

[Report 1949] / Medical Officer of Health, Leeds City.

Contributors

Leeds (England). City Council.

Publication/Creation

1949

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/ahq6gm36>

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 1949

BY

I. G. DAVIES, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS	
AREA AND POPULATION	2
DWELLING HOUSES	2
RATEABLE VALUE	2
METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS	2
VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS—	
Marriages	2
Births	3
Stillbirths	4
Deaths	4
Infant Mortality	5
Maternal Mortality	7
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.	
DIPHTHERIA	22, 65
SCARLET FEVER.. .. .	23
SMALLPOX, ENTERIC GROUP, TYPHUS, PLAGUE AND CHOLERA ..	23
MEASLES	23
WHOOPING COUGH	24, 67
PUERPERAL PYREXIA	24
OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM	25
ERYSIPELAS	25
MALARIA AND DYSENTERY	25
POLIOMYELITIS	26
ACUTE POLIOENCEPHALITIS	28
ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA	28
CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER	28
ANTHRAX	28
FOOD POISONING	28
INFLUENZA	30
PNEUMONIA	30
TUBERCULOSIS	30, 75
HANDLING OF FOOD, ETC., BY INFECTED PERSONS ..	34
BRONCHITIS	34
DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS	34
CANCER	34
VENEREAL DISEASES	34, 80
SCABIES	35
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.	
CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN—	
Ante-Natal Clinics	38
Post-Natal Clinics	38
Infant Welfare Centres	38
Food Supplements	39
Consultative Infant Welfare Clinics	39
Orthopædic Clinic	39
Physiotherapy	39
Artificial Sunlight	39
Venereal Diseases	39
Care of Premature Infants	39
Day Nurseries	40
Wyther Hostel	40
EYE DEFECTS	41
CONVALESCENCE	41
ADOPTION OF CHILDREN (REGULATION) ACT, 1939 ..	41
NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS ACT, 1948 ..	41

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE—*continued.*

PAGE

MIDWIFERY—

Births attended by Midwives	41
Number of Midwives	42
Municipal Midwifery Service	42
Maternity Outfits	42
Analgesia	43
Medical Assistance	43
HEALTH VISITING	43
NURSES ACT, 1943, PART II	44
REGISTERED NURSING HOMES	44
DENTAL CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN	45

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES 50 to 61

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

HOME NURSING (SECTION 25)	64
VACCINATION AND DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION (SECTION 26)	65
AMBULANCE SERVICE (SECTION 27)	72
PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE (SECTION 28)—	
Health Education and Publicity	74
Tuberculosis—Social Work (including Factory-in-the-Field and Leeds Association for the Care of Consumptives)	75
Venereal Diseases—Medical Social Work	80
Medico-Social Work—General	84
Convalescent Treatment	86
DOMESTIC HELP (SECTION 29)	88

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

MEAT INSPECTION	90
DISEASES OF ANIMALS	94
MILK SUPPLIES	95
FOOD AND DRUGS	100
FOOD HYGIENE	106
FACTORIES	112
SMOKE ABATEMENT	117
HOUSING	123
GENERAL SANITATION—	
Water	127
Sewage Disposal	128
Public Cleansing	129
Dustbins and Ashpits	129
Keeping of Animals	129
Closet Accommodation	129
Removal of Offensive or Noxious Matters	129
Offensive Trades	129
Common Lodging Houses, etc.	130
Public Conveniences	130
Public Sewers	130
Drains	131
Removal of Persons in need of care and attention	131
Articles exchanged for Rags	131
Mortuary Accommodation	131
DISINFESTATION AND DISINFECTION	135
RODENT CONTROL	137
STAFF	139

REPORT OF THE CITY ANALYST 142

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

LORD MAYOR (Alderman Norman D. Vine, F.C.A., J.P.)

Chairman : Councillor WM. SPENCE.

Alderman D. BEEVERS	Councillor C. H. DRIVER
„ J. WILKINSON, J.P.	„ Z. P. FERNANDEZ, M.D.
„ T. A. JESSOP	„ W. FOWLER
„ Sir GEORGE W. MARTIN, K.B.E., J.P. (Deputy Chairman)	„ A. KING
Councillor H. S. JOWITT	„ MAY FISH
„ ELIZABETH M. LISTER	„ LIZZIE NAYLOR, J.P.
„ DOROTHY MURPHY, J.P.	„ MARGARET COLLINS
„ WINIFRED SHUTT	„ W. M. JONES
„ H. M. G. MCKAY	„ C. COAN
	„ E. D. GLOVER

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

Representatives of the Leeds Medical Committee (National Health Service) invited to attend in an advisory capacity :—

Dr. J. H. E. MOORE and Dr. S. S. OGILVIE (or a deputy in each case).

SUB-COMMITTEES.

SUB-HEALTH (MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE) COMMITTEE.

Chairman : Councillor LIZZIE NAYLOR, J.P.

Alderman D. BEEVERS	Councillor DOROTHY MURPHY, J.P.
„ J. WILKINSON, J.P.	„ WINIFRED SHUTT
„ T. A. JESSOP	„ MARGARET COLLINS
„ Sir GEORGE W. MARTIN, K.B.E., J.P.	„ W. SPENCE
Councillor ELIZABETH M. LISTER	„ C. H. DRIVER
	„ Z. P. FERNANDEZ, M.D.

CO-OPTED MEMBERS.

Mrs. AUSTYN BARRAN (to 9.12.49)	Mrs. R. A. BLACKBURN
Mrs. D. BEEVERS	Miss D. M. PRINGLE

SUB-HEALTH (CARE AND AFTER-CARE) COMMITTEE.

Chairman : Councillor MAY FISH.

Alderman J. WILKINSON, J.P.	Councillor WINIFRED SHUTT
„ Sir GEORGE W. MARTIN, K.B.E., J.P.	„ C. H. DRIVER
Councillor ELIZABETH M. LISTER	„ Z. P. FERNANDEZ, M.D.
„ W. SPENCE	„ A. KING
„ DOROTHY MURPHY, J.P.	„ LIZZIE NAYLOR, J.P.
	„ MARGARET COLLINS

SUB-HEALTH (MENTAL SERVICES) COMMITTEE.

Chairman : Councillor Z. P. FERNANDEZ, M.D.

Alderman T. A. JESSOP

" Sir GEORGE W. MARTIN,
K.B.E., J.P.

Councillor H. S. JOWITT

" ELIZABETH M. LISTER

" W. SPENCE

Councillor WINIFRED SHUTT

" C. H. DRIVER

" W. FOWLER

" MAY FISH

" C. COAN

" E. D. GLOVER

CO-OPTED MEMBERS.

Mrs. A. R. INCE

Mrs. S. MURRAY

Mrs. I. VEITCH

SUB-HEALTH (SANITATION, FOOD AND DRUGS) COMMITTEE.

Chairman : Alderman J. WILKINSON, J.P.

Alderman D. BEEVERS

Councillor H. S. JOWITT

" ELIZABETH M. LISTER

" W. SPENCE

" DOROTHY MURPHY, J.P.

" H. M. G. MCKAY

Councillor LIZZIE NAYLOR, J.P.

" W. M. JONES

" C. COAN

" E. D. GLOVER

" A. KING

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health, Chief Tuberculosis Officer and School Medical Officer	I. G. DAVIES, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy School Medical Officer	D. B. BRADSHAW, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.
Chief Assistant School Medical Officer	M. E. WILLCOCK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer for Mental Health Services	J. W. AFFLECK, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.F.P.S., D.P.M.
Chief Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare	CATHERINE MARGARET GRAY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health in charge of Immunisation	G. R. BAXTER, M.D., B.Ch.D., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.
Honorary Assistant Medical Officer of Health (by arrangement with the University of Leeds)	C. W. DIXON, M.D., D.P.H., D.L.O., D.C.H.
Assistant Medical Officers for Maternity and Child Welfare	SARAH N. S. BARKER, M.B., Ch.B., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. MARIA A. BELDON, M.B., Ch.B. EUGENIE C. 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. M. N. M. PAULIN, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H. M. McD. GREIG, M.B., Ch.B. ELIZABETH HOFFA, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.C.H. FRANCES E. SMITH, M.B. Ch.B., D.P.H. (from 17/10/49)
Chief Administrative Assistant ..	P. A. WOODCOCK
Executive Officer, Mental Health Services	J. SQUIRE HOYLE
Assistant Administrative Officer (from 2/6/49)	A. BATLEY
Chief Sanitary Inspector	J. GOODFELLOW, M.R.San.I., A.M.I.S.E.
Consultant Adviser in Tuberculosis	F. RIDEHALGH, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P.
Consultant Adviser, Infectious Diseases	E. C. BENN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Consultant in Child Health	Professor W. S. CRAIG, B.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.P.E., F.R.S.E., M.R.C.P.
Consultant Psychiatrists	Professor D. R. MACCALMAN, M.D., I. SUTTON, M.Sc., M.D., D.P.M., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. H. BURT, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.M. A. H. WILSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M.

Consultant Adviser in Venereal Diseases (to 31/10/49).	R. LEES, M.D., F.R.C.P.
City Bacteriologist	Professor J. W. McLEOD, F.R.S., M.B., Ch.B.
City Analyst	C. H. MANLEY, M.A., F.R.I.C.
Supervisor, Disinfecting and Disin- festation Stations	C. W. LAMB
Supervisor, Ambulance Station ..	F. E. J. LARGE
Superintendent Health Visitor and School Nurse	MATHILDE BURKE, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Supervisor of Midwives	DOROTHY HUMPHREYS, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Superintendent Nurse, Home Nursing Service	EDITH G. MEADOWS, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Home Help Organiser	Mrs. DOROTHY W. ALFORD
Convalescent Scheme Organiser ..	Mrs. WINIFRED LINSLEY
Principal Clerks :—	
Finance	A. R. BEST
Statistics	W. B. NOTTAGE
General Sanitation	C. STEAD
Infectious Diseases	J. K. BEEVERS
Food and Drugs	S. TITTERINGTON

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

STAFF.

<i>Class of Employees</i>	<i>No. employed at 31/12/49</i>
Special Inspectors, including Smoke, Lodging House, Food and Drugs, Dairies, Meat, Workshops, Diseases of Animals and Housing	16
Laboratory Assistant	1
Sanitary Inspectors	33
Assistant Analysts	2
Female Sanitary Inspectors	2
Health Visitors	45
Midwives	46
Scabies and Pediculosis Visitors, Nurses and Attendants ..	7
Tuberculosis Health Visitors	5
Dispensers	10
Physiotherapists	3
Clerical Staff and Almoners	79
Disinfecting Staff	17
Disinfestation Staff	17
Central Ambulance Station Staff	101
Flushing Staff	6
Mortuary Service	8
Rodent Operatives	7
Immunisation Nurses.. .. .	7
Lavatory Attendants	18
Lavatory Cleaners	2
Caretakers and Cleaners	22
Home Helps	128
Factory-in-the-Field	29
Wyther Hostel	11
Red Court Hostel	31
Day Nurseries	252
Infectious Diseases Visitors	2
Clinic Nurses	10
Student Health Visitors	14
Social Workers	2

City of Leeds.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health of the City of Leeds for 1949. In reviewing the work of the Health Department during the year it is worthy of note that the Health Committee and its sub-committees are concerned directly or indirectly with the operation and administration, either wholly or in part, of more than thirty different Acts of Parliament, together with the various Orders and Regulations made under them. This requires not only considerable detailed work in committee but necessitates close co-operation with the work of other committees of the Local Authority, with the statutory authorities set up under the National Service Act and with voluntary organisations, both local and national.

The general health of the City has been good throughout the year. No large scale epidemics of disease have occurred—on the contrary—many diseases which only thirty years ago were widely prevalent and with a high mortality are today either rarities or at least much less numerically and with a lower mortality. Notable among such diseases are Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, Cerebro-spinal Fever, Puerperal Fever and Tuberculosis.

Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever are so uncommon in Leeds as to be negligible in proportion to the total population. In the last thirty years Scarlet Fever and Measles, while not diminished numerically have become much milder with lower death rates. The total number of all forms of Tuberculosis has fallen steadily and the death rate of Tuberculosis (all forms) has consistently declined from 1.56 per thousand of the population in 1920 to 0.54 in 1949.

Infant Mortality, or the death rate of infants in their first year, has reached a new record low level of 30 per 1,000 births. The still-birth rate has, on the whole, also declined, although not to such an extent as might be desired. Maternal mortality has also happily shown a marked fall.

All these things are indices of a rising level of community health and well-being, but they are not the whole story. The raising of the standard of community health has not been uniform throughout the range of diseases affecting the community. There have been setbacks and instances where the level of community health has not responded favourably to increasing social organisation.

Among the setbacks are the outbreaks of food poisoning which from time to time so clearly point the low standard of cleanliness tolerated by the public in both their public and private domestic habits of food preparation and food handling. Acts of Parliament, Orders, Regulations and the whole panoply of legislative control are not a sufficient remedy for the problem of food borne disease unless at the same time they go hand in hand with a personal fastidiousness of each member of the public in respect of handling, preparing, cooking and eating food both at home and in public.

The cancer death rate has steadily increased during the last thirty years. The causes of this are not obvious but the increased death rate is not entirely accounted for by the increased and improved facilities for diagnosis, thereby bringing to notice a greater number of cases. The death rates for diseases of the heart and circulation are increasing and the age incidence shows a tendency towards a younger onset.

One thing is, however, significant—wherever organised methods of social and preventive medicine directed by competent research have been applied to the community—success has been achieved. It is the attention given to people while in health or at least in the earliest stages of illness which counts most of all. The study of the physiology of good health and the investigation of minor departures from the normal, although not the most dramatic of the functions of medical men, is yet a surer foundation for national health than the creation of galaxies of specialists all concerned with the treatment of well established disease. The phenomenal reduction in infant mortality has not been achieved by the provision of costly and elaborate childrens' hospitals but by the long and patient instruction of mothers in baby care and nurture carried out in the home where the child is reared.

The infectious disease record of the City is dealt with fully by Dr. Bradshaw, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, in his report. Poliomyelitis caused much concern during the year. While not wishing to minimise the suffering and disability caused by this unpleasant disease we should nevertheless view it in proper proportion. There were 101 cases in the year out of a total population of 504,900 persons. Of these obvious cases 44 completely recovered and a further number were on their way to recovery by the end of the year. There were six deaths. Although these 101 had a fully developed attack, there must have been a much greater number who were infected but who successfully resisted the development of the disease. The actual risk of suffering from a full scale attack of poliomyelitis is, therefore, much less than even

the present figures show. There are many greater risks to health and life in a large city than that of dying or being disabled by poliomyelitis. It is a greater and more dangerous risk for a child to cross a busy street in heavy traffic than to suffer or die from poliomyelitis.

The immunisation scheme against Diphtheria proceeded satisfactorily throughout the year. A full account is given by Dr. Baxter in his report. Work also continued in connection with the Medical Research Council's trials of whooping cough immunisation. This brought out the fact that one of the trial vaccines was outstanding in producing immunity.

Immunisation

Two further special investigations were made in Leeds—a new Diphtheria prophylactic material P.T.A.P. was tried out at the request of the Medical Research Council with good results.

A second small investigation was made at the request of the Ministry of Health as to the relationship between poliomyelitis and inoculations of various kinds. The results as far as Leeds was concerned showed no relationship to exist, although the numbers were too small for valid conclusions to be made. Further investigations have been made throughout the country since this report was written. It is important that the precise nature of these investigations should be understood in view of a certain amount of alarm which has unfortunately been caused by a mis-interpretation of the facts. The facts are as follows—inoculations do not cause poliomyelitis, nor will an inoculation increase the risk of a person being infected by the virus of poliomyelitis. The question under investigation is the possibility that an inoculation given to a person already infected and in the non-paralytic stage of poliomyelitis may increase the risk of the onset of paralysis. Further information is being awaited on the subject at the time of writing this Report.

During the year the Health Committee made application to the Minister to extend the proposals under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act so as to include the provision of this form of vaccination in their after-care scheme for Tuberculosis. The effect of this is to provide facilities for giving this form of protection against Tuberculosis to those persons for whom it is considered necessary by the Tuberculosis Physician, under whose clinical direction the Health Committee have placed the arrangements. The measure of protection provided against Tuberculosis by B.C.G. should not be compared with the extensive protection afforded by Diphtheria immunisation. The protection afforded by B.C.G. is of a special and limited kind and confined to those persons who are shown by the Mantoux Test to be suitable.

B.C.G. (Bacillus
Calmette-
Guerin)
Vaccination.

At present B.C.G. vaccination against Tuberculosis is confined—as far as the Local Authority Scheme is concerned—to infants and young children who are in contact with cases of infectious Tuberculosis. A separate scheme is in operation for those persons working in Hospital who are in contact with Tuberculosis—such as nurses and students. There is no question at the present time of mass inoculation with B.C.G. as in the case of Diphtheria immunisation.

Maternity and Child Welfare

The Health Committee gave considerable attention during the year to the provision of new centres for maternity and child welfare. Two additional infant welfare centres were opened in rented premises and the acquisition and adaptation of new premises to replace two existing centres proposed.

May Villa, Dewsbury Road, was originally purchased by the Committee for the purpose of providing a general practitioner centre under Part IV of the National Health Service Act, but approval was not forthcoming from the Ministry of Health. It was, therefore, decided to adapt it as a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre and it has proved very satisfactory for the purpose. Plans were drawn for the adaptation of the old Holbeck Library as a centre and the City Architect was also instructed to prepare plans for a new prefabricated centre to replace the existing centre in Goodman Street. Negotiations for these two centres were in progress with the Ministry of Health by the end of the year.

The Consultative Infant Welfare Clinics arranged in collaboration with Professor Craig of the University of Leeds Department of Child Health were in operation throughout the year and were of great assistance in difficult cases. Much good can come out of the collaboration between the University Department of Child Health and the City's infant welfare service. It assists the clinical efficiency of the service and provides a field of teaching and research for the University. The Health Department is grateful to Professor Craig and his staff for their help and guidance in infant welfare and particularly in connection with the proposed establishment of a domiciliary nursing service for premature babies. Discussions took place with Professor Craig concerning this service and its co-ordination with the premature baby unit at the Maternity Hospital. It is anticipated that by early 1950 a scheme will be in operation and extended by the end of the year. The Health Committee is fully alive to the necessity for such a service and is prepared to implement the scheme to the full. Great importance is attached to this work since prematurity is the biggest single factor in the remaining amount of infant mortality.

During the year the Health Committee readily agreed to the request of the Ministry of Health to take part in a study of the rates of growth of children. The survey which will take at least two years has meant much extra work for the health visitors and office staff but is well worth doing. Similar studies are being undertaken in other selected areas and as a result of these investigations reliable British figures will be available as to rates of growth, as well as information about the different types of physique of children in this country.

Ministry of
Health survey
of child growth

Excellent collaboration was established during the year between the Children's and Health Committees. It was agreed that the supervision of children placed for adoption should be carried out by health visitors. This was a common-sense arrangement and as was to be expected is working well. A further stage of co-ordination was established by the appointment of a medical officer on the staff of the Medical Officer of Health for the medical care and supervision of the children in the Spring Bank and Rachel Nurseries of the Children's Committee. This medical officer is available to the Children's Officer for consultation on all matters relating to the health of the nursery children and the hygiene of the nurseries. The medical officer at present gives half-time to such work but is on 24 hour call in emergency. Co-operation between the Children's Officer and the Medical Officer of Health is excellent and reciprocal consultation is usual. No difficulties have arisen.

Deprived
Children

The course of training for health visitor pupils was increased during the year from six months to nine months and the Health Committee agreed to extend the scheme for assisted students accordingly. Fifteen such studentships are available.

Training of
Health Visitor
Pupils

Towards the end of the year a scheme was worked out to clarify locally the relationship between midwife and general practitioner due to certain changes in procedure which had been brought about by the National Health Service Act. A small committee representing the midwives met a similar sub-committee of the Local Medical Committee and a working scheme was eventually produced. Essentially it consists of a reciprocal system of interchange of information between midwife, patient, general practitioner and Health Department. There is evidence that the scheme will prove a satisfactory arrangement.

Midwifery
Service

The number of applications for day nursery places continued at a high level throughout the year. In a city where female labour is always in great demand this was to be expected. The average waiting list

Day Nurseries

amounted to approximately 2,500 with 744 available places by the end of the year. Applications receive careful scrutiny and priority is given to those children whose mothers are compelled by force of circumstance to work in order to support themselves and their family.

Some progress was made with the negotiations for the two new day nurseries at Hunslet Hall Road and Harehills. It is hoped to open Harehills early in 1950.

Inspectors of the Ministries of Health and Education visited those nurseries which are used for training nursery nurses for the Examination of the Nursery Nurses Certificate. They were unable to give approval to five and the Health Committee agreed to carry out the works which were required to bring them up to the standard required. As a result approval is expected in the near future.

During the year the Health Committee agreed to hold a refresher course for day nursery matrons. Invitations were issued to other local authorities and matrons from Leeds, Halifax, Bradford, York, Dewsbury and the West Riding County Council attended.

An excellent comprehensive course was arranged by Dr. Gray which was much appreciated by those attending. Lectures on many aspects of day nursery work were given and lecturers included Miss Cornish-Brown of the Nursery Schools Association, Mrs. Dennis, Principal of Fortis-Green School, Miss Cairney, Dietitian, Ministry of Health, Miss Maguire, Public Health Nursing Officer, Ministry of Health and Dr. Hirst, Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health.

Home Nursing

The Home Home Nursing Service is provided on behalf of the Health Committee by the Joint Committee of the Leeds District Nursing Association. The Committee has met the demands made upon it in spite of difficulties of recruitment which have persisted and show signs of worsening. This is an important service and one which can save hospital beds to a great extent. There is no reason why a general practitioner with the assistance of an efficient home nurse cannot deal at home with many cases which now find their way into hospital.

Home Helps

The number of applications for home helps continued throughout the year to be considerably in excess of the ability of the department to supply them. By the end of the year the Health Committee were employing 100 full-time home helps or their equivalent in part-time helps.

Mrs. Alford, the Organiser, has had considerable difficulty in deciding how best to distribute the limited number among those for whom the services of a home help are required. She is to be congratulated on having

welded together a band of home helps into an efficient and loyal corps. Much appreciation has been expressed to the department for their services. Certain adjustments have had to be made from time to time in the scale of fees to be charged to avoid undue hardship in necessitous cases and to prevent anomalies of assessment arising.

The number of applications for rest convalescence continued to rise steadily throughout the year necessitating much additional work to clerical and medical staff. The number of places available is limited and shows a tendency to decrease. The Health Committee continued its efforts to find suitable premises for use as a rest home but by the end of the year no such premises had been found. The urgent requirement is for mothers and children for whom the accommodation available by 1950 is likely to be severely curtailed due to closure of existing homes.

The Health Committee made the following rules with regard to rest convalescence which came into operation early in 1949.

- I. Generally speaking the Local Health Authority will not be responsible for any case which requires active medical, surgical or nursing treatment whether arising from continuation of hospital treatment or domiciliary treatment.
- II. Cases for which the Care and After-Care Committee will consider convalescence.

1. Mothers and children up to school leaving age for whom convalescence or rest is necessary on social or home conditions grounds.
2. Certain cases recommended by medical practitioners as needing rest, due to—
 - (a) Home conditions.
 - (b) Occupational reasons.
 provided that such cases do not come within the provisions of Para. 1.

Note : This means that the mere fact that a patient has been ill will not be regarded as the final reason for convalescence being provided by the Local Health Authority. In addition to sickness, the applicant must show—

- (a) that his home conditions are not satisfactory
or
- (b) that his occupation is such that it would not be desirable to return to work immediately without a period of rest convalescence,

- III. (a) *All recommendations for rest convalescence must be accompanied by a certificate from a medical practitioner giving the reason and certifying that the case is not one within Para. I.*
- (b) *All cases must be examined not more than three days before admission to a convalescent home.*
- (c) *Contacts of infectious disease will not be removed under any circumstances.*

IV. Period of Rest Convalescence.

14 days to 1 month in the first instance at the discretion of the Care and After-Care Committee. Subject to a further period of 14 days by approval of Committee.

**Ambulance
Service**

The demands upon this service rose rapidly throughout the year. Discussions took place with the hospital authorities as to methods of providing checks on the use of transport.

At the request of the Health Committee and by permission of the Transport Committee, Mr. Parkinson, Chief Rolling Stock Engineer of the Transport Department made a complete survey of the mechanical efficiency of the ambulance and car fleets. As a result of the survey the Health Committee were able to formulate its maintenance and replacement policy for ambulances and cars. The Transport Committee agreed to undertake the major repair and maintenance of vehicles and the grateful thanks of the Health Committee are due to them and their officers for the efficient manner in which this has been carried out, especially in view of the severe mechanical strain which has been put upon the vehicles during the year.

Tuberculosis

The arrangements for the care and after-care of persons suffering from tuberculosis continued in the hands of the Leeds Association for the Care of Consumptives and a report by Mr. J. E. Hibbert, J.P., Chairman, and Mr. F. R. Tufft, General Secretary, is included in this report.

The clinical supervision of the after-care scheme was carried out by Dr. Ridehalgh, the Consultant Physician for Tuberculosis who also supervises the visitation of patients by the tuberculosis health visitors and the social workers.

**Infectious
Disease**

Dr. E. C. Benn, Physician for Infectious Disease at Seacroft Hospital, continued as the Health Committee's consultant during the year and excellent collaboration exists between him and the infectious

disease section of the Health Department. Dr. Benn's services were always readily available for consultation in cases of infectious disease at home under the care of the general practitioner.

Much development took place during the year under the guidance of Dr. Affleck as Psychiatrist and Mr. Hoyle, as Executive Officer. Notable progress was made in the co-ordination between mental hospital and the domiciliary after-care scheme of the Health Committee and also in the establishment of the after-care hostel at Mountside. A full account is given later in the report.

**Mental
Health**

A detailed account of the work under this heading is given by the Chief Sanitary Inspector under the title, *Sanitary Circumstances*. It includes numerous and detailed duties attaching to the inspection of dwelling-houses for sanitary defects, the hygienic control of food and food premises and all matters relating to the manufacture, storage, distribution and sale of all kinds of food, the hygiene of buildings, certain health provisions in factories and workshops, licensing of caravan sites, abatement of nuisances, disinfection and rodent control. This work calls for a high degree of technical skill and a considerable knowledge of the processes involved in many kinds of trade and manufacture. It says much for the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his staff that having regard to the volume of work passing through his department and sometimes its contentious nature, very little trouble was encountered in enforcing the controlling legislation.

**Environ-
mental
Health**

Some progress was made during the year in the repair or demolition of unfit houses under the Housing Acts. The powers of the Public Health Act, 1936, to abate nuisances arising from sanitary defects in houses were invoked to the fullest practicable extent although the limitations of the Public Health Act, 1936, in dealing with defective houses must be fully recognised.

Housing

The Housing Committee gave full consideration to the representations made by the Medical Officer of Health. It must be remembered that the accumulation of housing defects and disrepair after six years of war cannot be easily or quickly overtaken.

During the year 853 priority applications for rehousing on medical grounds were submitted to the Medical Officer of Health for consideration. In each case in which medical priority was recommended, the Housing Committee did their utmost to find alternative accommodation.

The applications on medical grounds were classified as follows :—

<i>Priority rehousing recommended on medical grounds</i>	<i>.. 265</i>
<i>Re-housing to follow action under the Housing Acts</i>	<i>.. 69</i>
<i>Re-housing not recommended on medical grounds</i>	<i>.. 519</i>

Tuberculous persons form a separate group from the above for housing priority purposes. It may be said with justification that the Housing Committee gave the maximum possible consideration to the medical needs of re-housing having regard to the resources at their disposal.

Health Centres

In March a joint committee was constituted comprising members appointed by the Leeds Executive Council and the Health Committee in regard to the question of Health Centres. Agreement was reached in principle to three centres and in detail to the plans of one to be situated at Belle Isle.

There are many problems involved in the provision of Health Centres, not the least being the difficult question of organisation in relation to the conditions of general medical practice. The cost of Health Centres is also a serious question although in view of the unquestionable importance of the function of Health Centres in the National Health Service and in proportion to the total cost of the Service, the cost would not seem unreasonable. The Health Centre concept was a truly original idea in the National Health Service Act and represented the basis on which a really efficient health service could be built providing as it does the combination of preventive and curative medicine which has so long been advocated by all medical authorities as eminently desirable. The Health Centre concept places the rightful emphasis on preventive and domiciliary medical practice as against the somewhat disproportionate importance at present placed upon hospital treatment. The true foundation of a national health service is not limited to the specialist in his hospital ward but should include the general practitioner carrying out the principles of social medicine in the homes of the people with a well equipped base—the Health Centre—from which to work. The true focus of any efforts directed to the raising of the national health is the home and it would be unfortunate if the medico-social services directed to the home were financially and administratively curtailed because of a misdirected and undue preoccupation with hospitals.

Welfare Services Committee

Close collaboration exists between the Health Department, the Welfare Services and the Blind Welfare Departments, under the direction of Mr. Brooke, Welfare Services Officer, and Mr. Kellett, Blind Welfare Officer. Medical Officers of the Health Department assist

both these officers in the selection of cases to be admitted to the institutions under their control. Co-operation has been particularly important in the operation of Section 47 of the National Assistance Act. This section provides for the compulsory removal to a home or hospital of ill or aged persons living in insanitary circumstances. The great majority of those brought to notice for possible action under this section have been old persons living alone.

Each case is carefully investigated to find a solution acceptable to the individual. In some cases the provision of help, for example, a district nurse or a home help or some other assistance available from statutory or voluntary organisations, is sufficient and enables the old person to carry on at home in reasonable comfort. Where removal to a hostel or hospital is the only solution, it is usually possible to persuade the patient to consent and so to avoid compulsion. Indeed, it was not necessary to take legal action in any case in 1949.

Dealing with these cases efficiently and sympathetically entails close co-operation between the staffs of the Welfare and Blind Welfare Services, Health Committee and Regional Hospital Board and often other bodies and the advice and help of the patient's general practitioner has been invaluable.

I take this opportunity of thanking my colleagues in other Departments of the City Council for their courteous help and co-operation during the year and also the members of my own Department for their able assistance and excellent teamwork. **Acknowledgments**

My grateful thanks are given to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for the care and consideration they have given to the problems which I and my staff have placed before them throughout the year.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

I. G. DAVIES.

Public Health Department,

Leeds, 1.

October, 1950.

SUMMARY

1949

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) 504,900

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HOUSES 155,308

RATEABLE VALUE £3,893,463

SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE £15,464

	Average 1949. 1939-48.	
BIRTH RATE (births per 1,000 living)	16·7	17·3
MARRIAGE RATE (persons married per 1,000 living) ..	18·9	20·4
DEATH RATE (deaths per 1,000 living)	12·8	13·6
NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION (Excess of births over deaths in the year)	1,996	1,752
INFANT MORTALITY RATE (Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births)	30	50
DEATH RATE from Pneumonia and Bronchitis	1·61	1·33
„ „ Cancer	1·99	1·91
„ „ Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years) per 1,000 births	1·54	7·46

	Cases	Case- rate	Deaths	Death rate
SCARLET FEVER	786	1·56	1	0·00
DIPHTHERIA	5	0·01	..	..
TYPHOID FEVER .. .. .	..	..	..	..
MEASLES	5,260	10·42	5	0·01
WHOOPING COUGH	1,918	3·80	6	0·01
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS	480	0·95	244	0·48
OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS	108	0·21	30	0·06

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Natural and Social Conditions.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area.—The area of the city is 38,296·5 acres.

Population.—The Registrar General's estimate of the civilian population of the city at the mid-year of 1949 was 504,900.

Dwelling-houses.—The total number of occupied dwelling-houses in the city at December 1949, was 154,476.

Rateable Value.—The rateable value of the city in 1949 was £3,893,463 and the sum represented by a penny rate was £15,464. The corresponding figures for 1948 were £3,852,327 and £15,290.

Meteorological Conditions.—The hours of bright sunshine registered during the year were 1,379·58, the sunniest month being June with a daily average of 7·61 hours, and the darkest December with a daily average of 0·40 hours. The daily average for the whole year was 3·72 hours.

The total rainfall for the year was 26·30 inches, the driest month being June with a total of 0·59 inches and the wettest November with 4·34 inches. Taking the four quarters of the year, the rainfall in the first quarter was 3·32 inches; in the second 5·13; in the third 6·83; and in the fourth 11·02 inches.

The month with the highest average temperature was July with 66·86 degrees and the lowest December with 43·93 degrees. The average temperature for the whole year was 54·58 degrees.

VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS.

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages which took place in Leeds during the year was 4,776 corresponding to a marriage rate of 18·9 as compared with 5,073 and a rate of 20·2 for the previous year and an average of 4,889 and 20·6 for the previous five years.

The provisional marriage-rate for England and Wales for 1949 was 17·0 as compared with 18·1 for the previous year.

BIRTHS.

The births registered during the year numbered 9,146 comprising 4,631 males and 4,515 females. Of these 448 males and 408 females born to parents not belonging to Leeds were transferred out, whilst 77 males and 80 females born outside the city to Leeds parents were transferred in, making a nett total of 8,447 births, comprising 4,260 males and 4,187 females.

The birth-rate was 16.7 per thousand of the civilian population, as compared with 18.4 for the previous year and an average of 19.5 for the previous five years.

The birth-rate for the city was lower than the rate for the 126 large towns which was 18.7 per thousand of the civilian population and the same as that of England and Wales taken as a whole which was 16.7 per thousand of the total population.

Excess of Births over Deaths.—The excess of births over deaths or the "natural increase of the population" was 1,996 as compared with 3,332 in 1948 and an average of 1,752 for the previous ten years.

Illegitimate Births.—Of the 8,447 (nett) births registered, 7,903 (3,988 males and 3,915 females) or 93.6 per cent. were legitimate and 544 (272 males and 272 females) or 6.4 per cent. were illegitimate. The comparative figures for the previous year were 8,639 or 93.6 per cent. legitimate and 595 or 6.4 per cent. illegitimate.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

Year.	Illegitimate births.	Percentage of nett births registered.	Rate per 1,000 estimated population.
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
1946 ..	764	7.7%	1.54
1947 ..	699	6.4%	1.42
1948 ..	595	6.4%	1.19
1949 ..	554	6.4%	1.08

Stillbirths.—The number of stillbirths registered during the year was 196, comprising 110 males and 86 females. The inward transfers numbered 4, namely 4 males, which after adjustment leaves a nett total of 200 made up of 114 males and 86 females. The rate per thousand of the population was 0·40 as compared with 0·44 for the previous year. The rate for England and Wales was 0·39. Expressed as a percentage of the total births the rate was 2·3 as compared with 2·3 for 1948.

Year.	No. of stillbirths registered.*	Per cent. of total births.	Rate per 1,000 population.
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
1946 ..	299 (29)	2·9	0·62
1947 ..	306 (26)	2·7	0·62
1948 ..	219 (26)	2·3	0·44
1949 ..	200 (23)	2·3	0·40

* Illegitimate Stillbirths in brackets.

DEATHS.

The gross number of civilian deaths registered during the year was 6,757, comprising 3,464 males and 3,293 females, giving a gross death-rate of 13·4 as compared with 12·2 for the previous year. The inward transfers numbered 324, namely 166 males and 158 females, and outward transfers 630, namely 356 males and 274 females, which, after adjustment, leaves a nett total of 6,451 deaths debitable to the city, made up of 3,274 males and 3,177 females. The corresponding death-rate was 12·8 as compared with 11·8 for the previous year and an average of 13·4 for the previous five years.

The death-rate for England and Wales was 11·7 and that for the 126 large towns 12·5.

Causes of Death.—The principal causes of death were, in order of numerical importance, organic heart disease, cancer, cerebral hæmorrhage, bronchitis, other diseases of the circulatory system, pneumonia and pulmonary tuberculosis which together accounted for 5,101 or 79.1 per cent. of the total deaths. Last year this group of diseases was responsible for 4,580 deaths or 77.6 per cent. of the total deaths.

Deaths in Age Groups.—The table on page 10 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 311 or 4.8 per cent. of the total deaths, as compared with 380 or 6.4 per cent. for the previous year and an average of 498 or 7.8 per cent. for the previous five years. The number of deaths in all the age groups under 45 years was 857 or 13.3 per cent. as compared with 902 or 15.3 per cent. in the previous year. In the remaining age groups 45-65 and 65+ the deaths numbered 5,594 or 86.7 per cent. as compared with 5,000 or 84.7 per cent. for the previous year.

Cremations.—Out of a total of 6,451 Leeds deaths during the year, the number of bodies disposed of by cremation was 1,619 or 25.1 per cent. as compared with 1,368 or 23.2 per cent. for the previous year. Of this number 1,372 were cremated at Lawnswood remainder 247 at Cottingley Hall. The total number of cremations represents an increase of 251 on the figure for the previous year and an increase of 641 on the average number of cremations for the previous five years.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The number of children under one year of age who died in 1949 was 254 (males, 143, females 111) as compared with 321 (males 186, females 135) in 1948. The infant mortality rate was 30 as compared with 35 for the previous year and an average of 46 for the previous five years.

The rate for England and Wales was 32 or 6.7 per cent. greater than the rate for Leeds whilst the rate of the 126 large towns was 37 or 23.3 per cent. greater.

Illegitimate Death-Rate.—Of the 544 illegitimate births, 26 or 4.8 per cent. died before reaching the age of one year, which is equal to an infant mortality rate of 48, as compared with 55 in 1948.

Causes of Death.—The principal causes of death of infants under one year of age during the year, in order of numerical importance were premature birth 79 (31.1 per cent.), pneumonia 49 (19.3 per cent.) and congenital malformations 42 (16.5 per cent.). The respiratory group of diseases was responsible for 57 or 22.4 per of the total deaths under one year of age. Last year the number was 75 or 23.4 per cent. and the average for the previous five years 94 or 21.9 per cent. The death-rate from prematurity per thousand live births was 9.4 as compared with 8.0 for the previous year. For further details of causes of death of infants under one year, see table on page 11.

Prematurity.—The following table shows the number of deaths from prematurity and the death-rate per thousand live births for the years 1938-1949 :—

Year.	Births.	Deaths from prematurity.	Death-rate per 1,000 births.
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
1946	9,886	105	10.6
1947	10,875	118	10.9
1948	9,234	74	8.0
1949	8,447	79	9.4

The average death-rate from prematurity per thousand births for the ten years 1939-1948 was 11.8.

Deaths in Age Groups.—Of the total (254) infant deaths 61 or 24.0 per cent. took place on the first day ; 125 or 49.2 per cent. in the first week ; 156 or 61.4 per cent. in the first month ; 36 or 14.2 per cent. between one and three months ; 29 or 11.4 per cent. between three and six months ; 21 or 8.3 per cent. between six and nine months and 12 or 4.7 per cent. between nine and twelve months.

The percentage changes in the infant death-rates per thousand births in 1949 as compared with the previous ten years are as follows :—

Under 1 week decrease	20·4%	3-6 months decrease	52·1%
Under 1 month "	29·4%	6-9 " "	43·2%
1-3 months "	53·8%	9-12 " "	50·0%
Whole year decrease, 39·6%			

Neo-Natal Death-Rate.—The number of deaths of infants occurring in the first month of life was 156 or 6 fewer than in the previous year, the corresponding neo-natal death-rate being 18·5 as compared with 17·5 in 1948.

Of the total deaths under one year 61·4 per cent. occurred in the first month, and of deaths in the first month 39·1 per cent. occurred on the first day, 80·1 per cent. in the first week and 89·7 per cent. in the first two weeks.

As in previous years, deaths in the first month were largely due to prematurity.

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY.

Cause of death	Under one day	Under one week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total
Premature birth ..	42	69	3	2	3	77
Congenital mal-formations ..	6	21	6	3	1	31
Asphyxia, atelectasis	8	18	..	..	..	18
Pneumonia (all forms)	2	6	2	..	1	9
Injury at birth ..	2	5	..	1	..	6
Enteritis and diarrhoea ..	..	..	1	1	1	3
Other causes ..	1	6	3	1	2	12
Totals	61	125	15	8	8	156

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The number of mothers who lost their lives in childbirth during the year was 9, an increase of 7 as compared with the figure for the previous year. The corresponding maternal mortality rate per thousand live births was 1·07 as compared with 0·22 for the previous year and an average of 1·06 for the previous five years. Calculated on the total number of births (live and still) the rate for the year was 1·04 as compared with 0·21 for the previous year and an average of 1·03 for the previous five years.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

Death rate.	Diseases.	No. of deaths in 1949 (nett).	+ Increase or - decrease compared with 1948.
..	1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers .. ..	..	+ -
0.00	2. Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	- 4
0.00	3. Scarlet Fever	1	+ 1
0.01	4. Whooping Cough	6	+ -
..	5. Diphtheria .. .. .	..	- 1
0.48	6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory system ..	244	- 1
0.06	7. Other forms of tuberculosis	30	+ 2
0.07	8. Syphilitic Disease	35	- 4
0.15	9. Influenza	75	+ 53
0.01	10. Measles	5	+ 1
0.02	11. Ac. Poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis ..	10	+ 9
0.01	12. Ac. Infectious Encephalitis	6	+ 5
0.05	13M. Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus ..	23	+ 1
0.13	13F. Cancer of Uterus	67	+ 11
3.32	14. Cancer of stomach and duodenum	163	- 10
0.21	15. Cancer of Breast	104	+ 16
1.29	16. Cancer of all other sites	649	+ 29
0.08	17. Diabetes	40	+ 7
1.56	18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions.. ..	788	+ 60
3.78	19. Heart disease	1,908	+257
0.68	20. Other diseases of circulatory system ..	342	- 25
1.01	21. Bronchitis	509	+ 94
0.60	22. Pneumonia	305	+ 72
0.10	23. Other respiratory diseases	51	+ 7
0.11	24. Ulceration of the stomach or duodenum ..	58	- 1
0.03	25. Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	13	- 48
0.03	26. Appendicitis	15	+ 6
0.23	27. Other digestive diseases	114	- 10
0.21	28. Nephritis	108	+ 13
0.00	29. Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	1	+ 1
0.02	30. Other maternal causes	8	+ 6
0.16	31. Premature birth	79	+ 5
0.16	32. Congenital malformations, birth injury, infantile disease	80	+ 5
0.11	33. Suicide	55	+ 4
0.07	34. Road traffic accidents	34	- 12
0.23	35. Other violent causes	118	- 32
0.80	36. All other causes	406	+ 33
12.78	Totals	6,451	+549

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1949.

