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CITY OF LEEDS

REPORT

ON THE

Health & Sanitary

Administration

OF THE CITY

FOR THE YEAR 1953

BY

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

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.

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HEALTH COMMITTEE.

LORD MAYOR (Alderman Donald George Cowling, M.B.E., J.P.).

Chairman : Councillor WINIFRED SHUTT.

Alderman Sir George Martin, K.B.E., LL.D., J.P., was Chairman of the Health Committee until his resignation from the Leeds City Council in March, 1953.

Alderman LIZZIE NAYLOR, J.P.

„ ELIZABETH M. LISTER

„ Z. P. FERNANDEZ, B.A.,
M.D., D.P.H.

„ H. M. G. MCKAY

Councillor W. Fowler

„ A. KING

„ VYVYAN M. CARDNO

„ MARGARET COLLINS

„ L. WALSH, M.B., Ch.B.

„ LILY DEMAINE

„ A. HARRISON (from May,
1953)

Councillor EVELINE COLEMAN

„ H. DRAKE

„ W. M. JONES (Deputy
Chairman)

„ MAY FISH

„ E. D. GLOVER

„ G. I. ADDLESTONE (from
May, 1953)

„ W. O. D. SMART (from
May, 1953)

„ H. WALMSLEY (to May,
1953)

„ AIMEE M. TONG (to May,
1953)

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

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

Dr. J. H. E. Moore and Dr. T. D. Pratt (or a deputy in each case).

SUB-COMMITTEES.

SUB-HEALTH (MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE) COMMITTEE.

Chairman : Alderman LIZZIE NAYLOR, J.P.

Alderman ELIZABETH M. LISTER

„ Z. P. FERNANDEZ, B.A.,
M.D., D.P.H.

„ H. J. M. G. MCKAY

Councillor WINIFRED SHUTT

„ W. FOWLER

„ A. KING

Councillor VYVYAN M. CARDNO

„ MARGARET COLLINS

„ L. WALSH, M.B., Ch.B.

„ LILY DEMAINE

„ A. HARRISON (from May,
1953)

„ H. WALMSLEY (to May,
1953)

CO-OPTED MEMBERS.

Mrs. D. Beevers

Mrs. R. H. Blackburn

Miss H. M. Leonard

SUB-HEALTH (MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES) COMMITTEE

Chairman : Alderman Z. P. FERNANDEZ, B.A., M.D., D.P.H.

Alderman ELIZABETH M. LISTER	Councillor A. HARRISON
	„ EVELINE COLEMAN
Councillor WINIFRED SHUTT	„ H. DRAKE
„ W. FOWLER	„ W. M. JONES
„ MARGARET COLLINS	„ MAY FISH
„ L. WALSH, M.B., Ch.B.	„ E. D. GLOVER

CO-OPTED MEMBERS.

Mrs. A. R. INCE	Mrs. S. MURRAY
Mrs. J. SLATER	

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

Chairman : Councillor W. M. JONES.

Alderman LIZZIE NAYLOR, J.P.	Councillor H. Drake
„ H. M. G. MCKAY	„ MAY FISH
Councillor WINIFRED SHUTT	„ E. D. GLOVER
„ W. FOWLER	„ G. I. ADDLESTONE
„ VYVYAN M. CARDNO	„ W. O. D. SMART
„ LILY DEMAINE	

The Sub-Health (Ambulance Services) Committee was dissolved in May, 1953, and matters concerning the Ambulance Service were subsequently dealt with by the Health Committee.

The Sub-Health (Special Services) Committee was reconstituted in May, 1953, as the Sub-Health (Mental Health Services) Committee. Matters concerning the Home Help Service, District Nursing Service, Tuberculosis Care and After-Care, Convalescence, Social Workers and Venereal Disease, formerly dealt with by the Sub-Health (Special Services) Committee, were transferred to the Health Committee.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health, Chief Tuberculosis Officer and School Medical Officer	I. G. DAVIES, M.D., B.S., F.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. M. McALPIN, M.B., Ch.B.
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., Senior Lecturer in Public Health, University of Leeds
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. MARGARET C. PULLAN, 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. PHOEBE H. CHANCE, M.B., M.R.C.P., L.R.C.P. YVONNE R. SNEDDON, M.B., Ch.B.
Chief Administrative Assistant ..	A. BATLEY
Executive Officer, Mental Health Services	J. SQUIRE HOYLE
Accountant	H. A. CORLETT
Assistant Administrative Officer ..	W. WILSON
Chief Sanitary Inspector	J. GOODFELLOW, M.R.San.I., A.M.I.S.E.
Consultant Adviser in Tuberculosis ..	G. F. EDWARDS, M.B.E., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
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., Ch.B., M.R.C.P. (Edin.) I. SUTTON, M.Sc., M.D., D.P.M., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. J. W. AFFLECK, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.F.P.S., D.P.M. H. BURT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M. A. H. WILSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M.
Consultant Adviser in Venereal Diseases		G. O. HORNE, Ph.D., F.R.C.P. (Edin.)
City Analyst	.. ..	C. H. MANLEY, M.A., F.R.I.C.
Disinfestation Officer	.. ..	C. W. LAMB, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.
Ambulance Officer	.. ..	F. E. J. LARGE
Superintendent Health Visitor and School Nurse		JOYCE M. AKESTER, 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	..	JESSIE CHIPPERFIELD
Principal Clerks :—		
Statistics	.. ..	W. B. NOTTAGE
General Sanitation	.. ..	C. STEAD
Infectious Diseases	.. ..	J. K. BEEVERS
Food and Drugs	.. ..	S. TITTERINGTON
Finance	.. ..	J. PEACOCK

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

STAFF.

<i>Class of Employees</i>	<i>No. employed at 31/12/53</i>
Sanitary Inspectors	45
Assistant Analysts	3
Female Sanitary Inspectors	2
Health Visitors	55
Midwives	47
Personal Disinfection and Disinfestation	6
Tuberculosis Health Visitors	5
Dispensers	13
Physiotherapists	4
Clerical Staff	92
General Disinfection and Disinfestation	23
Central Ambulance Station Staff	132
Flushing Staff	9
Mortuary Service	7
Rodent Operatives	6
Immunisation Nurses.. .. .	9
Lavatory Attendants	19
Lavatory Cleaners	1
Caretakers and Cleaners	31
Home Helps	125
Wyther Hostel	11
Red Court Hostel	32
Day Nurseries	281
Infectious Diseases Visitors	2
Clinic Nurses	—
Student Health Visitors	14
Social Workers	4
Condemned Meat Room Attendant	1
Student Probationer Sanitary Inspectors	5
Nursery Teachers	2
District Nurses	9
Convalescent Home, Southport	4
Convenience Lighting	1

City of Leeds

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present herewith the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health on the health of the City of Leeds for the year 1953.

The population of the city, according to the Registrar General's estimate at the mid-year of 1953, was 505,500, as compared with the estimate for 1952 of 504,800.

**Vital
Statistics**

The birth-rate for the year was 15.7 as compared with 15.3 for the previous year, but below the average for the previous five years. The stillbirth rate was 0.33 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 0.36 per 1,000 for 1952, but the ratio of still to registered live births was 1 to 47 in 1953 as compared with 1 to 42 for 1952. The infant mortality rate was 33 as compared with 30 for 1952, but it has not been possible to assign this increase to any particular cause and as far as can be ascertained there is no unusual medical or social cause to account for it. The causes of death of infants under one year are the same as for the whole country, namely prematurity, respiratory disease and congenital malformations. These constitute the more intractable causes of infant mortality throughout the country, and considerable attention is being paid to them from the point of view of research and in regard to special services directed to care and treatment. Of the three causes, deaths due to congenital malformation are those for which least can be done since they are due to causes which are in many cases beyond the scope of obstetric improvement. Maternal mortality showed a rate of 0.62 per 1,000 births, live and still, as compared with 0.76 for the previous year.

There was a slight fall in the number of new notifications of respiratory tuberculosis and a similar slight decrease in non-respiratory notifications. Over the last few years the notifications of respiratory tuberculosis have not fallen in proportion to the fall in the death-rate and the epidemiological situation with regard to infectious respiratory tuberculosis cannot therefore be regarded as satisfactory. The fall in the tuberculosis death-rate due to the introduction of new drugs and

improvements in the technique of treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis, should not obscure the fact that one of the effects of a reduction in the death-rate may be to increase the number of persons who are capable of spreading infection in the community. Respiratory tuberculosis therefore still remains an active epidemiological problem.

**Infectious
Disease**

Dr. D. B. Bradshaw, Deputy Medical Officer of Health has given a full report on the incidence of infectious disease in the city and has described, so far as Leeds is concerned, the outbreak of smallpox which occurred during the year. The four cases in Leeds were a part of an epidemiological event which took place across the country from Lancashire to the West Riding of Yorkshire, and the outbreak in Leeds was an integral part of that event. During the whole of the period in question the Department was assisted by Dr. Thompson, an epidemiologist from the Ministry of Health, and my thanks are due to him for his very great assistance particularly in linking up the events in Leeds with those occurring in surrounding areas. During the whole period the Department was in constant touch with Dr. Bradley of the Ministry of Health who was able to give the overall picture throughout the country in relation to particular events occurring in the locality.

**Maternity
and Child
Welfare**

The Health Committee during the year made arrangements for additional sessions where necessary for infant welfare and ante-natal work, and preliminary steps were taken for the provision of three new centres for maternity and child welfare and school health purposes. The special survey on the growth of children undertaken at the request of the Ministry of Health has continued throughout the year. The work of the special midwives in the care of premature infants continued throughout the year and this has now become a well recognised and fully established service which is working satisfactorily in conjunction with the domiciliary midwifery service and with the maternity departments in the hospitals of the city.

**Mental
Health**

The Committee during the year took the initial steps towards the provision of a Short-Stay Home for mental defectives. This will provide considerable relief for short periods to the parents of mental defectives and it is hoped that the home will be erected during 1954. Further steps were also taken with regard to the provision of a new Occupational Centre for West Leeds situated at Stanningley.

**Home
Nursing**

The number of cases nursed at home showed an increase and there also have been heavy demands upon the Medical Requisites Loan scheme, although in actual numbers of articles loaned the figures show

a small decrease but there was a very large number of applications for extension of the periods during which the medical requisites were required.

The work of the Health Visitors during the year showed an increasing and desirable trend towards a closer linkage with the hospitals in the direction of follow-up of special cases after discharge from hospital. The work of the Health Visitor is slowly changing and great attention is now being paid to special visits, both to infants and children who require such visits, rather than to routine visitation. This policy has been dictated by many causes, not the least being the limited supply of Health Visitors available and to the extension of the Health Visitor work by the follow-up of special medical problems in the home and the increasing visits made at the request of hospital special departments.

**Health
Visiting**

The demand for ambulances and sitting-case cars continued to show an increase during the year and as a result of this increase, particularly in the case of patients attending hospitals for out-patient or special treatment, the Committee was required to consider the provision of an additional four sitting-case vehicles. Meetings were held from time to time with the hospital authorities on matters concerning the Ambulance Service. The Health Committee, during the year, gave considerable thought to the increasing demands on the Ambulance Service which do not appear to have reached a position of equilibrium. A strict watch is kept on the types of cases conveyed and the needs for special ambulance transport as against the facilities available by public transport. The proper use of ambulance transport can only be achieved by a close scrutiny by doctors and hospital authorities of the applications made for such transport.

**Ambulance
Service**

The radio-telephony control of the ambulances has worked admirably and indeed it can be said that without this the Ambulance Service would not have been able to deal with the extraordinary demands made on it.

The Department works very closely with both the Welfare Services Department and the Geriatric Unit at St. James's Hospital. The arrangements for the care of the aged which have as their focus the Geriatric Unit at St. James's, and which extend through the geriatric wards at St. James's work in close contact with the provisions made at St. George's and at Rothwell Haigh, are among the best in the country, and in these excellent arrangements the Health Department can be said

**Care of
the Aged**

to have played a part by their system of visitation of patients referred by their doctors for admission. This visitation is done by the Social Worker of the Health Department and an account is given by Miss Paton later in the body of the report.

Housing

Considerable work was done in the direction of slum clearance by preparation of programmes for clearance areas to be dealt with during 1954. This entailed considerable work of inspection, but the result will be a very greatly increased slum clearance drive during 1954. I should like to place on record my appreciation of the Housing Committee's co-operation in many directions notably that in its general provision for the housing of tuberculous persons and for persons who require rehousing on medical grounds. Further, the Housing Committee has given great help in the provision of accommodation for Midwives and District Nurses.

Acknowledgments

As in previous years I have received the greatest help from Government Departments, and from the officers of the Regional Hospital Board and Hospital Management Committees in the City, from the Clerk of the Executive Council, the Local Medical Committee and from my colleagues in other Departments of the Council, and to them my grateful thanks are given.

I would also like to thank the members of the staff of the Health Department who have contributed the record of their year's work to the Report and in addition those whose names do not appear but who nevertheless have done their bit. It has been my practice not to name any one since in this event I should have to name them all.

I tender the sincere thanks of my colleagues in the Health Department and my own to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued courtesy and kindness to me during the year.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

I. G. DAVIES.

Public Health Department,
Leeds, 1.

July, 1954.

SUMMARY

1953

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

AVERAGE HEIGHT ABOVE SEA LEVEL 250 feet.

AREA OF CITY 38,296·5 Acres.

HOME POPULATION (Registrar General's Estimate) .. 505,500

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HOUSES 161,474

RATEABLE VALUE £4,090,297

SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE £16,000

	Average	
	1953.	1943-52.
BIRTH RATE (births per 1,000 living)	15·7	17·7
MARRIAGE RATE (persons married per 1,000 living) ..	16·8	19·0
DEATH RATE (deaths per 1,000 living)	11·7	13·2
NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION	2,035	2,217
(Excess of births over deaths in the year)		
INFANT MORTALITY RATE	33	40
(Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births)		
DEATH RATE from Pneumonia and Bronchitis	1·81	1·50
„ „ Cancer	1·96	2·02
„ „ Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)		
per 1,000 births	1·64	5·60

	Cases	Case-rate	Deaths	Death rate
SCARLET FEVER	699	1·38	..	..
DIPHTHERIA	1	0·002	..	..
TYPHOID FEVER	..	..	..	..
MEASLES	6,825	13·50	4	0·008
WHOOPING COUGH	1,769	3·50	1	0·002
RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS	420	0·83	111	0·22
OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS	91	0·18	9	0·02

SUMMARY

The following summary is based on the results of the experiments conducted by the author during the past year. It is intended to give a general idea of the work done and the conclusions reached.

The first part of the work was devoted to the study of the effect of temperature on the rate of reaction. It was found that the rate of reaction increased with increasing temperature, and that the increase was more rapid at higher temperatures than at lower ones. This is in accordance with the general principle that the rate of reaction increases with increasing temperature.

The second part of the work was devoted to the study of the effect of concentration on the rate of reaction. It was found that the rate of reaction increased with increasing concentration, and that the increase was more rapid at higher concentrations than at lower ones.

The third part of the work was devoted to the study of the effect of pressure on the rate of reaction. It was found that the rate of reaction increased with increasing pressure, and that the increase was more rapid at higher pressures than at lower ones.

The fourth part of the work was devoted to the study of the effect of catalysts on the rate of reaction. It was found that the rate of reaction was increased by the presence of certain substances, which acted as catalysts.

The fifth part of the work was devoted to the study of the effect of inhibitors on the rate of reaction. It was found that the rate of reaction was decreased by the presence of certain substances, which acted as inhibitors.

The sixth part of the work was devoted to the study of the effect of solvents on the rate of reaction. It was found that the rate of reaction was affected by the nature of the solvent used.

The seventh part of the work was devoted to the study of the effect of light on the rate of reaction. It was found that the rate of reaction was affected by the intensity of the light used.

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 home population of the city at the mid-year of 1953 was 505,500.

Dwelling-houses.—The total number of dwelling-houses in the city at December, 1953, was 161,474.

Rateable Value.—The rateable value of the city in 1953 was £4,090,297 and the estimated sum represented by a penny rate was £16,000. The corresponding figures for 1952 were £4,002,795 and £15,800 respectively.

Meteorological Conditions.—The hours of bright sunshine registered during the year were 1,160·25, the sunniest month being May with a daily average of 6·03 hours and the darkest December with a daily average of 0·05 hours. The daily average for the whole year was 3·18 hours.

The total rainfall for the year was 20·37 inches, the driest month being March with a total of 0·15 inches and the wettest November with 2·82 inches. Taking the four quarters of the year, the rainfall in the first quarter was 2·24 inches; in the second 5·92; in the third 6·58; and in the fourth 5·63 inches.

The month with the highest average temperature was August with 64·04 degrees and the lowest January with 42·11 degrees. The average temperature for the whole year was 52·39 degrees.

VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS.

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages which took place in Leeds during the year was 4,240 corresponding to a marriage-rate of 16·8 as compared with 4,240 and a rate of 16·8 for the previous year and an average of 4,623 and 18·3 for the previous five years.

The provisional marriage-rate for England and Wales for 1953 was 15·6 as compared with 15·9 for the previous year.

BIRTHS.

The births registered in the city during 1953 numbered 8,465, comprising 4,466 males and 3,999 females. Of these 338 males and 319 females born to parents not residing in Leeds were transferred

to the areas in which the home address was situated, whilst 66 males and 58 females, born outside the city to Leeds parents, were transferred in, making a nett total of 7,932 births, comprising 4,194 males and 3,738 females.

The birth-rate was 15.7 per thousand of the home population, as compared with 15.3 for the previous year and an average of 16.4 for the previous five years.

The birth-rate for the city was lower than the rate for the 160 large towns which was 17.0 per thousand of the home population and higher than that for England and Wales as a whole which was 15.5 per thousand of the population.

Excess of Births over Deaths.—The excess of births over deaths, or the “natural increase of population,” was 2,035 as compared with 1,448 for the previous year and an average of 2,217 for the previous ten years.

Illegitimate Births.—Of the 7,932 (nett) births registered, 7,408 (3,916 males and 3,492 females) or 93.4 per cent. were legitimate and 524 (278 males and 246 females) or 6.6 per cent. were illegitimate. These percentages are the same as those for 1952.

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
1950 ..	546	6.7%	1.07
1951 ..	512	6.4%	1.02
1952 ..	512	6.6%	1.01
1953 ..	524	6.6%	1.04

Stillbirths.—The number of stillbirths registered during the year was 191, comprising 93 males and 98 females. The inward transfers numbered 3 (3 males) and the outward transfers 27 (13 males and 14 females), which after adjustment leaves a nett total of 167, made up of 83 males and 84 females. The rate per thousand of the population was 0.33 as compared with 0.36 for the previous year. The rate for England and Wales was 0.35. Expressed as a percentage of the total births, the rate was 2.1 as compared with 2.3 for the previous year. Of the 167 (nett) stillbirths, 153 or 91.6 per cent. were legitimate and 14 or 8.4 per cent. were illegitimate. The ratio of 'still' to registered live births was 1 to 47, as compared with 1 to 42 for 1952.

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
1950 ..	189 (16)	2.3	0.37
1951 ..	194 (20)	2.4	0.39
1952 ..	182 (18)	2.3	0.36
1953 ..	167 (14)	2.1	0.33

* Illegitimate Stillbirths in brackets.

DEATHS.

The gross number of deaths registered in the city was 6,354, comprising 3,297 males and 3,057 females, giving a gross death-rate of 12.6 as compared with 12.8 for the previous year and an average of 13.0 for the previous five years. The inward transferable deaths numbered 186 (104 males and 82 females) and outward transfers 643 (375 males and 268 females), which, after adjustment, leaves a nett total of 5,897 deaths debitable to the city, made up of 3,026 males and 2,871 females. The corresponding death-rate was 11.7 as compared with 12.5 for the previous year and an average of 12.6 for the previous five years.

The death-rate for England and Wales was 11·4 and that for the 160 large towns 12·2.

Comparison with other towns (crude death-rate).—Comparing the death-rate for Leeds with the twelve large towns in England and Wales, Leeds occupied fourth place, the towns with higher rates being Bradford, Manchester and Sheffield.

Adjusted Death-Rates.—The Area Comparability Factor (A.C.F.) for 1953 was 1·07 and this when applied to the crude rate (11·7) gives an adjusted rate of 12·5.

An examination on the following table shows that, judged by the adjusted death-rate, Leeds occupies a more favourable position among the large towns than when judged by the crude death-rate.

	Population	Birth-rate		Death-rate		Death-rate from		Infant Mortality Rate
		Crude	Adjusted	Crude	Adjusted	Resp. Tub.	Other Tub.	
London	3,343,000	15·2	13·2	11·6	11·4	0·21	0·02	24
Birmingham	1,118,500	16·6	15·9	10·6	11·9	0·24	0·01	26
Liverpool	789,700	20·3	19·5	10·7	12·7	0·33	0·03	35
Manchester	701,800	17·4	16·5	12·3	13·7	0·28	0·03	31
Sheffield	507,600	13·9	13·8	11·9	12·7	0·19	0·02	26
Leeds	505,500	15·7	15·1	11·7	12·5	0·22	0·02	33
Bristol	444,200	15·6	15·5	11·6	11·2	0·21	0·03	22
Nottingham	311,500	16·6	16·1	11·0	11·9	0·27	0·02	27
Hull	299,400	19·1	19·1	10·9	12·4	0·25	0·04	35
Newcastle	289,700	17·1	16·6	10·9	11·9	0·28	0·04	27
Bradford	286,600	15·9	16·0	14·2	13·8	0·14	0·03	37
Leicester	286,500	16·0	15·7	11·2	11·3	0·24	0·02	25
Stoke-on-Trent	273,700	16·5	15·8	11·0	13·3	0·34	0·03	28

Causes of Death.—The principal causes of death were, in order of numerical importance, malignant neoplasms (140-203, 205), heart disease (410-416, 421-443), coronary disease (420), vascular lesions of the central nervous system (330-334), bronchitis (500-502), pneumonia (490-493, 763) and other circulatory diseases (444-468) which together accounted for 4,552 or 77·2 per cent. of the total deaths. Last year this group of diseases was responsible for 4,999 or 79·4 per cent. of the total deaths.

The tables on pages 9 and 10 set out the causes of death in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death.

Deaths in Age Groups.—The table on page 11 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 294 or 5.0 per cent. of the total deaths, as compared with 283 or 4.5 per cent. for the previous year and an average of 261 or 4.9 per cent. for the previous five years. The number of deaths in all the age groups under 45 years was 639 or 10.8 per cent. as compared with 673 or 10.7 per cent. in the previous year. In the remaining age groups 45-65 and 65+ the deaths numbered 5,258 or 89.2 per cent. as compared with 5,619 or 89.2 per cent. in the previous year.

Cremations.—Out of a total of 5,897 Leeds deaths during the year, the number of bodies disposed of by cremation was 2,171 or 36.8 per cent. as compared with 2,093 or 33.3 per cent. in 1952. Of this number 1,640 were cremated at Lawnswood and the remainder, 531, at Cottingley. The total number of cremations represents an increase of 78 on the figure for the previous year and an increase of 356 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 1953 was 261 (males 162, females 99) as compared with 231 (males 140, females 91) in 1952. The infant mortality rate was 33 as compared with 30 for the previous year and an average of 31 for the previous five years.

The rate for England and Wales was 27 or 22.2 per cent. lower than the rate for Leeds, whilst the rate for the 160 large towns was 31 or 6.5 per cent. lower.

Illegitimate Death-Rate.—Of the 524 illegitimate births, 22 died before reaching the age of one year, which is equal to an infant mortality rate of 42 as compared with 41 in 1952.

Causes of Death.—The principal causes of death of infants under one year of age during the year, in order of numerical importance, were prematurity 54 (20.7 per cent.), post-natal asphyxia 47 (18.0 per cent.), pneumonia 40 (15.3 per cent.) and congenital

malformations 37 (14.2 per cent.). Respiratory diseases were responsible for 46 or 17.6 per cent. of the total deaths under one year of age. In 1952 the number was 51 or 22.1 per cent. and the average for the previous five years 64 or 24.7 per cent. For further details of causes of death of infants under one year, see tables on pages 12 and 13.

Prematurity.—The number of deaths from prematurity (unqualified) was 54. The death-rate from prematurity per thousand live births was 6.8 as compared with 6.3 for the previous year.

The following table shows the number of deaths classified to other diseases of early infancy in which prematurity was mentioned as a contributory cause of death.

INFANT DEATHS WITH MENTION OF PREMATUREITY.

International List Nos.	Cause of death	Deaths	
		M.	F.
760.5	Intra-cranial and spinal injury at birth ..	4	1
761.5	Other birth injury	..	1
762.5	Post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis ..	15	15
763.5	Pneumonia of newborn	2	2
768.5	Other sepsis of newborn	..	1
769.5-9	Neonatal disorders from maternal toxæmia ..	..	1

Deaths in Age Groups.—Of the total (261) infant deaths, 92 or 35.2 per cent. took place on the first day; 160 or 61.3 per cent. in the first week; 182 or 69.7 per cent. in the first month; 31 or 12.0 per cent. between one and three months; 21 or 8.0 per cent. between three and six months; 16 or 6.1 per cent. between six and nine months and 11 or 4.2 per cent. between nine and twelve months.

The percentage changes in the infant death-rates per thousand births in 1953 as compared with the previous ten years are as follows :—

Under 1 week increase	21.0%	3-6 months decrease	55.6%
Under 1 month ..	3.6%	6-9	37.5%
1-3 months decrease	48.0%	9-12	22.2%
Whole year decrease, 18.6%			

Neo-Natal Death-Rate.—The number of deaths occurring in the first month of life was 182 or 38 more than in the previous year, the corresponding neo-natal death-rate being 22.9 as compared with 18.6 in 1952.

Of the total deaths under one year of age, 69·7 per cent. occurred in the first month and of deaths in the first month 50·5 per cent. occurred on the first day, 87·9 per cent. in the first week and 94·5 per cent. in the first two weeks.

As in previous years, deaths in the first month were largely due to prematurity, atelectasis and post-natal asphyxia.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The number of mothers who lost their lives in childbirth during the year was five as compared with six in the previous year. The corresponding maternal mortality rate per thousand live births was 0·63 as compared with 0·78 for the previous year and an average of 0·64 for the previous five years. Calculated on the total number of births (live and still) the rate for the year was 0·62 as compared with 0·76 for the previous year.

The causes of death were as follows :—

- (1) Pulmonary embolism by foetal material.
- (2) Acute bacterial endocarditis following septic abortion.
- (3) 1a. General peritonitis
b. Uterine sepsis
c. Childbirth.
- (4) 1a. Pulmonary embolism
b. Forceps delivery.
- (5) Shock following the introduction of fluid into the womb but with no evidence to show how the fluid was introduced.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

International List Nos.	Diseases	No. of deaths in 1953 (nett)	No. of deaths in 1952 (nett)	Death rate 1953
001-008	Tuberculosis, respiratory	111	113	0.22
010-019	Tuberculosis, other forms	9	10	0.02
020-029	Syphilitic disease	23	28	0.05
055	Diphtheria	..	..	..
056	Whooping Cough	1	..	0.00
057	Meningococcal infections	4	1	0.01
080	Acute poliomyelitis	2	7	0.00
085	Measles	4	3	0.01
Remainder of 001-138	Other infective and parasitic diseases	13	14	0.03
151	Malignant neoplasms: Stomach	155	166	0.31
162, 163	Lung, bronchus	203	213	0.40
170	Breast	88	88	0.17
171-174	Uterus	65	59	0.13
Remainder of 140-203 } 205 } 204 }	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	454	523	0.90
260	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	26	22	0.05
330-334	Diabetes	26	31	0.05
420	Vascular lesions of central nervous system ..	761	943	1.51
440-443	Coronary disease, angina	830	858	1.64
Remainder of 410-443	Hypertension with heart disease	166	182	0.33
444-468	Other heart disease	717	840	1.42
480-483	Other circulatory disease	198	203	0.40
490-493 } 763 }	Influenza	55	27	0.11
500-502 } 470-475 }	Pneumonia	434	417	0.86
510-527 }	Bronchitis	481	507	0.95
540, 541 } 543, 571 }	Other diseases of the respiratory system	53	55	0.10
572, 764 }	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	34	52	0.07
590-594	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	26	23	0.05
610	Nephritis and nephrosis	55	56	0.11
640-689	Hyperplasia of prostate	22	33	0.04
750-759	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	5	6	0.01
Residual	Congenital malformations	48	50	0.10
E810-E835 } E800-E802 } E840-E962 }	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	576	520	1.14
E963 } E970-E979 }	Motor vehicle accidents	51	42	0.10
E964-E965 } E980-E999 }	All other accidents	133	128	0.26
	Suicide	60	59	0.12
	Homicide and operations of war	8	13	0.02
	Totals	5,897	6,292	11.67

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1953.

International List Nos.	Cause of Death	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or outside the District.										*Total Hospital Deaths in the District
		All Ages	Under 1 year.	1 & under 2 years.	2 & under 5 years.	5 & under 15 years.	15 & under 25 years.	25 & under 45 years.	45 & under 65 years.	65 & under 75 years.	75 and upwards.	
001-008	Tuberculosis, respiratory ..	111	..	..	1	..	3	35	51	16	5	45
010-019	Tuberculosis, other forms ..	9	..	1	..	..	2	2	4	..	..	10
020-029	Syphilitic disease ..	23	..	..	..	..	..	3	14	4	2	14
055	Diphtheria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
056	Whooping Cough ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
057	Meningococcal infections ..	4	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
080	Acute poliomyelitis ..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	5
085	Measles ..	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Remainder of 001-138	Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	13	1	..	..	1	1	4	3	2	1	13
	Malignant neoplasms :											
151	Stomach ..	155	..	..	..	..	..	9	65	51	30	76
162, 163	Lung, bronchus ..	203	..	..	..	..	..	5	112	69	17	108
170	Breast ..	88	..	..	..	..	..	12	43	21	12	40
171-174	Uterus ..	65	..	..	..	..	..	5	39	15	6	39
Remainder of 140-203, 205	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ..	454	..	..	..	2	2	23	173	137	117	303
204	Leukaemia, aleukaemia ..	26	1	..	4	2	..	..	10	5	4	29
260	Diabetes ..	26	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	12	6	14
330-334	Vascular lesions of central nervous system ..	761	..	1	..	..	2	12	163	243	340	394
420	Coronary disease, angina ..	830	..	..	..	..	1	11	273	305	240	246
440-443	Hypertension with heart disease ..	166	..	..	..	..	..	4	32	63	67	80
Remainder of 410-443	Other heart disease ..	717	..	..	..	2	5	29	120	162	399	204
444-468	Other circulatory disease ..	198	1	..	..	..	..	4	32	50	111	118
480-483	Influenza ..	55	..	..	..	..	..	2	20	10	23	6
490-493, 763	Pneumonia ..	434	40	3	2	..	2	5	46	98	238	373
500-502	Bronchitis ..	481	3	1	..	..	..	5	124	183	165	172
470-475 } 510-527 }	Other diseases of the respiratory system ..	53	2	1	..	1	..	6	15	19	9	38
540, 541	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	34	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	13	8	37
543, 571 } 572, 764 }	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..	26	13	..	..	..	1	1	4	3	4	23
590-594	Nephritis and nephrosis ..	55	..	..	1	1	2	5	21	13	12	33
610	Hyperplasia of prostate ..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	14	23
640-689	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion ..	5	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	4
750-759	Congenital malformations ..	48	37	1	1	2	1	..	4	1	1	62
Residual	Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	576	147	1	7	12	4	34	92	103	176	562
E810-E835	Motor vehicle accidents ..	51	..	..	3	3	7	15	10	8	5	53
E800-E802 } E840-E962 } E963 }	All other accidents ..	133	9	1	3	3	7	14	35	21	40	108
E970-E979	Suicide ..	60	..	..	..	..	2	16	29	6	7	16
E964, E965 } E980-E999 }	Homicide and operations of War ..	8	..	..	..	1	..	2	4	1	..	3
	Totals ..	5,897	261	11	22	30	48	267	1,558	1,641	2,059	3,259

*Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Hospitals and Institutions in the District.

DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS (NETT), 1943-1953.

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.
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>	1,677 <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
1950	250 <i>4.0%</i>	9 <i>0.1%</i>	26 <i>0.4%</i>	42 <i>0.7%</i>	60 <i>1.0%</i>	346 <i>5.5%</i>	1,609 <i>25.7%</i>	3,912 <i>62.6%</i>	6,254
1951	247 <i>3.6%</i>	20 <i>0.3%</i>	24 <i>0.4%</i>	44 <i>0.6%</i>	52 <i>0.8%</i>	327 <i>4.8%</i>	1,758 <i>25.9%</i>	4,325 <i>63.6%</i>	6,797
1952	231 <i>3.7%</i>	20 <i>0.3%</i>	32 <i>0.5%</i>	25 <i>0.4%</i>	38 <i>0.6%</i>	327 <i>5.2%</i>	1,560 <i>24.8%</i>	4,059 <i>64.5%</i>	6,292
1953	261 <i>4.4%</i>	11 <i>0.2%</i>	22 <i>0.4%</i>	30 <i>0.5%</i>	48 <i>0.8%</i>	267 <i>4.5%</i>	1,558 <i>26.4%</i>	3,700 <i>62.7%</i>	5,897

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

International List Nos.	Cause of Death	1952	1953	% of total deaths under one
010	Tuberculosis of meninges and central nervous system	..	..	..
Rest of 001-019	Tuberculosis, other forms	..	..	..
020	Syphilis	..	..	..
050	Scarlet fever	..	..	..
055	Diphtheria	..	..	..
056	Whooping Cough	..	1	0.38
057	Meningococcal infections	1	3	1.15
085	Measles	..	3	1.15
340	Meningitis (non-meningococcal) ..	4	3	1.15
480-483	Influenza	..	..	..
490-493	Pneumonia (4 weeks—I year) ..	36	24	9.20
500-502	Bronchitis	3	3	1.15
560, 561, 570	Intestinal obstruction, hernia ..	7	5	1.92
571, 572	Gastro-enteritis (4 weeks—I year)	5	11	4.21
751	Spina bifida and meningocele ..	6	7	2.68
754	Congenital malformations of cir- culatory system	18	17	6.52
750, 752, 753 } 755-759 }	All other congenital malformations	13	13	4.98
760-761	Birth injuries	21	23	8.81
762	Post-natal asphyxia, atelectasis ..	26	47	18.01
763	Pneumonia of newborn (—4 weeks)	10	16	6.13
764	Diarrhoea of newborn (—4 weeks)	1	2	0.77
765-768	Other infections of newborn ..	..	1	0.38
770	Hæmolytic disease of newborn ..	4	2	0.77
769 } 771-773 }	Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	4	1	0.38
774-776	Prematurity	49	54	20.69
E924	Accidental mechanical suffocation	4	4	1.53
Rem. of E800-999	Other violent causes	6	5	1.92
Residual	All other causes	13	16	6.13
	Totals	231	261	..

INFANT MORTALITY 1953. NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

International List Nos.	Cause of Death	-1 day	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total -1 m'th	1-3 m'ths	3-6 m'ths	6-9 m'ths	9-12 m'ths	Total -1 year
010	Tuberculosis of meninges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rest of																	
001-019	Tuberculosis, other forms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
020	Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
050	Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
055	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
056	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
057	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
085	Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
340	Meningitis (non-meningococcal or tuberculous)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
480-483	Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
490-493	Pneumonia (4 weeks-I year)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
500-502	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
560, 561, 570	Intestinal obstruction, hernia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
571, 572	Gastro-enteritis (4 weeks-I year)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
751	Spina bifida and meningocele	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
754	Congenital malformations of circulatory system	3	1	1	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	10	5	1	1	..	17
Rest of																	
750-759	All other congenital malformations	5	1	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	11	2	..	..	..	13
760, 761	Birth injuries	11	2	3	2	3	..	2	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	23
762	Post-natal asphyxia, atelectasis	28	8	6	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	47	..	..	..	..	47
763	Pneumonia of newborn (-4 weeks)	1	1	2	3	1	2	..	3	1	2	16	..	..	..	..	16
764	Diarrhoea of newborn (-4 weeks)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	2
765-768	Other infections of newborn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
770	Hæmolytic disease of newborn	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
769, 771-773	Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
774-776	Prematurity	39	10	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	54	..	..	..	..	54
E924	Accidental mechanical suffocation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	4
Rest of																	
E800-999	Other violent causes	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	..	..	5
Residual	All other causes	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	4	4	4	2	2	16
Totals		92	25	18	13	7	2	3	13	4	5	182	31	21	16	11	261

INFANT MORTALITY IN WARDS AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF THE FIRST YEAR OF LIFE, CALENDAR YEAR, 1953.

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.
City	330	2	6.1	7	21.2	7	21.2	3	9.1	1	3.0	..	..	2	6.1	13	39
Blenheim	428	6	14.0	13	30.4	16	37.4	3	7.0	4	9.4	1	2.3	..	..	24	56
Westfield	434	6	13.8	7	16.1	7	16.1	3	6.9	4	9.2	1	2.3	..	..	15	35
Wellington	309	3	9.7	5	16.2	7	22.7	4	12.9	1	3.2	1	3.2	1	3.2	14	45
Hyde Park	234	2	8.6	4	17.1	4	17.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	17
Kirkstall	277	1	3.6	7	25.3	7	25.3	..	..	1	3.6	2	7.2	1	3.6	11	40
Far Headingley	201	2	10.0	2	10.0	2	10.0	3	14.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	25
Meanwood	213	1	4.7	3	14.1	4	18.8	..	..	1	4.7	..	..	..	..	5	23
Woodhouse	352	6	17.1	11	31.3	14	39.8	1	2.8	1	2.8	1	2.8	..	..	17	48
Moortown	287	4	13.9	6	20.9	6	20.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	21
Allerton	232	1	4.3	4	17.2	4	17.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	17
Roundhay	302	5	16.6	6	19.9	6	19.9	..	..	1	3.3	..	..	..	..	7	23
Richmond Hill	330	5	15.2	13	39.4	15	45.5	..	..	..	..	1	3.0	..	..	16	48
Potternewton	338	4	11.8	7	20.7	8	23.7	2	5.9	2	5.9	..	..	1	3.0	13	38
Harehills	191	3	15.7	5	26.2	6	31.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	31
Burmantofts	274	3	11.0	5	18.3	6	21.9	..	..	1	3.7	1	3.7	..	..	8	29
East Hunslet	270	6	22.2	7	25.9	7	25.9	1	3.7	1	3.7	2	7.4	..	..	11	41
Osmondthorpe	344	2	5.8	4	11.6	6	17.4	2	5.8	2	5.8	1	2.9	1	2.9	12	35
Cross Gates	303	6	19.8	7	23.1	7	23.1	3	9.9	..	..	1	3.3	1	3.3	12	40
Halton	215	3	14.0	3	14.0	3	14.0	1	4.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	19
Beeston	238	2	8.4	4	16.8	4	16.8	..	..	..	..	1	4.2	..	..	4	21
Holbeck	274	4	14.6	4	14.6	5	18.3	1	3.7	1	3.7	1	3.7	2	7.3	10	37
Hunslet Carr	269	6	22.3	9	33.5	9	33.5	1	3.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	37
Middleton	335	4	12.0	4	12.0	5	14.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	15
Armley	212	2	9.4	3	14.2	3	14.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9.4	5	24
Wortley	223	..	..	3	13.5	3	13.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	13
Bramley	276	3	10.9	4	14.5	7	25.4	1	3.6	..	..	1	3.6	..	..	9	33
Stanningley	241	..	..	3	12.5	4	16.6	2	8.3	..	..	1	4.1	..	..	7	29
City Totals	7,932	92	11.6	160	20.2	182	22.9	31	3.9	21	2.6	16	2.0	11	1.4	261	33

BIRTHS AND DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR WITH RATES.—CALENDAR YEAR 1953.

WARD.	TOTAL BIRTHS (net).	Birth rate per 1,000 population.	No. of legitimate births.	No. of illegitimate births.	Total deaths under one year (net).	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.
City ..	330	22.8	289	41	13	39	12	42	1	24
Blenheim ..	428	23.5	364	64	24	56	19	52	5	78
Westfield ..	434	24.1	373	61	15	35	12	32	3	49
Wellington ..	309	16.9	289	20	14	45	13	45	1	50
Hyde Park ..	234	12.7	221	13	4	17	4	18	..	..
Kirkstall ..	277	15.2	260	17	11	40	11	42	..	..
Far Headingley ..	201	13.5	196	5	5	25	4	20	1	200
Meanwood ..	213	11.2	201	12	5	23	4	20	1	83
Woodhouse ..	352	16.6	324	28	17	48	17	52	..	..
Moortown ..	287	15.6	279	8	6	21	6	22	..	..
Allerton ..	232	10.9	230	2	4	17	4	17	..	..
Roundhay ..	302	13.4	287	15	7	23	6	21	1	67
Richmond Hill ..	330	18.9	313	17	16	48	16	51	..	..
Potternewton ..	338	21.7	287	51	13	38	11	38	2	39
Harehills ..	191	11.3	184	7	6	31	6	33	..	..
Burmantofts ..	274	17.4	258	16	8	29	8	31	..	..
East Hunslet ..	270	14.6	260	10	11	41	11	42	..	..
Osmondthorpe ..	344	17.4	322	22	12	35	11	34	1	45
Cross Gates ..	303	18.6	291	12	12	40	11	38	1	83
Halton ..	215	13.9	208	7	4	19	4	19	..	..
Beeston ..	238	11.2	227	11	5	21	3	13	2	182
Holbeck ..	274	13.7	265	9	10	37	9	34	1	111
Hunslet Carr ..	269	13.8	251	18	10	37	10	40	..	..
Middleton ..	335	17.5	313	22	5	15	4	13	1	45
Armley ..	212	12.4	207	5	5	24	5	24	..	..
Wortley ..	223	13.1	218	5	3	13	3	14	..	..
Bramley ..	276	16.2	260	16	9	32	8	31	1	63
Stanningley ..	241	15.4	231	10	7	29	7	30	..	..
City Totals ..	7,932	15.7	7,408	524	261	33	239	32	22	42

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE FOURTEEN YEARS 1940-1953 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.
1940	6,946	157	22.6	214	30.8	70	10.1	48	6.9	39	5.6	24	3.5	395	57
1941	6,667	123	18.4	178	26.7	69	10.3	75	11.2	41	6.1	44	6.6	407	61
1942	7,204	154	21.4	214	29.7	58	8.1	49	6.8	31	4.3	17	2.4	369	51
1943	7,547	139	18.4	179	23.7	58	7.7	62	8.2	43	5.7	14	1.9	356	47
1944	8,518	177	20.8	242	28.4	75	8.8	55	6.5	42	4.9	15	1.8	429	50
1945	7,760	151	19.5	222	28.6	93	12.0	65	8.4	34	4.4	24	3.1	438	56
1946	9,886	174	17.6	235	23.8	79	8.0	41	4.1	25	2.5	21	2.1	401	41
1947	10,875	178	16.4	278	25.6	125	11.5	87	8.0	41	3.8	21	1.9	552	51
1948	9,234	122	13.2	162	17.5	70	7.6	49	5.3	22	2.4	18	1.9	321	35
1949	8,447	125	14.8	156	18.5	36	4.3	29	3.4	21	2.5	12	1.4	254	30
1950	8,113	122	15.0	148	18.2	43	5.3	35	4.3	16	2.0	8	1.0	250	31
1951	8,044	125	15.5	141	17.5	36	4.5	40	5.0	19	2.4	11	1.4	247	31
1952	7,740	126	16.3	144	18.6	28	3.6	37	4.8	11	1.4	11	1.4	231	30
1953	7,932	160	20.2	182	22.9	31	3.9	21	2.6	16	2.0	11	1.4	261	33

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1953 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 Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Net Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
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
1950	509,700	8,857	8,113	15.9	6,437	12.6	579	396	250	31	6,254	12.3
1951	503,030	8,700	8,044	16.0	6,983	13.9	595	409	247	31	6,797	13.5
1952	504,800	8,250	7,740	15.3	6,446	12.8	597	443	231	30	6,292	12.5
1953	505,500	8,465	7,932	15.7	6,354	12.6	643	186	261	33	5,897	11.7

Total population at all ages at the 1951 Census 504,954

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

+ Population adjusted to allow for change in boundary during the year. The mid-year population after the change is 491,880

(a) Population used for calculation of birth-rate.
(b) do. do. death-rate.

