 (1,282 cases).		

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RETURNS MADE TO MINISTRY OF HEALTH ON FORM T.145 (1945).

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 Inward Transfers .. L.S.O. Cases Returned ..	1,290 46 10	982 25 8	203 1 ..	209 2 ..	196 1 ..	224 2 ..	204 3 ..	200 4 1	1,486 47 10	1,206 27 8	407 4 ..	409 6 1	3,508 84 19
B.—Number of New Cases diagnosed as Tuberculosis during the year .. (1) Class T.B. minus .. (2) Class T.B. plus .. (3) Non-Pulmonary ..	139 121 ..	120 68 ..	14	21 2 ..	 19	 44	 28	 22	} 279		42	45	598
C.—Number of cases included in A. and B. written off the Dispensary Register during the year as :— (1) Recovered (2) Dead (all causes) .. (3) Removed to other Areas (4) For other reasons ..	22 162 35 34	26 90 31 19	10 5 7 3	13 4 5 4	7 5 2 3	9 1 7 10	7 3 2 2	9 1 4 3	29 167 37 37	35 91 38 29	17 8 9 5	22 5 9 7	103 271 93 78
Transfers to Pulm. from N.P.	2	1	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
D.—Number of definite cases of Tuberculosis on the Dispensary Register at the end of the year ..	1,355	1,038	194	208	197	242	220	210	1,552	1,280	414	418	3,664

PATIENTS (EXCLUDING CONTACTS) FIRST EXAMINED AT CITY OF LEEDS HEALTH CLINIC
FROM JANUARY 1st, 1945, TO DECEMBER 31st, 1945.
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.
1,103	1,046	149	117	147	78	..	2	94	63	6	7	729	807	120	88	133	98	23	20

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.
17	37	24	19	3	5	3	4	2	6	1	1	6	6	3	..	6	20	17	14

Total attendances at Health Clinic for—
(a) Light treatment .. 7,251
(b) Other special treatments .. 5,480
(c) Review examinations .. 8,937
(d) X-ray .. 1,544

23,212

Total Number of Clinical Examinations
(included in attendances) .. 9,466
Number of cases making the clinical attendances
(excluding Light and Special treatments) 6,386

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

Definitely diagnosed as tubercular ..	49
Marked off as non-tubercular, and for other reasons ..	165
Remaining under observation ..	51
	265

Maternity and Child Welfare.

The number of children under one year of age who died in 1945 was 438 (males 258, females 190) as compared with 429 (males 255, females 174) in 1944. The infant mortality rate was 56 as compared with 50 for the previous year and an average of 53 for the previous five years.

The rate for England and Wales was 46 or 17·9 per cent. less than the rate for Leeds, and the rate for the 126 Great Towns was 54 or 3·6 per cent. less.

INFANT MORTALITY.

Year.	Deaths under one year.	RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.	
		LEEDS.	England and Wales.
1890-1894	10,945	176	149
1895-1899	11,552	181	158
1900-1904	11,138	172	143
1905-1909	8,249	139	121
1910-1914	6,969	131	109
1915-1919	5,375	129	97
1920	1,232	110	80
1921	997	98	83
1922	935	101	77
1923	773	89	69
1924	921	108	75
1925	748	91	75
1926	748	93	70
1927	629	81	70
1928	606	79	65
1929	722	97	74
1930	512	68	60
1931	552	76	66
1932	617	88	65
1933	537	81	64
1934	513	71	59
1935	463	64	57
1936	476	65	59
1937	491	67	58
1938	490	64	53
1939	401	57	50
1940	395	57	55
1941	407	61	59
1942	369	51	49
1943	356	47	49
1944	429	50	46
1945	438	56	46

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 87 (19.9 per cent.), pneumonia 84 (19.2 per cent.) and diarrhoea and enteritis 84 (19.2 per cent.). The respiratory group of diseases was responsible for 100 or 22.8 per cent. of the total deaths under one year of age. Last year the number was 85 or 19.8 per cent., and the average for the previous five years was 99 or 25.4 per cent. The death-rate from prematurity per thousand births was 11.2 as compared with 14.0 for the previous year.

The following table shows the number of deaths from prematurity, and the death-rate per thousand births for the years 1930-1945 :—

Year.	Births.	Deaths from prematurity.	Death-rate per 1,000 births.
1930	7,568	152	20.1
1931	7,219	114	15.8
1932	7,004	128	18.3
1933	6,643	134	20.2
1934	7,190	121	16.8
1935	7,211	124	17.2
1936	7,340	114	15.5
1937	7,279	120	16.5
1938	7,614	136	17.9
1939	7,079	102	14.4
1940	6,946	97	14.0
1941	6,667	83	12.4
1942	7,204	91	12.6
1943	7,547	91	12.1
1944	8,518	119	14.0
1945	7,760	87	11.2

The average death rate from prematurity per thousand births for the ten years 1935-1944 was 14.7.

Deaths in Age Groups.—Of the total (438) infant deaths, 62, or 14.2 per cent. took place on the first day ; 151 or 34.5 per cent. in the first week ; 222 or 50.7 per cent. in the first month ; 93 or 21.2 per cent. between one and three months ; 65 or 14.8 per cent. between three and six months ; 34 or 7.8 per cent. between six and nine months ; and 24 or 5.5 per cent. between nine and twelve months.

The percentage changes in the infant death-rates per 1,000 births in 1945 as compared with the previous ten years are as follows :—

Under 1 week decrease	10·5%	3-6 months, decrease	3·4%
Under 1 month „	4·3%	6-9 „ „	23·2%
1-3 months increase	23·7%	9-12 „ „	22·5%
Whole year decrease, 3·3%			

Neo-Natal Death-Rate.—The number of deaths of infants occurring in the first month of life was 222 or 20 less than in the previous year and the neo-natal rate was 28·6 as compared with 28·4 in 1944. The downward trend in this rate has been continued. *Vide* table on page 69.

Illegitimate Death-Rate.—Of the 841 illegitimate births, 66 died before reaching the age of one year which is equal to an infant mortality rate of 78. The corresponding rate for 1944 was 73 and for 1943, 70.

Maternal Mortality.—The number of mothers who lost their lives in childbirth during the year was 14, an increase of two as compared with the figure for the previous year. The corresponding maternal mortality rate per thousand live births was 1·80 as compared with 1·41 for the previous year and an average of 2·20 for the previous five years. Calculated on the total number of births (live and still) the rate for the year was 1·75 as compared with 1·37 for the previous year and an average of 2·12 for the previous five years.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE THIRTEEN YEARS 1933-1945 AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF
THE FIRST YEAR OF LIFE.

YEAR.	Births in year.	Under one week.		Under one month.		One and under three months.		Three and under six months.		Six and under nine months.		Nine and under twelve months.		Under one year.	
		Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.
1933	..	175	26.3	243	36.6	99	14.9	80	12.0	57	8.6	58	8.7	537	81
1934	..	185	25.7	252	35.0	85	11.8	55	7.6	69	9.6	52	7.2	513	71
1935	..	182	25.2	239	33.1	88	12.2	62	8.6	41	5.7	33	4.6	463	64
1936	..	166	22.6	220	30.0	70	9.5	87	11.9	54	7.4	45	6.1	476	65
1937	..	186	25.6	242	33.2	84	11.5	80	11.0	48	6.6	37	5.1	491	67
1938	..	170	22.3	252	33.1	75	9.9	69	9.1	55	7.2	39	5.1	490	64
1939	..	149	21.0	214	30.2	66	9.3	50	7.1	44	6.2	27	3.8	401	57
1940	..	157	22.6	214	30.8	70	10.1	48	6.9	39	5.6	24	3.5	395	57
1941	..	123	18.4	178	26.7	69	10.3	75	11.2	41	6.1	44	6.6	407	61
1942	..	154	21.4	214	29.7	58	8.1	49	6.8	31	4.3	17	2.4	369	51
1943	..	139	18.4	179	23.7	58	7.7	62	8.2	43	5.7	14	1.9	356	47
1944	..	177	20.8	242	28.4	75	8.8	55	6.5	42	4.9	15	1.8	429	50
1945	..	151	19.5	222	28.6	93	12.0	65	8.4	34	4.4	24	3.1	438	56

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, 1944, was 142. During the year 34 new nurses were added, one ceased to practise, six left the district and 50 failed to notify, leaving a total of 119 on the register on 31st December, 1945.

