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CITY OF LEEDS

REPORT

ON THE

Health & Sanitary

Administration

OF THE CITY

FOR THE YEAR 1954

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 (Councillor Henry Sidman Vick, J.P.)

Chairman : Councillor WINIFRED SHUTT.

Alderman LIZZIE NAYLOR, J.P.	Councillor EVELINE COLEMAN
„ ELIZABETH M. LISTER	„ H. DRAKE
„ Z. P. FERNANDEZ, B.A., M.D., D.P.H.	„ W. M. JONES (Deputy Chairman)
„ H. M. G. MCKAY	„ MAY FISH
Councillor W. FOWLER	„ E. D. GLOVER (to May, 1954)
„ A. KING	„ G. I. ADDLESTONE
„ VYVYAN M. CARDNO	„ W. O. D. SMART
„ MARGARET COLLINS	„ MARION S. MUSTILL (from May, 1954)
„ L. WALSH, M.B., Ch.B.	„ E. J. L. WOOLER, M.B.E., J.P. (from May, 1954)
„ LILY DEMAINE (to May, 1954)	
„ A. HARRISON, J.P.	

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	Councillor VYVYAN M. CARDNO
„ Z. P. FERNANDEZ, B.A., M.D., D.P.H.	„ MARGARET COLLINS
„ H. M. G. MCKAY	„ L. WALSH, M.B., Ch.B.
Councillor WINIFRED SHUTT	„ LILY DEMAINE (to May, 1954)
„ W. FOWLER	„ A. HARRISON, J.P.
„ A. KING	„ MARION S. MUSTILL (from May, 1954)

CO-OPTED MEMBERS.

Mrs. D. BEEVERS
Mrs. R. H. BLACKBURN

Miss H. M. LEONARD (to April,
1954)

SUB-HEALTH (MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES) COMMITTEE.

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

Alderman ELIZABETH M. LISTER	Councillor H. DRAKE
Councillor WINIFRED SHUTT	„ W. M. JONES
„ W. FOWLER	„ MAY FISH
„ MARGARET COLLINS	„ E. D. GLOVER (to May, 1954)
„ L. WALSH, M.B., Ch.B.	„ VYVYAN M. CARDNO (from May, 1954)
„ A. HARRISON, J.P.	
„ EVELINE COLEMAN	

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 E. D. GLOVER, (to May, 1954)
„ H. M. G. MCKAY	„ G. I. ADDLESTONE
Councillor WINIFRED SHUTT	„ W. O. D. SMART
„ W. FOWLER	„ MARION S. MUSTILL, (from May, 1954)
„ VYVYAN M. CARDNO (to May, 1954)	„ E. J. L. WOOLER, M.B.E., J.P. (from May, 1954)
„ LILY DEMAINE (to May, 1954)	„ EVELINE COLEMAN (from May, 1954)
„ H. DRAKE	
„ MAY FISH	

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health and Principal 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. (to 30.4.54) J. G. JAMIESON, M.A., B.M., B.Ch., D.C.H. (from 1.5.54)
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. (to 30.4.54) HELEN M. CONNELL, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H. (from 1.12.54)
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. (to 8.8.54) ISOBEL B. ALEXANDER, M.B., Ch.B. (from 3.5.54) 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., L.R.C.S., D.C.H. (to 14.5.54) JEAN M. BEECROFT, M.B., Ch.B. (from 17.5.54) 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, A.S.A.A.

Assistant Administrative Officer	..	W. WILSON, A.C.I.S.
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. 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., D.N. (Lond.).
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 (to 3.4.54) J. R. MOIR (from 5.4.54)
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 31/12/54</i>
Sanitary Inspectors	38
Assistant Analysts	2
Female Sanitary Inspectors	2
Health Visitors	53
Midwives	45
Personal Disinfection and Disinfestation	5
Tuberculosis Health Visitors	4
Dispensers	13
Physiotherapists	4
Clerical Staff	89
General Disinfection and Disinfestation	21
Central Ambulance Station Staff	140
Flushing Staff	9
Mortuary Service	7
Rodent Operatives	7
Immunisation Nurses.. .. .	2
Lavatory Attendants	21
Lavatory Cleaners	1
Caretakers and Cleaners	35
Home Helps	129
Wyther Hostel	10
The Hollies	20
Red Court Hostel	30
Day Nurseries	212
Infectious Diseases Visitors	2
Clinic Nurses	1
Student Health Visitors	15
Social Workers	4
Condemned Meat Room Attendant	1
Student Probationer Sanitary Inspectors	12
Nursery Teachers	1
District Nurses	9
Convalescent Home, Southport	5
Convenience Lighting	1
Welfare Foods	6

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 of the City of Leeds for the year 1954.