TABLE II. CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES ORIGINALLY NOTIFIED BEFORE ALTERATION OF DIAGNOSIS DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1953.

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.			
Diphtheria	5	11	..	..	1	2	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	2	5	11	
Dysentery	146	186	10	6	35	44	1	31	7	21	1	9	3	3	53	60	
Acute encephalitis ..	3	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
Erysipelas	27	52	..	..	..	1	..	2	8	9	13	29	6	11	3	17	
Food poisoning	25	29	1	..	3	3	4	4	10	9	2	3	1	2	4	6	
Malaria	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Measles	3,414	3,407	127	150	1,862	1,319	29	40	16	34	2	2	..	..	137	88	
Meningococcal infections ..	6	2	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
Ophthalmia neonatorum ..	10	5	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Paratyphoid fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Pneumonia (acute primary)	195	145	13	11	22	29	9	4	35	25	64	26	27	30	16	13	
" (acute influenzal)	25	21	..	..	1	2	1	1	4	6	13	4	6	6	..	..	
Poliomyelitis	23	13	..	..	2	2	3	6	4	2	1	1	..	..	20	13	
Puerperal pyrexia	..	108	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	68	..	..	..	..	..	3	
Scarlet fever	377	345	..	1	245	232	6	9	3	3	..	1	..	..	71	65	
Typhoid fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Whooping cough	863	927	99	97	332	321	1	4	2	8	..	3	..	1	57	57	
Smallpox	3	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	
Non-notifiable diseases ..	187	163	79	52	29	21	6	25	9	14	4	6	..	2	187	163	
Totals	5,314	5,416	342	322	1,952	1,976	65	170	100	204	101	84	44	57	558	498	
Respiratory tuberculosis ..	263(23)	157(12)	..	1	13	10	42(7)	47(5)	99(12)	78(7)	82(4)	19	13	6	144	100	
Other forms of tuberculosis ..	42(3)	49(3)	..	..	11(1)	9	5(1)	8(1)	8	17(2)	8	9	4	1	24	25	

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

TABLE IIA. ACCEPTED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (AFTER CORRECTION OF DIAGNOSIS) DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1953.

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.			
Diphtheria ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Dysentery ..	142	177	9	5	90	60	33	44	1	30	1	7	2	2	49	49	
Acute encephalitis ..	3	2	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	
Erysipelas ..	26	47	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	13	27	6	8	2	12	
Food poisoning ..	28	30	3	1	4	9	4	2	3	4	2	3	1	2	7	9	
Malaria ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Measles ..	3,419	3,406	127	151	1,973	1,857	1,271	1,321	30	41	16	34	2	2	142	88	
Meningococcal infections ..	11	2	5	..	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	1	
Ophthalmia neonatorum ..	10	5	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Paratyphoid fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Pneumonia (acute primary)	205	161	16	17	25	25	28	32	9	4	36	27	27	30	26	29	
" (acute influenzal)	25	21	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	1	4	4	6	6	..	..	
Poliomyelitis ..	16	2	..	..	3	..	5	..	4	1	4	..	..	..	13	2	
Puerperal pyrexia ..	..	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	3	
Scarlet fever ..	364	335	..	..	119	100	239	225	3	8	3	1	..	..	58	53	
Typhoid fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Whooping cough ..	852	917	94	94	422	489	333	318	1	4	2	3	..	1	46	47	
Smallpox ..	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	
Non-notifiable diseases ..	206	201	78	49	71	49	33	31	9	33	5	10	1	8	206	201	
Totals ..	5,314	5,416	342	322	2,710	2,603	1,952	1,976	65	170	100	84	44	57	558	498	
Respiratory tuberculosis ..	263(23)	157(12)	..	1	14	1	13	10	42(7)	47(5)	99(12)	19	13	6	144	100	
Other forms of tuberculosis ..	42(3)	49(3)	..	..	6(1)	5	11(1)	9	5(1)	8(1)	8	9	4	1	24	25	

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.		City	Blenheim	Westfield	Wellington	Hyde Park	Kirkstall	Far Headingley	Meanwood	Woodhouse	Moortown	Allerton	Roundhay	Richmond Hill	Potternewton	Harehills	Burmantofts	East Hunslet	Osmondthorpe	Cross Gates	Halton	Beeston	Holbeck	Hunslet Carr	Middleton	Armley	Wortley	Bramley	Stanningley	City Total
Diphtheria ..	..	..	57	1	8	8	2	3	39	12	2	38	3	6	6	3	4	5	7	31	4	7	1	8	6	7	3	..	..	1
Dysentery ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	5	319
Acute encephalitis	..	..	4	..	2	..	8	3	4	3	3	4	..	1	3	2	3	..	1	2	2	1	5	7	1	2	6	3	1	73
Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	4	..	1	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	2	1	2	9	1	1	1	..	3	1	2	58
Food poisoning	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	4
Malaria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,825
Measles ..	..	..	206	178	345	117	202	36	236	184	213	180	333	438	125	171	301	359	474	382	224	231	260	242	269	212	241	152	175	13
Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	15
Ophthalmia neonatorum	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Paratyphoid fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia (ac. primary)	..	..	26	13	22	8	8	7	15	15	10	12	7	31	7	4	9	30	11	25	6	4	7	12	21	17	13	8	2	..
" (ac. influenzal)	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	4	2	..	3	2	10	..	1	3	1	2	..	4	1	2	1	1	..	3	1	..	..
Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	1	1	1	53	3	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	366
Puerperal pyrexia	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	32	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet fever	..	..	21	5	37	11	23	10	27	17	26	30	33	32	22	28	31	23	27	60	14	25	18	18	53	20	16	46	18	699
Typhoid fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping cough	..	..	112	92	45	43	65	25	21	60	67	44	66	123	59	36	51	89	58	166	75	52	40	51	105	18	40	29	28	1,769
Smallpox ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Non-notifiable diseases	..	..	44	32	20	14	7	10	14	15	7	24	11	24	15	5	12	11	15	32	8	8	19	11	15	3	1	3	11	407
Totals ..	..	..	565	342	479	196	327	103	367	311	330	338	459	720	245	251	416	526	599	704	340	339	364	352	477	276	323	283	243	10,730
Respiratory tuberculosis	..	..	20	31(4)	9(1)	12(1)	20	11(2)	20(2)	11(2)	13(1)	19(2)	19(2)	20	20(5)	6	19(1)	12	27	24(2)	4	14	8(1)	14(1)	15(1)	9(1)	6	13(1)	10(1)	420(35)
Other forms of tuberculosis	..	..	4(2)	1	6(1)	5	3	..	3	5	3	5(1)	7(1)	2	3	2	5	4	1	5	1	4	3	4	4	3	3	4(1)	1	91(6)

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

CITY OF LEEDS

VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS 1918 - 1953

Year	Population	Births	Birth-Rate	Deaths	Death-Rate	Infant Mortality			Still-Births		Maternal Mortality				Diarrhoea and Enteritis		Typhoid (All Forms)		Cancer		Deaths from Respiratory Diseases (All Infection Not Tub.)	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 1 year	Deaths under 1 year	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths	Deaths		Cases	Deaths	No. of persons dismissed	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1918	497,589	7,392	17.3	8,329	19.9	984	133	42.7	...	...	5	19	23	3.35	146	19.8	962	2.25	500	1.17	2,010	543	47	...	570	19	42	5	6,541	417	...	130
1919	438,534	7,394	17.0	6,994	16.2	899	119	40.3	...	...	6	20	35	4.92	140	18.5	719	1.97	575	1.33	2,040	811	43	...	1,340	23	33	8	2,438	45	...	66
1920	448,913	11,289	25.0	6,591	14.7	1,232	110	46.3	...	...	20	28	57	5.97	140	18.5	668	1.56	492	1.10	1,513	885	54	...	1,353	17	29	4	3,459	148	...	100
1	455,300	10,144	22.8	6,285	13.9	907	98	41.3	...	...	8	30	38	3.75	184	18.1	941	1.31	554	1.19	1,360	665	38	...	1,320	14	24	2	209	3	...	72
2	466,708	9,233	19.8	6,479	13.9	935	101	43.3	...	...	14	18	32	3.46	94	9.9	951	1.40	595	1.27	1,157	470	28	...	2,722	33	14	7	9,031	152	...	115
3	459,900	8,684	18.5	5,986	12.7	773	89	41.8	...	...	10	35	45	5.18	118	13.6	937	1.36	574	1.22	1,179	368	20	...	2,134	31	9	1	4,683	50	...	32
4	471,600	8,558	18.1	6,747	14.3	921	108	38.7	...	...	9	24	33	3.86	103	12.0	957	1.40	630	1.35	1,277	289	27	...	2,256	20	15	6	6,554	46	...	87
5	472,900	8,180	17.3	6,037	12.8	748	91	37.8	...	...	14	21	45	5.50	149	18.2	999	1.27	666	1.48	1,162	422	39	...	1,166	15	9	3	5,100	39	...	47
6	473,400	8,065	17.0	6,062	12.8	748	91	37.8	...	...	14	27	41	5.08	147	18.2	955	1.24	657	1.39	1,099	374	26	...	756	5	9	1	2,026	19	...	110
7	477,000	7,790	16.3	6,198	13.0	669	81	35.2	...	...	14	24	38	4.88	88	11.3	958	1.17	649	1.36	1,070	439	28	...	773	6	14	2	5,569	117	...	44
8	474,800	7,665	16.1	6,133	12.9	666	79	37.3	...	...	14	22	36	4.70	105	13.7	942	1.14	668	1.47	976	634	21	94	3,515	18	6	1	3,638	21	...	35
9	478,500	7,460	15.5	7,566	16.0	722	97	44.3	13.60	0.77	10	23	33	11.23	86	11.6	921	1.30	684	1.43	2,037	530	26	107	3,473	29	14	3	9,485	192	...	107
1930	478,500	7,460	15.5	7,566	16.0	722	97	44.3	13.60	0.77	10	23	33	11.23	86	11.6	921	1.30	684	1.43	2,037	530	26	107	3,473	29	14	3	9,485	192	...	107
1	486,400	7,419	14.8	6,506	13.4	552	76	32.3	367	0.75	12	22	30	5.14	68	9.4	927	1.08	740	1.52	1,047	995	86	318	1,452	12	10	1	10,955	56	...	43
2	484,900	7,004	14.4	6,469	13.3	617	88	36.4	334	0.69	8	13	21	2.86	106	15.1	493	1.02	780	1.57	966	889	48	1,534	931	8	9	...	3,549	51	...	41
3	485,000	6,643	13.7	6,374	13.0	537	81	36.6	333	0.69	15	12	27	3.87	104	15.7	499	1.03	706	1.46	1,148	1,057	88	726	1,090	9	10	1	3,923	22	...	28
4	486,250	7,190	14.8	6,297	12.9	513	71	35.0	320	0.66	15	14	29	3.86	76	10.6	492	0.95	801	1.55	711	2,231	156	2,452	2,711	16	8	1	10,576	90	...	25
5	487,200	7,411	14.8	6,432	13.2	493	64	33.1	334	0.60	8	16	24	3.18	62	8.6	435	0.86	803	1.45	772	1,335	60	30,062	2,082	5	5	...	1,544	4	...	48
6	489,800	7,349	15.0	6,666	13.6	476	65	30.0	320	0.65	10	14	24	3.13	71	9.7	408	0.83	813	1.72	803	799	36	1,037	1,868	12	4	...	8,744	49	...	28
7	491,800	7,279	14.8	6,573	13.4	401	67	33.2	353	0.64	6	11	17	2.14	65	8.0	406	0.83	777	1.58	959	941	44	1,135	2,234	5	16	3	2,373	9	...	19
8	494,000	7,014	14.2	6,355	12.7	499	64	33.1	329	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	...	13
9	(A) 497,000 (B) 488,000	7,079	14.2	6,535	13.4	401	57	30.2	307	0.62	6	13	19	2.66	54	7.7	413	0.85	847	1.74	662	427	20	894	966	2	12	1	1,673	2	132	15
1947	495,700	6,946	14.0	6,918	14.0	305	57	30.8	282	0.61	2	13	15	2.90	44	6.4	467	1.00	778	1.67	990	301	11	1,167	643	...	35	1	4,394	8	118	2
1	471,900	6,667	14.1	6,436	13.7	407	64	26.7	259	0.55	7	9	16	2.31	49	6.0	408	0.86	849	1.80	740	570	22	1,208	887	3	12	1	7,066	21	2,105	25
2	465,400	7,294	15.6	6,090	13.0	359	51	29.7	278	0.60	6	13	19	2.54	34	4.4	357	0.77	888	1.92	589	707	23	1,510	1,576	1	8	...	7,816	10	1,534	18
3	453,900	7,547	16.6	6,358	14.0	356	47	23.7	250	0.55	4	15	19	2.44	49	5.3	378	0.81	966	2.00	868	314	11	19,415	1,998	1	0	...	3,426	14	1,284	14
4	451,100	8,518	18.9	6,124	13.6	429	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	2	928	...	1,213	6
5	451,600	7,766	17.2	6,410	14.2	438	56	28.6	248	0.55	4	10	14	1.75	88	11.3	318	0.70	999	2.15	740	149	2	7,551	1,910	...	3	2	9,480	24	590	10
6	481,570	9,826	20.5	6,614	13.7	401	41	23.8	299	0.62	4	8	12	1.38	53	5.4	388	0.60	960	1.90	710	131	6	9,821	954	...	4	...	705	1	1,615	13
7	490,140	10,825	22.1	6,793	13.8	521	51	25.6	306	0.62	1	8	9	0.81	122	11.2	348	0.70	947	1.92	887	31	1	8,773	1,272	1	3	2	6,294	19	1,114	19
8	501,900	9,334	18.4	6,962	13.9	521	35	17.5	219	0.44	...	2	2	0.22	61	6.6	277	0.55	959	1.91	714	20	1	10,138	1,528	...	...	...	3,097	4	1,556	6
9	504,900	8,447	16.7	6,451	12.7	524	30	18.5	200	0.40	1	8	9	1.04	13	1.5	274	0.54	1,006	1.99	940	5	...	8,065	786	1	...	...	5,160	5	1,018	6
1950	509,700	8,113	15.9	6,254	12.3	520	31	18.2	189	0.37	1	4	5	0.80	13	1.6	303	0.58	1,092	2.08	923	20	1	7,494	566	...	...	...	5,663	2	1,499	6
1	503,030	8,044	16.0	6,797	13.5	547	31	17.5	194	0.39	1	4	5	0.61	7	0.9	382	0.50	1,002	2.00	1,122	2	...	8,154	344	...	...	...	7,666	3	1,625	4
2	504,800	7,740	15.3	6,292	12.5	531	30	18.0	182	0.36	1	5	6	0.76	7	0.9	321	0.54	1,021	2.11	1,066	2	...	2,450	704	...	...	...	4,915	3	1,617	...
3	505,500	7,032	13.7	5,797	11.5	551	33	22.9	167	0.33	2	3	5	0.62	13	1.6	320	0.54	991	1.95	1,023	1	...	6,510	669	...	...	...	6,915	4	1,759	1

(A) for calculation of birth rate.
(B) for calculation of death rate.

*Registration of Still-births
in 1950

Deaths and burials per 1,000
total births (live and still)

(Whooping Cough made notifiable by Statutes
and Whooping Cough Registrations, 1925
in 1950 49th October, 1925)

UNITED STATES

NAME		RESIDENCE		DATE		AMOUNT	
NAME	RESIDENCE	DATE	AMOUNT	NAME	RESIDENCE	DATE	AMOUNT
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49
50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58
59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59
60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69
70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72
73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73
74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76
77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77
78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78
79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79
80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81
82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83
84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84
85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87
88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89
90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91
92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94
95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95
96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96
97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Total of all entries \$ 100.00

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

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 outstanding epidemiological event in 1953 was the occurrence, for the first time in over 20 years, of smallpox in the city. The infection was successfully limited to the two families primarily affected.

Only 18 cases of poliomyelitis were recorded during the year, the lowest in any year since 1948.

One case of diphtheria, an unimmunised adult, occurred during the year. Although the incidence of diphtheria has been negligible for some years, the number of children being immunised is not falling. Combined immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough is rapidly becoming the method of choice in Leeds and we may confidently expect a fall in whooping cough incidence in the coming years. The number of children immunised against this disease is not yet large enough to affect the incidence figure and there was, in fact, an increase in notifications as compared with the previous year.

The upward trend in scarlet fever noted last year was reversed, there being a reduction of almost 100 cases. The disease continues to be very mild.

The early months of the year saw the peak of a measles epidemic which had commenced in late 1952.

The Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1953.—These regulations came into operation on 1st April, 1953, revoking the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1927. The new regulations make no changes in the diseases to be notified or in the generality of preventive measures.

They amplify, however, the precautionary measures provided in the revoked regulations against food poisoning, viz :—

- (i) by relating these to typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever or other salmonella infections, dysentery and staphylococcal infection likely to cause food poisoning ;

- (ii) by applying these measures to carriers of these diseases as well as to persons suffering from them ;
- (iii) by preventing such persons not only from continuing employment involving the handling of food, as formerly but also from entering such employment ; and
- (iv) by enabling a local authority to authorise the medical officer of health to issue notices in emergency, in order to check the spread of these diseases.

A copy of the new regulations, together with a covering letter from the Medical Officer of Health, was sent to each medical practitioner in the city.

Diphtheria.—There was only one accepted case of diphtheria during the year as compared with two last year. The case was treated in Seacroft Hospital and recovered. The patient was an adult aged 32 years and had not been immunised. The case-rate for the year was 0·002 as compared with 0·004 for the previous year.

Scarlet Fever.—There were 699 accepted cases of this disease during the year as compared with 794 in 1952 and 524 in 1951. Of the 699 cases, 111 (15·9 per cent.) were treated in Seacroft Hospital. The case-rate was 1·38 as compared with 1·57 for the previous year. The diseases continues to be mild.

Smallpox.—The 4 cases which occurred in Leeds were part of an outbreak which smouldered in parts of Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire from mid-February or earlier until the beginning of May. Infection was twice introduced into Leeds but in neither instance was it possible to trace the precise source of infection.

The first Leeds case, a boy 8 years old, was sent to Seacroft Fever Hospital on 12th April with a diagnosis of measles. The correct diagnosis was established by Dr. Benn and Dr. Woodcock while the patient was still in the ambulance and he was removed to Oakwell Smallpox Hospital. He had a generalised purpuric rash with one or two early vesicles. The family were immediately vaccinated. All the inhabitants of the neighbouring houses were also promptly vaccinated. Since the patient had been ill at home unisolated for 6 to 7 days before admission there was reason to fear secondary cases, but none occurred. The patient died on 14th April. Despite painstaking and persistent enquiry the source of infection could not be ascertained.

The second case was a mortuary attendant. When first seen the patient presented a rash of moderate severity with lesions in papule, vesicle and pustule stages; the distribution resembled that of chickenpox. The patient suffered from chronic pustular acne and no doubt some of the pustules were due to this condition. During the next few days new lesions appeared on the limbs, hands and feet and the correct diagnosis was reached on 2nd May. Nine days before the onset of this man's illness he had pricked his finger during the post-mortem examination of a woman. This woman had died after a two-day illness characterised by headache, severe backache, vomiting and pyrexia. The post-mortem showed small hæmorrhages in larynx and pericardium but no other abnormality. The blood film showed immature white cells and the cause of death had accordingly been certified as acute leukæmia. It may well be that this woman was a fulminating case of smallpox and that the mortuary attendant received his infection by inoculation when he pricked his finger. Here, however, the epidemiological trail ends, for it is not possible to trace a source for the woman's infection. The wife, son and daughter of the mortuary attendant were vaccinated on the 8th day of incubation and all had primary takes. The son and daughter both contracted smallpox but his wife escaped, though she was by far the closest contact. All three patients recovered and there were no further cases.

The outbreak led to a heavy demand for vaccination by the public. Altogether some 100,000 persons were vaccinated, about one half of them by general practitioners and the remainder by the Public Health Department. The degree of risk clearly did not call for vaccination on this scale nor was it advocated by the Department. It is remarkable that no serious complication occurred.

Special thanks are due to Dr. D. Thompson of the Ministry of Health for his careful and painstaking epidemiological work in connection with the outbreak, and to Dr. Bradley of the Ministry of Health for his valuable assistance and advice throughout the whole period. I should also like to thank the many general practitioners who referred for "second opinion" a large number of doubtful cases.

Apart from the outbreak, 16 doubtful cases were referred to the Department for second opinion during the year and were diagnosed as follows:—conjunctivitis and sepsis (1), septic rash (1), rubella (2), sweatrash (2), papular urticaria (1), tonsillitis (1), rhinitis (2), measles (1), scarlet fever (2), erythema (2) and no evidence of disease (1).

Six smallpox contacts from abroad were kept under observation. None of them developed the disease.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers, Typhus, Plague and Cholera.—

No case of typhoid or paratyphoid fever, typhus, plague or cholera occurred during the year; 12 typhoid contacts and 3 chronic typhoid carriers were kept under observation.

Measles.—There were 6,825 accepted cases of measles during the year, an increase of 1,910 on the figure for the previous year. The epidemic which commenced in the second half of 1952 reached its peak in March, 1953. Of the total cases 230 were treated in Seacroft Hospital. The number of deaths during the year was 4 representing a case mortality of 0·06 per cent. as compared with 3 deaths in 1952 and a case mortality of 0·06 per cent.

In the follow-up of adults who had developed measles during the year, 10 kindly co-operated in the preparation of measles serum by giving a little blood. 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 8×5 c.c. bottles of "convalescent" serum were issued as follows:—

To general practitioners:—

- (a) In Leeds .. 3
- (b) out of the city 5

A follow-up in 3 cases treated by general practitioners in Leeds gave the following results:—

Result	Serum issued for	
	Prevention	Attenuation
No attack (complete protection) ..	3	—
"Attenuated" or mild attack ..	—	—
Attack not attenuated	—	—

No complications occurred and there were no cases of jaundice.

Whooping Cough.—There was an increase in the number of accepted cases of this disease during the year, 1,769 as compared with 1,637 last year and 1,625 in 1951. Of the total cases 93 (5·3 per cent.) were treated in Seacroft Hospital. There was one death as compared with none during the previous year.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—There were 108 accepted cases of this disease during the year as compared with 98 last year and 77 in 1951. Of the total 98 (90·7 per cent.) occurred in hospitals and institutions,

and 10 (9.3 per cent.) in the practices of general medical practitioners and midwives. The number of cases removed to Seacroft Hospital was 3 (2.8 per cent.). There were no deaths.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—The number of accepted cases of this disease was 15, as compared with 8 last year and 6 in 1951. None of the cases was treated in Seacroft Hospital. In each case there was a perfect recovery.

Erysipelas.—Accepted cases of this disease numbered 73 as compared with 79 last year. Of these 14 (19.2 per cent.) were treated in Seacroft Hospital. There was one death.

Malaria.—Four cases of this disease were notified during the year as compared with one last year. The infection in each case was contracted abroad. All four patients were admitted to general hospitals in the city and recovered.

Dysentery.—There were 319 accepted cases of dysentery during the year, an increase of 123 on the figure for the previous year. Of the 319 cases, 127 occurred at home, 115 in hospitals and institutions and 77 in day nurseries. The number treated in Seacroft Hospital was 98 or 30.7 per cent. of the total. Of the cases 225 were *Sonne*, 31 *Flexner*, while the remaining 63 were not typed. The incidence of this disease still remains high. It was particularly prevalent in day nurseries, hospitals and institutions, where outbreaks of the *Sonne* type accounted for 134 cases as follows:—

Day Nurseries (3)	..	..	69 cases (56 children, 13 staff)
Hospitals (3)	..	..	25 „ (24 patients, 1 staff)
Children's Home (1)	..	31 „	(27 children, 4 staff)
Residential Nursery (1)	..	9 „	(7 children, 2 staff)

All these cases were confirmed bacteriologically.

During December 26 cases of *Flexner* dysentery, all bacteriologically confirmed, occurred among the patients in one of the wards of a mental institution in the city.

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

Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis).—It is pleasing to be able to record a substantial fall in the incidence of this disease. There were only 18 accepted cases during the year as compared with 79 last year. Although there was an increase in the number of notified cases over the country as a whole, Leeds had the lowest number of cases since 1948.

Of the 18 cases, 15 (83.3 per cent.) were treated in Seacroft Hospital, one (5.6 per cent.) in a mental hospital and 2 (11.1 per cent.) at home. There were two deaths, of which one (not notified during life) was certified on post-mortem findings and the other (a case notified during 1952) was a "transfer-in" by the Registrar General. The corresponding figures for the past five years are as follows:—

	Cases	Deaths
1952	79	7 (8.9 per cent.)
1951	35	—
1950	92	9 (9.8 per cent.)
1949	109	10 (9.2 per cent.)
1948	6	1 (16.7 per cent.)

The highest monthly incidence was in August when there were 7 cases. The following tables show the monthly distribution of cases and the age groups affected:—

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION.

January	—
February	—
March	1
April	—
May	—
June	1
July	2
August	7
September	4
October	—
November	2
December	1
Total	18

AGE GROUPS.

	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	Totals
Males ..	3	3	2	4	3	1	..	16
Females ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Totals ..	3	3	2	5	3	2	..	18

Of the total, 15 had paralysis and 3 had no paralysis. At the end of the year, 9 cases had recovered and 7 were still under treatment with the following results:—

(a) Slight paralysis or weakness	..	..	6
(b) Severe paralysis or weakness	..	..	1

One case died but as the deceased was not a Leeds resident the death was "transferred out" by the Registrar General; another case left the city and the result of treatment is not known.

Of the 28 wards in the city, 14 contributed to the number of cases. Those with more than one case were:—Crossgates (2), Meanwood (2) and Potternewton (3).

Individual case record cards on all notified cases of poliomyelitis were again forwarded to the Medical Research Council.

Acute Encephalitis.—Five cases of acute encephalitis were notified during the year as compared with one last year. Three of the cases were diagnosed in Seacroft Hospital. There were three deaths, two of which were classified as post infective encephalitis.

Meningococcal Infection.—During the year there were 13 accepted cases of meningococcal infection, an increase of 6 on the figure for 1952. 6 cases were treated in Seacroft Hospital. There were 4 deaths (2 of which were not notified cases) giving a case mortality of 30·8 per cent.

Anthrax.—One case of this disease was reported during the year. The patient was employed at a tannery in the city. Detailed information was forwarded to H. M. Inspector of Factories in Leeds who is responsible for the measures of protection within the factory. The necessary disinfection was carried out by this Department. The patient, who was admitted to a general hospital, recovered.

Psittacosis.—During the year one case of this disease came to our notice. The patient was admitted to a general hospital in the city. Complement fixation tests on specimens of the patient's blood were reported positive by the Central Public Health Laboratory, London. Infection was attributed to a budgerigar which was subsequently destroyed.

Food Poisoning.—During the year 28 cases of salmonella infection, in 18 different households, came to the notice of the Department. The organisms isolated were as follows:—

<i>Salmonella typhi-murium</i>	..	..	..	21
<i>Salmonella bovis morbificans</i>	..	..	..	4
<i>Salmonella stanley</i>	..	..	..	1
<i>Salmonella newport</i>	..	..	..	1
<i>Salmonella</i> (unidentified)	..	..	..	1

Of these cases, 14 were admitted to Seacroft Hospital. In none of the 28 cases was it possible to trace the precise source of infection. The following cases are reported as being of special interest.

A family of four, who all gave faeces which were positive for *salmonella bovis morbificans*, contracted the infection whilst on a caravan holiday in the Lancaster district. Meat pies were suspected as having caused the illness. Four of these pies were purchased from the shop on the caravan site on the day before they were due to return home and eaten for tea that day. About 4 to 5 hours later, two members of the family were taken ill with sickness and diarrhoea and the other two commenced with similar symptoms on arriving home the following day. Detailed information was forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health of the district concerned. About the same time as these cases occurred there was a large outbreak of food poisoning in the Preston area due to the same type of organism. It is highly probable, therefore, that these four cases were associated with that outbreak.

On June 29th information was received from the Medical Officer of Health of a Lancashire holiday resort regarding three persons, one family, who had returned to Leeds after being involved in an outbreak of *typhi-murium* infection at the hotel where they had been staying. Faeces specimens were obtained and all three were found positive for *salmonella typhi-murium*. One member of the family was subsequently admitted to Seacroft Hospital. The source of infection is not known.

In connection with the case of the unidentified salmonella, it was reported by the Central Public Health Laboratory in London that other cases from which this peculiar type of organism had been isolated had eaten chocolate marshmallow biscuits in the few days before their illness. In this particular case the patient stated that she had occasionally eaten this type of biscuit but had not done so in the few days before the onset of her illness. She did, however eat some ordinary chocolate biscuits but could not remember what kind. The names of the shopkeeper from whom they were purchased

(from stocked chocolate biscuits made by eleven different manufacturers) and the manufacturers were forwarded to the Central Public Health Laboratory, London, who had asked for this information to assist them in their investigations.

On 17th August a man aged 38 years was admitted to a general hospital in the city with symptoms suggestive of food poisoning from which he succumbed on the following day. A post-mortem examination was made and at the inquest the Coroner, after hearing the pathologist's report, returned a verdict of "Death due to infection with *salmonella typhi-murium*—Misadventure." It was stated that the man also had a disease of the lung and in his state of health his powers of resistance would probably be low and he would more readily contract the disease. The source of infection is not known. He first commenced to be ill on 10th August and the last full meal he ate was breakfast on 12th August. On 13th August he ate a small portion of fried fish; his wife and two children also ate some without ill effect. On 14th August he had half a banana and on the 15th a fresh hen egg beaten up in milk. Diarrhoea and vomiting commenced in the early hours of the 16th and by evening he was in a semi-comatose condition. He was removed to hospital the next day.

Fæces specimens were obtained from the other three members of the family and one of the children was found positive for *salmonella typhi-murium*. It was stated that none of them had any intestinal upset at any time. The child was put on a course of treatment after which she gave three consecutive negative specimens.

All the other cases of salmonella infection recovered.

During the year 30 cases of food poisoning or suspected food poisoning, in different households, were notified by general medical practitioners. In none of the cases was it possible to trace the cause of the illness. Of these cases, 6 persons (two separate families) were admitted to a general hospital in the city during the night of 3rd-4th September as suffering from food poisoning. All were taken ill with acute abdominal pain, diarrhoea and vomiting after an evening meal at their respective homes. The illness was of short duration and they were discharged from hospital within 24 hours of admission. There was no connection between the two families and no article of food which both had consumed. Their homes were in quite different parts of the city. One family had eaten a variety of tinned and prepared foods and the remnants of a meat pie and a small piece

of bacon were available for bacteriological examination. These yielded a number of organisms including *staphylococcus aureus*, but in view of the home conditions the significance of the *staphylococcus aureus* is very doubtful. In the case of the other family the suspected food was corned beef and a sample of this was taken up at the shop from where it was purchased. This was bacteriologically negative. Faeces specimens obtained from the six persons concerned were all negative.

Two cases, notified and removed to Seacroft Hospital as gastro-enteritis, were re-diagnosed in hospital as clinical cases of food poisoning, one of which was considered to be staphylococcal. In the latter case the patient had eaten boiled ham sandwiches for a mid-day meal and was taken ill about 4 to 5 hours later with acute abdominal pain, vomiting and diarrhoea. The ham was purchased from a shop just outside the Leeds area. Information was passed to the Divisional Medical Officer of the district concerned who later reported that two or three cases of staphylococcal food poisoning had occurred in his area and in the area of a neighbouring authority. All the patients had eaten boiled ham from the same source of supply. In one case staphylococci had been recovered from the ham. The owner of the shops involved obtains the hams, cooked and wrapped in greaseproof paper and muslin, from a firm in the Leeds area and then distributes them to his branch shops. The premises used by the firm processing the hams had been found on a recent inspection to be unsatisfactory and a letter scheduling some twenty items of cleansing and repair which we regarded as essential had already been sent to the firm. On further investigations being made it was ascertained that the boiling, boning and wrapping of hams is carried out by three men, none of whom at the time of the visit had any boils, cuts or sores. Nasal and skin swabs were taken from these men for staphylococci and whilst all three had negative skin swabs, two of the men had staphylococci in the nasal swab. Both the strains, however, were different from the strain isolated from the ham. In view of this the Department felt the best thing to do was to ask the firm to expedite the work necessary to bring the premises up to a reasonable hygienic standard.

All these cases recovered.

Influenza.—There were 55 deaths from influenza as compared with 27 in 1952. The death-rates per thousand population were 0.11 and 0.05 respectively.

Pneumonia.—Accepted cases during the year numbered 412 of which 366 (88·8 per cent.) were primary and 46 (11·2 per cent.) influenzal. The corresponding figures for 1952 were 478 of which 443 (92·7 per cent.) were primary and 35 (7·3 per cent.) influenzal. There were 434 deaths from all forms of pneumonia (including 16 deaths from pneumonia of the newborn) compared with 417 last year. The mortality rates were 0·86 and 0·83 respectively.

Bronchitis.—There were 481 deaths assigned to this disease as compared with 507 in the previous year. The death-rates were 0·95 and 1·00 respectively.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis.—The number of deaths of children under two years of age from diarrhoea and enteritis during 1953 was 13, an increase of 6 on the figure for 1952. The death-rates per thousand births were 1·64 and 0·90 respectively.

Malignant, Lymphatic and Hæmatopoietic Tissue Neoplasms.—The appended table gives details of deaths certified as due to malignant, lymphatic and hæmatopoietic tissue neoplasms. The total of 991 deaths in this group of diseases is 80 fewer than in the previous year.

MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS AND NEOPLASMS OF LYMPHATIC AND HAEMATPOIETIC TISSUES.

1953 Cause of Death*	Age Groups																		All Ages		Gran Total				
	-1		1-		2-		5-		15-		25-		45-		65-		75-		M	F					
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F									
Malignant Neoplasms:																									
Buccal cavity and pharynx (140-148)														4	2	3	1	3	2	10	5	15			
Oesophagus (150)														7	1	4	3	7	1	18	5	23			
Stomach (151)												7	2	43	22	29	22	9	21	88	67	155			
Other digestive organs (152-159) Trachea, lung and bronchus (162-163)												2	4	40	42	29	33	26	33	97	112	209			
Other respiratory organs (160, 161, 164, 165)														4	1	97	15	59	10	12	5	172	31	203	
Breast (170)															6	1	6	1	1		13	2	15		
Cervix uteri (171)												12		43		21		12		88		88			
Other parts of uterus (172-174) Male genital organs (177-179)														4		27		5		4		40		40	
Skin (190-191)												1		2		7		17		11		25		25	
Bone and connective tissue (196-197)													1		1		1		1		4		4		4
All other sites (Rem. of 140-199)								1				5	6	23	33	14	20	12	15	55	74	129		129	
Neoplasms of lymphatic tissues (200-203)							1				1	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	7	6	13		13		13
Leukæmia and aleukæmia (204) Mycosis fungoides (205)		1				4	2							5	5	3	2	3	1	13	13	26		26	
Total		1				4	4		1	1	22	32	236	206	167	131	85	101	515	476	991		991		991

* International List Numbers are shown in brackets.

Venereal Diseases.—The number of deaths certified as due to syphilitic diseases was 23, which is equal to a death-rate of 0·05 per thousand of the population. The number of deaths in 1953 shows a decrease of 5 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:—

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

	Year 1953		Year 1952		Increase or Decrease	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Syphilis	69	96	80	67	-11	+29
Gonorrhœa	211	67	235	63	-24	+4
Other conditions	845	298	771	324	+74	-26
Total	1,125	461	1,086	454	+39	+7
Total attendances	10,511		10,181		+330	

Number of Leeds patients under treatment or observation at 31st December, 1953:—

	Males	Females	Total
Syphilis	292	249	541
Gonorrhœa	62	17	79
Other conditions	161	21	182
Totals	515	287	802

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

LEEDS PATIENTS.

	Year 1953		Year 1952		Increase or Decrease	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Syphilis, acquired						
Early	1	..	3	1	-2	-1
Late	47	59	45	41	+2	+18
Syphilis, congenital						
Under 1 year old	..	..	..	1	..	-1
Over 1 year old	3	10	7	4	-4	+6
Gonorrhœa	183	58	201	50	-18	+8
Chancroid	..	..	1	..	-1	..
Other conditions	664	263	605	275	+59	-12
Total	898	390	862	372	+36	+18
Total attendances	8,815		8,674		+141	
Total No. of In-patient days	2,612		3,295		-683	

Incidence of Blindness.—I am indebted to Mr. R. A. Kellett, Blind Welfare Officer, for the following statistical information regarding the admission of persons to the Register of the Blind or partially-sighted during the year.

A. FOLLOW-UP OF REGISTERED BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS.

(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para 7 (c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends :— (a) No treatment (b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical) ..	CAUSE OF DISABILITY			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(a) No treatment	7	9	2	62
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical) ..	19	5	..	17
(ii) Number of cases at (i)(b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	9	3	..	8

B. OPTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

(i) Total number of cases notified during the year	15
(ii) Number of cases in which :—	
(a) Vision lost	..
(b) Vision impaired	..
(c) Treatment continuing at end of year	..

TUBERCULOSIS STATISTICS

The number of cases of tuberculosis in the United States in 1910 was 1,100,000. This was a decrease of 100,000 from the number of cases in 1909. The number of deaths from tuberculosis in 1910 was 25,000. This was a decrease of 2,000 from the number of deaths in 1909. The number of cases of tuberculosis in 1910 was 1,100,000. This was a decrease of 100,000 from the number of cases in 1909. The number of deaths from tuberculosis in 1910 was 25,000. This was a decrease of 2,000 from the number of deaths in 1909.

Tuberculosis

TUBERCULOSIS STATISTICS.

The number of cases on the register at the end of 1953 was 3,273 as compared with 3,182 at the end of 1952, an increase of 91.

Notifications.—During the year 420 cases of respiratory tuberculosis (of which 35 were transfers from other areas) and 91 non-respiratory (of which 6 were transfers from other areas) were notified, making a total of 511 cases, of which 41 were transfers. Of the total, 305 were males and 206 females. Compared with the previous year there was a decrease of 56 in the number of respiratory notifications and a decrease of 6 in the non-respiratory notifications. Compared with the average of the previous five years there were decreases of 70 in the respiratory and 17 in the non-respiratory notifications.

The case-rate of respiratory tuberculosis was 0.83, of non-respiratory 0.18 and of all forms of the disease 1.01 as compared with 0.94, 0.19 and 1.14 respectively for the previous year.

Of the total cases of respiratory tuberculosis notified 9.3 per cent. were children under 15 years, 21.2 per cent. persons between 15 and 25 and 69.5 per cent. were in the remaining age groups. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 9.9 per cent., 24.2 per cent. and 66.0 per cent. respectively.

With regard to the non-respiratory type of disease, 35.1 per cent. were children under 15 years and 64.8 per cent. were persons over 15 years. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 38.1 per cent. and 61.9 per cent. respectively.

Of the total cases notified, 258 were by the Chest Physician, 62 were by general medical practitioners, 150 came from hospitals and 41 were by transfer from other areas.

The number of cases of respiratory tuberculosis not heard of until time of death was 24 and the number of non-respiratory 3, making a total of 27, seven of which were posthumous notifications. This is an increase of 10 on the figure for the previous year.

Out of a total of 120 deaths from tuberculosis of all forms, 6 or 5.0 per cent. were notified in the same year as death occurred, 7 or 5.8 per cent. within 28 days of notification and 5 or 4.2 per cent. within 7 days of notification.

The following tables give details of notifications of tuberculosis received during the year :—

RESPIRATORY.

Ages	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total
Males..	..	14	13	42 (7)	50 (10)	49 (2)	53 (2)	29 (2)	13	263 (23)
Females	1	1	10	47 (5)	47 (5)	26 (2)	14	5	6	157 (12)
Totals..	1	15	23	89 (12)	97 (15)	75 (4)	67 (2)	34 (2)	19	420 (35)

NON-RESPIRATORY.

Ages.	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total
Males..	1	6 (1)	11 (1)	5 (1)	4	4	6	1	4	42 (3)
Females	..	5	9	8 (1)	15 (1)	2 (1)	8	1	1	49 (3)
Totals..	1	11 (1)	20 (1)	13 (2)	19 (1)	6 (1)	14	2	5	91 (6)

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

Site	Males	Females	Total
Central nervous system	4	8	12
Abdominal	3	6	9
Spine	3	3	6
Bones and joints	5	3	8
Skin	..	..	..
Lymphatic system	15	21	36
Genito-urinary system	12	8	20
Other sites	..	..	..
Totals	42	49	91

Deaths.—Deaths from tuberculosis of all forms during the year numbered 120 of which 82 were males and 38 females. In the previous year the total was 123 of which 86 were males and 37 females. Of the total, respiratory tuberculosis accounted for 111 or 92.5 per cent. and non-respiratory 9 or 7.5 per cent. The death-rate from respiratory tuberculosis was 0.22, from non-respiratory 0.02 and from all forms of the disease 0.24, as compared with 0.22, 0.02 and 0.24 respectively for the previous year.

Set against the average rates for the previous five years these figures represent a decrease of 0.15 in the respiratory rate, 0.02 in the non-respiratory rate and in the rate for all forms of the disease a decrease of 0.17.

The following tables give details of deaths from tuberculosis during the year :—

RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS.
AGES AT DEATH.

1953	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 +	Total
Males ..	..	..	..	..	6	12	22	19	17	76
Females	..	1	..	3	8	9	7	3	4	35
TOTALS	..	1	..	3	14	21	29	22	21	111
Average 10 years 1943-1952	..	..	2	27	46	48	54	39	24	240

NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS. DEATHS.

1953	Tubercular meningitis	Abdomin- al.	Bones and Joints	Other tuber- culosis	Total.
Males ..	3	..	..	3	6
Females ..	..	..	..	3	3
Totals ..	3	..	..	6	9

AGES AT DEATH.

1953	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 +	Total
Males ..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	6
Females	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	3
Totals ..	..	1	..	2	1	1	2	2	..	9
Average 10 years 1943-1952	2	8	5	4	2	2	2	2	2	29

The following table gives details of notifications of and deaths from tuberculosis during the years 1936-1953 :—

TUBERCULOSIS.

YEAR.	DEATHS.						NOTIFICATIONS.					
	Respiratory tuberculosis.		Non-respiratory tuberculosis.		All forms tuberculosis.		Respiratory tuberculosis.		Non-respiratory tuberculosis.		All forms tuberculosis.	
	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Cases.	Case-rate.	Cases.	Case-rate.	Cases.	Case-rate.
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
1950	178	0·35	15	0·03	193	0·38	521	1·02	98	0·19	619	1·21
1951	166	0·33	16	0·03	182	0·36	476	0·95	104	0·21	580	1·15
1952	113	0·22	10	0·02	123	0·24	476	0·94	97	0·19	573	1·14
1953	111	0·22	9	0·02	120	0·24	420	0·83	91	0·18	511	1·01

REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE LEEDS CHEST CLINIC

BY

GORDON F. EDWARDS, M.B.E., M.B., M.R.C.P.

Senior Chest Physician

Epidemiology.—The present position regarding tuberculosis in 1953 can be summarised as follows:—

(a) The number of persons on the Clinic Register at 31st December, 1953, was 3,273.

Rate=6.4 per 1,000 population.

Variation—an increase of 91 compared to 1952.

(b) Notifications in 1953:—

(i) All forms of tuberculosis.. .. 511

Rate=1.01 per 1,000 population

(ii) Respiratory tuberculosis 420

Rate=0.83 per 1,000 population

(iii) Non-respiratory tuberculosis 91

Rate=0.18 per 1,000 population

(c) Deaths in 1953:—

(i) All forms of tuberculosis.. .. 120

Rate=0.24 per 1,000 population

(ii) Respiratory tuberculosis 111

Rate=0.22 per 1,000 population

(iii) Non-respiratory tuberculosis 9

Rate=0.02 per 1,000 population.