The total number of births notified by midwives was 2,429, or 29.4 per cent. of the total births registered, as compared with 2,928, or 34.0 per cent. for the previous year.

Municipal Midwifery Service.—During the year 33 Municipal Midwives were employed directly by the Authority. 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	11,784	2,088	13,872
Deliveries { Midwife	1,943	324	2,267
{ Maternity Nurse	253	13	266
Post-natal visits	42,226	6,001	48,227
Bookings { Midwife	1,861	461	2,322
{ Maternity Nurse	192	17	209
Examinations at Midwife's home ..	5,650	2,713	8,363
Number of Midwives	32 full time 1 part time	6	39

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 184 routine visits of inspection to their homes with, in addition, 120 special visits.

Medical Assistance.—Notifications of having advised medical assistance were received in 939 cases.

For attendance on emergencies under Section 14 of the Midwives Act, 1918, there were 722 claims made by medical practitioners, involving a cost to the Corporation of £1,049 10s. 6d.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—There were 70 notifications of which 11 (estimated) were true sepsis. Of the latter, two were midwives' cases, two doctors' cases and seven occurred in institutions. In addition four cases of true sepsis were not notified as puerperal pyrexia.

Nursing in the Home.—There were 1,306 cases referred to the Leeds District Nursing Association during the year.

Home and Domestic Helps.—At the beginning of the year there were four home or domestic helps in full-time employment. This number was increased to seven during the year. Four others were employed intermittently as required. Home help was provided for 74 Maternity and Child Welfare cases and domestic help for five other cases.

Ante-natal Work.—Expectant mothers attending the ante-natal clinics during the year numbered 9,087, a decrease of 716 on the figure for 1944. Of the total 6,626 were new cases. The total attendances at all the ante-natal clinics were 33,871 compared with 39,404 for 1944. The large 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.—Only 38 expectant mothers were referred to this clinic during the year as compared with 78 during 1944. The clinic was discontinued at the end of the year.

Natal Work.—Of 8,068 notified births which occurred during the year 5,563 or 69.0 per cent. took place in institutions or nursing homes in the city. In 1944 the percentage was 49.9.

Evacuation.—The number of cases admitted to Emergency Maternity Hospitals during 1945 was 184, as compared with 662 in 1944.

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., 1944 ..	9	92	4	20	42	7	123	20	112	165
Registered during 1945 ..	—	13	2	21	7	—	—	2	34	7
Registration cancelled or surrendered during 1945 ..	—	—	2	15	9	—	—	2	15	9
On register 31st Dec., 1945 ..	9	105	4	26	40	7	123	20	131	163

Nurses Act, 1943, Part II.—Agencies for the supply of Nurses.—

Under Part II. of the above Act which became operative on 15th June, 1945, four nursing agencies applied for registration and were issued with licences.

Specialist Service.—The number of claims from consultants for services rendered in connection with the Corporation's Maternity Scheme was 21, at a total nett cost of £63 10s. 6d.

Maternal Mortality.—During the year 14 mothers lost their lives during pregnancy and childbirth, as compared with 12 in 1944. The corresponding mortality rate was 1·80 per thousand live births and 1·75 per thousand total births (live and still). The comparative figures for 1944 were 1·41 and 1·37. The causes of death were as follows: sepsis 4; toxæmia 1; embolism 3; hæmorrhage 3; other causes 3. The number who had attended ante-natal clinics was 10.

Stillbirths.—The number notified in 1945 was 325, or 4·0 per cent. of total births notified, as compared with 336 or 3·7 per cent. in 1944.

Neo-Natal Mortality.—There were 222 neo-natal deaths during the year, as compared with 242 in 1944. The corresponding mortality rates were 28·6 and 28·4.

Home Visiting.—The total number of visits paid by health visitors during 1945 amounted to 137,953. This is a decrease of 4,756 on 1944, owing to shortage of staff.

A complete summary of the work of the health visitors is as follows :—

	VISITS.
Notified births including re-visits	98,081
Stillbirths and deaths under one month including re-visits	438
Investigations into the death of children from one month to five years	454
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	45
Expectant Mothers	9,577
Special visits (medical aid claims, infectious diseases, etc.)	9,146
Sick children notified from Leeds General Infirmary, Public Dispensary and St. James's Hospital	39
Infant Life protection	668
Ineffectual visits	19,044
Adoption of Children, Regulation Act, 1939 :—	
Homes inspected	92
Visits to children placed for adoption ..	369
Total visits for the year	137,953

Eye Defects.—Children classified as blind or partially blind.—There were 10 children on the register on 1st January, 1945. During the year four children were notified, one removed on reaching five years, and one child died during the year, making a total of 12 at the end of the year.

Congenital Defect.	Infection.	Myopia.	Tumour of Eye.	Total.
8	2	1	1	12

Infant Life Protection.—During the year a total of 668 visits were paid to foster children by Health Visitors and the Superintendent. The subjoined table gives particulars of the children nursed for reward during 1945.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936. Part vii. Sec. 206-219.

CHILDREN NURSED FOR HIRE OR REWARD DURING THE YEAR 1945.

MOTHERS.	
Number of foster-mothers on the register at the beginning of the year	71
Number of foster-mothers on the register at the end of the year	55
Foster-mothers with one child	50
Foster-mothers with two children	3
Foster-mothers with three children	1
Foster-mothers with fourteen children	1
CHILDREN.	
Number of children on the register at the beginning of the year	87
Number of children placed on the register during 1945	30
Number of children who ceased, during the year, to come under the provision of this Act	56
Number of children transferred to other foster mothers	3
Number of children on the books at the end of the year	61
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.. .. .	41
Attained the age of 9 years	9
Adopted without payment	3
Sent to special homes, etc.	2
Moved out of the district—no trace	..
Died	1
TOTAL	56

Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act, 1939.—Children placed through the Health Department with a view to adoption during 1945 numbered 64. In 43 cases adoption has been completed. The comparative figures for 1944 were 52 and 33.

Infant Welfare Centres.—There were 20 Infant Welfare Centres (Babies' Welcomes) in use during 1945.

Attendances at Welcomes.—The number of new babies under one year admitted during the year was 5,338, between one and two years 409, and between two and five years 693. These figures show a decrease of 854 infants under one year, and of 321 children between one and five years. The total number of names on the registers at the Welcomes at the beginning of 1945 was 13,130. With 6,440 new children registered, and 7,783 names removed of children who had reached the age of five years, defaulted or left the district, the total at the end of the year was 11,787.

There were 84 deaths of children between the ages of two weeks and one year, who had attended the Welcomes, as compared with 188 for the city; the corresponding infant mortality rates were 16 and 33.

Central Clinic.—Dental.—New patients numbering 627 received treatment during the year, of which 397 were expectant mothers, 131 mothers and 99 children. The total number of treatments was 8,450; expectant mothers 4,134, mothers 3,927, children 389, a decrease of 1,479 on the previous year. Full dentures were supplied in 191 cases, partial dentures in 109. In addition, 36 remodels and repairs were completed.

Orthopædic.—A total of 500 children was seen at the Clinic during the year, a decrease of 249 on the number for 1944. Ten cases were admitted to hospital for treatment, two received treatment in the Marguerite Home, Thorp Arch, while 71 were transferred to the School Clinic on reaching the age of five years.

Appliances were supplied to six cases at a cost of £3 14s. 6d.

Massage.—A total of 9,277 treatments was given during the year, a decrease of 2,843 on the figure for 1944 due to shortage of staff, as there were only three instead of five full-time physiotherapists.

Artificial Sunlight.—This continued to be given at Central Clinic, Middleton Clinic and at Holbeck and Armley Welcomes. The total number of children treated during the year was 1,162 and the total treatments given 17,013, a decrease of 31 and 2,196 respectively.

Venereal Diseases.—The number of patients attending this Clinic during the year was 160 compared with 175 for 1944. Of these 39 were expectant mothers, 50 mothers and 71 infants. Included in these figures are 28 mothers and 70 infants who attended for routine blood test for adoption.

Child Guidance.—This Clinic has completed its third year of work in the diagnosis and treatment of maladjusted and difficult children. There were 120 cases on the register on 1st January, 1945. New cases referred to the clinic during the year numbered 109, of which 47 were children under five years of age. The results of treatment have been satisfactory, 91 per cent. of the cases treated have either been adjusted or shown definite improvement, as compared with 88 per cent. on 1944.