The population of the city, according to the Registrar General's estimate at the mid-year of 1954, was 507,200 as compared with the estimate for 1953 of 505,500.

**Vital
Statistics**

The birth-rate of 15.0 for the year showed a further small decrease as compared with 15.7 for the previous year. The stillbirth rate and maternal mortality showed little change. The infant mortality rate fell from 33 in the previous year to 26 in 1954. This is the lowest infant mortality rate ever recorded in Leeds. I attach considerable importance to this fall since the infant mortality rate is well known to be a most sensitive index of the hygiene and health in the community.

The figures for tuberculosis are again encouraging. The number of deaths from respiratory tuberculosis fell by 28 and from non-respiratory tuberculosis by 5. In both forms of the disease the number of deaths is the lowest ever recorded in the city. With regard to the notifications, there was a slight fall in notifications of non-respiratory tuberculosis but a rise of 50 in notifications of respiratory tuberculosis. This at first sight is disappointing but it may be that most of the increase is accounted for by improvements in methods of case finding, as for example the wider use of mass radiography.

Dr. D. B. Bradshaw, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, reports fully on the incidence of infectious disease in the city. This is the first year in which we have had no case of diphtheria. There has also been a substantial decrease of whooping cough. It may be that immunisation against this disease is beginning to show its effect but it is too early yet to be sure of this. The only disease to present a serious problem during the year has been dysentery. Many of the cases have been Sonne Dysentery, a mild but very infectious disease, but we have also had an outbreak of the Flexner type which proved difficult to bring under control, though it was fortunately mild.

**Infectious
Disease**

During the year the Health Committee in collaboration with the Education Committee continued their policy of providing combined maternal and child health centres in the rapidly developing housing estates in the city. In response to repeated requests from residents for a maternal and child health clinic in the Ireland Wood estate the Health Committee approved the erection of a small centre at a cost of £1,800 as a matter of urgency pending a more comprehensive but later scheme for a combined centre which would provide for the needs of the whole district including this estate.

The Committee also decided to provide combined centres in the Seacroft and Belle Isle districts and the City Architect was authorised to prepare the necessary plans for submission to the Ministry of Health. During the year a new combined centre was opened on the Moortown Estate, known as the Leaffield Clinic. This is a most attractive and well laid out clinic adapted from a private dwelling house of some distinction.

Early in the year the Health Committee decided to extend the accommodation at the mother and baby convalescent home in Southport. The plans prepared by the City Architect would have provided additional accommodation for eight mothers and babies. The scheme was submitted to the Ministry of Health but was rejected on the grounds of financial stringency.

Three day nurseries were closed at the end of the year at Cross Gates, Middleton and Bramley respectively. In each of these nurseries the attendance has fallen below a level which made the cost of their maintenance a reasonable one. Efforts were made to accommodate the children displaced by the closure in other nurseries.

On 1st April the Hollies Hospital for children which had in 1948 been transferred to the Regional Hospital Board was returned to the Local Health Authority by agreement. This resulted from a request by the Board that having regard to the type of child accommodated, the function of the institution was one which properly came within the scope of Section 28 of the National Health Service Act and as such within the province of the Local Authority. The children admitted to the Hollies are those who come from homes in which there exists infectious tuberculosis or who themselves have been infected but are not yet showing evidence of clinical tuberculosis. The institution is therefore essentially preventive in character. Treatment of tuberculosis in a hospital sense is not undertaken and any child found suffering from clinical disease is

transferred to a hospital or sanatorium. The children are supervised medically by the Chest Physicians of the Board who visit regularly. Ordinary medical supervision of the home is carried out by a medical officer of the Health Department.

In July the Health Committee on behalf of the City Council assumed responsibility for the public distribution of welfare foods, a function hitherto carried out by the Ministry of Food. The transfer of functions had been agreed by the two Ministries concerned together with the Associations of Local Authorities. A proposal under the National Health Service Act was submitted to the Ministry of Health and approved in due course.