Incidence of Tuberculosis.—A most potent factor in considering the epidemiology of tuberculosis in the light of present therapeutic advances, is probably the size of the pool of tuberculous patients at any one time. A proportion of the pool is known and are thus included in the cases on the Clinic Register. In addition, however, there is another proportion, the size of which is unknown, but which can only be surmised, consisting of those individuals whose tuberculous disease has not been recognised and brought under treatment; and it is obvious that these unknown individuals are the greatest source of danger to the population at large, in virtue of their unrecognised disease.

During 1953 the incidence of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis shows a steady fall as compared with previous years and is indeed the lowest case-rate of new notifications on record. Compared with 1940 there were 137 fewer notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis in 1953, being a reduction of 24.6 per cent.

Compared with a peak year in 1944, there were 211 fewer notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis, being a reduction of 33·4 per cent. Compared with 1949, the last year before the general use of chemotherapy, there were 60 fewer notifications, being a reduction of 12·5 per cent. Compared with 1951, the new notifications showed a reduction of 56, which is a reduction of 11·8 per cent.

Of the 511 notifications during the year, 420 were cases of respiratory tuberculosis (of which 35 were transfers from other areas) and 91 were non-respiratory cases, including 6 cases which were transfers from other areas. The 511 notifications were made up of 305 males and 206 females, whilst 71 of the cases (14 per cent.) were children under 15 years of age, 102 patients (20 per cent.) were between 15 and 25 and 141 patients (28 per cent.) were over the age of 45.

The number of cases of tuberculosis not heard of until time of death was 27, an increase of 10 on the figure for the previous year. The following tables give details of notifications of tuberculosis during the year, from which it will be seen that the peak of notifications in males is in the 45-55 age group, with a lesser peak in the 25-35 group, both for all forms and also for respiratory tuberculosis, whilst in females there is a rapid rise to a peak in the 25-35 age group after which there is a sudden fall.

NOTIFICATIONS—ALL FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Ages	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total
Males ..	1	20	24	47	54	53	59	30	17	305
Females	1	6	19	55	62	28	22	6	7	206
Totals..	2	26	43	102	116	81	81	36	24	511

NOTIFICATIONS—RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS.

Ages	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total
Males ..	..	14	13	42	50	49	53	29	13	263
Females	1	1	10	47	47	26	14	5	6	157
TOTALS	1	15	23	89	97	75	67	34	19	420

Mortality of Tuberculosis.—During 1953 the record of mortality is of significance. There has been a steady reduction in the mortality rates since 1940. In 1953 there were 305 fewer deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis than in 1940, being a reduction of 73 per cent. Compared with 1949, the last year before the general use of chemotherapeutic agents, there were 133 fewer deaths, which is a reduction of 55 per cent. There were 55 fewer deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis than in 1951, which shows a reduction of 33 per cent. Compared with 1952, however, there were only two fewer deaths, which is probably not significant.

Of the total deaths in 1953 (120), respiratory tuberculosis accounted for 92·5 per cent. (111). It is also of significance that, whereas the notifications occurred in the proportion of 3 males to 2 females, deaths were much higher in males of the order of 2 males to 1 female.

The following tables give details of deaths from tuberculosis during the year :—

DEATHS—ALL FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Ages	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total
Males ..	1	..	1	7	13	23	20	17	82
Females	1	..	4	8	9	8	4	4	38
Totals ..	2	..	5	15	22	31	24	21	120

DEATHS—RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS.

Ages	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total
Males ..	..	..	..	6	12	22	19	17	76
Females	1	..	3	8	9	7	3	4	35
Totals ..	1	..	3	14	21	29	22	21	111

The trend of notifications, deaths and numbers on the Clinic Register during the past 15 years may be summarised as follows. There was an acceleration in the fall of the death-rate following the advent of chemotherapy in 1949, although, of course, the death-rate had in fact been slowly falling since the end of the last century.

Also, following the end of the 1939-1945 war there was a fairly sharp fall in the notification rate, which is now tending to level off. It is also apparent that the source rate, as shown by the numbers of patients on the Clinic Register expressed as a ratio of the population, has also shown a fall following the rise during the war years, and this fall is also tending to level off again at about the same level as prevailed just before the 1939-1945 war.

ALL FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS, 1936—1953.
CASE-RATES, DEATH-RATES AND CLINIC REGISTER RATES

Year	Population	Clinic Register		Case-rate per 1,000 population	Death-rate per 1,000 population
		No.	Rate per 1,000 population		
1936 ..	489,800	2,994	6.1	1.42	0.83
1937 ..	491,860	3,056	6.2	1.55	0.83
1938 ..	494,000	3,112	6.3	1.39	0.80
1939 ..	497,000	3,126	6.3	1.42	0.85
1940 ..	465,700	3,041	6.5	1.43	1.00
1941 ..	471,930	3,229	6.8	1.61	0.86
1942 ..	462,400	3,464	7.5	1.75	0.77
1943 ..	453,900	3,619	8.0	1.64	0.83
1944 ..	451,100	3,936	8.7	1.75	0.70
1945 ..	451,670	3,986	8.8	1.63	0.70
1946 ..	481,570	4,076	8.5	1.45	0.60
1947 ..	492,140	3,894	7.9	1.32	0.70
1948 ..	501,900	3,662	7.3	1.25	0.55
1949 ..	504,900	3,388	6.7	1.16	0.54
1950 ..	509,700	3,196	6.3	1.21	0.38
1951 ..	503,030	3,101	6.2	1.15	0.36
1952 ..	504,800	3,182	6.3	1.14	0.24
1953 ..	505,500	3,273	6.5	1.01	0.24

The figures given above show in broad outline the trends of tuberculosis in Leeds, and reveal a falling mortality rate which, however, is still appreciable. As a lethal disease, however, it is worth contrasting the deaths from tuberculosis with those from cancer of the lung in Leeds during 1953 :—

All forms of tuberculosis deaths	120
Pulmonary tuberculosis only, all ages ..	111
Cancer of the lung, all ages	203
Pulmonary tuberculosis, over 45 years of age	72
Cancer of the lung, over 45 years of age..	198
Pulmonary tuberculosis in males over 45 years	58
Cancer of the lung in males over 45 years ..	168

It is thus obvious that, although an increase in mortality rate from tuberculosis has been noted in males of over 45 years of age, the mortality rate from cancer of the lung is nearly three times as great in this group.

Case-Finding Methods.—During the year 6,219 new patients attended for the first time, of whom 420 were notified as cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis. In addition, however, many other patients were found to have tuberculous lesions for which notification was not required. This should, therefore, be remembered in assessing the size of the tuberculous infector "pool" in the community at any given time.

One of the most fruitful sources of discovering the new case of pulmonary tuberculosis is the use of the miniature X-Ray camera-unit. In Leeds a 5 in. $\times$ 4 in. camera-unit was established at the beginning of the year and during this first year's work 3,000 radiographs were taken, being used either for radiography of contact patients over the age of 12 years (604), or as a general practitioners selective X-Ray session for the exclusion of radiological evidence of pulmonary tuberculosis (2,396). During the year 73 new cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis were found by this method, viz. :—

Contacts X-rayed	..	..	..	604
Nos. with active tuberculosis	..	..	..	3
Ratio per thousand	..	..	..	5
Exclusion X-rays	..	..	..	2,396
Nos. with active tuberculosis	..	..	..	70
Ratio per thousand	..	..	..	29

In addition, another 69 patients were found to have radiological evidence of healed primary lesions (6), of old post-primary changes (3) or of presumed inactive lesions requiring further observation (60). By this method, the discovery rate of new cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis of 29 per 1,000 is nearly 15 times higher than that reported by the Mass X-Ray Unit working in Leeds during the same period, when 28 active cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were discovered during the mass radiography of nearly 14,000 persons. It is obvious, therefore, that this General Practitioners' Selective X-Ray Exclusion Service appears to be a fruitful source of case-finding and should be encouraged.

Contacts and B.C.G. Vaccination.—During the year 1,730 new contacts were examined, which is in the order of 3.3 per notified case of tuberculosis, whilst 283 B.C.G. vaccinations were successfully

carried out. This shows a steady increase in the ratio of contacts examined per source case over the past few years. At the end of the year, plans were being prepared for starting a full-scale campaign for the B.C.G. vaccination of susceptible school-leavers.

Segregation of the vaccinated new-born infant has been carried out during the year, without difficulty, but it is considered that, with its own Preventorium, the work of the Local Authority in the field of preventive medicine in relation to tuberculosis, may be much more satisfactorily controlled and streamlined.

Section 28 Activities.—(a) *Home Helps.*—The number of Home Helps available for the tuberculous family is limited and of the 74 applications submitted, Home Helps have been provided for 39 patients.

(b) *Re-housing.*—This has improved during the year. At the end of 1952, 190 patients were awaiting priority re-housing. During the year another 114 patients were added to the list and a total of 122 patients were re-housed. It is encouraging to note that the number of dwellings becoming available each year for re-housing the tuberculous patient is now equal to the number of priority applications.

(c) *Rehabilitation.*—During the year 42 patients were referred to the Ministry of Labour for help in finding employment. Of these, 14 were started on a course at the Industrial Rehabilitation Unit and another 9 admitted to the Government Training Centre. 20 recommendations for the Special Remploy Factory were made, but this service is not entirely satisfactory due to the limited types of employment available and the intermittent need to restrict admissions owing to limitations of available employment. The facilities at the Government Training Centre and Industrial Rehabilitation Unit are excellent and it is a pity that greater use cannot, as yet, be made of them.

(d) *Special Homes.*—It is considered that a need exists for the provision of Night Sanatoria or Homes or Hostels for the chronic homeless patient not in need of hospital treatment. Although the problem is not a formidable one numerically, yet the potential dangers from this type of patient are quite appreciable.

Similarly it is suggested that another need exists for the provision of convalescent homes for the young patient with a minimal lesion or resolving primary complex.

Work of Tuberculosis Health Visitors and Almoners.—After-care in all its aspects is the responsibility of the health visitor working under the direction of the Chest Physician. A measure of their work is gained by the following table :—

Primary visits and new cases..	..	452
Later routine visits	..	11,087
Special visits	..	1,418

Their duties are many, concerned with the domiciliary management and welfare of the patient, contact surveillance and review, arrangement for B.C.G. vaccination of susceptible contacts, reporting on housing, living and financial conditions where applicable and ensuring the appropriate measures are instituted at the right time. In addition, they have many similar duties in relation to certain non-tuberculous patients under the care of the Chest Physician.

The Almoner's detailed report is available elsewhere and it is encouraging to note the satisfactory state of the after-care activities of the many bodies and organisations concerned.

Domiciliary Treatment.—Domiciliary treatment of patients with tuberculosis has continued throughout the year, as shown by the following table :—

Number of domiciliary consultations	17
„ „ routine home visits by physicians	862
„ „ domiciliary re-fills ..	286

It is at best an expedient and a poor substitute for the facilities of a good sanatorium. But until such beds are available in really adequate numbers, this substitute must continue to be used.

TUBERCULOSIS—SOCIAL WORK.

BY

Miss B. M. R. NORTHROP, M.A.

Senior Tuberculosis Almoner.

The arrangements for the care and after-care of the tuberculous continued unchanged during 1953.

Assistance given by the Health Committee.—As might be expected, the welcome decrease in new notifications led to a small decrease in the number of patients applying for help ; there were altogether 1,317 applications as against 1,384 in the previous year.

The provision of free milk was again the main item of extra nourishment supplied ; 270 patients received a pint daily as compared with 292 in 1952. The number of patients supplied with priority rations free of cost has steadily declined with the derationing of foods ; 1,103 certificates for priority were issued, the bulk of them in the first half of the year, as compared with 1,329 in the previous year. Special items of extra nourishment were supplied to 6 patients on the recommendation of the Chest Physician. The arrangements for providing extra nourishment, which were inevitably linked with the rationing system, are shortly to be reviewed.

Beds and bedding, to enable patients to sleep separately from other members of the family, were supplied to 45 patients. Various items of bedding were loaned to 15 other patients and replacements for worn-out bedding were provided for 132 patients. Clothing was granted to 361 patients and their families. Grants of beds and bedding and of clothing show an increase on the previous year.

On four occasions fares were paid to enable necessitous patients to attend the Clinic. Nursing requisites were loaned to 138 patients who were being nursed at home.

Assistance given by Voluntary Organisations.—Many patients applied for help of a type not available from statutory sources, and these were assisted by many voluntary societies. In this sphere the Leeds Association for the Care of Consumptives heads the list. During 1953, 282 applications for help were made to the Association's Case Committee by the Almoners.

In the course of the year, 56 applications for help were made to other voluntary organisations and grants amounting to £90 18s. 6d. were made by 22 voluntary bodies.

The Women's Voluntary Service kindly asked for the names of four patients from the Clinic to whom gift parcels from overseas could be supplied.

Four patients were referred to the Leeds Workpeoples' Hospital Fund for convalescence and two to the Jewish Board of Guardians.

Co-operation with other Departments.—As in past years, a steady stream of patients has been referred to the good offices of other municipal departments, which are always ready to co-operate with the Clinic for the well-being of patients.

A new departure this year was the arrangement for mothers whose young children required B.C.G. vaccination to take them to the Mother and Baby Home at Southport for the necessary period of segregation from the infectious father at home. Five patients' wives were able to avail themselves of this facility.

Fifteen patients were referred to the Convalescence Department ; these were all suffering from non-tuberculous chest conditions. Two cases of pulmonary tuberculosis had places found for them at a Home which accepts tuberculous patients for convalescence.

Home help was arranged for 39 patients. We are very thankful for the special scheme in operation for tuberculous patients, without which the majority of our married women patients would be unable to rest at all at home.

The urgent problems of children in contact with infectious parents were met by the Maternity and Child Welfare Department, Care of Children Department and Education Department. The two former gave admission to residential and day nurseries and the Chief Education Officer was approached in several instances where a child was just below school age. Free dinners and clothing were also requested from the Education Department in necessitous cases. Two patients wished to take a correspondence course to improve their chances of employment when they are fit to work and they were referred for help with the cost.

The Public Health Department Social Worker and the Psychiatric Social Workers gave advice and assistance in cases affecting unmarried mothers and mentally disturbed patients.

During the year 42 patients were referred to the Ministry of Labour for help in finding employment. Of these, fourteen were recommended for a course at the Industrial Rehabilitation Unit and nine for the Government Training Centre. One was already employed, but doing unsuitable work, and the help of the Disablement Resettlement Officer was sought in obtaining a lighter post for him. Another patient, also in employment, was recommended for registration as a disabled person. One youth was referred to the Juvenile Employment Bureau. The help of the British Legion was sought for an ex-Service patient and he was found work as a car park attendant.

During the year 19 recommendations for the Special Remploi Factory were made and fourteen patients, twelve men and two women, were accepted. Of the remainder, one patient found work himself before he could be interviewed ; one relapsed and was not considered fit to start work ; two patients withdrew their applications and one woman patient was submitted just after the Factory had been obliged to restrict admissions owing to shortage of work. For this reason no recommendations could be made in the last two months of the year.

Two patients were recommended for the ordinary Remploi Factory but no vacancies occurred.

The time and trouble taken by the Disablement Resettlement Officer and his staff in assisting our patients to become self-supporting members of the community again is much appreciated. A personal interest is taken in each individual case, particularly where some especially difficult problem of replacement is involved. There is a hard core of patients whom it is almost impossible to place in suitable permanent employment owing to their infectivity, reduced capacity for work, age, low mentality, restricted or specialized training, or a combination of these factors, sometimes in conjunction with other physical handicaps.

During the year 282 patients were referred to the National Assistance Board for allowances ; 109 were newly diagnosed patients ; 29 had been notified some time previously but had not then been eligible for an allowance ; 44 were patients discharged from sanatorium and 23 had relapsed after a period at work. Two patients were referred for supplementation of retirement pension and two, who had not given up work to take treatment, for the ordinary scale of allowance. Fifty patients or their relatives were referred for miscellaneous reasons.

Other statutory bodies from which help was obtained for patients were the Ministry of Pensions, Ministry of National Insurance and the Probation Service.

General.—The Senior Almoner made 15 visits to Middleton Sanatorium during 1953. The Hospital Management Committee was asked to provide clothing for Leeds patients on four occasions and other material needs of " in-patients " were met by application to the Leeds Association for the Care of Consumptives.

During the year 2,835 patients and their relatives were interviewed at the Clinic. In some cases the interview might last only a couple of minutes and be concerned chiefly with renewing the patient's permit for priority rations ; in others, the interview might continue for an hour and be followed by case work stretching over weeks or even months.

The Senior Almoner lectured to health visitor students when they visited the Clinic during their course of training. A research worker from the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis visited the Department and visits were also paid during the year by medico-social workers from Manchester and Dewsbury, a personnel manager from Leeds and an Area Officer of the National Assistance Board.

Christmas brought once again generous gifts of books and toys from the Leeds Workpeople's Hospital Fund, " Yorkshire Evening News " and " Yorkshire Evening Post." Presents were distributed to 367 children from 164 families. We are very grateful to the donors, who made it possible for us to ensure that no child had to go without something of the pleasures of Christmas.

Disinfection is the process of destroying or killing the germs which cause disease. It is a very important part of public health, and is necessary to prevent the spread of infectious diseases. Disinfection can be done in many ways, such as by using chemicals, heat, or sunlight. It is important to use the right method for the right situation, and to follow the instructions carefully. Disinfection is not the same as sterilization, which is the process of destroying all life. Disinfection only destroys the germs that cause disease, and some germs can survive disinfection. Disinfection is a very important part of public health, and it is necessary to use it correctly to prevent the spread of infectious diseases.

Disinfestation and Disinfection.

Disinfestation is the process of destroying or killing the insects which cause disease. It is a very important part of public health, and is necessary to prevent the spread of infectious diseases. Disinfestation can be done in many ways, such as by using chemicals, heat, or sunlight. It is important to use the right method for the right situation, and to follow the instructions carefully. Disinfestation is not the same as disinfection, which is the process of destroying or killing the germs which cause disease. Disinfestation only destroys the insects that cause disease, and some insects can survive disinfestation. Disinfestation is a very important part of public health, and it is necessary to use it correctly to prevent the spread of infectious diseases.

DISINFESTATION AND DISINFECTION.

BY

C. W. LAMB

Disinfestation Officer

Disinfestation.—The increase in the rate of the number of houses built, and the proportion made available for the re-housing of slum dwellers stepped up work of disinfestation considerably.

The new scheme, which came into operation in 1952, provided for the disinfestation of the slum house and its contents and a precautionary insecticidal spray treatment of the Corporation house which was to receive the slum dweller. After the issue of a clearance certificate from the Disinfestation Section, the slum dweller made his own arrangements for removal, for which he bore the full cost.

There were little or no difficulties experienced in the working of this scheme in this first complete year. Indeed, there was a considerable speeding up in the transfer of tenants from the verminous slum houses to the Corporation houses, avoiding thereby the loss of a week's rent to the Housing Department, which was so often the case under the old scheme.

The estimated cost of this scheme of £4 10s. for each verminous case re-housed, which includes the spraying of both the slum and Corporation houses and the contents of the slum house, has shown to be satisfactory, though the figure may have to be revised from time to time. It will be seen that the new scheme has proved to be a great financial saving; compared with the old method which, in 1951, cost the Housing Department £5 and the Health Department £10, the two departments now share the total cost of £4 10s., thereby having saved £2 15s. and £7 15s. respectively in each case re-housed.

From the disinfestation point of view, the substitution of the insecticidal spray method for the H.C.N. fumigation process has been entirely successful. No actual re-infestations of the Corporation houses sprayed to receive the verminous tenants have occurred, and compared with the previous year, when 255 Corporation houses were disinfested, only 202 were disinfested. It should be noted that the majority of these, as in last year, were cockroaches and flea infestations with bed bugs accounting only for approximately 10 per cent.

of the total. This reduction of 20 per cent. in infested Corporation houses must be attributed to the efficiency of the insecticidal sprays and dusts used, both of which, if left undisturbed on the walls and in the sub-floor spaces, remain toxic to bed bugs, fleas and cockroaches for at least three months. It will be remembered that H.C.N., although a very efficient but dangerous fumigant, has no lasting after effects, and the introduction of a verminous article into a Corporation house after all the precautions taken in using the old H.C.N. method at considerable expense, resulted in a short circuit, which necessitated spray treatment in addition to the H.C.N. fumigation.

From the table appended to this report, it will be noted that for the Housing Department a total of 778 dwellings were subjected to spray treatment, half of which being slum dwellings with their contents, and the other half Corporation houses prepared to receive the slum dwellers. The corresponding figure for last year (April to December) was a total of 406 dwellings sprayed, resulting in an increase of 20 dwellings sprayed per month. In addition 8,342 articles, mostly bedding, were disinfested by steam in this connection.

Disinfestation by steam is carried out by using two "Thresh" Low Pressure Current Steam Disinfectors, which are eminently suitable for the destruction of vermin and their eggs without unduly harming the clothing which harbour them. The lower working pressure and consequent lower temperature at which these machines work have less destructive effects on woollens and other textiles than high pressure disinfectors.

Apart from this specialised disinfestation in connection with the re-housing process, the maintenance of Corporation houses, from the insect pest point of view, has continued. Working in close collaboration with the Clerk of Works of the Housing Department and the Housing Managers of the various estates, infestations by woodworm, cockroaches, steam fly, red spider, etc. have been caught early, and control measures have prevented extension and in most instances have wiped out the infestation.

Mention must be made here in connection with the problem of woodworm infestations. There has been a marked increase in the number of outbreaks brought to the Department's notice, especially in requisitioned properties managed by the Housing Department. When these large and old houses were de-requisitioned, the problem of taking over these properties was not made easier

when an intensive survey revealed a large number of them to be infested by *anobium punctatum* (furniture beetle), or by *lyctus brunneus*. The advice of this Section was sought regarding the type and extent of infestations and the control measures to arrest and prevent further extensions. Not only that, when works of maintenance in this connection were commenced by the Works Department, spray treatments were carried out at the same time. Timbers used in replacement, and those still structurally sound, though infested, were thoroughly treated, and arrangements were made to facilitate the necessary follow-up treatment at a later date, without having to disturb the structure of the dwelling more than necessary. In all, 76 de-requisitioned properties were inspected, the suspected infestation by woodworm confirmed, and the necessary control measures reported to the Chief Housing Officer.

Other Corporation Departments took advantage of the facilities offered by the Disinfestation Section. Woodworm control of properties owned by the Waterworks Department at Fewston and Swinsty was continued. There is ample evidence of the success of the treatment of the *xestobium rufovillosum* (death-watch beetle) and *lyctus brunneus* infestations at Swinsty Hall. The beetles which have emerged from the various infested timber surfaces, especially the roof timbers, were much smaller in number when compared with the previous year, and the majority of them, if not all, were swept up subsequently. The spray treatment is carried out in early April and is repeated in July.

Disinfestation of woodworm infested school furniture, of cockroach or steam fly infested school kitchens, anti-fly precautions at the school camp at Nessfield, Ilkley, and continued woodworm control at the Grange Hostel of the Training College provided quite a heavy programme for the Education Department.

As in previous years, works of disinfestation were required by the Welfare Services Department in connection with bug or flea infested dwellings occupied by aged persons, after their removal to hospital. This involved a spray treatment of the dwelling and its contents, steam disinfestation of bedding and destruction of articles of no commercial value which had been accumulated. In the majority of cases, especially where the aged person became a permanent inmate of an institution the verminous contents of the dwelling were removed for H.C.N. treatment at Stanley Road, and from there,

on the instructions of the Welfare Officer, to the sale rooms for disposal by auction. The verminous dwelling was subjected to spray treatment before the keys were returned to the owner or his agent.

Apart from contract work for various Hospital Management Committees for cockroach or ant control, quite a large amount of work was done for the Ministry of Supply, for private firms and property owners, involving many types of insect pests. A heavy infestation by *nacerdes melanura* (wharf borer) was discovered at a large upholstery works and an experimental treatment carried out under extremely difficult conditions proved to be highly successful. Similarly, on an equally heavy scale, an infestation by *dermestes maculatus* (leather beetle) occurred at a hide and bone processing concern. Although it was found impossible at first to eradicate the infestation, mainly because consignments on arrival at the factory were found to be infested, the disinfestation process used reduced the number of beetles considerably, and finally brought the infestation under complete control.

The H.C.N. plant has been reduced to half its original capacity, leaving four container gas vans housed in the upper half of the existing H.C.N. shed. The lower half is about to be converted into a garage and store for disinfestation vehicles and equipment.

The plant now specialises in the treatment of moth infested articles and woodworm infested furniture and timber. This treatment, using H.C.N. gas, is highly successful and 1,392 articles were disinfested during the year, about 70 per cent of which were woodworm.

Apart from this specific use of H.C.N. fumigant, all other works of disinfestation are carried out by the use of synthetic insecticides. Benzine hexachloride solutions are prepared in bulk at the Disinfestation Centre. The original experimental mixing plant will be replaced by a special commercial mixer, using a flame proof unit, which will reduce the time of mixing considerably. The process is not complicated and effects a saving of 25 per cent. on the cost of the ready mixed insecticides. D.D.T. in kerosine or in the form of a 10 per cent. dust is also extensively used. The type and form of insecticide employed depends entirely on the type and degree of infestation and solvent sprays are preferred to water emulsions when conditions allow.

In addition to the increase in work brought about by the increase in Corporation houses built, there has also been a steady increase in work for private firms, property owners and the general public.

Pest control is essentially a Public Health Service, and costing is calculated so that there is no profit made yet there is no charge on the city's rates. The work, as in previous years, has been carried out efficiently and discreetly on all occasions.

Personal Disinfestation.—*Verminous Persons.*—The treatment centre at Kidacre Street is equipped to treat all types of verminous conditions of the human body and is supervised by a State Registered Nurse.

The head clinic, for the treatment of *pediculus capitis*, can deal with three patients at the same time and the installation of a commercial type of hair dryer has speeded up the process considerably. A total of 2,404 persons, mainly school children and contacts, were given 2,417 treatments, in close collaboration with the School Medical Service. In connection with these cases, 1,800 homes were visited, advice given and arrangements made for treatment by the two visitors, both of whom are State Registered Nurses.

Three specially equipped bathrooms are available for the treatment of *pediculus corporis* and scabies. One bathroom has a movable bath and a stretcher trolley for the cleansing and treatment of the chronic sick or orthopædic cases, which are conveyed to the Centre by ambulance. Cases of *pediculus corporis* numbered 257 and by far the greater proportion of these were vagrants. In all cases where it was possible to ascertain the home address or common lodging house of the person concerned, contacts were treated and personal and bed clothing subjected to steam disinfestation. In connection with the National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47, an increasing number of persons in need of care and attention, usually in a dirty and verminous condition, were cleansed and disinfested before their admission to hospital or to South Lodge, under the care of the Welfare Services Committee. By arrangement with the latter, their homes were visited and treated as described in the preceding section.

Disinfection in connection with Infectious Diseases.—Routine disinfection after the more common infectious diseases was discontinued some years ago, but this service is still available on request. By far the greater number of disinfections carried out was for cases of tuberculosis, either where a patient has gone to a sanatorium or he and his family had been re-housed, or a death from the disease had occurred. Including these and all other causes, 1,050 houses were visited, 855 rooms were disinfected by formaldehyde, 1,916

beds and 16,227 articles were disinfected by steam. Additional visits were made at the request of the Chest Clinic in connection with the loan of medical requisites or for the distribution of bedsteads complete with or without bedding to tuberculous patients. For these purposes 176 houses were visited and 972 articles which had been on loan were disinfected before return to store for further use. For other Local Authorities 64 articles were disinfected by steam.

Steam disinfection was confined to two high pressure steam disinfectors at Stanley Road. A third is now no longer serviceable, mainly because of its age, and because of this, some of the work of disinfection had to be diverted to the Kidacre Street Station, where there are two low pressure current steam disinfectors mainly used for disinfestation purposes. It is hoped that in the very near future it will be possible to concentrate all disinfection apparatus at the Stanley Road Centre.

Other Work.—During the year 6,904 throat swabs, for adults and babies, were prepared at the Disinfestation Centre for distribution to general medical practitioners and supplied to the order of the Regional Hospital Board.

Under the Medical Requisites Loan Scheme, the Section undertook the collection and delivery of invalid chairs, and spinal carriages which are housed at the Stanley Road Centre. During the year 337 visits were made and each chair and carriage was thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, inspected and repaired where necessary before delivery.

The scheme for the distribution of food supplements (cod liver oil, orange juice and National Dried Milk) and stores to infant welfare centres and day nurseries was continued during the year. One stores van was maintained for this service and completed 8,396 miles.

Flushing Services.—Three squads, each consisting of two men and equipped with a motor vehicle carrying suitable flushing and cleansing appliances, paid 23,145 visits to the city's 54 unattended public conveniences, both male and female. About 75 per cent. of the conveniences are cleansed each weekday and, in addition, those situated in the centre of the city are cleansed on Sundays; the remainder are visited on alternate days.

The service was also extended for the cleansing of drains of private dwellings, schools and factories, on request from and at the cost of the owners.

A fourth squad was solely employed for the cleansing of public sewers, for the removal of stoppages and drain testing under the direction of sanitary inspectors.

This service was commenced in 1950 as an experiment but it has proved so necessary in view of the urgency of cleansing public sewers and in the diagnosis of defective drains, that the work carried out since has increased enormously. Thus 491 public sewers were dealt with and 11,518 private drains were tested and/or cleansed.

In addition two men equipped with a motor vehicle and having been trained by the Street Lighting Department in the maintenance of automatic electrical switchgear and emergency electrical repairs, inspect daily and maintain when necessary the lighting at all the unattended public conveniences. This service will prevent accidents should lighting fail, especially important at those conveniences which are below ground level and which can only be reached by flights of steps.

Public Conveniences.—During the year the Section took over the supervision of maintenance work of the city's conveniences both attended and unattended.

The daily visits made by the flushing squads who reported defects and structural damage to the Charge Officer concerned facilitated the supervision of unattended conveniences. Reports were checked and the necessary repair work ordered from the Works Department. This new scheme avoided unnecessary delay in getting certain urgent repair work executed, an important factor in the satisfactory maintenance of public conveniences.

The six attended public conveniences were visited by the Charge Officer regularly and the same procedure adopted. The cost of repair work in these conveniences caused by fair wear and tear amounted to £144 2s. 3d. and by wilful damage to £8 5s. 8d.

In unattended public conveniences of which there are 54, repair work caused by fair wear and tear amounted to £154 10s. 11d., whereas repair work necessitated by wilful damage cost the Department £181 0s. 8d. This wanton destruction in unattended conveniences is mainly confined to water closets and their fittings, such as pedestal basins, cisterns, lead piping and seats. Electric light fittings especially globular covers, appear to be the target for small boys, and the amount of pilfering of electric lamps is alarming. To counter the damage to globes and lamps, armour plated bulwark fittings have been substituted at several notorious conveniences with excellent results.

It is possible that a lot of damage caused to some of the water closets is the work of children and as only a few of these conveniences are locked, it may be sound policy to secure all water closets by fitting penny-in-the-slot lock boxes especially to those in areas where damage is heaviest. By keeping the children out, a lot of damage may thus be prevented.

DISINFESTATION CENTRE—REPORT OF WORK, 1953.

I. DISINFESTATION.

A. Work carried out at the request of the Housing Department :

(a) Rehousing :—

No. of dwellings (and contents) disinfested by insecticide	778
No. of articles disinfested by steam	8,342

(b) Re-infestations :—

No. of dwellings (and contents) disinfested by insecticide	202
No of articles disinfested by steam	555

B. Work carried out for other sources :

No. of premises (and contents) disinfested by insecticide	616
No. of articles disinfested by steam	3,052
No. of articles disinfested by H.C.N.	1,392

2. TREATMENT OF VERMINOUS PERSONS.

(a) *Pediculus Corporis* :—

No of cases visited	35
No. of baths provided	257

(b) *Pediculus Capitis* :—

No. of cases visited	1,800
No. of persons treated	2,404
No. of treatments involved	2,417

(c) Scabies :—

No. of cases visited	53
No. of persons treated	120
No. of contacts treated	86
No. of re-infections	16

3. DISINFECTION.

	City	Outside Authorities
No. of houses visited	1,050	3
No. of rooms disinfected	855	2
No. of beds disinfected	1,916	9
No. of articles disinfected	16,227	64

Continued on next page

DISINFESTATION CENTRE—REPORT OF WORK, 1953—*Continued.*

4. PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.				
	No. of visits	No. of flushings :—		
		Drains	W.C.'s	
Visits paid for cleansing purposes	23,415	34,700	23,031	
	Total	Lighting	Repairs	
Visits paid for inspection, lighting and emergency repairs	17,494	180	410	
5. PUBLIC SEWERS.				
No. of public sewers cleansed				491
No. of private drains tested and cleansed				11,518
6. TRANSPORT.				
(a) Medical Loan Scheme :—				
Visits made for the collection and delivery of invalid chairs, spinal carriages, etc.				337
(b) Chest Clinic :—				
No. of houses visited				176
No. of bedsteads, beds, etc., delivered				972
(c) Delivery Service :—				
Miles run for Babies' Welcomes and Day Nurseries in connection with deliveries of stores..				8,396
7. PREPARATION OF THROAT SWABS.				
No. of swabs issued				6,904

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.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.—Health education is of first importance and is an integral part of all the work carried out by the medical officers and health visitors. Special demonstrations prove helpful and one such demonstration given by dental hygienists at each centre has interested the mothers in the proper care of their own and their children's teeth.

Towards the end of the year special sessions for toddlers were begun at a number of centres, so that more regular routine medical examinations could be carried out in the two to five year age groups.

Ante-Natal Clinics.—By 31st December, 1953, there were 196 ante-natal sessions held per month at 24 clinics. The number of expectant mothers attending the clinics during the year was 9,225 and of this total 6,411 were new cases. The total number of attendances at all clinics was 31,377.

Applications for hospital confinement continued to be made through the clinics, also arrangements with the hospitals to book such cases for obstetric or social reasons.

Post-Natal Clinics.—There have been 21 post-natal sessions per month held at 9 clinics. The number of mothers who attended was 932 with a total number of attendances of 1,151. The post-natal sessions have been reduced by 5 per month as more mothers are now attending the hospital or their private doctor for post-natal examination.

Infant Clinics.—During the year an additional clinic was begun at Balks House, Dixon Lane, Leeds, 12, making 26 clinics in operation by the end of the year at which 215 sessions were held per month. The number of infants under one year attending the clinics for the first time was 5,660. During the year 3,478 children

between one and two years and 4,155 children between two and five years attended, making the total number of children attending 13,293 with 88,330 attendances made. The number of children on the register at all clinics on 31st December, 1952, was 13,413; with 6,659 new children registered, 6,931 names removed of children who were five years old, had defaulted, died or left the district, the number on 31st December, 1953, was 13,141.

Ministry of Health Survey.—This special survey on the growth of children begun at the infant welfare clinics in 1949 has continued. It was intended to complete the survey at the end of the second year but the Ministry has asked for continuation until the fifth year. The total number of children entered in the survey was 1,589 and of those, 394 still remained under regular observation on 31st December, 1953.

Welfare Foods.—National dried milk for infants, and vitamin preparations for expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years were still supplied at the clinics.

Educational Work.—Short talks to the mothers have been given by the health visitors on various subjects dealing with the health of the expectant and nursing mothers and the care of the young child. With assistance from the voluntary workers, special efforts have again been made in the cause of "Safety in the Home," trying to point out to the mothers how to avoid accidents in the home.

Members of the Leeds Babies' Welcome Association have continued to give their regular and valuable help in the clinics as voluntary workers, assisting with routine clerical work, in some clinics organising play corners for toddlers, being responsible for the sale of knitting wool, baby clothes and fireguards, and at all times helping to maintain a friendly atmosphere in the clinics.

Consultative Infant Clinics.—The arrangements with the University Department of Pædiatrics and Child Health continued, and consultative infant clinics were held each month at the infant welfare centres. The total number of attendances of children under five years was 166, a decrease of 10 on the number in 1952.

Physiotherapy.—The number of children referred during the year for examination by the Orthopædic Consultant was 119, an increase of 12 on the number referred in 1952. Five cases only required to be referred for hospital treatment.

Artificial Sunlight.—This was given to 896 children during the year and the total number of attendances at the five infant welfare centres was 13,930. These figures show a decrease of 55 in the number of children attending and a decrease of 2,837 in the total attendances, compared with those for 1952. This would seem to indicate that fewer children attending the infant clinics required to be referred for sunlight therapy and that those attending did not require prolonged therapy.

Remedial Exercises.—A total of 493 children attended for exercises with 5,586 attendances, a decrease of 74 and 881 respectively on the number for 1952.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Classes.—These exercise classes for expectant and nursing mothers were held at six welfare centres and at Wyther Hostel. The value of these classes and of the explanatory talks given by the physiotherapist is much appreciated by the mothers who attend. There were 213 mothers who attended ante-natal classes and 97 attended for post-natal exercises. The total numbers of attendances were 1,114 and 233 respectively.

Dental Care.—See report of Senior Dental Officer on page 72.

Eye Defects.—*Children classified as blind or partially blind.*—There were 14 children under five years on the register on 31st December, 1952. During the year one child was notified as blind; 3 children reached the age of 5 years, leaving 12 names on the register on 31st December, 1953. Three of these children had previously been admitted to Sunshine Homes and 3 children were admitted during 1953.

The arrangement has continued for any child under 5 years attending the infant welfare clinics who is found to have a squint or other eye defect to be referred to the Ophthalmic Consultant at the school clinic. It is hoped by this means to provide continuity of treatment for such cases. During 1953 the number of children seen by the Consultant for the first time was 131; in addition 215 children re-attended for further consultation, making a total of 346 children examined.

Care of Premature Infants.—Between 1st January and 31st December, 1953, there were 621 live births notified of infants weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth. Of these, 515 were born in hospital or nursing home in the city and 106 were born at home. The number of those born at home who were removed to hospital was 17 and the remaining 89 were nursed at home.

The number of infants who died within 24 hours of birth was 123 ; of these, 13 were born at home and 110 in hospital or nursing home.

Of the 89 infants nursed at home, 50 received special nursing care by the premature baby nurses.

As well as nursing those infants born at home, the special nurses undertook the after-care of 316 infants requiring further nursing care after discharge from the Leeds Maternity Hospital, St. James's and St. Mary's Hospitals.

Wyther Hostel (*Mother and Baby Home*).—On 31st December, 1952, there were 13 mothers and 12 infants in the Home. During the year 46 mothers and 47 infants were admitted ; of these, 11 mothers were admitted for ante-natal care and 5 infants were admitted for a period of segregation after B.C.G. vaccination. The comparative figures for 1952 were 50 mothers and 35 infants.

Those discharged during 1953 were 47 mothers and 46 infants. Of these, 26 mothers were able to keep their babies, 8 babies were placed with a view to adoption through the Care of Children Department, 7 babies were admitted to residential nurseries, 2 were transferred to hospital and 3 B.C.G. cases discharged home. There were 8 mothers discharged home or to hospital before the birth of the baby who were not re-admitted.

All cases of girls expecting illegitimate babies attending the ante-natal clinics are referred to the social worker for investigation. Arrangements are made by her, when necessary, for admission to Wyther Hostel or to a home run by voluntary agencies. After-care is also carried out in cases where this is possible.

Convalescence.—During 1953, 124 mothers and 136 children under five years were referred from the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics and sent for a period of convalescence.

Day Nurseries.—The demand for the admission of children to day nurseries continued during 1953 and there was a considerable waiting list of children for admission to ten of the fifteen nurseries. Priority was still given to children according to social or economic circumstances necessitating the mother going to work, or in a small number of cases where the mother was dead or had deserted the family. A few special cases were admitted on medical grounds. Except in the special cases mentioned above, no child attended a nursery unless the mother was in regular full-time employment.

The following table gives details of the accommodation and attendances at the day nurseries during the year :—

DAY NURSERIES

Name of Nursery.	No. of Places	Average attendance per 5 day week	Total Number Attendances
East Street	35	27·3	7,065
Sheepscar	35	29·0	7,363
Quarry Hill	50	47·4	12,212
Blenheim	50	39·5	10,401
Harehills	50	44·1	11,283
Hunslet Hall	50	46·7	12,023
Armley	55	47·5	12,088
Bramley	55	31·4	7,925
Low Road	55	45·1	11,457
Middleton	55	27·5	6,903
Meanwood	55	42·7	10,751
Rookwood	55	36·9	9,479
Crossgates	70	31·5	8,246
York Road	70	61·3	15,677
Burley Park	75	61·2	15,733
Total	815	619·1 =76%	158,606

Adoption Act, 1950.—The liaison between the Care of Children Department and the Health Department has been maintained. Notice is received of all children under five years placed with a view to adoption through the Children's Officer and the health visitor visits the child in the home of the prospective adopter each month. A report is sent to the Children's Officer on the care and progress of the child.

Medical examination of the children is carried out at the infant welfare clinics and blood tests are taken prior to the child being placed for adoption. In this connection 28 mothers and 54 children had blood tests carried out at the Central Clinic. The comparative figures for 1952 were 56 and 78 respectively.

Nurseries and Child Minders Act, 1948.—Under this Act applications were received during the year from 12 persons for registration as child minders.

The following table shows the number of registered daily minders, the number of registered nurseries and the permitted number of children minded :—

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS ACT, 1948.

	Child Minders	Nurseries
No. on register at 31st December, 1952	25	2
Permitted No. of children at 31st December, 1952	135	60
No. registered during the year	10	..
No. of applications refused	2	..
No. of registrations cancelled	12	..
No. on register at 31st December, 1953 ..	23	2
Permitted No. of children at 31st December, 1953	120	60

SECTION 23.—MIDWIFERY.—The demand for hospital accommodation for confinement has increased during the year and more cases have had to be confined in hospital for social reasons, unsuitable home conditions or lack of help in the home.

In the domiciliary service there is very good co-operation between the private doctor and the midwife. The scheme* whereby the midwife ensures that the patient has booked a doctor for maternity medical services is working satisfactorily. This arrangement prevents the doctor being called in to an emergency knowing nothing of the patient, and such cases are now a comparatively rare occurrence. Even when the doctor is himself responsible for the ante-natal supervision of the patient, use is being made of the local health authority clinics, patients being referred for blood tests to be carried out and to take advantage of other facilities such as ante-natal exercise classes, available at the clinics.

Midwifery Training, Part II.—The training school at Redcourt Hostel is becoming increasingly well known, as is shown by the number of applicants from Part I training schools in different parts of the country. The fact that the whole of the six months training is taken in district work is found by the pupil midwives to give them greater experience in normal midwifery and a wider knowledge of social conditions. This is particularly valuable to the midwife who intends to practise district midwifery.

The training course is under the supervision of the Midwifery Tutor who is superintendent of the training school. There are 29 domiciliary midwives who have been approved by the Central Midwives' Board as teachers of pupil midwives, and work in close liaison with the Midwifery Tutor. They instruct the pupils in their practical work, each midwife being responsible for training one or two pupil midwives.

During the year 46 pupil midwives completed their training. Of these, 45 passed the Part II examination of the Central Midwives' Board; only one failed to pass.

On 31st December, 1953, there were 26 pupil midwives in training.

Notified Births.—The total number of births of Leeds cases notified in the city during the year was 8,322. Of these, 5,914 or 71·06 per cent. took place in hospitals or nursing homes and 2,408 or 28·94 per cent. were domiciliary cases. The comparative figures for 1952 were, hospital cases 70·60 per cent. and home confinements 29·40 per cent. During 1953 there were 61 cases attended by ambulance midwives prior to or during transport to hospital.

The number of domiciliary births notified by midwives acting as midwives was 2,172 or 90·20 per cent. of the total domiciliary births.