CAUSE 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. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3. Scarlet Fever	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
4. Whooping Cough	6	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
5. Diphtheria .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	244	..	..	..	1	25	95	95	28	87
7. Other Forms of Tuberculosis	30	3	3	4	3	3	7	4	3	37
8. Syphilitic Disease	35	1	..	..	..	1	4	14	15	19
9. Influenza	75	1	..	..	1	..	5	19	49	2
10. Measles	5	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	10	..	1	2	2	..	5	..	..	15
12. Acute Infectious Encephalitis	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	3
13m. Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (Males)	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	18	16
13f. Cancer of Uterus (Females)	67	..	..	..	..	..	5	37	25	29
14. Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	163	..	..	..	..	..	9	61	93	86
15. Cancer of Breast	104	..	..	..	..	..	9	45	50	25
16. Cancer of all other sites	649	1	1	1	2	5	49	252	338	299
17. Diabetes	40	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	34	25
18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions	788	4	..	..	..	1	9	165	609	239
19. Heart Disease	1,908	..	..	..	3	6	69	454	1,376	367
20. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	342	..	..	..	1	..	8	51	282	210
21. Bronchitis	509	5	1	..	1	1	9	161	331	99
22. Pneumonia	305	49	9	4	2	1	13	68	159	205
23. Other Respiratory Diseases	51	1	..	..	..	1	2	21	26	31
24. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	58	..	..	..	..	2	4	23	29	56
25. Diarrhoea under two years	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
26. Appendicitis	15	..	..	..	3	2	..	6	4	17
27. Other Digestive Diseases	114	2	..	3	1	2	7	36	63	111
28. Nephritis	108	..	2	3	5	1	11	33	53	55
29. Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
30. Other Maternal Causes	8	..	..	..	..	2	6	..	..	9
31. Premature Birth	79	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87
32. Congenital Malformation, birth injury, infantile disease	80	71	1	1	2	1	2	2	..	99
33. Suicide	55	..	..	..	..	3	19	21	12	9
34. Road Traffic Accidents	34	..	..	..	4	7	4	9	10	29
35. Other Violent Causes	118	4	..	5	4	8	7	17	73	86
36. All Other Causes	406	17	2	5	11	13	52	99	207	333
Totals	6,451	254	27	30	46	87	413	1,704	3,890	2,700

DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS (NETT), 1939-1949.

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.
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
1946	401 <i>6.1%</i>	29 <i>0.4%</i>	30 <i>0.5%</i>	49 <i>0.7%</i>	99 <i>1.5%</i>	458 <i>6.9%</i>	1,775 <i>26.8%</i>	3,773 <i>57.0%</i>	6,614
1947	552 <i>8.1%</i>	33 <i>0.5%</i>	59 <i>0.9%</i>	51 <i>0.8%</i>	85 <i>1.3%</i>	490 <i>7.2%</i>	1,667 <i>24.7%</i>	3,846 <i>56.6%</i>	6,793
1948	321 <i>5.4%</i>	34 <i>0.6%</i>	25 <i>0.4%</i>	43 <i>0.7%</i>	78 <i>1.3%</i>	401 <i>6.8%</i>	1,599 <i>27.1%</i>	3,401 <i>57.6%</i>	5,902
1949	254 <i>3.9%</i>	27 <i>0.4%</i>	30 <i>0.5%</i>	46 <i>0.7%</i>	87 <i>1.3%</i>	413 <i>6.4%</i>	1,704 <i>26.4%</i>	3,890 <i>60.3%</i>	6,451

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Causes of death	Year 1948	Year 1949	Increase or decrease	Percentage total deaths under one
Cerebro-spinal (Meningo-coccal) Meningitis ..	3	..	-3	..
Whooping Cough	3	1	-2	0.39
Diphtheria .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of Meninges and Central Nervous System .. .. .	..	1	+1	0.39
Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum .. ..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	..	2	+2	0.79
Congenital Syphilis ..	1	1	..	0.39
Influenza	1	1	..	0.39
Measles	2	2	..	0.79
Hæmorrhagic conditions ..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (non-Meningo-coccal)	2	3	+1	1.18
Convulsions	3	..	-3	..
Diseases of the Ear and Mastoid Antrum ..	2	4	+2	1.57
Bronchitis	9	5	-4	1.97
Pneumonia	57	49	-8	19.29
Other Respiratory Diseases ..	5	1	-4	0.39
Inflammation of the Stomach .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Enteritis and Diarrhœa ..	58	13	-45	5.12
Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	3	2	-1	0.79
Congenital Malformations ..	29	42	+13	16.54
Congenital Debility ..	4	1	-3	0.39
Premature Birth	74	79	+5	31.10
Injury at Birth	8	6	-2	2.36
Asphyxia, Atelectasis ..	17	19	+2	7.48
Other diseases peculiar to the first year of life ..	8	3	-5	1.18
Suffocation in bed or not stated how	5	3	-2	1.18
Lack of care for the newborn	4	..	-4	..
Other causes	23	16	-7	6.30
Totals	321	254	-67	..

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN WARDS AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF THE FIRST YEAR OF LIFE, CALENDAR YEAR, 1949.

WARD.	Births in year.	Under one day.		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.	Deaths.	Rate.
Mill Hill and South	105	1	9.5	1	9.5	2	19.0	..	..	..	..	1	9.5	..	..	3	29
Westfield ..	220	1	4.5	3	13.6	4	18.2	..	..	2	9.1	1	4.5	..	..	7	32
Blenheim ..	517	6	11.6	10	19.3	12	23.2	3	5.8	2	3.9	..	..	1	1.9	18	35
Central ..	358	1	2.8	5	14.0	6	16.3	2	5.6	3	8.4	1	2.8	3	8.4	15	42
Woodhouse ..	234	..	..	1	4.3	2	8.5	..	..	2	8.5	..	..	2	8.5	6	26
North ..	419	2	4.8	6	14.3	7	16.7	1	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	19
Far Headingley ..	286	3	10.5	3	10.5	4	14.0	1	3.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	17
Hyde Park ..	251	..	..	1	4.0	2	8.0	1	4.0	..	..	2	8.0	..	..	5	20
Kirkstall ..	391	6	15.3	7	17.9	9	23.0	2	5.1	3	7.7	1	2.6	..	..	15	38
Burmantofts ..	263	2	7.6	5	19.0	5	19.0	1	3.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	23
Harehills ..	347	3	8.6	7	20.2	8	23.1	1	2.9	2	5.8	1	2.9	..	..	12	35
Potternewton ..	384	7	18.2	9	23.4	9	23.4	2	5.2	1	2.6	3	7.8	..	..	15	39
Roundhay ..	443	3	6.8	7	15.8	9	20.3	..	..	2	4.5	1	2.3	..	..	12	27
Cross Gates and Templenewsam	543	6	11.0	10	18.4	12	22.1	3	5.5	1	1.8	2	3.7	1	1.8	19	35
Richmond Hill ..	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	11.1	..	..	..	..	2	11
Osmondthorpe ..	352	1	2.8	2	5.7	3	8.5	1	2.8	..	..	2	5.7	2	5.7	8	23
East Hunslet ..	274	2	7.3	5	18.2	6	21.9	2	7.3	..	..	1	3.6	1	3.6	10	36
Hunslet Carr and Middleton ..	606	5	8.3	14	23.1	16	26.4	5	8.3	2	3.3	3	5.0	1	1.7	27	45
West Hunslet ..	298	1	3.4	2	6.7	2	6.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7
Beeston ..	328	..	..	3	9.1	3	9.1	2	6.1	1	3.0	..	..	1	3.0	7	21
Holbeck (South) ..	205	2	9.8	3	14.6	3	14.6	1	4.9	..	..	1	4.9	..	..	5	24
Holbeck (North) ..	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11.4	1	11.4	..	..	..	..	2	23
Armley and New Wortley ..	352	2	5.7	8	22.7	10	28.4	4	11.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	40
Upper Armley ..	257	..	..	..	..	2	7.8	..	..	2	7.8	..	..	..	..	4	16
Bramley ..	427	3	7.0	6	14.1	10	23.4	1	2.3	2	4.7	..	..	..	..	13	30
Farnley and Wortley ..	319	4	12.5	7	21.9	10	31.3	2	6.3	1	3.1	1	3.1	..	..	14	44
City ..	8,447	61	7.2	125	14.8	156	18.5	36	4.3	29	3.4	21	2.5	12	1.4	254	30

BIRTHS AND DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR WITH RATES.—CALENDAR YEAR 1949.

WARD.	TOTAL BIRTHS (nett).	Birth rate per 1,000 population.	No. of legitimate births.	No. of illegitimate births.	Total deaths under one year (nett).	Death rate per 1,000 births	No. of legitimate deaths under one year.	Legitimate death rate per 1,000 legitimate births.	No. of illegitimate deaths under one year.	Illegitimate death rate per 1,000 illegitimate births.
Mill Hill and South	105	11.6	93	12	3	29	2	22	1	83
Westfield ..	220	23.5	202	18	7	32	6	30	1	56
Blenheim ..	517	25.8	442	75	18	35	16	36	2	27
Central ..	358	22.0	301	57	15	42	13	43	2	35
Woodhouse ..	234	15.5	215	19	6	26	6	28	..	..
North ..	419	17.7	402	17	8	19	8	20	..	..
Far Headingley ..	286	10.4	272	14	5	17	4	15	1	71
Hyde Park ..	251	17.0	243	8	5	20	4	16	1	125
Kirkstall ..	391	16.1	376	15	15	38	13	35	2	133
Burmantofts ..	263	15.9	248	15	6	23	5	20	1	67
Harehills ..	347	15.4	324	23	12	35	11	34	1	43
Potternewton ..	384	20.4	341	43	15	39	14	41	1	23
Roundhay ..	443	14.1	428	15	12	27	12	28	..	..
Cross Gates and Templenewsam	543	15.7	519	24	19	35	16	31	3	125
Richmond Hill ..	180	14.3	169	11	2	11	2	12	..	..
Osmondthorpe ..	352	16.8	331	21	8	23	8	24	..	..
East Hunslet ..	274	17.4	258	16	10	36	9	35	1	63
Hunslet Carr and Middleton ..	606	18.7	579	27	27	45	25	43	2	74
West Hunslet ..	298	18.7	281	17	2	7	2	7	..	..
Beeston ..	328	16.9	319	9	7	21	6	19	1	111
Holbeck (South) ..	205	17.2	193	12	5	24	4	21	1	83
Holbeck (North) ..	88	12.3	84	4	2	23	2	24	..	..
Armley and New Wortley ..	352	18.0	322	30	14	40	13	40	1	33
Upper Armley ..	257	14.7	246	11	4	16	4	16	..	..
Bramley ..	427	16.9	402	25	13	30	10	25	3	120
Farnley and Wortley ..	319	14.2	313	6	14	44	13	42	1	167
City ..	8,447	16.7	7,903	544	254	30	228	29	26	48

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE FOURTEEN YEARS 1936-1949 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.
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
1946	..	174	17.6	235	23.8	79	8.0	41	4.1	25	2.5	21	2.1	401	41
1947	..	178	16.4	278	25.6	125	11.5	87	8.0	41	3.8	21	1.9	552	51
1948	..	122	13.2	162	17.5	70	7.6	49	5.3	22	2.4	18	1.9	321	35
1949	..	125	14.8	156	18.5	36	4.3	29	3.4	21	2.5	12	1.4	254	30

PERCENTAGE CHANGES (5 YEAR PERIODS, ALSO YEARS 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, AND 1949) IN THE INFANT DEATH-RATE
per 1,000 BIRTHS AS COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE OF THE FIVE YEARS 1905-1909.

Five year period	Under one week		Under one month		One and under three months		Three and under six months		Six and under nine months		Nine and under 12 months		Under one year	
	Rate	Percentage increase or decrease over 5 years period 1905-1909	Rate	Percentage increase or decrease over 5 years period 1905-1909	Rate	Percentage increase or decrease over 5 years period 1905-1909	Rate	Percentage increase or decrease over 5 years period 1905-1909	Rate	Percentage increase or decrease over 5 years period 1905-1909	Rate	Percentage increase or decrease over 5 years period 1905-1909	Rate	Percentage increase or decrease over 5 years period 1905-1909
1905-1909	26.2	—	44.3	—	25.5	—	28.0	—	23.0	—	18.6	—	139	—
1910-1914	26.6	+1.5%	44.1	-0.5%	24.7	-3.1%	23.9	-14.6%	20.1	-12.6%	18.0	-3.2%	131	-5.8%
1915-1919	26.4	+0.8%	44.4	+0.2%	21.5	-15.7%	25.0	-10.7%	19.7	-14.3%	17.9	-3.8%	129	-7.2%
1920-1924	23.8	-9.2%	42.3	-4.5%	17.9	-29.8%	16.1	-42.5%	13.2	-42.6%	11.6	-37.6%	101	-27.3%
1925-1929	24.3	-7.3%	38.2	-13.8%	15.1	-40.8%	13.4	-52.1%	11.5	-50.0%	10.1	-45.7%	88	-36.7%
1930-1934	26.1	-0.4%	35.8	-19.2%	12.9	-49.4%	10.6	-62.1%	9.5	-58.7%	7.8	-58.1%	77	-44.6%
1935-1939	23.3	-11.1%	31.9	-28.0%	10.5	-58.4%	9.5	-66.1%	6.6	-71.3%	4.9	-73.7%	63	-54.7%
1940-1944	20.3	-22.5%	27.9	-37.0%	9.0	-64.7%	7.9	-71.8%	5.3	-77.0%	3.2	-82.8%	53	-61.9%
Year 1945	19.5	-25.6%	28.6	-35.4%	12.0	-52.9%	8.4	-70.0%	4.4	-80.9%	3.1	-83.3%	56	-59.7%
Year 1946	17.6	-32.8%	23.8	-46.3%	8.0	-68.6%	4.1	-85.4%	2.5	-89.1%	2.1	-88.7%	41	-70.5%
Year 1947	16.4	-37.4%	25.6	-42.2%	11.5	-54.9%	8.0	-71.4%	3.8	-83.5%	1.9	-89.8%	51	-63.3%
Year 1948	13.2	-49.6%	17.5	-60.5%	7.6	-70.2%	5.3	-81.1%	2.4	-89.6%	1.9	-89.8%	35	-74.8%
Year 1949	14.8	-43.5%	18.5	-58.2%	4.3	-83.1%	3.4	-87.9%	2.5	-89.1%	1.4	-92.5%	30	-78.4%

MINISTRY OF HEALTH TABLES.

TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1949 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 per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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
1946	481,570	10,267	9,886	20.5	6,795	14.1	570	389	401	41	6,614	13.7
1947	492,140	11,394	10,875	22.1	6,982	14.2	567	378	552	51	6,793	13.8
1948	501,900	9,938	9,234	18.4	6,106	12.2	600	396	321	35	5,902	11.8
1949	504,900	9,146	8,447	16.3	6,757	13.4	630	324	254	30	6,451	12.8

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

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

(a) Population used for calculation of birth-rate, death-rate, and infant mortality rate. The mid-year population after the change is 491,880.

TABLE II. CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES ORIGINALLY NOTIFIED BEFORE ALTERATION OF DIAGNOSIS DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1949.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.																Total Cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.		At Ages—Years.														
			Under 1.		1 and under 5 years.		5 and under 15 years.		15 and under 25 years.		25 and under 45 years.		45 and under 65 years.		65 and upwards.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera (C.) Plague (P.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	22	23	..	1	6	4	11	5	3	8	2	3	..	2	..	22	23
Erysipelas	52	59	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	1	11	14	29	26	10	13	13
Scarlet Fever.. .. .	385	409	..	..	..	..	199	248	28	23	8	11	1	3	..	141	136
Measles	2,600	2,609	123	124	1,657	1,564	868	881	7	25	5	15	..	..	..	36	43
Whooping Cough	894	1,030	89	92	557	650	240	266	1	7	6	10	1	4	..	28	30
Typhus Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Food Poisoning	29	26	1	..	12	8	3	..	2	1	7	7	3	8	1	1	2
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	23	..	..	..	..	7
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	10	2	1	..	1	1	6	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	9	2
Polio myelitis	62	48	2	2	28	16	17	12	5	7	10	10	..	1	..	45	38
Polio Encephalitis	3	4	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	8	8	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Dysentery	60	68	2	..	27	22	18	19	5	11	7	10	1	5	..	14	15
Other Diseases	144	128	65	35	48	34	18	14	3	22	8	18	2	2	..	144	128
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	285 (33)	195 (17)	1	..	6	5	11 (2)	12	41 (5)	70 (6)	135 (20)	85 (10)	78 (3)	18 (1)	13 (3)	5	145
Other forms of Tuberculosis	50 (2)	58 (4)	..	1	11	4	9	12 (1)	10 (1)	15 (2)	8 (1)	20 (1)	9	5	3	3	11
Pneumonia (Acute Primary)	235	181	17	11	38	31	30	21	8	14	53	37	56	38	33	2	1
„ (Acute Influenzal)	27	23	..	..	..	1	4	..	1	..	4	6	11	8	7	..	..
TOTALS	4,927	4,919	309	275	2,542	2,465	1,436	1,494	115	228	266	271	192	121	67	65	595

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 1949.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.																Total Cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.				At Ages—Years.												
	Under 1.				1 and under 5 years.		5 and under 15 years.		15 and under 25 years.		25 and under 45 years.		45 and under 65 years.		65 and upwards.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Small-pox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera (C.) Plague (P.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)	2	3	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	2	3
Erysipelas	52	57	..	..	..	3	1	1	1	11	14	14	29	25	13	11
Scarlet Fever.. .. .	377	409	..	1	145	122	195	249	28	23	8	11	1	3	133	136	
Measles	2,657	2,603	122	121	1,657	1,563	866	880	7	24	5	15	..	..	33	37
Whooping Cough	892	1,026	88	90	556	648	240	266	1	7	6	10	1	4	26	26	
Typhus Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food Poisoning	29	26	1	..	12	8	3	..	2	1	7	7	3	8	1	2	
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	23	..	..	..	7
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	5	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3
Polio myelitis	59	42	2	2	26	15	18	9	5	7	8	8	..	1	42	32	
Polio Encephalitis	4	4	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	8	8	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Encephalitis Lethargica .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Dysentery	60	67	2	..	25	22	20	20	5	11	7	10	1	3	14	14	
Other Diseases	182	163	65	37	61	43	35	20	5	30	13	23	3	6	182	163	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	285 (33)	195 (17)	1	..	6	5	11 (2)	12	41 (5)	70 (6)	135 (20)	85 (10)	78 (3)	18 (1)	295	145	
Other forms of Tuberculosis	50 (2)	58 (4)	..	1	11	4	9	12 (1)	10 (1)	15 (2)	8 (1)	20 (1)	9	5	3	11	
Pneumonia (Acute Primary)	238	184	19	14	39	31	30	21	8	14	53	37	56	38	5	4	
" (Acute Influenzal)	27	23	..	..	..	1	4	..	1	..	4	6	11	8	..	..
TOTALS	4,927	4,919	309	275	2,542	2,465	1,436	1,494	115	228	266	271	192	121	755	595	

The figures shown in brackets are "Transfer in" 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.	Mill Hill and South.	Westfield.	Blenheim.	Central.	Woodhouse.	North.	Far Headingley.	Hyde Park.	Kirkstall.	Burmantofts.	Harehills.	Potternewton.	Roundhay.	Cross Gates and Templenewasm.	Richmond Hill.	Osmendthorpe.	East Hunslet.	Hunslet Carr and Middleton.	West Hunslet.	Beeston.	Holbeck (South).	Holbeck (North).	Armley and New Wortley.	Upper Armley.	Bramley.	Farnley and Wortley.	City.
Small-pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera (C) Plague (P) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	7	2	..	10	1	..	..	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Erysipelas ..	1	1	8	6	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever...	25	21	29	40	23	30	31	19	66	17	46	18	39	54	14	45	25	58	20	23	21	9	25	21	26	41	109
Measles ..	66	94	234	304	192	262	338	122	248	207	165	168	366	276	74	149	189	353	217	132	102	62	174	149	307	310	786
Whooping Cough ..	44	61	53	65	40	112	86	77	179	27	60	27	71	144	43	52	103	134	117	128	61	40	46	25	45	78	1,918
Typhus Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food Poisoning ..	..	4	..	..	..	..	9	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	21	..	1	55
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	3	..	47
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	8
Poliomyelitis ..	..	1	1	4	..	3	6	1	4	4	7	7	7	13	2	11	..	8	1	7	..	..	1	3	4	6	101
Polio Encephalitis ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	3	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	1	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	16
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	59	4	..	2	1	..	14	1	1	..	4	28	5	2	..	3	1	..	..	..	1
Other Diseases ..	28	6	25	33	9	7	14	12	12	15	9	16	24	27	9	10	5	23	3	3	10	3	13	7	12	10	345
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	5	9	37 (8)	26 (3)	9	27 (1)	21 (2)	9 (3)	25 (6)	16	24 (1)	13 (3)	24 (3)	38 (1)	9 (4)	24 (1)	13 (1)	36 (1)	15 (3)	17 (2)	11 (1)	3	14	9	27 (2)	19 (4)	480 (50)
Other Forms of Tuberculosis ..	1	3	7 (1)	3	3	7	8 (1)	2	10 (1)	1	5	3	4	6	1	5	3	6	5	3	3	3	2	5 (1)	5 (1)	4	108 (6)
Pneumonia (Acute primary)	18	5	15	15	8	12	10	6	25	9	15	6	10	30	10	14	34	34	24	13	7	6	27	21	20	28	422
Do. (Acute Influenzal))	1	..	1	..	1	2	1	2	5	2	2	1	..	3	3	4	..	2	3	5	..	..	3	1	4	4	50
Totals ..	192	208	412	501	286	468	585	266	592	320	335	272	567	612	168	323	388	690	415	339	218	131	312	288	455	503	9,846

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

CITY OF LEEDS.

VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS 1918-1949

Year	Population	Births	Birth-Rate	Deaths	Death-Rate	INFANT MORTALITY			STILL-BIRTHS		MATERNAL MORTALITY				DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS		TUBERCULOSIS (All Forms)		CANCER		Deaths from Respiratory Diseases (Inc. Influenza, Pul. Tsh.)	DIPHTHERIA			SCARLET FEVER		TYPHOID FEVER		MEASLES		WHOOPING COUGH	
						Deaths - 1 year	Rate per 1,000 live births	Non-Natal Mortality Rate	No.	Rate per 1,000 population	Deaths from Septic	Deaths from other causes	Total Deaths	Rate per 1,000 live births	Deaths under 2 years	Death-Rate per 1,000 births	Deaths	Death-Rate	Deaths	Death-Rate		Cases	Deaths	No. of persons immunised	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1918	447,539	7,394	17.3	8,539	19.9	984	133	42.7	..	..	6	19	25	3.38	146	19.8	962	2.25	500	1.17	2,910	542	47	..	570	19	42	5	6,641	417	..	130
9	430,834	7,394	17.0	8,591	19.2	899	110	40.3	..	..	6	29	35	4.62	140	18.5	719	1.67	575	1.33	2,040	811	43	..	1,340	23	33	8	2,438	48	..	66
1920	444,913	11,429	23.0	9,591	24.7	1,234	110	40.3	..	..	29	28	57	5.07	140	12.5	698	1.56	492	1.10	1,513	885	64	..	1,363	17	29	4	5,459	148	..	200
1	465,590	9,253	19.8	6,479	13.9	997	98	41.3	..	..	8	30	38	3.75	184	18.1	641	1.37	554	1.19	1,360	665	38	..	1,526	14	24	2	209	5	..	72
2	465,700	9,253	19.8	6,479	13.9	935	101	41.3	..	..	14	18	32	3.40	92	9.9	653	1.40	595	1.27	1,357	470	28	..	2,722	33	14	7	9,932	152	..	125
3	465,900	8,654	18.5	5,986	12.7	773	89	41.8	..	..	10	35	45	5.18	118	13.6	637	1.36	574	1.22	1,779	368	20	..	2,134	31	9	1	4,683	50	..	32
4	472,600	8,558	18.1	6,747	14.3	921	108	38.7	..	..	9	24	33	3.86	103	12.0	657	1.40	639	1.35	1,777	289	27	..	1,256	20	25	6	6,654	46	..	87
5	473,900	8,180	17.3	6,937	12.8	748	93	38.7	..	..	14	27	41	5.08	88	11.3	585	1.24	657	1.39	1,699	374	26	..	1,166	15	9	3	5,100	39	..	47
6	473,400	8,065	17.0	6,062	12.8	748	93	38.7	..	..	14	24	38	4.88	88	11.3	544	1.14	698	1.47	1,699	374	26	..	776	5	9	1	7,076	19	..	150
7	477,600	7,790	16.3	6,198	13.0	629	81	33.2	..	..	14	22	36	4.70	105	13.7	544	1.14	698	1.47	1,699	374	26	..	776	5	9	1	7,076	19	..	150
8	474,800	7,665	16.1	6,133	12.9	606	79	37.3	..	..	14	22	36	4.70	105	13.7	544	1.14	698	1.47	1,699	374	26	..	776	5	9	1	7,076	19	..	150
9	478,300	7,420	15.5	7,828	16.5	722	97	42.3	13.69	0.77	10	23	33	14.23	86	11.6	621	1.30	684	1.43	2,637	536	26	107	3,473	29	14	3	9,486	102	..	107
1930	478,500	7,568	15.8	5,930	12.4	512	68	38.5	332	0.69	10	22	32	4.05	34	4.5	533	1.11	728	1.52	798	994	54	179	2,383	21	4	2	913	8	..	32
1	486,400	7,219	14.8	6,506	13.4	552	76	38.4	334	0.69	8	13	21	2.86	106	15.1	493	1.02	760	1.57	966	889	48	1,524	931	8	9	..	3,540	52	..	47
2	484,900	7,004	14.4	6,469	13.3	612	88	36.4	334	0.69	8	13	21	2.86	106	15.1	493	1.02	760	1.57	966	889	48	1,524	931	8	9	..	3,540	52	..	47
3	485,000	6,643	13.7	6,574	13.6	537	81	36.6	333	0.69	15	14	29	3.86	76	10.6	462	0.95	801	1.65	711	1,057	88	720	1,906	9	10	1	3,973	22	..	28
4	485,230	7,190	14.8	6,191	12.9	513	71	35.0	320	0.66	15	14	29	3.86	76	10.6	462	0.95	801	1.65	711	2,231	156	3,432	2,711	16	8	1	10,576	90	..	25
5	487,100	7,211	15.0	6,660	13.6	476	65	30.0	320	0.65	10	14	24	3.13	71	9.7	408	0.83	843	1.72	803	1,335	60	30,062	2,682	5	5	..	1,341	4	..	48
6	486,800	7,240	15.0	6,660	13.6	476	65	30.0	320	0.65	10	14	24	3.13	71	9.7	408	0.83	843	1.72	803	1,335	60	30,062	2,682	5	5	..	1,341	4	..	48
7	491,800	7,279	14.8	6,573	13.4	491	67	33.2	313	0.64	6	11	17	2.24	65	8.9	406	0.83	777	1.58	959	941	44	1,135	2,234	5	16	3	2,373	9	..	19
8	494,000	7,614	15.4	6,555	13.2	490	64	33.1	309	0.67	2	12	14	1.76	94	12.3	397	0.80	879	1.78	615	948	33	11,172	1,717	8	3	..	6,797	18	..	15
9	497,000	7,079	14.2	6,535	13.4	401	57	30.2	307	0.62	6	13	19	3.60	54	7.7	413	0.85	847	1.74	662	417	20	804	960	2	12	1	1,673	2	132	18
1940	495,700	6,646	14.0	6,218	14.9	395	57	30.8	282	0.61	2	13	15	2.09	44	6.4	467	1.00	778	1.67	990	301	11	1,167	943	..	35	1	4,364	8	118	3
1	471,530	6,667	14.1	6,456	13.7	497	61	26.7	359	0.55	7	9	16	2.32	40	6.0	408	0.86	849	1.80	740	576	22	13,208	887	3	12	1	7,006	21	2,105	15
2	463,400	7,204	15.6	6,090	13.2	356	51	29.7	278	0.50	6	13	19	2.34	32	4.4	357	0.77	888	1.92	589	707	25	15,101	1,576	1	8	..	7,810	10	1,554	32
3	453,900	7,547	16.6	6,358	14.0	356	47	23.7	250	0.55	4	15	19	2.44	40	5.3	378	0.83	906	2.00	808	334	11	19,415	1,998	3	2	..	2,416	14	1,214	14
4	451,100	8,518	18.9	6,124	13.6	419	50	28.4	262	0.58	..	12	12	1.37	76	8.9	316	0.70	915	2.03	608	254	9	7,483	1,913	3	5	1	678	..	1,213	6
5	451,600	7,760	17.2	6,410	14.2	438	56	28.6	248	0.55	4	10	14	1.75	88	11.3	318	0.70	909	2.15	749	149	2	7,510	1,190	..	4	..	895	1	1,533	13
6	461,570	9,886	20.5	6,574	13.7	401	41	23.8	269	0.62	1	8	12	1.18	53	5.4	288	0.60	960	1.99	719	132	6	9,822	964	..	4	..	895	1	1,533	13
7	493,140	10,875	22.1	6,793	13.8	532	51	23.6	306	0.62	1	8	12	1.18	53	5.4	288	0.60	960	1.99	719	132	6	9,822	964	..	4	..	895	1	1,533	13
8	503,900	10,334	20.4	5,962	11.9	321	35	17.5	219	0.44	..	2	2	0.22	61	0.6	277	0.55	959	1.91	714	29	1	10,338	1,578	..	5	1	6,791	19	1,311	19
9	504,900	8,447	16.7	6,451	12.8	254	30	18.5	200	0.40	1	8	9	1.04	13	1.5	274	0.54	1,006	1.99	895	5	..	8,665	786	1	..	..	3,667	4	1,556	6

* For calculation of birth-rate.
 ** For calculation of death-rate.

†Registration of Still-births
 in force 1939

‡Topsy and onwards per 1,000
 total births (live and still)

§Whooping Cough made notifiable by Statute
 and Whooping Cough Regulations, 1939.
 (in force 22nd October, 1939).

© 1997 by Cambridge University Press
 Printed in the United Kingdom
 This book is subject to the Cambridge University Press
 Copyright Agreement for Publishers outside the United Kingdom
 and may be subject to additional copyright restrictions
 in other countries.

Infectious and other Diseases

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

BY

D. B. BRADSHAW, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.,

Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

Deputy School Medical Officer.

The major epidemiological feature of 1949 was undoubtedly the high incidence of poliomyelitis. There were 101 cases with 6 deaths. This is the heaviest incidence yet recorded in the city. Looking back over the experience of the last few years it is clear that the incidence of poliomyelitis has considerably increased, both in Leeds and in the country as a whole, and we must face the disturbing probability that this increased prevalence may persist.

To be set against this is the new low record for diphtheria. There were only 5 cases with no death. Provided that parents continue to ensure that their children are protected by immunisation, we may look forward to a continuing low incidence of this disease.

The incidence of whooping cough again rose slightly. The trials of whooping cough vaccine continued and a favourable interim report was issued by the Medical Research Council. Work is being continued with the vaccines which gave the best results in the early part of the trials.

Cases of dysentery rose slightly but were mostly of a mild type. There were no deaths.

One death from anthrax occurred during the year. The infection had been contracted in a tannery outside Leeds.

Diphtheria.—The number of accepted cases during 1949 reached the new low level of 5, all of which were treated in Seacroft Hospital, compared with 29, all treated in hospital, during 1948. The case-rate of 0.01 was the lowest on record, and, for the first time in the history of the city, there were no deaths. No case of laryngeal diphtheria occurred during the year.

It is worthy of mention that in the second and fourth quarters of the year no case of diphtheria occurred in the city and there was one very long period, namely 28th May to 17th September, when there were no cases of diphtheria in the wards of Seacroft Hospital. This splendid achievement is due to the success of the Immunisation Scheme. Leeds is now reaping the benefit of many years of arduous work in this field. If a very high level of immunisation can be maintained in the community it is hoped that this disease will become a rarity.

Year.	Cases Notified.	Case-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
1928	634	1.34	21	0.08
1929	536	1.12	26	0.09
1930	994	2.08	54	0.09
1931	995	2.05	86	0.07
1932	889	1.83	48	0.06
1933	1,057	2.18	88	0.07
1934	2,231	4.59	156	0.10
1935	1,335	2.74	60	0.09
1936	799	1.63	36	0.08
1937	941	1.91	44	0.07
1938	948	1.92	33	0.07
1939	427	0.88	20	0.05
1940	301	0.65	11	0.06
1941	576	1.22	22	0.07
1942	707	1.53	25	0.05
1943	334	0.74	11	0.03
1944	254	0.56	9	0.02
1945	149	0.33	2	0.00
1946	132	0.27	6	0.01
1947	51	0.10	1	0.00
1948	29	0.06	1	0.00
1949	5	0.01	..	..

Scarlet Fever.—A considerable decrease in the number of accepted cases of this disease occurred during the year; 786 of which 269 (34.2 per cent.) were treated in hospital. The corresponding figures for last year were 1,578 and 484 (30.7 per cent.). The case-rate was 1.56 as compared with 3.14 for the previous year. The disease continues to be mild. There was one death due to acute rheumatism following scarlet fever.

Return Cases.—Of the 304 cases discharged from hospital during the year, 4 gave rise to return cases, a rate of 1.3 per cent.

Smallpox, Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers, Typhus, Plague and Cholera.—No case of any of these occurred during the year; 17 contacts and persons from infected countries were kept under observation, as were 4 chronic typhoid carriers.

Measles.—There were 5,260 accepted cases of this disease during the year, of which 70 (1.3 per cent.) were treated in Seacroft Hospital. Of the total cases 5 died, representing a case mortality rate of 0.10 per cent. The corresponding figures for last year were 3,967 and 62 (1.6 per cent.) and 4 deaths, a case mortality rate of 0.10 per cent.

This was an " epidemic " year for measles and cases began to increase in the latter part of 1948. The incidence remained high until the end of May, the highest number of cases reported in any one week being 486.

A follow-up of adults who had developed measles during the year was made in an endeavour to obtain their co-operation in the preparation of measles serum by the giving of a little blood. As a result there were 19 donors and to these persons we are grateful. They have the satisfaction of knowing that they have given valuable assistance in the protection of young children against measles.

During the year 135 \times 10 c.c. bottles of serum (102 " convalescent " and 33 " adult ") were issued as follows:—

1. To general practitioners.

(a) in Leeds	..	..	..	56
(b) out of the city	..	..	..	2

2. To hospitals and institutions.

(a) in Leeds	..	..	..	77
(b) out of the city	..	..	..	—

A follow-up in 52 cases treated by general practitioners in Leeds gave the following results:—

Result	Serum issued for :	
	Prevention	Attenuation
No attack (complete protection)	.. 11	4
" Attenuated " or mild attack	.. 19	6
Attack not attenuated	.. 7	1
Serum not given or wrongly given or not traced	.. 3	1

Complications occurred in one case only, namely pneumonia. There were no cases of jaundice.

Whooping Cough.—There was again an increase in the number of accepted cases of this disease ; 1,918 of which 52 (2·7 per cent.) were removed to hospital, as compared with 1,556 and 64 (4·1 per cent.) last year and 1,311 and 89 (6·8 per cent.) in 1947. There were 6 deaths, representing a case mortality rate of 0·3 per cent. as compared with 6 (0·4 per cent) a year ago and 19 (1·4 per cent.) in 1947.

Puerperal Pyrexia—Again a decrease in the number of accepted cases of this disease has to be recorded ; 47 as compared with 73 a year ago and 91 in 1947. Of these 41 (87·3 per cent.) occurred in institutions, 1 (2·1 per cent.) in the practices of general practitioners

and 5 (10.6 per cent.) in midwives' practices. Of the total cases 7 (14.9 per cent.) were treated in Seacroft Hospital. There was one death giving a case mortality rate of 2.1 per cent and a mortality rate per 1,000 total births of 0.12. Last year there were no deaths.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Again there was a decrease in the number of accepted cases of this disease during the year; 16 as compared with 25 a year ago and 34 in 1947. Of these 1 (6.3 per cent.) was treated in Seacroft Hospital. The results of treatment were as follows :—

Recovery apparently perfect	15
Still under treatment	1

Erysipelas.—There was a decrease in the number of accepted cases of this disease during the year; 109 as compared with 146 last year and 92 in 1947. Of these 24 (22.0 per cent.) were treated in Seacroft Hospital. There were no deaths.

Malaria.—One case was reported during the year, the same as last year, infection being contracted abroad. The case was treated in Seacroft Hospital.

Dysentery.—Again a substantial increase in the number of accepted cases of this disease falls to be recorded; 127 as compared with 56 last year and 13 in 1947. Of the 127 cases, 45 occurred at home, 59 in institutions and 23 in day nurseries. The number treated in Seacroft Hospital was 28 or 22.0 per cent. of the total. Of the cases, 71 were Flexner, 47 Sonne and one Amœbic, while the remaining 8 were not typed. The Amœbic case had contracted the infection abroad. There were no deaths.

Four outbreaks occurred during the year which accounted for 108 of the 127 cases and are reported upon as follows :—

1. The first outbreak occurred in the infants' department of a County Primary School; 33 children between the ages of 4 and 7 years, one teacher and two parents were affected. The disease was of the Flexner type and 28 of the cases were confirmed bacteriologically. Two children and one parent were treated in Seacroft Hospital.

Most of the children were taken ill on Sunday and Monday 15th and 16th May, with severe abdominal pains and diarrhoea, accompanied in some cases by vomiting. School meals and milk were exonerated, but it was established that 18 of the children had eaten water ices. Bacteriological examination of several of these obtained from shops in the neighbourhood of the school gave negative results.

2. During August and the early part of September 35 cases of Flexner type, all confirmed bacteriologically, occurred among the patients in one of the wards of a mental institution.

3. During November and December 14 cases of the Sonne type occurred among the children and staff in the nursery section at a Children's Home. In 7 cases the diagnosis was confirmed bacteriologically and 9 children were removed to Seacroft Hospital.

4. During December 23 cases of the Sonne type, all confirmed bacteriologically, occurred among the children and staff at a day nursery. One staff case was removed to Seacroft Hospital. Cases continued to occur during January, 1950, after which the outbreak terminated.

All cases recovered and in none of these outbreaks was it possible to trace the source of infection.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.—This disease again became "news" during the year. The number of cases for the country as a whole was considerably more than in 1948 but less than the 1947 figure, the year of our first real outbreak. Leeds had 101 cases, an increase of 48 on the previous highest figure of 53 recorded in 1947. Of the 101 cases, 74 (73.3 per cent.) were treated in Seacroft Hospital, 13 (12.9 per cent.) in other institutions and 14 (13.8 per cent.) were treated at home. There were 6 deaths, representing a case mortality rate of 5.9 per cent. The corresponding figures for the two previous years were as follows:—

1948 6 cases and 1 death (16.7 per cent.)

1947 53 cases and 5 deaths (9.4 per cent.).

The highest monthly incidence in Leeds was in October when there were 35 cases. The following tables show the monthly distribution of cases and the age groups affected:—

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION.

January ..	..	..	1
June ..	..	..	4
July ..	..	..	9
August ..	..	..	8
September ..	..	..	21
October ..	..	..	35
November ..	..	..	19
December ..	..	..	4
Total ..	..	..	<u>101</u>

	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	Totals
Males ..	28	8	10	5	3	5	..	59
Females ..	17	5	4	7	7	1	1	42
Totals ..	45	13	14	12	10	6	1	101

Of the total, 83 had paralysis and 18 had no paralysis (mild abortive cases).

At the end of the year 44 cases had recovered and 49 were still under treatment with the following results :—

- (a) Slight paralysis or weakness 28
- (b) Moderate paralysis or weakness 11
- (c) Severe paralysis or weakness 10

One case died from polioencephalitis ; another left the city and the result of treatment is not known.

Of the 26 wards in the city, 21 contributed to the number of cases. Those with more than four cases were Far Headingley (6), Harehills (7), Potternewton (7), Roundhay (7), Crossgates and Templenewsam (13), Osmondthorpe (11), Hunslet Carr and Middleton (8), Beeston (7) and Farnley and Wortley (6).

A group of 5 cases which occurred in June/July in one of the outlying districts of the city was the subject of a special enquiry. Four of the patients were residents of a small housing estate, whilst the other lived in a large detached house about 150 yards away. This patient, a child aged 3 years, had no contact with the others and was the first case to occur.

The dates of onset of the five cases were as follows :—23rd June, 4th July, 8th July, 14th July and 21st July. One case, a man aged 33 years, proved fatal.

The estate comprises 77 dwellings of which 44 are modern type pre-fabricated bungalows and 33 are converted ex-Army huts ; the four cases on the estate occurred in the pre-fabricated section. The locality is residential, the site is an open one 450 feet above sea level and the surroundings are of a rural nature. The estate has its own general store where most of the tenants obtain their foodstuffs. The sanitary arrangements are very satisfactory and at the time of enquiry there was no evidence of excessive fly infestation. Exhaustive

enquiries on the estate revealed that (a) there had probably been a few unrecognised mild abortive cases as a number of persons had suffered minor illnesses, i.e., intestinal upsets and upper respiratory infections, (b) all the patients were known to each other and had been in contact and (c) a gala had recently been held in the district which was attended by almost every member of the estate.

The findings were consistent with case-to-case infection of respiratory type.

Acute Polioencephalitis.—The number of accepted cases during the year was 8, of which one was treated in Seacroft Hospital, 5 in other institutions in the city and 2 remained at home. There were 4 deaths (including one notified as poliomyelitis) giving a case mortality rate of 50.0 per cent. Last year there were no cases and no deaths.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—No new case of this disease was reported during the year. Six deaths were recorded in persons who had not previously been notified as suffering from the disease.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—There was again a decrease in the number of accepted cases of this disease; 8 of which 7 (87.5 per cent.) were treated in Seacroft Hospital, as compared with 12 and 8 (66.7 per cent.) last year and 17 and 12 (70.6 per cent.) in 1947. There was one death giving a case mortality rate of 12.5 per cent. as compared with 5 (41.7 per cent.) last year and 6 (35.3 per cent.) in 1947.

Anthrax.—There was one death from this disease during the year. The deceased, a man aged 48 years, was employed at a tannery outside the city boundary. Detailed information was forwarded to H.M. Inspector of Factories at Leeds and to the Medical Officer of Health of the district in whose area the tannery was situated. The necessary measures of disinfection were carried out by this Department.

Food Poisoning.—During the year 55 cases of food poisoning came to the notice of the Department and are reported upon as follows :—

1. During February an outbreak of *Salmonella typhimurium* infection occurred among the children and nursing staff at a day nursery in the city. The first case was discovered on February 15th in a child which was immediately sent home. Eventually 22 cases comprising 19 children, two staff and one parent were confirmed bacteriologically, two of the children being treated in Seacroft Hospital.