Towards the end of 1953 and throughout 1954 much discussion took place between the Health Committee and the Executive Council concerning a proposal to establish a health centre within the meaning of Section 21 of the National Health Service Act in the Cross Gates district. Several preliminary meetings took place between representatives of the Health Committee and the Executive Council in order that an agreed scheme could be submitted to the Minister. The matter had arisen as the result of a request made in 1953 to the Health Committee by six medical practitioners in the Cross Gates district for a health centre to be provided. The Health Committee considered this request and decided that subject to agreement with the Executive Council and with the approval of the Minister they were prepared to erect, maintain and staff such a centre in accordance with the provisions of Section 21. In January, 1954, after preliminary consultation with representatives of the Executive Council, the Health Committee requested the Executive Council to formally approve the scheme. In February the Executive Council agreed in principle to the establishment of a health centre in Cross Gates and this was notified to the Local Authority. In June, the Executive Council agreed that in the event of a health centre being established, provision should be made for six suites for the purposes of general medical services under Part IV of the National Health Service Act. Sketch plans were subsequently submitted by the City Architect to representatives of the Health Committee and the Executive Council. The Executive Council were then requested to select the medical practitioners eligible to practise from the centre. The six medical practitioners who made the original request were interviewed by representatives of the Executive Council. Unfortunately, it was not found possible to reach agreement on certain principles relating to the use of the centre by medical practitioners and at a special meeting of the Executive Council it was decided to inform

**Proposed
Cross Gates
Health
Centre**

the Local Health Authority that there was no need for the provision of surgery accommodation in the proposed centre on the ground that the existing service was already adequate in the area proposed to be served by the centre.

Health Visiting

As mentioned in the foreword to the last report the work of the health visitors has continued to widen in scope. The relationship between the health visitor working in the district and the almoner in hospital is generally good and an increasingly satisfactory interchange of information is being established. Very satisfactory and complete arrangements exist in the case of the child health departments of the hospitals due to the good offices of Professor Craig and Dr. Allibone. Similar good arrangements exist in the case of psychiatric patients with St. James's Hospital and with the University Department of Psychiatry.

Health Visitors are taking a keen interest in new methods of health education and have carried out a great deal of voluntary work in the preparation of models and teaching equipment. The purchase by the Committee of a projector for the exhibition of talking films in the clinics has proved of great value.

Mental Health

At the beginning of the year application was made for loan sanction for the provision of a new occupation centre at West Leeds. Building of the new centre commenced later in the year.

Early in 1954 a meeting was held between the Chairman of the Health Committee, the Chairman of the Mental Health Sub-Committee and representatives of the Regional Hospital Board to discuss the adequacy of the provision of accommodation for mental defectives and psychotic patients from the City of Leeds area. The Health Committee had for some time been seriously concerned with the difficulty of obtaining accommodation for certain defectives who were being supervised in their own homes or otherwise in the care of the Local Authority and who were in urgent need of residential care. Similar difficulties existed in the case of a number of psychotic patients. The Health Committee fully appreciated the difficulties of the Board particularly in respect of staff shortage and acknowledged the ready assistance and attention always accorded to the needs of the City of Leeds. Nevertheless, the Committee felt the need to place before the Board their own difficulties and responsibilities in carrying out their functions and duties under the National Health Service Act. The Regional Board as the result of the meeting took steps to assist as far as possible and the situation, although improved, was not entirely resolved by the end of the year.

A meeting with the Ministry of Health was held in February to discuss the erection of a short-stay home for mental defectives. The purpose of such a home is to provide short-term accommodation up to two months' duration for defectives whose parents are temporarily unable to care for them due to illness or other emergency or for some other adequate reason. The Health Committee are already empowered to pay for boarding-out of defectives with suitable persons or they may be admitted temporarily to a colony if accommodation is available. The Committee decided to provide residential short-stay accommodation for twelve children of both sexes between the ages of two and fourteen for periods varying from two weeks up to two months. The home is to be situated adjacent to the East Leeds Occupation Centre with which it would be associated during the day, thus economising in staff and cooking facilities. The Ministry of Health approved the project and a starting date for building was given later in the year.