Almoning Committee.—This Committee met on 49 occasions and considered 2,078 cases, a decrease of 1,259 on the number for 1944, accounted for by the discontinuance of the emergency maternity hospital scheme.

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 51.15 per cent., of cod liver oil 24.49 per cent. and of vitamins A. and D. 43.03 per cent. The comparative figures for 1944 were 56.83 per cent., 29.6 per cent. and 25.39 per cent.

Convalescent Treatment for Mothers and Children.—Convalescence was arranged for 10 mothers. No children were sent for convalescent treatment as Meanwood Convalescent Home had closed and no other convalescent home was available.

Infants' Hospital.—The Infants' Hospital continued at Knaresborough House to the end of the year, but it was anticipated that arrangements for the return of the hospital to Leeds would be completed early in 1946.

There were 32 children in the hospital on 1st January, 1945. During the year 76 children were admitted and 79 discharged. On 31st December, 1945, there were 29 remaining in hospital.

Wyther Hostel.—This home for unmarried mothers and their babies was opened on 16th June, 1945. From then till the end of the year 30 mothers and babies were admitted and 20 discharged. Of these, 13 mothers kept their babies, six babies were adopted and one baby died.

Residential and Day Nurseries.—The following table gives particulars of children admitted to 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	4.4	131	Closed 3.2.45. " 15.9.45.
Alder Hill	40	17.8	3,783	
Blenheim	..	..	..	
Spring Bank :— (Peace Time) ..	50	34.5	12,606	
(War Workers) ..	30	19.5	7,133	
DAY NURSERIES.				
Blenheim :— (Peace Time) ..	45	19.0	5,402	Closed 21.8.45.
(War Workers) ..	22	19.2	5,460	
Woodhouse	35	21.6	6,099	
Quarry Hill	35	28.8	8,117	
East Street	35	29.8	8,681	
Willow Terrace ..	40	27.3	5,021	
Jack Lane	60	32.8	9,902	
Burley Park	35	28.9	8,164	
Middleton	35	25.7	7,395	
Cross Flatts	35	28.5	7,947	
Meanwood	35	28.3	7,891	
Londesboro' Grove	35	31.0	8,684	
Rookwood	35	26.9	7,542	
Harehills (Day) ..	50	33.4	9,506	
Church Road	35	26.8	7,509	
Low Road	35	26.1	7,094	
Houghley Lane ..	35	26.3	7,388	
Sheepscar	35	27.6	7,729	
Grange Avenue ..	50	34.0	9,603	
York Road	50	39.4	11,179	
Crossgates	50	29.6	8,238	

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 7 licensed slaughter-houses were not used; the licences of all were renewed.

The one knacker's 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)	1944	15,292	6,069	15,542	68,732	2,177	107,812
	1945	17,055	5,427	17,169	64,847	2,345	106,843
Government Slaughter-house No. 2 (Danube Road)	1944	4,844	2,506	5,288	26,019	858	39,515
	1945	5,563	2,264	4,416	27,210	871	40,324

In addition to the above animals, 1,457 horses were slaughtered at the Public Abattoir for human food.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle (exclud- ing cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS.						
Whole carcasses	14	79	66	128	25	13
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1,743	1,048	36	2,652	115	198
Percentage of numbers inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis	7.77	14.65	0.47	3.02	4.35	14.48
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.						
Whole carcasses	55	422	2	1	18	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1,250	1,927	7	..	134	..
Percentage of numbers inspected affected with tuberculosis	5.77	30.54	0.04	0.001	4.73	0.14

Meat and other foods condemned as unsound.—The total amount of meats, etc., destroyed by consent during the year was 1,042 535 lbs., as compared with 833,877 lbs. in the previous year. Details are given in the following table :—

MEAT, ETC., DESTROYED BY CONSENT.

	1945.	1944.	1943.	1942.
Beef	231,681 lbs.	263,147 lbs.	202,791 lbs.	131,369 lbs.
Veal	2,420 "	2,098 "	1,740 "	1,832 "
Mutton	5,241 "	5,363 "	7,510 "	4,090 "
Pork	10,521 "	10,131 "	7,207 "	10,866 "
Bacon and Ham	1,048 "	3,527 "	5,614 "	127 "
Offals	176,468 "	174,823 "	96,103 "	67,850 "
Rabbits	3,916 "	5,024 "	6,714 "	8,168 "
Poultry	8,725 "	692 "	800 "	1,644 "
Game	..	..	18 "	16 "
Horse Flesh ..	8,240 lbs.	6,060 lbs.	1,550 "	1,590 "
Fish	52,313 "	73,465 "	40,967 "	34,094 "
Shellfish	45,725 "	21,693 "	53,154 "	18,443 "
Vegetables	314,771 "	178,167 "	263,212 "	100,223 "
Fruit	91,594 "	20,303 "	3,014 "	21,650 "
Tinned goods ..	60,016 "	51,637 "	66,167 "	68,183 "
Cheese	..	..	724 "	52 "
Edible Fungi ..	24 lbs.	..	90 "	14 "
Bread and Cereals	18,172 "	8,577 lbs.	23,951 "	77 "
Flour	..	1,268 "	44 "	672 "
Biscuits	3,200 lbs.	..	..	..
Beans	1,210 "	..	..	..
Sundries	7,250 "	7,902 lbs.	8,283 lbs.	7,597 lbs.
Totals	1,042,535 lbs.	833,877 lbs.	789,653 lbs.	478,557 lbs.
No. of Eggs	976	80	..	704

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.—During the year 17 fresh licences to slaughter or stun animals were granted by the City Council and 126 were renewed. No proceedings were taken under this Act.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.—Section 57.—During the year it was necessary to take action against two persons for slaughtering pigs on unlicensed premises; they were both found guilty and fined £2 in each case.

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.
58	47	11

Swine Fever Order of 1938.—During the year there were received 34 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 five cases the diagnosis was confirmed.

Proceedings were instituted against a pig-keeper under Article 4 of the above mentioned Order for moving a pig into an infected place without a licence ; he was found guilty and fined £1.

Regulation of Movement of Swine Order of 1922.—Under this Order 576 licences for the disposal of 3,215 pigs from the Whitkirk Auction Mart were issued, and 125 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.—Three cases of suspected anthrax were reported but were not confirmed.

Animals (Landing from Ireland, Channel Islands and Isle of Man) Order of 1933.—During the year, 2,698 Irish cattle were received on direct purchase by the Ministry of Food and 132 Irish store cattle were received at premises in the city.

Foot and Mouth Diseases.—During the year the city was not included in a foot and mouth disease infected area.

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, 1945 :—

DAIRY FARMS AND COWKEEPERS.

	Dairy Farms	Cow- keepers
No. on register on 31st December, 1944	118	114
No. added to the register during the year	2	11
No. removed from the register during the year	6	15
No. on register on 31st December, 1945	114	110

MILKSHOPS AND RETAIL PURVEYORS OF MILK.

	Milk- shops	Retail Purvey- ors of milk
No. on the register on 31st December, 1944 (including 34 entries in respect of purveyors with premises in the surrounding County Area)	345	320
No. added to the register during the year	6	21
No. removed from the register during the year	33	51
No. on register on 31st December, 1945 (including 34 entries in respect of purveyors with premises in the surrounding County Area)	318	290

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

To milkshops	2,034
To cowsheds	1,866
To railway stations	110
To farms or milkshops <i>re</i> infectious disease	8
To foodshops and bottled milk stores	397

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, Section 23 (2).—Proceedings were taken against a farmer for milking dirty cows ; he was found guilty and fined £2 and costs.

Section 14 (2).—Proceedings were taken against an employee of a large firm of dairymen for smoking whilst engaged in filling a milk bottle from a churn ; he was found guilty and fined £10.

LICENCES ISSUED UNDER THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS)
REGULATIONS, 1936-1945.