Nothing in the food supplies or in the preparation or handling of food came under suspicion, there was no rodent infestation and the kitchen was found to be in a very clean and satisfactory condition.

The source of infection was untraced.

2. During June a medical practitioner reported three cases of suspected food poisoning in separate households. The suspected food was fried fish purchased from four local fish and chip shops. Enquiries were made in each case but as no fish was available for examination it could not be established that this food was responsible for the illness. The premises of the shops concerned were found to be clean and satisfactory; there had been no indisposition among any of the occupants or staff and no other complaints of illness had been received from customers.

3. On 3rd August a report was received from the Police that on 29th July two persons had been found in the street in a collapsed condition and removed to hospital. They were found to be suffering from food poisoning, the infecting organism being *Salmonella typhi-murium*. Both persons were in lodgings at the same address. The only food in common which they had eaten was sausage on 26th July, fish (finnon haddock) and meat pies on 27th July but unfortunately none of the food was available for examination. The shops where these articles of food had been purchased were visited and the premises found to be clean and satisfactory. No other complaints of illness had been received by the shopkeepers from their customers. Faecal examinations of the food handlers proved negative and the source of infection was untraced.

4. During the latter part of August, 28 persons were reported to the Department as having been taken ill after eating meat pies purchased from a local shop. The symptoms, which varied in degree of severity, were abdominal pains, diarrhoea and vomiting. The onset in most cases occurred within 12 hours after eating the pies. One case was admitted to Seacroft Hospital. A number of faeces specimens obtained were positive for *Salmonella typhi-murium* (B. Aettrycke).

None of the pies or ingredients were available for examination and the precise source of infection could not be established. From enquiries it was ascertained that the pies were purchased on 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th August, and in view of the large

number which must have been sold on those dates it is reasonable to suppose that more cases occurred than were reported. The shop concerned was visited and a thorough investigation made of the premises, staff, equipment and methods of manufacture. The preparation and making-up rooms, which are underground, were not entirely satisfactory and a number of improvements were suggested and accepted by both the owner and manager of the shop. Due to waste material being allowed to accumulate there was fairly heavy fly infestation. Advice was given in a number of directions, including the personal hygiene of members of the staff. A faeces specimen obtained from the manager who had suffered from diarrhoea on 28th August gave a negative result. All the patients recovered.

Two cases of suspected food poisoning, in the same household, were also reported but all investigations were negative and the cause of the illness was not established.

Influenza.—There were 75 deaths from influenza as compared with 22 last year. The death-rates were 0.15 and 0.04 respectively.

Pneumonia.—Accepted cases during the year numbered 472 of which 422 (89.4 per cent.) were primary and 50 (10.6 per cent.) influenzal. The corresponding figures for last year were 359 of which 340 (94.7 per cent.) were primary and 19 (5.3 per cent.) influenzal. There were 305 deaths from all forms of pneumonia as compared with 233 last year. The mortality rates were 0.60 and 0.46 respectively.

Tuberculosis.—The number of cases on the register at the end of 1949 was 3,388 as compared with 3,662 at the corresponding period of last year, a decrease of 274.

Notifications.—During the year 480 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis (of which 50 were transfers from other areas) and 108 non-pulmonary (of which 6 were transfers from other areas) were notified, making a total of 588 cases (of which 56 were transfers). Of the total 335 were males and 253 females. Compared with the previous year this is a decrease of 17 in the pulmonary and a decrease of 24 in the non-pulmonary notifications and compared with the average of the previous five years there were decreases of 69 in the pulmonary and 43 in the non-pulmonary notifications.

The case-rate of pulmonary tuberculosis was 0.95, of non-pulmonary 0.21 and of all forms of the disease 1.16, as compared with 0.99, 0.26 and 1.25 respectively for the previous year.

Of the total cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified 7.3 per cent. were children under 15 years, 23.1 per cent. persons between 15 and 25 and 69.6 per cent. were in the remaining age groups. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 5.4 per cent., 26.6 per cent. and 68.0 per cent. respectively.

As regards the non-pulmonary type of disease 34.3 per cent. were children under 15 years and 65.7 per cent. persons over 15 years. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 50.0 per cent. in each of the age groups.

Of the total cases notified 383 were by medical practitioners, 149 came from institutions and 56 were by transfer from other areas.

The number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis not heard of until time of death was 22 and the number of non-pulmonary 8 making a total of 30 or 5.1 per cent. of the total notifications for the year. This is an increase of 4 on the figure for the previous year.

Out of a total of 274 deaths from tuberculosis of all forms, 38 or 13.9 per cent. were notified in the same year as death occurred, 15 or 5.5 per cent. in the same month and 14 or 5.1 per cent. in the same week. In the previous year there were 48 or 17.6 per cent. in the same year as death occurred, 4 or 1.5 per cent. in the same month and 19 or 7.0 per cent. in the same week.

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..	1	6	11 (2)	41 (5)	68 (10)	67 (10)	44 (2)	34 (1)	13 (3)	285 (33)
Females	..	5	12	70 (6)	57 (10)	28	13 (1)	5	5	195 (17)
Totals..	1	11	23 (2)	111 (11)	125 (20)	95 (10)	57 (3)	39 (1)	18 (3)	480 (50)

NON-PULMONARY.

Ages.	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total
Males..	..	11	9	10 (1)	4	4 (1)	5	4	3	50 (2)
Females	1	4	12 (1)	15 (2)	16 (1)	4	3	2	1	58 (4)
Totals..	1	15	21 (1)	25 (3)	20 (1)	8 (1)	8	6	4	108 (6)

Figures in brackets are 'Transfer In' cases and are included in the totals.

Deaths.—The total deaths from tuberculosis of all forms during the year numbered 274, of which 166 were males and 108 females. In the previous year the total was 273, of which 174 were males and 99 females. Of the total pulmonary tuberculosis accounted for 244 or 89.1 per cent. and non-pulmonary 30 or 10.9 per cent. The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was 0.48, from non-pulmonary 0.06 and from all forms of the disease 0.54 as compared with 0.49, 0.06 and 0.55 respectively for the previous year.

Set against the average rates for the previous five years these figures represent a decrease of 0.10 in the pulmonary rate, a decrease of 0.01 in the non-pulmonary rate and a decrease for all forms of the disease of 0.11.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

AGES AT DEATH.

1949	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 +	Total
Males ..	..	..	..	7	19	31	36	36	23	152
Females ..	..	..	1	18	31	14	16	7	5	92
TOTALS	..	..	1	25	50	45	52	43	28	244
Average 10 years 1939-1948	1	1	2	47	63	65	64	50	21	314

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS. DEATHS.

1949	Tubercular meningitis	Abdomin- al.	Bones and Joints	Other tuber- culosis	Total.
Males ..	4	..	5	5	14
Females ..	8	2	1	5	16
Totals ..	12	2	6	10	30

AGES AT DEATH.

1949	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total
Males ..	1	4	2	1	1	1	2	..	2	14
Females	2	3	1	2	2	3	2	..	1	16
Totals ..	3	7	3	3	3	4	4	..	3	30
Average 10 years 1939-1948	2	12	8	6	3	3	3	2	2	42

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
1946	261	0.54	27	0.06	288	0.60	519	1.08	178	0.37	697	1.45
1947	305	0.62	37	0.08	342	0.70	518	1.05	133	0.27	651	1.32
1948	245	0.49	28	0.06	273	0.55	497	0.99	132	0.26	629	1.25
1949	244	0.48	30	0.06	274	0.54	480	0.95	108	0.21	588	1.16

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. Under the terms of the Ministry of Health Circular 115/48, contacts and carriers of infectious disease who are excluded from work on public health grounds, become eligible for sickness benefit. This provision has proved of great assistance in dealing with potentially infectious food handlers.

Bronchitis.—There was an increase in the number of deaths from this disease, 509 as compared with 415 last year. The death-rates were 1.01 and 0.83 respectively.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis. Again there was a substantial decrease in the number of deaths from this disease in children under two years of age, 13 as compared with 61 last year and 122 in 1947. The death-rates per 1,000 births were 1.54, 6.61 and 11.22 respectively.

Cancer.—There was again an increase in deaths from this disease; 1,006 as compared with 959 last year and 947 in 1947. The corresponding death-rates per thousand of the population were 1.99, 1.91 and 1.92 respectively.

Venereal Diseases.—The number of deaths certified as due to syphilitic diseases was 35, which is equal to a death-rate of 0.07 per thousand of the population. The number of deaths in 1949 shows a decrease of 4 as compared with the figure for the previous year.

Work of the Treatment Centre.—Details of the number of new cases registered at the Treatment Centre at the Leeds General Infirmary from Leeds and the other contributory areas are given in the following table:—

PERSONS TREATED AT THE GENERAL INFIRMARY AT LEEDS
(LOCAL TREATMENT CENTRE).

	Year 1949.		Year 1948.		Increase or Decrease.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Syphilis .. first cases ..	205	142	280	225	-75	-83
Gonorrhoea ..	242	81	357	128	-115	-47
Other diseases not Venereal ..	827	324	1,053	364	-226	-40
Total ..	1,274	547	1,690	717	-416	-170
Total attendances of all cases	29,608		48,689		-19,081	

The number of cases ceasing to attend before completion of treatment or final test of cure was 285 or 6.0 per cent. of the total attending the Centre. The corresponding figure for 1948 was 393 or 6.8 per cent.

Details of new Leeds cases registered during the year are given in the table appended.

LEEDS PATIENTS.

	Year 1949		Year 1948		Increase or Decrease	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Syphilis .. first cases ..						
Early infections	28	18	152	172	-43	-70
Late—all other	81	84				
Gonorrhœa	180	57	280	97	-100	-40
Other diseases not venereal	594	248	829	284	-235	-36
Total	883	407	1,261	553	-378	-146
Total attendances of all cases	23,599		37,652		-14,053	
Aggregate No. of In-patient days.. ..	3,275		4,384		-1,109	

Scabies.—The number of cases of scabies notified voluntarily by medical practitioners during the year was 114.

The total number of cases ascertained from this and other sources was 610. In addition 368 contacts and 27 re-infestations were treated, of a total of 1,005 persons.

It was not found necessary to take any case to Court during the year under the Public Health Act, 1936, or the Education Act, 1944.

Vermin and Disinfestation.—See Sanitary Circumstances Report.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

BY

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

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.**SECTION 22.—CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.**

Ante-Natal Clinics.—Throughout the year there were 21 ante-natal clinics in use. Expectant mothers attending the clinics numbered 9,451, a decrease of 1,042 on the figure for 1948. Of the total, 6,432 were new cases. The total attendances at all the ante-natal clinics were 33,788 as compared with 37,491 for 1948. A large number of those attending the clinics required to have their confinement in hospital either for obstetric reasons or on social grounds. Routine blood tests for Rhesus factors and Kahn reaction are now carried out in all cases booked for home confinement.

Post-Natal Clinics.—Post-natal clinics were held at 10 of the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres for those mothers who were not attending hospital or a medical practitioner for post-natal examination. The importance of this examination still does not seem to be fully appreciated though attendances at the clinics have improved. The number of women who attended during the year was 1,553 and the total attendances at all clinics were 1,904.

Infant Welfare Centres.—There were 21 Infant Welfare Centres in use at the beginning of the year and two additional Centres were opened during the year.

Attendances.—The number of babies under one year attending infant clinics for the first time during 1949 was 5,840 ; between one and two years 326 and between two and five years 876. These figures show a decrease of 482 infants under one year and an increase of 98 children between one and five years. The total number on the registers on 31st December, 1948, was 14,030. With 7,042 new new children registered and 7,597 names removed of children who had died, reached the age of five years, defaulted or left the district, the total on 31st December, 1949, was 13,475.

There were 41 deaths of children between the ages of two weeks and one year who had attended the clinics as compared with 114 for the city ; the corresponding infant mortality rates were 7 and 14.

Food Supplements.—National Dried Milk for infants and Vitamin preparations for expectant and nursing mothers and children up to five years continued to be supplied at the Welfare Centres. The potential take-up of orange juice was 34.7 per cent., of cod liver oil 34.9 per cent, and Vitamins A and D tablets 47.1 per cent. The comparative figures for 1948 were 35.6 per cent., 38.9 per cent. and 48.2 per cent.

Consultative Infant Welfare Clinics.—By arrangement with the Department of Pædiatrics and Child Health of the University, three consultative infant welfare clinics were held each month. The total attendances of children under five years was 177.

Orthopædic Clinic.—A total of 208 children was seen by the consultant at the clinic during the year, an increase of 47 on the number for 1948. Ten cases were recommended to the General Infirmary for treatment.

Physiotherapy.—The number of children who attended for remedial exercises was 536 and the total number of attendances made was 5,147, a decrease of 1,541 on the figure for 1948.

Artificial Sunlight.—This continued to be given at four infant welfare centres. The number of children who attended during the year was 906 and the total attendances were 16,770, a decrease of 81 and 2,079 respectively on the numbers for 1948.

Venereal Diseases.—Expectant mothers requiring investigation or treatment continued to be referred to the special clinic at the Maternity Hospital. Routine blood tests in connection with adoption were carried out at the Central Clinic on 46 mothers and 74 infants, as compared with 35 and 62 respectively for 1948.

Dental Care.—See Report of the Senior Dental Officer on page 45.

Care of Premature Infants.—Between 1st January and 31st December, 1949, there were 579 live births notified of babies born weighing 5½ lbs. or less at birth. Of these 463 were born in hospitals or nursing homes in the city and 116 were born at home. The number of those born at home who were removed to hospital was 18 and the remaining 98 were nursed at home.

The number of infants who died within 24 hours of birth was 45 ; of these 10 were born at home and 35 in hospitals or nursing homes. The number who died within one month was 35 ; of these 12 were born at home and 23 in hospitals or nursing homes.

It is anticipated that early in 1950 a scheme for special home nursing of premature infants will be in operation. One or more midwives with particular training and experience in the care of the premature infant will be appointed to the domiciliary midwifery staff and in all suitable cases the premature baby will be nursed at home. Equipment to enable this to be done will be on loan from the Health Department.

Day Nurseries.—The following table gives details of children admitted to the Day Nurseries during the year :—

DAY NURSERIES

Name of Nursery.	Accommodation	Average No. of beds occupied (weekly)	Total Number Attendances
Blenheim	50	38.0	10,743
Quarry Hill	35	26.7	7,407
East Street	35	29.5	8,271
Jack Lane	50	37.9	10,337
Burley Park	75	58.8	16,332
Middleton	*55	28.4	7,831
Meanwood	*55	31.2	8,609
Rookwood	*55	33.3	9,248
Armley	*55	29.7	8,273
Low Road	*55	30.2	8,328
Bramley	*49	28.6	7,889
Sheepscar	35	26.7	7,364
York Road	†70	42.7	11,767
Crossgates	†70	42.5	11,856

*Accommodation increased from 35 to 55 places from November, 1949

† " " " " 50 to 70 " " " "

Wyther Hostel.—On 31st December, 1948, there were 19 mothers and 14 babies in residence. During the year 57 mothers and 55 babies were admitted ; of these 37 mothers were admitted for ante-natal care.

Of the 61 mothers discharged, 2 were ante-natal mothers, 42 kept their babies, 14 babies were placed with a view to adoption and 2 to residential nurseries under the Care of Children Committee. On 31st December, 1949, there were 15 mothers and 11 babies in the home.

Eye Defects.—*Children classified as Blind or Partially Blind.*—There were 7 children on the register at 31st December, 1948. During the year 4 children were notified as blind, one child was transferred to the Education Authority on reaching the age of 5 years, leaving 10 names on the register at the end of 1949.

Sunshine Homes.—Of these 10 children, two had previously been admitted to Sunshine Homes; one child was admitted during the year but was discharged as unsuitable after four months and application was made for admission of two children.

Convalescence.—During the year 28 mothers and 28 babies, 7 mothers without children and 5 children under 5 years were referred for convalescence from Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act, 1939.—In January, 1949, the duties of the Local Authority under the above Act were transferred from the Health Department to the Care of Children Department under the Children Act, 1948, but a close liaison between the two Departments has been maintained. Supervision of infants taken for adoption is carried out in the home by the Health Visitor and arrangements are made for medical examination at the Infant Welfare Centre prior to adoption.

Nurseries and Child Minders Act, 1948.—Under this Act application was made for the registration of 4 premises as day nurseries and of 12 persons as child minders.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS ACT, 1948.

	Child Minders	Nurseries
No. on register at 1st January, 1949	11	4
No. registered during 1949	1	..
No. of applications refused during 1949..	5	..
No. on register at 31st December, 1949..	12	4
Permitted No. of children at 31st Dec., 1949	62	82

SECTION 23.—MIDWIFERY—Births.—The number of births notified in the city during the year was 9,342. Of these 6,619 or 70.9 per cent. took place in hospitals or nursing homes in the city. In 1948 the percentage was 68.6.

The number of domiciliary births notified by midwives was 2,357 or 25.2 per cent. of the total births notified, as compared with 2,878 or 28.2 per cent. for the previous year.

Number of Midwives.—The number of midwives on the register on 31st December, 1948, was 173. During the year 8 new names were added and 25 midwives left the district, leaving a total of 156 on the register on 31st December, 1949.

During the year 17 midwives notified their intention to practice as maternity nurses.

Municipal Midwifery Service.—During the year 45 Municipal Midwives were employed directly by the Authority.

The following table gives details of the work done by the Municipal Midwives :—

Ante-natal visits	.. .. .	19,789
Deliveries	{ Midwife	2,202
	{ Maternity Nurse	374
Post-natal visits	.. .. .	57,793
Bookings	{ Midwife	859
	{ Maternity Nurse	571
Attendances by patients	{ at Midwife's home..	9,092
	{ at Midwife's clinic..	6,551
Number of patients who had Gas/Air Analgesia		1,482

Supervisor of Midwives.—During the year the Municipal Midwives were interviewed at the Health Department once a week by the Lay Supervisor, who paid 244 routine visits of inspection to their homes, with, in addition, 254 special visits.

Part II Midwifery Training.—On 31st December, 1948, there were 24 pupil midwives in training at the district training school at Red Court Hostel. During the year 40 completed training. Of these 38 passed the Part II examination of the Central Midwives Board, one failed to pass and one did not complete her training. On 31st December, 1949, there were 24 pupils in training.

Maternity Outfits.—These are provided in all cases of domiciliary confinement where a municipal midwife is booked to attend.

Outfits can also be supplied on application through the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics to domiciliary cases not booked with a municipal midwife. During 1949, 45 outfits were supplied in this way.

Analgesia.—All Municipal Midwives are qualified to administer gas/air analgesia and 37 sets of apparatus are available for their use. Every expectant mother who books the services of a municipal midwife is offered the opportunity of receiving this analgesia at her confinement provided she is certified medically fit. During the year gas/air analgesia was administered to 1,482 patients or 57·5 per cent. of all cases attended by municipal midwives.

Medical Assistance.—Notifications of having advised medical assistance were received in 1,025 domiciliary midwifery cases.

For attendance on emergencies under Section 14 of the Midwives' Act, 1918, there were 739 claims made by general practitioners.

SECTION 24.—HEALTH VISITING.—With the extension of the Health Visitor's work and the shortage of personnel, it has become increasingly difficult for the routine visits to children under 5 years to be carried out and, owing to the number of special visits, there is frequently delay in first visits being paid to new-born babies.

The Health Visitors co-operate with the hospital social workers both in following-up cases discharged from hospital and in investigating unsatisfactory home conditions. Their work with the mobile immunisation unit has continued with satisfactory results, enabling children to be immunised who would not otherwise have attended for immunisation.

The combined function of Health Visitor and School Nurse has continued at Middleton; at four other centres the work of the Health Visitor has been decentralised and she works from the Clinic.

The Health Visitors are now maintaining a closer supervision of children admitted to Day Nurseries, all children being seen by the Health Visitor in the home prior to admission. Absentees are followed up and routine visits made to see any child in a Nursery.

Children under 5 years who are taken with a view to adoption through the Care of Children Department are visited each month. Monthly visits are also paid to all children in the care of registered daily minders.

In July, 1949, a special survey on the growth of children was commenced at all the Infant Welfare Centres. This is being carried out at the request of the Ministry of Health and entails a good deal of extra work at the clinics. The children attend monthly and the Health Visitor is required to complete special record cards. Defaulters from the survey are followed-up by special visits.

The arrangements whereby medical, social science and boarding-out visitor students accompany the Health Visitors on their districts have continued.

The number of visits paid by the Health Visitors during 1949 amounted to 134,105. This is an increase of 7,091 on the total for 1948.

The following table gives details of the work done and visits paid :—

	VISITS
Notified births including re-visits	113,600
Stillbirths and deaths under one month including re-visits	189
Investigations into the deaths of children from one month to five years	297
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	44
Expectant Mothers	3,264
Special visits (Sick children from hospital, infectious disease, children over 5 yrs. and adults, etc.)..	4,002
Visits to children placed for adoption	100
Ineffectual visits	12,609
Total visits for the year	134,105

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

Under this Act 3 nursing agencies applied for registration in January, 1949, and were issued with licences.

Registered Nursing Homes.—The following table gives details of registered nursing homes in the city :—

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., 1948 ..	8	92	4	30	17	8	134	20	122	151
Registered during 1949	3	28	..	..	..	1	19	4	28	19
Registration cancelled or surrendered during 1949 ..	4	32	..	..	..	1	28	5	32	28
On register 31st Dec., 1949 ..	7	88	4	30	17	8	125	19	118	142

DENTAL CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

BY

D. E. TAYLOR, L.D.S.

Senior Dental Officer.

On conclusion of the first full year of the priority service for nursing and expectant mothers and pre-school children, it is possible to review the work that has been undertaken by the dental staff. It will be noted from the appended tables that 849 sessions were allocated to the service, equal to 1.7 full-time dental officers, and if this number was increased a correspondingly better service would be given, but to do so would reduce the already depleted school dental service still further. It was considered advisable to restrict both services in approximately the same proportion. Under these circumstances it was not possible to give routine inspections and treatment to the pre-school child, treatment being confined to the extraction of painful and septic teeth. These cases are seen on the casual sessions set aside for school children.

Owing to the shortage of staff no conservative treatment is being carried out on the temporary teeth of the school children, so it was thought that it would be a waste of effort to begin filling the teeth of the pre-school children when there was little likelihood of the treatment being followed up during school life.

All expectant mothers are given an opportunity for dental inspection as soon as possible after admission to the Ante-Natal Register. No propaganda to increase the acceptance rate has been done and patients whose mouths indicate that they have had conservative work done privately are advised to consult their own dentist and return to the clinic if they fail to obtain treatment within a reasonable time. It should be realised that a dentist in general practice under the National Health Act is not required to give special consideration to patients in the priority group. The mouths of the majority of the mothers show a lack of care of the teeth and gums, and many teeth are prematurely lost through disease of the gums.

A large number need a preliminary scaling and cleaning before the nature and extent of the treatment required can be assessed and it would be a great advantage if dental hygienists could be appointed

to give prophylactic treatment and advice to patients on the care of the teeth and gums. This would not only be of immediate benefit to the mothers but the lessons learnt in oral cleanliness would be handed on by them to their children.

When the patients express a preference for having teeth extracted under a local anæsthetic and there are no contra-indications, the officer accedes to their wishes, but the majority of the extractions are done under a general anæsthetic, the continuous nasal method being used. This has proved very satisfactory especially in cases where multiple extraction of septic teeth has been necessary. The notification by the medical officers of any conditions requiring special care in the choice of anæsthetic has been of great assistance to the dental officer. A local anæsthetic is used to obviate discomfort in the preparation of sensitive teeth for filling.

All dentures are made in the city's own laboratory and as the work can now be supervised during all stages of processing it is possible to give more attention to the individual requirements of each patient. The time between extractions and the fitting of dentures has been prolonged more than is considered advisable, but with the appointment of another apprentice it is hoped to reduce the waiting period. Where multiple extractions have impaired the mastication it would be of great benefit if dentures could be fitted at once and renewed during the nursing period. This, however, is not possible at present.

Mr. J. A. Whitelaw, Dental Officer in charge of Park Square Clinic, reports :—

“ Park Square Clinic being in close proximity to the dental laboratory and easily accessible to patients from all parts of the city, it was decided that all denture work should be done there. General treatment is also carried out but the prosthetics account for the greater amount of time involved. To ensure that the most modern methods were being used, I made several visits to dental laboratories in different parts of the country and from the knowledge gained a method of full denture construction was evolved which combines the bite-registration technique originated by Professor Matthews of Manchester with a system for taking impressions of the lower jaw acquired from a colleague recently returned from the U.S.A. The results have been very gratifying and patients who had difficulty with dentures made by the ordinary methods have been successfully

fitted. Three of these patients kindly consented to attend a Dental Demonstration held in Leeds, and the stability and æsthetic appearance of their dentures were favourably commented on by members of the profession. These refinements of technique have been made possible by having all dentures done in our own laboratory, and much credit is to due the technicians responsible for the high standard of craftsmanship. The time between extraction of teeth and fitting of dentures is at present too long and must be reduced in order to warrant the term "priority service."

While it may be considered an inappropriate time to criticise the accommodation for the treatment of mothers, nevertheless it should be realised that the existing clinics, though adequately equipped for operative work, fall far short of the amenities now considered necessary in good class private practice. As far as circumstances allow, the attendants try to ensure some degree of privacy and comfort in the waiting rooms but owing to the frequency with which urgent treatment is required for school children, it is not always possible to reserve the waiting rooms and the recovery rooms exclusively for the use of mothers.

X-Rays are taken at the radiological department of the Central Clinic in the Education Offices.

Professor T. Talmage Read, Consultant and Oral Surgeon to the Education Committee, has kindly consented to extend this service to include the Maternity and Child Welfare cases. Sessions are arranged at the Central Clinic and, where operative treatment beyond the scope of the dental officer is indicated, the operations are carried out by the Oral Surgeon after admission to hospital.

During the year the nucleus of a priority service has been formed, but experience has revealed not only the vast amount of treatment necessary but the need for education in oral cleanliness to assure a higher standard of general health.

NUMBERS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE

	Number examined	Number found to need treatment	Number treated	Number made dentally fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	2,538	1,837	1,353	1,080
Children under 5 years ..	..	..	68	4

FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Children under 5 years
Extractions	3,593	62
Anæsthetics :—		
Local	477	1
General	662	45
Fillings	1,301	10
Scalings or scaling and Gum Treatment ..	572	..
Silver Nitrate Treatment .. .. .	..	..
Dressing	284	12
Radiographs	25	..
Dentures provided :—		
Complete	386	..
Partial	112	..

	Expectant Mothers	Nursing Mothers
No. of inspection invitations	5,970	16
No. of inspection attendances	2,530	8
No. found dentally fit	544	1
No. accepted treatment	1,830	7
No. refused treatment	156	..
Total No. of teeth filled	1,174	54
Type of filling given :—		
Synthetic porcelain	310	16
Cement	34	1
Amalgam	88	5
Lined Amalgam	811	36
Total fillings given	1,243	58
Total No. of teeth extracted	3,273	320
" " " persons fitted with dentures ..	159	235
" " " scalings	560	12
" " " other treatments	188	96
" " " local anæsthetics	441	36
" " " general anæsthetics	609	53
" " " treatment sessions	752	..
" " " inspection sessions	97	..
" " " individuals treated	975	378
" " " attendance for treatment ..	2,908	923
" " " persons made dentally fit ..	890	190

Mental Health Services.

Co-ordination with other Bodies.—Continued co-operation has been maintained between the Department, the Regional Hospital Board and other Public Departments. The Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Mental Health Services (Psychiatrist) has continued to act as Consultant Psychiatrist to the Psychiatric Unit at St. James's Hospital.

The link with Meanwood Park Colony is very close in that cases on Licence therefrom are visited by mental health workers on the department staff.

The Psychiatrist and the Executive Officer have continued to serve on the Mental Health Technical Advisory Committee of the Regional Hospital Board.

The Psychiatric social workers and mental health workers are in close contact with many social agencies in the city in the course of their daily duties in providing after-care for patients. It is frequently found that patients are known to other services in the city—such as the University Department of Psychiatry, Probation Department, the Council of Social Service, etc., and the friendly co-operation which exists is of great value in co-ordinating the advice which the patient receives and in economising the services of the social workers.

It is gratifying to note the increasing awareness and appreciation of the services rendered by the department by other official bodies and by the medical profession and the public.

Voluntary Association.—Statutory duties are no longer delegated to a voluntary organisation, as the whole of the work is carried out by the official staff of the department.

It is difficult to find scope for voluntary workers in the field of Mental Health when the Local Health Authority undertakes its responsibilities whole-heartedly, though an active co-ordination with voluntary social agencies is of great value. The Mental Health Department might be regarded as providing one of the sources of technical advice for the voluntary bodies, without which these services are bound to be impaired. The official mental health workers are glad to know that certain parts of the field of health education, training, and social support can be undertaken by efficient voluntary organisations.

Training of Staff.—One of the mental health workers attended the Institute of Social Psychiatry in London for seven days in August, 1949, to study the methods used in the clubs and Day Hospital run

by the Institute. The departmental staff have taken part in the training of the Health Visitors; in the training of undergraduate students in Leeds University Faculty of Medicine; Social Science Department and in medical postgraduate courses. The University Department of Preventive Medicine is evolving a course of instruction for Health Visitors suitable to the new scope of duties required of these workers. Mental health aspects of health visiting are becoming of increasing importance and insight into the work of the Mental Health Department is essential for the student health visitors as well as instruction in the method of approaching the problems of psychiatric patients. The Officers have discussed and experimented with the University staff with different ways of demonstrating their work to student health visitors.

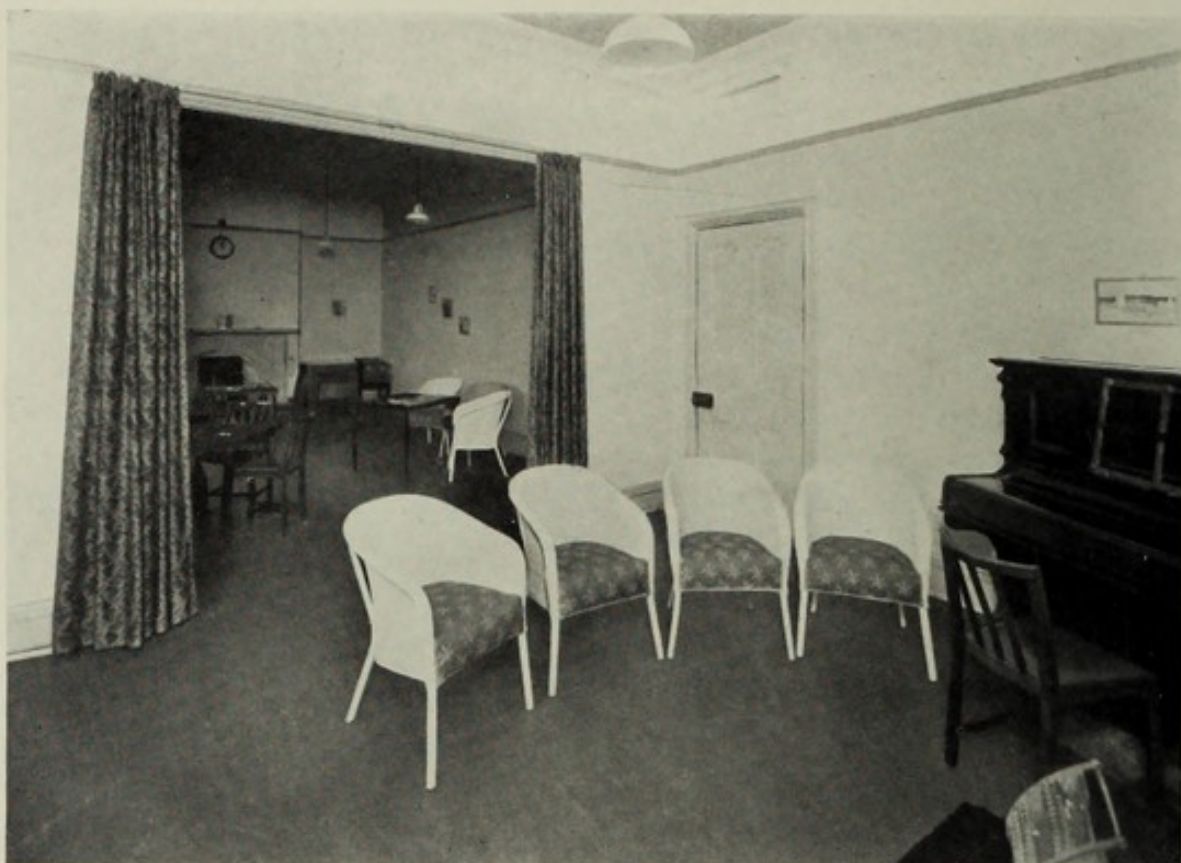
WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY

Prevention, Care and After-Care, National Health Service Act, 1946.—Sec. 28.—Prevention.—In the problem of prevention of mental ill-health the importance of good care and training and emotional security in babyhood and childhood is probably more important than any other factor. In this connection the clinical staff of the Mental Health Department can sometimes give assistance to the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of the Health Department. The Medical Officer of Health's personal social worker has proved a valuable liaison officer between the two sections. She has located patients requiring advice and introduced them personally to the staff and has made the two departments increasingly aware of the work done by one another. Both sections deplore the continued lack of facilities for child guidance in the city and hope for an early expansion of this work which is at present undertaken by the University Department of Psychiatry. True prevention can only take place before the commencement of illness but many serious consequences of mental ill-health can be avoided by early treatment and by the solution of social problems which may be the predisposing or the precipitating factors in mental illness—often euphemistically called "nervous breakdown."

In September the medical practitioners in the city were informed that the Department's social workers would be available to assist any patients referred for advice if regarded by the practitioner as likely to suffer in their mental health. It is hoped that the solution of tense social situations may be accomplished in some cases and that



REHABILITATION AND SOCIAL CENTRE—RECEPTION ROOM



REHABILITATION AND SOCIAL CENTRE—LOUNGE



REHABILITATION AND SOCIAL CENTRE—LIBRARY

practitioners may be assisted by ensuring that the patients are aware of all the social services which are available. The solution of the problems of adolescence and easing of the strains which occur at that period are of particular significance in the preservation of mental health and the psychiatrist and psychiatric social workers have been specially anxious to assist the members of this age group who have been referred for advice. This part of the Department's work has been called the "Family Consultation Service." Between 1st October and 31st December, 1949, 20 patients were referred by general practitioners.

Adequate education regarding the meaning of marriage and the problems likely to be encountered in married life would materially assist in preventing many of the incidents and situations which precede mental illness. The work of the Leeds Marriage Guidance Council is therefore of special interest to the Mental Health Committee who, through the Health Committee, provide the Council with a grant of £500.

Care and After-care.—The opening of the accommodation at Clarendon Road, as a centre for psychiatric social work, care and after-care was a new venture and a pioneer effort in the Local Authority Mental Health Services. This detached nine-roomed house has been fitted out to provide facilities for clubs and handicrafts. The accommodation provides a club room, games room and library-quiet room; two handicraft rooms—one equipped for carpentry; an enquiry office in which it is hoped to establish a permanent exhibition of mental health charts, etc., and in which literature can be displayed; and an office for the psychiatric social workers. The library and club room are not in use during the day and are used for interviewing patients if required.

A club for patients receiving after-care was commenced on 12th October. Between that date and 31st December, 1949, eleven meetings have been held with an average attendance of twenty-three. The activities included games, dancing, whist-drives, discussion groups, play-reading, etc., and have proved of value to many of the patients who have welcomed these facilities. A Committee of patients was formed to undertake the major part of the organisation of the activities, though a member of the staff is always present. Much valuable experience has been obtained by the psychiatric social workers in this relatively new method of approach to the ex-mental hospital patients.

The handcraft rooms have been in use since 24th July, 1949, although until 31st December they have only been in use in the mornings. They are attended by male patients who are unemployed. In some cases the function is that of an occupation centre but in others it is part of the rehabilitation process and the observations of the patient's hand-work and attitudes is of value in assessing his capacity for work and the type of employment for which he is suitable. In the first weeks the services of a part-time handcrafts instructor were available and early in 1950 a full-time instructor will be available. Between 24th July and 31st December there were 358 attendances (average 4.2 per day). From 3rd October, 1949, the handcraft rooms (and club room) were also open on two evenings per week for male patients who are at work during the day. Until 31st December twenty-two such meetings were held with an average attendance of 8.6 per cent. Many of the patients attending are glad to find an outlet from the overcrowded conditions of their homes and some benefit by the assistance in regaining confidence which comes from success in creative work. The psychiatric social worker is in demand to assist in solving personal problems. The facilities are of value in restoring social confidence and maintaining stability in some types of patients.

The work in the psychiatric social centre is a branch of the general after-care services. When a health service patient leaves mental hospital an official notice is received by the Local Health Authority. In Leeds this is passed to the psychiatric social worker, or one of his assistants, who visits the patient and ascertains whether after-care is desired. Many patients are anxious to receive some guidance in relation to their benefits, pensions, work, etc., and in other instances both the patient and his relatives can be assisted by discussion of problems arising from the patient's symptoms. The after-care statistics which cover the work of one psychiatric social worker and two mental health workers, are as follows:—

No. of new cases seen (1.1.49-31.12.49)	529
Visits to patients' homes	2,190
Special Reports (provided for Hospitals, etc.) ..	71

In only eight instances was after-care rejected.

The psychiatric social worker and mental health workers co-ordinate closely with the work of the Psychiatric Wards at St. James's Hospital where they make a report to the Psychiatrist on the social background of new patients admitted. During the year 311 such reports have been provided and 340 home visits paid. They also visit the patients in hospital and assist in arrangements to facilitate their discharge and return to work.

The Psychiatrist visits the psychiatric social centre on two mornings and one evening each week to interview patients on after-care or referred to the family consultation centre, or who have been selected by the psychiatric social worker. He is also available to the psychiatric social worker when advice is required at other times.

There has been some recent criticism of the use of Section 20 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, by which a person alleged of unsound mind is removed to a hospital designated for the purpose where he is later visited by a Justice. It is certainly true that if the facilities for dealing with such cases in the hospital are inadequate and specialist advice not available, that this procedure may be more detrimental to the patient than direct admission to mental hospital. In Leeds, however, St. James's Hospital Management Committee are anxious to continue and improve the facilities for the management of this type of case.

Of the 559 patients dealt with in this way 326 (58·3) were transferred to mental hospital. In these days of overcrowding of mental hospitals this method of reducing the number of admissions is desirable. Many patients are grateful that they do not require admission to mental hospital as the lack of understanding of the public towards ex-mental hospital patients still exists—often in quarters where knowledge and sympathy should prevail.

Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930.—The following is a summary of the monthly returns to the Committee of work carried out by Authorised Officers during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1949 :—

CASES DEALT WITH BY AUTHORISED OFFICERS

	Males	Females	Total
1. Visits paid	603	854	1,457
2. Removed to St. James's Hospital under Section 20 of the Lunacy Act, 1890 ..	244	315	559
3. Certified patients transferred to Menston Hospital	89	109	198
4. Certified patients transferred to Stanley Royd Hospital, Wakefield	12	53	65
5. Certified patients transferred to Storthes Hall Hospital	2	..	2
6. Certified patients transferred to other Mental Hospitals	2	1	3
7. Direct admissions to Mental Hospitals (certified)	2	3	5
8. Total Mental Hospital admissions on Summary Reception Orders or Petition	107	166	273
9. Voluntary patients admitted to St. James's Hospital	36	49	85
10. Voluntary patients admitted to Mental Hospitals direct	27	30	57
11. Voluntary patients admitted to Mental Hospitals on transfer from St. James's Hospital	10	4	14
12. Total voluntary patients	73	83	156
13. Temporary patients admitted to Mental Hospitals (all via St. James's Hospital)	..	3	3
14. Total admissions to Mental Hospitals (Total of Items 8, 9, 10, 11 and 13) ..	180	252	432

Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1930.—The following statement, which is similar to the Annual Returns submitted to the Ministry of Health, shows the number of mental defectives reported and how they have been dealt with.

PARTICULARS OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES ASCERTAINED DURING 1949.

	Males	Females	Total
1. Ascertainment.			
(a) Cases reported by Local Education Authority (Section 57, Education Act, 1944) :—			
(i) Ineducable children	29	17	46
(ii) At 15 years—on leaving Special School	22	17	39
(b) Other cases reported during 1949 and ascertained to be "subject to be dealt with"	15	10	25
Total cases ascertained to be "subject to be dealt with" during the year ..	66	44	110
(c) Other cases reported during 1949 who are not at present "subject to be dealt with" but for whom the Local Health Authority may subsequently become liable	17	7	24
Total number of cases reported during the year	83	51	134
2. Disposal of cases reported during the year.			
(a) Cases ascertained to be "subject to be dealt with" :—			
(i) Placed under Statutory Supervision	46	34	80
(ii) Placed under Guardianship (by Order) .. .. .	..	1	1
(iii) Admitted to Institutions (by Order)	8	2	10
(iv) Taken to "Places of Safety"	7	7	14
(v) Action not yet taken	5	..	5
(b) Cases not at present "subject to be dealt with" :—			
(i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision	15	7	22
(ii) Action not yet taken	2	..	2
Totals	83	51	134

PARTICULARS OF LEEDS MENTAL DEFECTIVES ON 1st JANUARY, 1950.

	Males	Females	Total
1. "Subject to be dealt with" :—			
(a) Under Statutory Supervision*	395	361	756
(b) Under Guardianship	12	24	36
(c) In certified Institutions	482	431	913
(d) In "Places of Safety"	7	19	26
(e) Action not yet taken	5	..	5
2. Certified defectives but not yet "subject to be dealt with" :—			
Under Voluntary Supervision	52	45	97
Totals	953	880	1,833

* Of this number 16 males and 25 females were awaiting vacancies in institutions

The number of mentally defective persons in Leeds on the registers (i.e., 1,833) is equivalent to 3.6 per thousand of the city's estimated population.

Guardianship.—Of the 37 cases placed under Guardianship, 22 are living in their own homes with their parents or relatives and 15 with non-relatives. Many of those with their parents were placed under Order in previous years merely for the purpose of providing financial assistance which is now provided pursuant to the National Assistance Act. Routine visits have been paid by the Medical Officer and by the Welfare Officers. One or two cases were sent to suitable homes for holidays or to seaside camps. Two new Guardians have been appointed during the year.

Supervision.—The majority of cases notified to the Department have been provided with Supervision pursuant to Section 30 of the Mental Deficiency Act. These cases, after preliminary examination and ascertainment, are visited by two mental health workers, each of whom supervises approximately 200 patients. Each case is seen four times per year, or more often if considered necessary.