In February approval was sought from the Ministry of Health for an amendment of the Council's proposal under Section 25 of the National Health Service Act in order that the Home Nursing services of the city should be administered and operated directly by the Local Health Authority. The proposal was subsequently approved by the Minister and came into effect in October. This change entailed the cessation of the agency arrangements which had existed since July, 1948, between the Local Health Authority on the one hand and the Leeds District Nursing Association and Whitkirk Nursing Association on the other.

**Home
Nursing**

During the year the St. John Ambulance Brigade informed the Health Committee that they would be unable to continue to staff the distribution depot for medical and sick-room equipment. This depot had been staffed voluntarily by the Brigade since 1948. The grateful thanks of the Committee and the Department are given to the Brigade for their services during these years.

An important event during the year in connection with home nursing was the setting up of a Working Party by the Minister of Health to consider the training of home nurses. The Chairman of the Health Committee was appointed a member of the Working Party. The recommendations of the Working Party will be of great importance to local authorities and may involve changes in methods of training and in length of training.

Early in the year the Health Committee made a proposal to the Minister under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act to provide a chiropody service to aged persons who were partly or wholly incapacitated due to foot troubles. The service was designed to prevent aged persons becoming immobile. The proposal was not approved by the Minister on financial grounds although it was agreed that the service was one which could properly be provided under Section 28.

**B.C.G.
Vaccination
of School
Children**

During the year the Health Committee submitted for the Minister's approval a proposal under Section 26 of the National Health Service Act for an extension of the B.C.G. Vaccination arrangements to include school children. This was approved by the Minister and arrangements were made in conjunction with the Education Department for school children to be vaccinated in their thirteenth year after proper tests as to suitability. The value of B.C.G. Vaccination lies in the fact that it provides some measure of resistance against the development of tuberculosis or at least prevents an adolescent leaving the relative epidemiological security of school life in a completely unprotected state against a possible massive contact with tuberculous infection. All arrangements were complete by the end of the year and four medical officers were trained and approved by the Ministry of Health.

**Mass
Radiography**

Consultation takes place at regular intervals between the Chest Physician, the Medical Officer of the Mass Radiography Unit and the Medical Officer of Health concerning the activities of the Unit in the Leeds city area. As a result of these discussions it was decided to recommend to the Regional Board that a considerable extension of radiography sessions available to the general public should be arranged and facilities offered in different parts of the city. The Regional Hospital Board accepted this recommendation and many public sessions were arranged in different districts. A publicity campaign was also designed to bring to public notice the X-Ray facilities available. An appointment system was instituted to suit varying circumstances. It may be said that the arrangements proposed are sufficiently comprehensive to cover the needs of most Leeds residents.

**Ambulance
Service**

The year 1954 showed a steep increase in the demands made upon the ambulance service amounting to an increase of over 31,000 cases transported over the figure for 1953. This increase was chiefly accounted for by patients attending out-patient departments and special treatment departments such as physiotherapy and radiotherapy. The large

increase is all the more remarkable when it is remembered that since 1948 the transport of patients has been steadily increasing and the demand shows no sign of reaching stability. During 1954 the Health Committee applied to the Ministry of Health for approval for the provision of three additional sitting-case vehicles.

As a result of a recommendation from the Ministry of Health based on the advice of the Medical Research Council all the Carbon Dioxide resuscitation apparatus carried by ambulances were withdrawn and replaced by pure oxygen resuscitators. All drivers and attendants were trained in the use of the new apparatus and in the method of administration of oxygen to casualties.

The new Ambulance Station in Saxton Lane was opened on the 25th August by Miss Hornsby Smith, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Health.

In November the Ministry of Health conducted a survey of the Ambulance Service. The report of the surveyors will be considered by the Health Committee in due course.

The thanks of the Department are given to the Transport Manager, Mr. Findlay, for much help and guidance during the year in connection with the servicing and maintenance of the ambulance fleet.