Description of Licences.	Number in force on 31st December		
	1943	1944	1945
To use the designation " Tuberculin Tested "—			
1. To produce and bottle	2	3	3
2. To produce, but not bottle	..	..	..
3. To sell by retail	15	17	17
4. To bottle and sell	1	1	2
To use the designation " Accredited "—			
1. To produce and bottle	6	6	6
2. To produce, but not bottle	64	64	61
3. To sell by retail	8	5	4
4. To bottle and sell	2	..	..
To use the designation " Pasteurised "—			
1. Pasteurisers' Licences	4	4	4
2. To sell by retail	13	13	11

BIOLOGICAL TESTS.

Ordinary Samples.	No.	Positive.	Negative.
" Tuberculin Tested " milk	14	..	14
" Accredited " milk	164	7	157
" Pasteurised " milk	8	..	8
Ungraded milk	205	5	200
TOTAL	391	12	379

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

FOOD AND DRUGS.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS.

RAG FLOCK.

Food and Drugs.—The Sampling Officers took 142 formal and 14 informal samples of food other than milk. The total number of formal samples of all kinds taken during the year was 1,812 and informal samples 41. For the results of the analyses of these samples see the City's Analyst's report on page 85.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.—During the year 6 samples, 3 formal and 3 informal, were taken under the above-mentioned Act and submitted to the Agricultural Analyst for examination. Of this number 3 were samples of fertilisers and 3 of feeding stuffs. One informal sample of feeding stuffs was unsatisfactory.

Rag Flocks 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, 1933. PART II.

The administrative year for the purpose of the above Act is the period 1st May to 30th April. The appended table gives a detailed summary of the work done during the year ended 30th April, 1946.

Persons on the List on 30th April, 1946 ..	246
Premises on the List on 30th April, 1946 ..	369
Premises added to List during the year ..	42
Persons added to the List during the year ..	27
Visits paid to :—	
1. Listed Premises in connection with New Applications	76
2. Listed Premises in connection with Unpaid Fees	5
3. Listed Premises for routine inspection ..	573
4. Unlisted Premises	10
No. of samples taken	3

During the year proceedings were instituted against a firm of seed merchants under Article 18 of the above-mentioned Act for not keeping proper records in the poisons register; they were found guilty on three summonses and fined £15 and £3 3s. costs.

Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941.—During the year, 53 visits to shops and stalls were made.

Municipal Laboratory

BY

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

The following is a summary of the analyses made during 1945 :—

Samples submitted by inspectors under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938	1,853
Samples submitted by inspector under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926	6
Samples submitted by inspector under the Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928	3
Samples submitted by inspector under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933	3
Samples submitted by inspector under the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941	—
Samples analysed for various Corporation Departments, Institutions, etc.	688
Total	2,553

FOOD AND DRUGS.

The table on pages 88 and 89 summarises the samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The percentage adulteration was 5·2 compared with 5·4 for 1944.

Milk.—Of 1,697 samples, 90 (5·3 per cent.) were adulterated. Of these 34 contained added water, 36 were fat deficient, and 20 showed both added water and fat deficiency. In addition, two watered samples sold as pasteurised milk were proved by the phosphatase test to have received no heat treatment. The greatest amount of added water found was 30 per cent., and the greatest fat deficiency 45 per cent. The adulteration figure was the same as that for 1944.

The average composition of all the samples examined was as follows, the corresponding figures for 1944 and for the unwatered milks examined in 1944 and 1945 being given for comparison :—

	1945.	1944.	1945.	1944.
			(Unwatered milks)	(Unwatered milks)
Non-fatty solids ..	8.74%	8.70%	8.77%	8.73%
Fat	3.73%	3.76%	3.74%	3.79%
Total Solids	12.47%	12.46%	12.51%	12.52%

Baking Powder (17).—All the samples conformed to the requirements of the Food Standards (Baking Powder) Order, 1944, regarding the 8 per cent. minimum available carbon dioxide content, the gas range being 8.1 to 12.4 per cent.

Beer (15).—An average alcoholic content of 3.4 per cent. was found. Of the other alcoholic drinks examined the samples of brandy and whisky contained at least 65 per cent. proof spirit ; two other products, sold in bottles bearing attractive labels and described as alcoholic, contained only 3.5 per cent. and 3.2 per cent. alcohol respectively ; whilst a third labelled " Cocktail Base (alcoholic), Use to replace a part of the wine in any cocktail " contained 7 per cent. alcohol, or about as much as a low quality claret.

Curry Powder (4).—Three of the samples analysed (84c, 95c, 96c) each contained approximately 10 per cent. salt. It is considered that preferably curry powder should consist of mixed spices only, and that in any case the salt content should not exceed 5 per cent. Representations were accordingly made both to the retailers and the importers.

Fish Cakes (2).—The fish contents were 36 and 64 per cent. (minimum requirement 35 per cent.).

Ice Cream (8) (Informal).—Five of the samples contained 6.4—10.1 per cent. fat and were classified as satisfactory. The other three however each contained less than 1 per cent. fat and were reported against. Unfortunately, with the revoking of the ban on the sale of ice cream, no official distinction has been drawn between ice cream and ices.

Sausages (17).—These all possessed satisfactory meat contents.

Other Food Samples and Drugs.—These were all returned as satisfactory.

The Labelling of Food (No. 2) Order, 1944, which came into general operation on 1st November, 1945, controls the sale of pre-packed foods consisting of two or more ingredients. Excepting those foods for which standards have been made by special regulations, it requires that, unless the proportion of each ingredient is specified, the ingredients shall be specified in the order of the proportion in which they occur in the mixture.

A measure of protection similar to that provided in the case of drugs by the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941, is thus afforded to the public, who now have a much better idea than hitherto of what they are obtaining when purchasing proprietary brands.

In conclusion, I desire to express my deep gratitude to Mr. Harold Lobley (for six years my Senior Assistant during Major Houlbrooke's absence on active service) for his invaluable and unstinted co-operation during both the year under review and the greater part of the war period.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE CITY ANALYST DURING 1945.

Article.	No. examined.			No. adulterated.			Per-centage adultera-tion.
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	
FOOD :—							
Baking Powder ..	17	..	17	..	..	..	..
Barley Flakes ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
*Beef Paste ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
*Beef Spread ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
*Beer ..	15	..	15	..	..	..	..
Brandy ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Bread ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Bun Flour ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cheese Cake Mixture ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Chocolate and Cod-liver Oil ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Cloves, Powdered ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cocktail Base (Alco-holic) ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cocoa ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Coffee ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Curry Powder ..	4	..	4	3	..	3	75.0
Egg, Dried ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Fat Compound ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
*Fish Cakes ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
*Fish Dressing ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
*Fish Paste ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Flour ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
*Gelatine ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
*Geletine ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Gin ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Ginge (Alcoholic) ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Ginger, Ground ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
*Haggis ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
*Ice Cream ..	..	8	8	..	3	3	37.5
Ice Cream Powder ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Lemon Sponge Mixture ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Lemonade, Greenwich ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
*Meat Paste ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
*Milk ..	1,670	27	1,697	87	3	90	5.3
*Mincemeat ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Mustard ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Mustard, Compound ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Mustard, Seeds ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Oatmeal ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pancake Mixture ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Parsley, Dried ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Carried forward ..	1,744	41	1,785	90	6	96	..

* Tested for preservative.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE CITY ANALYST DURING 1945—Continued.

Article.	No. examined.			No. adulterated.			Per-centage adultera-tion.
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	
Brought forward ..	1,744	41	1,785	90	6	96	..
Pea Steepeners ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pepper ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pepper, Black ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pepper, Compound ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Peppermint, Green ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
*Polony ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Rice Cake Mixture ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Rye Meal ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Sage, Dried ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Sage and Onion ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Sage and Onion Stuffing ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
*Sausage ..	17	..	17	..	..	..	..
Semolina ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Sponge Pudding ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Stead Nip Ruby (Alcoholic) ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Teascone Mixture ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Turmeric.. ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
*Vinegar ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
*Vinegar, Acid ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
*Vinegar, Malt ..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..
*Vinegar, Spirit ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Whisky ..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
DRUGS:—							
Almond Oil ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Bicarbonate of Soda ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Borax ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Buttercup Syrup ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Castor Oil ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cinnamon, Essence of ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cod-liver Oil ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Cold and Influenza Mixture ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cream of Magnesia Tablets ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cream of Tartar ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Epsom Salts ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Glycerine ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Health Salts ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Magnesia Fluid ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Rose Hip Syrup ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Saccharin Tablets ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,812	41	1,853	90	6	96	5.2

* Tested for preservative.