Miss D. Humphreys, Lay Supervisor of Midwives, reports:—

Notification of intention to Practise.—The number of midwives who notified their intention to practise as midwives during the year was 201, of whom 22 left the district, 6 ceased to practise and one retired, leaving 172 midwives practising in the city on 31st December, 1953. Of these, 94 were employed in hospitals, 18 in private nursing homes, 6 as private midwives and 54 were employed by the Local Authority.

Only 5 midwives notified their intention to practise as maternity nurses during the year.

Domiciliary Midwifery Service.—The average number of midwives employed by the Local Health Authority in domiciliary work throughout the year was 46. Five midwives left the service and one retired. On 31st December, 1953, there were 45 domiciliary midwives, including the three midwives undertaking the nursing care of premature babies.

The number of domiciliary births attended by municipal midwives during the year was 2,292 or 27·5 per cent. of the total births notified in the city. The comparative figures for 1952 were 2,286 or 27·9 per cent.

The following table gives comparative figures for the work done by the domiciliary midwives during 1952 and 1953 :—

	1952	1953
Ante-natal visits	19,589	18,798
Attendance at birth { As midwife ..	2,087	2,071
{ As maternity nurse ..	199	221
Post-natal visits	46,965	47,390
Bookings { As midwife	1,587	1,685
{ As maternity nurse	750	686
Attendances by { At midwife's clinic	13,067	15,083
patients { At midwife's home	7,177	4,011
No. of patients who had Gas/Air analgesia	2,054	2,087
	=89·8%	=91·1%

Of the 47,390 post-natal visits paid in 1953, 2,667 were to patients discharged home from hospital before the 14th day of the puerperium.

Analgesia.—All municipal midwives are qualified to administer gas/air analgesia and 40 sets of apparatus are available for their use. Every expectant mother who books the services of a municipal midwife is given the opportunity of having this analgesic at her confinement unless she is medically unfit or her doctor prefers another form of analgesia.

Of the 2,292 patients attended at home by municipal midwives, 2,087 or 91·1 per cent. were given gas/air analgesia, compared with 2,054 or 89·8 per cent. in 1952.

Maternity Outfits.—A sterilised and sealed packet containing all dressings required at the confinement, as specified by the Ministry of Health, is provided by the Local Health Authority for every case attended by a municipal midwife. Outfits are also available for domiciliary confinements attended by private midwives or maternity nurses and may be obtained at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics. During 1953, 60 outfits were supplied in this way.

Medical Assistance.—During the year 888 notifications were received of having called in medical assistance for domiciliary

midwifery cases where a doctor was booked for maternity medical services. There were 34 notifications for emergencies under Section 14 of the Midwives Act, 1951, compared with 24 for the previous year, but only 14 claims for payment for attendance were received from medical practitioners.

Supervision of Midwives.—The domiciliary municipal midwives were interviewed each week at the Health Department by the Lay Supervisor. The Supervisor made 279 visits of inspection to the midwives in their homes and at their cases, and, in addition, paid 251 special visits.

SECTION 24.—HEALTH VISITING.—*Miss J. M. Akester, Superintendent Health Visitor, reports:—*The work of the health visitors has continued to extend during the year and there has been an increasing demand for special visits and investigations to be made by them. As in previous years, monthly visits to children under five years placed for adoption have been paid, also to registered daily minders and foster children, and practical experience has been arranged for medical, social science and health visitor students. The importance of vaccination and whooping cough and diphtheria immunisation has continued to be stressed. A change in emphasis is noticed in that most of the special visits are concerned with the older members of the family instead of with mothers and young children. Liaison with the hospital almoners has been very satisfactory and frequent requests have been received for reports on home and social conditions of patients admitted to hospital, and also for assistance in following-up defaulters from various out-patient clinics. Research has taken up a certain amount of time and visits have been made to adolescent boys and girls in connection with a B.C.G. research project sponsored by the Medical Research Council. A new development was the allocation of one health visitor to one of the pædiatrics for the purpose of special visiting to the homes of children in the various hospitals.

A major change in methods of visiting was made during the year, regular routine visits to the children under five being replaced by discretionary visits. This allows for greater concentration on necessitous cases and problem families, while visits to families which maintain high standards of living are reduced or discontinued. The total number of visits paid tends to decrease as more time is spent with each family visited,

The total number of visits paid by the health visitors during 1953 was 162,048, a decrease of 11,070 on the total number of visits paid in 1952.

The following table gives comparable figures of the work done and visits paid during 1952 and 1953.

	1952	1953
Notified births, including re-visits ..	143,906	133,945
Stillbirths	172	146
Deaths of children under 5 years ..	251	246
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	22	38
Expectant Mothers	4,063	4,149
Infectious Diseases	286	195
Cases discharged from hospital ..	131	109
Home Help investigations	39	15
Child Minders	227	213
Adoptions	364	431
Day Nursery admissions and absentees	1,291	304
Unclassified special visits	2,982	3,682
Ineffectual visits	19,384	18,575
Total visits for the year ..	173,118	162,048

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

REGISTERED NURSING HOMES IN THE CITY.

	Maternity		Maternity and General.			General.		Total.		
	No. of Homes.	No. of Beds.	No. of Homes.	No. of Beds.		No. of Homes.	No. of Beds.	No. of Homes.	No. of Beds.	
				Mat'y.	Gen.				Mat'y.	Gen.
Existing at 31st Dec., 1952 ..	6	82	1	2	32	8	88	15	84	120
Registration approved during 1953	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Registration cancelled or surrendered during 1953 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Existing at 31st Dec., 1953 ..	6	82	1	2	32	8	88	15	84	120

Nurses Act, 1943, Part II.—*Agencies for the supply of Nurses.*—Under this Act only one nursing agency applied for registration in 1953 and a licence was issued.

DENTAL CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

BY

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

Senior Dental Officer

All new admissions to the ante-natal register were invited for dental inspection as has been the practice since the inauguration of the service. The response has been approximately the same as in previous years (25.7 per cent.). This is not considered a satisfactory figure, but no propaganda to increase the numbers can be undertaken at present due to shortage of staff. The number of sessions spent on the service was 628 which is equal to 1.3 dental officers working full-time.

A new feature of the dental service was the introduction of a scheme whereby the two oral hygienists visited the Child Welfare Centres to talk to each individual mother on the care of the mouth and the value of nutritious and protective foods. The talks are supplemented by diagrams and models which demonstrate the development of the teeth and jaws. Other models show the distortion caused by such persistent habits as the sucking of the thumb, finger or lip, and the extensive caries of the front teeth of young infants caused by putting jam and similar substances on the "dummy." In this way it is confidently hoped that less time, and therefore money, will be have to spent in correcting such abnormalities in the future.

In addition to giving these informal talks the oral hygienists spent several sessions per week on scaling and cleaning mothers' teeth and giving instruction on the correct after-care of teeth and gums.

There is a slight increase in the number of dentures supplied during the year, 406 as compared with 394 in 1952.

Professor T. Talmage Read advised, as in previous years, on obscure and difficult cases.

It is becoming more widely known that urgent treatment for the relief of pain can be obtained for children under school age at any school clinic on the sessions set aside for extractions. No way has yet been found for the routine inspection of these children. The report of the

United Kingdom Mission on the fluoridation of water supplies in the U.S.A. would suggest that the problem of conserving the temporary teeth is capable of solution. The onset of caries appears to be retarded sufficiently to postpone the need for conservation in the majority of cases until school age, when the normal school dental service would operate.

	Expectant Mothers	Nursing Mothers
No. of inspection invitations	5,955	15
No. of inspection attendances	1,534	5
No. found dentally fit	229	1
No. accepted treatment	1,183	4
No. refused treatment	122	..
Total No. of teeth filled	1,012	274
Type of filling given :—		
Synthetic porcelain	224	55
Cement	22	7
Amalgam	102	28
Lined Amalgam	783	201
Total fillings given	1,131	291
Total No. of teeth extracted	1,843	375
" " " persons fitted with dentures	76	296
" " " scalings	17	5
" " " other treatments	85	61
" " " local anæsthetics	288	91
" " " general anæsthetics	373	41
" " " treatment sessions	559	..
" " " inspection sessions	69	..
" " " individuals treated	482	265
" " " attendances for treatment	1,652	1,262
" " " persons made dentally fit	368	240

WORK OF ORAL HYGIENIST

	Expectant Mothers	Nursing Mothers
No. of attendances	545	156
" " scalings	545	156
" " treatment sessions	136	..
" " hygiene lecture sessions	135	..
" made dentally fit	193	78
" individuals treated	193	78

NUMBERS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE

	Number examined	Number found to need treatment	Number treated	Number made dentally fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	1,539	1,187	747	608
Children under 5 years ..	..	..	220	..

FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Children under 5 years
Extractions	2,218	338
Anæsthetics :—		
Local	379	..
General	414	200
Fillings	1,422	..
Scalings or scaling and Gum Treatment ..	723*	..
Silver Nitrate Treatment	..	..
Dressings	..	..
Radiographs	27	..
Dentures provided :—		
Complete	253	..
Partial	153	..

*Including 701 by Oral Hygienists

Mental Health Services

A male mental health worker was appointed early in the year to replace a female officer who resigned at the end of the previous year. This officer is receiving a comprehensive training and is undertaking the supervision of male defectives and taking training in the duties of duly authorised officer under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, in addition to general duties. Two female officers left during the year. One vacancy has been filled by a lady who has had experience of the work with other authorities and the other vacancy is being left open for the time being.

The psychiatric social worker, Mr. J. Castelow, resigned in November to take up another appointment and the loss of his valuable assistance is much regretted. It is hoped to appoint a new psychiatric social worker early in 1954.

The Medical Superintendents of the local mental and mental deficiency hospitals have continued to act as consultants to the service and their assistance is much appreciated.

Co-ordination with other Bodies.—Much of the work of the Department is carried out in close association with the Regional Hospital Board, Hospital Management Committees, the University Department of Psychiatry and the Teaching Hospitals. The Medical Officer holds a clinical assistantship at the Psychiatric Unit at St. James's Hospital, and the mental health workers are seconded to this Unit for part of their time and carry out social work with in-patients and out-patients under the guidance of the Consultant Psychiatrist. The Department is thus able to keep in touch with the majority of patients referred to it throughout their period of in-patient treatment, and its functions are made known to the patient when he is referred for after-care.

The Medical Officer is a member of the Executive Committee of the Leeds Marriage Guidance Council, and this organisation, together with the National Association for Mental Health, receives grants from the Leeds City Council.

Voluntary Organisations.—While the Department maintains friendly relations with the various voluntary bodies concerned with mental health, no duties are delegated to these organisations. The Department has four representatives on the National Association for Mental Health and maintains close contact with this Association which has recently opened a Regional office in Leeds.

The Parents' Association of the Leeds Occupation Centres have become affiliated to the National Association of Parents of Backward Children, and whilst the Department is not represented officially, the senior officers are frequently invited to attend their meetings and their advice is freely sought. The Department is indebted to the parents' group for gifts of gramophones, a film projector and also for a very handsome tape recording machine which will be most useful for training purposes, i.e., speech therapy and recording of piano accompaniments for band pieces and also for talks.

Training of Staff.—It is the Department's policy to train occupation centre staff in its own centres under the personal guidance of the supervisor. Junior staff are given every encouragement to undertake short courses during vacations and in term. The Medical Officer and mental health workers are able to attend various short courses and discussion groups organised by the University Department of Psychiatry and the Leeds Regional Psychiatric Association, and are thus enabled to keep abreast of recent developments in the work.

Lectures and practical instruction were given to medical and social science students and health visitors in training, at various times throughout the year.

WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY

Prevention, Care and After-Care.—The Local Authority continues to provide services under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act. Staffing changes and economy measures throughout the year have necessitated some variation in the organisation of this side of the work, but without curtailment of the services provided.

It is gratifying to note that the Education Committee's Child Guidance Clinic is now well established and functioning. Child Guidance is one of the corner stones of preventive psychiatry, and the increased facilities provided by the city should do much to reduce the incidence of mental disability in later life.

The Department continues to offer social service in mental illness through its Family Consultation Service. The aim of this service is to provide advice and guidance in those cases where a social problem complicates the illness and prejudices the course of treatment and the prospect of recovery. Cases are referred by general practitioners in the city, other Corporation Departments and voluntary social agencies. Where necessary, assistance is given in arranging treatment in hospital or at the out-patient clinic. Provision of these

services makes heavy demands on the social worker's time, but much unnecessary hardship to the patient and his family is thereby avoided. Friendly co-operation with the social agencies eliminates duplication of services and permits of an easy exchange of information while safeguarding the patient's confidence.

The Therapeutic Social Club has held 55 meetings with an average attendance of 27. Meetings are held one evening a week in hired premises. Patients are referred from the after-care list and from the out-patient clinics of the hospitals and Department of Psychiatry of Leeds University. For many of these people the Club is the first step towards re-establishment of a normal social life. Much individual attention is necessary, and a further increase in the numbers attending may necessitate holding a second weekly session when the premises can be obtained on another evening. Withdrawn and timid types of patients are not at ease in a large gathering and an attendance of thirty is as many as can be catered for without the session becoming a mere social function.

After-Care Work.—The total number of cases referred was 340. Patients are mainly referred from the Regional Hospital Board's hospitals and the Department of Psychiatry. The brief case-summaries supplied by one hospital in the Region are most helpful and it is regretted that other hospitals are unable to do so. A considerable number of patients referred have been in St. James's Hospital under Section 20 or 21 Orders or as voluntary patients and are already on friendly terms with the mental health workers. As far as possible, the mental health worker who deals with the case on admission undertakes after-care. By arrangement with the hospital authorities, a number of after-care cases who are well enough to be at home but not yet fit to resume work are allowed to attend the Occupational Therapy Department at St. James's Hospital. This arrangement has proved of great value in tiding the patient over the difficult period between discharge and resuming work. In this connection, it is pleasing to record the spirit of co-operation that exists between the Department and the Ministry of Labour and Remploy Factory, who are always ready to render assistance in the rehabilitation of the chronic case.

Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930.—Table No. I in the Appendix summarises the monthly reports to the committee of work carried out by mental health workers, and Table No. II the number of cases in mental hospitals.

Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938.—Tables III and IV in the Appendix show the number of defectives notified and how they have been dealt with. The number on the register is equivalent to 3·9 per thousand of the city's estimated population, of whom 3·5 are "ascertained" cases.

Guardianship.—The number of mentally defective persons under guardianship is kept to a minimum and is being resorted to when the patient is in need of control other than institution care. A few high grade youths who are employable have been placed under the guardianship of an officer of the Department and, with the sanction of the Board of Control, are allowed to reside in a large boarding house in the city. Where necessary the Department supplements their earnings until they become self-supporting.

Supervision.—Supervision of mentally handicapped children and adults living in the community, which is a statutory duty imposed on the Local Authority by Section 30 of the Mental Deficiency Act is, in this area, regarded as one of the most important functions of the service, inasmuch as—excepting those of the very lowest grade—it aims at keeping them at home with their own families. There is nowadays, unfortunately, a tendency to label children; thus we have the deprived child, the delinquent child, the spastic child, the problem child and so on, and for years the remedy has very largely been hospitalisation. Effective supervision by trained mental health workers, specially selected for their personality and ability to deal tactfully with a situation, can achieve much to foster co-operation and friendly feelings between both parents and patients. The first hurdle over, and with offers of either home training or opportunity to attend Occupation Centres, the way is paved to provide the same training that they would receive in hospital whilst remaining in the family—in other words, a non-resident or day hospital.

There are a hundred and one jobs for the mental health workers and a tribute is paid here to Leeds workers for whom nothing seems too much trouble. Whether it is witnessing milk forms, helping parents to complete applications for National Assistance, taking youths and girls for interview for jobs or lodgings, helping and reassuring the mother in those low grade distressing cases for whom institutional care cannot yet be found, mental health social workers

are contributing in no small measure their share to true preventive health. In time, with skilled health visiting and adequate occupation centres it may well be that the institution or colony of the future will only be required to house the low grade type of child; the higher grade will, by advances in research and regular supervision, be eventually trained to adapt themselves to the family life which is the hereditary right of us all.

By their efforts, too, parents are made aware of the facilities which can be offered for short-stay accommodation for defectives during domestic stress and in this connection the City Council has submitted to the Ministry plans and estimates for such a home to be provided by the Local Health Authority.

In addition to the sheltered workshops and occupation centres, supervision is greatly strengthened by the ability to provide, suggest or refer youths and girls for suitable employment. In an industrial area of half a million population there are a variety of suitable jobs known to the Department and, owing to long and intimate connection with employers of labour and to knowledge of local conditions, little difficulty is experienced in keeping employable defectives in regular work.

In this area there are 50 or 60 different types of jobs suitable for mental defectives. The larger proportion of defectives are employed either as labourers (engineering, agriculture, etc.) or in mills (doffing, bobbin ligging and minding). Others are employed in the tailoring and pressing trade, in canteens and kitchens, in warehouses (packers) and in the printing trade (folding and feeding). The occupations vary from greasing tins in bakehouses, filling sauce bottles, etc., to the slightly more complicated processes in boot manufacture such as heel building.

Many of the youths and girls in employment are those who have been referred pursuant to Section 57 (5) of the Education Act. Parents are often a little resentful of this notification and cannot at first understand the reason why the visitation is carried out by the Mental Health Service. On the other hand, the higher grade is generally more of a problem than the lower grade and it is usual in this area to discharge from supervision after two or three years those who keep their jobs and prove stable in character and who are provided with good home-care. The remainder are visited regularly at a particularly difficult period of their lives,

Industry and Occupation Centres.—The four occupation centres provide places for 405 cases, and there are 371 on the Roll. The ages range from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 65. Children under 5 are accepted on a voluntary basis and re-assessed in consultation with the School Medical Officer on attaining school age. To cope with the feeding and toileting of these small children domestic assistants are appointed to the centres on a part-time basis, thus freeing the teaching staff for their proper duties. With these tiny tots the emphasis is on habit training, and by the time they are old enough to enter the junior section of the centre the majority of these children can keep themselves dry and clean and feed themselves with a minimum of assistance. They have acquired the rudiments of social behaviour and are better able to profit by occupation centre training than children who enter at a later age.

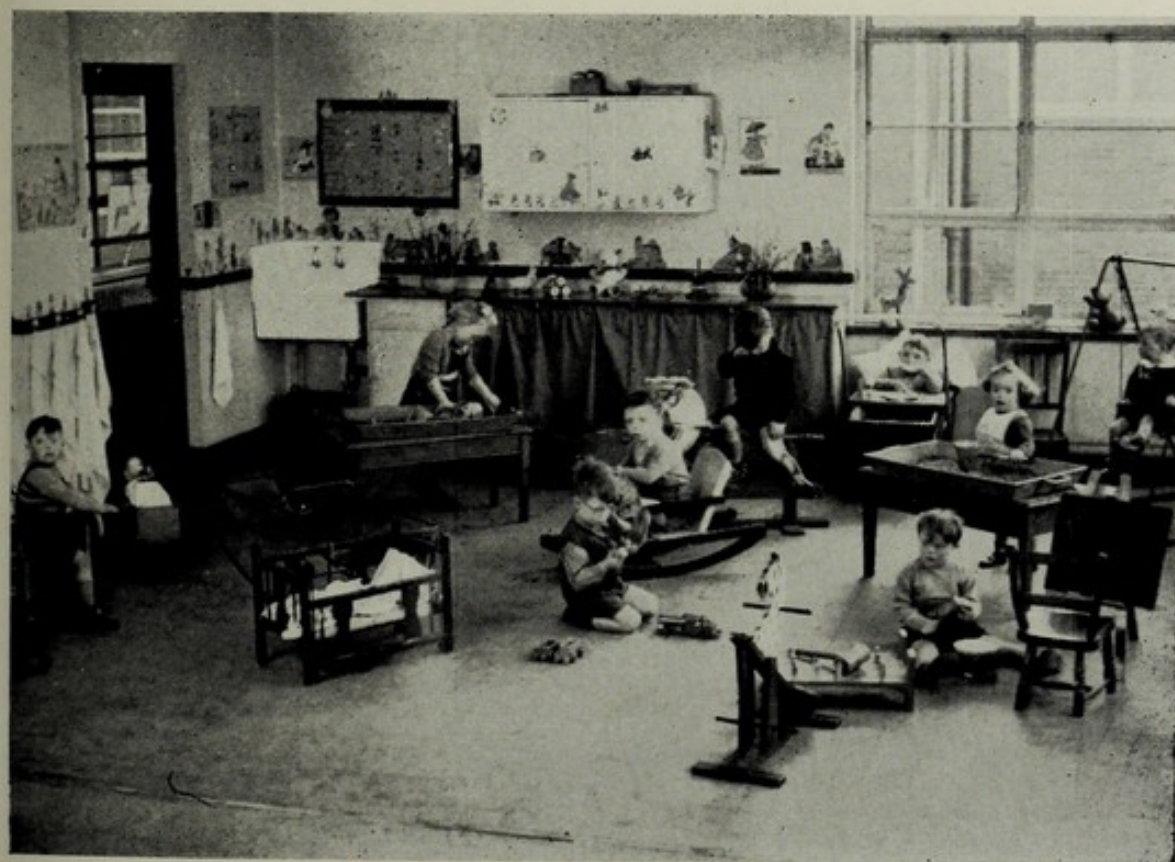
The conveyance of children to and from the occupation centres has for some years been carried out by the Womens' Voluntary Service Hospital car pool. It has been found necessary to considerably extend the service and tenders have been accepted for carrying many of the children to and from the centres direct to their homes by private car. This may be costly but it is less so than institution care and the advantages are a reduction in absenteeism, less colds and chills due to waiting about in inclement weather for buses, and improved physique. Children suffering from cerebral palsy are conveyed by the Local Authority's ambulance service.

The year under review has seen the completion of a film describing the work at Leeds occupation centres. It is introduced by the Medical Officer of Health and is commented upon by Mrs. A. Taylor, Head of the East Leeds Occupation Centre. It has been hired out on sixty occasions to local authorities, parents associations, universities and other technical organisations. Other mental health propaganda has included a broadcast programme featured by the British Broadcasting Corporation when they visited the centres and asked impromptu questions of the staff and recorded some of the children's activities. Many visitors and deputations have been received from other Authorities seeking assistance with regard to the establishment of occupation centres.

Close liaison has been maintained with the National Association of Parents of Backward Children, who have formed a Leeds branch with groups at the various centres. These groups have been most



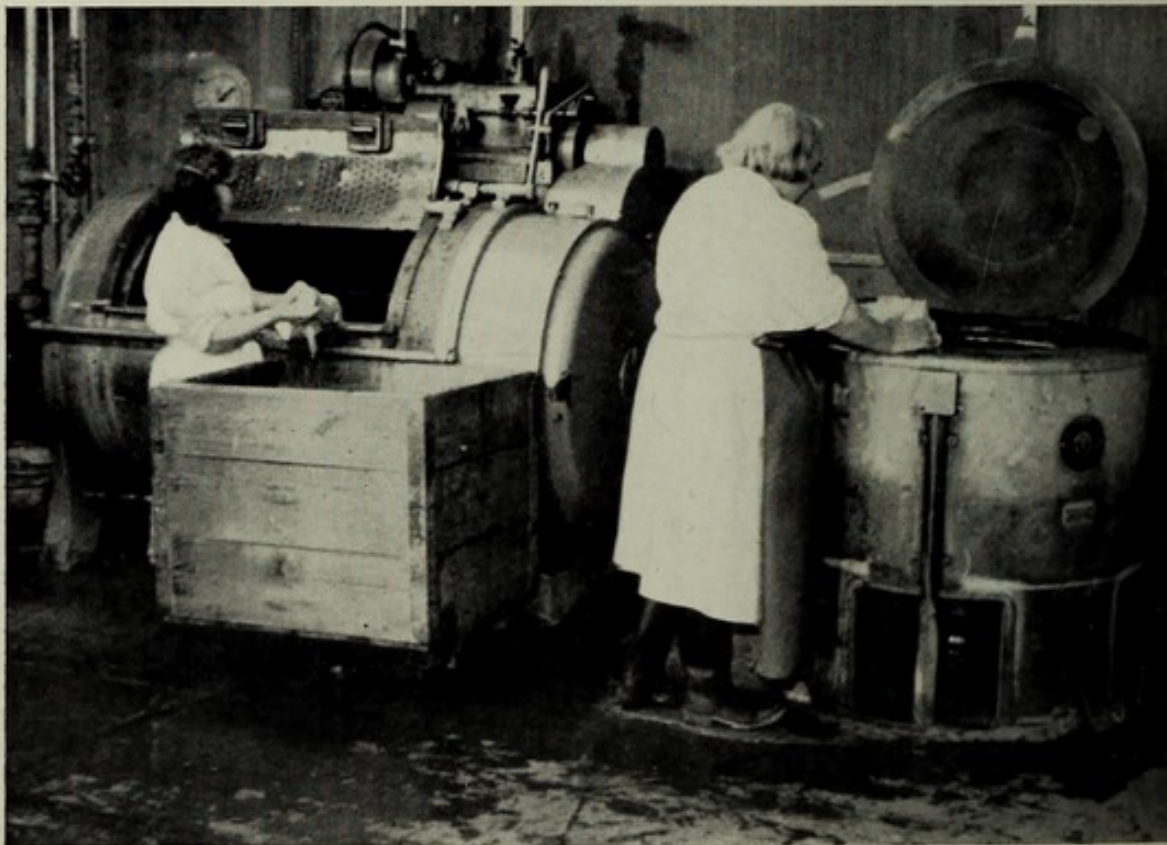
WEST LEEDS OCCUPATION CENTRE
A few cases of cerebral palsy.



EAST LEEDS OCCUPATION CENTRE
The under-sevens at play.



NORTH LEEDS OCCUPATION CENTRE
Low-grade adults.



SOUTH LEEDS (LAUNDRY) CENTRE
The Wash-house.

helpful and co-operative and the Department encourages them by the use of rooms for socials and meetings. The Committee and chief officers have taken part in a "Quiz" and talks, which all help to cement the happy relationship existing between parents and staff, and the occupation centres are becoming the hub of the parents' social life.

East Leeds Occupation Centre.—This centre takes the majority of the children under 5 and has a special nursery department. Toilet facilities have been supplemented by a steriliser for chambers. One of the playgrounds has during the year been resurfaced.

This centre, together with the one at West Leeds, has participated in the "Yorkshire Evening Post" Toy Fund, for which the Committee, parents and staff are very grateful.

West Leeds Occupation Centre.—This centre has a special unit for children with cerebral palsy and other severe physical disabilities. A physiotherapist visits regularly and advises the teachers in their management of the cases. The building is old and inconvenient but tenders have been accepted for a new centre and building will commence early in 1954.

North Leeds Occupation Centre.—This centre for older boys and men provides occupation centre facilities for low grade cases and sheltered employment for medium and higher grade cases who are unsuitable for ordinary employment. Firewood chopping and bundling is carried out on a large scale and wages paid; two high grade cases are employed on brushmaking. The boys help in the vegetable garden and are allowed the use of adjoining playing fields for organised games and physical training. Two new firewood chopping machines have been installed to replace the old machinery which was no longer serviceable, and extensions to the canteen have been completed.

South Leeds Occupation Centre.—As at North Leeds, this centre provides facilities for low grade females over sixteen years, and sheltered employment in the laundry for higher grade cases who are unfit for competitive employment. The occupation centre is run on club lines and special attention is given to training the girls to overcome physical clumsiness and awkward gait, and to be presentable and socially acceptable.

South Leeds (Laundry) Centre.—The girls in the laundry section are paid wages according to their ability and turn out work of a high standard under easy and unhurried conditions.

The girls from South and West Leeds Centres continue to attend the evening social club.

Conclusion.—The Department is endeavouring to gradually fill in the many gaps in the service and in which it is very largely helped by the co-operation which it receives from the other organisations, medical practitioners, Corporation Departments, social agencies and the University Department of Psychiatry. Particular thanks are due and are hereby tendered to the Regional Psychiatrist, Dr. J. W. Affleck, and to Dr. A. H. Wilson, Medical Superintendent of the Meanwood Park Hospital, also to Dr. M. E. Willcock, Chief Assistant School Medical Officer. From this co-operation must eventually emerge a comprehensive scheme of positive mental health.

TABLE I.
CASES DEALT WITH BY AUTHORISED OFFICERS

	Males	Females	Total
1. Visits paid	664	1,278	1,942
2. Removed to St. James's Hospital under Section 20 of the Lunacy Act, 1890 ..	196	306	502
3. Certified patients transferred to Menston Hospital	86	32	118
4. Certified patients transferred to Stanley Royd Hospital, Wakefield	2	47	49
5. Certified patients transferred to Storthes Hall Hospital	..	1	1
6. Certified patients transferred to other Mental Hospitals	8	43	51
7. Direct admissions to Mental Hospitals (certified)	..	9	9
8. Total Mental Hospital admissions on Summary Reception Orders or Petition	96	132	228
9. Patients admitted to St. James's Hospital under Section 20 and transferred to Voluntary	27	20	47
10. Voluntary patients admitted to Mental Hospitals direct	39	50	89
11. Voluntary patients admitted to Mental Hospitals on transfer from St. James's Hospital	14	30	44
12. Total voluntary patients	80	100	180
13. Temporary patients admitted to Mental Hospitals (all via St. James's Hospital)	1	15	16
14. Total admissions to Mental Hospitals (Total of Items 8, 9, 10, 11 and 13) ..	177	247	424

TABLE II.
NUMBER OF LEEDS CASES IN HOSPITALS.

	Menston			Stanley Royd			Storthes Hall		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
On books 1.4.53 ..	421	412	833	223	514	737	19	48	67
Admitted 1.4.53- 31.12.53 ..	85	51	136	4	52	56	3	3	6
	506	463	969	227	566	793	22	51	73
Deaths and discharges ..	63	37	100	14	58	72	1	3	4
Remaining on books 31.12.53	443	426	869	213	508	721	21	48	69

TABLE III.
PARTICULARS OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES ASCERTAINED DURING 1953.

	Males	Females	Total
1. Ascertainment.			
(a) Cases reported by Local Education Authority (Section 57, Education Act, 1944) :—			
(i) Ineducable children	28	16	44
(ii) At 15 years—on leaving Special School	23	20	43
(b) Other cases reported during 1953 and ascertained to be "subject to be dealt with"	2	5	7
(c) Other cases reported during 1953 who are not at present "subject to be dealt with" but for whom the Local Health Authority may subsequently become liable	16	13	29
Total number of cases reported during the year	69	54	123
2. Disposal of cases reported during the year.			
(a) Cases ascertained to be "subject to be dealt with" :—			
(i) Placed under Statutory Supervision	49	35	84
(ii) Placed under Guardianship (by Order)	..	..	..
(iii) Admitted to Institutions (by Order) or placed on waiting list ..	4	6	10
(iv) Taken to "Places of Safety" ..	..	..	..
(v) Died or removed from area ..	..	..	..
(vi) Action not yet taken	..	..	..
(b) Cases not at present "subject to be dealt with" :—			
(i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision	16	13	29
(ii) Action not yet taken	..	..	..
(iii) Action unnecessary	..	..	..
Totals	69	54	123

TABLE IV.

PARTICULARS OF LEEDS MENTAL DEFECTIVES ON 1ST JANUARY, 1954.

	Males	Females	Total
1. " Subject to be dealt with " :—			
(a) Under Statutory Supervision ..	432	361	793
(b) Under Guardianship	18	16	34
(c) In certified Institutions	498	469	967
(d) In " Places of Safety "	..	..	..
(e) Action not yet taken	..	..	..
2. Certified defectives but not yet " subject to be dealt with " :—			
Under Voluntary Supervision ..	50	59	109
Totals	998	905	1,903

TABLE V.

NO. OF CHILDREN ATTENDING OCCUPATION CENTRES AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1953.

Centre	Male		Female		Totals
	Under 16	Over 16	Under 16	Over 16	
North Leeds	15	65	..	..	80
South Leeds	..	..	6	32	38
South Laundry	..	1	..	28	29
East Leeds	62	..	41	1	104
West Leeds	47	1	30	2	80
Totals	124	67	77	63	331
Plus 40 out-of-city cases					

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
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SECTION 25

HOME NURSING

BY

Miss E. G. MEADOWS

Superintendent Nurse, Home Nursing Service

As in previous years, the Home Nursing Service was provided partly directly by the City Council and partly under agency arrangements by the Leeds Joint District Nursing Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. T. W. Hopkins.

This report deals with the home nursing work for the city as a whole.

SOURCES OF CASES 1951-1953

	1951	1952	1953
General practitioners	7,974	9,262	10,638
Hospitals	2,144	1,958	2,075
All Sections of the Public Health Department	434	398	324
Direct application and/or relatives, etc.	194	137	200
Totals	10,746	11,755	13,237

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES, 1951-1953

Classification	1951		1952		1953	
	New Cases	Visits	New Cases	Visits	New Cases	Visits
Medical ..	6,649	142,404	7,695	155,652	9,043	177,575
Surgical ..	2,499	39,075	2,463	41,574	2,201	35,964
Children under 5 years ..	1,147	7,642	1,089	7,881	1,296	8,809
Pneumonia ..	234	2,723	196	2,477	212	1,971
Tuberculosis ..	125	3,974	261	6,950	409	11,216
Maternal complications	53	544	34	291	42	515
Ophthalmia neonatorum ..	4	44	1	7	4	85
Infectious diseases ..	35	344	16	99	30	237
Totals	10,746	196,750	11,755	214,931	13,237	236,372

As the above tables show, the service continues to expand. There has been an increase of 1,482 in the number of new patients nursed and of 21,441 in the number of visits paid. These increases were due in the main to increased use of the service by general practitioners. It is interesting to note that the number of tuberculous cases nursed has risen steadily from 76 in 1950 to 409 in 1953. At first sight this is surprising, since the number of new cases of tuberculosis notified in the city has steadily diminished in the same period. A partial explanation of this apparent paradox is the increasing use in the treatment of tuberculosis of substances such as streptomycin, which necessitate regular visits for the giving of injections.

The Home Nursing Service is also playing a large part in the care of patients of 65 years of age and over. During the year 4,002 patients were nursed necessitating 98,877 visits. This domiciliary nursing enables the patients to remain amongst familiar surroundings, a factor which often expedites recovery, enables relatives to continue with their essential livelihood and assists the hospital service by lessening the demands made upon it for accommodation.

To cope with the growing demands upon the service the nursing personnel has increased as follows :—

				<i>Full-time</i>	<i>Part-time</i>	<i>Staff in terms of full-time</i>
December	1951	..	..	56	25	69
	1952	..	..	60	18	69
	1953	..	..	67	15	75

There are 20 motor cars available for use in the scattered areas of the city.

During the year 54 patients who were considered unsuitable for home nursing were transferred to more suitable accommodation in care of relatives, hospitals or hostels, Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, being exercised in the case of one patient.

For their untiring work during the year, sincere thanks are due to the Leeds Joint District Nursing Committee, the Leeds and the Whitkirk District Nursing Associations and the District Nursing Superintendents Miss J. Corcoran, Miss E. A. P. Magowan and Miss E. Boulton.

MEDICAL REQUISITES LOAN SCHEME

The arrangements for the loan of sick-room equipment and medical and surgical requisites were the same as in previous years. The Depot at Market Buildings issues loan equipment during normal office hours and the St. John Ambulance Depot, Armley Road, provides the service from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. on weekdays. In addition, there is a depot at the Chest Clinic which deals with the needs of the tuberculous.

I should like to express my thanks to the voluntary workers of the St. John Ambulance Depot who maintain the evening service, often at great inconvenience to themselves.

During the year 5,022 articles were loaned and 4,712 returned, decreases on the previous year of 133 and 108 respectively. There were 4,039 applications for extension of loan period and 411 persons defaulted with regard to the conditions of loan. Five persons were required to reimburse the Local Authority. The number of articles on loan on 31st December, 1953, was 1,147.

CLASSIFICATION OF MEDICAL REQUISITES

Medical Requisites	1951		1952		1953	
	Loaned	Returned	Loaned	Returned	Loaned	Returned
Bed pans ..	1,062	966	1,011	975	1,000	897
Air rings ..	1,198	1,103	1,228	1,161	1,151	1,125
Draw macintoshes ..	1,028	935	1,304	1,212	1,329	1,269
Back rests ..	609	566	720	676	747	682
Urinals ..	429	409	411	397	393	372
Miscellaneous ..	427	360	481	399	402	367
Totals ..	4,753	4,339	5,155	4,820	5,022	4,712

SECTION 26

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

BY

G. R. BAXTER, M.D., B.Ch.D., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Immunisation

The outstanding feature of 1953 was the large number of vaccinations during April, May and June because of cases of small-pox in the district. Some 50,000 people were vaccinated at the Central Immunisation Clinic and a further 40,000 by general practitioners throughout the city. These figures include re-vaccinations. It is pleasing to note that no serious complication was seen or reported in spite of the large numbers vaccinated.

Only one case of diphtheria (in a non-immunised adult) was reported during the year and again there were no deaths and no children suffered from diphtheria, which was formerly such a deadly disease. It is not many years ago since there were in Leeds about 1,000 cases of diphtheria and some 50 deaths from this disease in a year.

The Whooping Cough Immunisation Trial is drawing to a close and should be completed in a few months' time. The clinical results to date seem very satisfactory.

The Combined Diphtheria/Whooping Cough immunisation is very popular at all the Infant Welfare Centres and is rapidly becoming the most usual method of protection.

During the year, one new Clinic for immunisation was opened at West Park, making 26 in all, and the Lower Wortley Immunisation Clinic was transferred to new premises at Balks House Infant Welfare Centre.

ISSUE OF PROPHYLACTIC MATERIAL TO PRACTITIONERS

Material	1953	1952
Diphtheria (P.T.A.P.)	1,415 doses	2,710 doses
Diphtheria (T.A.F.)	287 ..	731 ..
Combined diphtheria and whooping cough material ..	5,582 ..	2,763 ..
Whooping cough vaccine ..	1,245 ..	861 ..

Vaccinations and Re-Vaccinations.—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	1953 Total	1952 Total
Vaccinated (a)	2,058	2,270	3,938	8,763	17,029	1,899
(b)	2,512	2,647	5,245	6,275	16,679	2,326
Re-vaccinated						
(a)	..	724	6,027	25,817	32,568	480
(b)	..	592	5,555	14,751	20,898	622
Totals ..	4,570	6,233	20,765	55,606	87,174	5,327

(a) by clinic staff.

(b) by general practitioners.

Of the 87,174 vaccinations and re-vaccinations done, 49,597 were carried out at the Infant Welfare Clinics, the majority at the Central Immunisation Clinic during April, May and June.

From the returns of primary vaccinations in infants it is calculated that approximately 58.0 per cent. of the infant population born between July, 1952, and June, 1953, has been protected. This is 5.0 per cent. higher than last year.

Diphtheria Immunisation.—This work has proceeded as usual during the year. Immunisation sessions are held monthly at each Infant Welfare Centre throughout the city. These were never interrupted during the whole of the vaccination campaign. It was, however, necessary to suspend immunisation work at the schools during April, May and June, when the vaccination campaign was in progress, but efforts later in the year enabled the figures for refresher doses to be maintained. It is in no small measure due to these refresher doses that diphtheria in Leeds has been reduced to practically nil.

The following table shows immunisation work done by Clinic doctors and general practitioners during 1953.

	Clinic Doctors			General Practnrs.	Total
	I.W.C.'s	Schools	Home Visits		
Diphtheria Immunisation	1,057	1,067	260	541	2,925
Combined Immunisation ..	1,969	..	197	1,419	3,585
Total cases protected against Diphtheria ..	3,026	1,067	457	1,960	6,510
Refresher doses— (Diphtheria only) ..	101	11,224	3	362	11,690
Refresher doses— (Combined vaccine) ..	2	..	..	130	132

The above table shows that combined immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough is now more popular than immunisation against diphtheria alone. It is now by far the most usual inoculation given for primary immunisation, either at the Clinic or by general practitioners. Children are accepted for this treatment from six months up to four years of age. Schick tests done in connection with this material are referred to later.

Schick Tests.—During the year 126 Schick tests, prior to immunisation were done in older children and adults, and in 11 cases the results were positive and the appropriate treatment was given. The test is frequently given for such people as probationer nurses or teachers, whose work is closely connected with children.

Tests for Diphtheria Protection after Inoculation with Combined Material.—Schick testing was done to make sure that the combined material gave satisfactory protection against diphtheria. During the year 117 children who had received the combined material were tested, some three months and some six months after the final dose. All were negative, showing that they were adequately protected against diphtheria. It is proposed to continue this investigation, testing other children at 12 to 18 months after their treatment. Parents are very co-operative in these tests and give their consent when the child receives the inoculation.

Home Visiting.—This service is provided for the benefit of mothers, who, from health or family reasons, are unable to bring their children to the regular clinics. During the year 1,283 visits were made.

Estimate of the Child Population Immunised against Diphtheria.—On the 31st December, 1953, it was estimated that 70·5 per cent. of children under 5 years of age (78·0 per cent. between the ages of 1 and 5 years) and 94·0 per cent. between the ages of 5 and 15 years, had been immunised against diphtheria. It is calculated that of children up to the age of 15 years, 85·8 per cent. have been protected. The table on page 97 indicates the progress of immunisation work since 1928.

Diphtheria in the Inoculated.—There were no cases of diphtheria in the inoculated in 1953. One case was reported in an adult woman who had not been immunised. There were no cases in children and no deaths.

Investigations at Homes of Notified Diphtheria Cases.—During the year 16 suspected cases were investigated and appropriate action taken. Immunisation was offered to all contacts. These visits are of great value in stressing the importance of protection against diphtheria conferred by immunisation.

Whooping Cough Immunisation.—The numbers of children protected against whooping cough are increasing rapidly. Because of the popularity of combined inoculations, children immunised by the whooping cough vaccine on its own are practically limited to those who have already been immunised for diphtheria and who ask for the extra protection. Children are accepted for this treatment as for the combined method, i.e. from six months up to four years of age. Figures for 1953 are as follows:—

	Infant Welfare Centres	Home Visits	General Practnrs.	Total
Whooping Cough vaccine completed ..	1,012	44	236	1,292
Refresher Doses ..	46	..	7	53

The following table shows the progress of whooping cough inoculations since 1947. The table includes inoculations of combined vaccine, but excludes children inoculated in the Whooping Cough Immunisation Trial.

Year	Number immunised against Whooping Cough
1947	975
1948	908
1949	1,016
1950	1,537
1951	3,801
1952	3,892
1953	4,877
Total	17,006

This means that approximately 40 per cent. of children under the age of 5 years have received some protection against whooping cough. It is recommended that children who have been immunised against whooping cough in infancy should have a refresher dose just before commencing school. These doses are available at all Clinics.

Whooping Cough Immunisation Trial.—The third of the whooping cough immunisation trials is approaching its end and the follow-up visits will end about the middle of 1954. Routine monthly visits are paid to selected children in the trial, and in addition to these, special visits are made when children in the trial develop suspicious coughs or when they have been in contact with a case of whooping cough. Per-nasal swabs for bacteriological examination are taken from the patients, and, if possible, from the case with which the child has been in contact. The figures for 1953 are as follows :—

	1953	1952
Children inoculated	131	2,991
Children included in follow-up	2,717	2,654
Routine visits	31,068	22,957
Visits for investigations	1,712	1,023
Trial children investigated	377	302
Contacts investigated	288	177

Results from Per-Nasal Throat Swabs taken.—During the year 846 per-nasal swabs were taken as follows :—

Swabs taken from trial children	400
Swabs taken from contacts	356
Swabs taken at the request of general practitioners ..	67
Swabs taken at the request of parents	23

The results of bacteriological examination of per-nasal throat swabs were as follows :—

	Inoculated Trial Children	Not Inoculated Contacts	Not Inoculated † Requested by G.P.'s
Total swabs taken ..	400	356	67
Negative swabs ..	370	261	53
Positive swabs ..	30	95	14
Percentage positive ..	7.5	26.7	20.9

These results clearly portray the protection given by immunisation. It must also be recorded that even positive swabs were found in children in the trial; many of the children were not ill and the positive swab was the only evidence that the child actually had whooping cough.