The Health Committee and its officers continued their efforts during the year to deal with the serious problem of smoke nuisance in the city. The Health Committee used its statutory powers to the full and also was active in presenting its opinions to the various bodies dealing with smoke abatement. Towards the end of 1953 the Committee had prepared a memorandum for the Association of Municipal Corporations which was submitting evidence to the Government Committee on Air Pollution under the chairmanship of Sir Hugh Beaver. The Health Committee also supported the evidence submitted by the West Riding of Yorkshire Regional Smoke Abatement Committee, a body upon which the Committee is represented. In April the Government Committee visited Leeds and an interesting tour of visits was made to the various smoke producing districts of the city. The Health Committee on this occasion were able to put forward their views personally to the members of the Government Committee. The Health Committee as part of their smoke abatement campaign sought and received the ready collaboration of the Housing Committee on methods of reducing smoke in housing estates.

**Smoke
Abatement**

Housing

The drive of the Housing Committee to clear away unfit houses in the city was intensified during the year and the rate at which unfit houses were represented and cleared was the highest since the war. Leeds is one of the foremost cities in this respect. The increased drive in clearance work has produced a heavy volume of work in the Department due to the detailed inspections necessary in the houses being represented as unfit. Much additional work has resulted due to the numerous enquiries received from property owners wishing to obtain the opinion of the Authority regarding the "length of life of their property." This entails careful and detailed inspection of large numbers of houses which may not be officially represented for many years to come.

In addition to this the duty of preliminary approval or otherwise of applications for Improvement Grants has been entrusted by the Housing Committee to the Department and this has necessitated detailed inspection of houses which are outside the scope of clearance orders.

The coming into operation of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act has introduced special problems involved in the granting of certificates of disrepair under the Act. The solution of some of these difficulties is not yet in sight.

General Sanitation

The year 1954 provided a busy period in the field of food inspection, sanitation of buildings, the abolition of ashpits and the abatement of statutory public health nuisances. The Health Committee continued with its programme of providing public conveniences according to the plan laid down four years ago. During the year approval was obtained from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for two public conveniences at the Town Hall, land was appropriated in the Chapeltown district, a tender was accepted for a convenience at Oakwood and plans were prepared for one in the Otley Road.

In the matter of general sanitation the Health Committee and its officers must work in close collaboration with many other Committees and Departments of the Corporation, notably the Housing, Markets, Works, Cleansing, Parks, Highways and, in particular, with the City Engineer's Department. From all these Departments the officers of the Health Committee receive the utmost assistance and co-operation. Special mention should be made of the day-to-day interchange of information which obtains between the Health Department and the City Engineer's Department including the Town Planning Department.

I give my grateful thanks to the officers of the Corporation with whom I work and particularly to the Chief Education Officer, the City Architect, the Chief Officer of the Housing Department, the Director of Cleansing, the General Manager of the Waterworks and the Children's Officer.

To the Town Clerk and the City Treasurer I offer my thanks for another year of guidance and advice in many difficult legal and financial problems which must perforce arise in a Department entrusted with so many statutory duties.

I thank the members of my own staff for their loyal support during another year. They have made their various contributions to the report. Those whose names do not head various sections of the report are equally deserving of praise.

I offer on behalf of my colleagues in the Department and on my own our thanks to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support and courtesy to their officers throughout the year.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

I. G. DAVIES.

Public Health Department,

Leeds, 1.

July, 1955.

SUMMARY

1954

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) .. 507,200

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HOUSES 164,474

RATEABLE VALUE £4,165,065

SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE £16,650

Average

1954. 1944-53.

BIRTH RATE (births per 1,000 living) 15.0 17.6

MARRIAGE RATE (persons married per 1,000 living).. 16.2 19.0

DEATH RATE (deaths per 1,000 living) 11.3 12.9

NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION 1,829 2,302
(Excess of births over deaths in the year)

INFANT MORTALITY RATE 26 39
(Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births)

DEATH RATE from Pneumonia and Bronchitis .. 1.41 1.54

„ „ Cancer 2.03 2.02

„ „ Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)
per 1,000 births 1.05 5.23

	Cases	Case- rate	Deaths	Death rate
SCARLET FEVER	622	1.23	1	0.001
DIPHTHERIA	..	..	..	..
TYPHOID FEVER	..	..	..	..
MEASLES	701	1.38	..	..
WHOOPING COUGH	812	1.60	..	..
RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS.. ..	470	0.93	83	0.16
OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS ..	80	0.16	4	0.01

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Natural and Social Conditions.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

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

Population.—The Registrar General's estimate of the home population of the city at the mid-year of 1954 was 507,200.