**SUMMONSES ISSUED DURING 1945, UNDER THE FOOD AND
DRUGS ACT, 1938.**

No. of Sample	Article.	Adulteration or Deficiency.	Result of Hearing.
97C	Milk	30.0% of added water ..	} Fined £2 10s. od. in each case and ordered to pay £3 10s. od. costs Producer.
102C	Milk	28.0% of added water ..	
237C	Milk	16.0% of added water ..	} Fined £1 and ordered to pay £1 8s. od. costs. Producer.
238C	Milk	14.0% of added water ..	
263C	Milk	14.0% of added water ..	Fined 10/- and ordered to pay 10s. 6d. costs: Producer.
412C	Milk	28.0% deficient in fat ..	Dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £1 19s. 6d. costs: Producer.
704C	Milk	11.0% of added water. ..	Dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act on payment of 10/6 costs: Producer.
743C	Milk	4.0% of added water ..	Fined £10. and ordered to pay 10s. 6d. costs: Retailer.
810C	Milk	25.0% deficient in fat ..	Dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act on payment of 4/- costs: Retailer.
952C	Milk	9.0% of added water ..	Fined 14s. 6d. costs: Retailer.
41L	Milk	4.0% of added water ..	} Dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £2 3s. 6d. costs: Producer.
42L	Milk	4.0% of added water ..	
43L	Milk	6.0% of added water ..	
65L	Milk	3.7% of added water ..	} Dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £3 os. 6d. costs: Producer.
66L	Milk	4.5% of added water ..	
182L	Milk	9.0% of added water ..	Fined £15 and ordered to pay 10s. 6d. costs and 10/- for obstruction: Retailer.
96H	Milk	3.2% of added water ..	} Dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £2 3s. 6d. costs: Producer.
97H	Milk	9.0% of added water ..	
98H	Milk	8.4% of added water ..	

Sanitary Circumstances

BY

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

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Water.—Sixteen samples of drinking water were taken by this Department from domestic taps, springs, wells or pumps for chemical or bacteriological examination. Twelve of these were of town's water, and four from springs, wells or pumps. The samples of town's water were all found to be satisfactory. Of the four samples from springs, wells or pumps, three were good and one was of doubtful purity, and appropriate action has been taken.

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.—The improvement of the final effluent from the Knostrop Sewage Works which was effected last year has been maintained ; but arrears of repairs and renewals which cannot be carried out because of shortage of materials have prevented the achievement of really desirable results.

Public Cleansing.—Household refuse collected by the Cleansing Department during 1945 amounted to 124,567 tons, of which 51 per cent. was dealt with by separation and incineration, 7 per cent. by incineration, and 42 per cent. by controlled tipping. Refuse dust, after mechanical separation, was sold for agricultural purposes to the weight of 22,323 tons.

Nuisances.—The number of complaints made during the year was 6,013. The total number of houses surveyed and examined in connection with nuisances and housing defects was 11,610. Nuisances abated numbered 10,345.

The number of preliminary notices served for the abatement of nuisances was 6,864, and the number of statutory notices 2,113. Of the latter, 1,602 were effective and 511 were outstanding at the end of the year. A table analysing the work done by the district inspectors in 1945 appears on pages 92, 93 and 94.

WORK DONE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS, 1945.

ANALYSIS OF INSPECTIONS	EASTERN DIVISION	WESTERN DIVISION	FACTORIES SHOPS, Etc.	CITY TOTALS
DWELLINGS.				
Houses recorded under Housing Regs.:—				
1. (a) fit in all respects	41	27	..	68
2. (b) unfit and capable of repair	157	498	..	655
3. (c) unfit and incapable of repair	41	20	..	61
4. (d) underground dwellings	9	9	..	18
5. Houses for drainage	2,015	1,751	..	3,766
6. Houses for ashes accommodation	1,940	1,853	..	3,793
7. Houses for closet accommodation	1,004	877	..	1,881
8. Houses for complaint and defects	3,187	2,826	..	6,013
9. Houses for infectious diseases	1,324	910	17	2,251
10. Houses for overcrowding	147	152	..	299
11. Houses for filthy conditions	124	63	..	187
12. Houses for verminous conditions	403	349	..	752
13. Housing re-inspections	11,473	11,311	..	22,784
14. Houses let in lodgings	688	42	..	730
15. Separate dwellings within houses let in lodgings	83	1	..	84
16. Common lodging houses	42	53	..	95
17. Canal boats	..	4	1	5
18. Sites for tents, vans, sheds, etc.	5	4	..	9
19. Tents, vans or sheds	19	39	..	58
20. Visits for enquiry	1,075	2,157	5	3,237
FOOD PREMISES.				
21. Ice-cream	159	101	1	261
22. Fried Fish	462	475	..	937
23. Pickles and sauces	12	44	10	66
24. Sausages and pork products	113	22	5	140
25. Other registered premises	49	5	6	60
26. Bakehouses	630	458	64	1,152
27. Butchers	100	24	16	140
28. Provision merchants	55	12	29	96
29. Restaurants, cafes, kitchens	20	1	1,007	1,028
30. Other food premises	90	66	16	172
31. Visits for enquiry	77	71	56	204
TRADES AND BUSINESSES.				
32. Factories with mechanical power	1	1	3,615	3,617
33. Factories without mechanical power	..	..	674	674
34. Other premises, constructional works, etc.	..	..	8	8
35. Workplaces	1	1	661	663
36. Shops	2	1	1,669	1,672
37. Outworkers	..	..	505	505
38. Offensive trades	..	12	17	29
39. Visits for enquiry	7	..	933	940
SMOKE ABATEMENT.				
40. Smoke observations	79	63	49	191
41. Grit deposit records	..	109	3	112
42. Boiler plant	6	10	23	39
43. Visits for enquiry	17	66	11	94
GENERAL.				
44. Rat infestations	1 480	484	113	2,077
45. Farms	257	26	..	283
46. Stables	139	58	..	197
47. Pig Styes	108	71	..	179
48. Poultry and other animals	90	44	..	134
49. Water supply	36	9	..	45
50. Infirm and diseased persons	39	28	..	67
51. Watercourses, ditches	71	13	4	88
52. Culverts	..	7	..	7
53. Other nuisances	636	152	2	790
54. Public conveniences	749	262	223	1,234
55. Visits for enquiry	406	136	11	553
56. No access visits	1,384	1,053	430	2,867
57. Other visits (not included above)	1,323	222	154	1,699

WORK DONE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS, 1945.—contd.

ANALYSIS OF WORK DONE	EASTERN DIVISION	WESTERN DIVISION	FACTORIES SHOPS, Etc.	CITY TOTALS
DWELLING REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.				
58. Roofs, valley gutters, flashings, etc. ..	871	1,049	..	1,920
59. Chimney stacks, flues, pots, etc. ..	128	235	..	363
60. Eaves spouts	233	297	..	530
61. Fallpipes	202	316	..	518
62. Walls, brickwork, pointing	141	264	..	405
63. Damp-proof courses provided	1	5	..	6
64. Dampness otherwise remedied	60	74	..	134
65. Wallplaster	80	163	..	243
66. Ceilings	27	79	..	106
67. Floors	27	73	..	100
68. Windows, frames, cords, etc.	178	272	..	450
69. Doors, door-frames	33	61	..	94
70. Ovens, fire-ranges, grates, etc. ..	130	201	..	331
71. Washing boilers, setpots, etc.	48	74	..	122
72. Sinks, lavatory basins, etc.	78	104	..	182
73. Waste pipes	206	94	..	300
74. Water supply provided	6	1	..	7
75. Food stores	..	1	..	1
76. Pavings, yards and passages	34	62	..	96
77. Repairs to water closets	574	609	..	1,183
78. New water closets provided	11	9	..	20
79. New pail closets provided	..	3	..	3
80. Trough closets abolished	..	..	3	3
81. Privy closets abolished	..	3	..	3
82. Pail closets abolished	..	..	..	..
83. Dustbins provided	1,320	1,098	..	2,418
84. Ashpits repaired	15	17	..	32
85. Sunken ashpits abolished	22	10	..	32
86. Other ashpits abolished	3	23	..	26
87. Other repairs to houses	240	159	..	399
88. Verminous houses disinfested	59	20	..	79
89. Dirty houses cleansed	63	20	..	83
90. Closets cleansed or limewashed	50	23	..	73
91. Underground dwellings made fit or closed	..	1	..	1
92. Other improvements to common lodging- houses	..	12	..	12
93. Other improvements to houses let in lodgings	71	..	..	71
94. Improvements to canal boats	..	..	..	..
95. Improvements to caravan sites	..	..	..	..
FOOD PREMISES.				
96. Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., repaired ..	17	17	10	44
97. Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., cleansed ..	68	42	47	157
98. Ventilation provided or improved ..	12	15	1	28
99. Articles, apparatus, clothing cleansed ..	4	2	1	7
100. Washing facilities provided	9	5	..	14
101. Washing facilities maintained	1	2	..	3
102. Other improvements	21	17	21	59
TRADES AND BUSINESSES.				
FACTORIES.				
103. Rooms cleansed	..	..	21	21
104. Rooms ventilated	..	..	2	2
105. Reasonable temperature secured	..	..	..	..
106. Overcrowding abated	..	..	1	1
107. Floors drained	..	..	..	..
108. Insufficient conveniences remedied ..	..	..	58	58
109. Unsuitable/defective conveniences remedied	..	..	830	830
110. Conveniences made separate for sexes ..	..	..	6	6
111. Other offences remedied	..	..	509	509
112. Absence of abstract noted	..	..	13	13
WORKPLACES.				
113. Rooms ventilated	..	..	3	3
114. Overcrowding abated	..	..	1	1
115. Rooms cleansed	..	2	1	3
116. Sufficient conveniences provided	..	..	21	21