The 250 children attending the occupation centres are placed under the supervision of one Officer who deals entirely with these cases and acts as the liaison officer between the occupation centres and the home. Children who, on leaving the occupation centres at 16 years of age, are considered fit for employment are helped to find suitable jobs by the welfare staff in conjunction with the Ministry of Labour. They are seen monthly for the first three months and subsequently quarterly.

Co-operation has continued with the Ministry of Labour and National Service to ensure exemption of mentally defective persons from registration. The cases are almost invariably known to the Department and the completion of the Form N.R. 68 ensures that the youth is saved the strain of failure in medical examination or admission to the Forces.

The Psychiatrist and Executive Officer pay weekly visits to the homes of new cases notified in addition to making special investigations of old cases which are being reviewed.

The Department has been concerned at times at the marriage of mental defectives. Some of them are admittedly of high grade but it does not minimise the probable harmful results which may result from this mating. Apart from any question of eugenics one difficulty experienced is that of the spouse faced with a partner

who is quite unable to manage the weekly budget or bring up the family. One married defective had to be removed to an Institution during the year.

A special survey has been made during the year of children on Statutory Supervision and Guardianship suffering from spastic disability. There were 24 cases regarded as true spastics and of these 7 suffered from the athetotic form of the disease (that in which jerky movements are present in addition to paralysis) while the remainder had varying degrees of paralysis. In the non-athetoid cases the severe mental defect was obvious but some of the athetoid cases gave the impression that improvement might be possible and that the incapacity to learn was secondary to the physical disorder. This, of course, does not make the condition other than mental deficiency which is a state of arrested development of mind whatever the cause—but it is hoped to assist a few of these cases by the provision of special furniture and training in methods of relaxation at the occupation centres which they attend.

Occupation Centres.—The following statistics show the number of defectives attending the Occupation Centres.

Existing Accommodation	Males	Females	Total
North Leeds Occupation Centre (adults) ..	53	..	53
South Leeds " " " " ..	1	23	24
East Leeds " " (children) ..	43	73	116
West Leeds " " " " ..	37	19	56
Totals	134	115	249

The North Leeds Occupation Centre.—This centre is accommodated in rented premises which were formerly used as a Mechanics' Institute. There are fifty-three males in attendance whose ages vary from 13 years to 50 years. The premises comprise a large upper room where trainees of all ages are occupied in joinery, tailoring, rugmaking and other handcrafts. A small room on the ground floor is used for plastic work and there is a recreation and games room which also serves as a dining room and a kitchen. The rooms are somewhat overcrowded. The staff comprises a male supervisor, two male assistants and a cook.

The South Leeds Occupation Centre.—This centre is carried on in a converted chapel and schoolroom. The only industry at present is laundry work but it is hoped in the near future to repossess other rooms which have during the war been used as a day nursery by the

Maternity and Child Welfare Section, and introduce other occupations. This portion of the building, when vacant, will be refurnished and equipped for the accommodation of adult low grade females and training and occupation provided in housecraft, rugmaking, etc. The number of girls at present on the roll is 24 and the staff includes a female laundry manageress, five assistants, boilerman, van driver and cook.

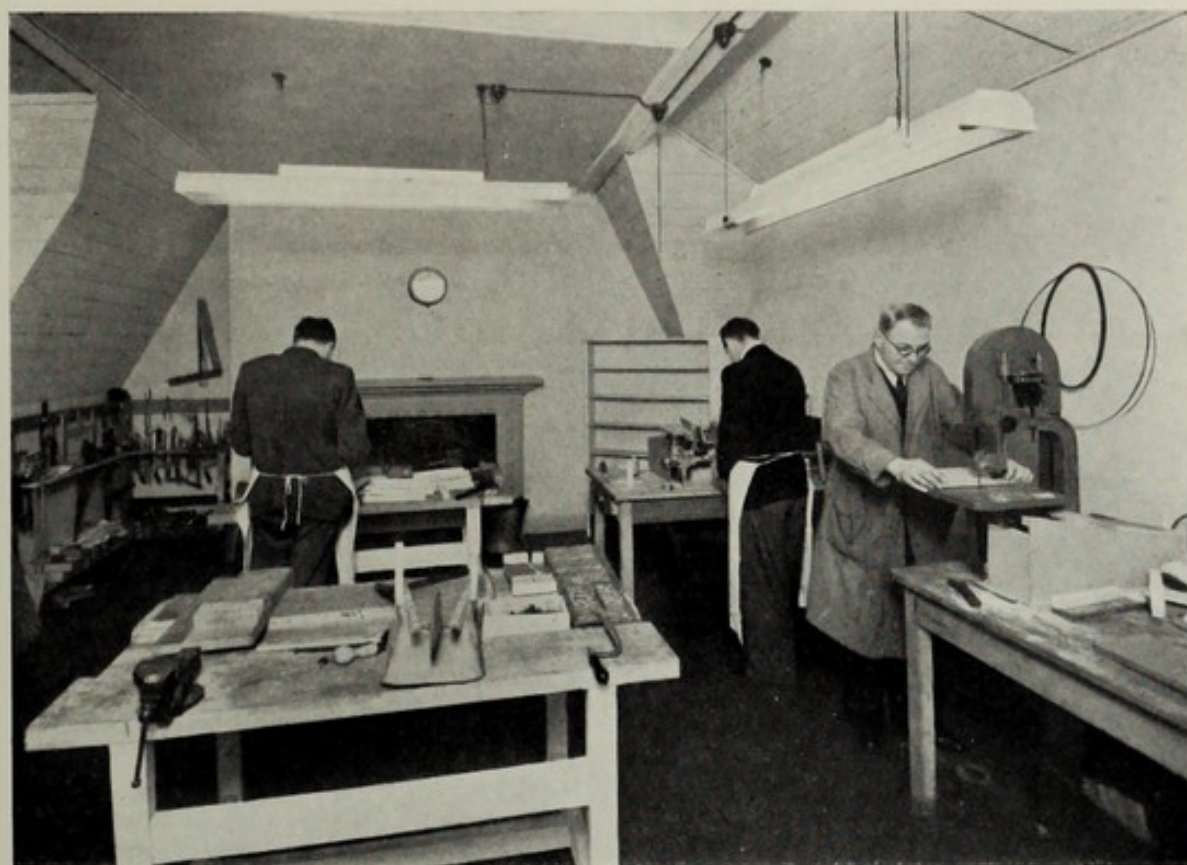
The West Leeds Occupation Centre.—This centre is carried on in an old detached dwelling-house standing in its own grounds. There are 56 children on the roll. There is considerable inconvenience by the lack of a room large enough for physical training, assembly or games. The staff comprises a supervisor who holds the National Association Diploma, five assistants, a cook and kitchen help.

East Leeds Occupation Centre.—This is new and modern centre. It is a well-lighted and airy building with adequate accommodation for 150 children. The staff consists of a supervisor who is a trained teacher, 11 assistants, cook and assistant cook and two caretaker-cleaners. There are 116 children on the roll.

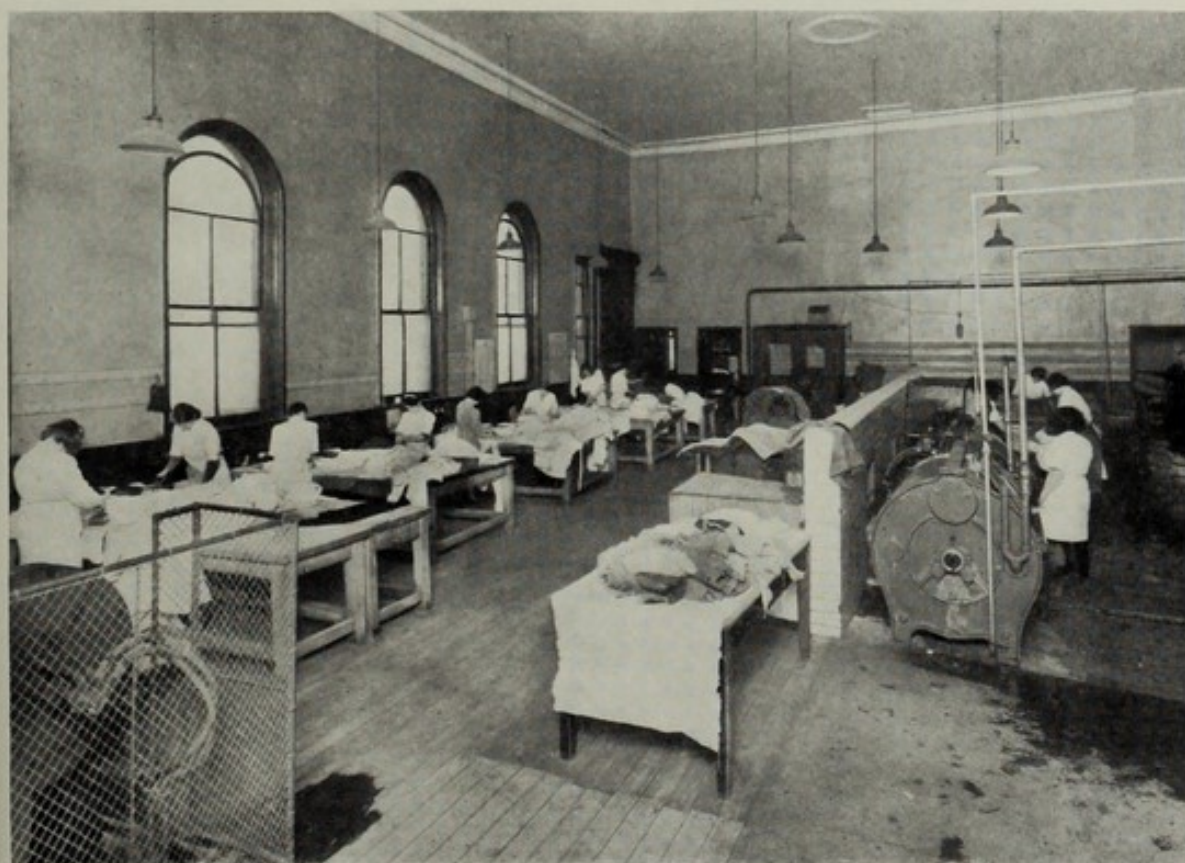
Travelling facilities are provided to all centres by special bus and private cars, and defectives attended the centres from the area of the West Riding County Council.

Long Term Plan for Occupation Centres.—The accommodation provided is regarded as sufficient for the future needs of the city but considerable replanning is advisable if the best results are to be obtained. It is proposed that the East Leeds Centre should be extended. Children of both sexes would be received up to sixteen years of age and workshops provided for males over that age. Provisional plans have been prepared to be put into operation as soon as conditions warrant building. The building when completed would accommodate the youths to be transferred from the North Leeds Centre.

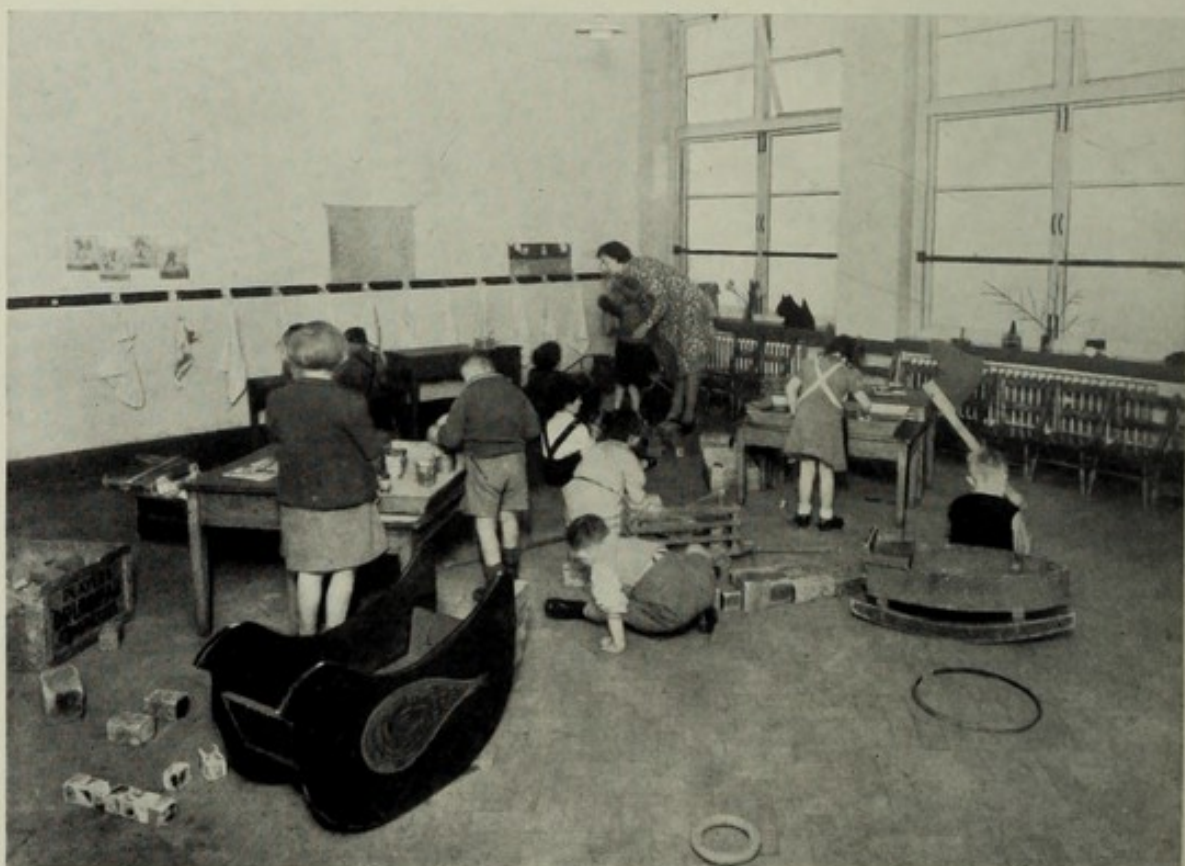
Land has been purchased on the West side of the city on which it is proposed to build an occupation centre to replace the existing centre at West Leeds (Armley Grange). This, it is intended, should have similar accommodation as at East Leeds, i.e., children of both sexes up to 16 years of age and craft rooms for females over that age. It might replace, too, the laundry centre carried on at South Leeds. Plans for the centre have been prepared by the City Architect.



NORTH LEEDS OCCUPATIONAL CENTRE



SOUTH LEEDS OCCUPATIONAL CENTRE (PIONEER LAUNDRY)



EAST LEEDS OCCUPATIONAL CENTRE

It will thus be seen that instead of four centres as at present the city will have two modern buildings accommodating approximately 300 children and adults and which it is estimated will be adequate for future needs.

A Parents' Association and a club for the older girls who have left the centres have continued to be useful and popular.

Members of the Health Committee have inspected the Centres each month and numerous visits have been made by representatives from areas of other Local Authorities and by students in training.

A film has been made showing the activities of the occupation centres. It has already proved useful for teaching and propaganda purposes and has been loaned to other interested Authorities and organisations.

The Department has continued to experience great difficulty in obtaining accommodation for defectives requiring colony training or Institutional care and the waiting list remains long. Great help has been received from Dr. A. H. Wilson, Medical Superintendent, Meanwood Park Colony and Dr. H. J. O'Loughlin, Medical Superintendent, Oulton Hall, who have rendered much assistance in the discussion of cases and in arranging for admission to suitable vacancies.

CONCLUSION

The Sub-Health Mental Services Committee are making every endeavour to carry forward to fruition the Council's Scheme approved by the Minister of Health in May, 1948, and the emergence of a comprehensive service for prevention, care and after-care of mental ill-health can be visualised.

It will thus be seen that instead of four countries as at present, the club will have two members, Belgium and Luxembourg, and it is anticipated that the club will be enlarged to include the other two.

A formal constitution and a club for the other two who have not yet been admitted to the club are being prepared.

Members of the Health Committee have reported the results of their work and many of the suggestions have been made by representatives of the various countries and by students in the club.

A list of the suggestions for the improvement of the club is being prepared and it is expected that it will be ready in a few days. It is hoped that the suggestions will be of great value to the club and to the health of the students.

The following are the suggestions for the improvement of the club:

1. The club should be organized into a formal organization with a constitution and by-laws.
2. The club should have a formal meeting place and a formal meeting time.
3. The club should have a formal membership list and a formal membership fee.
4. The club should have a formal membership card and a formal membership certificate.
5. The club should have a formal membership book and a formal membership record.

It is hoped that these suggestions will be of great value to the club and to the health of the students.

The following are the suggestions for the improvement of the club:

1. The club should be organized into a formal organization with a constitution and by-laws.
2. The club should have a formal meeting place and a formal meeting time.
3. The club should have a formal membership list and a formal membership fee.
4. The club should have a formal membership card and a formal membership certificate.
5. The club should have a formal membership book and a formal membership record.

National Health Service Act 1946

Section 25 HOME NURSING

Section 26 VACCINATION AND DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Section 27 AMBULANCE SERVICE

Section 28 PREVENTION, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Section 29 DOMESTIC HELP

SECTION 25

HOME NURSING

Miss E. G. Meadows, Supervisor of Home Nursing, reports as follows.—During the year the agency arrangements with the Joint Committee have been continued. I should like to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Committee for their co-operation.

The Home Nursing Service during the year was provided by seven voluntary associations: Leeds, Holbeck, Hunslet, Bramley, Crossgates, Whitkirk and Kirkstall. Five of these associations provide residences for the nurses as previously.

Nursing staff at 31st December, 1949, consisted of 3 superintendents, 24 full-time resident nurses, 13 full-time non-resident nurses and 26 part-time non-resident nurses. This is an increase of 7 resident and 19 non-resident nurses on personnel at 5th July, 1948. There is an increasing preference among the nurses for non-resident posts.

In accordance with the policy of decentralisation, one nurse is now living in the Adel area and covering the new estates at Adel and Cookridge along with the pre-existing population. Three nurses are covering the Bramley area which now includes Rodley. The clinic at the Nurses' Home for attendance by workpeople, schoolchildren and patients who would normally be receiving minor treatment at the doctor's surgery is proving most useful. By arrangement with the West Riding County Council, the service of the nursing staff is now confined to the city boundary.

NURSING REPORT

Number of cases being nursed at 31st December, 1949 ..	735
Total number of new cases nursed during the year ..	8,929
Total number of visits paid to above cases	168,675
Number of Maternity and Child Welfare cases attended ..	1,479

Nursing Requisites.—Tribute must be paid to the British Red Cross Society for its assistance in maintaining a loan equipment department during the year. A large amount of time, energy and planning was involved as a total of 975 items of various types was issued during 1949.

This work is now being covered by the Home Nursing Department during the day and by the St. John Ambulance Brigade during the evening, the latter proving most helpful and co-operative.

SECTION 26

VACCINATION AND DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Dr. G. R. Baxter, Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Immunisation reports :—

Over 90 per cent. of the doctors in the city expressed their willingness to take part in the scheme whereby vaccinations and immunisations are available to all residents in Leeds. Unfortunately, the fees to be paid by the Local Authority had not been fixed by the end of the year and the figures for 1949 for these services cannot be considered as normal.

All records of vaccinations and immunisations are now kept at the Central Clinic, and except for vaccine lymph, all prophylactic material issued to general practitioners is now despatched from the Clinic.

Issue of Prophylactic Material to Practitioners.—The amounts of various materials issued during the year were as follows :—

Diphtheria A.P.T.	..	..	..	750	×	1 c.c.
Diphtheria (P.T.A.P.) (since July)	..	..	..	388	×	0.5 c.c.
Diphtheria T.A.F.	..	..	..	1,149	×	1 c.c.
Combined Diphtheria and						
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	1,020	×	2.5 c.c.
Schick Testing Material	..	..	..	5	sets of toxin and	
					control material	
					each of	1 c.c.

The figures show how much the combined diphtheria and whooping cough material is in demand by general practitioners.

Vaccinations.—Vaccination is now voluntary and the work is undertaken by general practitioners taking part in the arrangements mentioned above and at three special vaccination sessions held each week at the Central Clinic in Park Square.

Numbers of vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed during the year are shown in the following table.

	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	15 and over	Total	1948 Total
Vaccinated ..	1,273	1,021	51	105	2,450	3,895
Re-vaccinated ..	..	17	42	599	658	383
Total ..	1,273	1,038	93	704	3,108	4,278

Of the 3,108 vaccinations, 653 were carried out at the Central Clinic.

From the returns of primary vaccinations (2,450), it is calculated that only 27·7 per cent. of the infant population under one year has been protected. Many records must still remain to be sent in but the figures compare unfavourably with those when vaccination was compulsory.

During 1950, vaccination will be made available at all Infant Welfare Centres. Leaflets in vaccination are now distributed by the Health Visitors to all mothers of children born in their districts. The year 1950 should show an increase in the number of vaccinated children.

Diphtheria Immunisation.—Primary immunisation is now commenced at about 8 months of age. During the year 8,665 primary immunisations were completed and 10,541 'refresher' doses were given.

Of the 8,505 primary immunisations, 1,715 were given by private practitioners, and the remainder (6,950) were carried out by Medical Officers of this Department. The births recorded during the 12 months ending 30th June, 1949, were 8,816.

Of the 10,541 'refresher' doses, 122 were given by private practitioners and the remainder (10,419) were given by the Department.

These 'refresher' doses are usually given at the schools by arrangement with the Senior School Medical Officer, and it is largely due to these doses that the incidence of diphtheria in the city has been gradually and persistently reduced until in 1949 there were only 5 cases of diphtheria, and, for the first time in Leeds, there were no deaths in children under 15 years of age attributable to diphtheria. This is a notable tribute to all concerned in the early years of immunisation in the city.

In addition, 1,743 Schick tests were done by the Department. Of these 71 were positive and appropriate treatment was given. These tests give valuable information to the Department.

On 31st December, 1949, it was estimated that 65·0 per cent. of children under 5 years of age (71·4 per cent. between the ages of one and five) and 94·7 per cent. between the ages five and fifteen had been immunised against diphtheria. It is calculated that of children of all ages up to fifteen years 83·0 per cent. have been immunised.

The mobile clinic was again used during the summer months for the benefit of those living in outlying districts ; or where the parents were unable to take their children to the regular clinics or had defaulted before immunisation was complete. This service is proving of great value and was responsible for the immunisation of 936 children who would otherwise not have been immunised. The co-operation of the Health Visitors greatly helped in this work.

This mobile clinic, especially if used in conjunction with a vaccination and immunisation service for the Welfare Centres, is worthy of a specially designed ambulance vehicle. The propaganda value of this vehicle would be considerable.

The table on page 71 illustrates the progress of the immunisation scheme since 1928.

Diphtheria in the Inoculated.—Of the 152,082 persons immunised since 1928, only two developed definite diphtheria during 1949. One of these was found to be a "carrier" and the other was immunised in 1944 and had received no "refresher" dose. Both were mild cases and both recovered.

Whooping Cough Immunisation.—The routine five-weekly visits to all children who took part in the trial immunisation schemes which commenced in 1947 and 1948 were continued throughout the year. This involved 18,339 home visits during the year.

In addition, special visits were made to children reported as having suspicious coughs, and to children in the scheme who were in contact with known cases of whooping cough. During 1949, 507 such investigations were made and 483 throat swabs were taken for bacteriological investigations. Of these, 90 were reported positive. These investigations involved 1,621 home visits. Samples for 39 complement fixation tests were taken during the year. At the request of the Medical Research Council the children who were inoculated in 1947 were kept under observation for a further 6 months, and this trial will be completed early in January, 1950. The 1948 scheme will normally be completed about September, 1950. A progress report issued in August gave encouraging figures for the Leeds trials.

On special request, whooping cough immunisation was available at the Central Clinic throughout the year and 654 children who had already been immunised against diphtheria received this extra protection.

In addition, there are a further 362 children also protected against whooping cough as they have been treated at the Clinic with the combined diphtheria and whooping cough prophylactic material. It is estimated that there are some 2,750 children in Leeds who have received inoculations for whooping cough during the past two years.

It is hoped that, during 1950, an approved form of immunisation against whooping cough will be available at all clinics throughout the city.

Combined Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation.—There is an ever increasing popular demand for this treatment, and this form of immunisation has been available on special request at the Central Clinic. During the year 362 children completed this form of treatment. In addition, 641 children received this combined inoculation from private practitioners.

Special Schick tests were done to ensure that adequate protection against diphtheria was established. It is gratifying to report that out of 37 tests done, all were satisfactory and no children treated were found to be susceptible to diphtheria toxin.

Periodic tests will continue to be made. As the material used for this form of treatment is not a Government issue, and as increasing demands for it are being made by general practitioners and also for clinic purposes, a decision as to its continuance will shortly have to be made. The results of the trial schemes should have an influence on the decision. If continued it will be made available at all clinics.

Special Investigation for the New Diphtheria Prophylactic Material (P.T.A.P.).—At the request of the Medical Research Council, this new material was used from July 1st for all immunisations in children under 15 years. Cases selected at random were investigated to note reactions. Two visits were made, one at 48 hours interval and one at 14 days after inoculation.

A percentage of primary immunisations is receiving regular monthly visits for a further period of six months following the immunisation and records of all illnesses are being kept.

Special arrangements were made to give Schick tests to children inoculated with this material, and, though the response was disappointing, the results have been excellent. The investigation is

not yet completed but the following figures are given for the new material for 1949. As three months had to elapse from the date of the last injection, these tests only commenced in December and will be continued for some time during 1950.

Total number of primary immunisations ..	3,379
Total primary immunisations investigated	435
Total number of 'refresher' doses ..	5,580
Total 'refresher' doses investigated ..	267
Total number of visits made	1,810
Number of Schick tests completed ..	92
(all negative)	

The findings will be available at the completion of the trials, but the results up-to-date are satisfactory.

Special Poliomyelitis Investigation.—Thirteen cases of poliomyelitis and thirteen control children were investigated during the year at the request of the Ministry of Health in connection with an enquiry into the relationship of this condition to prophylactic inoculations of all kinds.

Special Inoculations.—During the year 486 persons going overseas and requiring protection against one or more of the diseases shown below attended the Central Immunisation Clinic and received preventive inoculations as follows:—

Smallpox (vaccination)	177
Typhoid (T.A.B.)	228
Cholera	108
Typhus	69
Plague	6
Tetanus	5

This service is much appreciated as frequently considerable difficulty is met with in making private arrangements for the more unusual inoculations.

Examination of Convalescents.—This work was taken over in January and has continued throughout the year. One special session per week is now given for this task and, in addition, there are extra sessions as occasion arises. During the summer months accommodation at the Central Clinic is severely taxed by this work and other arrangements may be necessary in the future.

During the year 1,108 patients were examined after they had been recommended for convalescence by private practitioners. About 1 per cent. were refused as being unsuitable for various reasons. Private practitioners have since been notified of categories which are considered unsuitable for the accommodation provided. There seems need for special provision for chronic cases and for old people who are not likely to benefit from a short stay in a convalescent home. About 8 per cent. of cases were listed as unlikely to benefit from the convalescence provided. Some 2 per cent. required attention for nits before acceptance.

Welfare Services Committee.—During the year 12 cases were visited, examined, and reported upon for the Welfare Services Committee. Advice was given on one further case.

Investigation at Homes of Notified Diphtheria Cases.—During the year 38 cases were investigated and appropriate action taken, advice given and immunisation offered to children who were in contact. These visits have a very definite value in making known the benefit of immunisation.

Training.—During the year many Student Health Visitors received instruction on the organisation and working of an Immunisation Centre. They visited schools, Welfare Centres, etc., and took their part in the actual working of a clinic. This practical training is much appreciated and fully repays the effort and hours that it involves.

One session was given to a talk on immunisation to medical practitioners taking the Diploma in Public Health.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Illustrating the progress of the Immunisation Scheme since its inception.

Number of Persons in Age Groups, having had Full Course of Injections.

Age at date of Inoculation	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	Total.
Under 1 year ..	15	35	30	34	79	25	56	383	102	68	210	38	75	24	788	3,127	3,301	Total under 5 years at end of 1949 27,616
1-2 years ..	33	33	31	45	156	28	163	820	200	245	820	215	411	941	3,980	3,990	4,412	5,110	5,137	5,304	4,923	3,078	
2-3 ..	17	15	7	30	169	45	171	937	114	177	788	116	173	814	2,262	1,024	469	240	777	418	455	438	
3-4 ..	18	9	13	37	161	66	184	1,188	117	92	1,008	96	121	943	2,053	1,063	463	220	557	327	220	231	
4-5 ..	11	10	6	28	152	75	204	1,638	114	79	1,241	64	62	865	1,940	1,043	381	257	463	288	260	196	Total 5-10 years 31,703
5-6 ..	2	2	5	25	209	148	202	2,337	163	72	1,752	46	80	1,563	1,486	1,667	451	359	556	366	323	328	
6-7 ..	2	1	5	17	248	183	236	2,522	86	53	1,818	12	10	1,450	940	1,622	302	233	467	296	229	286	
7-8 ..	..	..	7	26	106	58	184	2,546	54	27	1,239	7	6	1,174	676	1,482	197	185	392	225	165	143
8-9	11	22	54	18	166	2,606	30	7	571	13	6	979	466	1,357	164	188	275	153	126	132	Total 10-15 years 30,196
9-10 ..	..	..	11	11	45	18	172	2,647	27	9	396	6	3	926	325	1,271	157	142	259	142	110	119
10-11 ..	..	..	15	9	53	16	132	2,955	28	14	317	19	4	892	252	1,197	130	152	250	100	90	108
11-12 ..	..	..	5	10	30	8	160	2,846	30	7	287	17	4	921	205	1,089	109	128	249	113	67	73
12-13	4	6	27	10	122	2,930	30	7	212	19	5	839	193	1,193	96	109	185	97	80	69	Total 15 years & over 61,609 Total age not known 958
13-14 ..	..	..	8	4	10	8	89	2,673	54	5	154	32	7	704	175	1,035	78	79	138	100	61	55
14-15 ..	..	..	7	4	1	4	53	475	83	..	17	20	..	74	148	382	8	29	34	13	49	54
15 years and over	..	..	8	7	7	2	107	408	696	144	25	174	37	65	..	..	55	79	83	43	53	54
Age not known	1	2	6	3	17	14	51	151	9	129	317	..	213	34	11	Total 152,082
TOTALS ..	94	107	179	318	1,524	726	2,452	30,062	1,937	1,135	11,172	894	1,167	13,208	15,101	19,415	7,483	7,510	9,822	8,773	10,338	8,665	

SECTION 27

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Mr. F. E. J. Large, Supervisor, reports :—

The table appended shows the work carried out by the Municipal Ambulance Service during the year :—

Type of Case	Number	Mileage
By Ambulance :—		
Accidents (Emergency Calls)	2,225	} 310,545
Illness	1,213	
Maternity	4,064	
Tuberculosis	186	
Hospital admissions and discharges	15,642	
Infectious diseases	1,172	
Mental	176	
Lunacy	38	
Special treatment	17,945	
Others (incl. 701 fruitless journeys)	1,315	
Total	43,976	
By Car or Brake :—		
Maternity and Child Welfare	1,022	} 307,601
Hospital treatment	59,842	
Immunisation	179	
Doctors and Midwives	2,117	
Others	1,021	
Total	64,181	
Mortuary Service :—		
Bodies removed	611	3,920
Grand Total	108,768	622,066

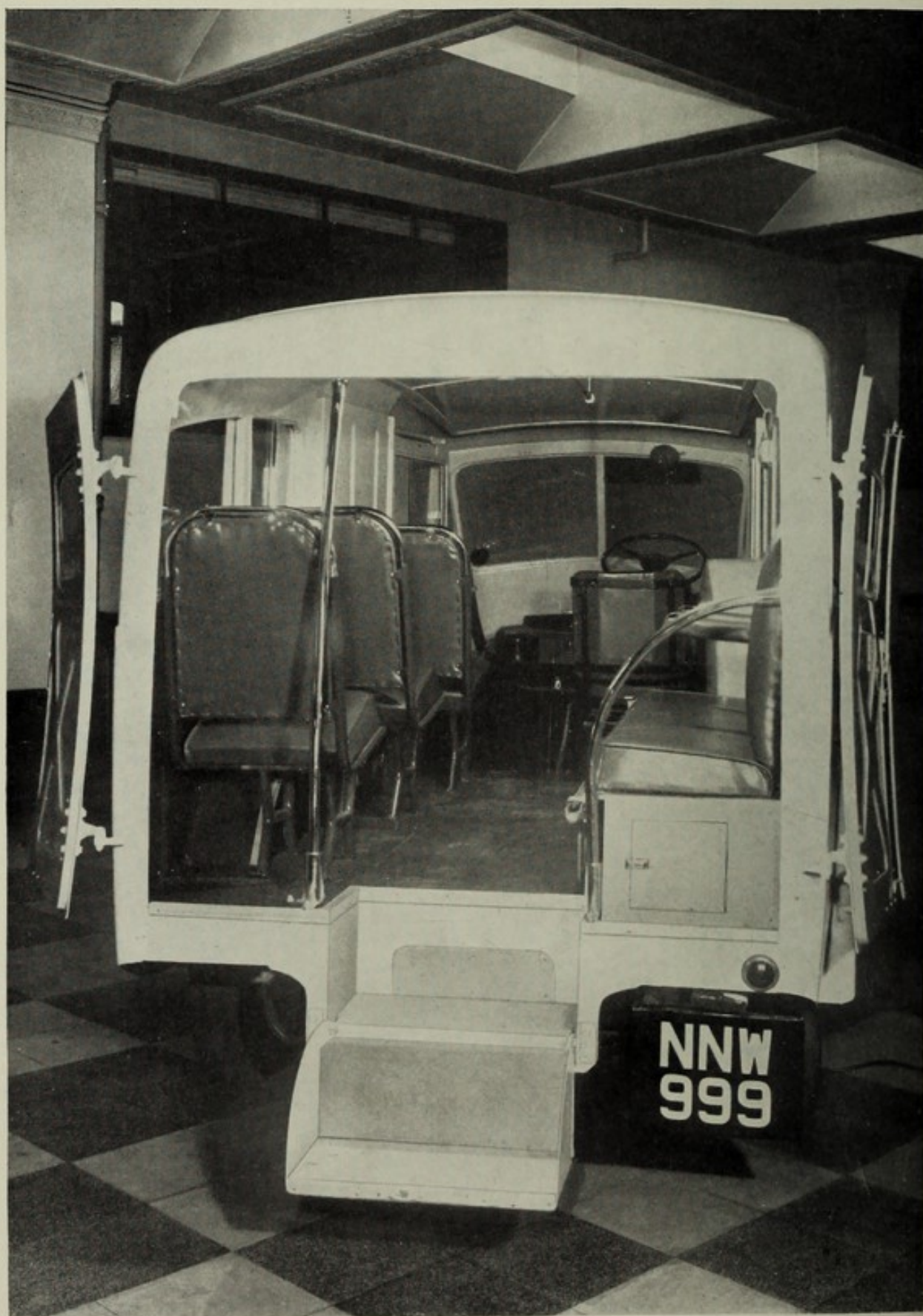
In addition to the above 42,354 cases were carried by the Hospital Car Service, 1,919 by private hire cars and 2,884 out of city cases were conveyed by other Authorities on our behalf under the co-ordination arrangements.

The following table gives a summary of the cases removed and the mileage covered by ambulances and cars during the year. The figures for 1947 and 1948 are given for comparison :—

	1947	1948	1949
Cases :—			
Ambulance	22,760	32,693	43,976
Car	11,657	40,143	64,181
Total	34,417	72,836	108,157
Mileage :—			
Ambulance	148,739	231,152	310,545
Car	91,989	286,811	307,601
Total	240,728	517,963	618,146



DAIMLER AMBULANCE
Type D.C. 27 h.p.



MORRIS SITTING CASE AMBULANCE
"J" Type chassis 14.2 h.p. Oxford Engine.

Staff.—The total staff of the Ambulance Service is 101. The operational staff are qualified as follows:—

Midwives (State Certified)	..	..	..	8
State Enrolled Assistant Nurses	..	..	..	3
Female Ambulance Attendants	..	..	..	11
(First-Aid and Home Nursing)				
Ambulance Drivers (First-Aid)	..	..	..	66

Vehicles.—*Ambulances.*—During the year 4 new ambulances were received, bringing the strength up to 26. In addition, 4 ambulance brake bodies were built on to old chasses for sitting cases.

The photographs facing pages 72 and 73 show two of the latest type of ambulances to be delivered. The interior fittings of the Daimler ambulance were built to specifications prepared by the department which allow for alternative case accommodation as follows:—two stretcher and two sitting cases; one stretcher and five sitting cases or eight sitting cases.

The Morris sitting case ambulance was built to specifications (both body and interior fittings) prepared by the department. The carrying capacity of this ambulance is one stretcher and one sitting case or six sitting cases. The ambulance has proved to be most suitable in use and economical to run.

Cars.—One new car was received and two old cars scrapped during the year. The number of cars was insufficient to meet demands and the deficiency was met chiefly by the valuable assistance of the Hospital Car Service which carried 42,354 cases during the year. Hire cars were also used on 1,919 occasions and coaches hired for the conveyance of children to Convalescent Homes.

Mobile Medical Unit.—This unit was used by the Immunisation Section on 59 occasion covering 944 miles.

Accidents.—During the year accidents to service vehicles numbered 38 involving 31 drivers, an average of one accident per 16,370 miles. The majority of the accidents were of a trivial nature.

Accommodation.—The garage and staff accommodation at Torre Road Depot have proved inadequate due to the increased demands of the service.

New Sub-Depot.—The new sub-depot, situated at Greenhill Road, Armley, was opened on Sunday, June 5th, 1949. There is a staff of 21, and 6 ambulances and 2 sitting case cars are housed there. It has proved very useful in dealing with emergency calls and urgent hospital admissions from the west side of the city.

SECTION 28.

HEALTH EDUCATION AND PUBLICITY

Leeds Committee for Social Hygiene and Health Publicity.—

The following held office during the year :—Chairman, Dr. J. H. E. Moore ; Vice-Chairman, Councillors D. Murphy, J.P., and Dr. C. Stewart ; Honorary Secretaries, Dr. I. G. Davies and Dr. D. B. Bradshaw ; Honorary Treasurer, Mr. R. H. Franklin.

Membership.—The Committee as at present constituted comprises 20 members nominated by various interested organisations, 10 co-opted members and 4 *ex-officio* members.

Local Activities.—*Lectures.*—In the past the Committee has regularly provided lectures on sex topics at the request of youth clubs and other bodies. These lectures have been based originally upon the Committee's Venereal Diseases prevention work. The Committee was strongly of the opinion that a new approach to this topic was needed ; that sex education should be presented in the light of general biology and as an aspect of social biology. To this end, the Committee in collaboration with the Extra-Mural Department of the University, arranged a course of six lectures under the general title " Social Education." The course was addressed primarily to persons giving lectures on sex topics and those likely to undertake such work. The lectures were given at the University by Mrs. Irene Evans, B.Sc. (London). They embraced not only subject matter and method of presentation, but also available literature, diagrams, film strips and films. The lectures were well attended ; the audience was well informed and appreciative.

There was some increase in the demand for lectures on general health topics. It is the policy of the Committee to stimulate the public interest in all health matters and lecturers were provided to all who requested them.

Poster, Leaflets, etc.—Copies of all posters and leaflets issued by the Central Council for Health Education have been received and where appropriate have been distributed within the city. Six former Empire Marketing Board frames have again been utilised for the display of posters.

Health Education Journal.—The Health Education Journal was circulated to all members of the Committee quarterly.

Better Health Journal.—"Better Health" was ordered for distribution to clinics and out-patient departments of hospitals for a trial period.

Hygiene.—Publicity material bearing upon clean handling of food was issued to catering establishments in the city by the Central Council for Health Education and also by the Committee.

Food Handling—Clean Food.—The Committee continued to give this matter close attention. The Committee considered the Model Byelaws on Food Handling which are a noteworthy step forward in food hygiene. The Byelaws are in process of adoption and will shortly become operative in Leeds.

National Activities.—Government sponsored press and poster publicity in relation to diphtheria immunisation and other health subjects has been maintained during the year and Leeds has shared in the benefits.

Conferences.—The Committee sent no official delegate to any conference during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS—SOCIAL WORK

Miss B. Northrop, Senior Tuberculosis Almoner reports :—

During the year, care and after-care for the tuberculous continued to be provided through the agency of the Leeds Association for the Care of Consumptives.

During 1949, 3,782 interviews with patients or their families took place at the Clinic. Of these patients, 301 were referred to the National Assistance Board for allowances and others to statutory or voluntary bodies for supplementary help of various kinds.

The Case Committee of the Leeds Association for the Care of Consumptives dealt with 1,941 applications for assistance. Some of these applications were for more than one type of help and frequently patients applied more than once during the year. Extra nourishment was provided at the Chest Physician's request; an average of 149 patients per month were supplied with a pint of milk daily free of cost, 11 with the remainder of their priority rations free of cost and 3 with "Horlicks" and "Ovaltine."

Other help given fell mainly in the following categories :—

Beds and bedding	..	..	..	..	204
Clothing	..	..	..	..	357
Grocery grants	..	..	..	..	186
Occupational therapy	..	..	..	..	22
Pocket money	..	..	..	..	11
Fares	..	..	..	..	21
Haulage and removals	..	..	..	..	8
Various helps	..	..	..	..	16

“ Various helps ” range from the provision of a Relay wireless for a patient in bed at home to buying sweets for an old lady in sanatorium.

Sick room requisites were lent to 88 patients being nursed in bed at home and arrangements were made for the supply or repair of surgical appliances to 54 patients.

During the year 67 patients were referred to the Home Help Department. As a preventive measure, 40 persons, contacts of tuberculosis, were referred for convalescence.

Patients who require advice on employment, training and rehabilitation courses are referred to the Ministry of Labour ; the number so referred during 1949 was 90. The opening of the Remploy factory for tuberculous patients has given hope of employment to many patients unfit for any type of work in the open labour market. During the year 26 patients have been employed at Remploy but of these three have relapsed and are again unfit for work.

The usual work of advising patients on their manifold personal problems has been carried on steadily throughout the year.

Factory-in-the-Field.—*Mr. T. Ramsbottom, Manager, reports :—*

During 1949 work has been carried on in three trades, namely firewood chopping and distributing, brushmaking and letterpress printing. In addition, employment has been found for one man by way of keeping the grounds in order and working in the kitchen garden. For the greater part of the year 23 tuberculous patients have been employed as follows :—

Firewood Department	..	..	11
Brush Department	..	..	4
Printing Department	..	..	7
Other employment	..	..	1

—
23
=

In the course of the year one labourer in the firewood and one trainee in the brush department obtained employment in the open labour market. One man from the firewood department was retired permanently unfit. At the end of December five men from the firewood department and one from the brush department transferred to the Remploy Factory.