Dwelling-houses.—The total number of dwelling-houses in the city at December, 1954, was 164,474.

Rateable Value.—The rateable value of the city in 1954 was £4,165,065 and the estimated sum represented by a penny rate was £16,650. The corresponding figures for 1953 were £4,090,297 and £16,000 respectively.

Meteorological Conditions.—The hours of bright sunshine registered during the year were 969·25, the sunniest month being September with a daily average of 4·80 hours and the darkest December with a daily average of 0·40 hours. The daily average for the whole year was 2·66 hours.

The total rainfall for the year was 35·83 inches, the driest month being April with a total of 0·30 inches and the wettest November with 7·00 inches. Taking the four quarters of the year, the rainfall in the first quarter was 6·53 inches; in the second 5·58; in the third 10·27; and in the fourth 13·45 inches.

The month with the highest average temperature was July with 59·86 degrees and the lowest February with 39·06 degrees. The average temperature for the whole year was 50·81 degrees.

VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS.

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages which took place in Leeds during the year was 4,168 corresponding to a marriage-rate of 16·2 as compared with 4,240 and a rate of 16·8 for the previous year and an average of 4,456 and 17·6 for the previous five years.

The provisional marriage-rate for England and Wales for 1954 was 15·4 as compared with 15·6 for the previous year.

BIRTHS.

The births registered in the city during 1954 numbered 8,185, comprising 4,242 males and 3,943 females. Of these 370 males and 324 females born to parents not residing in Leeds were transferred

to the areas in which the home address was situated, whilst 57 males and 36 females, born outside the city to Leeds parents, were transferred in, making a nett total of 7,584 births, comprising 3,929 males and 3,655 females.

The birth-rate was 15.0 per thousand of the home population, as compared with 15.7 for the previous year and an average of 15.9 for the previous five years.

The birth-rate for the city was lower than the rate for the 160 large towns which was 16.8 per thousand of the home population and lower than that for England and Wales as a whole which was 15.2 per thousand of the population.

Excess of Births over Deaths.—The excess of births over deaths, or the 'natural increase of population,' was 1,829 as compared with 2,035 for the previous year and an average of 2,302 for the previous ten years.

Illegitimate Births.—Of the 7,584 (nett) births registered, 7,087 (3,646 males and 3,441 females) or 93.4 per cent. were legitimate and 497 (283 males and 214 females) or 6.6 per cent. were illegitimate. The comparative figures for the previous year were 7,408 or 93.4 per cent. legitimate and 524 or 6.6 per cent. illegitimate.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.

Year.	Illegitimate births.	Percentage of nett births registered.	Rate per 1,000 estimated population.
1937 ..	400	5.5%	0.81
1938 ..	429	5.6%	0.87
1939 ..	387	5.5%	0.78
1940 ..	402	5.8%	0.86
1941 ..	443	6.6%	0.94
1942 ..	460	6.4%	0.99
1943 ..	583	7.7%	1.28
1944 ..	683	8.0%	1.51
1945 ..	841	10.8%	1.86
1946 ..	764	7.7%	1.54
1947 ..	699	6.4%	1.42
1948 ..	595	6.4%	1.19
1949 ..	554	6.4%	1.08
1950 ..	546	6.7%	1.07
1951 ..	512	6.4%	1.02
1952 ..	512	6.6%	1.01
1953 ..	524	6.6%	1.04
1954 ..	497	6.6%	0.98

Stillbirths.—The number of stillbirths registered during the year was 217 comprising 112 males and 105 females. The inward transfers numbered 3 (2 males and 1 female) and the outward transfers 32 (12 males and 20 females), which, after adjustment, leaves a nett total of 188 made up of 102 males and 86 females. The rate per thousand of the population was 0.37 as compared with 0.33 for the previous year. The rate for England and Wales was 0.36. Expressed as a percentage of the total births the rate was 2.4 as compared with 2.1 for the previous year. Of the 188 (nett) stillbirths 168 or 89.4 per cent. were legitimate and 20 or 10.6 per cent. were illegitimate. The ratio of registered 'still' to registered live births was 1 to 40, as compared with 1 to 47 for 1953.

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
1954 ..	188 (20)	2.4	0.37

* Illegitimate Stillbirths in brackets.

DEATHS.