Blood Tests.—These continued at the request of the Medical Research Council until sufficient numbers had been tested. During the year 60 children were invited for these tests; 37 attended and

35 samples were taken. Two children were deemed unsuitable for testing. Thanks are due to Dr. Buchanan, who did this work to avoid the association of blood sampling with routine immunisation work.

Inoculations for Overseas.—During the year 610 persons going overseas and requiring protection against one or more of the diseases shown below attended the Immunisation Clinic and received preventive inoculations as follows:—

Smallpox (vaccination)	..	..	..	..	433
Typhoid	..	..	..	..	209
Cholera	..	..	..	..	132
Typhus	..	..	..	..	12
Tetanus	..	..	..	..	11

The above figures are for fully completed courses. The Clinic continues to fulfil a most useful purpose and is very popular. Three regular sessions are held weekly all the year round. Two persons received inoculations with a trial influenza vaccine.

Other Work Undertaken by the Section.—*Examination of Convalescents.*—One special session per week is given to these examinations and extra sessions are arranged in the summer months and as the occasion arises. During the year 1,425 applicants for convalescence, including 328 children, were examined. Throat swabs were taken for bacteriological examination for diphtheria organisms in 65 cases and all were found negative.

Welfare Services.—During the year 146 aged and infirm people were examined and reported upon to the Welfare Services Committee. 39 of these attended at the Central Clinic for examination and 107 were visited and examined in their own homes.

Training.—Four special sessions were given to the training of health visitors, who received, in addition, practical instruction on the organisation and working of immunisation clinics. The time and effort spent on this work is amply repaid by the appreciation of the students and the very real co-operation of the newly qualified health visitors.

Voluntary Workers.—The thanks of the Department are due to the three voluntary workers who regularly send out literature and reminders about immunisation and vaccination to all mothers.

Staff.—I acknowledge with grateful thanks the willing help and co-operation of medical, nursing and clerical staff throughout the year.

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	1928-1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	Total.
Under 1 year ..	218	56	383	102	68	210	38	75	24	..	..	..	..	..	788	3,127	3,301	2,561	3,479	3,450	3,143	Total
1-2 years ..	326	163	820	200	245	820	215	411	941	3,980	3,990	4,412	5,110	5,137	5,304	4,923	3,078	2,931	2,714	2,056	1,757	under 5 years
2-3 "	283	171	937	114	177	788	116	173	814	2,262	1,024	469	240	777	418	455	438	457	514	391	234	at end of 1953
3-4 "	299	184	1,188	117	92	1,008	96	121	943	2,053	1,063	463	220	557	327	230	231	249	277	212	137	26,991
4-5 "	282	204	1,638	114	79	1,241	64	62	865	1,940	1,043	381	257	463	288	260	196	147	193	152	111	
5-6 "	391	202	2,337	163	72	1,752	46	30	1,563	1,486	1,667	451	859	556	366	323	328	290	263	321	274	Total
6-7 "	456	286	2,522	86	53	1,818	12	10	1,450	940	1,622	302	233	467	296	229	286	215	234	320	348	5-10 years
7-8 "	197	184	2,546	54	27	1,239	7	6	1,174	676	1,482	197	185	392	225	165	143	141	108	144	147	35,504
8-9 "	105	166	2,606	30	7	571	13	6	979	466	1,357	164	188	275	153	126	132	95	72	71	109	
9-10 "	85	172	2,647	27	9	396	6	3	926	325	1,271	157	142	259	142	110	119	70	51	65	68	
10-11 "	93	132	2,955	28	14	317	19	4	892	252	1,197	130	152	250	100	90	108	79	64	61	71	Total
11-12 "	53	160	2,846	30	7	287	17	4	921	205	1,089	109	128	249	113	67	73	60	55	37	31	10-15 years
12-13 "	47	122	2,930	30	7	112	19	5	839	193	1,193	96	109	185	97	80	69	55	40	48	28	
13-14 "	30	89	2,673	54	5	154	32	7	704	175	1,035	78	79	138	100	61	55	35	40	48	25	31,871
14-15 "	16	53	475	83	..	17	20	..	74	148	382	8	29	34	13	49	54	31	27	38	23	
15 years and over	24	107	408	696	144	25	174	37	65	..	..	55	79	83	43	53	54	48	23	42	4	Total
Age not known	43	51	151	9	129	317	..	213	34	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15 years & over
Totals ..	2,948	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	7,464	8,154	7,456	6,510	181,666
																						Total
																						86,342
																						age not known
																						958

SECTION 27

AMBULANCE SERVICE

BY

F. E. J. LARGE

Ambulance Officer

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

Type of Case	Number	Mileage
By Ambulance:—		
Accidents (Road)	1,667	} 353,063
" (Emergency Calls)	1,741	
Illness	2,365	
Maternity	4,290	
Tuberculosis	108	
Hospital admissions and discharges	21,605	
Infectious diseases	1,246	
Mental	205	
Lunacy	29	
Special treatment	37,298	
Others (incl. 761 fruitless journeys)	3,103	
Total	73,657	
By Sitting Case vehicles:—		
Maternity and Child Welfare	1,543	} 415,634
Special treatment	108,043	
Immunisation	480	
Doctors and Midwives	2,355	
Others (incl. fruitless journeys)	1,597	
Total	114,018	
Mortuary Service:—		
Bodies removed	569	3,418
Grand Total	188,244	772,115

In addition to the above, 69,931 cases were conveyed by the Hospital Car Service, the mileage covered being 316,241. Without the assistance of this service it would be impossible to cope with the demand for sitting-case transport with the existing fleet and personnel. Leeds cases numbering 6,143 were carried by the ambulances of other authorities under the co-ordination arrangements.

The following table gives a summary of the cases removed and the mileage covered by the Municipal Ambulance Service ambulances and sitting-case vehicles during the year. The figures for the five preceding years are given for comparison.

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Cases :—						
Ambulance ..	32,693	43,976	50,364	53,337	57,361	73,657
S.C. vehicles ..	40,143	64,181	85,855	85,125	97,649	114,018
Total ..	72,836	108,157	136,219	138,462	155,010	187,675
Mileage :—						
Ambulance ..	231,152	310,545	317,032	324,224	322,519	353,063
S.C. vehicles ..	286,811	307,601	354,849	371,446	379,707	415,634
Total ..	517,963	618,146	671,881	695,670	702,226	768,697

It will be noted from the comparison tables that the demand on the service continues to increase. These increases might be due to four possible reasons :—

- (i) Increase in treatment facilities for out-patients at hospitals.
- (ii) Ambulance transport now available for a greater number of people who, from the medical point of view, should have had it before the ' Appointed Day ' but, because of their financial circumstances, were unable to afford it.
- (iii) Alteration in the standards set by the medical profession as to what constitutes ' need ' for ambulance transport.
- (iv) Actual misuse or abuse of the service by individuals who could have travelled by public transport without detriment to their health.

Whatever the cause for the misuse, we have no option but to provide transport. The responsibility for deciding whether a patient is in need or not rests with the medical staff at the hospitals and medical practitioners. It would seem that if there is any misuse, it is among sitting patients attending Out-Patient Departments.

At present, the demand on the Ambulance Service is so great during peak hours that it would be an impossibility to undertake any additional commitments without additional vehicles and staff. The standard of service at present provided is much below the standard desired. Patients are having to wait lengthy periods for transport, which must be very distressing, and complaints are being received from hospitals and doctors. It is entirely due, in my opinion, to patients using ambulance transport when they could travel by public transport.

Staff.—The total staff of the Ambulance Service is 130, made up as follows :—

Administrative :—

Ambulance Officer	..	..	..	..	1
Assistant Ambulance Officers	..	..	..	..	2
Chief Clerk	..	..	..	..	1
Clerks (male) (Rotary Shifts)	..	..	..	..	7
Radiotelephone operators (male)	..	..	..	..	2
Clerks (female)	..	..	..	..	2
Telephonist (female)	..	..	..	..	1
					—
					16
					==

Operational :—

Midwives	..	..	..	..	..	8
State Enrolled Assistant Nurses	..	..	..	..	..	2
Female ambulance attendants	..	..	..	..	..	14
Shift leaders	..	..	..	..	..	5
Drivers	..	..	..	..	..	81
						—
						110
						==

Domestic :—

Cooks	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cleaners	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
							—
							4
							==

Vehicles.—During 1953 there was no increase in the vehicular strength which was 55, made up as follows :—ambulances 31, sitting-case vehicles 16, cars 8. The fleet of vehicles is of a very high standard and all are post-war models.

Accidents.—During the year accidents to service vehicles numbered 44 involving 31 drivers, an average of one accident per 17,548 miles. The majority of the accidents were of a trivial nature and mainly due to parking difficulties.

Telecommunication.—All ambulances (and three cars for night duty) are equipped with two-way radio-telephony. The time and mileage saved by this system of control is of great value in speeding up the service and increasing efficiency.

Co-operation with Other Authorities.—Periodical meetings have been held with the other Authorities in the Region who are all in our co-ordination scheme. Considerable benefit and economy has been effected in vehicle mileage and staff hours, factors of great importance when all services are overwhelmed.

“ 999 ” Calls.—The total number of calls of this type received during the year was 4,327.

Accommodation.—*Main Station.*—The new Central Ambulance Station at Saxton Lane is approaching completion and it is expected that the premises will be ready for occupation in July, 1954. This will solve many of the administrative difficulties and garaging problems that have been experienced.

Sub-Station (West).—This station gives excellent cover to the west side of the city. More stations of this type will eventually be required to meet the demands of an expanding population on the perimeter of the city.

SECTION 28

PREVENTION, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

HEALTH EDUCATION AND PUBLICITY

Local Activities.—As in previous years, lecturers were provided to address youth clubs, associations and the like on various health topics. This is a valuable method of health education and my Department is always pleased to assist organisations by providing lecturers. It is noticeable that there has been a change in public interest. During the years immediately after 1948, public interest was mainly centred on the range of services provided under the National Health Service Act, while at present the topic most in the public mind is food hygiene and clean food handling. The Health Department is naturally concerned to foster interest and provide information on this important topic.

Posters, 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. Copies of the "Better Health" Journal were distributed monthly to Out-Patient Departments of hospitals in the city and to the Infant Welfare Clinics. Six former Empire Marketing Board frames have again been utilised for the display of posters.

Hygiene.—Publicity material bearing on the clean handling of food was issued to catering establishments in the city.

General.—During the year a small brochure was issued by a publishing firm providing a brief summary of the health services provided by the Local Authority. This was distributed to general medical practitioners and made available to the public at clinics.

The Deputy Medical Officer of Health was invited by the University of Leeds Institute of Education to act for a period of three years as External Examiner in Health Education for the affiliated Teachers' Training Colleges. The principles which underline the Health Education courses in the colleges are, first, that the future teacher shall have a sound knowledge of hygiene, prevention of disease and maintenance of health which he can apply practically

to safeguard the health of his future pupils. Secondly, he must be trained as a "Health Educator," that is to say he must be able to present Health Education to his school classes in interesting and attractive form. These courses are undoubtedly an important step forward in Health Education. The future citizen will learn the fundamentals of "healthy living" during his impressionable school years.

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.

During the year the Ministry of Health's display sets on various health topics have been distributed for exhibition to Corporation Departments, hospitals and Associations.

VENEREAL DISEASES MEDICAL SOCIAL WORK

BY

GORDON HORNE, Ph.D., F.R.C.P.(Ed.)
*Director of Venereal Diseases Department,
The General Infirmary, Leeds.*

In Leeds, as in most other cities in the country, the steady and dramatic fall in the incidence of venereal disease which followed the immediate aftermath of the war has now ceased. Indeed, not only has the curve flattened out, but there is some indication that it is starting to rise again. Cases of primary and secondary syphilis and of early infantile syphilis are now very rare, but the incidence of gonorrhoea appears to be going up in some parts of the country. This undesirable trend is not due to falling off in the efficiency of treatment, and any increase can only be checked by a strenuous effort to trace the source of infection in all new cases. Whilst modern treatment is so efficient that "case holding" (persuading patients to attend until cure has been ascertained by the performance of certain tests) has become of less importance, "case finding" must still be vigorously pursued.

That there is still a considerable pool of untreated syphilis in the community is shown by the number of cases of the later stages of the disease discovered in Leeds in 1953—actually more than in 1952. This increase has been partly due to the number of women found to have syphilis as a result of routine ante-natal blood tests. These cases of maternal syphilis have steadily increased during the last few years. However, this trend probably does not reflect an absolute increase in the incidence of the disease, but rather that the methods of discovering it have become more efficient. A large proportion of pregnant women are having blood tests done at ante-natal clinics throughout the city and, with the collaboration of the Regional Blood Transfusion Service, a high standard of serology has been obtained.

Each new case of maternal syphilis presents medical-social problems that sometimes require very tactful handling. Some of these women are now having their first ante-natal blood tests, although they already have children. Some of their children have undetected syphilis and the discovery of these cases helps to account for the lack of a drop in the incidence of congenital syphilis over the last few years.

During this last year the medical-social work involving home visits has again been carried out by Miss E. G. Clarkson, S.R.N., H.V. Her work, though sometimes unrewarding, has played an important part in the control of venereal disease in the city. To cover other aspects of the medical-social work, the Board of Governors of the United Leeds Hospitals has recently appointed Miss S. C. Brooke, B.A., A.M.I.A., part-time almoner in the Department.

MEDICAL SOCIAL WORK

(General)

BY

Miss I. B. PATON,
Medical Social Worker.

Type of case dealt with.—During the year the number of cases referred to the Social Workers was 330. Cases were referred by medical practitioners, almoners, probation officers, health visitors and other social agencies in the city; others were brought to the

notice of the Social Workers through letters to the Medical Officer of Health and by Magistrates in the city. The following table gives some indication of the scope of the work :—

Hospital cases :

After-care cases (geriatric)	62
„ „ (St. James's Hospital)	86
„ „ (Leeds General Infirmary)	1
„ „ (Leeds Public Dispensary)	3
	————— 152
Admissions to hospitals, hostels and nursing homes	25
Aged persons living alone	21
Financial help, pensions, etc.	20
Housing	16
Lodgings	14
Hospital patients worried about families at home	8
Problem girls	6
Employment or change of employment	6
Housing enquiries for the Medical Officer of Health.. .. .	6
Treatment required at Mental Health Clinic	5
Matrimonial troubles	4
Legal aid	4
Surgical appliances	4
Home circumstances of patients to be discharged from hospital	4
Cases referred to the Sanitary Section	4
Spectacles	3
Food parcels	3
Companion help required	3
Domestic help	3
Clothing, bedding, etc.	2
Alleged neglect of old people	2
Alleged neglect of children	2
Home circumstances of patients to be admitted to hospital	2
Visits <i>re</i> fuel grants to be made by Leeds Council of Social Service	2
Care of Children cases	2
Delivery of coal	1
Nursing requisites	1

Delivery of wireless to patients in hospital ..	..	I
Enquiries from other areas	..	I
Enquiries <i>re</i> chiropodist.. .. .	..	I
Hospital clothing to be collected and returned ..	..	I
Convalescence	..	I

 330

The above cases have meant much work with the several offices of the National Assistance Board, and the Social Workers are most appreciative of the help given them by the Area Officers and their staff.

The number of cases visited for the Almoners at St. James's Hospital has increased from 77 in 1952 to 148 in 1953. Geriatric cases, i.e. aged people discharged from hospital, are visited as frequently as possible and the almoner informed of their present circumstances.

The visitation of patients referred by their doctor for admission to the Geriatric Wards of St. James's Hospital has become a recognised piece of work. Doctors in the city now know that their patients will be visited by the Social Workers after notification, and their visit is now eagerly awaited by the patients and their families. During 1952 the number of such visits was 903. In 1953 the number rose to 1,157. In 36 cases Forms O.1 were filled in for patients, 49 were advised regarding nursing requisites and 8 referred to the Home Help Department. The co-operation between the Almoners and the Social Workers is most helpful and pleasant.

The Social Workers are much indebted to the British Red Cross Society for help with blankets, clothing and food parcels and for help in obtaining a grant of £10 15s. 4d. to send a girl with her parents to a British Legion Home for a holiday. Thanks are also due to Mr. Metcalfe of Messrs. L. Hudson Verity for visiting and testing the eyes of old people unable to leave their homes. Seven cases were referred to the Leeds Council of Social Service, two cases to the National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Ministry of Pensions Hospital respectively, and one each to the following:—Child Guidance Clinic, Salvation Army Hostel, Central After-Care Association, Blind Welfare Department, Industrial Relations Department and the Marriage Guidance Council.

During the year 549 visits were made to new cases and 930 to old cases ; 275 visits were received from new cases and 216 from old cases. The Social Workers paid 382 visits to the Magistrates' Court, St. James's Hospital and other social agencies in the city. In addition, 111 visits were made on behalf of the Home Help Assessor in connection with her work.

The Social Workers appreciate the help given to them by their colleagues in the Welfare Services, Housing, Mental Health and Children's Departments and in the many voluntary organisations in the city.

During April, through the kindness of the Editor of the "Yorkshire Evening Post," an appeal was made for two wireless sets. This resulted in ten sets being offered. Eight of these were suitable and were distributed to needy old people.

Social Care of the Unmarried Mother.—During 1953, the number of women and girls having an illegitimate child who were visited and advised was 206. This number shows an increase of 14 on the figure for the previous year. In 151 cases it was the first child, in 27 cases the second and in 7 cases the third. In 22 cases married women gave birth to an illegitimate child.

Of the 206 women and girls visited, 62 intended to return to their homes or lodgings after confinement ; 61 were to be married ; 2 were returning to stay with relatives ; 25 applied for admission to Wyther Hostel and 5 to Mount Cross Home. Twenty-eight cases were referred to the Roman Catholic Social Worker and 4 to the Church of England Moral Welfare Worker.

Seven girls intended to return from hospital to reside with the putative father, but in one case a girl hoped to marry when divorce proceedings were concluded. In 7 cases the girls had a home confinement, two girls disappeared from the city and three were undecided about their arrangements.

With the exception of one girl who was referred by the Welfare Services Department, one by the Citizens' Advice Bureau and two by the Warden of the Greater World Hostel, all the women and girls attended the Department's Infant Welfare Centres.

Thanks are due to Mrs. Moore, Warden of the Greater World Hostel, and to Miss Rose of the Employment Exchange, for their help given to many of the girls.

During the year 22 girls were assisted in obtaining affiliation orders.

After-Care.—During the year 33 girls who have been in Wyther Hostel have been visited from time to time.

Barrack Road Girls' Club.—Although the attendance during 1953 has been disappointing, the Club has served a useful purpose for those who have attended regularly. Several of the members have married and it has not been easy to replace them. In view of the small numbers it was not possible to approach the Chief Education Officer for a dress-making teacher. Miss Baker, Assistant Social Worker, has filled this niche and has helped the girls to cut out patterns, etc. The atmosphere at this Club is very friendly and it is hoped that more girls will come forward to enjoy the Club.

During the year the Senior Social Worker has attended the monthly meetings of St. Margaret's Committee and Mount Cross Home, and quarterly meetings of the Family Service Committee at the Leeds Council of Social Service.

In the early months of the year, student health visitors received training in the work of the medical social workers.

Warmest thanks are again due to the Editor of the "Yorkshire Evening Post" for the gift of toys. These were given to 90 families known to the social workers and health visitors. The toys were greatly appreciated.

Application was made to the British Red Cross Society and to the Leeds Council of Social Service for parcels for 27 old people. These were delivered prior to Christmas.

During March the Senior Social Worker attended the Conference organised by the West Riding Branch of the National Association of Probation Officers held at Oxley Hall. A session of the Conference was devoted to "Problem Families." The Senior Social Worker also attended the British National Conference on Social Work at Bedford College, London. The subject of the Conference was "The Family."

CONVALESCENT TREATMENT

BY

Miss J. CHIPPERFIELD

Convalescent Treatment Organiser.

The number of applications for rest convalescence and the number of patients sent away were less in 1953 than in 1952. During the year, 2,390 applications were made by hospitals, maternity and child welfare clinics and general medical practitioners, and 64 were brought forward from 1952, making a total of 2,494. Of this number, 1,778 were sent to convalescent home, 597 applications were withdrawn by the patient or refused by the Department and 79 were held over until 1954. The 1,778 included 204 mothers and 216 babies sent to the City Council's Home for Mothers and Babies at Southport.

The following table gives details of the number of adults and children sent for convalescence and the average number of weeks per patient.

	Adults	Children
Number sent for convalescence ..	1,246	532
Weeks away	2,515	1,366
Extensions (weeks)	16	48
Total number of weeks away	2,531	1,414
Average number of weeks per stay ..	2	2 ⁵ / ₇

During the year four babies, with their mothers, were sent to the mother and baby home at Southport by arrangement with the Chest Clinic, in order that the babies might be segregated from a tuberculous patient in the family for the necessary period and receive B.C.G. vaccination. In each case, both mother and child benefited greatly in health from a stay of several weeks at the seaside.

Owing to the outbreak of smallpox in the Leeds district, the convalescence arranged for patients between 14th April and 1st May was postponed to avoid any risk of carrying infection to the Convalescent Homes.

The Ambulance Service has been used throughout the year to transport mothers with babies to Southport and children to other convalescent homes. Thanks are also due to the two ladies who have given voluntary service in escorting children.

The Care of Children Department has assisted in a few cases by admitting a child to the Children's Homes to enable a mother to go away.

During the year, 1,425 applicants for convalescence, including 328 children, were medically examined at the Central Clinic.

Patients were placed in 17 convalescent homes as follows :—

Home	Adults	Babies	Child- ren	Total
Southport (Leeds Mother and Baby Home)	204	216	..	420
Blackpool	332	..	..	332
Rhyl	166	..	29	195
St. Annes-on-Sea (Blackburn Home)	126	..	..	126
St. Annes-on-Sea (Ormerod Home)	..	..	103	103
Southport (West Hill)	101	..	..	101
Bridlington	95	..	..	95
Grange-over-Sands	90	..	1	91
St. Annes-on-Sea (Rockfield Home)	85	..	..	85
Morecambe	..	..	75	75
Freshfield	..	..	74	74
St. Annes-on-Sea (Rochdale Home)	..	..	32	32
Arnside	20	..	2	22
Southport (Jewish)	13	..	..	13
Hest Bank	12	..	..	12
New Brighton (Blind Home)	1	..	..	1
Chathill, Northumberland	1	..	..	1
Totals	1,246	216	316	1,778

The following table gives monthly statistics of cases sent for convalescence :—

	Adults	Mothers and Babies		Children	Total
January ..	17	10	13	5	45
February ..	26	11	12	9	58
March ..	83	19	19	36	157
April ..	56	10	10	..	76
May ..	126	22	23	32	203
June ..	115	28	30	34	207
July ..	129	12	12	45	198
August ..	137	25	27	32	221
September ..	132	33	35	36	236
October ..	167	25	26	36	254
November ..	43	9	9	17	78
December ..	11	..	..	34	45
Total ..	1,042	204	216	316	1,778

SECTION 29

HOME HELP SERVICE

BY

Mrs. D. W. ALFORD

Organiser

At December 31st, 1953, the Home Helps employed numbered:—

Full-time	..	..	..	..	64	} 127
Part-time	..	..	..	..	32	
Co-opted for tubercular cases	..	..	..	..	31	

During the year 1,547 cases received help. Statistical details of these cases are given in the following table:—

AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED WEEKLY DURING 1953.

Type of Case	Up to 8 hours	8-12 hours	12-20 hours	20-30 hours	Over 30 hours	No. of cases	Total hours*
Maternity ..	..	..	13	79	437	529	19,510
Aged people ..	189	118	54	28	29	418	5,217
Emergency illness ..	8	11	27	43	103	192	5,259
Hospital discharge ..	9	14	20	48	86	177	4,722
Long-term illness ..	23	30	33	24	48	158	3,359
Tuberculosis ..	..	9	33	24	7	73	1,560
Totals ..	229	182	180	246	710	1,547	39,627

* Total hours of help given to all cases during the year

The above cases were brought to the notice of the Home Help Service by the following:—

Home nurses, midwives, health visitors, personnel managers, relatives, members of the public, etc.	45 per cent.
Hospital doctors and almoners	27 per cent.
General medical practitioners	23 per cent.
Welfare Services Department	4 per cent.
Blind Welfare Services Department	1 per cent.

Maternity cases.—During 1953, 529 maternity cases were attended. Home confinements and, in a lesser degree, hospital confinements needing after-care accounted for 19,510 hours of help.

Emergency Illness.—These cases are often of short duration, e.g. help is given to cover the period of shock sustained in an accident or to a partially disabled person with a broken limb. Another type of case is that in which the removal to hospital of a mother for an emergency operation necessitates the temporary care of a young family. A sensible Home Help is of great value in these cases, giving the necessary help, keeping the family together and the morale high.

Tuberculosis.—During the year 73 cases received help, before and after treatment in sanatoria. Co-opted workers were used in these cases enabling help to be given before, or after, the regulation Home Help hours.

Long-Term cases.—Sufferers with Parkinson's Disease, disseminated sclerosis, heart disease and rheumatoid arthritis are in this group. Starting as emergency cases, they soon develop into long-term cases; the gradual deterioration making it necessary for more help to be given as the months pass until, finally, hospital care is needed.

It is often difficult to discontinue the services of the Home Help in some cases. So often the wearing of calipers or long plaster and the resultant loss of confidence make a patient very dependent on a Home Help and very loath to be thrown again on to her own resources. These cases need particular supervision.

Blind Persons.—Constant and frequent help is given to blind housewives. These people are cheerful, independent and willing to do as much as possible themselves, and Home Helps are usually only applied for when illness is an added complication.

Aged People.—This group continues to expand. Many aged people are often found to be living alone in one room of the old family house, all the main bedroom and living room furniture being piled into little space, whilst the rest of the house is empty or partially furnished. Too much furniture in one room and old-fashioned remnants of yesteryear in upstairs rooms making cleaning a problem.

The habit of hoarding amongst the old is difficult to control—empty tins, jars, old newspapers and bottles are often treasured—and great tact is needed on the part of the Home Help to persuade the old person to let them be destroyed. It is also difficult to convince the old that their standards are falling and to persuade them to benefit from the Home Help's assistance in changing and washing their clothing. The aged need the friendly interest of a relative and where this is missing a good Home Help can fill in many gaps.

Night Sitting-In Service.—This service, offering eight hours a night for 2-3 nights per week, is permissible on production of a doctor's note. It is given to enable the family to have 2-3 nights' rest, where a patient is needing night attention. It is not a nursing service. This service was started late in December, 1953, and medical practitioners throughout the city were notified of its introduction.

General.—The full-time Home Helps were issued with green gaberdine top coats during 1953. They wear green overalls whilst working.

The full-time Home Helps work a 47-hour week ; the part-time workers work 20-30 hours per week.

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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

UNFIT HOUSES

GENERAL SANITATION

RODENT CONTROL

SMOKE ABATEMENT

MEAT INSPECTION.

Statistical data of this section of the report has been compiled from reports submitted by Mr. D. Forbes, Supervisory Sanitary Inspector for Meat and Other Foods.

Animals Slaughtered.—During the year 202,377 animals were slaughtered for human consumption at the two Ministry of Food slaughterhouses in Leeds. The carcase and offal of each animal were inspected at the time of slaughter by Meat Inspectors at the two slaughterhouses.

The following table gives an analysis of the animals slaughtered for human consumption at the two slaughterhouses.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT MINISTRY OF FOOD SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

	Year	Cattle ex. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Slaughterhouse No. 1 (Public Abattoir)	1952	19,429	5,196	12,115	85,698	15,261	137,699
	1953	18,226	6,517	9,993	86,636	24,057	145,429
Slaughterhouse No. 2 (Danube Road)	1952	6,111	1,751	3,898	29,696	8,886	50,342
	1953	5,696	1,752	3,236	30,118	12,908	53,710

It will be seen that the number of bovine animals slaughtered for human consumption has decreased from 48,500 in 1952 to 45,420 in 1953. The decreases were as follows :—cattle 1,618 ; calves 2,784. There has been an increase of 1,322 cows ; 1,360 sheep and 12,818 pigs.

In addition to the above animals, 1,619 horses were slaughtered at the Public Abattoir for human food, as compared with 2,163 horses slaughtered last year.

Slaughterhouses.—The licences of five slaughterhouses were renewed during the year, namely those belonging to the Leeds Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd., Danube Road ; P. H. Hutchinson, Cross Granby Terrace ; C. H. & J. W. Ellison, Cross Lane, Wortley ; Mrs. S. U. Wilson, Marshall Street, Crossgates, and C. Walker, Harrison's Yard, Bramley. The bulk of the slaughtering took place at the Leeds Abattoir. The slaughterhouse belonging to the Leeds Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd. continued to be used as a slaughterhouse by the Ministry of Food. The remaining four licensed slaughterhouses have not been used during the past twelve months.

Knacker's Yard.—There is only one knacker's yard in Leeds, namely that belonging to J. R. C. Wilkinson at 133 Carr Moor Side, Hunslet, which was well conducted and accordingly its licence was renewed.

Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933 and 1951.—During the year 3 new licences to slaughter or stun animals were granted by the City Council and 27 were renewed.

Three applicants who applied for their licences to be renewed were refused on the grounds that they were slaughtering outside the Leeds area, and the Department had no knowledge of the present working conditions that would justify a report to the Committee that the applicants were fit and proper persons to hold a slaughterman's licence.

Whole and part carcasses condemned.—The following table shows the different species of animals and the number of whole carcasses or parts condemned for tuberculosis and other diseases.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle (exclud- ing cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
NUMBER KILLED ..	23,922	8,269	13,229	116,754	36,965	1,619
NUMBER INSPECTED ..	23,922	8,269	13,229	116,754	36,965	1,619
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS.						
Whole carcasses	7	70	91	173	149	4
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	3,004	1,087	18	2,914	4,157	199
Percentage of numbers inspected affected with diseases other than Tub- erculosis	12.59	13.99	0.82	2.64	11.65	12.54
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.						
Whole carcasses	56	207	5	2	65	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,794	1,506	6	5	1,282	..
Percentage of numbers inspected affected with tuberculosis	7.73	20.72	0.08	0.01	3.64	0.12

Meat and Other Foods condemned as unsound.—The total weight of food destroyed by consent during the year was 714,463 lbs. as compared with 655,274 lbs. in the previous year. About 71.0 per cent. of the total weight condemned comprised carcasses of cattle, swine and sheep or parts of carcasses and offal found to be diseased at the time of slaughter.

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

MEAT, ETC., DESTROYED BY CONSENT.

	1953.	1952.	1951.	1950.
Beef	184,724 lbs.	139,509 lbs.	197,067 lbs.	230,108 lbs.
Veal	3,720 "	3,391 "	4,875 "	3,873 "
Mutton	11,604 "	8,944 "	4,830 "	6,647 "
Pork	44,996 "	35,061 "	28,219 "	21,360 "
Bacon and Ham	..	..	37 "	332 "
Offals.. ..	263,477 lbs.	244,672 lbs.	269,544 "	292,403 "
Rabbits	7,757 "	6,806 "	12,214 "	16,074 "
Poultry	2,650 "	1,661 "	2,502 "	2,149 "
Game.. ..	155 "	401 "	341 "	43 "
Horseflesh	5,055 "	10,900 "	7,480 "	5,184 "
Horse Offals	2,783 "	2,718 "	3,333 "	3,167 "
Fish	31,474 "	50,039 "	50,651 "	48,271 "
Shellfish	4,228 "	13,612 "	10,890 "	22,258 "
Vegetables	35,635 "	7,734 "	20,557 "	34,641 "
Fruit	19,205 "	32,144 "	16,797 "	15,148 "
Tinned goods	73,268 "	76,629 "	80,247 "	87,063 "
Cheese	1,849 "	1,673 "	1,441 "	97 "
Edible fungi	324 "	10 "	..	..
Bread and Cereals	619 "	9,903 "	3,141 lbs.	6,362 lbs.
Flour	3,263 "	..	555 "	..
Confectionery	4,202 "	3,443 lbs.	7,472 "	8,969 lbs.
Sundries	13,475 "	6,024 "	9,952 "	15,642 "
Totals	714,463 lbs.	655,274 lbs.	732,145 lbs.	819,791 lbs.

Disposal of Condemned Food.—*Meat and Offal.*—During the year until August all condemned meat and offal was removed from the two Ministry of Food Slaughterhouses by a Halifax firm on contract to the Ministry of Food, and have been manufactured into fertilisers. Since August 1st all condemned meat and offal has been sold monthly by public auction by the Ministry of Food. The managers at the two Government Slaughterhouses in the city advise this Department monthly of the firms whose tenders have been accepted, and as all the firms were outside the Leeds area the Medical Officers of Health for the districts concerned were notified accordingly.

Other Foods.—All other foods including tinned goods, fruit and vegetables, etc., were disposed of by incineration at the Corporation destructors.

Bacon and Ham.—A consignment of Polish bacon and ham arrived in the city contaminated with copper sulphate. This was distributed by the Ministry of Food to two wholesale warehouses in the city where a considerable amount of supervision had to be done to ensure the removal of the staining before being issued to the retail trade. The total consignment consisted of four hundred bales, and about two hundred pounds were condemned.

Rabbits.—Rabbits have in general continued to arrive in good condition. A consignment which had been despatched from the Orkney Islands during adverse weather conditions was found unfit on arrival in Leeds and had to be condemned. Also a batch of skinned frozen rabbits from Eire which were very badly shot and bruised had to be sorted and a quantity condemned ; a later consignment in a similar condition was returned to the senders.

Fish.—The quality of fish arriving from the ports has still left much to be desired. Considerable trouble was experienced with a large consignment of frozen flat fish received to augment the supply of fresh fish during the bad weather. Large quantities of this fish had to be condemned as unfit for sale, as owing to the long period in cold storage it was perished and stale when defrosted.

Exception has had to be taken to a quantity of filleted fish (mostly cod and haddock) which had obviously been filleted to save it from total condemnation, and was of dubious quality on arrival.

Vegetables.—Condemnations have increased considerably during the year due to consignments of sprouts, cabbage and cauliflower arriving in the market in poor condition.

Tinned goods.—Condemnation of these commodities appears now to be fairly constant ; tinned meats (i.e. hams and tongues) from the Continent still constitute a large proportion of the condemnations.

Cheese.—Practically the whole of this commodity condemned was of the non-rationed or processed variety.

Shellfish.—The condition of shellfish coming into the city for sale continued to receive special attention.

During the year 10 samples of mussels and one sample of cockles exposed for sale in the wholesale and retail markets were taken and submitted to the Medical School for bacteriological examination. Of the 10 samples of mussels 5 were from layings in Eire and 5 from Denmark. One sample from layings in Eire was reported as unsatisfactory.

Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1923 (*Imported Salmon Out of Season Regulations*).—No infringements of these Regulations have been noted during the year.

Pest Contamination.—During the year the manager of a large butter factory in the city reported the finding of insects in boxes of butter received from the Argentine

On examination the insects were found in the boxes, on the surface of the butter and one had been found actually in the substance of the butter.

The insects found had a green body measuring approximately $\frac{5}{8}$ " in length, $\frac{3}{8}$ " wide and $\frac{1}{4}$ " deep with wings. Specimens of the insects were submitted to the Zoology Department of the Leeds University and were identified as the "Pentamoid Bug," some species of which can eject an obnoxious fluid which may spoil the flavour of the butter.

The matter was reported to the Ministry of Food Milk Products Distribution Office at Leeds.

Food and Drugs Act, Section 9.—Proceedings were taken against a bakery firm for selling sausage rolls which were mouldy and unfit for human consumption. The firm was found guilty and fined £5.

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, was 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.
3	3	..

Swine Fever Order of 1938.—During the year 28 cases of suspected swine fever were notified, all of which were investigated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Twelve of these cases were confirmed.

Regulation of Movement of Swine Order of 1950.—Under this Order 171 licences for the disposal of 654 pigs from the Whitkirk Auction Mart were issued and 490 visits have been paid to pig-keeping premises to ascertain whether the recently removed store pigs were detained and isolated for the appropriate period. In addition 24 licences have been issued to pig-keepers for the movement of pigs within the city.

During the year owing to the increase in the incidence of swine fever in the country, the Swine Fever (Infected Areas) Order, 1953, came into operation on the 27th April, which prescribed that in the areas specified (which included the City of Leeds), no sale of swine shall be held in any market, etc., unless the holding thereof is authorised by the Local Authority, and only fat swine for immediate slaughter may be included in such sales, and accordingly licences were issued for the holding of sales at the Whitkirk Auction Mart and the Victoria Cattle Market.

During the time this Order was in operation, 251 forms of declaration and 1,316 licences were issued.

The Swine Fever (Infected Areas) Amendment Order, 1953, came into operation on the 29th July, which released the city from restrictions.

Anthrax Order of 1938.—Two cases of suspected anthrax were reported during the year, and on post-mortem examination of the carcasses of the animals it was found that death had ensued from causes other than anthrax. The two suspected cases concerned a pig and a black and white pony.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease.—During the year no outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease occurred in the city. On March 3rd an outbreak of this disease was confirmed at farm premises in North Milford, Tadcaster, which resulted in the declaration of an infected area of approximately 15 miles radius.

The city was included in this infected area, and therefore, all animal movement became subject to licence control. It was necessary, therefore, to authorise licences for the holding of markets for the sale of fatstock for immediate slaughter at the Victoria Cattle Market, Gelderd Road, Leeds, and the Whitkirk Auction Mart.

The infected area was contracted on the 17th March, and from that date the city was not included in the area, and on the 24th March the infected area was released from all restrictions.

During the outbreak 340 licences were issued for the movement of animals for immediate slaughter and for breeding purposes only.

Fowl Pest Order of 1936.—Three outbreaks of this disease occurred in the city during the year. Notice Form A. under the above Order defining an infected place was served by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries on the three premises.

At the request of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries arrangements were made for 455 poultry carcasses from the three premises to be burnt at the Corporation Destructor.

Warble Fly (Dressing of Cattle) Order, 1948.—Copies of the Order in pamphlet form were again delivered to all cattle owners in the city, together with stamped postcards for notification of infested cattle to the Department.

All cattle owners' premises were visited at least once a month from the 1st April until 30th June, 1953, and the cattle inspected. The actual monthly treatment of infested animals was in many cases supervised by the lay inspector under the Diseases of Animals Acts (see illustration opposite). In all other cases the animals were inspected shortly after treatment. Ten postcards were received from cattle owners reporting that 118 cattle were infested.

It is noted that there was a slight decrease on the previous year in the number of infested cattle.

No prosecutions were necessary under the Order.

DETAILS OF WORK DONE						
No. of visits paid to farms	..	..	..	..	..	194
No. of cattle inspected on farms	..	..	..	..	..	4,557
No. of leaflets and cards distributed	..	..	..	..	..	62
No. of cattle infested	..	..	..	..	..	118
No. of infested cattle treated	..	..	..	..	..	118
No. of non-infested cattle treated voluntarily	..	..	..	..	..	412

Animals (Landing from Ireland, Channel Islands and Isle of Man) Order of 1933.—During the year 4,195 Irish cattle, 4,986 Irish sheep and 1,450 Irish pigs were received under licence on direct purchase by the Ministry of Food for immediate slaughter at the two Ministry of Food Slaughterhouses in the city. As compared with the previous year, the number of cattle decreased by 2,155 and sheep decreased by 6,004.

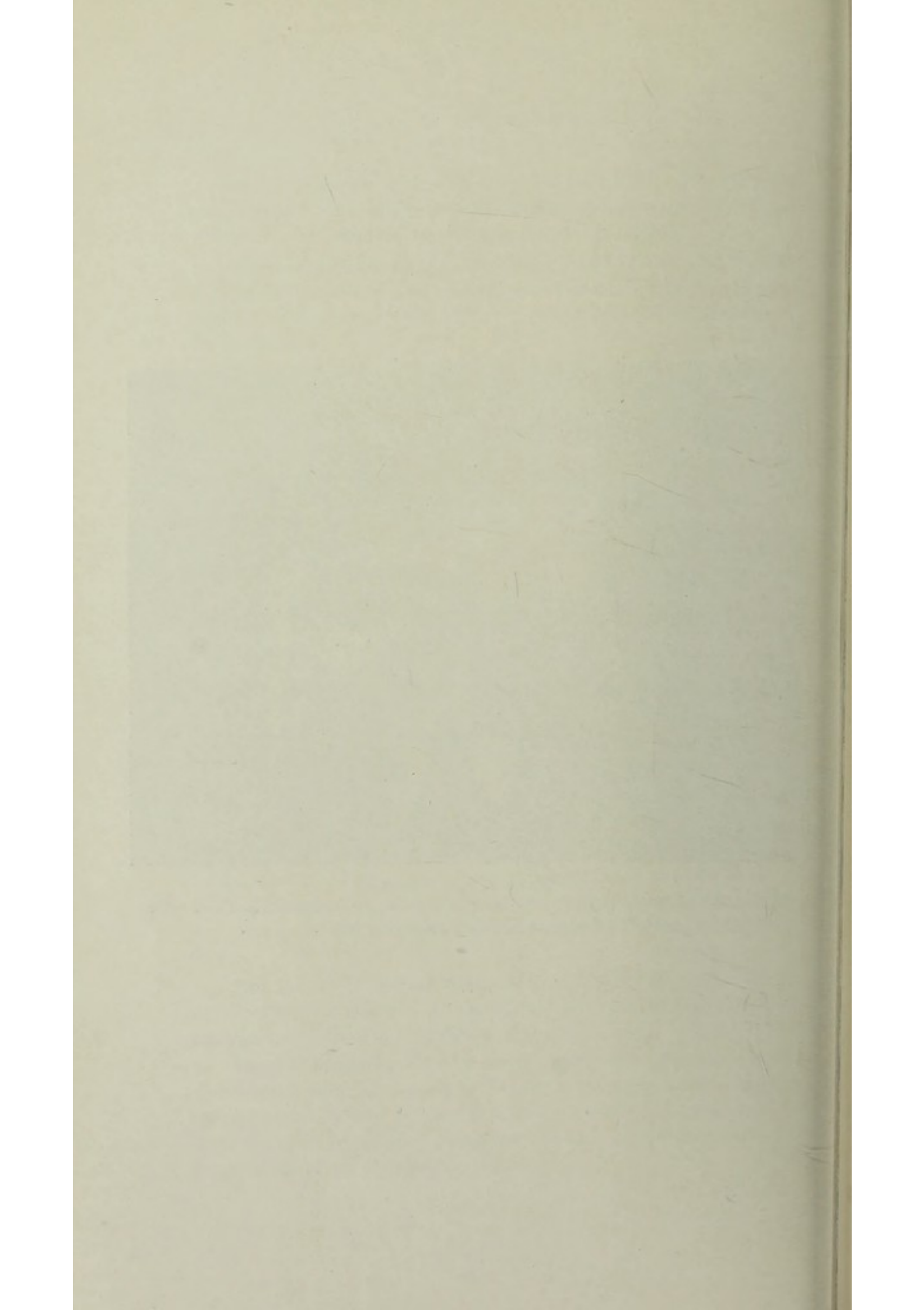
The Transit of Horses Order, 1951.—During the year vehicles were regularly examined at the Public Abattoir to see that they complied with the above-mentioned Order.

Legal Proceedings.—A firm of pig dealers was prosecuted under the Regulation of Movement of Swine Order, 1950, Article 4(3) for moving pigs from one piggery to another without a licence, and the three partners were found guilty and given a conditional discharge on payment of 4s. costs each.



WARBLE FLY DRESSING

Infested cow being treated by Derris Root dressing applied to the hide under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector.



Another pig dealer was also prosecuted for the same offence and was found guilty and fined £5.

A pig dealer was prosecuted under the Regulation of Movement of Swine Order, 1950, for failing to isolate pigs in accordance with the provisions of the licence, and under the Movement of Animals (Records) Order, 1925 for failing to keep a form of record, and the defendant was found guilty and fined £2 and £3 respectively

MILK SUPPLIES.