WORK DONE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS, 1945.—contd.

ANALYSIS OF WORK DONE	EASTERN DIVISION	WESTERN DIVISION	FACTORIES SHOPS, Etc.	CITY TOTALS
TRADES AND BUSINESSES (Continued)				
SHOPS.				
117. Ventilated	..	3	..	3
118. Reasonable temperature secured	..	3	4	7
119. Sufficient conveniences provided	..	..	69	69
120. Lighting provided	..	..	3	3
121. Washing facilities provided	..	..	8	8
122. Meals facilities provided	..	..	2	2
123. Other defects remedied	2	..	50	52
OFFENSIVE TRADES.				
124. Byelaw offences remedied	..	..	..	..
125. Other improvements secured	..	..	..	..
SMOKE ABATEMENT.				
126. Furnaces newly provided	..	..	..	..
127. Furnaces altered, repaired or renewed ..	..	..	..	..
128. Chimneys newly erected	..	..	..	..
129. Chimneys extended or improved	..	..	..	..
130. Firms adopting smokeless fuel	..	..	..	..
GENERAL.				
131. Rats caught, killed or poisoned	628	226	22	876
132. Premises cleared of rats	68	59	1	128
133. Premises rendered rat-proof	20	21	2	43
134. Farm improvements	7	10	..	17
135. Watercourses cleansed	7	5	2	14
136. Culverts cleansed or maintained	3	4	..	7
137. Poultry-house improvements	12	1	..	13
138. Pig-sty improvements	12	3	..	15
139. Offensive matter removed	53	29	1	83
140. Manure removed	34	10	..	44
141. Manure-steads built or repaired	9	1	2	12
142. Public convenience repairs and painting ..	62	23	6	91
143. Other nuisances abated	370	86	8	464
DRAINAGE.				
144. Drains repaired	113	111	30	254
145. Drains relaid	25	66	10	101
146. New drains laid	18	21	24	63
147. Drains cleansed	804	445	108	1,357
148. Public sewers maintained	14	21	..	35
149. Public sewers cleansed	46	65	..	111
150. Ball and water tests	70	34	31	135
151. Other tests	612	415	33	1,060
152. Gullies renewed or provided	14	31	6	51
153. Soilpipes and ventilating pipes	30	20	3	53
154. Inspection Chambers	21	7	3	31
155. Cesspools repaired or provided	1	6	..	7
156. Cesspools emptied	..	10	..	10
157. Cesspools abolished	..	..	..	..

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 179 visits of inspection were made to pig styes, and the keeping of poultry and other animals was investigated in 134 cases.

The number of pigkeepers in the city was 206, and the number of pigs kept 2,590, being an increase in both totals as compared with the previous year,

Rat Suppression.—During the year 5,288 inspections were made in connection with rat infestations, and it was necessary to serve 124 notices under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919. The number of rats caught, killed or poisoned was 3,992; premises cleared of rats numbered 154, and 39 buildings were rendered rat proof.

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 £433 13s. 10d.

Closet Accommodation.—During the year three privies and three trough 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 149, pail closets 140, trough closets 51 and cistern water closets approximately 178,453.

A large number of preliminary notices were served on owners of property in connection with closet accommodation, and in 288 cases statutory notices had to be served. In the owner's default, the water closets appurtenant to 33 houses were repaired at a total cost of £36 15s. 8d., and this amount was recovered from the owners concerned.

Ashpits and Dustbins.—During the year 58 ashpits were abolished, 32 of these being of the sunken type. The Corporation approved grants in aid amounting to £91 12s. 11d. in connection with the abolition of 31 of these ashpits and the provision of 82 dustbins in lieu.

As a result of the service of notices under Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936, a total of 2,418 metal dustbins were provided during the year, and 434 metal dustbins were provided by the Corporation in the property owners' default.

Removal of Offensive or Noxious Matters.—Contraventions of the byelaws relating to the removal of offensive or noxious matters occurred in 32 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 129 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 676 and the number of statutory notices was 373. 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 676 ; in 22 cases works of repair were carried out in default at a cost of £137 os. 8d., which was recovered from the owners.

Two certificates were issued under the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts, 1920 to 1939, in respect of houses not in a reasonable state of repair.

Overcrowding of Houses.—Housing Act, 1936 (Part IV).—During the year 299 houses were measured for overcrowding and 2,721 rent books examined to ascertain if the " permitted number " had been inscribed ; 81 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 95 routine visits of inspection were made.

Houses-let-in-lodgings.—The total number of visits paid to houses of this type was 813. Informal action was taken in 18 cases while 33 statutory notices had to be served.

Cellar Dwellings and Underground Sleeping Rooms.—During the year 18 visits were paid to underground sleeping rooms. One unsatisfactory case was discovered and alternative accommodation was found.

Tents and Vans.—Vigilance was exercised to ensure that no unauthorised land was used as a camping ground, and 58 visits of inspection were made to tents, vans or sheds.

Canal Boats.—The number of canal boats on the register at the end of the year was 123 ; periodical visits of inspection were made to wharves and locks and a complete inspection was made of 185 boats.

Vermin Infestation.—The number of inspections of dwelling-houses in connection with vermin infestation was 752. Council houses found to be bed bug infested numbered 192 and privately owned houses found to be infested numbered 221. Arising out of these infestations the number of dwellings disinfested was 445.

Public Conveniences.—During the year repairs to the six principal conveniences with attendants were carried out to a total cost of £106 13s. 1d. The cost of repairs carried out to the unattended conveniences amounted to £242 14s. 10d.

Public Sewers.—During the year 111 public sewers, affecting 466 houses or other premises, were cleansed at a cost to the Department of £262 8s. 10d. Works of repair or maintenance were carried out to 35 defective public sewers, affecting 157 houses or other premises, and the cost of this work amounting to £316 11s. 8d. was recovered from the owners of the premises served by the sewers.

Drains.—During the year it was necessary to carry out 1,195 drain tests, 1,060 of these being in connection with complaints of nuisances and 135 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 529 cases it was necessary to serve statutory notices under Section 39 of the Public Health Act, 1936. The drains or other appliances of 42 houses were repaired or renewed by the Department in default as a matter of urgency at a cost of £147 5s. 0d., which was recovered from the owners concerned.

The drain flushing service was continued and the income derived from private flushing amounted to £80 7s. 0d.

Smoke Abatement.—There was an intensification of smoke abatement activities, and a great deal of progress was made during the year. A total of 313 formal smoke emission records were taken, grit deposits being recorded in 112 cases. Where infringements of the Smoke Abatement Byelaws were found, warning was given by the Inspector in each case. In 39 cases of technical difficulty the Supervisory Inspector carried out survey and examination of the boiler plant for the purpose of advising with regard to the abatement of smoke nuisances.

Soot fall and sulphur pollution records were continued and are preserved for future publication.