The gross number of deaths registered in the city was 6,224 comprising 3,251 males and 2,973 females, giving a gross death-rate of 12.3 as compared with 12.6 for the previous year and an average of 12.9 for the previous five years. The inward transferable deaths numbered 180 (103 males and 77 females) and outward transfers 649 (377 males and 272 females), which, after adjustment, leaves a nett total of 5,755 deaths debitable to the city, made up of 2,977 males and 2,778 females.

The corresponding death-rate was 11.3 as compared with 11.7 for the previous year and an average of 12.5 for the previous five years.

The death-rate for England and Wales was 11.3 and that for the 160 large towns 12.0.

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

Adjusted Death-Rates.—The Area Comparability Factor (A.C.F.) for 1954 was 1.08 and this when applied to the crude rate (11.3) gives an adjusted rate of 12.2.

An examination of 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	3,322,000	15.2	13.3	10.7	10.6	0.18	0.02	21
Birmingham	1,117,700	16.4	15.4	10.6	12.1	0.20	0.01	24
Liverpool	786,100	20.0	18.4	11.4	13.7	0.30	0.02	31
Manchester	699,000	16.9	16.1	12.2	13.8	0.27	0.03	29
Leeds	507,200	15.0	14.7	11.3	12.2	0.16	0.01	26
Sheffield	503,400	13.6	13.5	11.6	12.3	0.18	0.03	24
Bristol	444,900	15.0	14.9	11.6	11.2	0.15	0.02	21
Nottingham	311,500	16.1	15.2	10.6	11.6	0.23	0.01	24
Hull	300,000	18.3	17.6	10.7	12.3	0.25	0.02	34
Leicester	287,300	15.4	15.2	11.3	11.5	0.24	0.03	27
Newcastle	286,500	17.0	16.1	11.3	12.4	0.27	0.03	26
Bradford	286,500	16.4	16.4	14.8	14.3	0.11	0.02	31
Stoke-on-Trent	274,100	15.6	14.7	11.0	13.6	0.27	0.02	33

Causes of Death.—The principal causes of death were, in order of numerical importance, malignant neoplasms (140-203, 205), coronary disease (420), vascular lesions of central nervous system (330-334), heart disease (410-416, 421-443), bronchitis (500-502), pneumonia (490-493, 763) and other circulatory diseases (444-468), which together accounted for 4,488 or 78.0 per cent. of the total deaths. Last year this group of diseases was responsible for 4,552 or 77.2 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 230 or 4.0 per cent. of the total deaths, as compared with 294 or 5.0 per cent. for the previous year and an average of 293 or 4.6 per cent. for the previous five years. The number of deaths in all the age groups under 45 years was 561 or 9.7 per cent. as compared with 639 or 10.8 per cent. in the previous year. In the remaining age groups 45-65 and 65+ the deaths numbered 5,194 or 90.3 per cent. as compared with 5,258 or 89.2 per cent. in the previous year.

Cremations.—Out of a total of 5,755 Leeds deaths during the year, the number of bodies disposed of by cremation was 2,214 or 38.5 per cent. as compared with 2,171 or 36.8 per cent. in 1953. Of this number 1,662 were cremated at Lawnswood and the remainder, 552, at Cottingley. The total number of cremations represents an increase of 43 on the figure for the previous year and an increase of 238 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 1954 was 198 (males 118, females 80) as compared with 261 (males 162, females 99) in 1953. The infant mortality rate was 26 as compared with 33 for the previous year and an average of 31 for the previous five years.

The rate for England and Wales was 26, the same as the rate for Leeds, whilst the rate for the 160 large towns was 29 or 11.5 per cent. higher.

Illegitimate Death-Rate.—Of the 497 illegitimate births, 20 died before reaching the age of one year, which is equal to an infant mortality rate of 40 as compared with 42 in 1953.

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 49 (24.8 per cent.), congenital malformations 36 (18.2 per cent.), post-natal asphyxia 29 (14.7 per cent.) and pneumonia 27 (13.6 per cent.). Respiratory diseases were responsible for 32 or

16.2 per cent. of the total deaths under one year of age. In 1953 the number was 46 or 17.6 per cent. and the average for the previous five years 59 or 24.0 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 49. The death-rate from prematurity per thousand live births was 6.5 as compared with 6.8 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 ..	1	..
762.5	Post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis ..	6	1

Deaths in Age Groups.—Of the total (198) infant deaths, 73 or 36.9 per cent. took place on the first day; 118 or 59.6 per cent. in the first week; 135 or 68.2 per cent. in the first month; 24 or 12.1 per cent. between one and three months; 21 or 10.6 per cent. between three and six months; 12 or 6.1 per cent. between six and nine months and 6 or 3.0 per cent. between nine and twelve months.