During the year Supervisory Inspector H. Long and the inspectors in the Food and Dairies Division have, in all, taken 4,369 samples of milk for examination.

In the past twelve months it has been found necessary to call upon two firms, engaged in the pasteurisation of milk supplies, to appear before the Sub-Health (Sanitation, Food and Drugs) Committee of the City Council to show cause why their licences to pasteurise milk should not be revoked.

The first case arose from the unsatisfactory results of samples submitted for bacteriological examination, and the Committee warned the persons concerned, and stressed the serious view taken of samples failing to pass the Phosphatase Test. The licence holders were informed that any further complaints of failing to pass the phosphatase test would lead to the suspension of their licence. In this case there has been a good test sampling history ever since.

In the second case there was also a record of unsatisfactory results of samples taken for examination, and in addition failure to maintain accurate records and charts as required by the Regulations. The plant was examined and tests made, and certain improvements were required to be carried out. These included the provision of a second pre-heating unit and the fixing of suitable recording thermometers. The owner undertook to carry out the work required and on this assurance, and providing the work was done to the satisfaction of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, the licence was continued in force.

The alterations to the plant were duly carried out but in spite of these improvements the results obtained subsequently were still not satisfactory. This was entirely due to lack of control and the inefficient working of the apparatus.

For a second time the owner was called upon to appear before the Committee and a final warning was given that, unless a marked improvement took place, steps would be taken to revoke the licence to pasteurise milk.

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

To Dairies	172
To pasteurising and sterilising plants	422
To bottled milk shops	35
Other visits of inquiry	348
No access visits	6
Attendance at Court	56
Visits in connection with adulterated samples ..	33

During the year 997 samples of milk were submitted to the City Analyst for bacteriological examination. The samples were taken from the following grades of milk :—

" Pasteurised "	549
" Tuberculin Tested " (Pasteurised)	181
" Sterilised "	104
" Tuberculin Tested " (Farm Bottled)	162
" Accredited "	1

Samples were taken from distributors' premises, distributing centres, in course of delivery, 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 ..	331	322	98·7	9	2·7
	Schools ..	120	106	88·3	14	11·7
	Day Nurseries ..	98	98	100·0	..	..
*Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	Dairies ..	175	175	100·0	..	..
	Day Nurseries ..	6	6	100·0	..	..
	†Tuberculin Tested (Farm bottled)	162	155	95·7	7	4·3
†Accredited		1	1	100·0	..	..

*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.	Percent- age	No.	Percent- age
Pasteurised	Dairies ..	331	321	97·0	10	3·0
	Schools ..	120	120	100·0	..	..
	Day Nurseries	98	96	98·0	2	2·0
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	Dairies ..	175	175	100·0	..	..
	Day Nurseries	6	6	100·0	..	..

Satisfactory samples not to give colour reading of more than 2·3 Lovibond Blue Units.

TURBIDITY TEST

Designation		Total Samples Taken	Result of Test			
			Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
			No.	Percent- age	No.	Percent- age
Sterilised		104	104	100·0	..	..

Dairies and Milk Sellers.—The following tables show the number of registered dairies and milk sellers in the city.

DISTRIBUTORS OF MILK AND DAIRY PREMISES.

	Dairies	Distrib- utors of milk
No. on the register on 31st December, 1952 ..	53	56
No. added to the register during the year ..	3	2
No. removed from the register during the year ..	3	3
No. on the register on 31st December, 1953 ..	53	55

DISTRIBUTORS OF BOTTLED MILK ONLY.

No. of distributors of milk on the register on 31st December, 1952.. .. .	750
No. added to the register during the year	182
No. removed from the register on 31st December, 1953 ..	91
No. of distributors of milk on the register on 31st December, 1953	841
No. of shops from which bottled milk only is sold, on 31st December, 1953	1,083

Sale of Sterilised Milk.—There has been a further considerable increase in the sale of sterilised milk in the city during the year and a considerable increase in the number of shops which are now registered for the sale of bottled milk only.

GRADED MILK LICENCES.

Description	Number in force on 31st December		
	1951	1952	1953
To use the designation "Tuberculin Tested"—			
1. To sell by retail	115	128	128
To use the designation "Accredited"—			
1. To sell by retail	1	1	1
To use the designation "Pasteurised"—			
1. Pasteurisers' Licences	7	6	6
2. To sell by retail	141	157	161
To use the designation "Sterilised"—			
1. Sterilisers' Licences	2	2	2
2. To sell by retail	718	930	1,062

Biological Tests.—During the year 600 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 table :—

Designation	Total Samples Taken	Result of Test			
		Positive		Negative	
		No.	Percent-age	No.	Percent-age
Tuberculin Tested ..	137	..	..	137	100·0
Accredited	91	4	4·4	87	95·6
Pasteurised.. ..	9	..	..	9	100·0
Ungraded	363	11	3·0	352	97·0
Total	600	15	2·5	585	97·5

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949—Regulation 20.—During the year it was found necessary to serve one notice under the above-mentioned Regulations.

Fifteen of the 600 samples taken for biological examination were found to contain tubercle bacilli ; seven of these samples were taken from three producers.

The milk of 14 of these 15 samples was produced outside the city and was already being pasteurised before retail sale. Details of these 14 samples were forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health of the district and to the Divisional Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (Animal Health Division) for investigation.

The remaining sample was taken from a producer retailer at his dairy in the city, and in consequence Notice under Regulation 20 was served on the farmer requiring all milk produced at his farm to be heat treated to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health. Following a full investigation by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Veterinary Inspectors, and after a cow had been slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order of 1938, the Notice was withdrawn.

Legal Proceedings.—*Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, Article 26(1).*—A large firm of retail distributors of milk were summoned for filling a dirty milk bottle with pasteurised milk. The firm was found guilty and fined £5 and ordered to pay £1 5s. costs.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

Supervisory Inspector H. Long and the inspectors in the Food and Dairies Division took 2,767 formal and 5 informal samples of milk, 254 formal and 30 informal samples of foods and drinks, and 41 formal and 2 informal samples of drugs.

Administrative action was taken in all cases where the samples were found to be adulterated or deficient. Minor cases of adulteration or deficiency were dealt with by a warning letter to the firm or persons responsible. Serious cases were dealt with by prosecution and the results of the summonses issued under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, during the year are shown in the tables on pages 131 to 133.

Extraneous matter in food.—The number of complaints received from the public of the finding of extraneous matter in food has shown a notable decrease in the past twelve months. Generally speaking there is no doubt that manufacturers and food handlers have become more hygiene conscious. This is due in some measure, to the introduction and application of Food Handling Bye-Laws, and to the higher standards demanded by the consuming public.

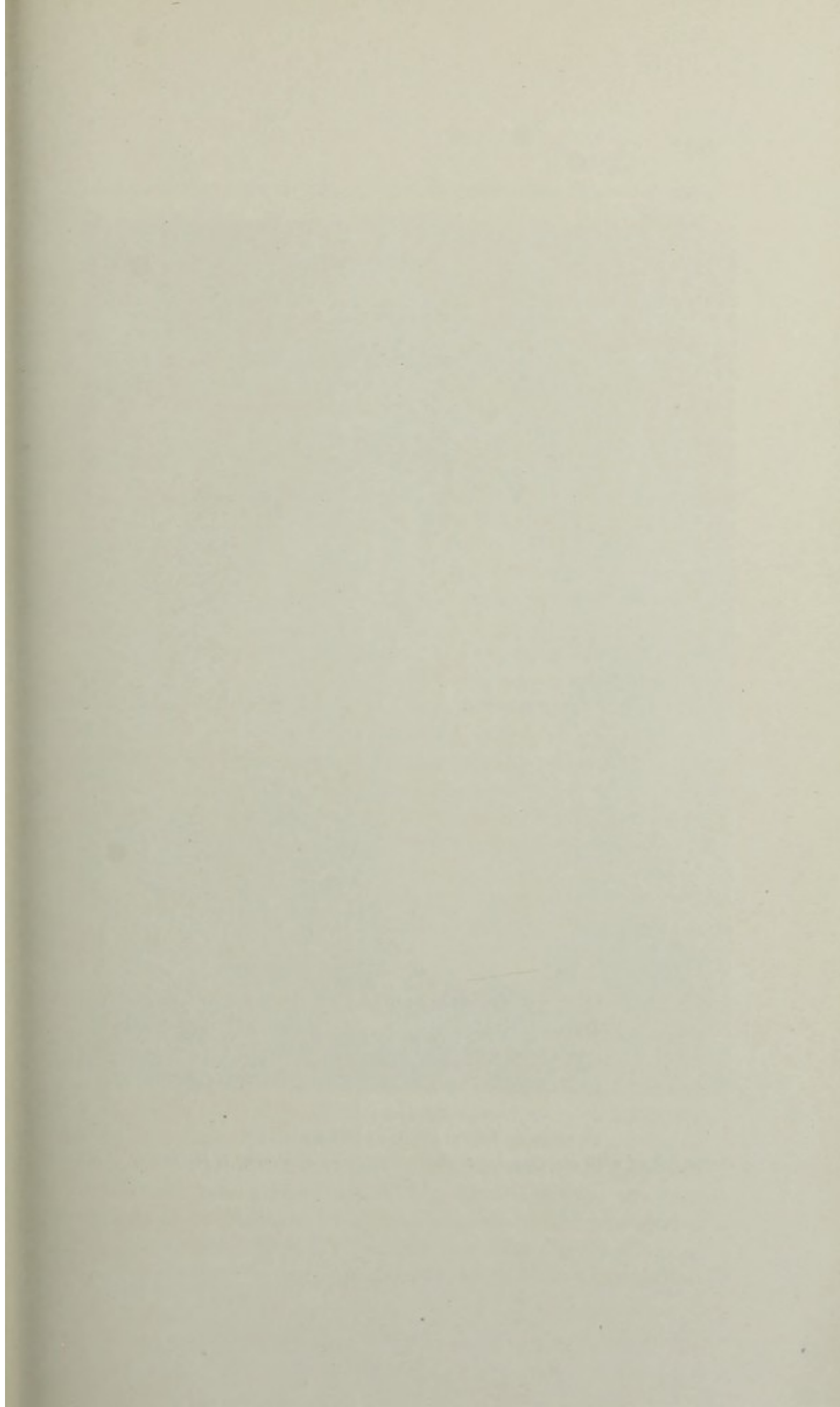
During the year the following extraneous matter has been found in food :—

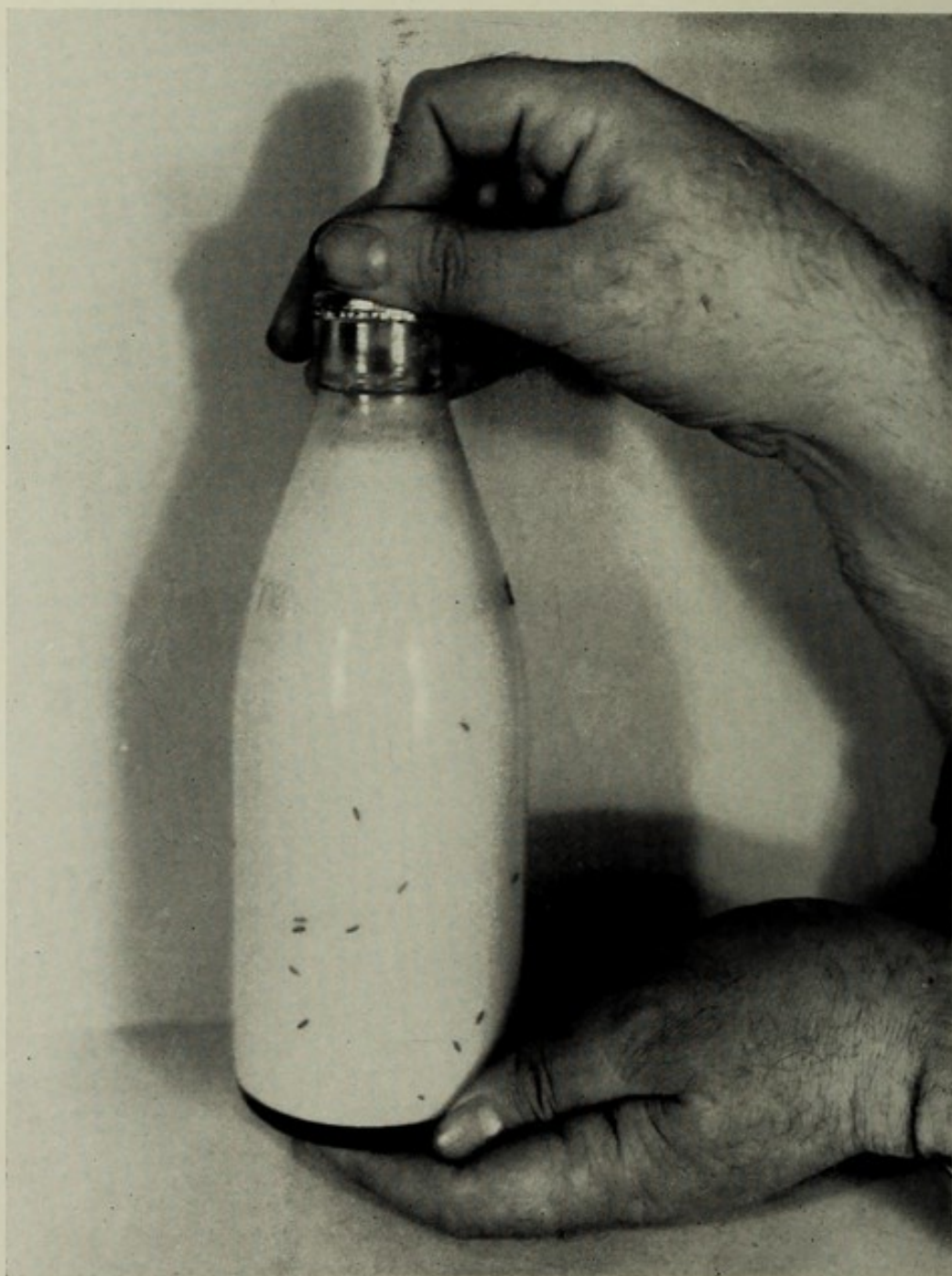
- Piece of wire in tin of chicken
- Fibre strands in chocolate bun
- Nail in mincemeat
- *Dirty dough in loaf of bread
- String in loaf of bread
- Grit in bread cake
- Piece of metal in sliced loaf of bread
- Glass in milk
- Rubber glove in tin of pineapple
- Snail in tin of peas
- Screw in meringue
- Grit in chelsea bun
- Glass in brown loaf
- String in currant bun
- String in teacake
- Cardboard in a bottle of pasteurised milk
- Beetle on crust of loaf of bread
- Piece of paper in pork pie
- Metal tack in sausages
- *Nail in sweet coconut mushroom
- Fly on crust of bread cake
- Dirt and grease in sliced loaf
- Insect in sliced white loaf
- Small piece of rubber in bottle of T.T. milk
- Animal hairs in small pork pie
- Piece of wood in loaf of bread
- Glass in jar of instant postum
- Beetle in tin of peas
- Solidified cement in bottle of milk
- Larvæ in packet of biscuits
- Pin in $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. packet of margarine
- Soiled bandage in piece of meat.

* Denotes Legal Proceedings taken.

Dried Fruit.—There has been a marked improvement in the quality of some articles used in preparation of food, and one particular item—dried fruit—is of a much higher standard than for many years past.

At the beginning of the year visits were paid to five of the largest manufacturers supplying confectionery to shops in the city and samples of foreign material found in dried fruit were obtained.





INSECT 1

INSECT INFESTATION OF MILK BOTTLE

Bottle full of milk showing Drosophilinae puparia adhering to the inside of the bottle.

These included stones, dried stalks, nails, screws, and parts of razor blades. Some dried fruit was found to be dirty and badly packed.

Representations were made to the Ministry of Food by the Association of Municipal Corporations, and a delegation from Leeds presented part of the Association's case with regard to foreign objects found in dried fruit. The Ministry's representative gave certain assurances at that meeting and the delegation was asked to make further enquiries and to report back their findings six months later.

Following upon the outcome of this conference further visits were paid to the same firms later in the year. Each one of them agreed that the fruit now being allocated was of a higher standard and a better quality than had been the case for some considerable time. It was noted that some sources of supply had changed and that the boxes in which fruit was packed had become more substantial and of better construction. Manufacturers have expressed their appreciation of the improvement in the condition of this year's allocation of dried fruit.

Two large firms manufacturing confectionery have now installed an industrial electronic metal detector to safeguard themselves against the possibility of metallic objects being found in confectionery manufactured by them.

Insect infestation of milk bottle.—On the 7th August a housewife brought to the Department a pint bottle of pasteurised milk which had been delivered to her home the previous day in which puparia of *Drosophilinæ* could be easily seen adhering to the inside of the bottle (see photograph).

The larval stage of this insect is apparently removed, but the pupa is not removed by the ordinary commercial process of bottle washing adopted by large dairies. This infestation, however, should have been detected by milk inspection in the dairy or at any rate by the roundsman before delivery.

Infestation of this kind can be prevented by the simple expedient of removing milk residue by immediate rinsing of the milk bottle after emptying, and I think that the large dairy companies of this country should take steps to educate their customers to adopt the practice of rinsing the bottles immediately after emptying the milk and before they are put in the open air for collection by the dairyman.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.—During the year 19 samples of fertilisers (17 formal and 2 informal) and 2 samples of feeding stuffs (both informal) were taken under the above-mentioned Act and submitted to the Agricultural Analyst for examination.

Seven formal and two informal samples of fertiliser were classified as unsatisfactory, and both informal samples of feeding stuffs were also unsatisfactory.

Legal proceedings were successfully instituted against a firm of fertiliser manufacturers for selling Tomato Manure containing 2·2 per cent. less potash than stated. The firm was found guilty and given an absolute discharge on payment of £2 6s. costs. With regard to the remaining unsatisfactory samples the matter was dealt with by correspondence until a satisfactory conclusion was reached.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.—During the year the licences of two premises used for the manufacture of rag flock and three premises used for the storage of rag flock were again renewed.

Three additional premises where rag flock and other filling materials are used were registered, and three premises were removed from the register. The total number of registered premises in the city is now 56.

Twenty-two samples of rag flock or other filling material were taken and submitted for analysis by the prescribed analyst. Four samples failed to pass the prescribed tests and warning letters were sent to the manufacturers concerned.

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, 1954.

Persons on the List on 30th April, 1953	472
Persons added to the List during the year	46
Persons removed from the List during the year	64
Persons on the List on 30th April, 1954	454
Premises on the List on 30th April, 1953	617
Premises added to the List during the year	46
Premises removed from the List during the year	65
Premises on the List on 30th April, 1954	598
Visits paid to :—	
1. Listed Premises in connection with new applications	46
2. Listed Premises in connection with unpaid fees	12
3. Listed Premises for routine inspection	10
4. Unlisted Premises	19
Contraventions :—	
Persons found to be selling Part II Poisons on Unlisted Premises	..
Listed Sellers found with incorrectly labelled Part II Poisons in stock	..
Contraventions dealt with :—	
Persons ceasing to sell Part II Poisons from Unlisted Premises	..
Persons selling Part II Poisons from Unlisted Premises who subsequently applied for listing	..
Listed Sellers who have corrected labels found to be not in accordance with requirements as to labelling	..

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

SUMMONSES ISSUED DURING 1953 UNDER THE FOOD AND
DRUGS ACT, 1938.

No. of Sample	Article.	Adulteration or Deficiency.	Result of Hearing.
68/L	Milk	5.0% of added water ..	Fined £35 and ordered to pay £12 5s. costs. Producer.
69/L	Milk	7.0% of added water ..	
70/L	Milk	5.5% of added water ..	
71/L	Milk	12.0% of added water ..	
78/L	Milk	6.0% of added water ..	
79/L	Milk	6.0% of added water ..	
81/L	Milk	9.0% of added water ..	
74/L	Milk	4.2% of added water ..	Fined £5 and ordered to pay £6 1s. costs. Producer.
75/L	Milk	3.7% of added water ..	
76/L	Milk	4.7% of added water ..	
91/L	Milk	6.0% of added water ..	
92/L	Milk	5.0% of added water ..	
344/L	Milk	36.0% deficient in fat ..	Fined £25 and ordered to pay £6 12s. 3d. costs. Producer.
356/L	Milk	12.0% deficient in fat ..	
357/L	Milk	14.0% deficient in fat ..	
358/L	Milk	19.0% deficient in fat ..	
480/L	Ice Cream	7.5% deficient in fat ..	Given a conditional discharge on payment of £1 19s. costs. Manufacturer.
41/F	Milk	2.5% of added water ..	Given a conditional discharge payment of £6 5s. costs. Producer.
42/F	Milk	4.5% of added water ..	
43/F	Milk	2.8% of added water ..	
46/F	Milk	3.8% of added water ..	
47/F	Milk	4.0% of added water ..	
112/F	Meat Paste	40.0% deficient in meat content	Fined £20 and ordered to pay £3 10s. 6d. costs. Manufacturer
177/F	Milk	7.0% of added water ..	
178/F	Milk	12.0% of added water ..	Fined £40 and ordered to pay £4 4s. costs. Producer.
200/L	Milk	11.5% of added water ..	
201/L	Milk	8.0% of added water ..	

SUMMONSES ISSUED DURING 1953 UNDER THE FOOD AND
DRUGS ACT, 1938—continued

No. of Sample	Article	Adulteration or Deficiency	Result of Hearing
336/F	Ice Cream	50.0% deficient in fat ..	Fined £20 and ordered to pay £1 15s. costs. Manufacturer.
549/F	Hot Milk	6.0% of added water ..	Given an absolute discharge on payment of £1 5s. costs. Retailer.
550/F	Hot Milk	20.0% of added water and 35.0% deficient in fat	Fined £1 and ordered to pay £1 1s. costs. Retailer.
552/F	Hot Milk	15.5% of added water ..	Case withdrawn.
553/F	Hot Milk	8.0% of added water ..	Given an absolute discharge on payment of £1 5s. costs. Retailer.
551/F	Hot Milk	23.0% of added water ..	Fined £5 and ordered to pay £1 1s. costs. Retailer.
697/F	Milk	3.0% of added water ..	Fined £10 and ordered to pay £6 6s. costs. Producer.
698/F	Milk	4.0% of added water ..	
704/F	Milk	3.0% of added water ..	
705/F	Milk	4.0% of added water ..	
706/F	Milk	5.0% of added water ..	
707/F	Milk	3.0% of added water ..	Fined £6 and ordered to pay £6 6s. costs. Producer.
865/F	Milk	3.0% of added water ..	
867/F	Milk	4.5% of added water ..	
868/F	Milk	3.5% of added water ..	
870/F	Milk	3.0% of added water ..	
872/F	Milk	3.0% of added water ..	Fined £10 and ordered to pay £8 11s. costs. Producer.
875/F	Milk	4.0% of added water ..	
68/G	Milk	6.0% of added water ..	
69/G	Milk	7.0% of added water ..	
70/G	Milk	8.5% of added water ..	
77/G	Milk	14.5% of added water ..	Fined £10 and ordered to pay £8 11s. costs. Producer.
78/G	Milk	7.0% of added water ..	
79/G	Milk	7.0% of added water ..	
80/G	Milk	7.5% of added water ..	

SUMMONSES ISSUED DURING 1953 UNDER THE FOOD AND
DRUGS ACT, 1938—continued.

No. of Sample	Article	Adulteration or Deficiency	Result of Hearing
464/G	Milk	6.5% of added water and	Fined £2. Producer.
474/G	Milk	20.0% deficient in fat ..	
		2.8% of added water ..	
967/G	Milk	5.0% of added water ..	Fined £7 and ordered to pay £3 3s. costs. Producer.
968/G	Milk	4.0% of added water ..	
977/G	Milk	2.0% of added water ..	
1047/G	Milk	9.5% of added water ..	Fined £7 and ordered to pay £3 3s. costs. Producer.
1053/G	Milk	15.0% of added water ..	
1058/G	Milk	17.0% of added water ..	

SUMMONSES ISSUED DURING 1953, UNDER THE FOOD AND
DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Article	Extraneous Matter	Result of Hearing
Sliced White Loaf	Contained dirty dough	Fined £2 and ordered to pay 12s. 6d. costs. Baker.
Sweet Coconut Mushrooms	Contained a wire nail 1 in. long	Fined £1 and ordered to pay 7s. 6d. costs. Manufacturer.

FOOD HYGIENE.

The number of visits paid during the year to premises in which foodstuffs intended for human consumption are sold, prepared, manufactured or stored was 8,589. All these premises, in which a multitude of different trades are carried on, must conform to Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and the Byelaws in force in the city for securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food sold or intended for sale for human consumption. In addition certain trades, notably those concerned with the manufacture and sale of ice-cream, and the preparation of sausages or potted, pressed,

pickled or preserved food, are required to be registered with the Local Authority under the provisions of Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act. Whether large or small, all must be regularly visited by inspectors to ensure that they conform to modern standards of hygiene, some of them, for example, the ice-cream factories, the bakehouses and the fried fish shops, at the very least once every month.

The standard of cleanliness of food premises visited by inspectors has been found to be generally satisfactory. Structurally, however, there are many premises which could be improved and the standard set out in the proposed Food Hygiene Regulations would help very considerably in obtaining these improvements.

More details of the work of the Department in connection with food hygiene follow under the various sub-headings.

In connection with question (1) in the section of the extract from the Ministry of Health Circular 1/54 headed Clean Food Campaign, the number of premises in the city, other than those registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, is, so far as can be ascertained, 1,172. This figure does not include any retail food shops. Details of the number of premises registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 will be found in the table headed "Registration" on page 138 of this report. The list hereunder sets out the various food premises by type of business.

Restaurants and cafes	..	..	..	..	183
Snack bars	..	..	..	..	105
Mobile Canteens	..	..	..	..	8
Licensed premises serving sandwiches or light refreshments	..	..	..	..	87
Industrial premises where food is prepared e.g. canteens and mess rooms in factories	..	..	..	..	453
Baking and confectioning	..	..	..	..	215
Pickle Manufacturers	..	..	..	..	5
Jam Manufacturers	..	..	..	..	7
Cold Storage Depots	..	..	..	..	2
Malting and brewing	..	..	..	..	16
Packing of coffee, tea and other foods	..	..	..	..	16
Beer bottling	..	..	..	..	18
Chocolate and sweet manufacturers	..	..	..	..	3
Fat refining and dripping manufacturers	..	..	..	..	2
Aerated waters	..	..	..	..	13

Sugar boiling	4
Biscuit manufacture and storage.. .. .	1
Coffee essence	1
Tripe dressing	2
Potato crisp manufacturer	1
Muffin manufacturer	1
Fish canning.. .. .	1
Drysalts	2
Wheat cleaning	1
Fruit cleaning	1
Wholesale provision merchants	24

I,172

Transport of Meat, etc.—The adverse circumstances dealt with in the last Annual Report have continued to some extent, but generally the transport and handling of meat has been fairly satisfactorily carried out during the year.

Transport of Fish.—Certain retailers have continued the unhygienic practice of using fish boxes as temporary receptacles for garbage in spite of the efforts of the inspectors.

Cafes, Canteens, etc.—During 1953, 1,421 visits were paid to cafes, canteens, snack bars and other places, where meals and light refreshments are sold or prepared for sale to members of the public. This figure includes a number of visits paid to premises in accordance with an arrangement with the Food Office whereby permits for the purchase of rationed foodstuffs are not granted until a certificate is obtained from the Health Department to say that the premises are suitable for use in the preparation of meals. This arrangement, which ensures that all new premises are in a satisfactory condition and comply with the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, before they are opened, has worked extremely well for a number of years. It is a scheme which satisfies the Catering Trades Working Party recommendation that premises should be inspected before they are brought into use as catering establishments. It would appear however that with the gradual reduction in the number of rationed foodstuffs, and the prospect in 1954 of the total abandonment of rationing of all foods, that this extremely useful arrangement will become inoperative. It is, in my opinion, essential that some alternative scheme should replace this so that control over new

establishments is not lost, and it would seem that the principal hope of further control lies in the early passing of the Food and Drugs Amendment Bill with power to make Orders requiring the registration of premises in which certain classes of businesses in connection with the preparation and sale of foodstuffs are carried on.

The routine work of the Department, carried on through day by day visits to cafe and canteen kitchens, continues to secure gradual improvements and alterations to premises. These improvements may not be dramatic—they may consist of such minor improvements as the replacement of a wooden sink, the covering of a worn wooden table top with impervious material or the replacement of a dilapidated utensil—but they give rise to a steady improvement in the standards of these places so that when the proposed new Food Hygiene Regulations come into force the alterations necessary to bring the premises into line will be comparatively small. With regard to the employees in these places, there appears to be an increasing awareness of the responsibility borne by themselves towards the public. This appears to be due to the constant pressure of public opinion as to the need for improved standards in food handling. In one respect however, that of washing-up, conditions in some establishments are still far from satisfactory. There is a tendency to regard washing-up as the most menial of jobs, instead of one which may carry with it the good name and reputation of the business. The new Food Hygiene Regulations should, however, go some way towards remedying this.

Canteens and mess rooms in factories are visited as a matter of routine when inspecting the factories. Conditions are in general reasonably satisfactory, although the structural finish of most of the smaller canteens does not equal that of kitchens where food is prepared for sale to the general public. During the year 14 informal notices were served requiring improvements to these places—including such items as the washing down or redecoration of the walls, or the provision of accommodation for employees' personal effects away from the kitchen. All these notices have been complied with and generally speaking, managements are very ready to fall in with suggestions for improvements. In this connection, the help and co-operation given by H.M. Factory Canteen Advisor has been of great assistance, particularly in the notifications of canteens which are in need of improvement.

Three mobile snack bars have been inspected and approved during the year. These snack bars usually operate outside the Leeds city area, but in accordance with arrangements with the Food Office, they are required to be approved by the Health Department before food permits are issued. This system also will come to an end when rationing is ended, and it is gratifying to note that provision for the licensing of vehicles, stalls or places other than premises which are used for the preparation or sale of food for human consumption has been inserted in the Food and Drugs Amendment Bill.

Ice Cream Premises.—During the year 1,104 visits were paid to the premises in the city which are used for the manufacture, storage or sale of ice-cream.

Fish-Frying Premises.—The number of visits paid to registered fish-frying premises was 1,248. Twelve applicants were granted registration subject, in nine instances, to the carrying out of works. Two applicants were required to appear before the Committee to show cause why their applications should not be refused. One of these applications was granted ultimately subject to the carrying out of proposed works of improvement, and the other is still under consideration.

Other Registered Food-Preparing Premises.—During the year 654 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. Seventy applications for registration of premises used for one or other of these purposes were granted subject in 33 instances to the execution of works.

It was necessary to serve 409 informal notices in respect of premises contravening the law, and in 22 instances statutory notices had to be served.

Statistics 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 1953	1
Number of premises registered for storage of ice-cream during 1953	1
Number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream during 1953	133
Number of premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale (12 fried fish shops, 70 manufacturers of sausages, potted meat, meat pies, etc.)	82
Number of notifications of change of occupier received :— ice-cream premises	73
food-preparing premises	59
Number of premises removed from register :— Ice-cream premises (manufacture)	8
Ice-cream premises (storage)	1
Ice-cream premises (sale)	28
Food preparation premises	14
Number of premises on the register 31st December, 1953 :— (a) used for manufacture of ice-cream	57
(b) used for the sale of ice-cream	1,229
(c) used for the storage of ice-cream intended for sale	9
(d) used for the manufacture of sausages, or preparation of preserved food	725

Ice-Cream Sampling.—During the year 107 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. When the result showed an unsatisfactory ice-cream, a special follow-up visit was made to advise on improved methods. Most frequently the cause of bad results has been found to be inadequate cleansing of plant and inefficient sterilisation.

It is gratifying to note a considerable improvement in the hygienic quality of samples of ice-cream tested as compared with the previous year.

The results are shown in the following table.

METHYLENE BLUE TEST

Grade	No. of Samples	Percentage	Remarks
1	68	63.5	Good
2	18	16.8	Satisfactory
3	10	9.4	Unsatisfactory
4	11	10.3	Very unsatisfactory

Seven samples of Iced Lollies were taken for bacteriological examination, all of which were found to be satisfactory.

Legal Proceedings.—*Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 13.*—

(a) The occupiers of a bakehouse were prosecuted for failing to take all such steps as were necessary to prevent risk of contamination of food in that it was their weekly practice to use the baking room for the washing of clothes. One defendant was given a conditional discharge and the other an absolute discharge, and each was ordered to pay 4s. costs.

(b) An inspection of an ice-cream manufactory disclosed very unsatisfactory conditions, including dirty state of walls, ceilings, floors, doors and windows, accumulations of refuse, and dirty utensils and equipment. At the prosecution which followed the occupier was fined a total of £12 in respect of four charges and given a conditional discharge in regard to the two remaining charges.

(c) Unsatisfactory conditions found to exist at another ice-cream manufactory included dirty state of walls, ceilings, windows, and certain items of equipment; also, the occupier's clothing was dirty and greasy. At the subsequent prosecution the Court imposed fines amounting to £12 and ordered the defendant to pay costs.

Byelaws under Section 15, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.—A firm of fish merchants in Scotland were summoned for delivering fish in dirty fish boxes to a firm of wholesale fish merchants in the Leeds Market. The firm was found guilty and fined £10.

Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947.—(a) An ice-cream manufacturer was prosecuted for failing to protect from dirt, dust or other contamination a quantity of ice-cream in course of manufacture. He was fined £3.

(b) An ice-cream manufacturer was prosecuted for failing to protect from dirt, dust or other contamination some ice-cream powder, and a quantity of ice-cream in course of manufacture. A fine of £5 was imposed and the defendant was ordered to pay costs.

(c) An ice-cream vendor and his employer were prosecuted for selling loose ice-cream from an open horse-drawn vehicle without ensuring that the ice-cream was protected from dust, dirt or other contamination. The defendants were each fined £2, and the employer was ordered to pay costs.

(d) An ice-cream vendor was prosecuted for selling loose ice-cream from an open horse-drawn vehicle without ensuring that the ice-cream was protected from dust, dirt or other contamination. As the defendant had been convicted in respect of a similar contravention in 1952, the Court imposed a fine of £7.

FACTORIES.

This Section includes reports on workplaces and shops.

Mr. J. H. Wyatt, the Supervisory Sanitary Inspector for Factories, reports details of the work of the Factories Division in the four tables on pages 146 and 147, the first three being extracted from the return which is made annually to the Minister of Labour and National Service in accordance with the provisions of Section 128(3) of the Factories Act, 1937.

The establishment of the Factories Division which deals with the inspection of factories, workplaces and shops in the city, is normally four male and two female inspectors, plus a student inspector. For some time past, however, it has been found impossible to maintain this establishment for long periods owing to resignations from the Department and the normal transfer of staff to other divisions within the Department ; it is now some years since the full complement of Inspectors was maintained for a complete year. The year 1953, therefore, seems likely to be regarded for some time to come as an unusual year in this respect. It has been entirely free from staff changes and a complete establishment has been maintained for the full twelve months.

The male inspectors in the division concentrate upon the inspection of factories, workplaces and shops, but the female inspectors devote most of their time to the inspection of cafes, restaurants and outworkers premises. The women inspectors also deal with complaints which can more easily be dealt with by a woman. The figures given in the first two tables which are printed, i.e. those dealing with inspections of factories, and defects found and remedied, refer therefore chiefly to the work of the four male inspectors, whilst the figures mentioned in the tables dealing with outwork and other matters are the work of the women inspectors.

A detailed report upon the work carried on in the Division follows :—

Factories.—The Division deals with all those matters in the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948, which have been declared the responsibility of the District Council, with the exception of the means of escape in case of fire. This is dealt with by Inspectors in the Building Surveyor's Department, and no details of the work done in this respect are available. The staff of sanitary inspectors who visit factories to enforce the relevant parts of the Acts are specially

authorised for this work under the provisions of Section 128 of the Factories Act, 1937, and have the same powers of entry and inspection as are possessed by Her Majesty's Inspectors.

The re-writing of the Register of Factories, referred to in the Report for 1952, has now been completed, and a careful check and cross check which has been made has resulted in the deletion of a very large number of non-mechanical factories which have either ceased to exist or which have been re-registered as mechanical factories without being deleted in the corresponding non-mechanical register. The number of non-mechanical factories has of course shown a steady fall through the years and is now down to 211. These factories are usually very small establishments, with one or two employees only. The trades carried on include baking in a small way, boot repairing, clothing alterations, invisible mending, mending and burling of cloth, and others of a similar nature which do not lend themselves to the use of mechanical devices.

The register now contains details of 211 non-mechanical factories, and 3,103 mechanical factories. During the year under review 2,991 visits were paid to these and 605 contraventions of the Factories Act, 1937, were found, including those referred to in 39 reports received from H.M. Inspectors. 550 of these defects were remedied and 540 written notices were issued to deal with them. In many cases defects pointed out to Managements were put right immediately on request.

These figures of visits paid and defects found and remedied do not, of course, reveal the complete picture of the work done by Inspectors. The Inspectors' duties are not confined solely to the provisions of the Factories Acts, but include also the abatement of sundry nuisances under the Public Health Act, 1936. For example, complaints are frequently received of nuisance from the use of strong smelling materials in various processes, or from the emission of excessive quantities of dust, fluff or grit from factories. All such matters are dealt with and, generally speaking, informal action has been reasonably successful. In some instances the complaints refer to factories and processes which are under the control of H.M. Inspector of Alkali, etc. Works, and in these cases the liaison which exists between the Inspector and this Department is most useful. His help in dealing with the various problems that arise is greatly appreciated. Typical complaints which have been received during the year refer to the spraying of cellulose (undoubtedly the most

common single cause of complaint), the production of chlorinated phenols, the distillation of sperm oil, the drying of yeast, the manufacture of organic fertilisers, the distillation of sewage grease, the emission of fluff from the buffing wheels of a polishing shop, and the emission of grit from cupolas and steel converters. Some of these nuisances have been abated, and action to deal with others continues. In certain instances the prevention of nuisance from offensive smells involves the use of very complex scrubbing and deodorising equipment which requires very careful design and long periods of adjustment and experimentation before it can be regarded as efficient. Progress in such cases may appear to be slow but the Department ensures that reasonable progress is made.

Sanitary Inspectors also deal with complaints about the structure of factory buildings—leaking roofs, broken and leaking eaves gutters and fallpipes, and other similar matters—and with nuisances arising from accumulations of refuse and the discharge of offensive effluents, and other matters which can be dealt with under Public Health Law.

Increasing numbers of complaints of noise continue to be received, and informal representations to offenders generally meet with some success. This is not, however, an invariable experience and while all complaints are investigated, inspectors are bound to point out to complainants that there are no powers to deal with such nuisances under the Public Health Acts.

In Table I of the return which is made annually to the Minister of Labour and National Service the number of premises other than the factories where Section 7 of the Factories Act, 1937, is enforced by District Councils shows a sharp rise to 46. This is due to the increase in the amount of building during the past year, and to arrangements which have now been made that the details of works of building and engineering construction are forwarded to the Department by H.M. Inspectors when notifications are received by them. This is done so that the type and conditions of sanitary conveniences provided for workpeople on the building sites can be investigated. 46 such reports were received during the year, but many of these referred to the extension of existing premises where sanitary conveniences would normally be available on the site. 25 visits were paid to building sites where the sanitary accommodation was likely to be unsatisfactory and 7 notices were served in respect of these visits requiring improvements to be made. In many cases it

appears to be the practice to provide trench latrines for the work-people until drainage is laid and water closets are fixed in the building, and these are frequently found to be in a dirty and offensive condition. It is usually impracticable to provide temporary water-closets, and the Department's policy has in general been directed towards the securing of a sufficient number of chemical closets, properly equipped and screened, and with a regular service for emptying.

In Table II of the return, 13 premises were reported by H.M. Inspectors to this Department for want of cleanliness. 3 of the premises referred to were in fact used as bakehouses with mechanical power, and these could not be dealt with by this Department under Section 1 of the Factories Act, 1937. Action was therefore taken under Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and the three cases mentioned are not included among the 21 shown in Table II as "Want of cleanliness remedied." They are in fact listed among the "Walls, ceilings, etc. cleansed" shown on line 128 of the table on page 163. The 25 instances mentioned in Table II where dirty conditions were found in factories refer therefore only to non-mechanical factories other than food-handling factories.

The number of bakehouses shown at the foot of the table dealing with Other Matters refers to bakehouses registered as factories, both mechanical and non-mechanical, and does not include a large number of smaller bakehouses which are operated by families or as one-man concerns. The total of 215 bakehouses is made up of 207 mechanical bakehouses and 8 which do not use power.

There are now no basement bakehouses in the city with certificates of suitability, and no inspections under Section 54 of the Factories Act, 1937 were necessary.

No requests were received during the year for approval of drinking water supplies obtained otherwise than from a public main, and in fact no factories are known which are not connected to the public water supplies.

During the year 336 visits were paid to outworkers' premises, but no instance of work being carried on in unsatisfactory premises was found. It was not therefore necessary to take any action under the provisions of Section 111 of the Factories Act, 1937. Four cases of notifiable infectious disease (all of measles) occurred in outworkers' premises during the year, but no steps were taken to prevent work

being sent out to these premises. In fact in such cases the employers themselves almost invariably refuse to send out work when they become aware of the existence of a case of disease. The number of outworkers returned on the August list has shown an increase from last year's figure of 579 to 962, this increase being principally in the making of wearing apparel. The number of addresses of outworkers received from other authorities has increased from 102 to 182, but the number sent from Leeds to other authorities has remained reasonably static—this year it is 112 as against 102 in 1952.

The arrangement between the Town Planning Section of the City Engineer's Department and the Health Department whereby a copy of the list of changes in the occupation of factories is passed to them has continued. In turn the City Engineer asks for the Health Department's opinion upon whether particular trades or processes are such as to bring the buildings in which they are carried on within the definition of "special industrial buildings" contained in the Town and Country Planning Acts. A number of visits have been paid to premises where such processes are carried on.

While visiting factories in the course of routine duties, inspectors also inspect canteens and mess rooms provided for employees. The standard of these places has been found to be reasonably good, although structurally the kitchens do not generally reach the standard attained in restaurant and cafe kitchens in the city.

Workplaces.—The definition of workplaces contained in Section 343 of the Public Health Act, 1936, is such as to include offices in which persons are employed. The majority of 669 inspections of workplaces made during 1953 were therefore of office accommodation. Conditions in general were found to be good, and 21 notices only were served during the year under the provisions of the Public Health Act, resulting in 21 contraventions of the Act being remedied. These included the cleansing of one room and various repairs or improvements in twenty other offices.

Shops.—624 inspections of shops were made during 1953, including both retail and wholesale establishments. These inspections are made under the provisions of Section 38 of the Shops Act, 1950, the administration of which has been delegated to the Health Committee, and under certain provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936. The defects found were dealt with by the service of 23 notices under these

Acts. The work done in response to these notices were as follows :—

Ventilation provided	3
Reasonable temperature secured	1
Sufficient conveniences provided	11
Sufficient lighting provided	1
Washing facilities provided	19
Other defects remedied	14

There were no applications during the year for exemption from those provisions of Section 38 of the Act which deal with washing facilities and sanitary accommodation.

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

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	211	58	9	..
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	3,103	2,933	531	..
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	46	25	7	..
Total	3,360	3,016	547	..

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	No. of Cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
			Referred		
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S. 1) ..	25	21	..	13	..
Overcrowding (S. 2)	..	..	..	..	..
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3) ..	..	..	..	..	..
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4) ..	4	4	..	1	..
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)	1	..	..	..	..
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7)—					
(a) Insufficient	52	48	..	8	..
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	503	466	..	16	..
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	10	11	..	1	..
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	10	..	10	..	..
Total	605	550	10	39	..

OUTWORK
Sections 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., Cleaning and Washing ..	807	..	..	..	..	..
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper ..	54	..	..	..	..	..
Carding, etc. of buttons ..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Textile weaving ..	98	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	962	..	..	..	..	..