Health of the persons employed.—During the year the majority of the patients employed had broken periods of work. Of the 23 only 6 put in full time. The table shows by department the number making broken time and the number of working days lost.

	Number employed	Worked full time	Absent owing to sickness
Firewood Department			
(Males)	11	3	8 lost 427 days
Brushmaking Department			
(Males)	4	1	3 „ 103 „
Printing Department (Males)	3	—	3 „ 23 „
(Females)	4	2	2 „ 62 „

LEEDS ASSOCIATION FOR THE CARE OF CONSUMPTIVES.

BY

J. E. HIBBERT, Esq., *Chairman.*

F. R. TUFFT, Esq., *Secretary.*

We have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report for the year ended 31st March, 1950.

The year under review has been the first complete period of the working of the new Health Act. For many years the late Chairman of the Association strongly advocated financial assistance from public funds for this work, as prevention, care and after-care were as important as the clinical treatment of the disease. It is to be regretted that he passed away just before the inception of the Act.

No great alteration has occurred in Leeds in the administration of social work for the tuberculous by the recent legislation. Founded in 1899 for the treatment of tuberculosis, the Association's sanatoria and dispensary were taken over by the Local Authority in 1921 and by agreement the Association devoted itself entirely to prevention and the care and after-care of tuberculous patients and their dependants. For the last thirty years the Association has unobtrusively

functioned in conjunction with the Medical Officer of Health and has continued the valuable work it has carried out for the improvement of the environmental conditions of tuberculous patients and the provision of necessities and additional nourishment to consolidate the benefits of sanatoria treatment. As an adjunct to the city's Health Services the work of the Association is invaluable in its effect on the physical and mental condition of the patient, and has without doubt played a very large part in the amelioration of the unhappy conditions of the less fortunate of the tuberculous population.

Now that the Local Authority is responsible for the care and after-care of tuberculous patients, the Association agreed to be the appointed agents to carry out the statutory work devolving upon the Local Authority and also to continue, what in the opinion of the Association is just as important for the patient's recovery and well-being, those functions not covered by the scope of the Local Authority. Since the "appointed day" some limelight has been turned upon the work voluntarily carried out by the Association and we are pleased that those interested are aware of the sterling services rendered by a handful of people in close and cordial co-operation with the Medical Officer of Health, the Medical Staffs of the Clinic and Sanatoria over a period of thirty years. We feel that the existing scheme fully meets the needs of the public and is another example of how voluntary associations have been responsible for initiation and carrying out of schemes which have proved of immense value and have later been incorporated in legislation.

Finance.—The Association has expended £1,659 during the current year upon its work, being £81 more than its income. In addition £1,210 was expended upon milk under a scheme administered by the Association and now continued to be paid for by the Local Authority. A further £1,390 was received from the Local Authority for expenditure on general work.

The Finance Committee meets periodically to deal with the allocation of funds to the Case Committee, extraordinary expenditure and special cases.

Case Committee.—This Committee meets each week under the Chairmanship of Mrs. F. M. Barron to deal with the necessitous cases submitted by the Medical Officers of the Chest Clinic and the Sanatoria and Hospitals. Each case is presented by the Social Worker (seconded to this Committee by the Health Committee) her

deputy or the sanatorium social worker and supporting information is received from the particular social visitor attending the home of the patient and from the medical files. Sympathetic consideration is given to each individual case and care is taken to see that where possible any other organisation can be interested in helping the patient in order that the funds can be conserved for more pressing needs. Many cases are dealt with each week and 2,054 cases received actual assistance from us during the year.

Milk .. .. .	..	746
Extra nourishment .. ..	..	313
Home helps .. .. .	..	73
Convalescence .. .. .	..	50
Clothing .. .. .	..	401
Beds and bedding .. ..	..	237
Sickroom requisites .. ..	..	136
Fares .. .. .	..	28
Pocket money, etc. .. ..	..	70

As in the past we are glad to say we were able to distribute 315 Christmas Parcels to the patients as a reminder that they are not forgotten during the festive season. The cost was 10s. and 15s. each and comprised unrationed foods.

Our best thanks are tendered to the gallant band of voluntary workers who meet week by week and upon whose shoulders rests the burden of the work of contact with the necessitous. The rapidly changing times have seen the withdrawal of similar efforts but we still maintain that a Committee such as this should receive the sympathy and support of the community. Regular visits are paid to the Sanatoria and Hospitals by Members of this Committee and much has been done by the informal contact with the patients by the lay mind. The libraries at Gateforth and Killingbeck inaugurated by this Association through the British Red Cross continue to function smoothly and efficiently and we thank the Red Cross officials for their continued help in this great need of the patients.

Since 1921 the Association has held a stock of new clothing, blankets, sheets and other requisites at the clinic and this has been maintained during the current year and enables any recommendation of the Case Committee to be promptly met. The recent heavy increases in costs of these items has been a cause of concern to the Finance Committee. Following a brief appeal in the Yorkshire Post and Yorkshire Evening News, we received a quantity of second-hand clothing for distribution amongst deserving cases.

Council Meetings.—The Council of the Association, representative of the more important religious, industrial and social organisations of the city together with nominated members of the City Council, have met upon three occasions during the year. The main duty of this Council is to express the policy of the Association and to see that this is carried out.

Official visits have been paid to Killingbeck Sanatorium, Gateforth Sanatorium and the Rempoy Factory during the year.

Hon. Treasurer.—Since the death of Mr. David Little, the Chairman has combined the two offices of Chairman and Hon. Treasurer. During the year, Lt.-Colonel R. D. Matthews, M.C., T.D., was appointed Hon. Treasurer and he has proved of great assistance in our financial and other deliberations.

Acknowledgments.—The willing and co-operative team spirit which has always been a feature of the Association we are glad to say is still in the forefront and again renders it unnecessary to single out any individuals for special mention. We would like to take this opportunity of thanking our Honorary Officers, the Honorary Physicians, Honorary Solicitor and Honorary Auditors for their valuable assistance during the year.

VENEREAL DISEASES. MEDICAL SOCIAL WORK.

Miss M. D. Hearn, Venereal Diseases Medical Social Worker, reports :—

The decline in the incidence of venereal diseases noted in 1948 continued during 1949, and is again most marked in early infections. The number of patients with late manifestations has not declined to the same extent. As a result the social problems of the middle-aged and elderly have predominated in the almoner's work.

This decline in the incidence of early infections is due, at least in part, to the reduction in the period of infectivity under modern methods of treatment. The following table shows the incidence of syphilis, gonorrhoea and non-venereal conditions amongst men, women and children attending the Clinic for the first time in each year since 1939.

YEAR	Men			Women			Children		
	Syphilis	Gon-orrhœa	Negative	Syphilis	Gon-orrhœa	Negative	Syphilis	Gon-orrhœa	Negative
1939 ..	255	598	646	166	141	134	15	8	41
1940 ..	194	495	520	150	110	93	19	2	31
1941 ..	261	543	493	153	151	150	17	7	14
1942 ..	453	449	595	199	149	155	18	6	22
1943 ..	334	421	967	222	187	378	32	5	56
1944 ..	268	341	781	279	262	428	38	6	97
1945 ..	272	444	850	267	316	524	23	5	107
1946 ..	521	943	1,497	297	337	449	21	5	174
1947 ..	382	545	965	327	167	312	23	8	229
1948 ..	270	336	957	232	126	269	14	3	212
1949 ..	209	242	768	151	81	267	12	2	115

The decrease in the number of patients attending the Clinic has made it possible to devote more time to each patient. This has resulted in patients being more co-operative in regard to regular attendance and in giving information concerning probable contacts.

Contacts.—During the year the attendance of 189 contacts has been secured by the almoner, necessitating 80 home visits, and many additional contacts have attended at the request of the patient.

Since the repeal of Defence Regulation 33B, efforts to find and bring contacts under investigation have continued but only 17 notifications of contacts were received from other Health Authorities during the year. Of these six were traced and attended the Clinic; one was found to reside in another area and was transferred; the remaining ten were untraceable. Three men demobilised from the Forces during 1949, and coming to live in Leeds, were notified and all attended the Clinic.

As in previous years, many patients required help in solving personal problems of various kinds. These are too varied to classify; they are dealt with either by the almoner directly or else by putting the patient in touch with the appropriate Social Agency or Authority. In all, 399 patients were so helped.

Patients suffering from late manifestations of disease, often elderly and living alone, find their lack of mobility a severe handicap domestically. Occasionally their needs can be met by arousing a sense of responsibility in relatives but many need a considerable amount of practical care. The Rehabilitation Scheme of the Ministry of Labour has given valuable assistance in finding employment for some of the younger patients suffering from various physical handicaps.

Defaulters.—The problem of the defaulting patient still remains, despite persistent efforts to solve it. The necessity for regular treatment and the possible results of neglect are carefully explained to each patient. No effort is spared to encourage them to attend regularly and to remove hindrances which may prevent regular attendance. Once the patient has defaulted the return to treatment is achieved only with difficulty.

During the year, 1,113 visits were made to 791 patients who defaulted, many on more than one occasion. In all, 1,300 defaults occurred; 1,164 re-attendances were secured, 22 defaulters were found to have died, 22 were untraceable and 9 had removed to another area and were therefore transferred. The defaulter rate has declined especially amongst patients who have not completed their treatment.

An analysis has been made of the 232 infected women patients new in 1949. These patients were referred to the Clinic by many agencies :—

Referred by private doctors	13
„ „ other hospitals or clinics	83
„ „ husband attending this Clinic	36
„ „ „ „ another Clinic	1
„ „ consort „ this Clinic	29
„ „ „ „ another Clinic	3
„ „ child „ this Clinic	9
„ „ „ „ another Clinic	2
„ „ siblings „ this Clinic	1
„ „ „ „ another Clinic	2
„ „ mother „ this Clinic	1
„ „ other Social Workers	12
Attended voluntarily	15
Transferred from other Venereal Diseases Clinics	25

Attendance at the Clinic of 43 of these patients was secured after a visit by the almoner,

The following table shows the age-groups and marital state of the 232 women and the type of infection for which they were treated :—

AGE GROUPS									
5-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	60+
27	45	36	34	28	18	11	12	6	15
MARITAL STATE									
Single	Married	Separated	Divorced	Widows					
69	107	36	5	15					
TYPE OF INFECTION									
Syphilis									
Primary	Secondary	Later	Congenital	Gonorrhœa					
4	16	109	22	81					

Of the 232 cases under review, the source of infection was unknown in 129 (20 of whom were not interviewed and 22 transferred from other clinics). The remaining 87 untraced were casual contacts and old infections. In the 103 known, sources were as follows :—husband 50, consort 30 and parents 23. The almoner secured 172 contacts of this group for investigation.

Many of the 212 patients seen by the almoner experienced marital difficulties of greater or less degree coincident with their attendance at the Clinic, or had such existing difficulties accentuated. At least 24 cases were persistently promiscuous. Full-time employment was undertaken by 87 and part-time or intermittent employment by 27 while 98 were doing their own domestic work.

In addition 317 women attended for investigation but were found not to be infected. This group must not be dismissed as of no importance. Many of them were contacts who had escaped infection ; others attended fearing infection from casual risks. The social aspect may, therefore, require considerable attention although there may be no disease.

The number of male patients is set out on page 81. Men patients have social problems similar to those of women ; many were referred to the almoner for their solution, for follow-up when defaulting and for investigation of contacts.

As in previous years, lack of proper housing was an important cause of marital difficulties and irregular associations.

MEDICO-SOCIAL WORK.

General.

Patients using the various Local Health Authority services frequently have social problems which hinder their return to health. In order to deal with these problems a Medico-Social Worker was appointed on 2nd January, 1949. The greater part of the first month was devoted to visiting other social agencies in the city and establishing friendly working arrangements with them.

Miss I. B. Paton, Medico-Social Worker, reports as follows:—

Type of case dealt with.—It is difficult to classify the cases dealt with since they are so varied, but the following table gives an indication of the scope of the work.

Re-housing	14
Lodgings	5
Domestic help	11
Convalescence at home	11
" abroad	1
Financial assistance, clothing, etc.	36
Matrimonial cases	11
Change of employment	4
Legal aid	4
Problem Girls	7
Treatment at Clinics	3
Sick cases discharged from hospital	5
Attendance at clinics with babies	3
Admittance to hospital	16
" " a Home	14
" " Nurseries	6
Home circumstances	25
Enquiries from other areas	3
" " Education Department	24
Girls resident at Wyther Hostel	6

Cases have been referred by the Health Visitors, Education Department, Almoners and medical practitioners. One case was referred by a Probation Officer, another by a bank agent and two by welfare workers in a factory. Many homes have been visited as a result of letters to the Medical Officer of Health. Several of the cases under "admittance to hospital" have come under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948 (removal of persons in need of care and attention). Three of the cases reported by almoners were geriatric cases and these are visited at regular intervals. Matrimonial cases were referred to the Marriage Guidance Council and nine were referred to the Mental Health Services Department. During the year 815 visits were made by the Social Worker and 438 interviews were given.

Social Care of Unmarried Mothers.—During the year 169 women and girls having an illegitimate child were visited and interviewed by the Social Worker. In 129 cases it was the first child ; in 20 cases the second ; in 8 cases the third ; in one the fifth and in 11 cases married women gave birth to an illegitimate child. In most cases the girls attended one of the Department's Infant Welfare Centres, others being referred by employers, medical practitioners and almoners ; one case was referred by a Probation Officer. In some instances a girl or her mother attended the Social Worker's office for advice.

Details are given below of the decisions made by the girls when interviewed.

Returning to their homes or lodgings	64
To be married	50
Admission to Wyther Hostel	42
„ „ Mount Cross Home	3
„ „ Hope Hospital	1
Referred to R.C. Social Worker	9
	<hr/>
	169
	<hr/>

Many of the girls expressed a desire to have their baby adopted and were referred to the Children's Officer. In only four instances were girls desirous of taking out an Affiliation Order against the father of their child and these were put in touch with Mrs. Thornton of the Welfare Department.

After-Care.—Sixteen girls who have been to Wyther Hostel and three who were at Mount Cross Home are visited from time to time.

In November a Girls' Club was commenced at 45, Barrack Road and whilst the club is intended primarily to assist in keeping in touch with the girls who have been to Wyther Hostel and Mount Cross Home, young married women are also invited to join. The club is held on each Wednesday evening from 7.30 until 10 o'clock. The membership is only 10 but it is likely that this number will be increased when certain of the girls at Wyther Hostel leave there. The girls spend the first part of the evening sitting around the fire, talking, knitting, etc., and after refreshments, ballroom and country dancing are enjoyed.

I would like to convey my thanks to the members of the Health Committee for their gift of £10 towards the initial expenses of the

club and to Sir George Martin for his gift of a splendid gramophone and records. Thanks are also due to Mrs. Galaj of the Midwifery Section who attends the club each Wednesday evening and to the Health Visitors who sent cakes for the opening party.

I should also like to acknowledge the ready help given in solving patients' problems by many departments of the Corporation and by many voluntary agencies. These are too numerous to name individually but their help has been invaluable.

In May I attended the first half of the Marriage Guidance Course for Counsellors.

During November and December eight student health visitors received training in the fundamental principles of the duties of a Medico-Social Worker.

CONVALESCENT TREATMENT.

Since the taking over of the work of the Leeds Convalescent Society in January, 1949, applications for convalescent treatment have steadily increased. The following table shows the number of applications and patients sent for convalescence during 1948 and 1949.

1948 Leeds Convalescent Society :			
Applications	1,052		
Patients sent for convalescence ..	874		
1949 Public Health Department :			
Applications	1,671		
Patients sent for convalescence ..	1,195		

During the year 1,671 applicants were recommended by various hospitals, local authority clinics and general practitioners and of these 1,195 were sent to convalescent homes. For various reasons, but chiefly because patients refused vacancies in autumn and winter, 331 applications were withdrawn. It was necessary to carry 145 applications forward to 1950.

The Care of Children Department has given valuable help by placing children in Street Lane and Spring Bank Homes whilst mothers were away, but there is still a tendency for mothers to return home before their convalescence expires.

Thanks are due to St. George's Crypt, the Women's Voluntary Service and the Council of Social Service for their generous help in the provision of clothing to necessitous patients going for convalescent treatment.

Prior to going for convalescence 1,108 patients attended the Central Clinic in Park Square for examination, whilst the remainder were examined by the Medical Officers at Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics and the various hospitals.

Patients were placed in 24 Convalescent Homes as follows:—

Home	Adults	Babies	Child- ren	Total
Arnside	31	..	..	31
Bridlington	151	..	..	151
Blackpool	155	..	..	155
Blackpool (R.C. Mother & Baby)	2	2	..	4
Brentwood	4	2	5	11
Chalfont St. Giles	1	..	..	1
Grange (N.E. Counties Friendly Society) ..	111	..	..	111
Grange (Boarbank Hall)	94	2	1	97
Heswall	6	1	6	13
Harrogate	31	31	..	62
Hest Bank	5	..	..	5
Ilkley	2	..	..	2
Scarborough (Blind)	2	..	..	2
St. Annes (Rockfield)	37	..	..	37
St. Annes (Blackburn & Dist. Con. Home) ..	122	..	..	122
Southport	123	..	..	123
Southport (Jewish)	8	..	..	8
Southport (Blind)	2	..	..	2
Windermere (Nurses)	4	..	..	4
St. Annes (Ormerod) .. .. .	..	..	68	68
St. Annes (Seabright) .. .. .	..	..	16	16
Freshfield .. .. .	..	..	94	94
Morecambe .. .. .	..	..	39	39
*Southport—Regional Board .. .. .	..	..	37	37
Total	891	38	266	1,195

*Closed to us September, 1949.

The monthly figures were as follows:—

	Adults	Mothers and Babies		Children	Total
January ..	11	..	..	16	27
February ..	29	2	2	12	45
March ..	43	1	1	17	62
April ..	71	4	4	24	103
May ..	79	5	5	33	122
June ..	82	4	4	26	116
July ..	90	6	6	21	123
August ..	99	7	7	30	143
September ..	118	7	7	29	161
October ..	121	1	1	23	146
November ..	90	2	1	24	117
December ..	19	..	..	11	30
	852	39	38	266	1,195

Section 29.

DOMESTIC HELP.

The Domestic Help Organiser, Mrs. D. W. Alford reports :—

During the year the number of domestic helps employed has increased. Nevertheless, careful planning is necessary in order that the resources of the department are fully utilised. The number and type of helper is shown below :—

Whole-time	61	} 148
Part-time	26	
Co-opted and occasional helps ..	61	

This increase in personnel has enabled the department to render assistance in a total of 1,611 cases, as compared with 462 in 1948.

The type of case helped during the year was :—

Maternity	359
Illness and infirmity	1,189
Tuberculosis	63

Once again the co-opted helper, i.e. women who undertake to act as domestic helper to one particular patient (usually a relative) have proved invaluable in selected cases. It would be difficult to provide home help for the tuberculous without the services of the co-opted helper.

Many of the maternity and illness cases covered may be classified under the heading of preventive treatment, the presence of a domestic help enabling the sick expectant mother, heart or tuberculous patient to have the prescribed rest and treatment. This is a satisfying part of the Service and shows good results.

In the case of sick old people much work is being done and is greatly appreciated. The shortage of hospital and hostel accommodation for this type of patient makes the assistance of a domestic helper imperative. Her help and work undertaken enables the infirm—who are incapable of coping with everyday responsibilities—to keep their home and independence.

The 63 tuberculous patients received help both before and following sanatorium treatment.

During the year all regular whole-time domestic helps have been provided with a Bottle-green whipcord top-coat and matching felt hat.

Sanitary Circumstances

BY

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

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

With Comments on the following matters :—

MEAT INSPECTION

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

MILK SUPPLIES

FOOD AND DRUGS

FOOD HYGIENE

FACTORIES

SMOKE ABATEMENT

HOUSING

GENERAL SANITATION

DISINFESTATION

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

MEAT INSPECTION.

Animals Slaughtered.—134,252 animals were slaughtered for human consumption in Leeds during 1949 at the two Government slaughter-houses, and the carcasses and offal of every one of these were inspected at the time of slaughter by Meat Inspectors stationed at the Abattoirs.

The following table gives an analysis of the animals slaughtered for human consumption at the two Government slaughter-houses :—

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT GOVERNMENT SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

	Year	Cattle ex. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Government Slaughter-house No. 1 (Public Abattoir)	1948	14,215	3,281	11,021	54,246	811	83,574
	1949	14,206	4,700	12,053	59,455	2,225	92,639
Government Slaughter-house No. 2 (Danube Road)	1948	5,608	1,250	4,664	20,532	452	32,506
	1949	5,600	1,678	5,164	24,705	1,622	38,769

In addition to the above animals, 2,844 horses were slaughtered at the Public Abattoir for human food.

It is interesting and cheering to note that the number of pigs slaughtered has approximately trebled; there is also a slight increase in the number of calves slaughtered. On the other hand, the number of horses slaughtered for human consumption has fallen.

Slaughter-Houses.—The licences of five slaughter-houses were renewed during the year, namely those belonging to the Leeds Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd., Danube Road; P. H. Hutchinson, 21, Otley Road; C. H. and J. W. Ellison, Cross Lane, Wortley; G. H. W. Wilson, Marshall Street, Crossgates, and C. Walker, Harrison's Yard, Bramley. The bulk of the slaughtering took place at the Leeds Abattoir. The slaughter-house belonging to the Leeds Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd., continued to be used as a Government slaughter-house by the Ministry of Food. Of the remaining licensed slaughter-houses, three were used for the occasional slaughtering of cottagers' pigs under licence from the Ministry of Food.

The knacker's yard belonging to J. R. C. Wilkinson at 133, Carr Moor Side, Hunslet, has been well conducted and accordingly its licence has been renewed.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.—During the year 11 new licences to slaughter or stun animals were granted by the City Council and 28 licences were renewed. No legal proceedings were taken under this Act.

Whole and part carcasses condemned.—Mr. D. Forbes, the Supervisory Meat Inspector, reports on the different species of animals and the number of whole carcasses or parts condemned for tuberculosis and other diseases in the following table :—

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle (exclud- ing cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
NUMBER KILLED ..	19,806	6,378	17,217	84,160	3,842	2,844
NUMBER INSPECTED ..	19,806	6,378	17,217	84,160	3,842	2,844
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS.						
Whole carcasses	21	52	67	99	36	23
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3,483	1,776	24	1,966	277	241
Percentage of numbers inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis	17.69	28.66	0.53	2.45	8.15	9.28
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.						
Whole carcasses	42	216	7	..	12	6
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1,259	2,021	15	1	160	1
Percentage of numbers inspected affected with tuberculosis	6.57	35.07	0.13	0.001	4.48	0.25

There is a slight decrease in the percentage of cows affected with tuberculosis, but the percentage is still high. With regard to the horses condemned, although the quality of the animals slaughtered has remained fairly satisfactory, one notes especially six whole horse carcasses condemned for tuberculosis.

One 8-stone pig from the Malton Collecting Centre was found to be heavily infested with *cystercercus cellulosae* and it was necessary to condemn the entire carcase and all organs.

With regard to *cystercerus bovis*, systematic inspection of the carcasses and offal has taken place at both Abattoirs; in no case was the infestation found sufficient to warrant the detention of the carcasses in a refrigerator, but eight minor localised cases were found as follows:—

Cysts found in the heart ..	5
„ „ „ masseter muscles	4
„ „ „ diaphragm ..	1

Meat and other foods condemned as unsound.—The total weight of food destroyed by consent during the year was 701,114 lbs., as compared with 708,932 lbs. in the previous year. About 61 per cent. of the total weight condemned comprised carcasses of cattle, swine and sheep or parts of carcasses and offal to be diseased at the time of slaughter.

Details of food destroyed are given in the following table :—

MEAT, ETC., DESTROYED BY CONSENT.

	1949.	1948.	1947.	1946.
Beef	184,630 lbs.	176,356 lbs.	212,359 lbs.	171,435 lbs.
Veal	3,249 "	2,889 "	3,483 "	2,747 "
Mutton	4,630 "	3,891 "	5,999 "	6,453 "
Pork	14,395 "	7,408 "	2,979 "	4,111 "
Bacon and Ham ..	2 "	..	140 "	103 "
Offals.. ..	224,010 "	204,595 lbs.	214,615 "	196,212 "
Rabbits	7,165 "	1,417 "	1,313 "	3,365 "
Poultry	3,985 "	2,149 "	1,366 "	1,447 "
Game.. ..	282 "	60 "	36 "	..
Horse Flesh ..	14,745 "	8,849 "	20,539 "	11,035 lbs.
Fish	51,207 "	42,366 "	55,228 "	40,795 "
Shellfish	22,105 "	35,494 "	39,708 "	51,493 "
Vegetables	47,107 "	91,901 "	77,029 "	164,064 "
Fruit	14,814 "	11,796 "	21,583 "	18,034 "
Tinned goods ..	60,135 "	78,512 "	75,267 "	70,004 "
Cheese	27 "	..	180 "	..
Edible Fungi ..	188 "	..	..	..
Bread and Cereals ..	9,118 "	10,254 lbs.	10,050 lbs.	23,513 lbs.
Flour	330 "	2,401 "	3,374 "	..
Biscuits .. ..	..	12,609 "	4,491 "	..
Sundries	38,990 lbs.	15,985 "	12,095 "	38,543 lbs.
Totals ..	701,114 lbs.	708,932 lbs.	771,834 lbs.	803,354 lbs.
No. of Eggs.. ..	..	592	80	64

The increased weight of sundries condemned is in part due to a large quantity of Swiss cherry pulp sent to Leeds for jam manufacturers, which pulp on arrival was found to be fermenting and was therefore condemned.

An interesting food inspection task which did not lead to condemnation was undertaken because a Port Health Authority indicated the despatch of a large consignment of Italian pears which had been sprayed with an arsenical compound at a late stage of growth. Representative samples were taken and submitted to the City Analyst who reported that the arsenic content which was located entirely around the calyx was so small as not to be considered injurious, and the pears were accordingly released for sale.

Shellfish.—The condition of shellfish coming into the city for sale has continued to receive special attention. On the whole, the quality of shellfish has been satisfactory.

During the year 20 samples were taken of mussels exposed for sale in the wholesale and retail market and were submitted to the Medical School for bacteriological examination. One unsatisfactory sample originated from Killorglin in Eire and these beds have now been closed. The two other unsatisfactory samples were from places in Scotland and Wales and after these had been found to be contaminated with excessive *B. Coli*, no further mussels from these sources were sent.

There has been an improvement in the standard of mussels arriving from Eire which may be accounted for by the representations made by this Department to the Health Authorities in Eire during the previous year. The other mussels coming into Leeds this year have been mainly from The Wash and Norfolk coast areas and have been found to be satisfactory.

Legal Proceedings.—*Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 57.*—Proceedings were taken for slaughtering a pig on unlicensed premises and the two defendants were found guilty and fined £2 each.

Leeds Corporation Act, 1924, Section 4 (i and ii).—Proceedings were taken for conveying horseflesh for human consumption in a dirty vehicle and with dirty covering. One defendant was fined £1 on each charge and the other defendant was fined 10s. on each charge.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 9.—Proceedings were taken against a firm for selling a Cornish Pasty which was unfit for human consumption. The firm was found guilty and fined £5 with 3s. 6d. costs and the manager of the shop was also found guilty and fined £5 with 3s. 6d. costs.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

● **Tuberculosis Order of 1938.**—The table hereunder, which shows the number of bovines suspected to be affected with tuberculosis and the action taken, 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.
17	17	..

Swine Fever Order of 1938.—During the year 25 cases of suspected swine fever were notified, all of which were investigated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. None of these cases was confirmed.

Regulation of Movement of Swine Order of 1922.—Under this Order 228 licences for the disposal of 824 pigs from the Whitkirk Auction Mart were issued and 632 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.—Two cases of suspected anthrax were reported but were not confirmed. In one case the dead animal was a lion cub. A circus was appearing in the city and the animal died in a trailer in a car park.

Animals (Landing from Ireland, Channel Islands and Isle of Man) Order of 1933.—During the year 4,624 Irish cattle and 440 Irish sheep were received under licence on direct purchase by the Ministry of Food for immediate slaughter at the Public Abattoir. As compared with the previous year the number of cattle has more than trebled.

Foot and Mouth Disease.—No cases of this disease occurred in the city during the year and the city was not affected by the various Orders made by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in connection with outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease in other parts of the country.

Fowl Pest Order, 1936.—This disease was again very prevalent in many parts of the country and in this city nine suspected cases of Fowl Pest were reported. In six cases the outbreaks were confirmed.

Owing to an outbreak of this disease at a poultry farm outside Leeds, investigations were made within the City. The owner of the poultry farm outside Leeds sold poultry at the Leeds Poultry Market every Tuesday and Saturday and, in consequence of the disease, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Inspectors visited all premises in this city where poultry had recently been bought from this dealer. Arising out of these investigations, five cases of Fowl Pest were confirmed and were traced to the above outbreak.

In connection with the six confirmed cases, 103 birds were destroyed, 97 of which were disposed of by burning at the Cleansing Department Destructor, Stanley Road, and the remaining six birds were disposed of by burning on the premises.

The Live Poultry (Regulation of Sales, Exhibitions and Movements) Order, 1949.—This Order came into operation on 25th July, and Local Authorities were empowered to licence the holding of sales of domestic fowls, geese and ducks not intended for immediate slaughter. In this connection the Live Poultry Market in the Kirkgate Market, Leeds, was duly licensed for the holding of sales of poultry not for immediate slaughter.

Transit of Animals (Amendment) Order, 1931.—Proceedings were taken under Section 4 of the above Order for failing to produce a Movement of Animals Record Book. The defendant was found guilty and fined £2.

MILK SUPPLIES.

The most notable event of the year affecting milk was the coming into force of the following Acts and Regulations :—the Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944 ; the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 ; the Milk (Special Designation) Act, 1949 ; the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949, and the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Regulations, 1949. The effect of the new law is to transfer the control of milk production to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

As from 1st October, 1949, the Ministry becomes responsible for the registration of dairy farms and of persons carrying on or proposing to carry on the trade of dairy farmer, and the licensing of producers of milk to use the special designations "Tuberculin Tested" and "Accredited." In order to assist the Ministry in the change-over, copies of the Local Authority's records of registered dairy farmers and dairy premises were passed on to the County Milk Regulations Officer for the West Riding, together with a list of licensed producers.

The Milk (Special Designation) Act gave the Minister of Food power to restrict the sale of milk in certain specified areas to those classes of milk sold under special designations.

The present position in Leeds with regard to the sale of heat treated and ungraded milk is shown below.

Approximate percentages of milk sold in Leeds :—

Heat treated..	..	..	..	93·45%
Raw ..	..	..	..	6·55%

The raw milk is composed as follows :—

Tuberculin tested ..	..	..	1·42%
Ungraded ..	..	..	5·13%

It is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when this area will be declared a specified area, for, although the above figures indicate a very creditable position, the milk supply of the city cannot be regarded as satisfactory until the entire milk supply is sold under special designation and until the sale of loose milk from the open can and dipper with its inherent risk of contamination has vanished for ever. Only then shall we have "safe milk."

The Local Authority still remains responsible for the registration of milk distributors and retail dairy premises, i.e., persons trading from premises other than dairy farms, and will continue to grant licences to dealers to use special designations. Licences in respect of pasteurising and sterilising establishments will be issued by Food and Drugs Authorities.

The new regulations provide for a new special designation "Sterilised Milk."

During the year it was decided that all persons in the city selling bottled milk only from shops should be registered and 446 persons with 498 shops were duly registered as distributors of milk.

Dairy Farms, Dairies and Milk Sellers.—The following tables show the number of registered dairy farms, dairies and milk sellers in the city.

DAIRY FARMS AND COWKEEPERS.

	Dairy Farms	Cow- keepers
No. on register on 31st December, 1948	108	102
No. added to the register to 30th September, 1949 ..	1	6
No. removed from the register to 30th September, 1949	16	18
No. on register on 30th September, 1949	93	90

Note :—The function of registration transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries on 1st October, 1949.

DISTRIBUTORS OF MILK AND DAIRY PREMISES.

	Dairies	Distri- butors of milk
No. on the register on 31st December, 1948 (including 18 entries in respect of distributors with premises in the surrounding County Area)	224	200
No. added to the register during the year	8	13
No. removed from the register during the year ..	26	35
No. on register on 31st December, 1948 (including 18 entries in respect of distributors with premises in the surrounding County Area)	206	178

DISTRIBUTORS OF BOTTLED MILK ONLY.

No. of distributors of milk registered during the year ..	446
No. of distributors of milk removed from the register during the year	20
No. of distributors of milk on the register on 31st December, 1949	426
No. of shops from which bottled milk only is sold on 31st December, 1949	498

GRADED MILK LICENCES.

Description of Licences.	Number in force on 31st December		
	1947	1948	1949
To use the designation "Tuberculin Tested"—			
1. To produce and bottle	2	2	2*
2. To produce, but not bottle	1	1	1*
3. To sell by retail	13	54	72
4. To bottle and sell	2	1	1
To use the designation "Accredited"—			
1. To produce and bottle	5	1	1*
2. To produce, but not bottle	60	49	47*
3. To sell by retail	3	3	3
4. To bottle and sell .. .. .	..	..	..
To use the designation "Pasteurised"—			
1. Pasteurisers' Licences	4	4	4
2. To sell by retail	11	12	26
To use the designation "Sterilised"—			
1. Sterilisers' Licences .. .. .	..	..	1
2. To sell by retail .. .. .	..	..	508

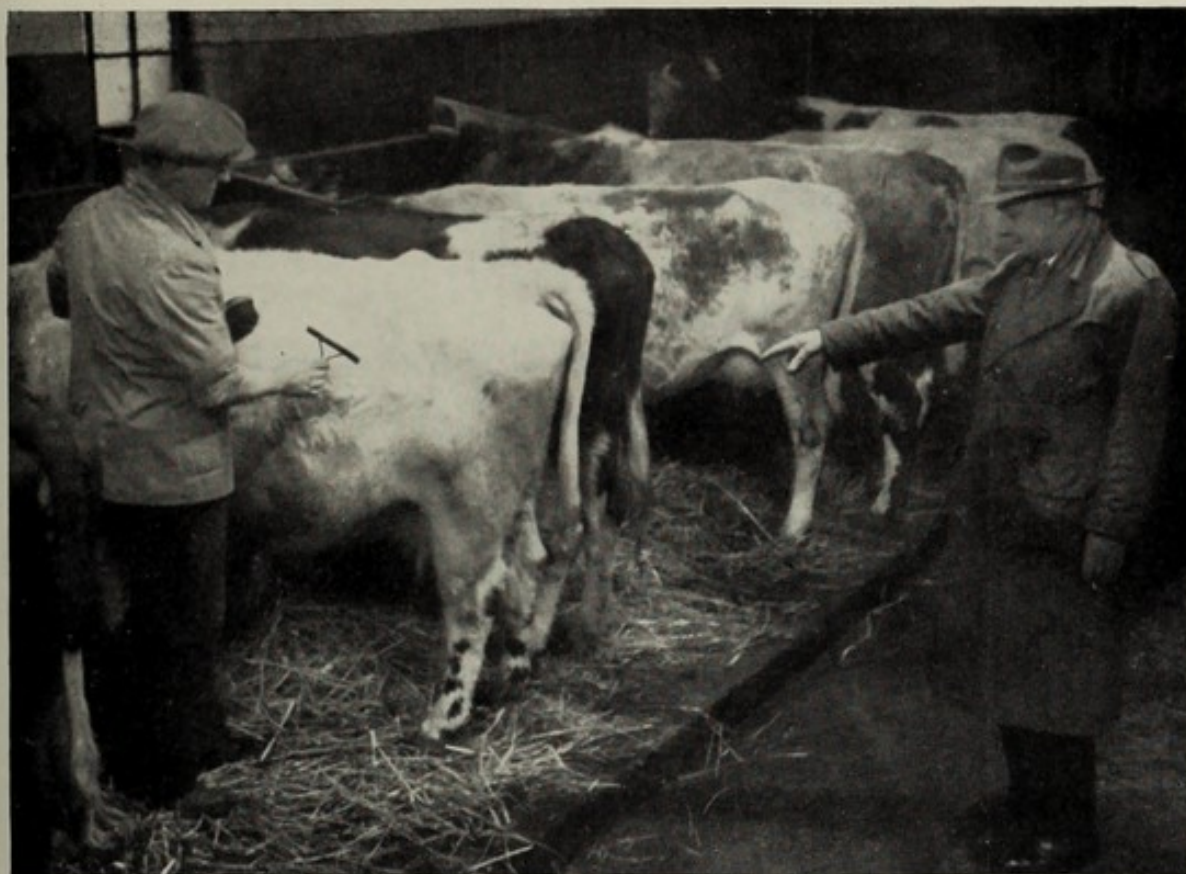
* Note :—The function of licensing producers was transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries on 1st October, 1949.

Dairy Inspection and Milk Sampling.—The following visits were paid during the year by the Food and Drugs Inspectors and Cowsheds and Dairies Inspector :—

To dairies	1,966
To cowsheds	1,293
To railway stations.. .. .	2
To farms or dairies <i>re</i> infectious disease	—
To foodshops and bottled milk stores ..	177

During the year 2,286 samples of milk were submitted to the Departmental Laboratory for bacteriological examination. The samples were taken from the following grades of milk :—

"Tuberculin Tested"	165
"Accredited"	885
"Pasteurised"	380
"Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)" ..	65
"Heat Treated"	42
"Sterilised"	49
Ungraded	700



Inspection of Cowshed during grooming process.



Inspection of cows in Milking Parlour being milked by machine.



Milk sampling in course of delivery to consumer for examination for adulteration.

Samples were taken from farms and distributing centres ; in course of delivery ; at local institutions and from road vehicles used for the conveyance of milk. The accompanying tables give detailed information of the results of the tests applied.

METHYLENE BLUE (REDUCTION) TEST.

Designation	Total Samples Taken	Result of Test			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
*Pasteurised { Dairies ..	211	211	100.0	..	..
*Pasteurised { Schools ..	112	109	97.3	3	2.7
*Pasteurised { Day Nurseries	57	57	100.0	..	..
*Sterilised ..	49	49	100.0	..	..
*Tuberculin Tested { Pasteurised	65	64	98.5	1	1.5
*Heat Treated ..	42	40	95.2	2	4.8
†Tuberculin Tested { City ..	75	72	96.0	3	4.0
†Tuberculin Tested { Outside Producers	90	62	68.9	28	31.1
†Accredited ..	885	758	85.6	127	14.4
†Ungraded { City ..	693	461	66.5	232	33.5
†Ungraded { Outside Producers	7	3	42.9	4	57.1

*Satisfactory samples not to decolourise Methylene Blue at 37°C. in 30 minutes.

† Satisfactory samples not to decolourise Methylene Blue at 37°C. in 4½ hours, May to October, or 5½ hours, November to April.

PHOSPHATASE TEST.

Designation	Total Samples Taken	Result of Test			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Pasteurised { Dairies ..	211	211	100.0	..	..
Pasteurised { Schools ..	112	112	100.0	..	..
Pasteurised { Day Nurseries	57	25	43.9	32	56.1
Sterilised ..	49	49	100.0	..	..
Heat Treated ..	42	40	95.2	2	4.8
Tuberculin Tested { Pasteurised	65	65	100.0	..	..

Satisfactory samples not to give colour reading of more than 2.3 Lovibond Blue Units.

Once again it was found that a number of samples of milk taken at the Day Nurseries in the city failed to pass the Phosphatase Test. Arrangements had been made for all milk supplied to Day Nurseries from a farm in the city to be pasteurised, but it would appear that on certain occasions during the year the milk had not been properly heat treated. The matter was taken up again and it has now been decided that all the milk supplied to the Day Nurseries shall be purchased from a large retail dairy in the city where all milk is satisfactorily pasteurised.

Biological Tests.—During the year 543 samples of milk were submitted to the City Bacteriologist for biological examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli. The results are shown in the following tables :—

Designation	Total Samples Taken	Result of Test			
		Positive		Negative	
		No.	Percent-age	No.	Percent-age
Tuberculin Tested ..	20	..	..	20	100.0
Accredited	107	3	2.8	104	97.2
Pasteurised	9	..	..	9	100.0
Ungraded	407	7	1.7	400	98.3
Total	543	10	1.8	533	98.2

In accordance with the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949—Regulation 20—which came into force on 1st October, 1949, it was found necessary to serve two notices in connection with samples of milk which had been taken for biological examination and which were found to contain tubercle bacilli. One was taken from a farm in the city and the other from a farm outside the city. In both cases the milk was required to be adequately heat treated. Following a full investigation by the Ministry's Veterinary Officers, and after the infected animals had been traced by clinical examination or by taking group samples of milk and had been slaughtered, the notices were withdrawn.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

Mr. J. S. Lindley, the Supervisory Inspector, reports that the Sampling Officers took 2,358 formal and 6 informal samples of milk, 303 formal and 135 informal samples of other foods or drinks and 10 formal and 2 informal samples of drugs.

Administrative action was taken in all cases where the samples were found to be adulterated or deficient. Serious cases were dealt with by prosecution and the results of summonses issued under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, during the year are shown in the tables on pages 103, 104 and 105.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.—During the year, 12 samples of fertiliser (nine formal and three informal) and 5 samples of feeding stuffs (four formal and one informal) were taken under the above-mentioned Act and submitted to the Agricultural Analyst for examination. Four formal and two informal samples of fertiliser were unsatisfactory.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.—During the year one sample of rag flock was taken under the above-mentioned Act and submitted to the City Analyst for examination. The sample was satisfactory.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933 (Part II).—The administrative year for the purpose of the above-mentioned Act is the period 1st May to 30th April. The following table gives a detailed summary of the work done during the year ended 30th April, 1949.

Persons on the List on 30th April, 1949	393
Persons added to the List during the year	114
Persons removed from the List during the year	43
Persons on the List on 30th April, 1950	464
Premises on the List on 30th April, 1949	544
Premises added to the List during the year	114
Premises removed from the List during the year	44
Premises on the List on 30th April, 1950	614
Visits paid to :—	
1. Listed Premises in connection with new applications	114
2. Listed Premises in connection with unpaid fees	37
3. Listed Premises for routine inspection	190
4. Unlisted Premises	218
Contraventions :—	
Persons found to be selling Part II Poisons on Unlisted Premises	145
Listed Sellers found with incorrectly labelled Part II Poisons in stock	8
Contraventions dealt with :—	
Persons ceasing to sell Part II Poisons from Unlisted Premises ..	70
Persons selling Part II Poisons from Unlisted Premises who subsequently applied for listing	75
Listed Sellers who have corrected labels found to be not in accordance with requirements as to labelling	8

Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941.—No contraventions came to the notice of the Department during the year.