Infirm and Diseased Persons.—The number of cases of infirm and diseased persons living under insanitary conditions drawn to the attention of the Department showed a marked increase. During the year 67 visits were paid to such cases. In many instances improvements were effected in the state of cleanliness of the premises and in the arrangements for the care and welfare of the aged persons. The voluntary removal of infirm and diseased persons who were unable to devote to themselves proper care and attention was achieved in 17 instances by persuasion. In three cases notice of application to the Court for an order for compulsory removal was served but persuasion succeeded prior to the Court hearing.

Articles exchanged for Rags.—During the year three persons were prosecuted for offences against the provisions of Section 154 of the Public Health Act, 1936. Two of the offenders were each fined £1, and the other was fined £3.

Offices.—A total of 663 inspections were made, and sanitary defects were discovered in 25. The following is a summary of the defects :—

Insufficient ventilation	..	..	..	6
Insufficient or unsuitable sanitary accommodation	..	..	..	14
Other defects	..	..	..	15

Action was taken under the Public Health Act, 1936, in respect of these defects, 34 preliminary notices and 10 statutory notices being served.

Shops.—The total number of shops inspected was 1,672. Contraventions of the Shops Act, 1934, were found in 47 premises and conditions remediable under the Public Health Act, 1936, were found at 103 of the shops inspected. Informal notices served numbered 159 and statutory notices 22. In 1,520 instances the inspection revealed no contraventions of either Act.

Factories.—The total number of factories inspected was 4,299, and the defects found at these inspections necessitated the service of 609 written notices under the Factories Act, 1937. Examination was made of 505 out-workers' premises. The tables of statistics with regard to conditions in factories and to home work appear on pages 99 and 100.

FACTORIES

1.—INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions
Factories with mechanical power ..	3,617	495	..
Factories without mechanical power..	674	114	..
Other premises (including constructional works)	8	..	..
Total	4,299	609	..

2.—DEFECTS FOUND

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Want of cleanliness (S. 1)	17	21	..	..
Overcrowding (S. 2)	1	1	..	..
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3) ..	1	..	..	..
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4) ..	..	2	..	..
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)	1	..	..	..
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7)—				
Insufficient	49	58	..	..
Unsuitable or defective	1,172	830	..	..
Not separate for sexes	4	6	..	..
Other offences	434	509	..	..
Absence of Abstract (S. 114) ..	13	..	13	..
Total	1,692	1,427	13	..

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.

Homework :—	Number of		
	Lists.	Outworkers.	
<i>List of Outworkers (S. 110) :—</i>		C.	W.
Lists received twice in the year	316	377	1,106
„ once in the year	23	22	377
Addresses of) received from other Authorities ..		42	
outworkers / forwarded to other Authorities		..	
Notices to occupiers as to keeping or sending lists ..		343	
Prosecutions.. .. .		..	
Inspection of Homeworkers' premises		1,669	
<i>Homework in unwholesome premises :—</i>			
Instances		3	
Notices (S. 111)		..	
Prosecutions.. .. .		..	
† <i>Homework in infected premises :—</i>			
Instances		5	
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		2,618	
Without mechanical power		684	
Total number of factories on Register		3,302	
The above total includes 259 bakehouses.			
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—			
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factories Act 1937 (S. 128)		13	
Action taken in matters referred by { Notified by H.M. Inspector ..		93	
H.M. Inspectors			
		Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors..	87

† 3 Measles. 1 Diphtheria. 1 Scarlet Fever.

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

Ice-cream, Food Preparation and Storage Premises.—A total of 4,256 visits were paid to premises used for the sale, storage or manufacture and preparation of foodstuffs, and details of these visits are given in the analysis of inspections set out on page 92. It was necessary to serve 177 informal notices in respect of premises contravening the law, and in 10 instances statutory notices had to be served.

Particulars with regard to registration of premises under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, are set out in the following table :—

REGISTRATION.

Number of premises registered for the manufacture for sale of ice-cream during 1945	5
Number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream during 1945	7
Number of premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale	20
Number of notifications of change of occupier received :—	
ice-cream premises	5
food preparing places	9
Number of premises removed from the register :—	
used for the manufacture of sausages, or preparation of preserved food	..
Number of premises on the register 31st December, 1945 :—	
(a) used for manufacture for sale of ice-cream	115
(b) used for the sale of ice-cream	408
(c) used for the storage of ice-cream intended for sale	3
(d) used for the manufacture of sausages, or preparation of preserved food	435

Mortuary Accommodation.—The number of bodies received into Marsh Lane Mortuary during the year was 507, comprising 467 admitted from streets, private houses, workshops, etc., 6 as the result of violence, 14 from street accidents, 17 recovered from rivers and lakes, and three unclaimed bodies. The number received in the previous year was 491.

Housing.

Number of Houses.—The total number of houses in the city on December 31st, 1945, was 150,596 made up of approximately 58,950 back-to-back houses and 91,646 through houses.

Empty Houses.—At the end of the year there were 1,389 unoccupied houses in the city.

New Houses.—The number of new houses completed during the year was 23.

Housing Shortage.—The number of applications for houses standing in the registers at the Housing Department on December 31st, 1945, was 18,532.

Housing Act, 1936 (Part IV, Sections 57 to 68.—Prevention and Abatement of Overcrowding).—It is still not possible to deal adequately with this matter, the shortage of houses being so great that overcrowding in the city shows increased figures.

(a) *Municipal Estates.*—There are 21,818 occupied dwellings on the Municipal Housing Estates in the city, and the average percentage of overcrowding during the year was 1.38.

(b) *Privately Owned Houses.*—There were living in overcrowded conditions 143 families which have been re-housed during the year. Of these 139 have been accommodated in municipal dwellings and 4 families in requisitioned dwellings.

Applications for Licences to Permit Temporary Overcrowding.—There have been no applications during the year.

Reports of Overcrowding by the Medical Officer of Health.—During the year 17 cases of overcrowding were reported, of which 5 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 188, making a total of 87,142 certificates issued since the Act became operative.

Verminous Houses.—The disinfection of 257 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 676, of which 654 were repaired in response to notices served under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936.

In addition, 11,610 houses were found to be defective in one respect or another and were repaired.

Unhealthy Areas.—Demolition work in the different Unhealthy Areas has continued during the year, the total number of houses demolished being 146.

HOUSING ACT, 1936, PART IV.—OVERCROWDING.

January 1st to December 31st, 1945.

Number of cases of overcrowding discovered in houses owned by the Corporation	172
Number of cases of overcrowding in houses owned by the Corporation which have been relieved	40
Number of overcrowding cases relieved during the year in course of slum clearance operation	..
A. (1) No. of dwellings known to be overcrowded at the end of the year..	1,191
(2) No. of families dwelling therein ..	1,564
(3) No. of persons dwelling therein ..	8,359
B. No. of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	734
C. (1) No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.. ..	236
(2) No. of persons concerned in such cases	1,440
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	24

HOUSING ACT, 1936.

Table showing the number of houses examined by the Medical Officer of Health as part of the general survey of the town during the year ended December 31st, 1945, and the numbers represented or otherwise dealt with, pursuant to the Housing Acts, with the corresponding figures for 1943 and 1944.

	1943.	1944.	1945.
Number of new houses erected during the year ..	3	11	23
(i) By the Local Authority	..	..	..
(ii) By other bodies and persons	3	11	23
1. <i>Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year.</i>			
(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts and the number of inspections made	9,847	11,202	11,610
(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	430	488	676
2. <i>Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices.</i>			
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action taken by the Local Authority or their Officers	265	227	480
3. <i>Action under Statutory Powers during the year.</i>			
A.—Proceedings under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936.			
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ..	208	256	373
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notices :—			
(a) By owners	125	140	224
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	11	12	22
B.—Proceedings under the Public Health Acts.			
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	10,510	11,424	10,565
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—			
(a) By owners	9,097	9,660	7,820
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	61	24	75
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	..

STAFF CHANGES.

Rev. Raymond Whitwell appointed Chaplain at St. James's Hospital, April, 1945, in place of Rev. G. W. Lemmon, resigned.

Maria L. Beldon, M.B., Ch.B., appointed whole-time Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, April, 1945.

J. Dick, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Medical Director of Municipal General Hospitals and Medical Superintendent of St. James's Hospital, died May, 1945.