OTHER MATTERS

	Number of		
	Lists.	Outworkers.	
Homework :—		C.	W.
<i>Lists of Outworkers (S. 110) :—</i>			
Lists received twice in the year	332	418	1,326
„ once in the year	10	3	18
Addresses of } received from other Authorities.. ..		182	
outworkers } forwarded to other Authorities		112	
Notices to occupiers as to keeping or sending lists ..		339	
Prosecutions.. ..		..	
Inspection of Homeworkers' premises		336	
<i>Homework in unwholesome premises :—</i>			
Instances		..	
Notices (S. 111)		..	
Prosecutions.. ..		..	
<i>Homework in infected premises —</i>			
Instances		4	
Orders made } Public Health Act, 1936 (S. 153) ..		..	
Prosecutions }		..	
[Infectious cases—4 measles]			
<i>Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—</i>			
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factories Act, 1937 (S. 128)		10	
Action taken in matters referred by { Notified by H.M. Inspectors ..		39	
H.M. Inspectors { Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors..		38	
Total number of factories on Register		3,314	
The above includes 215 bakehouses.			

UNFIT HOUSES.

Mr. H. P. Gill, Supervisory Inspector, Housing Division, reports as follows :—

Number of Houses.—The total number of houses and flats in the city on 31st December, 1953, was 161,474, made up of 58,114 back-to-back houses and 103,360 through houses and flats.

New Houses.—The number of permanent new houses and flats completed during the year was 3,296. No temporary houses were erected during the year, but 37 houses were converted into 100 self-contained flats.

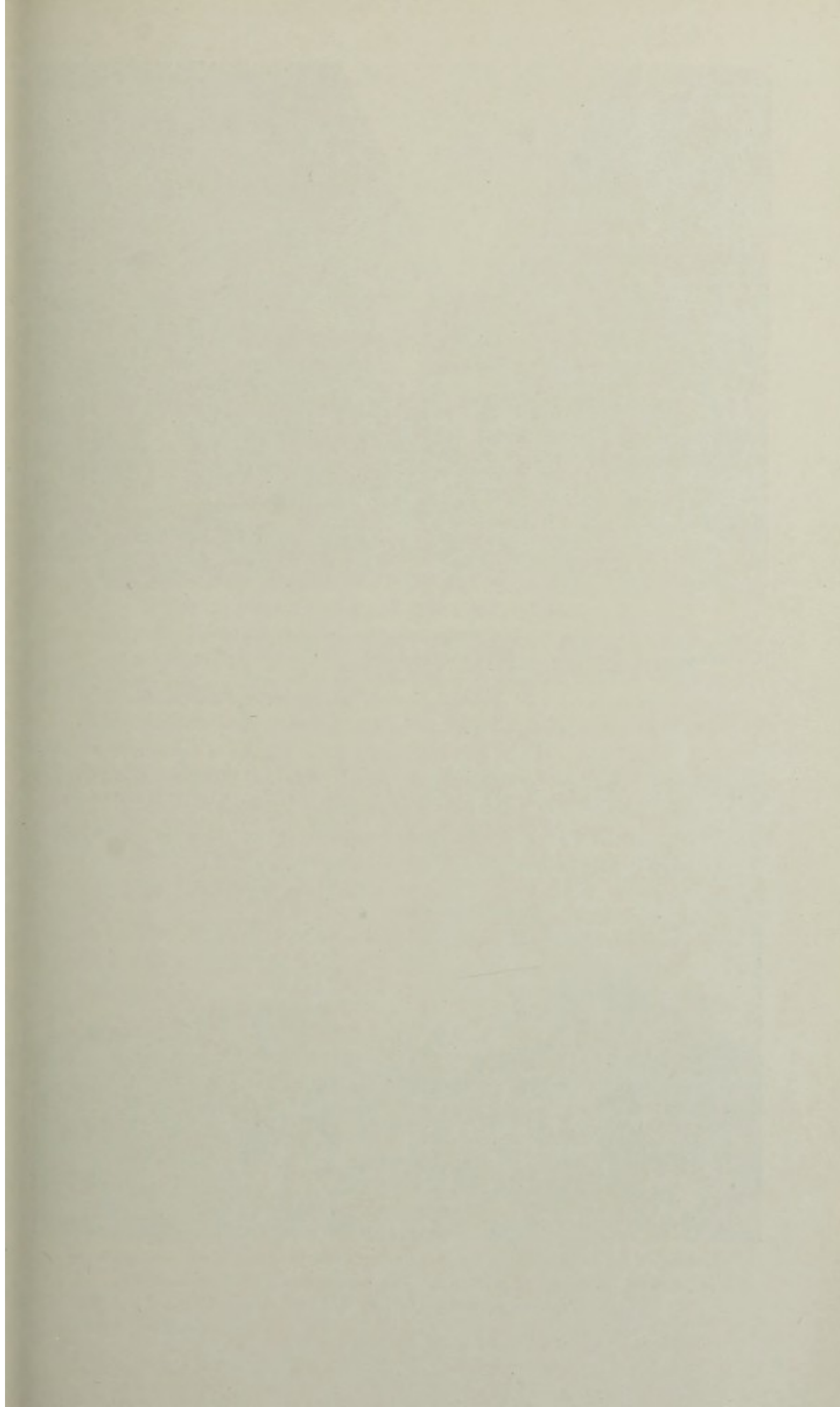
Housing Shortage.—The number of applications for houses standing on the registers at the Housing Department on the 31st December, 1953, was 25,678 of which 24,081 were regarded as inadequately housed.

Overcrowding.—There is a small degree of improvement in the degree of overcrowding, the percentage on Corporation Estates having fallen from 2·14 to 1·85 whilst 286 more cases have been relieved than last year.

HOUSING ACT, 1936, PART IV.—OVERCROWDING. January 1st to December 31st, 1953

	1952	1953
Number of cases of overcrowding discovered in houses owned by the Corporation	63	38
Number of cases of overcrowding in houses owned by the Corporation which have been relieved	93	76
Number of overcrowding cases relieved during the year in course of slum clearance operations	4	8
Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year in course of action under S.S.11 and 12	17	23
A. No. of dwellings known to be overcrowded at the end of the year	3,096	2,928
B. No. of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	712	750
C. No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ..	632	918
D. Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority has taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	17	15

There are 30,675 occupied dwellings on the municipal estates in the city and the average percentage of overcrowding during the year was 1·85.





POTTERY FIELDS UNHEALTHY AREA NO. 1

Official Representation 21st September, 1953

Staniforth's Court and Miller Court showing small back-to-back houses, congested on site, cross walls impeding through ventilation of the courts. Note the defective yard surfaces and narrow distances between the houses. Density of houses per acres = 87.



Ireland Wood New Housing Estate showing traditional brick-built three-bedroom houses. During the year 3,296 new houses and flats were completed.

*(Picture by courtesy of R. A. H. Livett, Esq., O.B.E., A.R.I.B.A.
City Architect, Leeds.)*

318 families that were living in overcrowded privately owned houses have been rehoused ; all these families have been accommodated in municipal dwellings.

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

19 new cases of overcrowding were reported to the Housing Department ; the number of certificates of permitted numbers issued during the year was 91, making a total of 89,393 certificates issued since the Act became operative.

Unfit Houses.—During the year 25,884 dwelling houses were surveyed and examined and 8,110 nuisances and housing defects were remedied. Houses numbering 4,376 found to be defective in one respect or another under the Public Health Act 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 147. 87 dwelling houses 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 12 houses under the Housing Acts at a cost of £469 4s. 6d. and to 120 houses under the Public Health Act at a cost of £182 1s., these amounts being recovered from the owners of the properties concerned.

Demolition of Insanitary Houses.—The year has been noticeable by the changeover from using Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, as the principal means of securing the demolition of individual unfit houses to the use of Section 25 of the Act to secure the clearance of areas of unfit houses.

The number of Demolition Orders made was 117 whilst 12 Closing Orders were made on parts of buildings. The number of houses demolished was 132, consisting of 109 occupied houses, 1 vacant house and 22 derelict houses. During the year 119 families affected by either Demolition or Closing Orders were rehoused by the Council, while 28 families found their own accommodation. A further 54 houses were demolished by other Departments of the Council.

The owners of 12 houses which were the subject of Demolition Orders were notified that the demolition of premises should not be carried out until they had been disinfested. This work was done by the Disinfestation Department on the vacation of the houses.

No Demolition Orders were made in the case of 7 houses represented as unfit for habitation. In one case a change of user was agreed to, in another the owner was allowed to brick-up the premises whilst the case of the remaining 5 houses was adjourned to enable them to be included in a Clearance Area.

The table below gives a summary of action under Sections 11, 12 and 25 of the Housing Act, 1936.

	1951	1952	1953
No. of houses represented for demolition	214	111	124
No. of Demolition Orders made	214	99	117
No. of families concerned	159	79	99
No. of persons concerned	538	265	353
No. of dwellings represented for closing	12	14	12
No. of Closing Orders made	14	9	12
No. of families concerned	13	10	12
No. of persons concerned	47	37	44
No. of undertakings accepted from owners ..	1	17	5
No. of houses demolished (Section 11) ..	114	243	132
No. of houses and rooms closed (Section 12) ..	22	6	26
No. of families re-housed by Corporation at 31st December, 1953 (Sections 11 and 12) ..	181	98	119
No. of families awaiting re-housing at 31st December, 1953 (Sections 11 and 12) ..	67	58	42
No. of families who found own accommodation at 31st December, 1953 (Sections 11 and 12) ..	29	7	28
No. of families who were required to find own accommodation (Sections 11 and 12) ..	1	..	1
No. of families re-housed at 31st December, 1953 (S.25)	..	..	46
No. of families who found own accommodation (Section 25)	..	..	3
No. of families where orders for possession obtained ..	..	..	..
No. of houses referred for opinion but not represented	270	330	259
No. of dwellings represented which stood in Slum Areas	150	89	84
No. of houses represented which were dangerous ..	120	63	30
No. of families which re-occupied houses where Demolition or Closing Orders were operative ..	2	..	1
Analysis of houses on which Demolition or Closing Orders were made which were occupied by more than one family or were derelict or unoccupied.			
No. of families	No. of houses	Derelict	Unoccupied
3	1	22	1
2	5	—	—

SUMMARY OF ACTION UNDER SECTION 25 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1936

AREA	Date of Representation	Type of Order	No. of Houses	Population	Date of Enquiry	Date when Order Confirmed	Houses	Other Buildings	No. of houses Demolished
Skinner Lane Areas 1 and 2	19.9.49	C.P.O.	27	71	..	29.5.51	27	1	27
Upper Carr Place Areas 1, 2, 3 and 4	17.7.51	C.P.O.	30	107	..	26.11.52	30	12	30
Brown's Yard (North Street)	12.5.52	C.P.O.	32	131	..	..	..	..	..
Temperance Street (Kirkstall)	8.9.52	C.P.O.	21	62	..	19.5.53	21	..	19
Burton Street (Dewsbury Road)	20.10.52	C.O.	33	76	..	28.10.53	33	3	..
Benson Street (Sheepscar)	19.1.53	C.O.	7	13	..	1.8.53	7	..	..
Franchise Street 1, 2, 3, and 4	15.12.52	C.P.O.	25	79	..	Areas 1, 2 and 4 :— 10.11.53 Area 3 :— 29.10.53	25	..	..
Low Moor Side (Holbeck) 1 and 2	16.3.53	C.P.O.	30	101	..	..	..	..	..
Freehold Street Area	16.3.53	C.P.O.	20	52	..	..	..	..	..
Monkton Street (Dewsbury Road) Area	15.6.53	C.P.O.	30	83	..	..	..	..	..
Camp Street Area	15.6.53	C.P.O.	24	76	..	..	..	..	..
Saville Green No. 1 Area	13.7.53	C.P.O.	115	349	..	..	..	..	..
Victoria Place (Camp Road) Area	13.7.53	C.P.O.	10	108	..	..	..	..	..
Carr Road (Camp Road) Areas 1, 2 and 3	13.7.53	C.P.O.	16	65	..	..	..	..	..
Sheepscar Street North Area	21.9.53	C.P.O.	14	38	..	..	..	..	..
Pottery Fields Area No. 1	21.9.53	C.P.O.	23	89	..	..	..	..	..
Oldfield Lane Areas 1 and 2	16.11.53	C.P.O.	27	84	..	..	..	..	..
Potternewton Lane Areas 1 and 2	16.11.53	C.P.O.	25	58	..	..	..	..	..
Woodhouse Cliff (Smith's Court) Areas 1 and 2	14.12.53	C.P.O.	22	52	..	..	..	..	..
Cobourg Street (Queen's Place) Areas 1 to 8	14.12.53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

C.O.—Clearance Order C.P.O.—Compulsory Purchase Order

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, 1953, and the numbers represented or otherwise dealt with, pursuant to the Public Health Act and Housing Acts, with the corresponding figures for 1951 and 1952.

	1951	1952	1953
Number of new houses erected during the year	1,020	1,536	3,296
(i) By the Local Authority	836	1,090	2,424
(ii) By other bodies and persons	184	446	872
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	22,516	20,883	25,884
(2) Number of dwelling-houses (included under Sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925, and the number of inspections made	698	591	2,289
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	217	195	582
(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	160	160	147
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	3,983	4,060	2,442
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	106	99	84
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notices :—			
(a) By owners	45	43	43
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	16	12	12
B.—Proceedings under the Public Health Acts.			
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	2,040	1,938	1,781
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—			
(a) By owners	1,513	1,237	1,044
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	53	48	57
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	214	99	117
(b) Closing Orders were made	15	9	12
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	114	243	132

GENERAL SANITATION.

Water.—During the year 437 samples of drinking water were taken by the Department for bacteriological examination and 2 samples for chemical examination. Of these samples, 436 were taken from the Corporation's main supply by sampling from domestic taps, one was taken from a spring and 2 were of well water. Only 11 of the 436 samples of town's water were unsatisfactory due to minor causes, and subsequent samples from the same domestic taps proved satisfactory.

Water Supply.—(*Report of Mr. Kenneth L. Forster, General Manager and Engineer of the Waterworks Department*).—The water supply of the city and its several parts during the year 1953 has been (a) satisfactory in quality and (b) satisfactory in quantity.

Bacteriological examinations of raw water arriving at Headingley Filtration Works were made during the year, and the water going into supply after filtration and chlorination was also classified and the following table shows the results of these examinations.

SUMMARY OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

Raw Water Arriving at Headingley Filtration Works	No. of samples	Average Count
Probable No. of Coliform Bacilli in 100 ml. water ..	302	160
Probable No. of Faecal Coli in 100 ml. water ..	302	90
Cl. Welchii in 40 ml. water	84	1
Agar plate count, 48 hours at 37°C. Colonies per ml. ..	51	20
Agar plate count, 72 hours at 22°C. Colonies per ml. ..	50	81

WATER GOING INTO SUPPLY AFTER FILTRATION AND CHLORINATION				
Ministry of Health Classification				
No. of samples	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4
1,817	99.1%	0.7%	0.2%	Nil

During the year 220 samples of town's water from the public supply were subject to chemical analysis and the table which follows summarises the results of these analyses.

SUMMARY OF ANALYSES OF THE PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY FOR THE
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1953. SUMMARY BASED ON 220
ANALYSES OF SAMPLES OF WATER FROM THE PUBLIC SUPPLY

	Parts per million except where otherwise stated		
	Year ended December 31st, 1953		
	Average Less than	Maximum Less than	Minimum Less than
*Turbidity (Silica scale)	2	2	2
*Colour (Hazen Units)	16	42	5
*pH.	7.15	7.8	6.7
Free Carbon Dioxide	2.1	4.2	1.2
Alkalinity (Carbonate or temporary hardness) (in terms of CaCO_3) ..	21	28	15
Total Hardness (in terms of CaCO_3) ..	53	70	41
Non-Carbonate (Permanent) Hardness (in terms of CaCO_3)	33	50	22
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C.	1.55	3.1	0.6
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (in terms of N) ..	0.012	0.072	Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen („ „ „ „) ..	0.052	0.112	0.013
Nitrite Nitrogen („ „ „ „) ..	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitrate Nitrogen („ „ „ „) ..	0.36	0.65	0.10
Chlorine present as Chloride (in terms of Cl)	14	22	12
Sulphate (in terms of SO_4)	28	32	19
Silica (in terms of SiO_2)	7.5	10	4
Fluoride (in terms of SiO_2)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Calcium Compounds (in terms of Ca) ..	15	19	13
Magnesium „ („ „ „ Mg) ..	5	6	3
Iron „ („ „ „ Fe) ..	Faint trace	Trace	Nil
Manganese „ („ „ „ Mn) ..	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead „ („ „ „ Pb) ..	Nil	Faint trace	Nil
Total solids dried at 180°C.	97	130	84
*Electrical Conductivity— Micro-ohms/ CM_3 at 20°C.	131	155	118
*Residual Chlorine	0.1	1.0	Nil

*Summary based on samples taken from sampling taps on Distribution Mains
supplying all parts of the City

Plumbo-solvency.—Water leaving the storage reservoir at Eccup is treated with lime at the rate of approximately 5 p.p.m., the amount of lime being varied according to the pH and alkalinity of the treated water with the object of producing, in the treated water going to service after filtration and chlorination, a pH of 7.0 to 7.4 and an alkalinity of approximately 20 p.p.m. CaCO_3 .

Determinations are made daily of pH and weekly of alkalinity on samples of water from all mains leaving the filtration works. The

determination of lead is included in the chemical analysis of samples which have been drawn through lead pipe. In no case during 1953 was more than a negligible trace found.

Action in respect of any form of contamination.—Additional chlorination has been maintained at Woodhouse Service Reservoir as a precautionary measure. Samples from this source have remained satisfactory.

In July, Dewsbury Road, Middleton and Farnley Service Reservoirs were treated with sodium hypochlorite solution following unsatisfactory samples from these sources. A single dose of hypochlorite equivalent to 0·2 to 0·3 p.p.m. free chlorine proved effective in the case of Farnley Service Reservoir but a second dose was necessary in the case of Dewsbury Road and Middleton before satisfactory samples were obtained.

Dewsbury Road Service Reservoir was later taken out of service and repaired.

Particulars of the number of dwelling-houses and the number of the population supplied from the public water mains.—(a) Number of dwelling-houses within the Statutory Area of supply—168,256; (b) Population supplied from the public water mains: (i) direct to houses—510,489, (ii) by means of stand-pipes—none. The number of cistern water-closets in use at the 31st March, 1954, was 195,523.

Sewage Disposal.—The Sewerage Engineer states that 5 per cent. of the bacteria beds are out of action awaiting repairs. The corresponding figure for 1952 was 9 per cent.

The final effluent quality is slightly better than 1952.

The average analyses figures of final effluent at Knostrop Sewage Works from January 1st to December 31st, 1953, are:—

Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours	..	2·45	parts per 100,000
Suspended solids	.. .. .	3·5	„ „ „

These figures are the average of 53 samples.

Public Cleansing.—The Director of Public Cleansing gives the following particulars of refuse collection and disposal:—

	Tons.
Household refuse and nightsoil collected during 1953	145,299
(a) Dealt with at destructors	81,070
(b) Dealt with at tips and for agricultural purposes	64,229

The quantity of refuse dust extracted during mechanical separation :—

	Tons.
(a) Sold to farmers for agricultural purposes . .	16,243
(b) Used as covering at refuse tips	12,391

Dustbins and Ashpits.—The number of dustbins provided by the Cleansing Department and delivered to dwelling-houses in Leeds during the year was 13,912. The total number provided since the inception of the scheme in December, 1946, was 90,884.

During the year 137 ashpits were abolished and the Corporation approved grants-in-aid amounting to £1,250 19s. 4d. in connection with the abolition of these ashpits and the provision of dustbins in lieu.

Keeping of Animals.—The number of pig-keepers in the city increased to 264. The number of pigs kept was 5,169, being a decrease as compared with the previous year.

Many complaints of alleged nuisance were received and 1,014 visits of inspection were made to pig-styes ; the keeping of poultry and other animals was investigated in 297 cases.

The Health Committee continued their policy with regard to the enforcement of the City of Leeds Byelaws with respect to the keeping of swine. As a result of the service of informal notices and in some instances statutory notices, 36 piggeries which had been established too close to dwelling-houses were abolished during the year.

Ringworm Investigation.—In conjunction with the Department of Dermatology at the Leeds General Infirmary, the investigation into cases of ringworm in children where it was thought that the ringworm was of feline or canine origin has continued during the year. Of the animals examined 8 cats were found to be infected. Each case is investigated by the District Sanitary Inspector to ascertain any possible source of infection.

Closet Accommodation.—During the year 9 privies and 3 pail closets were abolished. The Corporation made contributions of £473 4s. 2d. in respect of these cases.

During the year 4 trough closets were converted into pedestal water-closets. These closets served 11 dwelling-houses. Grants amounting to £76 13s. 9d. were paid to the owners of the properties concerned.

A large number of informal notices was served on owners of property in connection with closet accommodation and in 184 cases statutory notices had to be served. In the owners' default the water closets appurtenant to 24 houses were repaired at a cost of £34 4s. 1d. and these amounts were 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 13 cases and were dealt with.

Offensive Trades.—The number of premises in the city where offensive trades are carried on is 113. During the year 41 visits of inspection were made.

Common Lodging-Houses.—During the year 376 routine visits were made to common lodging-houses.

By reason of the generally unsatisfactory conditions of the common lodging-house at 19, High Court Lane, consideration of the application by the keeper for the renewal of his registration as a keeper of a common lodging-house was deferred by the Health Committee at their meeting in December, 1953. At a later meeting in January, 1954, the Committee refused to renew the registration of the applicant. Notice of the City Council's refusal of the application was given by the Town Clerk to the applicant who subsequently lodged an appeal.

The appeal was heard at the Leeds City Magistrates' Court on the 3rd March, 1954, when the Stipendiary Magistrate dismissed the appeal without calling for evidence from the Local Authority's Officers.

Houses-let-in-Lodgings.—The total number of visits paid to houses of this type was 1,312. Informal action was taken in 18 cases whilst 51 statutory notices had to be served in respect of offences against the relevant Byelaws or contraventions of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Cellar Dwellings and Underground Sleeping Rooms.—During the year 87 visits were paid to underground sleeping rooms.

Tents and Vans.—One application was received under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for a licence to erect or station

and use a moveable dwelling in a field at Church Farm, Shadwell. As there was no satisfactory water supply readily accessible to the proposed site which had not been provided with a hard standing for the caravan and no satisfactory water closet accommodation had been provided, the licence was refused.

Vigilance was exercised to ensure that no unauthorised land was used as a camping ground for persons in excess of more than 42 consecutive days and 3,296 visits of inspection were made to tents, vans and sheds.

Canal Boats.—The number of canal boats on the register at the end of the year was 124 ; periodical visits of inspection were made to wharves and locks and a complete inspection was made of 374 boats.

Public Sewers.—During the year 501 public sewers, affecting 1,773 houses or other premises, were cleansed at a cost to the Department of £872 8s. 11d. Works of repair or maintenance were carried out to 92 defective public sewers, affecting 438 houses or other premises, and the cost of this work, amounting to £658 3s. 4½d. was recovered from the owners of the premises served by the sewers.

Drains.—It was necessary to carry out 2,017 drain tests, 102 of these being 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 464 cases it was necessary to serve statutory notices under Section 39 of the Public Health Act, 1936. The drains or other appliances of 93 houses were repaired or renewed by the Department in default as a matter of urgency at a cost of £133 4s. 5d. which was recovered from the owners concerned.

Removal of persons in need of care and attention (Section 47, National Assistance Act, 1948).—During the year 35 cases of persons alleged to be living in insanitary surroundings 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, and the persons concerned were admitted to hospital.

DETAILS OF CASES IN RESPECT OF WHICH CERTIFICATES WERE
ISSUED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE
ACTS, 1948-51

Case	Sex	Age	Circumstances of Case	Action Taken	Outcome of Case
No. 1	F	77	Reported by Welfare Services Officer. Person aged, infirm, living in insanitary surroundings, unable to devote to herself and not receiving from other persons proper care and attention.	Certificate issued under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.	Case admitted to hospital.
No. 2	M	79	Reported by Welfare Services Officer. Person aged, infirm, living in insanitary surroundings, unable to devote to himself and not receiving from other persons proper care and attention.	Certificate issued under Section 1 of the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951.	Case admitted to hospital.
No. 3	F	85	Reported by Welfare Services Officer. Person aged, infirm, living in insanitary surroundings, unable to devote to herself and not receiving from other persons proper care and attention.	Certificate issued under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.	Case admitted to hospital
No. 4	F	83	Reported by Welfare Services Officer. Person aged, infirm, living in insanitary surroundings, unable to devote to herself and not receiving from other persons proper care and attention.	Certificate issued under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948	Case admitted to hospital.

Of the remaining 31 cases, 21 were found not to come within the provisions of Section 47, 8 were admitted to hospital by arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board and 2 persons were received into the care of the Welfare Services Committee at South Lodge.

Articles exchanged for Rags.—The number of offences against Section 154 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which places restrictions on articles exchanged for rags, increased during the year.

Two rag and bone dealers were warned in this connection. Eleven persons were prosecuted for offences ; three were fined £2, two were fined £1, five were fined 10s. and one was fined 5s.

Examination of Plans.—The arrangement whereby certain plans of new work submitted to the Building Surveyor's Office are forwarded to this Department for comment continued during the year. 484 such plans were forwarded to the Department for the Medical Officer of Health's official comment.

District Inspection and Investigation of Complaints.—The total number of houses surveyed and examined was 25,884. The number of complaints investigated during the year was 7,985 and 8,110 nuisances and housing defects were remedied.

The tables on the following pages give details of the work done by Sanitary Inspectors in 1953.

Notices.—The number of informal notices served in relation to Public Health Act matters was 4,070 and statutory notices served in this connection numbered 1,628.

Legal Proceedings.—*Public Health Act, 1936.*—

(a) The owner of a dwelling-house was prosecuted for non-compliance with an abatement notice served in respect of a nuisance arising from broken sash cords to the windows in the sitting-room, scullery and rear bedroom ; and also in regard to a notice served under Section 45 of the Act in respect of a defective flushpipe joint to the water-closet basin. The Court made a nuisance order requiring the renewal of the sashcords within fourteen days, and imposed fines amounting to £5 on the two summonses.

(b) The owner of a dwelling-house was prosecuted for non-compliance with an abatement notice served in respect of a nuisance arising from defective eaves slates, defective brickwork pointing, and weathered brickwork of front and rear walls ; and also in regard to a notice served under Section 39 of the Act in respect of stopped and defective eaves spouts at the front and rear of the building. The Court made a nuisance order requiring the execution within fourteen days of the works required to abate the nuisance, and imposed fines amounting to £5 on the two summonses.

(c) The owners of a dwelling-house were prosecuted for non-compliance with an abatement notice served in respect of a

nuisance arising from damp front wall of the living-room. The works required to abate the nuisance had been done after the service of the summons, and the Court ordered the defendants to pay £2 2s. costs.

(d) The owner of a dwelling-house was prosecuted for non-compliance with an abatement notice served in respect of a nuisance arising from dampness caused by defective roof and valley gutter; and also in regard to a notice served under Section 39 of the Act in respect of defective eaves spouts. The works required by these notices were executed after the service of the summonses, and the Court ordered the defendant to pay 8s. costs.

(e) The owners of a dwelling-house were prosecuted for non-compliance with three notices served under Sections 39, 56 and 93 of the Act in respect of defective eaves spouts, defective and dangerous footpath giving access to the house and defective pointing of the face wall brickwork. The works required by these notices had been executed subsequent to the service of the summonses, and the Court ordered the defendants to pay £1 4s. costs.

(f) The owner of a dwelling-house was prosecuted for non-compliance with an abatement notice served in respect of nuisances arising from a broken chimney pot to the living-room flue, and a broken and dangerous tread to one of the cellar steps. The works required by the notice had been executed subsequent to the service of the summons, and the Court ordered the defendant to pay £2 2s. costs.

(g) The owner of a dwelling-house was prosecuted for non-compliance with an abatement notice served in respect of nuisances arising from dampness caused by defective roof and chimney stack flashings, and defective and dangerous entrance steps. The required works had been executed after the service of the summons, and the defendant was ordered to pay 4s. costs.

(h) The owner of a dwelling-house was prosecuted for non-compliance with an abatement notice served in respect of a nuisance arising from smoke entering the living-room by reason of a defective chimney flue. The Court made a nuisance order requiring the necessary works to be executed within 21 days, and ordered the defendant to pay 6s. 6d. costs.

(i) The owners of a dwelling-house were prosecuted for non-compliance with an abatement notice served in respect of a nuisance arising from smoke entering the living-room by reason of a defective chimney flue. The required works had been done after the service of the summons, and the Court ordered the defendants to pay £2 2s. costs.

WORK DONE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS, 1953.

ANALYSIS OF INSPECTIONS							(a) Canal Boats & Common Lodging Houses (b) Rodent	Food and Dairies	Total
	North Div.	South Div.	East Div.	West Div.	Fact- ories Div.	Hous- ing Div.			
DWELLINGS.									
1. Houses fit in all respects	531	152	281	354	..	..	..	..	1,318
2. Houses unfit and capable of repair	21	65	98	38	..	156	..	..	37
3. Houses unfit and incapable of repair	323	8	42	154	..	1,069	..	..	1,556
4. Underground dwellings and parts of buildings	14	10	8	7	..	48	..	..	..
5. Houses for drainage	3,632	2,648	3,217	3,035	..	..	(a) 2	..	12,532
6. Houses for ashes accommodation	1,432	2,605	991	1,448	..	29	..	..	6,505
7. Houses for closet accommodation	645	788	1,006	234	..	24	..	..	2,699
8. Houses for complaints and defects	2,655	1,932	1,729	1,662	6	..	(a) 1	..	7,986
9. Houses for infectious diseases	14	29	27	17	56	256	..	..	39
10. Houses for overcrowding	198	129	205	142	..	..	..	..	67
11. Houses for filthy conditions	120	66	89	62	..	1	..	..	33
12. Houses for verminous conditions	167	84	32	62	..	..	..	..	34
13. Housing re-inspections	5,539	8,004	5,834	2,950	5	1,572	(a) 5	..	23,900
14. Houses let in lodgings	408	11	18	179	..	696	..	..	1,311
15. Separate dwellings within houses let in lodgings	1,014	..	73	404	..	888	..	..	2,379
16. Common lodging houses	..	..	11	2	..	2	(a) 361	..	37
17. Canal boats	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) 374	..	37
18. Sites for tents, vans, sheds, etc.	..	..	..	2	..	7	(a) 133	..	14
19. Tents, vans or sheds	5	4	28	1	..	138	(a) 3,120	..	3,266
20. Other visits not included above	731	347	622	1,080	8	3,770	(a) 423	..	6,961
FOOD AND DRUGS PREMISES									
21. Dairies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	172	172
22. Pasteurising and sterilising plants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	422	422
23. Bottled Milk Stores	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	35
24. Ice-cream	137	419	360	170	9	..	..	..	1,105
25. Fried Fish	227	497	237	287	..	..	..	..	1,251
26. Pickles and sauces	1	14	11	6	3	..	..	..	35
27. Sausages and pork products	52	179	160	85	20	..	..	..	496
28. Other registered premises	8	23	28	43	21	..	..	..	123
29. Bakehouses	217	452	274	310	123	..	..	9	1,386
30. Butchers	105	155	227	241	6	..	..	357	1,096
31. Provision merchants	51	121	104	174	53	..	..	214	713
32. Restaurants, cafes, kitchens	2	5	8	12	1,394	..	..	33	1,446
33. M.O.F. depots	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7
34. Other food premises	61	355	169	323	209	..	..	81	1,117
35. Food manufacturing premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	38
36. Shellfish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
37. Infestation of food	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20
38. Enquiries	7	94	108	57	166	..	..	354	782
39. No access visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
40. Attendance at Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	56
41. Visits re adulterated samples	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	33
42. Notices served under Reg. 20 M. & D. Regs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT.									
Visits paid to premises:—									
43. New applicants for listing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	39
44. Routine inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10
45. Unlisted premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	19
46. Other visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12
RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT.									
Visits paid to premises:—									
47. Registration	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
48. Licensing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
49. Routine inspection of Registered premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12
50. Routine inspection of Licensed premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
51. Enquiries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10
52. No access visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
FERTILISER AND FEEDING STUFFS ACTS.									
Visits paid to premises:—									
53. Enquiries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	23
54. Other visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8

WORK DONE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS, 1953.—contd.

ANALYSIS OF INSPECTIONS		North Div.	South Div.	East Div.	West Div.	Fact- ories Div.	Hous- ing Div.	(a) Canal Boats & Common Lodging Houses (b) Rodent	Food and Dairies	Total
DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.										
Visits paid to piggeries:—										
55. Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	570	570
56. Enquiries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	28
Visits paid to farms:—										
57. Warble Fly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	194	194
58. T.B. Order—Disinfection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
59. Anthrax	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Visits paid to:—										
60. Whitkirk Auction Mart	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	48
61. Victoria Cattle Market	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
62. Poultry Market and Shows	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	80
TRADES AND BUSINESSES.										
63. Factories with mechanical power	..	..	..	..	2,933	..	..	..	..	2,933
64. Factories without mechanical power	..	..	1	..	57	..	..	..	..	58
65. Other premises, constructional works, etc.	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	25
66. Workplaces	..	..	3	2	664	..	..	..	..	669
67. Shops	8	18	55	9	534	..	..	..	..	624
68. Outworkers	..	..	..	..	336	..	..	..	..	336
69. Offensive trades	1	29	4	5	2	..	..	..	..	41
70. Visits for enquiry	1	21	10	2	557	..	..	..	..	591
SMOKE ABATEMENT.										
71. Smoke observations	123	212	122	149	578	..	..	..	..	1,184
72. Grit deposit records	..	10	..	6	554	..	..	..	..	570
73. Boiler plant	..	41	..	17	154	..	..	..	..	212
74. Visits for enquiry	20	35	11	17	392	..	..	..	..	475
GENERAL.										
75. Rodent infestations	132	299	156	165	13	..	..	*(b) 21,621	..	*22, 386
76. Farms	2	6	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	19
77. Stables	69	5	47	1	..	..	..	(a) 1	..	123
78. Pig-styes	86	220	189	519	..	..	..	..	..	1,014
79. Poultry and other animals	25	7	227	38	..	..	..	..	..	297
80. Water supply	102	102	115	76	..	1	..	..	..	396
81. Infirm and diseased persons	17	3	7	17	..	..	..	..	..	44
82. Watercourses, ditches	184	15	21	32	13	..	..	..	..	265
83. Culverts	..	4	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
84. Other nuisances	180	13	32	16	10	..	..	..	..	251
85. Public conveniences	436	166	268	478	872	..	..	..	..	2,220
86. Visits for enquiry	227	665	200	237	190	99	..	..	..	1,618
87. No access visits	1,168	1,475	1,021	1,004	267	1,263	(a) 11	..	..	6,209
88. Other visits (not included above)	60	94	119	135	264	22	..	..	..	694
REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.										
89. Roofs, valley gutters, flashings, etc.	159	293	276	273	..	..	..	..	..	1,001
90. Chimney stacks, flues, pots, etc.	69	116	126	90	..	..	..	..	..	401
91. Eaves spouts	170	159	114	182	..	..	..	..	..	625
92. Fallpipes	205	132	106	114	5	..	..	..	..	562
93. Walls, brickwork, pointing	58	126	68	113	..	..	..	..	..	365
94. Damp-proof courses provided	3	9	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	18
95. Dampness otherwise remedied	12	46	30	67	..	..	..	..	..	155
96. Wallplaster	16	77	51	69	..	..	..	..	..	213
97. Ceilings	7	29	38	48	..	..	..	..	..	122
98. Floors	8	39	23	33	..	..	..	..	..	103
99. Windows, frames, cords, etc.	28	180	92	105	..	..	..	..	..	405
100. Doors, door-frames	..	39	15	32	..	..	..	..	..	86
101. Ovens, fire-ranges, grates, etc.	28	73	57	79	..	..	..	..	..	237
102. Washing boilers, setpots, etc.	2	8	6	11	..	..	..	..	..	27
103. Sinks, lavatory basins, etc.	9	26	29	33	..	..	..	..	..	97
104. Waste pipes	25	48	58	62	..	..	..	..	..	193
105. Water supply provided	10	14	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	31
106. Food stores	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5
107. Pavings, yards and passages	12	13	19	7	..	..	..	..	..	51
108. Repairs to water closets	113	185	185	100	..	..	..	..	..	583
109. New water closets provided	1	25	21	4	..	..	..	..	..	51
110. New pail closets provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Includes 14,457 for sewer baiting

WORK DONE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS, 1953.—contd.

ANALYSIS OF WORK DONE	North Div.	South Div.	East Div.	West Div.	Factories Div.	Housing Div.	(a) Canal Boats & Common Lodging Houses (b) Rodent	Food and Dairies	Total
REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS (continued)									
111. Trough closets abolished	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
112. Privy closets abolished	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..
113. Pail closets abolished	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
114. Dustbins provided	6	127	57	175	..	..	..	..	36
115. Ashpits repaired	7	7	1	..	4	..	..	..	..
116. Sunken ashpits abolished	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
117. Other ashpits abolished	3	59	13	59	1	..	..	..	1
118. Other repairs to houses	8	24	43	30	..	..	..	..	1
119. Verminous houses disinfested	..	9	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
120. Dirty houses cleansed	3	9	41	3	..	..	..	..	..
121. Closets cleansed or limewashed	3	1	23	2	..	..	..	..	..
122. Underground dwellings made fit or closed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123. Other improvements to common lodging-houses	..	..	..	1	..	..	(a) 6	..	..
124. Other improvements to houses let in lodgings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
125. Improvements to canal boats	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
126. Improvements to caravan sites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FOOD PREMISES.									
127. Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., repaired ..	3	101	27	42	25	..	..	..	1
128. Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., cleansed ..	25	296	111	67	102	..	..	..	6
129. Ventilation provided or improved ..	1	96	23	40	8	..	..	..	1
130. Articles, apparatus, clothing cleansed ..	1	38	52	6	55	..	..	..	1
131. Washing facilities provided	5	71	15	49	12	..	..	..	1
132. Washing facilities maintained	..	13	38	118	6	..	..	..	1
133. Other improvements	5	152	14	41	52	..	..	..	2
TRADES AND BUSINESSES.									
FACTORIES.									
134. Rooms cleansed	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..
135. Rooms ventilated	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
136. Reasonable temperature secured	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
137. Overcrowding abated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
138. Floors drained	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
139. Insufficient conveniences remedied	..	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	..
140. Unsuitable/defective conveniences remedied	..	..	..	..	466	..	..	..	..
141. Conveniences made separate for sexes	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..
142. Other offences remedied	..	1	..	..	46	..	..	..	..
143. Absence of abstract noted	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..
WORKPLACES.									
144. Rooms ventilated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
145. Overcrowding abated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
146. Rooms cleansed	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
147. Sufficient conveniences provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
148. Other defects remedied	..	1	..	..	19	..	..	..	..
SHOPS.									
149. Ventilated	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
150. Reasonable temperature secured	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
151. Sufficient conveniences provided	..	..	..	1	10	..	..	..	..
152. Lighting provided	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
153. Washing facilities provided	1	..	4	8	6	..	..	..	..
154. Meals facilities provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
155. Other defects remedied	..	2	1	1	10	..	..	..	..
OFFENSIVE TRADES.									
156. Byelaw offences remedied	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
157. Other improvements secured	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SMOKE ABATEMENT.									
158. Furnaces newly provided	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
159. Furnaces altered, repaired or renewed	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
160. Chimneys newly erected	..	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
161. Chimneys extended or improved	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
162. Firms adopting smokeless fuel	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

RODENT CONTROL.

Mr. W. Pickles, Sanitary Inspector in charge of Rodent Control, has reported details of the work of the rodent operatives for inclusion in this section of the report.

Complaints.—During the year 1,182 complaints of rodent infestation were received, the number referring to rats being 806 and the number of complaints of mice infestation was 376. Occupiers of four domestic dwellings complained of nuisance and damage by grey squirrels.

The following table shows the number of complaints of rats and mice received during the various months, and analysed according to types of premises affected.

1953	Rats					Mice				
	B	PD	LA	A	Total	B	PD	LA	A	Total
Jan. ..	21	37	2	..	60	20	16	1	..	37
Feb. ..	8	31	..	..	39	10	10	2	..	22
Mar. ..	11	36	1	..	48	15	13	1	..	29
April ..	12	57	5	..	74	12	8	2	..	22
May ..	14	58	2	2	76	12	13	1	..	26
June ..	23	69	2	..	94	14	16	3	..	33
July ..	9	62	1	..	72	11	12	1	..	24
Aug. ..	18	36	2	1	57	10	15	3	..	28
Sept. ..	17	50	2	..	69	10	26	1	..	37
Oct. ..	21	51	3	..	75	20	18	2	..	40
Nov. ..	23	65	..	..	88	14	25	5	..	44
Dec. ..	11	40	3	..	54	15	19	..	..	34
Totals ..	188	592	23	3	806	163	191	22	..	376

B—Business Premises

LA—Local Authority's premises only

PD—Private Dwellings

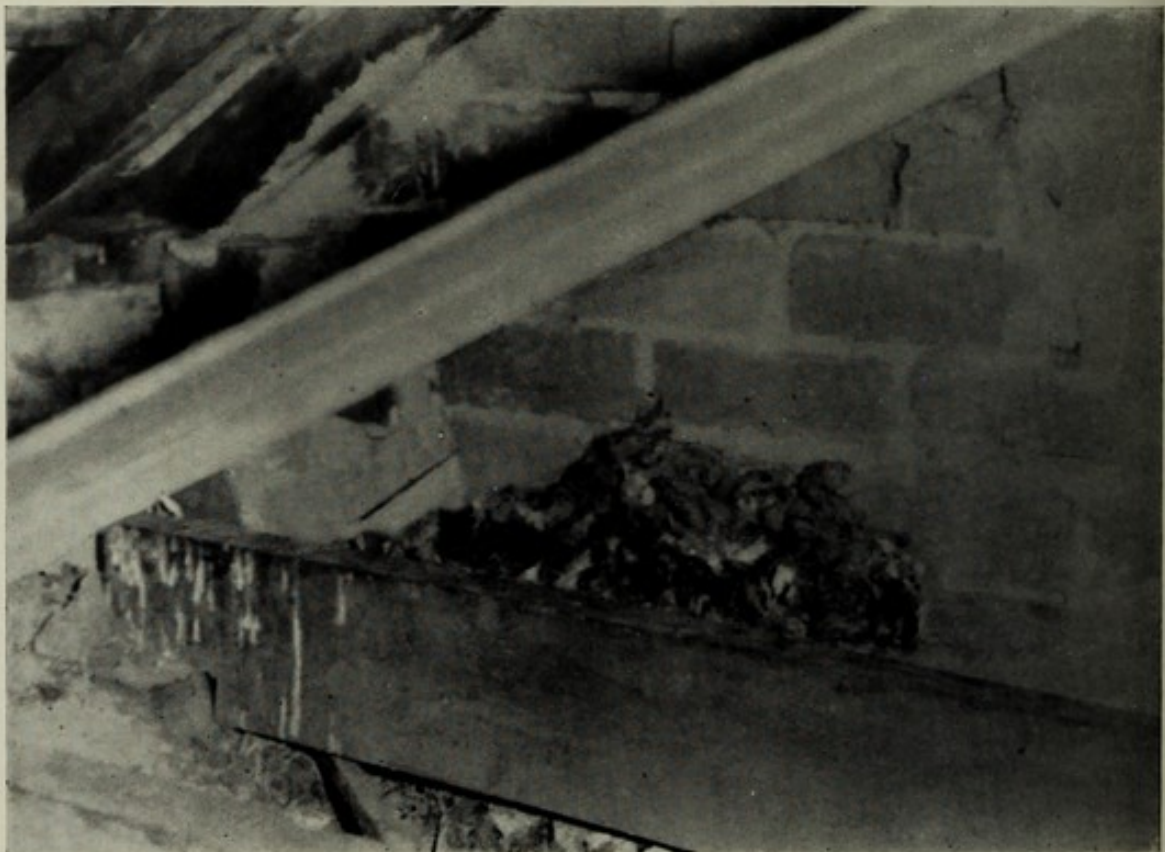
A—Agricultural or Horticultural Premises

Inspections.—The number of inspections and visits made in connection with alleged or suspected rodent infestation was 22,386. This figure includes 14,457 inspections of Leeds Corporation sewer manholes.