Extraneous matters in food.—The number of cases of extraneous matter in food has for some time been considered too high.

During the year the following have come to light :—

Insects found in a jar of strawberry jam.

Piece of metal found in a cake.

Nail found in tomato savoury.

Nail found in butter drop.

Nail found in loaf of brown bread.

Dirty creosoted stick in toffee apple.

Mouse dirt in macaroni.

Part of razor blade found in loaf.

Insects found in packet of semolina.

The photograph opposite shows a particularly obnoxious case of a cockroach found in a fruit pie in the latter part of 1948. Four cases were sent for prosecution and the results of the hearings are shown in the following table :—

Article	Extraneous matter	Result of hearing
Strawberry jam	Contained 2 insects	Case dismissed. Manufacturer.
Tomato savoury	Wire nail $1\frac{1}{2}$ " long embedded in savoury	Case dismissed. Manufacturer.
Butter drop	Contained a nail.	Fined £2. Manufacturer.
Semolina	Contained insects.	Fined £2 and 15s. costs. Wholesaler.

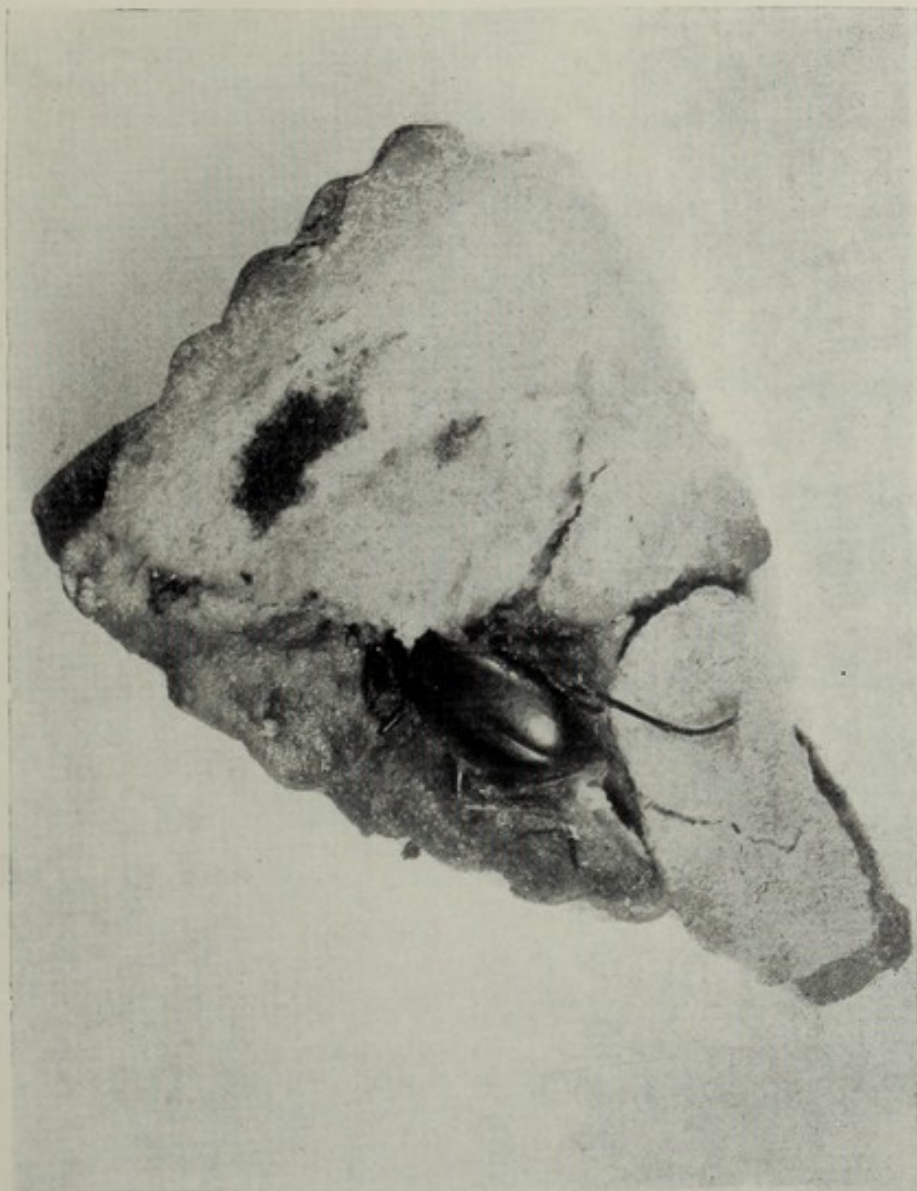
Case of Butter Drop containing nail.—In connection with the sample of the butter drop containing a nail, this was brought to the notice of the Department on 10th May, 1949, by a complainant living within the city.

The complainant purchased a $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. of these butter drops and attended a cinema at which she ate some of these sweets and felt something scratching her mouth. She took the sweet out of her mouth and found it contained a nail.

The manufacturers of the sweets in question were interviewed by the Supervisory Food and Drugs Inspector but they could give no explanation as to how the nail found its way into the butter drop.

Proceedings were instituted against the manufacturers and the case was heard before the Stipendiary Magistrate on 19th July, 1949, when they pleaded not guilty and the case was dismissed.

The Corporation decided to appeal against this decision and the case went to the Divisional Court of the King's Bench Division on 12th January, 1950, when the Divisional Court allowed the appeal of the Corporation, and the case was remitted to the Stipendiary Magistrate with a direction that the offence was proved. The findings of the appeal were stated in Court on 21st February, 1950, and the Stipendiary Magistrate imposed a fine of £2 against the manufacturers.



Cockroach in Fruit Pie—Baker prosecuted for selling unsound food under Section 9, Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and for dirty conditions under Section 13, Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and fined £10 with £1 1s. costs.



SUMMONSES ISSUED DURING 1949, UNDER THE FOOD AND
DRUGS ACT, 1938.

No. of Sample	Article.	Adulteration or Deficiency.	Result of Hearing.
93L	Salad Dressing	42.8% deficient in Edible Vegetable Oil, 85.0% deficient in Egg Yolk Solids	Fined £5 and ordered to pay £1 1s. costs. Manufacturer.
108L	Chicken Croquettes	80.0% deficient in Chicken	} Case dismissed. Manufacturer.
109L	Chicken Croquettes	80.0% deficient in Chicken	
160L	Salmon Paste	72.7% deficient in fish content	Fined £2 and ordered to pay 10s. 6d. costs. Manufacturer.
171L	Milk	4.5% of added water ..	Fined £5. Retailer.
222L	Milk	5.3% of added water ..	Fined £5 and ordered to pay £1 12s. costs. Producer.
325L	Beef Sausage	65.0% deficient in meat content	Fined £6 and ordered to pay 17s. 6d. costs. Manufacturer.
331L	Milk	15.0% of added water ..	} Fined £10 and ordered to pay £3 3s. costs. Producer.
332L	Milk	11.0% of added water ..	
333L	Milk	7.0% of added water ..	
341L	Milk	6.0% of added water ..	
342L	Milk	10.0% of added water ..	
343L	Milk	15.0% of added water ..	
375L	Milk	6.5% of added water ..	} Fined £8 and ordered to pay £1 9s. 6d. costs. Producer.
381L	Milk	3.3% of added water ..	
382L	Milk	4.5% of added water ..	
383L	Milk	4.2% of added water ..	
387L	Milk	3.6% of added water ..	
388L	Milk	4.5% of added water ..	
389L	Milk	4.5% of added water ..	} Fined £2. Retailer.
567L	Milk	26.7% deficient in fat ..	

SUMMONSES ISSUED DURING 1949, UNDER THE FOOD AND
DRUGS ACT, 1938—continued.

No. of Sample	Article	Adulteration or Dencency	Result of Hearing
680L	Milk	11.0% of added water ..	Fined £10 and ordered to pay £1 1s. costs. Producer-Retailer.
1103L	Beef Sausage	(a) 20.0% deficient in meat content (b) contained a permitted preservative without declaration	(a) Fined £10 and ordered to pay £1 1s. costs. Manufacturer. (b) Fined £1. Retailer.
56F	Milk	3.8% of added water ..	} Discharged under the Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £1 9s. costs. Producer.
60F	Milk	4.0% of added water ..	
93F	Milk	1.0% of added water ..	} Fined £8 and ordered to pay £1 7s. 6d. costs. Producer.
94F	Milk	3.0% of added water ..	
95F	Milk	5.0% of added water ..	
103F	Milk	3.4% of added water ..	
104F	Milk	2.8% of added water ..	
226F	Milk	4.5% of added water ..	} Fined £5 and ordered to pay 7s. costs. Producer.
227F	Milk	2.8% of added water ..	
228F	Milk	4.0% of added water ..	
232F	Milk	4.4% of added water ..	
233F	Milk	4.1% of added water ..	
234F	Milk	3.8% of added water ..	} Fined £3 and ordered to pay £1 7s. 6d. costs. Producer.
273F	Milk	5.5% of added water ..	
274F	Milk	4.7% of added water ..	
284F	Milk	3.2% of added water ..	
393F	Beef Sausage	85.0% deficient in meat content	Discharged under the Probation of Offenders Act on payment of £1 5s. costs. Manufacturer.
394F	Beef Sausage	71.0% deficient in meat content	Fined £2 and ordered to pay £1 1s. costs. Manufacturer.

SUMMONSES ISSUED DURING 1949, UNDER THE FOOD AND
DRUGS ACT, 1938—continued.

No. of Sample	Article	Adulteration or Deficiency	Result of Hearing
638F	Milk	2.3% of added water ..	Fined £5 and ordered to pay 3s. 6d. costs. Producer.
639F	Milk	5.8% of added water ..	
640F	Milk	2.8% of added water ..	
648F	Milk	2.6% of added water ..	
649F	Milk	7.8% of added water ..	
650F	Milk	1.5% of added water ..	
653F	Milk	5.0% of added water ..	
654F	Milk	7.5% of added water ..	
655F	Milk	2.8% of added water ..	
818F	Beef Sausage	44.0% deficient in meat content	Fined £2. Manufacturer.
1077F	Milk	30.0% deficient in fat ..	Fined £2. Producer.
1129F	Non-Brewed Vinegar	15.0% deficient in Acetic Acid	Fined £2. Manufacturer.
1177F	Beef Sausage	22.0% deficient in meat content	Fined £10. Manufacturer.
1244F	Beef Sausage	20.0% deficient in meat content	Fined £2. Manufacturer.
1371F	Salmon Paste	50.0% deficient in fish content	Fined £2 on each charge. Manufacturer-Retailer.
1446F	Ground Rice Tarts	Contained 7.0% of Mineral Oil	
1447F	Jam Tarts	Contained 7.5% of Mineral Oil	

FOOD HYGIENE.

During the year 8,912 visits were paid to premises used for the sale, storage or manufacture and preparation of foodstuffs.

Cafes and Canteens.—This year has seen a further increase in the number of applications for catering licences in the city, with a corresponding increase in the number of premises inspected by the Department. During the year 130 requests for such inspections were received and 74 of the premises inspected were approved. The remaining 56 have work pending to make them satisfactory or were disapproved as being totally unsuitable.

With regard to existing cafes and canteens, the normal routine work of the Department secured many alterations and improvements in various premises throughout the city. It was found that caterers and other persons engaged in the preparation of foodstuffs for sale were becoming more conscious of their responsibilities as regards the hygiene of their establishments than was evident during the war years, and in this respect the Department's work has been greatly helped by the various "Clean Food" Campaigns which have been conducted in the Press and elsewhere. Generally, the standard of cleanliness in food preparing establishments in the city is good, and it is only occasionally that action has had to be taken to secure improvements.

In the early part of the year some investigations were made of methods of washing-up in various cafe kitchens in the city, including the sampling for bacteriological examination of the water used for washing and rinsing crockery. These investigations were intended, among other things, to compare the results of washing by hand with those obtained by the use of mechanical dishwashers.

Hand Washing.—The following table sets out the results of tests of various samples of washing-up water from a cafe where the crockery was washed by hand in wooden sinks. The procedure here was to partly fill each sink with clean hot water and to top up with more hot water as the temperature fell while washing-up was in progress. The water was only completely changed when, in the opinion of the washer, it became too greasy and dirty. The crockery and cutlery, after washing, were allowed to drain on wooden racks and were then wiped dry. The temperature of the water after use

never exceeded 40° C. (104° F.) and was not high enough to allow the crockery to dry satisfactorily in its own heat. Soda was used as a washing agent.

The tests showed that after a few minutes use the water became heavily charged with bacteria of various types, and that the presence of coliform bacilli could be demonstrated. Further, the tests indicated that the water picked up pollution from the wooden sinks which, not having an impervious surface, could not be satisfactorily cleansed.

HAND WASHING.

	Time	Temp. of water when sampled	Bacteria (per Ml.)	B.Coli.
1. Fresh water	12.30 p.m.	51°C.	4	..
2. Same water after washing dinner plates, etc. ..	12.45 p.m.	35°C.	Uncountable	+ in 1 Ml.
3. do. ..	1. 0 p.m.	33°C.	do.	+ in 1 Ml.
1. Fresh water	3. 0 p.m.	50°C.	5	..
2. Same water after standing in wooden sink before washing began ..	3.15 p.m.	40°C.	1,980	..
3. Same water after washing cups and saucers only ..	3.45 p.m.	33°C.	uncountable	+ in 1 Ml.
Water squeezed from wiping cloth after use ..	3.45 p.m.	..	1,208,000	+ in 1/1000 Ml.

Mechanical Washing.—In comparison with the above, further samples of washing-up water were taken from a 3-tank mechanical dishwasher installed in a similar type of cafe. The water in this washer was mechanically agitated and its temperature was thermostatically controlled at 65° C. (149° F.) for the initial wash, and 75° C. (167° F.) for the final rinse. The results, set out below, show a striking comparison with the unsatisfactory results obtained by hand washing in wooden sinks. In this instance, a proprietary detergent was used in the wash tank with a plain rinse water, and the temperature attained was high enough to allow the crockery to dry without wiping.

MACHINE WASHING.

Washing Water (with detergent)				
Sample No.	Time	Temperature of water when sampled	Bacteria (per ML.)	B. Coli.
1	11.05 a.m.	65°C.	100	..
2	11.35 a.m.	"	100	..
3	12 noon	"	100	..
4	12.35 p.m.	"	200	..
5	1.00 p.m.	"	4,300	..
6	1.35 p.m.	"	12,700	..
7	2.00 p.m.	"	230,000	..
8	2.30 p.m.	"	270,000	..
Rinse Water (Plain)				
Sample No.	Time	Temperature of water when sampled	Bacteria (per ML.)	B. Coli.
1	11.05 a.m.	75°C.	30	..
2	11.35 a.m.	"	20	..
3	12 noon	"	190	..
4	12.35 p.m.	"	10	..
5	1.00 p.m.	"	10	..
6	1.35 p.m.	"	*	..
7	2.00 p.m.	"	*	..
8	2.30 p.m.	"	260	..

* Diffuse spore formation on plates prevented counting.

Further tests in the same machine, but this time using a well-known brand of detergent and steriliser, gave the following results :—

MACHINE WASHING

Washing Water (with detergent)				
Sample No.	Time	Temperature of water when sampled	Bacteria (per ML.)	B. Coli.
1	11.00 a.m.	65°C.	..	..
2	11.30 a.m.	"	..	..
3	12.05 p.m.	"	3	..
4	12.35 p.m.	"	9	..
5	1.10 p.m.	"	4,800	..
6	1.35 p.m.	"	∞	..
7	2.05 p.m.	"	∞	..
8	2.35 p.m.	"	∞	..
Rinse Water (with sterilizer)				
Sample No.	Time	Temperature of water when sampled	Bacteria (per ML.)	B. Coli.
1	11.00 a.m.	75°C.	..	..
2	11.30 a.m.	"	1	..
3	12.05 p.m.	"	1	..
4	12.35 p.m.	"	1	..
5	1.10 p.m.	"	1	..
6	1.35 p.m.	"	5	..
7	2.05 p.m.	"	28	..
8	2.35 p.m.	"	52	..

These tests seem to show that the most satisfactory results are obtained when the temperature of the wash and rinse waters are kept higher than can be comfortably borne by the hands and it is obvious that such temperatures can only be employed when mechanical washers are installed.

Footwear Repairs.—During the year consideration was given to the practice of using food shops as receiving depots for boots and shoes needing repair. Representations were made by this Department in certain cases as to the undesirability of this in grocery and other food shops, where the assistants may have to deal with unwrapped foodstuffs after handling dirty footwear. As a result, either the practice has been entirely discontinued or arrangements have been so modified that footwear is only handled by assistants who deal in pre-packed foodstuffs.

Ice-Cream Premises.—During the year 1,382 visits were paid to ice-cream premises and progress continued in dealing with those found unsuitable. Five ice-cream manufacturing premises were found unsuitable for the purpose and in three instances the registrations were cancelled. The occupiers of two premises submitted acceptable proposals for the carrying-out of works of alteration and improvement. One application in respect of premises proposed to be used for the storage of ice-cream was refused.

Fish-Frying Premises.—The number of visits paid to registered fish frying-premises was 1,257. Eighteen applicants were granted registration subject to the carrying-out of works. In six instances applicants were required to appear before the Committee; in three cases the applications were refused and the three others were granted subject in each case to the carrying-out of proposed works of improvement.

Other Registered Food-Preparing Premises.—During the year 329 visits were paid to other registered food preparing premises such as those used for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, pork products, meat pies, jams, pickles and sauces. Where the premises failed to comply with Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, notices were served, or, when other defects were found, persuasive methods were used to effect their remedy. Five persons were required to show cause why registration of premises should not be refused or cancelled, and as a result satisfactory proposals were submitted in four cases and one application was refused.

It was necessary to serve 72 informal notices in respect of premises contravening the law, and in two instances statutory notices had to be served.

Statistical 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.

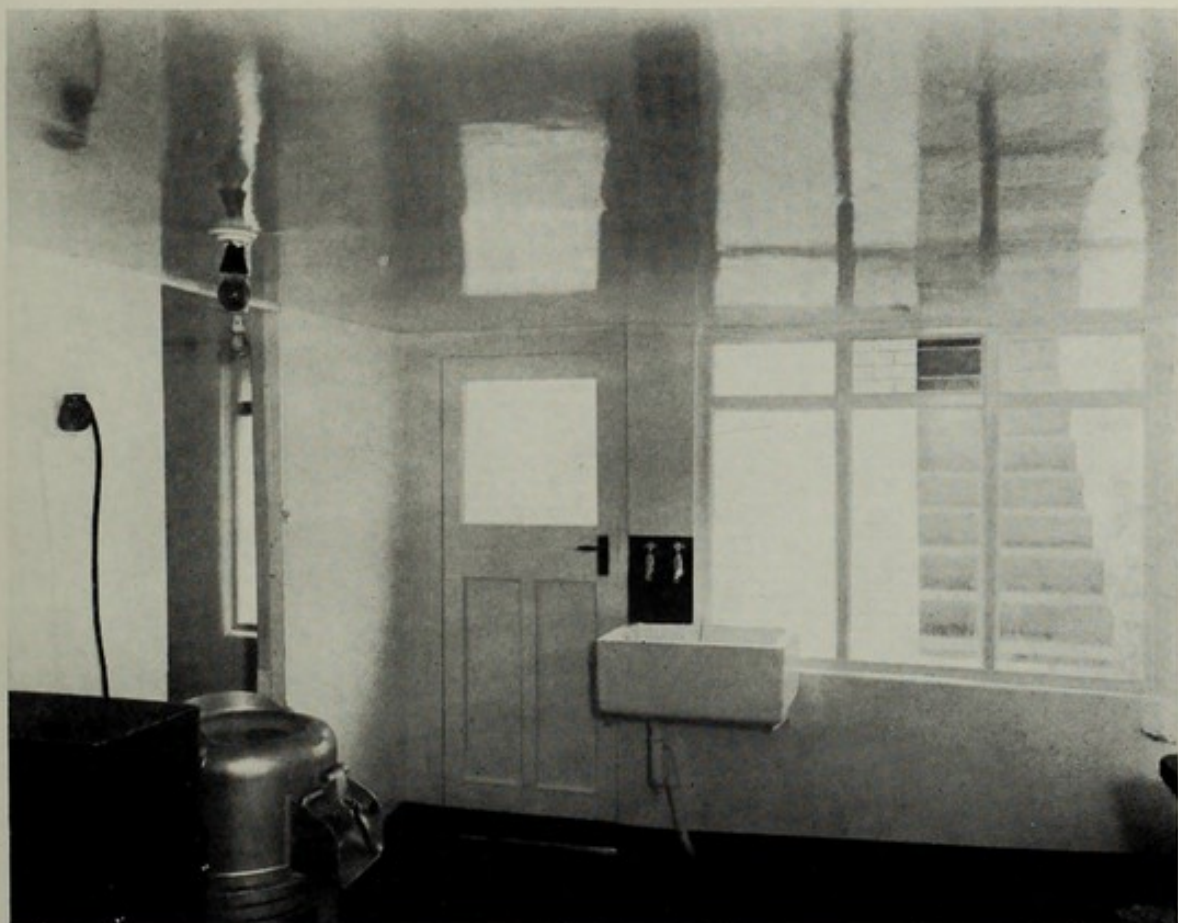
Number of premises registered for the manufacture of ice-cream during 1949	5
Number of premises registered for storage of ice-cream during 1949	2
Number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream during 1949	226
Number of premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale (18 fried fish shops, 31 manufacturers of sausages, potted meat, meat pies, etc.)	49
Number of notifications of change of occupier received :— ice-cream premises	46
food-preparing places	42
Number of registrations cancelled—ice-cream manufacturing premises	3
Number of premises removed from register :— Ice-cream premises (manufacture)	16
Ice-cream premises (sale)	13
Number of premises on the register 31st December, 1949 :— (a) used for manufacture for sale of ice-cream	114
(b) used for the sale of ice-cream	841
(c) used for the storage of ice-cream intended for sale	5
(d) used for the manufacture of sausages, or preparation of preserved food	554

Ice-Cream Sampling.—During the year 300 samples of ice-cream were taken for bacteriological examination from the places of manufacture or from local vendors. All the laboratory results were communicated to the ice-cream manufacturers and vendors.



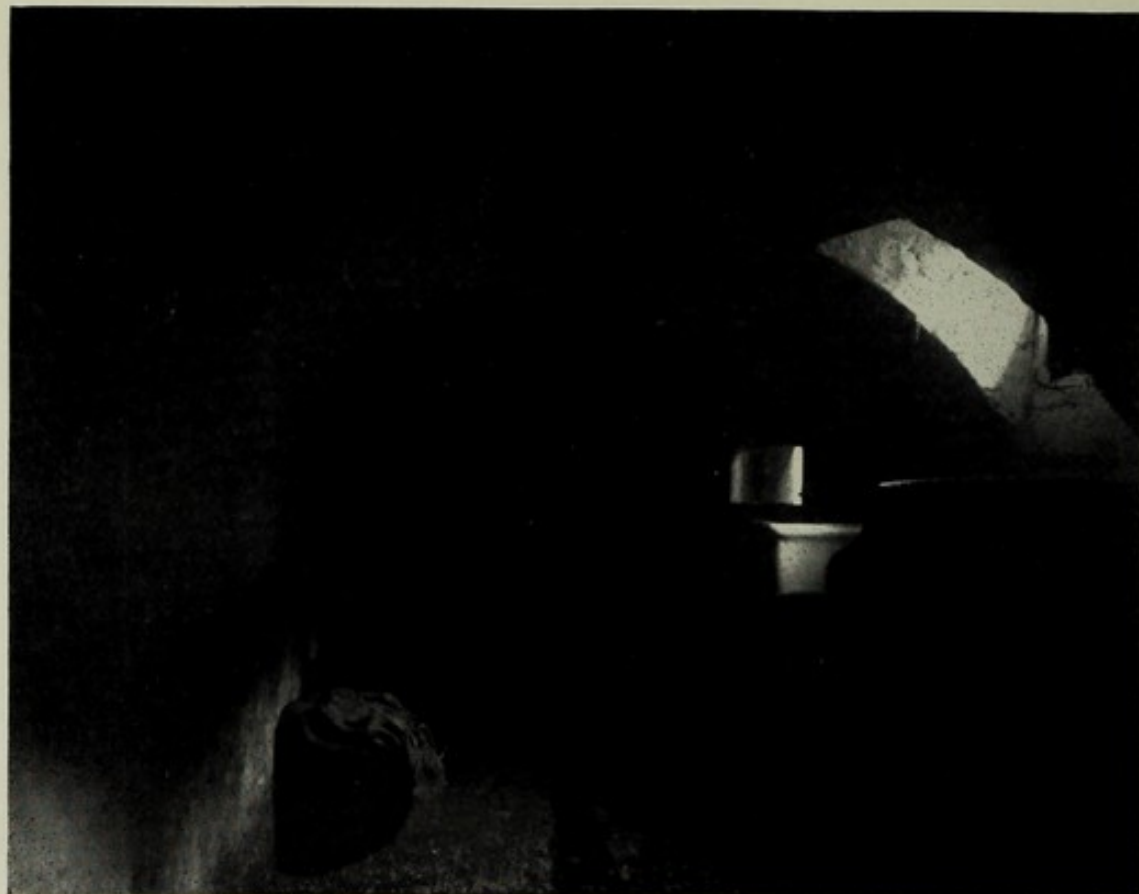
85, HAREHILLS ROAD

Insanitary underground fish and potato preparation room. Showing lack of natural light and ventilation and general insanitary conditions, no washing facilities, bad drainage.



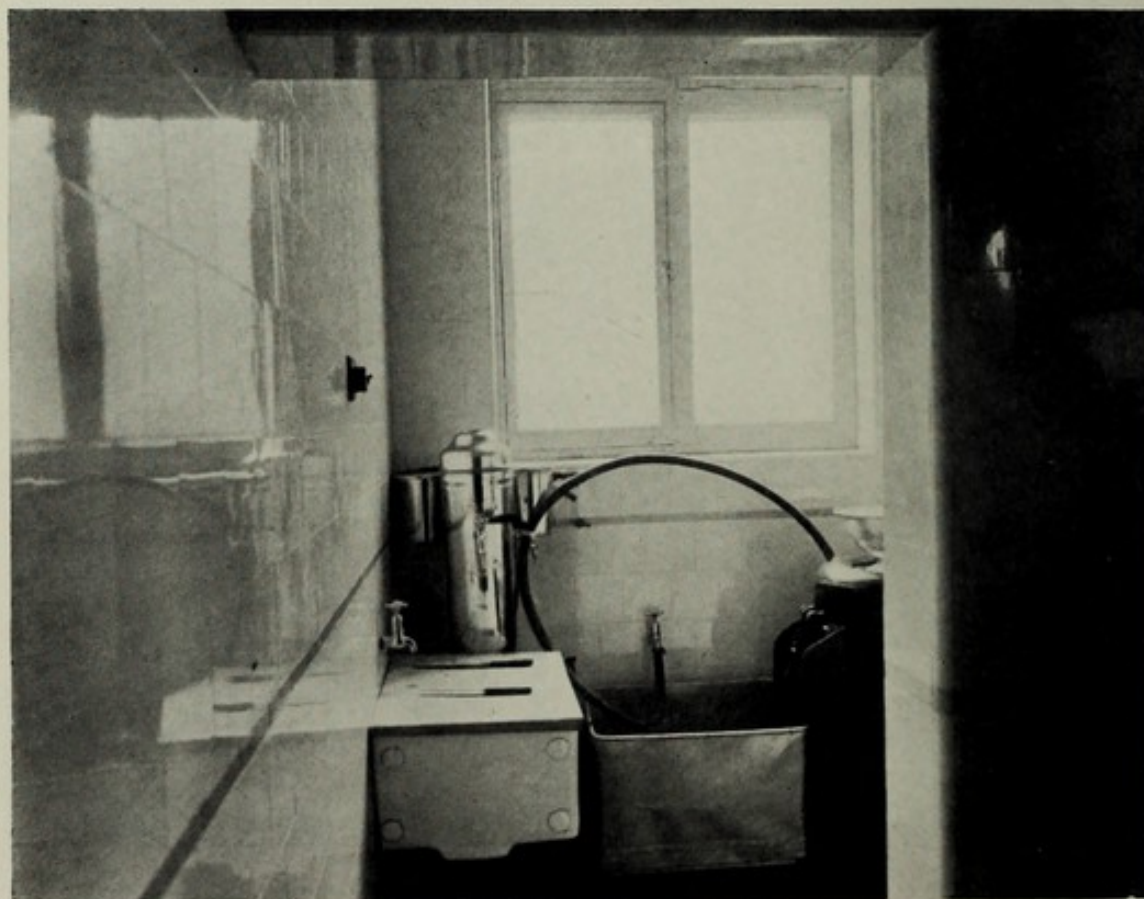
85, HAREHILLS ROAD

Improved underground preparation room, showing new area giving access to the room and good natural light. Lighting ratio 1 : 8. Window area ratio above angle of 30° 1 : 10. Fly-proofed ventilation, washable internal surfaces hot and cold water for hand washing facilities.



178, ARMLEY ROAD

Old basement used for the preparation of fish and potatoes. Arched cellar, maximum height 5 ft. 6 ins. totally inadequate natural light, inadequate ventilation at street level, defective floor, defective brickwork of walls and arch, no separate potato store, no hot water supply.



178, ARMLEY ROAD

New preparation room constructed within the frying room. Adequate natural light and ventilation, tiled walls, terrazzo floor and shelves, sliding door to economise in space, white glazed sinks, constant supply of hot water.

When the result showed an unsatisfactory ice-cream, a special follow-up visit was made by the District Sanitary Inspector to advise on improved methods. Most frequently the cause of bad results has been found to be the inadequate cleansing of plant or utensils and inefficient sterilisation.

The results are shown in the following tables :—

METHYLENE BLUE TEST.

Grade	No. of Samples	Percentage	Remarks
1	70	24.6	Good
2	76	26.7	Satisfactory
3	66	23.1	Unsatisfactory
4	73	25.6	Very unsatisfactory

This test was not done on 15 samples owing to the breakdown of the water bath.

BACTERIAL COUNT.

Organisms per m.l.	No. of samples	Percentage	Remarks
Under 10,000 ..	54	18.0	Good
10,000-100,000 ..	120	40.0	Satisfactory
100,000-1,000,000 ..	108	36.4	Unsatisfactory
Over 1,000,000 ..	18	6.0	Very unsatisfactory

COLIFORM TEST.

Bacillus Coli	No. of samples	Percentage	Remarks
Absent in $\frac{1}{10}$ th m.l. ..	197	65.7	Good
Present in $\frac{1}{10}$ th m.l. ..	43	14.3	Satisfactory
Present in $\frac{1}{100}$ th m.l. ..	33	11.0	Unsatisfactory
Present in $\frac{1}{1000}$ th m.l.	27	9.0	Very unsatisfactory

FACTORIES.

NOTE :— This Section of the Report is headed “ Factories,” but in fact, deals also with Workplaces (including Offices) and Shops.

During the year 3,248 visits were paid to factories (both mechanical and non-mechanical) in the city and 676 contraventions of the Factories Acts, 1937 to 1948, were noted. Notices were served in 545 instances requiring action to be taken to remedy defects.

In addition, 333 visits were paid to houses where home work was being carried on and in all cases the premises were found to be satisfactory. Eight instances of infectious disease occurring in outworkers' premises were noted, but in no instance was it considered necessary to take statutory action under Section 153 of the Public Health Act, 1936. The cases included 2 of scarlet fever and 6 of measles.

Mr. J. Wyatt, the Supervisory Factories Inspector, reports on the work of the Section in the four tables which follow, the first three being extracted from the return which is made annually to the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH (INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	607	275	41	..
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	3,169	2,968	504	1
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out workers' premises)	1	5	..	..
Total	3,777	3,248	545	1

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	No. of Cases in which defects were found		Referred		No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S. 1) ..	14	16	..	6	..
Overcrowding (S. 2) ..	1	..	..	..	..
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3)	1	1	..	..	..
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4) ..	5	5	..	..	..
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6) ..	..	..	..	..	..
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7)—					
Insufficient ..	47	38	..	17	..
Unsuitable or defective ..	532	421	..	54	1
Not separate for sexes ..	76	113	..	7	..
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	..	..	3	..	..
Total ..	676	594	3	84	1

OTHER MATTERS

		Number of		
		Lists.	Outworkers.	
			C.	W.
Homework :—				
List of Outworkers (S. 110) :—				
Lists received twice in the year	.. .. .	362	604	1,663
" once in the year	.. .. .	14	1	45
Addresses of) received from other Authorities	.. .. .		141	
outworkers / forwarded to other Authorities	.. .. .		73	
Notices to occupiers as to keeping or sending lists	.. .. .		380	
Prosecutions..	.. .. .		..
Inspection of Homeworkers' premises	.. .. .		333	
Homework in unwholesome premises :—				
Instances	.. .. .		..
Notices (S. 111)	.. .. .		..
Prosecutions..	.. .. .		..
Homework in infected premises :—				
Instances	.. .. .		8	
Orders made	} Public Health Act, 1936 (S. 153)	.. .. .	..
Prosecutions		.. .. .	
[Infectious cases—2 scarlet fever, 6 measles.]				
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—				
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factories Act 1937	(S. 128)	.. .. .	3	
Action taken in matters referred by	{ Notified by H.M. Inspector	.. .. .	78	
H.M. Inspectors		.. .. .	
		.. .. .	84	
Total number of factories on Register		.. .. .	3,776	
The above total includes 246 bakehouses.				

OUTWORK
Section 110 and 111.

Nature of Work	SECTION 110			SECTION 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions.
Wearing apparel :—						
Making, etc. ..	848	..	..	..	..	..
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper ..	17	..	..	..	..	..
Carding, etc. of buttons ..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc. ..	24	..	..	..	..	..
Total	892	..	..	..	..	..

Workplaces.—The definition of “workplace” in the Public Health Act, 1936, is such as to include offices, and accordingly most of the 743 inspections of workplaces which were made during the year were of office accommodation. In 67 instances only it was found necessary to serve notices for defects to be remedied, and these notices resulted in the following improvements being effected :—

Rooms ventilated	10
Overcrowding abated	1
Rooms cleansed	4
Sufficient conveniences provided ..	13
Other miscellaneous defects remedied	18

Shops.—Shops inspected during the year totalled 1,276, and in order to deal with various contraventions of the Shops Act, 1934, and the Public Health Act, 1936, which were found during these inspections, 142 notices (both informal and statutory) were served. Compliance with these notices resulted in the undermentioned improvements being carried out :—

Sufficient ventilation provided ..	4
Adequate lighting installed ..	3
Sufficient conveniences provided ..	18
Washing facilities provided ..	10
Other miscellaneous defects remedied	64

During the year the conditions under which exemption certificates under Section 10 (6) of the Shops Act, 1934, had been issued in respect of the sanitary accommodation at three shops in the centre of the city were no longer found to apply. This was reported to the Health Committee and it was resolved that the certificates of exemption in these cases be withdrawn. The firms in question did not appeal against this decision and have now made arrangements to instal new conveniences in each of the shops concerned.

In another case, notices were served upon the owner of a block of four shops requiring him to instal sanitary conveniences in each shop. This owner applied to the Health Committee for exemption certificates for these shops. He was granted certificates in respect of two of the shops on the grounds that the restricted space available made it virtually impossible to instal conveniences inside the premises and that accommodation was reasonably available elsewhere. His application was refused in respect of the two other shops and new water closets have now been constructed in these premises.

It was found necessary during the year to institute proceedings against the owners of four shops in the city for failure to comply with notices requiring the installation of sanitary accommodation. When the case was due for hearing the owners intimated that they were prepared to provide the necessary accommodation and, therefore, no order was made by the Court. A new water closet has now been installed in each shop.

Basement Bakehouses.—During 1949 all the basement bakehouses in the city which possessed certificates of suitability issued under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, have been closed as a result of action by the Department which first was first instituted in 1939. A brief history of these bakehouses follows.

When the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, came into operation, the use of all underground bakehouses was prohibited, except those which existed at the time of the passing of that Act, and which were certified by the District Council to be suitable in all respects for use as bakehouses. Those which were so certified were given certificates of suitability which continued in force until the passing of the Factories Act, 1937. This Act required an inspection of each of these bakehouses to be made. If they were found to be satisfactory as regards construction, height, light, ventilation and all other hygienic respects, the certificate was to continue to operate. If, however, the premises were found to be unsuitable in these respects the certificate was to be revoked. In any event, if a basement

bakehouse was not used as such for a period exceeding 12 months, it was not to be used as a bakehouse again.

In Leeds, when the Factories Act, 1937, came into operation, there were 24 basement bakehouses which had certificates of suitability issued under the 1901 Act. All these bakehouses were inspected during 1939 and all were regarded as unsuitable for use as bakehouses in the light of modern standards of ventilation, lighting, etc. Notices were accordingly served upon the occupiers informing them that the certificates of suitability for their premises would be revoked after the lapse of 12 months. The Act gave a right of appeal to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction against such a decision and 8 of the occupiers exercised their right in this respect. The appeals were heard before Mr. Horace Marshall, the late Stipendiary Magistrate for Leeds, in January, 1940, and all were dismissed.

In the meantime, however, war had broken out, and at the request of Mr. Austyn Barran, then Regional Food Controller, those basement bakehouses which still remained were allowed to continue, on the grounds that if a heavy bombing attack on the city developed it was less likely to interfere with the use of underground premises than those above ground. When war ended, therefore, 8 of these bakehouses were still in use.

The matter was kept under review, and last year it was decided that the time was ripe to press for these few remaining bakehouses to be closed. After due consideration, further notices were served upon the occupiers giving them 6 months in which to discontinue the use of their underground premises. All these have now closed and 6 of the occupiers have constructed new bakehouses above ground. Examples of some of the improvements made are shown in the accompanying photographs.

Generally speaking, the underground bakehouses were dark, ill-ventilated, excessively warm and structurally in a poor condition. They were approached by dark and steep staircases, down which all raw materials had to be taken and up which were carried all manufactured goods. In some cases no drainage was available at floor level and consequently all washing of the floors had to be done by mopping and no sinks could be provided for washing utensils, etc. These unsatisfactory conditions have now been abolished and where new bakehouses have been constructed they have been made to comply with the latest modern standards, with impervious and easily washable floors, tiled walls, good lighting and ventilation and adequate hot and cold water supplies.



Basement bakehouse, entirely below ground level, showing unsatisfactory state of walls and ceiling, inadequate natural lighting and ventilation and unglazed sink. Bakehouse now disused. Photograph taken by flashlight.



Above ground bakehouse newly built to replace basement bakehouse illustrated above, showing impervious floor, tiled walls, painted ceiling, good natural lighting with adequate ventilation and extract for steam from oven. Modern glazed sink (not shown) with constant supply of hot and cold water.



Basement bakehouse, showing defective floor, unsatisfactory condition of walls and ceiling, and inadequate lighting and ventilation. Bakehouse unprovided with a sink or with means of drainage at floor level, or with a constant supply of hot and cold water.

Photograph taken by flashlight.



New bakehouse constructed in ground floor to replace bakehouse shown in top photograph. Showing composition floor, tiled walls, painted ceiling, adequate natural lighting and ventilation, stainless steel sink with constant supply of hot and cold water, mechanical extraction for steam from oven.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The recording of atmospheric pollution has been continued throughout the year at the six permanent atmospheric pollution stations within the city boundary. At each station the appliances consist of a Deposit Gauge, Lead Peroxide Apparatus and Potassium Iodide Bottle.

One additional Deposit Gauge, which is used for experimental purposes as check on local conditions, has been sited throughout the year in the vicinity of the Kirkstall Power Station. The monthly deposits recorded by this Gauge ranged from 19 tons to 128 tons per square mile per month, the monthly average being 52 tons.

Estimation of Atmospheric Pollution by the Lead Peroxide Method.—

The table on page 119 gives the estimation of sulphur compounds in the atmosphere for the years 1948 and 1949. The station showing the highest monthly average during 1949 was City Centre (3.54) and the lowest Headingley (2.45). Comparison with 1948 shows that decreases were recorded at all stations. For purposes of comparison, the records for each station are produced in graph form opposite page 118.

Daylight.—The table on page 120 shows the amount of daylight registered during 1948 and 1949. The highest monthly average during 1949 was recorded at Armley Park (4.38) and the lowest at City Centre (3.76).

Deposit Gauges.—The table on page 121 shows the monthly deposit of solids from the atmosphere in tons per square mile for the years 1948 and 1949. The station with highest monthly average during 1949 was Armley Park (34.51) and the lowest Temple Newsam (13.69). Increases were recorded at all stations. For purposes of comparison the solids deposited are shown in graph form opposite page 119.

The table on page 122 shows the yearly records from 1926 to 1949 of the deposits of solids from the atmosphere in tons per square mile.