W. McIntosh, M.B., Ch.B., appointed Acting Director of Municipal General Hospitals and Acting Medical Superintendent of St. James's Hospital, June 1945.

J. P. Bibby, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P., Medical Officer, Venereal Diseases Clinic, died June, 1945.

James W. Affleck, M.B., Ch.B., appointed Acting Medical Superintendent of the Outer Group of Municipal General Hospitals, June 1945.

Reginald O. Barber, L.D.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., First Aid Commandant, Civil Defence Casualty Service, terminated appointment, August 1945.

H. Twybill appointed Matron, "The Hollies" Sanatorium, September 1945, in place of E. L. Reed, resigned.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH TABLES.

TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1945 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.			
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	Of Non-residents registered in the District.	Of Resi-dents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births.		
1	2	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
1945	451,670	8,258	7,760	17.2	6,580	14.6	595	425	438	56	6,410	14.2

Total population at all ages at the 1931 Census 482,809

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) } 38,296.5

† 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.

TABLE II. CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES ORIGINALLY NOTIFIED BEFORE ALTERATION OF DIAGNOSIS DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1945.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.																		Total Cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.				At Ages—Years.														
	Under 1.		1 and under 5 years.		5 and under 15 years.		15 and under 25 years.		25 and under 45 years.		45 and under 65 years.		65 and upwards.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera (C.) Plague (P.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)	105	169	3	..	50	79	12	46	13	23	1	1	1	..	..	..	105	169	..
Erysipelas	62	100	1	..	2	1	3	5	14	27	26	45	15	21	..	..	24	42	..
Scarlet Fever.. .. .	582	724	4	..	333	442	44	90	23	42	5	4	..	..	..	..	487	622	..
Measles	4,728	4,746	231	..	1,654	1,793	29	56	7	32	1	4	..	..	..	..	111	81	..
Whooping Cough	268	326	26	..	72	86	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	12	17	..
Typhus Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	2	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Relapsing Fever (R.) Continued Fever (C.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	69	..	..	..	1	..	25	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..
Crebro-Spinal Meningitis ..	22	10	1	..	8	5	3	..	4	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	20	8	..
Polionyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polio Encephalitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	10	11	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	21	22	3	..	3	5	..	2	1	3	2	2	1	..	..	..	18	14	..
Other Diseases	176	199	94	74	9	15	9	32	9	38	2	4	2	2	2	2	176	199	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	333 (34)	246 (20)	3	..	9	18 (2)	39 (4)	88 (5)	144 (23)	94 (12)	112 (6)	34 (1)	21 (1)	9	9	9	224	209	..
Other forms of Tuberculosis	64 (4)	92 (6)	2	..	26 (3)	26 (2)	12	26 (2)	11 (1)	20 (2)	4	7	..	1	1	1	34	30	..
Pneumonia (Acute Primary)	223	183	14	14	30	29	9	12	47	31	57	31	25	27	27	27	..	1	..
„ (Acute Influenzal)	19	9	2	..	1	..	..	1	6	..	5	3	5	4	4	4	..	..	..
TOTALS	6,616	6,909	394	359	2,197	2,501	161	384	280	360	216	137	71	64	64	64	1,216	1,414	..

* The figures shown in brackets are "Transfer" Cases and are included in totals.

TABLE IIA. ACCEPTED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (AFTER CORRECTION OF DIAGNOSIS) DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1945.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.																Total Cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.				At Ages—Years.												
	Under 1.		1 and under 5 years.		5 and under 15 years.		15 and under 25 years.		25 and under 45 years.		45 and under 65 years.		65 and upwards.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera (C.) Plague (P.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	58	91	..	..	14	5	29	51	7	29	8	6	..	..	..	58	91
Erysipelas	55	96	1	..	1	..	1	1	3	5	12	25	25	45	12	20	38
Scarlet Fever.. .. .	517	673	..	..	147	129	306	418	40	83	19	39	5	4	..	..	422
Measles	4,731	4,749	232	215	2,808	2,647	1,655	1,797	29	55	6	31	1	4	..	..	571
Whooping Cough	265	325	26	41	166	194	72	86	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	84
Typhus Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Enteric Fever	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	1
Relapsing Fever (R.) Continued Fever (C.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	44	..	..	..	..	19
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	70	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..	7	4	1	..	4	..	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polio Encephalitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	10	11	10	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	18	20	2	..	9	8	3	4	..	2	1	4	2	2	1	15	12
Other Diseases	314	338	101	76	93	68	65	67	20	57	24	62	5	5	6	314	338
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	333 (34)	246 (20)	3	..	5	3	9	18 (2)	39 (4)	88 (5)	144 (23)	94 (12)	112 (6)	34 (1)	21 (1)	224	209
Other forms of Tuberculosis	64 (4)	92 (6)	2	2	9	10	26 (3)	26 (2)	12	26 (2)	11 (1)	20 (2)	4	7	..	34	30
Pneumonia (Acute Primary)	223	183	14	14	41	39	30	29	9	12	47	31	57	31	25	..	1
„ (Acute Influenzal)	19	9	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	6	..	5	3	4	..	..
TOTALS	6,616	6,909	394	359	3,297	3,104	2,197	2,501	161	384	280	360	216	137	71	64	1,414

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

TABLE IIa. (continued).

TOTAL ACCEPTED CASES (AFTER CORRECTION OF DIAGNOSIS) IN EACH LOCALITY, (e.g., Parish or Ward) of the District.																											
NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	City.																										
	Mill Hill and South.	Westfield.	Blenheim.	Central.	Woodhouse.	North.	Far Headingley.	Hyde Park.	Kirkstall.	Burmantofts.	Harehills.	Potternewton.	Roundhay.	Cross Gates and Templenewsum.	Richmond Hill.	Osmondthorpe.	East Hunslet.	Hunslet Carr and Middleton.	West Hunslet.	Beeston.	Holbeck (South).	Holbeck (North).	Armley and New Wortley.	Upper Armley.	Bramley.	Farnley and New Wortley.	
Small-pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera (C) Plague (P) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ..	9	2	3	13	2	6	6	3	8	7	3	12	8	7	5	8	1	11	7	3	3	5	3	7	4	5	1
Erysipelas ..	3	2	9	8	4	16	4	2	10	4	6	14	6	9	3	10	8	3	2	2	2	5	2	3	3	8	5
Scarlet Fever..	26	20	28	36	66	93	65	27	64	32	39	34	63	142	24	39	38	84	43	49	23	8	29	35	56	27	1,190
Measles ..	174	164	358	286	282	542	283	264	387	340	484	347	703	651	196	396	401	644	293	323	232	128	451	307	438	406	9,480
Whooping Cough ..	30	3	14	24	10	13	16	9	24	11	19	12	33	92	24	39	55	58	35	18	13	7	5	4	19	3	590
Typhus Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing fever (R) Continued fever (C) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	..	1	5	1	..	1	1	..	..	22	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	29	2	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	11
Polio myelitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polio Encephalitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	..	2	6	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	21
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dysentery ..	4	..	..	3	1	..	2	12	6	3	..	..	2	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Other Diseases ..	36	18	28	51	10	17	17	58	28	78	11	24	32	32	9	17	15	35	27	5	17	13	28	19	11	16	652
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	13 (3)	14 (1)	38 (6)	23 (2)	14 (3)	31 (5)	23 (2)	20 (2)	39 (1)	14 (4)	30	12 (3)	24 (3)	35 (2)	14	28 (3)	16	36 (1)	23 (3)	20 (2)	5	31 (2)	22 (2)	24 (2)	20 (2)	20 (2)	579 (54)
Other Forms of Tuberculosis ..	2	1	3 (1)	8 (1)	3	9	8 (1)	3	12	5	7	3	11 (2)	9	7	5	6	7	7 (2)	4	5	1	6 (1)	4	11 (2)	9	156 (10)
Pneumonia (Acute primary) ..	8	5	20	9	16	18	9	7	15	16	21	6	29	48	13	31	16	12	12	11	16	4	11	13	14	26	406
Do. (Acute Influenza) ..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	7	1	..	1	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	28
TOTALS ..	306	232	514	465	408	750	435	406	595	536	623	465	913	1,032	296	583	562	895	451	440	326	172	572	446	588	514	13,525

* The figures shown in brackets are "Transfer" Cases and are included in totals.