Sewer Baiting.—This work continued throughout the year in accordance with the Ministry's recommendations, and sewers on new housing estates are first being test baited and when this test has disclosed any infestation, they are being included in the treatment.

Maintenance treatments have been proceeded with in the case of those manholes where takes have been recorded and the adjoining manholes on either side.





THE GREY SQUIRREL

The nest of a grey squirrel composed mainly of felt wrapping taken from service pipes and storage tank, situated in the false roof of a private dwelling. At the left of the picture damaged roof spars will be noted.

Treatment.—During the year 786 new infestations were treated. 375 premises were found to be seriously infested with mice and were treated accordingly ; 411 premises in which there was some degree of new rat infestation were found and treated.

At a number of properties the occupiers carried out their own treatments. Advice and instructions were given as to the best methods of procedure.

Grey Squirrels.—During the year the Rodent Control Section was asked to deal with 4 complaints of grey squirrels. In two cases serious damage had been caused by these animals to domestic structures and two nests were removed from false roofs of private dwellings.

This is indicative of the extent to which the grey squirrel is beginning to adapt itself to living in domestic properties.

There has for some time been some concern regarding the increasing grey squirrel population, but this is the first year that the animal has been recorded as having invaded domestic properties in Leeds for nesting purposes.

The grey squirrel does considerably more damage to structure than the average rat and due to its habits, trapping and poisoning so far have only had moderate results. Experiments are still being carried out to find a suitable method of dealing with this animal where shooting would not be expedient.

General.—Under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, the number of informal notices served for treatments and structural proofing was 21.

During the year 70 premises were proofed against rodents and in this regard I would once again like to comment on the good co-operation that has been given by owners and occupiers of premises and other sections of the Local Authority.

All major rat proofing works carried out by private contractors have been supervised by the Department in order to ensure that they were carried out in a satisfactory manner. Proofing works of a minor nature are carried out by the Rodent Control Staff as it has been found from experience that to wait for a contractor for small jobs has resulted in some measure of delay in clearing the premises of rodents.

Major rat infestations in the city have practically ceased, but a sparse and diffuse rat population is the more difficult to deal with and much time and labour is spent for a small kill, but, if food supplies and human habitations are to be protected from the encroachment of the rat, the good work must continue.

Warfarin poison is proving a success, especially with mouse infestations as it enables semi-permanent baiting points to be established to prevent reinfestation.

No estimated kill of rodents poisoned by Warfarin was made, but during the year 1,902 actual bodies were recovered.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

BY

W. F. SAXTON,
Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector.

A careful study of the information provided by four of the seven deposit gauges indicates that the reduction in the degree of pollution of the atmosphere by solids referred to in last year's report has continued in certain areas of the city though to a lesser degree than in 1952. This reduction has occurred despite a general increase in the amount of rainwater collected in the gauges, a factor which normally increases the deposit in that rainfall precipitates the lighter impurities in suspension in the atmosphere.

The three deposit gauges which recorded increases are those sited in Armley Park, Burley Park and Headingley, the gauges most likely to be affected by excessive emissions from the Kirkstall Power Station. The most significant increases were recorded in June at Armley Park when the rate of deposit was 77·74 tons per square mile and at Burley Park in November when the rate of deposit was 73·08 tons per square mile.

The monthly average of sulphur pollution increased at all stations, the increases being more marked in the colder months of the year. It may be that the increases were due to the increased numbers of continuous burning domestic firegrates.

Estimation of Atmospheric Sulphur Pollution by the Lead Peroxide Method.—The table on page 171 gives the estimation of sulphur compounds in the atmosphere in the years 1952 and 1953. The station showing the highest monthly average was City Centre (3·25) and the lowest Templenewsam (2·13). The monthly average of all stations is shown in graph form opposite page 172.

Deposit Gauges.—The table on page 172 shows the monthly deposit of solids from the atmosphere in tons per square mile for the years 1952 and 1953. The station with the highest monthly average during the year 1953 was Burley Park (43·04) and the lowest Templenewsam (9·79). The table on page 173 shows the records from 1926 to 1953 of the deposit of solids from the atmosphere in tons per square mile.

Concentration of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide by the Volumetric Method.—The Smoke Filter and Volumetric Sulphur Dioxide apparatus which was installed in the laboratory at Market Buildings

in August, 1950, has continued in use. Similar apparatus, not under the Department's control, is in use in premises approximately one mile to the north west of the City Centre and the information recorded at both sources is quoted for purposes of comparison.

1953	SMOKE				SULPHUR DIOXIDE			
	Milligrammes per 100 cubic metres				Milligrammes per 100 cubic metres			
	Monthly Average		Highest Daily Average		Monthly Average		Highest Daily Average	
	City Centre	North West	City Centre	North West	City Centre	North West	City Centre	North West
January ..	65.0	61.8	159.0	184.9	25.0	24.6	41.7	68.6
February ..	66.0	52.5	121.0	122.2	15.9	15.5	29.9	26.1
March ..	101.0	43.4	169.0	107.0	19.8	11.1	37.4	31.4
April ..	61.0	15.2	111.0	34.9	13.5	3.0	23.3	6.0
May ..	24.0	11.4	48.0	21.5	9.6	1.2	18.5	4.3
June ..	22.0	12.5	46.0	49.1	7.6	3.2	13.7	6.2
July ..	27.0	9.6	51.0	22.4	9.2	3.8	21.4	7.2
August ..	25.0	10.8	40.0	27.8	11.3	4.4	48.4	16.4
September ..	65.0	23.5	105.0	40.4	19.5	6.8	44.5	13.6
October ..	134.0	63.7	239.0	164.8	22.3	16.9	52.4	48.7
November ..	99.0	28.1	176.0	76.2	18.0	11.2	34.5	21.6
December ..	108.0	42.5	233.0	108.1	17.7	16.0	37.0	47.0

"Smog."—Having regard to the interest roused by the use of "smog," a combination of the words smoke and fog, it is worthy of note that, from the weather records made in the laboratory at approximately noon each day, fog was recorded at mid-day on only fourteen occasions during the year.

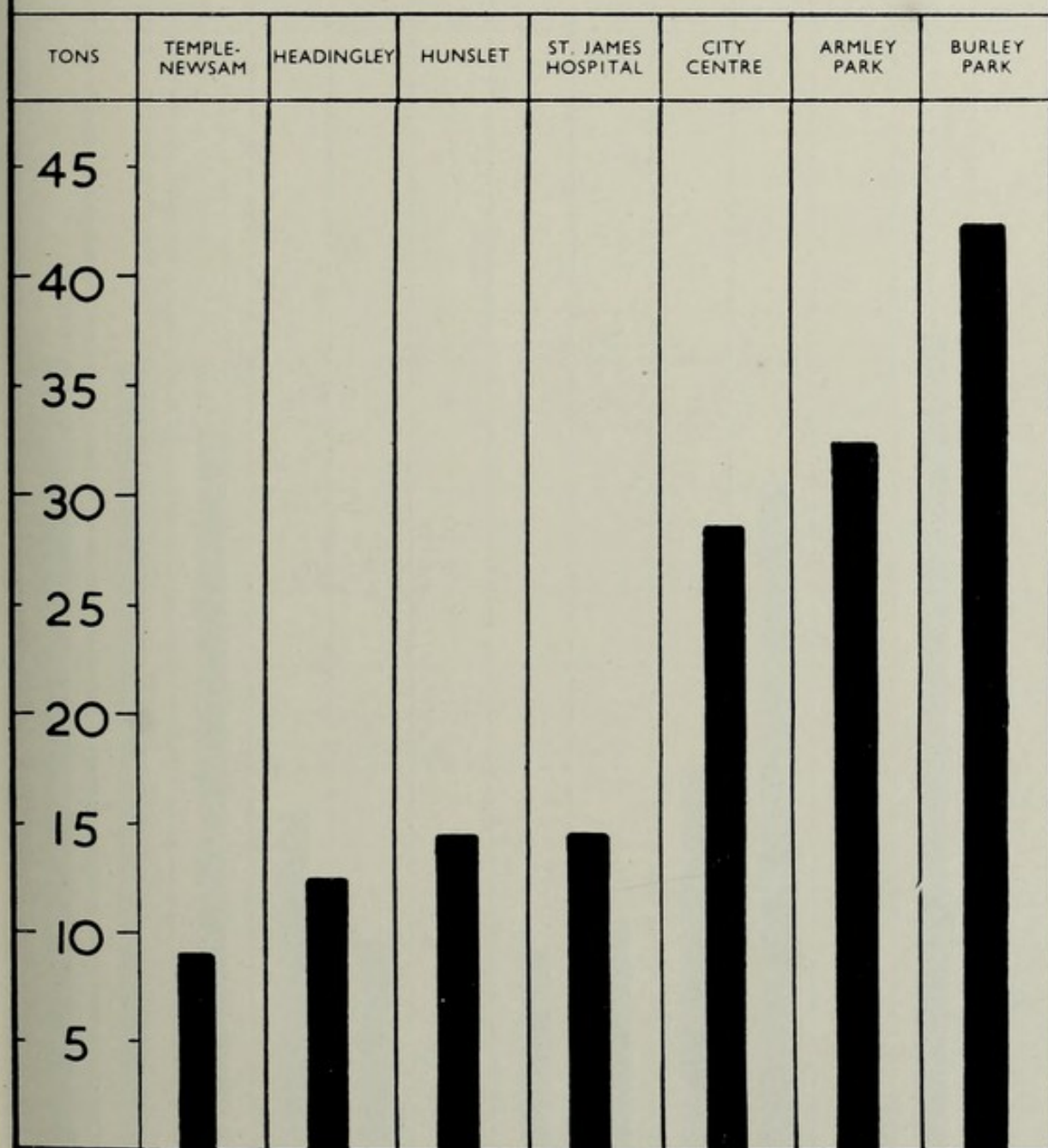
The analysis of the matter collected in the Deposit Gauges and of the Lead Peroxide Cylinders was carried out in the laboratory of the Public Analyst, Mr. C. H. Manley, M.A., F.R.I.C.

The work of the sanitary inspectors in connection with smoke abatement during 1953 was as follows:—

Smoke Observations	1,184
Grit deposit records	570
Boiler plant inspections	212
Visits for enquiry	475
Furnaces altered, repaired or renewed	4
Furnaces newly provided	6
Chimneys newly erected	6
Chimneys extended or improved	1
Firms adopting smokeless fuel	1
Notices served	56

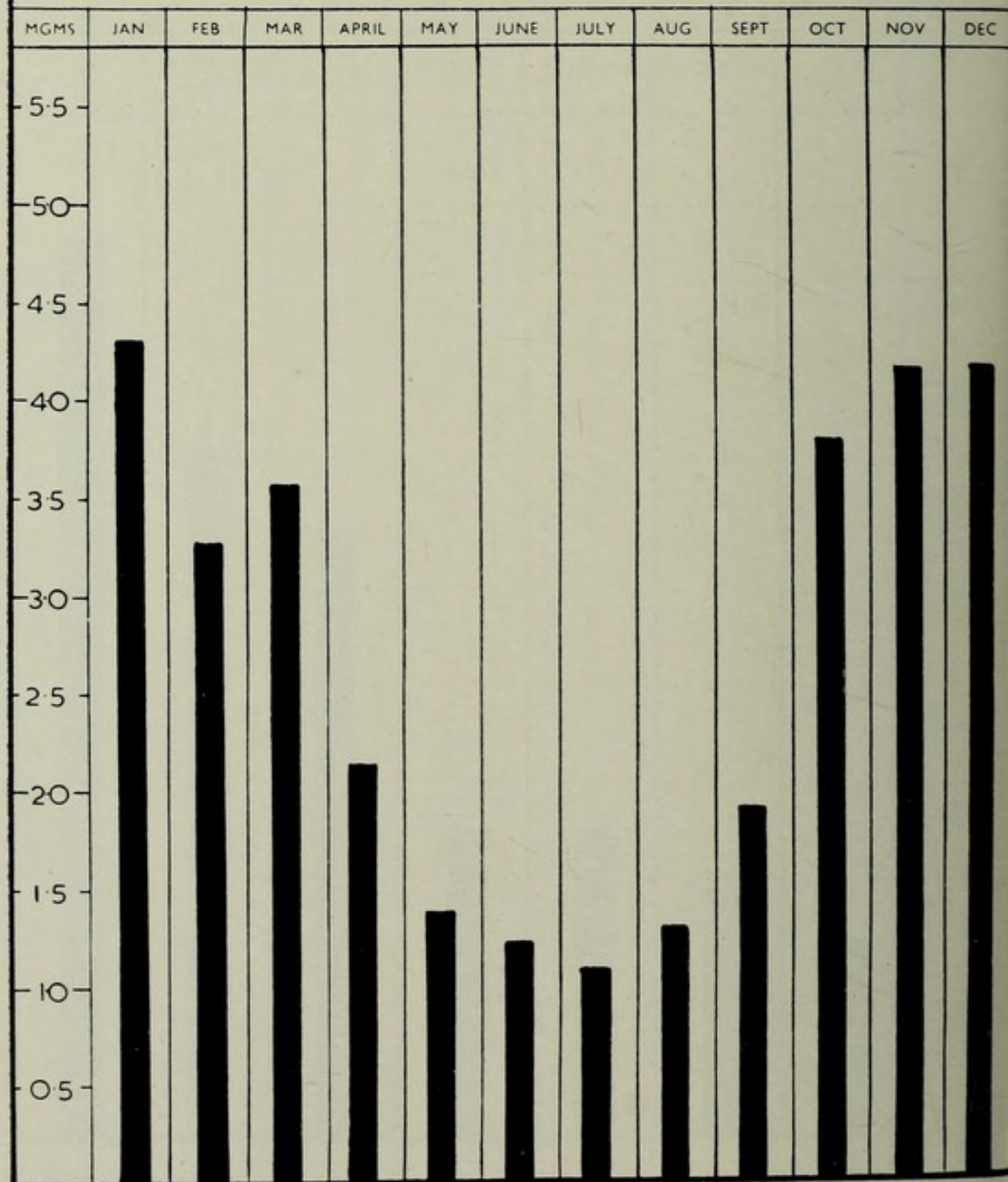
SOLID DEPOSIT—1953

AVERAGE MONTHLY DEPOSIT IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE



SULPHUR EMISSION—1953

AMOUNT OF SO_2 IN MILLIGRAMMES PER DAY PER 100 SQUARE CENTIMETRES
MONTHLY AVERAGE OF ALL STATIONS



DEPOSIT GAUGES RECORDS, 1926-1953.
ENGLISH TONS PER SQUARE MILE PER ANNUM.

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Year	STATIONS							
	Headingley	City Centre	York Road	Hunslet	Temple- newsam	Armley Park	St. James's Hospital	Burley Park
1926	98.02	307.7	*288.1	362.8	..	..	..	..
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	§87.27	..
1947	||121.94	288.76	..	*209.66	149.12	*367.06	*183.13	..
1948	162.78	338.02	..	213.49	*134.68	327.56	211.20	..
1949	181.24	411.91	..	225.68	164.28	414.14	220.55	630.62
1950	195.36	378.57	..	206.31	147.62	494.91	205.88	664.56
1951	*228.04	403.97	..	229.99	162.32	532.86	†199.00	714.33
1952	*135.00	356.58	..	199.43	126.34	370.85	*184.39	430.99
1953	159.28	348.84	..	183.17	117.59	400.56	182.72	516.50
	|| 9 months			* 11 months		† 10 months		
	¶ 8 months			† 7 months		§ 5 months		

STAFF.

The following Sanitary Inspectors continued to serve in Supervisory posts :—

Mr. W. F. Saxton Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Mr. J. H. Wyatt	..	..	Factories Division
Mr. D. Forbes	..	..	Meat Division.
Mr. H. P. Gill	..	..	Housing Division.
Mr. W. Givens	..	..	Northern Division.
Mr. C. Busfield	..	..	Eastern Division.
Mr. D. Bowers	..	..	Western Division.
Mr. A. O. Wheatley	..	..	Southern Division.
Mr. H. Long	..	..	Food and Dairies Division.

The following member of the staff obtained examination success :—

Inspector R. S. Wright .. Smoke Inspector's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

Several illustrated lantern lectures on the "Environmental Health Services of Leeds" were given to various institutions, clubs and societies by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, and a lecture was given to the Members of the Burley Townswomen's Guild on "Food Hygiene" by Mr. J. H. Wyatt.

Report of the City Analyst

MUNICIPAL LABORATORY

BY

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

This is the twenty-sixth annual report issued by the present Public Analyst and the second since the Department was transferred from No. 1, Swinegate, to No. 12, Market Buildings, in 1952.

Early in the year, at the request of the Waterworks Committee, supervision of the Waterworks Laboratory in Churchwood Avenue, Far Headingley, was undertaken jointly with Dr. J. Gordon of the Medical School, and this was continued until the end of September, by which time a new Chemist and Bacteriologist had been appointed to fill the vacancy which had occurred in January.

In March, moreover, after an interval of eleven years, during which (in 1943) work had been automatically diverted to the newly established Regional Forensic Laboratories at Wakefield, investigations were resumed on behalf of the City Coroner at the latter's request, thus renewing a relationship which had previously existed for fourteen years in the time of the present City Analyst and doubtless for many years prior to this in the time of his two predecessors.

One staff change occurred, Miss A. M. Morris, B.Sc. (Lond.) being appointed to fill the vacancy caused, the complete personnel being :—Mr. R. A. Dalley, F.R.I.C. (Deputy City Analyst), Miss D. E. Stillwell, M.Sc., A.R.I.C. (to 4th September), Mr. Wyndham Rawson, B.Sc., Miss A. M. Morris, B.Sc. (from 2nd November), Mr. K. W. Hill and Miss V. Greener.

I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my cordial thanks for the valuable assistance received from my Deputy and the other staff members during the year under review and to express also my appreciation of the ready and helpful co-operation of Mr. Herbert Long, the Senior Sampling Officer in connection with the various investigations undertaken in respect of the samples of food, drugs and agricultural products analysed.

The following is a summary of the analyses made during 1953:—

Samples submitted by Public Health Department :—

Food and Drug samples	..	..	..	3,099
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs	..	..	..	21
Rain gauges	..	..	..	84

Sulphur dioxide tests (Lead peroxide method)	82
Atmospheric volumetric and smoke tests	584
Milks for bacteriological examination ..	997
Ice-cream for bacteriological examination	107
Iced Lollies for bacteriological examination	7
Miscellaneous samples.. .. .	361
	5,342

Samples submitted by other Departments :—

Baths Department	1
British Electricity Authority	2
Central Purchasing Department	5
City Architect's Department	4
City Coroner	13
City Engineer	2
Civic Catering Department	3
Cleansing Department	2
Education Department	1
Leeds " A " Group Hospital	
Management Committee	1
Leeds " B " Group Hospital	
Management Committee	10
Police Headquarters	15
Waterworks Department	112
Weights and Measures Department ..	2
Welfare Services Committee	1
	174
Total ..	5,516

FOOD AND DRUGS

The tables on pages 188 to 193 summarise the samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and the Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, 1943.

The percentage of adulteration was 5.3 as against the figure of 5.7 for 1952.

The tables on pages 131 to 133 list the summonses issued respecting those adulterated samples in respect of which legal proceedings were instituted,

FOOD (3,057):—

Milk.—The average composition of the 2,772 samples analysed was as follows, the corresponding figures for 1952 and 1939 being given for comparison:—

		1953	1952	1939	Minimum require- ment
Non-fatty solids .. ..	.. ..	8.63%	8.67%	8.78%	8.50%
Fat .. .. .	.. ..	3.57%	3.60%	3.71%	3.00%
Total solids .. ..	.. ..	12.20%	12.27%	12.49%	11.50%

The adulteration figure was 4.9 per cent., the same as in 1952.

Of the 136 unsatisfactory samples, 101 contained added water, 25 were fat deficient, 8 were both watered and fat deficient, and 2 contained dirt to the extent of 7 parts and 4 parts per 100,000 respectively. The greatest proportion of added water found was 23 per cent. (No. 551/F) and the greatest fat deficiency 55 per cent. (No. 550/F), 35 per cent. of this being due to actual deficiency and the remaining 20 per cent. to the added water present. In the unwatered milks the greatest fat deficiency found was 36 per cent.

Legal proceedings were instituted in 16 cases involving 64 samples, convictions being obtained in 12 cases, a conditional discharge granted in one case, absolute discharges in two others, and a discharge on a legal point in the remaining case. The total fines imposed were £153 and the total costs £66 18s. 3d., of which the analyst's fees amounted to £59 17s.

Five of the samples (Nos. 549/F to 553/F) consisted of hot milk ordered from five different milk bars and the proceedings instituted were the first of the kind to be brought in Leeds, four of the cases being successful and the fifth dismissed on a legal point.

No legal proceedings were instituted in respect of the two milks containing dirt.

The following samples other than milk were found unsatisfactory:—

Banana Curd.—(No. 158/G) (*Formal*).—This satisfied the legal requirements regarding its composition as a curd, but it contained no banana—only an imitation flavouring—and should, in my

opinion, have been labelled "banana flavoured curd." Similarly the sample No. 142/F (Formal) sold as *Pineapple Curd* contained no pineapple but only an imitation flavouring, and was considered only to warrant the description "pineapple flavoured curd."

Potted Beef.—(No. 602/G) (*Formal*).—Exception was taken to the description inasmuch as the product contained only 65·5 per cent. meat, which, whilst entirely satisfactory for beef paste, is not regarded as nearly sufficient for potted beef, in which at least 80 per cent. is expected. In fact, had its water content not exceeded 70 per cent., the meat content would have been as high as 89 per cent. As it was the product was a distinctly wet specimen containing 78 per cent. water.

Bread and Teacake.—Exception was taken to seven of the nine informal samples submitted as the result of complaints, dirty dough or grease being the contaminant.

Currant Bun (1).—(No. 398/F) (*Informal*).—A private purchaser complained of the taste and suspected the presence of excess of soda. No excess of soda was found, but it was confirmed that the bun possessed an unpleasant taste, the exact nature of which was undefinable.

Crab Fish Paste (1).—(No. 39/L) (*Formal*).—Contrary to the requirements of the Food Standards (Fish Paste) Order, 1951, this crab paste contained only 62 per cent. shell fish as edible crab instead of at least 70 per cent.

Horseradish (1).—(No. 818/L) (*Formal*).—The first two ingredients were in the wrong order, the horseradish (2·8 per cent.) being placed before the spirit vinegar (40 per cent.).

Appropriate warnings were issued in respect of the foregoing samples.

Ice-cream.—Of the 18 samples analysed, 3 were found fat deficient, No. 480/L containing 3·7 per cent. fat instead of the statutory 4 per cent., and Nos. 336/F and 506/L containing respectively 2·5 per cent. and 2·8 per cent. instead of the statutory 5 per cent. to which the legal minimum reverted on 1st June, 1953. The second and third samples were from the same source. Proceedings were instituted in respect of No. 480/L (7·5 per cent. deficient) and No. 336/F (50 per cent. deficient), action being only taken in the former case because other charges were being brought against the manufacturer, who was given a conditional discharge at the hearing on 28th August in respect of the fat deficiency offence on payment

of 39s. costs. In the case of No. 336/F, heard on 15th September, the manufacturer was fined £20 and ordered to pay 35s. costs.

Meat Paste.—(No. 112/F) (*Formal*).—This contained only 33 per cent. meat instead of the statutory 55 per cent. and was therefore 40 per cent. deficient in meat content. Proceedings were taken on 12th May against the manufacturers, who were found guilty, fined £20 and ordered to pay £3 10s. 6d. costs. The explanation offered was that at the time of the offence the works manager was away ill and the mixing had been entrusted to a workman.

Pastry.—(No. 1022/G) (*Informal*).—This contained several small lumps of plaster, but as there was a doubt as to the source of the contamination, no action of any kind was taken.

Piecalilli.—(No. 820/L) (*Formal*).—As the label on the original jar bore no statement of the ingredients, its sale contravened Article 4 (3) of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953, which requires a statement of the ingredients of a pre-packed article in descending order of occurrence. No exception was taken to the ingredients themselves which consisted of mixed vegetables (mainly onions) in vinegar and water.

Salmon Paste.—(No. 409/F) (*Formal*).—This contained not more than 53 per cent. fish (as salmon) instead of the statutory 70 per cent. minimum, and was accordingly 24·3 per cent. deficient in fish. The makers were warned.

Beef Suet.—(No. 867/L) (*Formal*).—This contained only 75 per cent. fat instead of the statutory 83 per cent. minimum—a 9·5 per cent. deficiency. It transpired that this was the same brand which had been found 2·4 per cent. deficient in May, 1952, the fat being then 81 per cent. The plea of difficulty in evenly distributing the flour amongst the shreds was advanced on this occasion and, in order to ascertain if the recent much greater deficiency observed of 9·5 per cent. was general or not, four further samples of the same brand were purchased by the Sampling Officer from different shops. The results were satisfactory, the fat contents ranging from 84 per cent. to 90·3 per cent.

Wine.—(No. 1070/G) (*Formal*).—This was a British article made from grape juice. The declaration relating to fruit basis and strength was not, however, enclosed by a dark surrounding line, as required by Section 14 (4) of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953, and was only printed in block type $\frac{1}{24}$ th inch in height instead of in not less than $\frac{1}{12}$ th inch. Furthermore, the orange lettering concerning

flavouring and its being a British wine was not easily readable at 6 feet. On being communicated with, the local manufacturers undertook to carry out the requisite alterations.

Of the samples classified as genuine, mention may be made of the following :—

Devon Cream.—(No. 792/F) (*Formal*).—The makers of this article were considered to have complied with the letter of the law and thus satisfied the requirements of the Food Standards (Cream) Order, 1951, whilst at the same time marketing it with a distinctly misleading description in that the name "Devon Cream" is so like that of "Devonshire Cream" as to lead the purchaser to believe that he is buying a product of similar richness to the latter, which is a clotted cream containing 50 per cent. to 60 per cent. fat, whereas all he or she is getting is sterilised cream in clotted form containing little more than the 23 per cent. fat demanded of such. It is in fact only Devon Cream by reason of the fact (stated on the label) that it is made in Devonshire, the producers being careful not to describe it as clotted cream, which is required to contain at least 48 per cent. fat. Had the article been labelled "Sterilised Cream (Made in Devon)" or "Sterilised Cream (Devon Brand)" little or no ambiguity would have been involved.

Iced Lollies (3).—Recent interest in these has centred around their metallic content, in particular that of lead. Two of the three samples examined contained lead to the extent of one part per million and the third to that of 2.5 parts. Whilst it is desirable that lead should be entirely absent, the corresponding amounts of lead in four 1 oz. lollies would only be $\frac{1}{560}$ th grain and $\frac{1}{200}$ th grain respectively. The sugar contents of these lollies varied from 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. The metallic contents of the concentrates from which the lollies were made were of a similar order. The remedy against possible lead contamination would appear, apart from pure ingredients and a lead-free water supply, the aluminium mould.

Potted Meat (2).—As compared with the unsatisfactory sample of potted beef (No. 602/G) already mentioned, it was distinctly encouraging to meet with the two formal samples of Potted Meat (Nos. 754/G and 646/F) having meat contents of 96 per cent. and 100 per cent. respectively, fully confirming what had been regarded as the reasonable working minimum of 80 per cent.

Christmas Pudding.—(No. 749/F) (*Formal*).—It was first thought that no list of ingredients had accompanied the sale of this, but on close inspection of the transparent red plastic outer wrapper an almost obliterated statement was seen, this apparently having been to the effect that amongst other ingredients Su (ltanas), R (aisins), C (urrants) and S (ugar) were present. It was obvious that some better method of complying with the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953, was called for in this case.

DRUGS (42).

It was only found necessary to take exception to one of these, this being an informal one submitted by a person who had purchased it under a medical prescription. The article, *Drapolene Cream* (No. 858/L), was intended for use in the washing of babies' underwear and was prepacked. On opening the jar the cream was found to be mouldy, as was also another sample obtained from another shop. This might well be a case in which a suitable anti-mould agent is called for.

OTHER ANALYSES.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs (21).—19 fertilisers (17 formal and 2 informal) and 2 feeding stuffs (both informal) were submitted for analysis under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926. 7 formal and 2 informal fertilisers and the two informal feeding stuffs failed in one way or another to conform to legal requirements. In the case of five of the fertilisers, however, the faults were good ones in that the upper limits of variation had been exceeded, in respect of either nitrogen, phosphoric acid or potash, the products being therefore better than claimed. Of the remaining four fertilisers (all formal) one was sold without a statement of the percentages of soluble and insoluble phosphoric acid present and three were deficient in either phosphoric acid or potash.

After the Government Chemist had analysed the third portion of No. 6/W (Tomato Manure) and had agreed that it was deficient in potash, successful application was made to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries to proceed against the manufacturers, the sample having been found to contain only 5.8 per cent. potash instead of a guaranteed 8.0 per cent., a difference of 2.2 per cent. compared with the 0.75 per cent. permitted limit of variation. At the Court hearing on 30th October the defendant firm pleaded guilty stating that through a clerical error at head office the printers had

been directed, towards the end of 1952, to include a figure of 8 per cent. instead of 6 per cent. on a new set of labels, and that the error had gone unchecked between then and July, 1953, when the fertiliser was sampled in Leeds. The plea was accepted and the manufacturers given an absolute discharge on payment of £2 6s. costs. This was the first case taken in Leeds under the present Act.

Note.—The third (or reserve) portion of a fertiliser or feeding stuff is held by the Official Agricultural Analyst and not by the inspector as under the Food and Drugs Act.

As regards the two informal feeding stuffs, one (No. 3/W) contained only 2·2 per cent. oil instead of 3·0 per cent. as declared and the other, although of satisfactory composition, was sold without a statement of the percentages of oil, albuminoids and fibre present.

Miscellaneous Samples (361).—345 of these consisted of specimens of factory and power station dust collected in dishes placed at suitable points with a view to ascertaining the extent to which the neighbourhood was being contaminated. The remaining samples included a variety of canned foods which it was deemed wise to test either for metallic content or general wholesomeness before releasing them for consumption.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

The work has been continued throughout the year, observations having been made at the same seven stations as in 1952 in connection with the deposit gauges and sulphur candles for which the average results obtained are recorded in the following table, the 1952 figures being given alongside for comparison :—

SITE	RAIN GAUGES		LEAD PEROXIDE METHOD	
	Average monthly deposit in tons per sq. mile		Average daily sulphur pollution as mgrms. of SO ₂ per 100 sq. cms. of fabric exposed.	
	1953	1952	1953	1952
Headingley	13·3	12·3	2·3	1·9
Market Buildings	29·1	29·7	3·3	2·9
Hunslet	15·3	16·6	2·5	2·4
Temple Newsam	9·8	10·5	2·1	2·0
Armley Park	33·3	31·0	2·8	2·6
St. James's Hospital	15·2	16·7	3·1	2·5
Burley Park	42·7	35·9	2·9	..

With the exception of Burley Park the figures are little different from what they were in 1952. It is disappointing to find that the deposit in the City Centre, as recorded by the gauge at Market Buildings, continues to be nearly twice that in the Hunslet area, particularly as the zone itself is gradually becoming a smokeless one so far as shops and offices are concerned. This is probably due to the prevalent south and south-west winds carrying both the industrial and railway smoke towards the City Centre which is contaminated accordingly. The idea of the establishment of smokeless zones, not only in residential areas, but also in the city centres, is an excellent one and is to be encouraged to the full, but much of the good work resulting therefrom is nullified by the railway engine smoke with which the otherwise smokeless premises in the area are daily contaminated.

Electrification of the railways and the substitution of diesel oil for coal provide two ways of combating this particular form of smoke nuisance, and the coming introduction of the new diesel train into six areas of the country is to be welcomed.

In addition to the foregoing analyses the daily measurements of city centre smoke and sulphur dioxide have been continued, the accompanying table summarising the results obtained :—

1953	SMOKE		SULPHUR DIOXIDE	
	Milligrams per cubic metre		Volumes per million volumes of air	
	Daily Average	Highest Daily Value	Daily Average	Highest Daily Value
January	0.65	1.59	0.250	0.417
February	0.66	1.21	0.159	0.299
March	1.01	1.69	0.198	0.374
April	0.61	1.11	0.135	0.233
May	0.24	0.48	0.096	0.185
June	0.22	0.46	0.076	0.137
July	0.27	0.51	0.092	0.214
August	0.25	0.40	0.113	0.484
September	0.65	1.05	0.195	0.445
October	1.34	2.39	0.223	0.524
November	0.99	1.76	0.180	0.345
December	1.08	2.33	0.177	0.370
Mean	0.66	..	0.158	..

BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

The work taken over in 1952 and referred to in the Annual Report for that year has been continued. In all 997 milks and 107 ice-creams were examined with the results tabulated hereunder :—

MILK

Designation	Number examined	Unsatisfactory by		Percentage reported unsatisfactory
		Methylene Blue test	Turbidity test	
T.T. Raw	162	7	..	4·3
Accredited	1	..	..	..
Sterilised	104	..	..	..

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

Designation	Number exam- ined	Unsatisfactory by		Number reported unsatisfac- tory	Per cent. reported unsatisfac- tory	
		Methylene Blue test	Phos- phatase test			
Pasteurised (549)	{ Dairies ..	331	9	10	19	5·7
	{ Schools ..	120	14	..	14	11·7
	{ Day					
	{ Nurseries..	98	..	2	2	2·0
T.T. Past- eurised (181)	{ Dairies ..	175	..	..	..	..
	{ Day					
	{ Nurseries..	6	..	..	..	..

Samples complying with the phosphatase test must not give a colour reading of more than 2·3 Lovibon d Blue Units.

The 9 pasteurised dairy milks which failed the Methylene blue test were all from one farm, the owner of which was also responsible for 7 of the 10 milks which failed the phosphatase test, the remaining 3 milks which failed the latter test all coming from another farm.

Again it will be observed that the highest proportion of unsatisfactory samples consisted of pasteurised milks taken at schools and found to fail the methylene blue tests; they had all been sufficiently heat treated.

ICE-CREAMS
METHYLENE BLUE TEST

Grade	Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue at 37°C	Number	Percentage	Quality
1.	4½ hours or more ..	68	63·5	Good
2.	2½ to 4 hours	18	16·8	Satisfac- tory
3.	½ to 2 hours	10	9·4	Unsatis- factory
4.	Nil	11	10·3	Very unsatis- factory
		107	100·0	

GRADE 4 SAMPLES EXAMINED FOR BACTERIAL COUNT AND B.COLI.

No.	Organisms per ml.	Quality indicated	B.Coli. present in	Quality indicated
24	300,000	Unsatisfactory	$\frac{1}{1000}$ ml.	Very unsatisfactory
26	1,500,000	Very unsatisfactory	"	"
37	750,000	Unsatisfactory	"	"
41	100,000	"	"	"
81	40,000 (small typical colonies)	Satisfactory	$\frac{1}{100}$ ml.	Unsatisfactory
84	30,000 (mould colonies)	"	Absent in $\frac{1}{10}$ ml.	Satisfactory

Forty of the eighty-six Grade 1 and 2 samples were wrapped, and six of the ten Grade 3 samples and ten of the eleven Grade 4 samples were sold loose.

Whilst therefore less than half of the satisfactory samples were of the wrapped variety, it is, nevertheless, significant that the majority of the unsatisfactory and very unsatisfactory samples were of the loose kind, as was not unexpected.

ICE LOLLIES.

During the year 7 samples were examined for bacterial count at 37° C. and all found satisfactory. Owing to the dye present the methylene blue test could not be applied.

SAMPLES SUBMITTED BY OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

These are numerically detailed in the summary at the commencement of the Report and include waters, natural and synthetic detergents, building materials, kitchen wastes, bread, meat paste, fish paste, orange squash and jam. Some of these were submitted in connection with contemplated contract purchases; others because the quality of certain foodstuffs was in doubt: the Police work concerned the determination of the alcoholic strength of alleged intoxicating liquors consumed after permitted hours.

The 112 samples analysed for the Waterworks Department represents nine months supervisory work and £270 in additional fees credited to the Department as a result.

Finally, the 13 specimens examined for the City Coroner represent five post-mortems, three of which were associated with suicide and two with death from natural causes. All three cases of suicide resulted from overdoses of a barbiturate, i.e., a drug of which the parent substance is Veronal, the actual drugs involved being Sodium Amytal (C 13a), Tuinal (C 14) and Sonalgin (C 16).

In one of the deaths from natural causes a medicinal dose only of barbiturate was indicated, the completed post-mortem subsequently showing that death had been due to a tumour on the brain. In the other case a small amount of a bismuth mixture was found. The fees accruing from the first full year's work approximated £50.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.
SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE CITY ANALYST DURING 1953.

Article.	No. examined.			No. adulterated.			Percentage adulteration.
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	
FOODS (3,057)							
Acetic Acid Essence ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Almonds, ground ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Almond paste	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Apricots, Spanish ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Arrowroot	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Aspic Jelly Powder ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Banana Curd	1	..	1	1	..	1	100
Bavy	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Beef, potted	1	..	1	1	..	1	100
Beer	6	..	6	..	..	..	..
Biscuits	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Blanc-mange powder ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Brawn	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Bread & teacake	..	9	9	..	7	7	77·8
Bun, currant	..	1	1	..	1	1	100
Butter	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Butterscotch, flavoured..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cake, Eccles	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Cakeoma	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Certo	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cherries, glacé	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Cherries, tinned	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Chico	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cinnamon, ground ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cocoa, Fry's	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Coconut, desiccated ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Coffee & Chicory Ess. sweetened	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Coffee & Chicory Ess. ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cooking fat	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Cordial, blackcurrant ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cordial, lime juice fl. ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cornflour	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Coronation Cup	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cranberry Jelly	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Crawfish	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Cream	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Carried forward ..	42	15	57	2	8	10	..

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE CITY ANALYST DURING 1953—continued

Article.	No. examined.			No. adulterated.			Per-centage adultera-tion.
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	
Brought forward ..	42	15	57	2	8	10	
Cream, Devon ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cream, sterilised ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Currie powder ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Custard powder ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Dandelion Coffee ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Dandelion & Burdock ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Dates, toasted cokernut	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Dessert powder, choc. ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Dessert Royal ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Dough ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Dripping, beef ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Egg powder, dried ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Emprote ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Fizzy Squib ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Fish cakes ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Fish paste, crab ..	1	..	1	1	..	1	100·0
Fish paste ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Flour, self-raising ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Flour, wheatmeal ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Foam crystals ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
French dressing ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Fresh orange squash ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Frollies ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Fruit salad ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Ginger beer ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Ginger, ground ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Ginger marmalade ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Ginger wine ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Grapefruit marmalade ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Grapefruit squash ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Gravy salt ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Ham spread ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Herbal liquorice tab. ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Honey ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Horseradish ..	1	..	1	1	..	1	100·0
Horseradish Relish ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Horseradish Sauce ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Ice-cream ..	18	..	18	3	..	3	16·7
Carried forward ..	102	18	120	7	8	15	..

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE CITY ANALYST DURING 1953—continued

Article.	No. examined.			No. adulterated.			Per centage adultera- tion.
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	
Brought forward ..	102	18	120	7	8	15	
Ice-cream powder ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Iced lollies ..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
Iced lollie compound ..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
Iced lollie stabilising powder	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Jam	6	..	6	..	..	..	..
Jelly crystals ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Jelly	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Lemonade ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Lemonade crystals ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Lemon Barley Water ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Lemon cheese ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Lemon curd ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Lemon squash ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Marjoram herbs ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Marmalade ..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
Meat paste ..	5	..	5	1	..	1	20.0
Meat, potted ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Milk	2,767	5	2,772	134	2	136	4.9
Milk, condensed full- cream sweetened ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Milk, condensed full- cream, unsweetened ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Milk, condensed ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Mincemeat ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Mustard ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Mustard powder ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Mustard sauce ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Non-brewed condiment	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
Nougat ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Nut mix ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Nutmeg, ground ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Old English Piccalilli ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Olive Oil ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Orange drink ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Orange squash ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Pancake & batter mix	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pastry ..	..	1	1	..	1	1	100.0
Carried forward ..	2,927	32	2,959	142	11	153	..

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE CITY ANALYST DURING 1953—continued.

Article.	No. examined			No. adulterated.			Per-centage adultera-tion
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	
Brought forward ..	2,927	32	2,959	142	11	153	..
Peanut butter	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Pears, bottled	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pepper, white	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Piccalilli	1	..	1	1	..	1	100·0
Pickles, clear mixed ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Pineapple curd	1	..	1	1	..	1	100·0
Pineapple jelly	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pudding, Christmas ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pudding, sponge sultana	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pudding mix, steamed, sweetened	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Red Fez extract	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Rice, ground	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Saccharin tablets	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Sage, dried	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Sauce	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Salad Cream	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Salmon paste	1	..	1	1	..	1	100·0
Salmon, potted	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Salmon spread	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Sausages	17	..	17	1	..	1	5·9
Sausage, Crown	1	1	2	1	1	2	100·0
Schwop (Rasp. flavour) ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Sherbet	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Sherbo	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Soup, mixed vegetable ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Soft drink tablets	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Spearmint sweets	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Spice, mixed	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Splendo	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Sponge mixture	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Stewed steak	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Stout	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Stuffing	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Suet, beef	6	..	6	1	..	1	16·7
Suet dumpling mixture..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Sunny Spread	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Synthetic Cream powder	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Carried forward ..	2,994	35	3,029	148	12	160	..

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE CITY ANALYST DURING 1953—continued.

Article.	No. examined.			No. adulterated.			Per-centage adultera-tion
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	
Brought forward ..	2,994	35	3,029	148	12	160	
Sweets, butter snips ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Sweets, glucose butter snips ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Sweets, liquorice novelties ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Table condiment ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Tarts, jam ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Tarts, lemon curd ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Tea ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Tomato ketchup ..	2	..	2	I	..	I	50.0
Tomato spread ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Tomatoes, tinned ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Vegetable salad in mayonnaise ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Vegetable extract ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Vinegar, pure cider ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Vinegar, malt ..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
Vita Yeast ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Welsh rarebit ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Wine ..	6	..	6	I	..	I	16.7
DRUGS (42)							
"All Fours" Mixture ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Anti-smoking tablets ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Aspirin tablets ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Backache pills ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Backache, kidney and bladder pills ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Balsam ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Bicarbonate of soda ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Black Cough Mixture ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Blood Purifier tablets ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Bronchial and catarrh syrup ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Cherry Bark Cough Mixture ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Children's Cherry Cough Pastilles ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Carried forward ..	3,036	35	3,071	150	12	162	..

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE CITY ANALYST DURING 1952—continued.

Article.	No. examined.			No. adulterated.			Per-centage adultera-tion
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	
Brought forward ..	3,036	35	3,071	150	12	162	
Compound Syrup of Figs	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Cough Syrup	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Cream of Tartar ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Drapolene Cream ..	..	I	I	..	I	I	100.0
Dried Brewer's Yeast ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Epsom salts	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Gee's Linctus	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Glycerin, Lemon and Honey Pastilles ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Indian Brandee	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Koray tablets	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Liquid Paraffin	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Liquorice, aniseed and squills	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Lobelline	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Malt and Iron tonic ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Manoids	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Menthol and benzoin ..	..	I	I	..	..	..	..
Menthol and eucalyptus tablets	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Quinine Tonic water ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Rose Hip Syrup	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Rose Hip and Orange with extra Glucose and Vitamin C.	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Sarsaparilla	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Stomach mixture	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Stomach powder	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Vapomenth pastilles ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Vervus	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Vitorange tablets	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Yeast tablets	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
TOTAL FOOD AND DRUGS ..	3,062	37	3,099	150	13	163	5.3