The following table shows the work of the Sanitary Inspectors in connection with smoke abatement during 1948 and 1949 :—

	1948	1949
Smoke observations	123	396
Grit Deposit records	5	39
Boiler plant inspections	65	129
Visits for enquiry	351	122
Furnaces newly provided	5	—
Furnaces altered, repaired or renewed ..	2	1
Chimneys newly erected	7	—
Chimneys extended or improved ..	—	3
Firms adopting smokeless fuel	—	—
Notices served	1	16

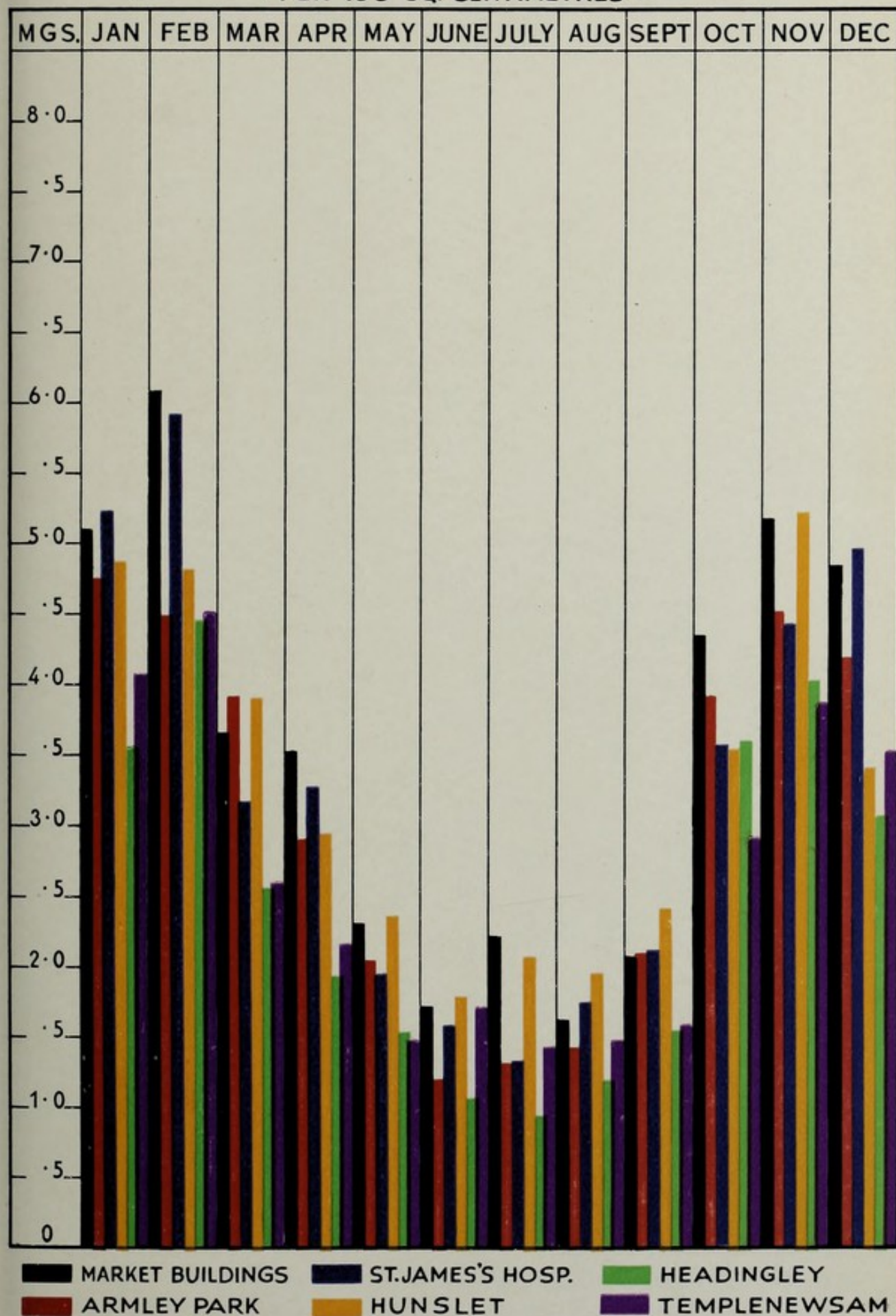
Great improvements have been achieved in the majority of instances where boiler plants have been inspected and the advice given by Sanitary Inspectors has been followed.

The Department has received much help from the technical staff of the local office of the Ministry of Fuel and Power. In several cases where excessive smoke emissions have been noted, and where technical points have arisen, the Ministry's staff have been most helpful. In one or two cases their suggestions have secured very noticeable improvements so far as smoke emissions were concerned. In one instance in particular their help was principally responsible for changing a very persistent offender against the smoke byelaws into almost a model for the area.

It has not been found necessary to institute legal proceedings against offenders during the year.

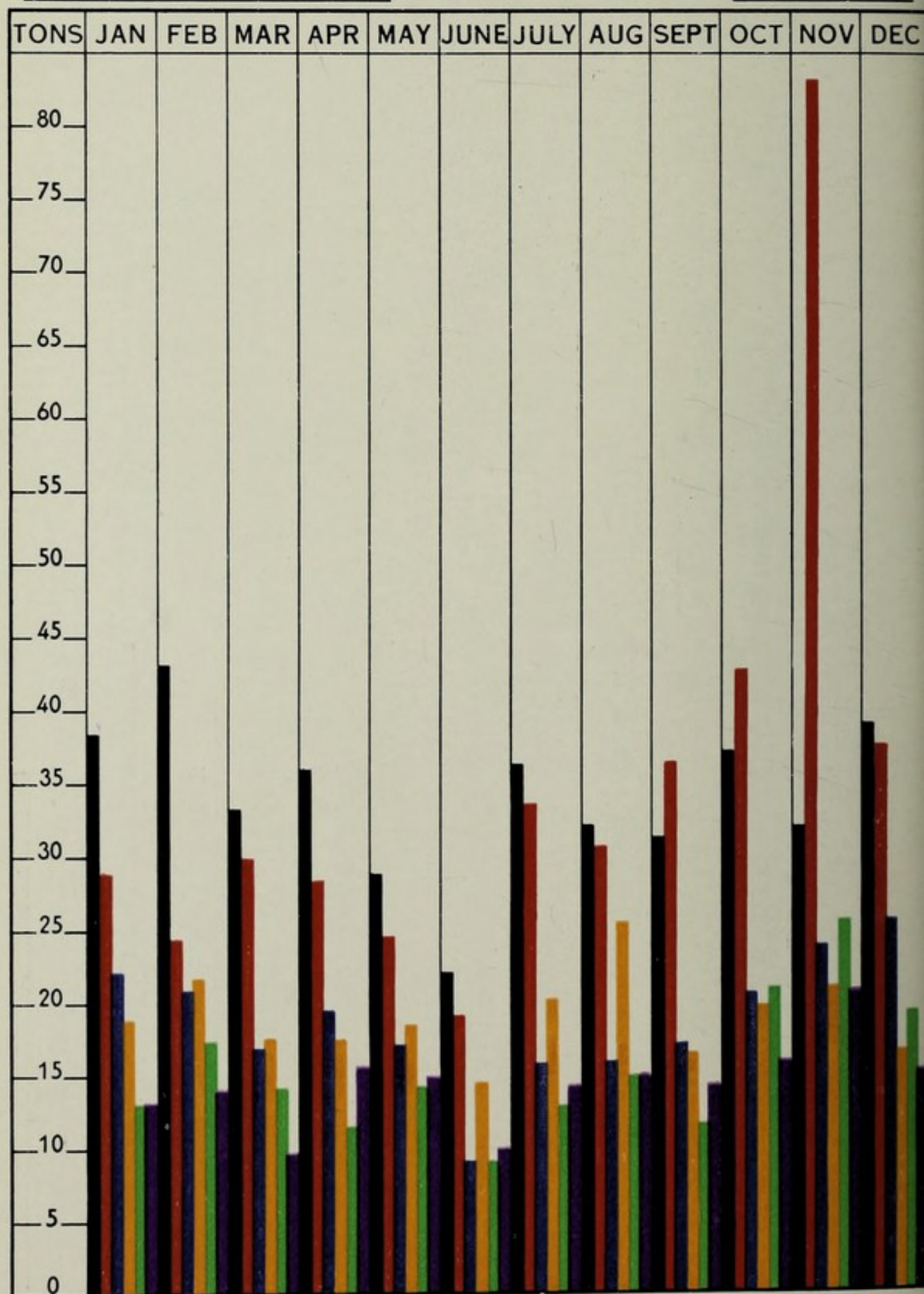
SULPHUR EMISSION — 1949

AMOUNT OF SO_3 IN MILLIGRAMMES PER DAY
PER 100 SQ. CENTIMETRES



SOLID DEPOSIT — 1949

TONS PER SQUARE MILE ————— PER MONTH



MARKET BUILDINGS

ST. JAMES'S HOSP.

HEADINGLEY

ARMLEY PARK

HUNSLET

TEMPLENEWSAM

ESTIMATION OF ATMOSPHERIC SULPHUR POLLUTION BY LEAD PEROXIDE METHOD.

(Weight of SO₃ calculated per 100 square centimetres of exposed fabric in milligrammes per day.)

Period.	STATIONS.											
	Headingley		City Centre		Hunslet		Temple Newsam		Armley Park		St. James's Hospital	
	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
January ..	3.04	3.50	5.18	5.10	..	4.80	3.30	4.00	4.68	4.70	4.73	5.20
February ..	2.86	4.40	5.50	6.10	4.84	4.70	1.90	4.50	4.35	4.50	4.58	5.90
March ..	3.26	2.50	5.01	3.70	3.91	3.90	3.36	2.50	4.25	3.90	4.31	3.20
April ..	2.06	1.90	3.90	3.50	3.15	2.80	2.16	2.10	2.94	2.70	3.30	3.30
May ..	1.50	1.50	2.40	2.20	2.30	2.30	1.50	1.40	2.20	2.00	2.00	1.90
June ..	1.36	1.15	2.70	1.78	2.34	1.76	1.45	1.76	2.31	1.24	2.39	1.69
July ..	1.12	0.95	2.40	2.14	1.70	2.01	1.40	1.32	1.80	1.39	1.90	1.38
August ..	1.90	1.22	1.70	1.63	2.70	1.89	1.80	1.46	2.75	1.48	2.50	1.73
September ..	2.10	1.51	4.00	2.08	2.50	2.47	2.60	1.52	2.90	2.14	3.40	1.81
October ..	3.20	3.61	4.30	4.44	3.30	3.57	3.00	2.84	3.50	3.92	4.30	3.56
November ..	8.50	4.07	8.80	5.15	7.70	5.26	6.90	3.84	8.00	4.58	7.90	4.41
December ..	4.40	3.13	5.70	4.72	4.70	3.32	3.30	3.57	4.90	4.24	5.00	4.91
Monthly Average	2.94	2.45	4.29	3.54	3.55	3.23	2.72	2.56	3.71	3.06	3.85	3.25

TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT OF DAYLIGHT FOR THE YEARS 1948 AND 1949.
(Value expressed as Milligrammes of Iodine liberated by the action of daylight on a mixture of dilute Sulphuric Acid and Potassium Iodide Solution—Daily Average.)

Period.	STATIONS.											
	Headingley		City Centre		Hunslet		Temple Newsam		Armley Park		St. James's Hospital	
	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
January ..	1.88	1.60	1.84	1.48	1.94	1.65	2.31	1.86	2.32	1.84	2.15	1.87
February ..	3.34	2.94	3.33	3.64	3.52	3.38	3.82	3.48	3.48	3.30	4.10	3.63
March ..	4.30	3.70	4.70	3.77	4.20	3.85	5.10	4.36	5.00	4.35	5.30	4.32
April ..	6.22	5.25	6.40	5.28	6.30	5.72	6.41	5.64	7.72	5.93	7.37	6.38
May ..	6.84	6.39	6.77	6.02	7.05	6.37	7.61	5.49	7.49	6.86	8.86	6.78
June ..	6.72	7.27	6.90	6.41	7.07	7.01	7.95	7.08	7.73	7.91	9.55	6.70
July ..	7.06	6.96	7.28	4.98	8.25	6.46	8.90	5.85	8.08	6.31	8.30	6.74
August ..	5.12	5.10	6.21	5.53	6.42	5.76	6.70	6.06	6.51	6.39	7.00	6.38
September ..	4.11	3.91	5.15	3.43	5.97	3.96	4.77	4.22	5.90	4.15	6.60	4.22
October ..	3.23	2.80	3.92	2.60	4.26	2.80	3.87	2.90	4.32	3.10	4.55	3.10
November ..	1.88	1.77	1.74	1.13	2.04	1.15	2.43	1.55	2.26	1.35	2.19	1.26
December ..	0.90	1.23	1.00	0.86	1.40	0.92	1.10	1.34	1.40	1.15	1.40	1.14
Monthly Average	4.30	4.07	4.60	3.76	4.86	4.08	5.08	4.15	5.18	4.38	5.53	4.37

DEPOSIT GAUGES.
MONTHLY DEPOSIT IN ENGLISH TONS PER SQUARE MILE.
YEARS 1948 AND 1949.

Period.	STATIONS.											
	Headingley		City Centre		Hunslet		Temple Newsam		Armley Park		St. James's Hospital	
	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
January ..	19.30	12.91	34.32	38.38	23.12	18.87	14.65	12.18	32.83	28.22	28.38	21.28
February ..	14.28	17.10	28.84	43.30	19.62	21.14	12.62	13.24	32.51	24.10	23.32	20.27
March ..	10.17	13.85	27.53	33.86	14.10	17.08	10.55	9.63	20.34	29.40	19.29	16.07
April ..	10.64	11.62	27.10	35.54	17.56	17.32	11.35	15.37	18.40	28.09	16.13	19.97
May ..	9.63	13.05	22.85	28.84	16.14	18.59	10.31	14.03	29.75	24.36	13.04	17.79
June ..	10.67	8.62	27.16	22.96	16.16	13.38	11.25	9.01	26.05	18.06	13.59	8.22
July ..	9.34	12.05	22.97	36.68	18.86	20.57	13.51	13.01	21.94	32.60	12.14	15.24
August ..	12.88	14.85	29.47	32.61	21.33	25.42	13.00	14.24	46.85	30.27	15.45	15.11
September ..	10.03	11.04	24.94	31.22	14.30	16.52	12.68	13.13	16.26	36.24	14.40	17.19
October ..	12.48	20.35	25.91	37.02	15.20	19.67	9.49	15.74	16.80	42.10	15.88	20.11
November ..	23.38	25.85	34.57	32.95	18.60	20.47	*	20.63	41.45	82.78	20.92	23.45
December ..	19.98	19.95	32.36	38.55	18.50	16.65	15.27	14.07	24.38	37.92	18.66	25.85
Total deposit for year ..	162.78	181.24	338.02	411.91	213.49	225.68	134.68	164.28	327.56	414.14	211.20	220.55
Monthly Average	13.57	15.10	28.17	34.32	17.79	18.80	12.24	13.69	27.30	34.51	17.60	18.37

* Gauge broken.

DEPOSIT GAUGES RECORDS, 1926-1949.
ENGLISH TONS PER SQUARE MILE PER ANNUM.

Year.	STATIONS.					
	Headingley	City Centre	York Road	Hunslet	Temple Newsam	Armley Park
1926	98.02	307.7	*288.1	326.8	..	..
1927	*133.5	354.5	391.9	501.2	..	..
1928	141.9	349.5	319.2	304.3	†61.2	..
1929	*108.4	321.0	302.6	305.4	†80.4	..
1930	123.9	344.3	299.5	290.5	101.8	..
1931	126.5	336.2	*266.9	268.5	109.3	..
1932	105.8	320.7	264.7	255.6	87.5	..
1933	107.86	305.0	277.83	*276.32	*81.59	..
1934	124.28	341.7	284.74	294.49	86.24	..
1935	*131.92	358.88	321.25	*317.55	†108.67	..
1936	136.95	381.40	301.89	290.13	*118.20	..
1937	135.93	*331.53	325.35	301.71	*123.39	..
1938	*119.80	359.51	289.56	*231.39	133.37	..
1939	155.32	314.96	255.15	*234.74	122.67	..
1940	†180.30	†413.29	‡247.36	†279.58	†243.33	..
1941	†188.31	†285.51	||129.75	*301.31	*164.21	..
1942	†138.21	†371.14	..	*235.37	*159.03	..
1943	186.93	389.03	..	271.82	171.43	..
1944	175.37	374.50	..	277.14	†114.80	..
1945	*151.29	*288.44	..	*262.11	*139.27	..
1946	*146.50	326.26	..	*267.10	*166.64	||176.12
1947	¶121.94	288.76	..	*209.66	149.12	*367.06
1948	162.78	338.02	..	213.49	*134.68	327.56
1949	181.24	411.91	..	225.68	164.28	414.14
						||87.27
						*183.13
						211.20
						220.55

* 11 months
§ 8 months

† 10 months
¶ 9 months

‡ 7 months
|| 5 months.

HOUSING.

Number of Houses.—The total number of houses and flats in the city on 31st December, 1949 was 155,308 made up of 58,758 back-to-back houses and 96,550 through houses and flats.

New Houses.—The number of permanent new houses and flats completed during the year was 1,473. No temporary houses were erected during the year.

Housing Shortage.—The number of applications for houses standing on the registers at the Housing Department on the 31st December, 1949, was 23,039, of which 18,457 were regarded as inadequately housed.

Overcrowding.—The continued housing shortage precludes any action other than the relief of the most serious cases of overcrowding.

There are 25,185 occupied dwellings on the Municipal Estates in the city and the average percentage of overcrowding during the year was 2.54. The number of families that were found living in overcrowded privately owned houses and have been re-housed during the year was 271; 269 of these families have been accommodated in Municipal dwellings and 2 families in requisitioned dwellings.

There have been no applications for licences to permit temporary overcrowding during the year.

During the year 15 new cases of overcrowding were reported to the Housing Department; 2 of the families concerned were provided with suitable alternative accommodation on the Municipal Housing Estates.

The number of certificates of permitted numbers issued during the year was 192, making a total of 88,526 certificates issued since the Act became operative.

HOUSING ACT, 1936, PART IV.—OVERCROWDING.

January 1st to December 31st, 1949.

Number of cases of overcrowding discovered in houses owned by the Corporation	234
Number of cases of overcrowding in houses owned by the Corporation which have been relieved	189
Number of overcrowding cases relieved during the year in course of slum clearance operation .. .. .	..
A. No. of dwellings known to be overcrowded at the end of the year	2,797
B. No. of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	993
C. No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ..	857
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	38

Unfit Houses.—During the year 17,025 dwelling-houses were surveyed and examined and 8,500 nuisances and housing defects were remedied. Houses numbering 4,828 found to be defective in one respect or another under the Public Health Act, 1936, were repaired in response to notices served under this Act.

The number of houses inspected under the Housing Act, 1936, and found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation was 786; 96 were repaired in response to notices served under this Act.

When private owners failed to remedy urgent housing defects or serious nuisances after the service of statutory notices, the Department carried out the necessary work as a matter of urgency. Such work in default was carried out to 7 houses under the Housing Acts at a cost of £48 3s. 5d. and to 8 houses under the Public Health Acts at a cost of £118 5s. 6d. these amounts being recovered from the owners of the properties concerned.

Demolition of Insanitary Houses.—It has been necessary during the year, in spite of the shortage of housing accommodation in the city, to continue to represent houses as dangerous, as well as unfit for human habitation. In only one case did the owner appeal against the making of the Demolition Order, but at a later date withdrew his appeal and agreed to the terms of the Order. The lack of rehousing accommodation is still the principal difficulty, and this has necessitated the continued occupation of many houses with irremediable major defects.

Some demolition work in the Unhealthy Areas has continued, the total number of houses demolished in these areas during the year being 13. A further 10 houses, not in Unhealthy Areas, have had to be demolished owing to their dangerous condition. These figures are in addition to the 110 houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936. The total number of houses demolished during the year was 133. There has thus been an acceleration in the rate of demolition. The owners of 15 houses, which were the subject of Demolition Orders, were notified that the demolition of the premises should not be commenced until they had been disinfested. The whole of this work was done by the Disinfestation Section of the Public Health Department.





DEMOLITION OF INSANITARY HOUSES—HODGSON YARD
*Block of seven houses Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, Hodgson Yard.
 Represented 10th January 1949. Demolished July 1949.*



DEMOLITION OF INSANITARY HOUSES—HODGSON YARD.
*Cleared site of Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, Hodgson Yard. All cellars have been
 filled, drain openings sealed and site levelled and compacted.*

In some cases, where a house has been demolished in accordance with the terms of a Demolition Order, it has been necessary to leave standing certain portions of the structure which were providing support and weather protection to adjoining properties. In the majority of cases, however, it has been found possible to secure complete demolition, together with the sealing of the drains, the filling of voids and the levelling of the site and the covering of the same with a layer of fine compacted material. This is well illustrated in the photographs opposite.

Clearance Areas.—During the year, it was found necessary to represent two small areas, comprising 28 buildings which, due to their situation, did not lend themselves to action under the demolition section of the Housing Act. These were subsequently declared Clearance Areas by the Council.

There exist in the city many small areas, comprising 10 to 50 houses, in which the houses are in such an advanced state of unfitness and decay as to merit urgent action. This can best be accomplished by treating them as Clearance Areas, as it is impracticable to deal with these houses individually.

The table below gives a summary of action taken under Sections 11 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

	1948	1949
No. of houses represented for demolition	108	149
No. of Demolition Orders made	107	127
No. of families concerned	107	108
No. of persons concerned	364	360
No. of dwellings represented for closing	7	8
No. of Closing Orders made	7	5
No. of families concerned	6	5
No. of persons concerned	17	15
No. of undertakings accepted from owners	1	3
No. of houses demolished (S.11)	8	110
No. of houses and rooms closed (S.12)	7	5
No. of families re-housed by Corporation at 31.12.49 ..	65	93
No. of families awaiting re-housing at 31.12.49 ..	31	41
No. of families who found own accommodation	13	13
No. of families required to find own accommodation ..	..	15
No. of families where orders for possession obtained ..	6	..
No. of houses referred for opinion but not represented ..	127	109
No. of dwellings represented which stood in Slum Areas	95	102
No. of houses represented which were dangerous ..	59	67
No. of families which re-occupied houses where Demolition or Closing Orders were operative	4	..
No. of houses occupied by more than one family :—		
No. of families	No. of houses	Derelict
1	118	34
2	3	
3	2	

HOUSING ACT, 1936

Table showing the number of houses examined by the Medical Officer of Health as part of the general survey of the city during the year ended December 31st, 1949, and the numbers represented or otherwise dealt with, pursuant to the Public Health Act and Housing Acts, with the corresponding figures for 1947 and 1948.

	1947.	1948.	1949.
Number of new houses erected during the year ..	1,376	910	1,473
(i) By the Local Authority	895	719	1,407
(ii) By other bodies and persons	481	191	66
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	16,596	16,699	17,025
(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	121	142	896
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	47	115	157
(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	375	165	403
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	182	60	3,500
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	308	171	106
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notices :—			
(a) By owners	118	101	56
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	7	6	7
B.—Proceedings under the Public Health Acts.			
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	9,352	8,957	2,185
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—			
(a) By owners	1,585	6,025	1,361
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ..	21	22	32
C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.			
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which			
(a) Demolition Orders were made	17	108	127
(b) Closing Orders were made	1	7	5
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	13	8	110

GENERAL SANITATION.

Water.—During the year 306 samples of drinking water were taken by the Department for bacteriological examination. Of these samples, 298 were taken from the Corporation's mains supply at various points in the city. Only 9 of these 298 samples of town's water were unsatisfactory, and were mainly due to minor defects such as faulty taps.

During the drought 8 samples were taken from various wells and springs used for drinking purposes at Eccup village. Of these 8 samples only two were fit for human consumption and in consequence arrangements were made with the Waterworks Department to site two water tanks in Eccup which were replenished with water from the town's supply as occasion required.

Water Supply—(*Report of Mr. Kenneth L. Forster, General Manager and Engineer of the Waterworks Department*).—The water supply of the city during 1949 was satisfactory in quality. On the 10th October, as the number of days stock fell to 29·9 certain prohibitions on the use of water were put into operation by the Waterworks Committee and water pressures reduced with the object of effecting economy on the consumption of water.

Bacteriological Examinations.—Details are given below of the number of examinations made :—

Raw Water

Number of samples examined	..	..	345
Number having B.Coli count of less than 10 per 100 m.l.	..	..	34%
Number having B.Coli count of greater than 10 per 100 m.l.	..	..	66%
Average count of B.Coli per 100 m.l.	..	..	150

Filtered and chlorinated water going into supply.

Number of samples examined	..	..	763
Number of samples Class 1	..	..	98%
Number of samples Class 2	..	..	0·85%
Number of samples Class 3	..	..	0·30%
Number of samples Class 4	..	..	0·85%

Chemical Analyses.—The following table gives a summary of chemical analyses made of town's water supply for 1949:—

	Parts per 100,000		
	Average	Max.	Min.
Total solids dried at 100° C...	12.0	13.5	9.5
Residue on ignition	7.5	9.5	6.3
Nitrogen as free and saline ammonia ..	0.0022	0.0046	0.0010
" " albuminoid ammonia ..	0.0085	0.0124	0.0045
" " nitrites	Nil	Nil	Nil
" " nitrates	0.04	0.07	0.01
Chlorine present as chloride	1.45	1.7	0.9
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 20° C..	0.15	0.24	0.08
Temporary hardness as calcium carbonate ..	2.2	2.5	1.7
Permanent hardness as calcium sulphate ..	5.5	7.3	4.5
Lead	Nil	0.002	Nil
Iron	Trace	0.006	Nil
Silica	0.6	0.75	0.4
Free chlorine (parts per million)	0.14	0.35	Nil
Colour (Hazen Units)	15	35	5
pH	7.1	7.4	6.8
Electric Conductivity (Reciprocal Megohms)	140	152	130
Manganese	Nil	Nil	Nil

Plumbo-Solvent Action—Lime is added to the water at the rate of approximately 5 p.p.m. as it leaves Eccup Reservoir. Estimations pH are made daily and of alkalinity weekly. Samples of water taken from the public supply have been found to be free from traces of lead except during the months of November and December, when pH and alkalinity were very low, the figure of 0.02 p.p.m. found then being well within the safety limit.

Action in respect of contamination.—No action was necessary in respect of any form of contamination during the year.

Public Water Mains.—As at 31st March, 1950, the number of dwelling-houses within the statutory area of supply (including houses and shops but excluding lock-up shops and business premises, etc.) supplied directly by the public water mains was 167,493, the estimated population being 509,725.

No water was supplied within the statutory area by means of stand-pipes.

Sewage Disposal.—The Sewerage Engineer states that there has been a great improvement during the year in the position with regard to obtaining replacements for defective distributing and other machinery. Consequently a larger proportion of the bacteria beds were kept in service, and a reasonably satisfactory effluent has been maintained.

Public Cleansing.—The Director of Public Cleansing has provided me with the following particulars of refuse collection and disposal :—

	TONS
Household refuse and nightsoil collected during 1949 ..	143,205
(a) Dealt with at Destructors	83,245
(b) Dealt with at tips and for agricultural purposes ..	59,960

The quantity of refuse dust extracted during mechanical separation and sold for agricultural purposes was 27,050 tons.

Dustbins and Ashpits.—The number of dustbins provided by the Cleansing Department and delivered to dwelling-houses in Leeds during the year was 13,404. The total number provided since the inception of the scheme in December, 1946, was 38,259.

During the year 35 ashpits were abolished, and the Corporation approved grants-in-aid amounting to £187 1s. 2d. in connection with the abolition of these ashpits and the provision of 132 dustbins in lieu.

Keeping of Animals.—The number of pig-keepers in the city increased to 217. The number of pigs kept was 3,126 being an increase as compared with the previous year.

Many complaints of alleged nuisance were received and 362 visits of inspection were made to pig styes ; the keeping of poultry and other animals was investigated in 123 cases.

Closet Accommodation.—One privy and one cesspool were abolished during the year, and three cesspools were constructed under the supervision of the City Engineer's Department.

A large number of informal notices was served on owners of property in connection with closet accommodation and in 277 cases statutory notices had to be served. In the owner's default, the water closets appurtenant to 22 houses were repaired at a total cost of £117 9s. 3d. and this amount was recovered from the owners concerned.

Removal of Offensive or Noxious Matters.—Contraventions of the byelaws relating to the removal of offensive or noxious matters occurred in 26 cases and were dealt with.

Offensive Trades.—The number of premises in the city where offensive trades are carried on is 112. During the year 78 visits of inspection were made.

Liaison has been continued with the Town Planning Section of the City Engineer's Department, and, at their request, a number of inspections have been made to ascertain whether various trades carried on in the city were such as should be dealt with as Special Industries and zoned into a special area of the city.

Common Lodging-Houses.—During the year 368 routine visits of inspection were made to common lodging-houses. One lodging-house with accommodation for 12 men was registered, thereby increasing the number of these lodging-houses to ten, two of which provided accommodation for women.

Houses-let-in-Lodgings.—The total number of visits paid to houses of this type was 412. Informal action was taken in 52 cases, whilst 34 statutory notices had to be served.

Cellar Dwellings and Underground Sleeping Rooms.—During the year 51 visits were paid to underground sleeping rooms.

Tents and Vans.—Four applications under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for licences to erect or station, and use, movable dwellings, were received, and in each case the application was refused.

Vigilance was exercised to ensure that no unauthorised land was used as a camping ground and 1,076 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 126 ; periodical visits of inspection were made to wharves and locks and a complete inspection was made of 328 boats.

Public Conveniences.—Repairs to the six principal conveniences with attendants were carried out to a total cost of £192 15s. The cost of repairs carried out to the unattended conveniences amounted to £724 15s. of which over a half was expenditure in connection with repairs necessitated by wilful damage.

Public Sewers.—During the year 164 public sewers, affecting 680 houses or other premises, were cleansed at a cost to the Department of £1,012 15s. 6d. Works of repair or maintenance were carried out to 45 defective public sewers, affecting 224 houses or other premises, and the cost of this work, amounting to £509 15s. 3d., was recovered from the owners of the premises served by the sewers.

Drains.—It was necessary to carry out 1,040 drain tests, 903 of these being in connection with complaints of nuisances, and 137 in respect of new drains relaid in place of those found defective. A large number of informal notices was served on owners of property for drainage repairs and in 602 cases it was necessary to serve statutory notices under Section 39 of the Public Health Act, 1936. The drains or other appliances of 41 houses were repaired or renewed by this Department in default as a matter of urgency at a cost of £72 2s. 7d., which was recovered from the owners concerned.

Removal of Persons in need of care and attention (Section 47, National Assistance Act, 1948).—Thirty cases of persons alleged to be living in insanitary conditions were brought to the notice of the Department.

In 4 cases certificates were issued by the Medical Officer of Health under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948; in two of these cases the persons concerned were removed to St. James's Hospital voluntarily, and the other two persons were received into the care of the Welfare Services Committee at South Lodge, no Court proceedings being necessary.

Of the remaining 26 cases, 7 cases were found not to come within the provisions of Section 47, 4 died before admission to hospital could be arranged, and 15 cases were admitted by arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board.

Articles exchanged for Rags.—There has again been a noticeable increase in the number of offences against Section 154 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which places restrictions on articles exchanged for rags. Two rag and bone dealers were warned in this connection. Fifteen persons were prosecuted for offences; eight were fined 10s., one was fined 15s., three fined £1, and three were fined £2.

Mortuary Accommodation.—The new public mortuary has been used for more than twelve months and has proved adequate.

District Inspection and Investigation of Complaints.—The total number of houses surveyed and examined was 17,025. The number of complaints investigated during the year was 8,269 and 8,801 nuisances and housing defects were remedied.

The tables on the following pages give details of the work done by Sanitary Inspectors in 1949.

Notices.—The number of informal notices served in relation to Public Health Act matters was 6,150, and statutory notices served in this connection numbered 2,021.

WORK DONE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS, 1949.

ANALYSIS OF INSPECTIONS	North Div.	South Div.	East Div.	West Div.	Factories Div.	Housing Div.	Canal Boats Rodent	Food and Dairies	Total
DWELLINGS.									
1. Houses fit in all respects	173	..	6	157	..	..	..	..	336
2. Houses unfit and capable of repair ..	75	43	101	183	..	1	..	..	403
3. Houses unfit and incapable of repair ..	22	14	14	5	..	328	..	..	383
4. Underground dwellings and parts of buildings	28	6	1	8	..	8	..	..	51
5. Houses for drainage	2,021	1,111	2,042	1,442	..	..	..	..	6,616
6. Houses for ashes accommodation	288	428	629	190	..	..	..	..	1,535
7. Houses for closet accommodation	564	480	1,068	144	..	..	..	..	2,256
8. Houses for complaint and defects	1,429	2,069	2,192	2,577	..	..	2	..	8,269
9. Houses for infectious diseases	172	70	99	115	2	..	..	..	458
10. Houses for overcrowding	108	143	236	68	..	..	..	..	555
11. Houses for filthy conditions	57	66	85	61	..	..	..	..	269
12. Houses for verminous conditions	199	183	295	154	..	..	..	..	831
13. Housing re-inspections	3,422	5,091	5,140	4,259	..	385	77	..	18,374
14. Houses let in lodgings	326	..	25	61	..	..	..	..	412
15. Separate dwellings within houses let in lodgings	882	..	21	87	..	..	..	..	990
16. Common lodging houses	1	..	2	..	..	..	365	..	368
17. Canal boats .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	328	..	328
18. Sites for tents, vans, sheds, etc.	4	3	..	2	..	..	143	..	152
19. Tents, vans or sheds .. .. .	..	1	3	5	..	..	1,067	..	1,076
20. Other visits not included above	333	649	504	422	1	1,788	511	..	4,208
FOOD AND DRUG PREMISES									
21. Dairies	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1,966	1,969
22. Bottled Milk Stores	10	..	11	..	..	..	..	177	198
23. Ice-cream	197	396	499	257	..	..	..	33	1,382
24. Fried Fish	43	584	268	372	..	..	..	..	1,257
25. Pickles and sauces .. .. .	..	6	1	1	11	..	..	..	19
26. Sausages and pork products	5	83	23	85	23	..	..	..	219
27. Other registered premises	11	17	45	10	4	..	..	4	91
28. Bakehouses	96	322	161	441	117	..	..	27	1,164
29. Butchers	40	127	91	58	13	..	..	328	657
30. Provision merchants	59	105	105	91	14	..	..	93	467
31. Restaurants, cafes, kitchens	4	..	3	..	1,952	..	..	1	1,960
32. M.O.F. Depots	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	25	30
33. Other food premises	93	165	119	47	136	..	..	210	770
34. Visits for enquiry	74	133	116	65	127	..	..	381	896
TRADES AND BUSINESSES.									
35. Factories with mechanical power	1	1	1	..	2,968	..	..	..	2,971
36. Factories without mechanical power ..	1	..	..	..	275	..	..	..	276
37. Other premises, constructional works, etc.	..	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	8
38. Workplaces	1	..	12	..	730	..	..	..	743
39. Shops	9	13	25	13	1,216	..	..	..	1,276
40. Outworkers	1	..	1	..	331	..	..	..	333
41. Offensive trades .. .. .	..	25	..	39	14	..	..	..	78
42. Visits for enquiry	2	53	4	..	1,107	..	..	..	1,166
SMOKE ABATEMENT.									
43. Smoke observations	60	86	54	51	145	..	..	..	396
44. Grit deposit records	1	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	39
45. Boiler plant	6	2	..	1	120	..	..	..	129
46. Visits for enquiry	6	11	..	4	101	..	..	..	125
GENERAL.									
47. Rat infestations	67	106	105	98	32	..	17,310	..	17,718
48. Railway stations .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
49. Farms	5	..	20	..	..	..	..	82	107
50. Cowsheds	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,293	1,294
51. Stables	14	52	35	17	..	..	..	..	118
52. Cattle Market	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	48	52
53. Pig Styes	39	129	93	101	..	..	..	699	1,061
54. Poultry and other animals	36	7	26	54	..	..	..	106	229
55. Water supply	129	103	71	91	..	..	..	..	394
56. Infirm and diseased persons	3	3	9	13	..	..	..	..	28
57. Watercourses, ditches	18	35	26	35	..	..	..	..	114
58. Culverts	5	10	13	5	..	..	..	..	33

WORK DONE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS, 1949.—contd.

ANALYSIS OF WORK DONE	North Div.	South Div.	East Div.	West Div.	Factories Div.	Housing Div.	Canal Boats Rodent	Food and Dairies	Total
REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.									
59. Other nuisances	104	23	64	77	..	..	..	..	268
60. Public conveniences	280	388	394	385	1,108	..	..	..	2,505
61. Visits for enquiry	625	279	207	94	22	..	..	75	1,302
62. No access visits	1,022	1,283	1,356	888	264	..	19	253	5,085
63. Other visits (not included above) ..	75	367	308	675	92	..	..	802	2,319
64. Roofs, valley gutters, flashings, etc. ..	240	369	559	401	1	..	3	..	1,573
65. Chimney stacks, flues, pots, etc. ..	74	97	262	138	..	..	..	..	571
66. Eaves spouts	138	126	166	118	5	..	1	..	554
67. Fallpipes	159	103	184	183	4	..	..	..	633
68. Walls, brickwork, pointing	96	68	178	155	..	..	1	..	498
69. Damp-proof courses provided .. .. .	..	1	3	5	..	..	..	..	9
70. Dampness otherwise remedied	19	26	47	33	..	..	..	..	125
71. Wallplaster	48	97	129	124	..	..	..	..	398
72. Ceilings	33	24	79	50	..	..	..	..	186
73. Floors	12	26	41	34	..	..	1	..	114
74. Windows, frames, cords, etc.	55	78	119	93	..	..	5	..	350
75. Doors, door-frames	18	22	39	16	..	..	..	..	95
76. Ovens, fire-ranges, grates, etc.	47	93	116	38	..	..	2	..	296
77. Washing boilers, setpots, etc.	5	7	13	6	..	..	..	..	31
78. Sinks, lavatory basins, etc.	32	29	49	19	..	..	..	..	129
79. Waste pipes	35	29	115	46	1	..	..	..	226
80. Water supply provided	25	4	10	6	..	..	..	..	45
81. Food stores	1	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	6
82. Pavings, yards and passages	11	17	26	9	..	..	..	..	63
83. Repairs to water closets	128	130	339	120	..	..	..	..	717
84. New water closets provided	23	23	51	9	18	..	..	..	124
85. New pail closets provided .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
86. Trough closets abolished	4	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	22
87. Privy closets abolished .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
88. Pail closets abolished .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
89. Dustbins provided	9	57	61	46	..	..	1	..	174
90. Ashpits repaired	1	5	12	1	..	..	..	..	19
91. Sunken ashpits abolished .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
92. Other ashpits abolished	2	13	9	11	..	..	..	..	35
93. Other repairs to houses	30	31	42	34	..	..	2	..	139
94. Verminous houses disinfested	2	..	11	1	..	..	..	..	14
95. Dirty houses cleansed	8	6	45	3	..	..	..	..	62
96. Closets cleansed or limewashed	1	5	15	9	..	..	..	..	30
97. Underground dwellings made fit or closed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
98. Other improvements to common lodging-houses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
99. Other improvements to houses let in lodgings	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
100. Improvements to canal boats .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	9
101. Improvements to caravan sites .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FOOD PREMISES.									
102. Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., repaired ..	..	34	36	7	29	..	..	..	106
103. Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., cleansed ..	4	43	21	3	58	..	..	..	129
104. Ventilation provided or improved ..	1	22	18	..	12	..	..	..	53
105. Articles, apparatus, clothing cleansed ..	..	10	5	1	7	..	..	..	23
106. Washing facilities provided	1	17	16	..	14	..	..	..	48
107. Washing facilities maintained .. .. .	..	5	..	1	5	..	..	..	11
108. Other improvements	4	40	35	6	18	..	..	..	103
TRADES AND BUSINESSES.									
FACTORIES.									
109. Rooms cleansed .. .. .	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	16
110. Rooms ventilated .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5
111. Reasonable temperature secured .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
112. Overcrowding abated .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
113. Floors drained .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
114. Insufficient conveniences remedied ..	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	38
115. Unsuitable/defective conveniences remedied	..	..	..	..	421	..	..	..	421
116. Conveniences made separate for sexes ..	..	..	..	..	113	..	..	..	113
117. Other offences remedied .. .. .	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	29
118. Absence of abstract noted .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3

WORK DONE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS, 1949.—contd.

ANALYSIS OF WORK DONE	North Div.	South Div.	East Div.	West Div.	Fact- ories Div.	Hous- ing Div.	Canal Boats Rodent	Food and Dairies	Total
TRADES AND BUSINESSES (continued)									
WORKPLACES.									
119. Rooms ventilated .. .. .	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	10
120. Overcrowding abated .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
121. Rooms cleansed .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4
122. Sufficient conveniences provided .. .. .	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	13
123. Other defects remedied .. .. .	..	..	1	..	17	..	..	..	18
SHOPS.									
124. Ventilated .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4
125. Reasonable temperature secured .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
126. Sufficient conveniences provided .. .. .	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	18
127. Lighting provided .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
128. Washing facilities provided .. .. .	..	..	1	..	9	..	..	..	10
129. Meals facilities provided .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
130. Other defects remedied .. .. .	..	..	6	..	58	..	..	..	64
OFFENSIVE TRADES.									
131. Byelaw offences remedied .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
132. Other improvements secured .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SMOKE ABATEMENT.									
133. Furnaces newly provided .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
134. Furnaces altered, repaired or renewed .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
135. Chimneys newly erected .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
136. Chimneys extended or improved .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
137. Firms adopting smokeless fuel .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GENERAL.									
138. Rats caught, killed or poisoned	6	1	7	8	15	..	8,424	..	8,461
139. Premises cleared of rats .. .. .	..	..	5	1	3	..	28	..	37
140. Premises rendered rat-proof .. .. .	..	..	1	..	1	..	54	..	56
141. Farm improvements .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2
142. Watercourses cleansed .. .. .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
143. Culverts cleansed or maintained .. .. .	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
144. Poultry-house improvements .. .. .	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	5
145. Pig-stye improvements .. .. .	..	1	10	1	..	..	..	..	12
146. Offensive matter removed	6	5	20	3	15	..	..	..	49
147. Manure removed	3	5	11	..	1	..	..	1	21
148. Manure-steads built or repaired .. .. .	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	1	7
149. Public convenience repairs and painting	4	14	60	9	29	..	..	..	116
150. Other nuisances abated	4	7	17	3	12	..	..	..	43
DRAINAGE.									
151. Drains repaired	29	32	33	74	39	..	..	..	207
152. Drains relaid	14	17	22	51	18	..	..	..	122
153. New drains laid	15	21	19	3	16	..	..	..	74
154. Drains cleansed	166	127	283	113	63	..	..	..	752
155. Public sewers maintained	6	10	11	8	1	..	..	..	36
156. Public sewers cleansed	40	35	67	25	2	..	..	..	169
157. Ball and water tests	15	15	53	43	11	..	..	..	137
158. Other tests	246	130	250	210	67	..	..	..	903
159. Gullies renewed or provided	12	26	22	18	25	..	..	..	103
160. Soilpipes and ventilating pipes	8	17	43	30	6	..	..	..	104
161. Inspection Chambers	5	2	6	9	5	..	..	..	27
162. Cesspools repaired or provided .. .. .	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
163. Cesspools emptied .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
164. Cesspools abolished .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1

DISINFESTATION AND DISINFECTION.

Mr. C. W. Lamb, Supervisor, reports as follows:—

Liquid and powder insecticides only were used in disinfestation work during the year. The methods of insect control vary according to type and degree of infestation, and both D.D.T. and Gammexane in paraffin and water emulsions, in dust and smoke form, were used with satisfactory results.

Although mainly confined to Corporation dwellings, of which 342 were treated, disinfestation work was also extended to 411 private dwellings at the request of owners or occupiers.

In collaboration with the Housing Department, one large institution comprising 532 bedrooms was wholly disinfested of *cimex lectularius* with complete success.

A serious infestation by *pediculus humanus* of the vehicles of one large transport undertaking called for disinfestation of some 500 vehicles. Subsequent inspections have shown that the infestations have been wiped out.

The disinfestation of a school was carried out at the request of the Education Authority and, in addition to the treatment applied structurally, infested blankets and canvas beds used in the Infants Department were freed of vermin and impregnated, as an experiment, with D.D.T. Results have shown that this prophylactic treatment was well worth while.

The disinfestation of furniture and other household requisites, by hydrogen cyanide in special gas vans at the Stanley Road Station continued as before. Bedding and other articles, unsuitable for hydrogen cyanide treatment were steam treated by the three disinfectors at this station, augmented by two disinfectors at the Kidacre Street Centre. This latter Station, which opened again in November, has been re-planned and modernised, and apart from the steam disinfection plant, it also now contains a treatment centre for verminous persons.

Verminous Persons.—Persons infested by *pediculus capitis* were treated at the Head Clinic at Kidacre Street by a competent staff: 2,889 treatments were given, mainly to school children and contacts, in close collaboration with the School Medical Service.

The treatment of *pediculus corporis* and *pubis* was confined to the Clinic at Stanley Road Disinfesting Station. Personal treatment consisted of a hot bath followed by an application of insecticide, whereas clothing and bedding were steam disinfested. The homes of the infested persons were subjected to insecticidal treatment.

The number of visits made by State Registered Nurses to houses was 36 for *corporis* and *pubis* cases and 2,083 visits for *capitis*. The number of persons treated for *corporis* and *pubis* was 317.

Insect Pests.—Further complaints of fly nuisances were received from the Cross Gates and Templenewsam areas. The fly causing the trouble again proved to be *Anisopus Fenistralis*. Accordingly, representations were made to the Sewage Works Manager who gave the assurance that fly breeding at the bacteria beds was under control. Certain stagnant pools of water in the Cleansing Department's controlled tip at Templenewsam were sprayed to prevent breeding of *Anisopus* or mosquitos.

The number of complaints of Golden spider beetle (*Niptus Hololeucus*) has again slightly diminished.

The Red Ant (*Monomorium Pharohensis*) is still causing intermittent trouble at St. James's Hospital and while it has so far not been possible completely to eradicate the pests, routine spraying with Gammexane L044 has kept it under control.

Treatment against fly and mosquito infestation was made possible in collaboration with the Education Authority at a School Camp and has led to the absence of these pests during the summer of 1949.

Flushing Service.—Three squads of men, equipped with suitable drainage appliances and flushing hose, continued to cleanse the 54 unattended public conveniences in the city. Of these conveniences 75·0 per cent. received daily attention including Sundays; the other 25·0 per cent. were cleansed on alternate days. Conveniences for females as well as those for males were cleansed by this staff.

Three squads were also employed for the removal of stoppages and cleansing of drains of private dwellings and factories on request from and at the cost of owners, and the income derived from this source amounted to £133 1s. 10d.

DISINFESTATION IN CONNECTION WITH VERMINOUS PREMISES AT THE REQUEST OF THE HOUSING DEPARTMENT			
(a) No. of houses disinfested by hydrogen cyanide ..	—		
(b) No. of houses disinfested by insecticide	342		
(c) Number of articles disinfested by hydrogen cyanide	40,112		
(d) No. of articles disinfested by steam	13,179		
DISINFESTATION OF PRIVATE HOUSES OTHER THAN CORPORATION PROPERTY			
(e) No. of houses disinfested by hydrogen cyanide ..	—		
(f) No. of houses disinfested by insecticide	411		
(g) No. of articles disinfested by hydrogen cyanide..	1,240		
(h) No. of articles disinfested by steam	3,087		
TREATMENT OF VERMINOUS PERSONS			
(a) Pediculus Corporis (at Kidacre Street)			
Number of baths provided	317		
(b) Pediculus capitis (at Kidacre Street)			
No. of persons treated	2,861		
No. of treatments involved	2,889		
DISINFECTION IN CONNECTION WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASES			
(a) No. of rooms disinfected by Formaldehyde ..	1,395		
(b) No. of articles disinfected by steam	20,184		
WORK FOR OTHER AUTHORITIES			
(a) No. of rooms disinfected by Formaldehyde ..	1		
(b) No. of articles disinfected by Steam	36		
Total mileage	258		

Rodent Control.—During the year the section of the department dealing with rodent control was re-organised in accordance with the proposals of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. This re-organisation involved increasing the number of rodent operatives to 9 and an experienced sanitary inspector was seconded to take charge of this work temporarily. An efficient system of recording of rodent control measures has been adopted so that suitable follow-up action can be taken in the case of any recurring infestation.

Complaints.—The number of new complaints of rat infestation received was 793. This increase does not represent a bigger number of infestations but an increase in public consciousness of the danger from and damage caused by rodent infestation and also an increasing awareness of the advice that is available in the Public Health Department. In approximately 25·0 per cent. of the reported infestations suitable advice as to appropriate control measures was given to the occupiers of the premises. In the remaining 75·0 per cent of the cases, the Department carried out rodent control measures at the cost of and on the behalf of the occupiers.

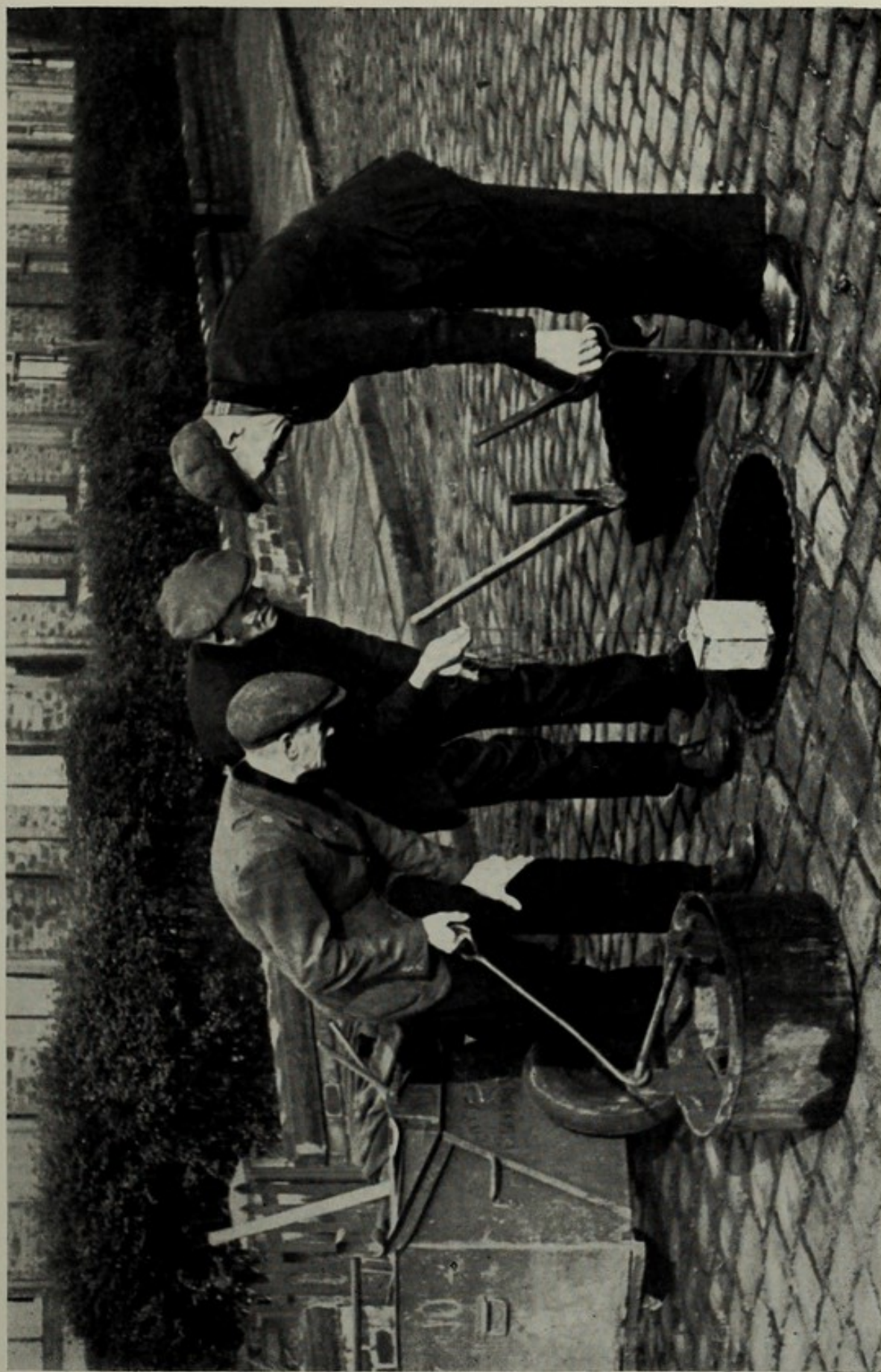
Inspections.—Mr. W. Pickles has reported that the number of visits and inspections made in connection with alleged or suspected rat infestations was 17,726. This figure includes 8,882 inspections of Leeds Corporation sewer manholes.

A number of the inspections made were at premises subjected to a periodical servicing, being such premises as hospitals, other public buildings and business premises.

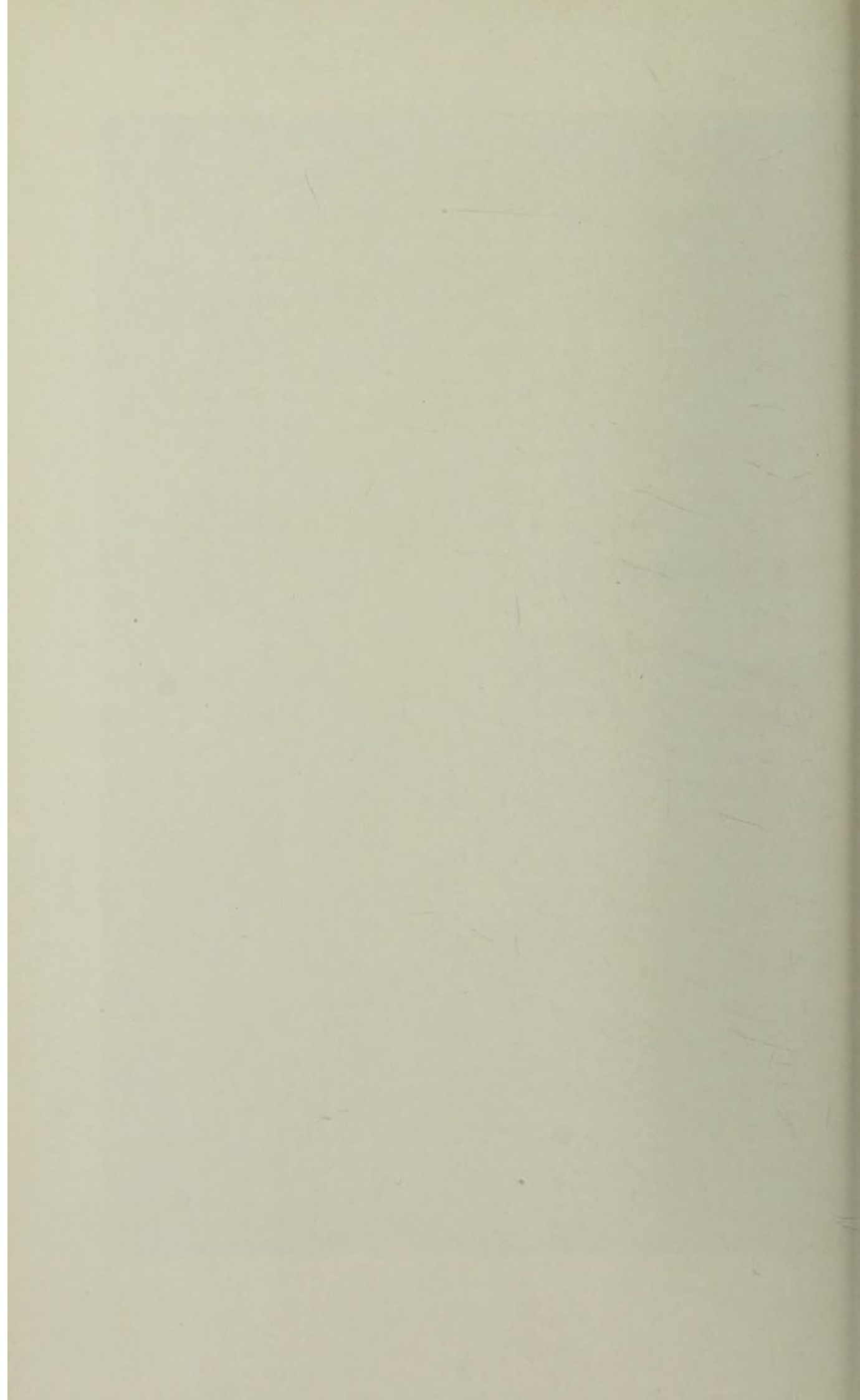
Sewer Baiting.—Special attention has been given to sewer baiting and maintenance treatments and pilot tests have been carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and very good results have accrued from this work. The photograph opposite shows the sewer baiting squad at work.

Under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, the number of notices served was 119, also 56 buildings have been rat proofed and in this connection the helpful co-operation of the owners of the buildings has been much appreciated. Small rat proofing works have been carried out by the rodent control staff at the time, as it has often been found that delayed rat proofing, caused by having to wait the convenience of a contractor, has resulted in some measure of re-infestation.

With the coming into operation of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act on the 31st March, 1950, additional responsibilities will be placed both on the owner and the occupier of rat infested premises. It is hoped that the new Act will result in closer co-operation between the public and the Local Authority staff which will lead to more efficient rodent control.



Rodent Control—Showing baiting at sewer manhole



STAFF.

During the year Mr. N. Hancock resigned from the post of Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector to take up the appointment of Chief Sanitary Inspector to York.

Mr. W. F. Saxton who was Supervisory Inspector, Western Division, was promoted to Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Mr. A. O. Wheatley was promoted from sanitary inspector to Supervisory Inspector.

The following members of the staff obtained examination successes :—

Inspector E. Nicholson	}	Meat Inspectors Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.
„ C. J. Middlebrook		
„ T. O. Powell		
„ W. A. Johnson		
Inspector L. Lowe	}	Sanitary Science Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute
„ C. J. Middlebrook		
Inspector F. Lee	}	Smoke Inspectors Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute
Supervisory Insp. A. O.		
Wheatley		

My thanks are due to my deputy, supervisory officers and all sanitary inspectors for their work during the year.

STAFF

During the year the U. S. Bureau received from the post of
Mexico City, Mexico, a report on the operations of
the Mexican Republic in 1911.

Mr. J. J. Davis was appointed Deputy Chief of the Bureau
and Mr. J. J. Davis was appointed Deputy Chief of the Bureau.

Mr. A. C. Williams was appointed Deputy Chief of the Bureau
and Mr. A. C. Williams was appointed Deputy Chief of the Bureau.

The following members of the staff were appointed:

Mr. J. J. Davis	Deputy Chief of the Bureau
Mr. A. C. Williams	Deputy Chief of the Bureau
Mr. J. J. Davis	Deputy Chief of the Bureau
Mr. A. C. Williams	Deputy Chief of the Bureau

Mr. J. J. Davis was appointed Deputy Chief of the Bureau
and Mr. A. C. Williams was appointed Deputy Chief of the Bureau.

Mr. J. J. Davis was appointed Deputy Chief of the Bureau
and Mr. A. C. Williams was appointed Deputy Chief of the Bureau.

Mr. J. J. Davis was appointed Deputy Chief of the Bureau
and Mr. A. C. Williams was appointed Deputy Chief of the Bureau.

Report of the City Analyst

MUNICIPAL LABORATORY.

BY

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

The following is a summary of the analyses made during 1949 :—

Samples submitted by Public Health Department :—

Food and Drugs samples	2,814
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs	17
Rain Gauges	84
Sulphur Dioxide Tests	72
Light Tests	1,406
Other Samples	5
	<hr/> 4,398

Samples submitted by other departments

Central Purchasing Department	15
Police Department	188
Waterworks Department	12
Weights and Measures Department	1
Transport Department	5
Leeds " B " Group Hospitals	1
St. James's Hospital	2
Ministry of Food	1
Ministry of Fuel and Power	15
	<hr/> 240
Total	<hr/> 4,638

FOOD AND DRUGS.

The table on pages 153 to 158 summarises the samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and the Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, 1943.

The percentage of adulteration was 5·4 compared with 7·8 for 1948.

The tables on pages 103, 104 and 105 list the summonses issued respecting those adulterated samples in respect of which legal proceedings were instituted.

Milk.—The average composition of the 2,364 samples analysed was as follows, the corresponding figures for 1948 and 1939 being given for comparison :—

	1949	1948	1939	Minimum require- ment
Non-fatty solids ..	8.70%	8.69%	8.78%	8.50%
Fat	3.62%	3.64%	3.71%	3.00%
Total Solids	12.32%	12.33%	12.49%	11.50%

The adulteration figure of 4.2 per cent. is the lowest recorded since the present Laboratory was opened in 1928, the previous lowest being 5.3 per cent. in 1944 and 1945. Of the 99 unsatisfactory samples (representing 4.2 per cent.) 81 contained added water, 15 were fat deficient, 2 showed both added water and fat deficiency, and one contained 275 parts of moist dirt (apparently in the form of garden soil) per 100,000. The greatest proportion of added water was 15 per cent. and the greatest fat deficiency 30 per cent. Only four milks contained from 10 to 15 per cent. added water. As regards dirt in milk, the normal maximum is 2 parts per 100,000.

Almond Substitute.—No. 957/F.—This was bought loose and found to contain only 3.3 per cent. oil as compared with 50 to 60 per cent. found in ground almonds. As it is considered that an almond substitute should contain at least 20 per cent. oil, e.g., if consisting of suitably flavoured soya flour, the sample was returned as being 83.5 per cent. deficient. It actually consisted of an unflavoured mixture of 80 per cent. wheat flour and 20 per cent. low fat soya flour, and would have been practically useless for the purpose for which it was being sold. Furthermore its sale in a loose form constituted an infringement of the Food Substitutes (Control) Order, 1941.

Baking Composition (1).—No. 34/L.—This was a soft product sold for cooking purposes and taken at a multiple butcher's bakehouse on the 6th January. It consisted of 79 per cent. fat adulterated with 21 per cent. soft paraffin. Whilst constituting a less serious offence than the two described in the 1948 Report, the sale of a such a product naturally gave cause for considerable misgiving. Definite welcome was therefore given to The Mineral Oil in Food Order, 1949, when it came into force on the 9th April during the year under

review, seeing that it prohibited the use of mineral oil in the composition or preparation of any article of food intended for sale for human consumption, the term "mineral oil," moreover, including such a substance as soft paraffin.

Biscuits (1).—No. 36/L *Informal*.—These were also purchased on the 6th January and found to contain, in addition to their 18.4 per cent. wholesome cooking fat, 2.7 per cent. soft paraffin.

Chicken Croquettes (2).—No. 108/L and 109/L.—These samples, bought from two different retailers but made by one and the same manufacturer, contained not more than 6 per cent. chicken and not less than 89 per cent. cooked potato and wheat rusk, bread crumbs and seasoning, along with 5 per cent. cooking fat. As it was considered that chicken croquettes, to justify the description, should contain at least 30 per cent. chicken meat, each sample was returned as being at least 80 per cent. deficient in this respect. It was significant, moreover, that the manufacturer, on learning that official samples of his product had been purchased, changed its name to "chicken flavoured savouries." On proceedings being instituted, however, a plea of "not guilty" was entered, the defence submitting that, in view of the price charged, the chicken meat content was as much as could have been expected. The prosecution pointed out that at 2s. to 2s. 4d. per lb. the price charged was approximately twice that demanded for beef sausages with a 50 per cent. minimum meat content, and that price was not the primary factor in deciding whether or not a sample of food had been sold to the prejudice of the purchaser. The Magistrates, however, decided to dismiss the case, but without costs against the Prosecution. It was later learned that, in respect of a similar case arising from the same source and heard in the West Riding, a conviction had been duly recorded.

Dressed Crab (2) Formal.—One of these, No. 881/F, consisted entirely of crab meat, but the other, No. 955/F, contained only 65 per cent. of this. In view, however, of the continued absence of an official standard and of the purely nominal fine imposed in the case of a sample examined in the previous year and containing only 50 per cent. crab meat no proceedings were recommended.

Jam (7).—Of these, one informal sample (No. 115/L) was submitted as the result of a complaint on the part of a private purchaser, and was found to contain extraneous material in the form of two insects, one large, and one small.

Sunsweet Jellies (1).—*No. 1372/F.*—The sale of this product contravened the Labelling of Food Order, 1946, in that, being a pre-packed article, its ingredients were listed in the wrong order, the concentrated fruit flavouring being placed immediately after the edible gelatine and before the lactos and citric acid, instead of after these latter ingredients.

Melvet (1).—*No. 933/F.*—This pre-packed powder was stated to consist of "oxydised farina, flavour and colour." Actually it consisted of flavoured and coloured potato starch, "farina" being the trade name for potato starch. The farina, however, had not been oxydised, being present in the preparation in its original form. This false description, therefore, constituted an infringement of the Labelling of Food Order, 1946.

Mustard (1).—*No. 51/F.*—This formal sample consisted entirely of white mustard, and, as such, was useless as a condiment, it being at least 75 per cent. deficient in essential oil.

Parsley (2) and Rubbed Parsley (1).—One of the samples of parsley *No. 558/F* and the sample of rubbed parsley *No. 322/L* contained grit and small stones to the extent of 5 per cent. and 8 per cent. respectively.

Potted Beef (1) and Potted Meat (4).—Of these five samples only one had a meat content which could be said to warrant the description, this being *No. 1174/F*, which contained 85 per cent. meat as against an advocated present-day minimum of 80 per cent. The remainder contained from 42.0 per cent. to 73.5 per cent. On the other hand the meat pastes and the meat spread all contained at least 55.0 per cent. meat, as required by the Meat Products and Canned Meat (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1948.

Sago (4).—All the samples submitted were as described, but an informal one, *No. 285/L*, possessed a fusty smell and an objectionable taste. Fortunately, the remainder of the stock in the possession of the retailer supplying it was found to be satisfactory.

Salad Cream (5).—One sample, *No. 92/L*, was found to contain only 0.9 per cent. egg yolk solids instead of the 1.35 per cent. minimum officially required.

Salad Dressing (1).—*No. 93/L.*—This contained only 14.3 per cent. edible vegetable oil instead of at least 25.0 per cent. and not more than 0.2 per cent. egg yolk solids instead of at least 1.35 per cent. Such a product should have borne a label stating that it was not a salad cream or a mayonnaise and did not comply with the statutory standards prescribed for these products.

Salmon Paste (8).—Three of the samples analysed were of unsatisfactory composition, the findings resulting in two successful Court cases. The first of these resulted from a private purchaser's complaint of the poor quality of the product sold as salmon paste (No. 154/L), analysis proving it to contain only 15.0 per cent. fish (calculated as salmon). A formal sample, No. 160/L, was obtained with the same results, the product containing in addition 3.5 per cent. fat and 81.5 per cent. soaked rusk and salt. Even on a 55.0 per cent. minimum, a 72.7 per cent. fish deficiency was indicated. On being interviewed, the maker stated that the basis of his preparation was a one pound tin of so-called Dogger fish balls (suspended in a milky fluid) and that, without any regard to their original fish content, he had added rusk to the mixture until a paste of the required consistency had been obtained: some anchovy essence and a dash of artificial salmon flavouring were finally added to complete the deception intended. Proceedings were instituted, and the defendant fined £2 and ordered to pay 10s. 6d. costs. In the second case, involving sample No. 1371/F, the fish content calculated as salmon amounted to only 27.5 per cent., equivalent to a 50.0 per cent. deficiency on a 55.0 per cent. minimum. Immediately following the purchase it was stated that the assistant concerned was in error in selling the article as salmon paste, and later it was learnt that tinned pilchards, bread and colouring matter were the actual ingredients, ignorance of the existence of a standard being at the same time pleaded. On legal proceedings being instituted, the producer-retailer pleaded guilty and was fined a sum of 40s.

Sausages.—Of the 22 samples of beef sausage 10 were returned as having unsatisfactory meat contents, and the one sample of beef and tomato sausage was reported against for the same reason. Exception was also taken to three of the six tomato sausages examined, but the other brands analysed were returned as satisfactory. In all the cases involved a 50.0 per cent. meat content was put forward as a reasonable minimum based upon actual analyses of a number of samples examined in this Laboratory over the previous three years. In the continuing absence of a food standards order for sausages made under the Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, 1948, this was the only alternative to handing over the cases to the Ministry of Food for procedure under the appropriate Maximum Prices Order. This latter course was fortunately unnecessary owing to the existence of the High Court case of *Bowker v. Woodroffe*,

(1928), according to which an analyst, though unable to define a precise standard of composition, may have regard to a minimum below which the article may not fall: in the absence of other evidence the Justices must accept his certificate including his opinion. Proceedings were instituted—in each instance successfully—in respect of the seven of the beef sausages and of the one sample of beef sausage (with tomato), several of the cases being strongly contested. For the Prosecution it was pointed out that two dictionary definitions and a Maximum Prices Order definition made it quite clear that a sausage should contain meat, and it was therefore maintained that even an article sold solely as tomato sausage should contain as much meat as beef or pork sausage, the tomato taking place of the cereal filler and not of the meat. In the particular case involved, however, (No. 394/F), after a guilty plea had been changed to one of “not guilty,” resulting in an adjournment *sine die*, a plea of guilty was eventually entered, thus rendering extensive Court arguments unnecessary. Had there been such, it was intended to quote the case of a tomato sausage which had been analysed and found to have 50.5 per cent. meat content.

The one remaining sample to which exception was taken was that of a beef sausage (No. 778/L) with a satisfactory meat content of 54.0 per cent. but containing permitted preservative, viz., sulphur dioxide, without declaration at the time of sale, this being in slight excess to the minimum allowed (500 instead of 450 parts per million).

Tomato Sausage (6).—Three formal samples possessed satisfactory meat contents of 46.0 per cent., 47.5 per cent. and 50.5 per cent., and three informal ones unsatisfactory contents of less than 10.0 per cent. in each case. (Nos. 482/3/4/F.)

Skiff (Mineral Water) (2).—An open bottle of this was bought by a purchaser who complained of the presence of dirt (No. 957/L Informal). This was confirmed, the actual extent being 30 parts moist dirt per 100,000. A control formal sample (No. 968/L) was satisfactory.

Shredded Beef Suet (2).—One of the two samples purchased fell somewhat short of the requirement of the Food Standards (Shredded Suet), Order, 1944, in that, instead of containing at least 83.0 per cent. fat, it contained only 80.0 per cent. (this representing a 3.6 per cent. fat deficiency).

Tarts (9).—Four of these, Nos. 35/L, 1370/F, 1446/7/F, proved that they contained respectively 3.0 per cent., 7.0 per cent., 7.0 per cent. and 7.5 per cent. soft paraffin. The last three samples were all bought at the same shop and legal proceedings were taken in respect of Nos. 1446/7/F for offences against the Mineral Oil in Food Order, 1949, which had come into operation on the previous April. These were ground rice tarts and jam tarts in which the cooking fat had been supplemented by the soft paraffin, the use of which was at first denied but later admitted, a drum of "Snowwhite" being subsequently shown to the sampling officers and proving on analysis to consist chiefly of emulsified soft paraffin mixed with a small proportion of fat. At the Court hearing the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined £4.

Tea (3).—The informal sample (No. 916/L) was submitted following a complaint that the tea was mouldy. It was found to consist of dried tea leaves on some of which a white "bloom" had developed. The moisture content of 12.5 per cent. was about twice the normal amount, and when brewed and drunk with milk and sugar, the resulting beverage possessed a flat taste, mildly resembling that of Maté. The tea was probably part of a consignment which had been stock an unduly long time.

Tea Tablets (1).—No. 885/L *Formal*.—These were claimed to be tea extenders and contained 1.0 per cent. caffeine as against a 2.0 per cent. minimum tea. The ingredient found present in the greatest proportion in this pre-packed article was sodium bicarbonate (84.0 per cent.) but was not specified first as is necessary to comply with the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order, 1946, unless a declaration is made of the percentage of each ingredient present.

Tomato Sauce (4).—Two of these samples, Nos. 734/5/L, had copper contents exceeding the 6 parts per million recommended by the Food Standards Committee of the Ministry of Food in its report issued on the 7th September, 1948, the amounts found being 44 and 11 parts per million respectively. No action was taken.

Toffee Apple (1).—No. 812/L *Informal*.—This was mounted on a creosoted stick containing 1/70th grain of tar acids. Whilst a minute amount of this disinfectant would not be harmful to a human being, the use of creosoted sticks in connection with the sale of toffee apples is to be deprecated.

Non-Brewed Vinegar (7).—Of these, one (No. 1392/F) was a malt vinegar, and two were deficient in acetic acid, the first (No. 1129/F *Formal*) containing only 3.40 per cent. and the second (an informal repeat sample of No. 1129/F) only 3.68 per cent. On the 4.0 per cent. acetic acid minimum recognised in the trade No. 1129/F was therefore 15.0 per cent. deficient in acetic acid, and the sample was certified accordingly. Proceedings were taken against the manufacturer who had supplied the retailer with non-brewed vinegar in bottles, a plea of guilty was entered, and a 40s. fine imposed. This was the first case of its kind to be heard in the Leeds Courts.

Unfermented Table Vinegar (1).—No. 426/F *Formal*.—This was a product containing 2.16 per cent. solid matter, most of which was salt (1.91 per cent.) and only 3.40 per cent. acetic acid, as in the last case. In this instance no action was taken.

Of the genuine samples the following are regarded as being of interest :—Cheese Cream, Custard Powder, Farinoca, Mock Marzipan Mixture, Pearls, Sunny Spread, and Vimto.

The two samples of Cheese Cream analysed contained respectively 31.7 per cent. and 27.9 per cent. fat emulsified with gum and water, the fat being a slightly hardened coconut oil. The description is a novel one and avoids the objection that would naturally arise had the article been sold as "Cream Cheese," the sale of which was still illegal at the time of purchase, quite apart from the fact that cream cheese usually contains at least 50.0 per cent. butter fat.

The custard powders analysed have, with one exception, consisted entirely of flavoured and coloured prepared starches (generally cornflour) instead of these often being mixed with up to 25.0 per cent. ordinary flour as had been the case during the previous five years.

The sample of farinoca consisted of potato starch flakes, and the Mock Marzipan Mixture of 80.0 per cent. semolina and 20.0 per cent. soya flour, whilst the Pearls were mainly a wheaten product consisting of pointed grains. Finally the Sunny Spread was an invert sugar and honey preparation, and the Vimto a purple coloured non-alcoholic drink with a 5.0 per cent. sugar content.

Drugs.—It was only found necessary to report against one drug, this being a formal sample of Powdered Borax (No. 820/F) which contained the equivalent of 118.0 per cent. borax decahydrate, owing doubtless to some of the water of crystallisation having been lost during storage. The British Pharmacopœia, 1948, upper limit set to take account of this is 103.0 per cent.

OTHER ANALYSES.

In addition to the work carried in connection with the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926, analyses were made for eight Corporation Departments, as well as for the Hospitals, the Ministry of Food, the Ministry of Fuel and Power.

These included the examination of two large consignments of imported pears stated to have sprayed with an arsenical preparation as a protection against insect attack. In each case the arsenic content was well within the safety limit. The work on motor fuel was continued, the enquiries received consisting of the identification of commercial petrols, the examination of private petrols for admixture with paraffin, and the identification of substitutes such as wood spirit, special boiling point spirits, and aviation spirit. In connection with the use of paraffin and petrol admixtures, methods were worked out for ascertaining the percentage of these present in any particular mixture.

Atmospheric Pollution.—This work has been continued throughout the year, observations having been made at the same seven sites as in 1948.

The average results obtained are shown in the following table :—

SITE.	Rain Gauges	Lead Peroxide Method	Light Tests
	Average monthly deposit in tons per sq. mile	Average daily sulphur pollution as mgrms. of SO ₃ per 100 sq. cms. of fabric exposed	Daily average in mgrms. of Iodine liberated.
Headingley	15.1	2.5	4.1
Market Buildings	34.3	3.5	3.7
Hunslet	18.8	3.2	4.1
Temple Newsam	13.7	2.5	4.2
Armley Park	34.5	3.1	4.4
St. James's Hospital	18.4	3.2	4.4
Burley Park	52.5	..	..

Retrospect.—The end of May, 1949, marked the completion of 21 years' work in the Municipal Laboratory, which was opened on 1st June, 1928, with the present holder of the office as the first full-time Leeds City Analyst. During the time that has elapsed both the work and the staff have increased, and new apparatus and instruments have been introduced as the need has arisen. From its deputies the Laboratory has provided the country with three public analysts, two to the Counties and one to a City, and during the war two of the staff held important army appointments in connection with food supervision in the Middle East. A Food Panel of analysts at this time also worked in conjunction with the City Analyst, in connection with Gas Identification Service.

In 1928 the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875, was still in force, and there were but few official food standards, those for milk in its various forms, butter, margarine and spirits being the only ones in existence, apart from regulations respecting permitted preservatives. It is true that in many cases little difficulty was encountered in securing convictions in respect of the adulteration of foods of well recognised composition, and the High Court ruling of *Gowker v. Woodroffe* (1928) already mentioned was of material assistance in arriving at standards for foods containing several ingredients. It was not however until 1943, with the coming into force of the Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, that the first real use was made of the powers contained in Section 8 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. This legislation resulted from the appearance in 1941 of numerous worthless food substitutes, in the exposure of which the Leeds Local Authority played no small part. Following the decision of the Ministry of Food to abolish the description "egg substitute powder" in favour of "golden raising powder," and to demand minimum aeration values for both this and baking powder, standards have since been gradually introduced for foods of such varied composition as coffee essence, curry powder, fish pastes, mustard, jam, salad cream and tomato ketchup.

Prior to the establishment of the Regional Forensic Laboratories, many investigations were carried out in conjunction with the Criminal Investigation Department of Police Headquarters, with which the laboratory has continued to collaborate in solving various problems, such as those relating to intoxicating liquor and motor fuel. Regular analyses have been made throughout the period under

review for the Waterworks Department, the present method of slaked lime treatment of the city water having originated in these laboratories. Expert advice of a chemical nature has been in fact available to any Corporation Department which has felt in need of it. One fruitful result of the wide field covered in the course of the investigations undertaken has been the devising of improved methods of analysis such as those for the determination of traces of lead in upland waters, fat in cocoa and other powders, and organic phosphorus in foods. Throughout, your Analyst has been enabled to maintain close touch with the Society of Public Analysts at its London headquarters and its North of England Section in Manchester, and wishes to express his appreciation of the facilities offered to him in this connection by the Public Health Committee.

In conclusion he desires to express to Mr. Arthur Alcock, A.M.C.T., F.R.I.C., (who became Salford City Analyst on 1st December, 1949), and other members of his staff his best thanks for their valued services and loyal co-operation during the year under review.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE CITY ANALYST DURING 1949.

Article.	No. examined.			No. adulterated.			Per-centage adultera-tion.
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	
FOODS (2802).							
Acetic Acid Essence ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Ale, Special Pale ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Almonds, ground ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Almond Substitute ..	I	..	I	I	..	I	100·0
"Aniset" Sweets ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Appleade	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Apple Juice	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Apple Puree .. ..	..	I	I	..	..	..	..
Arrowroot	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Baking Composition ..	I	..	I	I	..	I	100·0
„ Powder	6	..	6	..	..	..	..
Barley, flakes	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Barley, ground	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Barlova	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Beer, bitter	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
„ black	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
„ mild	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Beetroot, pickled in							
Malt Vinegar	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Biscuits, sweet .. ..	..	I	I	..	I	I	100·0
Blancmange Powder ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Bramble Preserve ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Brawn	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Bread Rolls .. ..	..	I	I	..	..	..	..
Butter	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Butter and Margarine ..	..	I	I	..	..	..	..
Cake flour mixture ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Cake and Pudding flour							
mixture	5	..	5	..	..	..	..
Caramel dessert powder ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Caraway Seeds	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Cheese Cream	I	I	2	..	..	..	..
Chicken Croquettes ..	2	..	2	2	..	2	100·0
Chocolate Coconut Truffles	..	I	I	..	..	..	..
Chunx .. ..	..	I	I	..	..	..	..
Cocoa	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Coffee	5	..	5	..	..	..	..
Coffee and Chicory Cubes	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Carried forward ..	50	7	57	4	I	5	

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE CITY ANALYST DURING 1949—continued.

Article.	No. examined.			No. adulterated.			Percentage adulteration.
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	
Brought forward ..	50	7	57	4	1	5	
Coffee and Chicory							
Essence	3	1	4	..	..	..	..
Coloured Almond Nibs ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cooking Fat	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cooking Oil	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Crystallised Cherries ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Culinary Lemon	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Custard Powder	7	..	7	..	..	..	..
Cut Peel	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Danish Pastry Mixture ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Dessert Powder	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Dessert Powder, sweetened	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Devonshire Sandwich Spread	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Dressed Crab	2	..	2	1	..	1	50.0
Effervescing Drink Powder	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Effervescent soft drink Powder	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Farinoca	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Fish Balls .. ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
„ Cakes	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
„ Paste	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Flour, Self-Raising	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Fruit Pectin	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Fruit Sticks	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Gelatine	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
„ edible	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Ginger cordial	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
„ ground	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
„ Wine	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Golden Raising Powder ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Grape Fruit Squash	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Grapes, tinned .. ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Gravy, thick	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Honey	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Honey Lumps	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Carried forward ..	96	11	107	5	1	6	

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE CITY ANALYST DURING 1949—continued.

Article.	No. examined.			No. adulterated.			Per centage adultera- tion.
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	
Brought forward ..	96	11	107	5	1	6	
Hot Chocolate	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Ices .. ..	..	95	95	..	..	..	..
Ices, Chocolate .. ..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Ice Cream .. ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Icing Sugar	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Jaffa Juice	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Jam	6	1	7	..	1	1	14·3
Jellies, Sunsweet	1	..	1	1	..	1	100·0
Jelly Crystals	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Lemon Barley	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Lemon Squash	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Lemonade Crystals	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Malted Milk	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Marjoram	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Meat Paste	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Meat Spread	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Melvet	1	..	1	1	..	1	100·0
Milk	2,358	6	2,364	98	1	99	4·2
Mint	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Mock Marzipan Mixture	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Mock Rice	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Mustard	1	..	1	1	..	1	100·0
"New Mulsene"	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Nutmeg, ground	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Oatmeal	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Oil, cooking	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Orange Crush	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
„ Crush Cordial	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
„ Juice	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
„ Squash	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
„ Squash Crystals	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Parsley	2	..	2	1	..	1	50·0
„ rubbed	1	..	1	1	..	1	100·0
Pastry Mixture	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Peas, dried .. ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Peas, marrowfat	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pea Soup Powder	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
"Pearls"	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Carried forward ..	2,502	117	2,619	108	3	111	

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE CITY ANALYST DURING 1949—continued.

Article.	No. examined			No. adulterated.			Per-centage adultera-tion
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	
Brought forward ..	2,502	117	2,619	108	3	111	
Pearl Barley	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Peanut Butter	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pepper	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pepper, condiment compound	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pepper, white	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Peppermint Cordial ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pie Crust and Pastry Mixture	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Polony	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Potato Crisps .. ..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Potted Beef	1	1	..	1	..	1	100·0
Potted Meat	4	..	4	3	..	3	75·0
Potted Meat Paste ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Pressed Chicken Sandwich	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pudding Mixture	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Quaffy	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Rum	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Sage and Onion Stuffing	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
Sago	2	1	3	..	1	1	33·3
Salad Cream	5	..	5	1	..	1	20·0
Salad Dressing	1	..	1	1	..	1	100·0
Salad Oil	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Salmon Paste	6	2	8	2	1	3	37·5
Salmon, potted	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Sandwich Spread	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Sausage, beef	22	..	22	11	..	11	50·0
„ beef and tomato	1	..	1	1	..	1	100·0
„ liver	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
„ pork	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
„ pork and beef	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
„ rusk tomato .. ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
„ tomato	3	3	6	..	3	3	50·0
„ meat	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
„ meat, beef	5	..	5	..	..	..	..
Semolina	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Skiff	1	1	2	..	1	1	50·0
Carried forward ..	2,586	127	2,713	128	9	137	

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE CITY ANALYST DURING 1949—continued.

Article.	No. examined.			No. adulterated.			Per-centage adultera-tion
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	
Brought forward ..	2,586	127	2,713	128	9	137	
Soya Flour	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Spice, mixed	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Snowwhite	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Sponge Flour Mixture ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Starch	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Suet, beef.. ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Suet, beef with flour ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
„ shredded beef ..	2	..	2	1	..	1	50·0
Sugar .. ..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Sunny Spread	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Sweets .. ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Sweet Cornet	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Sweet Fat .. ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Swiss Roll	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Table Dessert	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Tarts, almond	1	..	1	1	..	1	100·0
„ ground rice	2	..	2	1	..	1	50·0
„ jam	6	..	6	2	..	2	33·3
Tea	2	1	3	..	1	1	33·3
Tea, Maté	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Tea Saving Tablets ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Tea Tablets	1	..	1	1	..	1	100·0
Tizer	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Tomato Colouring ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
„ Dainty Spread ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
„ Paste .. ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
„ Ketchup	4	1	5	..	..	..	..
„ Sauce	4	..	4	2	..	2	50·0
Toffee Apple .. ..	..	1	1	..	1	1	100·0
„ Popcorns	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Vimto	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Vinegar, distilled ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
„ malt	11	..	11	..	..	..	..
Vinegar, malt distilled ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
„ non-brewed	6	1	7	2	1	3	42·8
„ spirit	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
„ unfermented table ..	1	..	1	1	..	1	100·0
Carried forward ..	2,648	138	2,786	139	12	151	

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE CITY ANALYST DURING 1949—continued.

Article.	No. examined.			No. adulterated.			Per-centage adultera-tion
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	
Brought forward ..	2,648	138	2,786	139	12	151	
Whiskey	12	2	14	..	..	..	..
Wine, Elderberry ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Wine, Ginger ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
DRUGS (12)							
Aspirin Tablets ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Back, Kidney and Bladder Pills ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Bicarbonate of Soda ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Borax Powder ..	1	..	1	1	..	1	100·0
Cream of Tartar ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Herbal Tonic ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Malt Extract Tablets ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pure Malt Extract Tablets ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Saccharin Tablets ..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
TOTAL FOOD AND DRUGS ..	2,671	143	2,814	140	12	152	5·4