The percentage changes in the infant death-rates per thousand births in 1954 as compared with the previous ten years are as follows :—

Under 1 week decrease	7.7%	3-6 months decrease	45.5%
Under 1 month ..	19.5%	6-9	44.3%
1-3 months ..	54.9%	9-12	55.6%
Whole year decrease, 33.2%			

Neo-Natal Death-Rate.—The number of deaths occurring in the first month of life was 135 or 47 less than in the previous year, the corresponding neo-natal death-rate being 17.8 as compared with 22.9 in 1953.

Of the total deaths under one year of age, 68.2 per cent. occurred in the first month and of deaths in the first month 54.1 per cent. occurred on the first day, 87.4 per cent. in the first week and 93.3 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 five in the previous year. The corresponding maternal mortality rate per thousand live births was 0.66 as compared with 0.63 for the previous year and an average of 0.74 for the previous five years. Calculated on the total number of births (live and still) the rate for the year was 0.64 as compared with 0.62 for the previous year.

The causes of death were as follows :—

- (i) Hæmorrhage from ruptured ectopic pregnancy, mitral stenosis.
- (ii) 1a. Paralytic ileus.
b. Slight peritonitis
c. Cæsarian section.
2. Gross obesity, hypertension, mitral stenosis.
- (iii) Broncho-pneumonia. Toxæmia of pregnancy. Abortion.
- (iv) Cortical necrosis of kidney.
- (v) Amniotic embolism.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

International List Nos.	Diseases	No. of deaths in 1954 (nett)	No. of deaths in 1953 (nett)	Death rate 1954
001-008	Tuberculosis, respiratory	83	111	0.16
010-019	Tuberculosis, other forms	4	9	0.01
020-029	Syphilitic disease	22	23	0.04
055	Diphtheria	..	..	..
056	Whooping Cough	..	1	..
057	Meningococcal infections	3	4	0.01
080	Acute poliomyelitis	..	2	..
085	Measles	..	4	..
Remainder of 001-138	Other infective and parasitic diseases	10	13	0.02
151	Malignant neoplasms: Stomach	140	155	0.28
162, 163	Lung, bronchus	237	203	0.47
170	Breast	98	88	0.19
171-174	Uterus	52	65	0.10
Remainder of 140-203	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	485	454	0.96
205	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	18	26	0.04
204	Diabetes	37	26	0.07
330-334	Vascular lesions of central nervous system	843	761	1.66
420	Coronary disease, angina	961	830	1.89
440-443	Hypertension with heart disease	128	166	0.25
Remainder of 410-443	Other heart disease	627	717	1.24
444-468	Other circulatory disease	200	198	0.39
480-483	Influenza	16	55	0.03
490-493	Pneumonia	309	434	0.61
763	Bronchitis	408	481	0.80
500-502	Other diseases of the respiratory system	75	53	0.15
470-475	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	57	34	0.11
510-527	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	23	26	0.05
540, 541	Nephritis and nephrosis	53	55	0.10
543, 571	Hyperplasia of prostate	23	22	0.05
572, 764	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	5	5	1.04
590-594	Congenital malformations	51	48	0.10
610	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	526	576	1.04
640-689	Motor vehicle accidents	50	51	0.10
750-759	All other accidents	132	133	0.26
Residual	Suicide	67	60	0.13
E810-E835	Homicide and operations of war	12	8	0.02
E800-E802				
E840-E962				
E963				
E970-E979				
E984-E985				
E980-E999				
	Totals	5,755	5,897	11.30

CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1954.

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 ..	83	..	..	1	..	3	22	42	14	1	47
010-019	Tuberculosis, other forms ..	4	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	4
020-029	Syphilitic disease ..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	10	3	16
055	Diphtheria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
056	Whooping Cough ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
057	Meningococcal infections ..	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
080	Acute poliomyelitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
085	Measles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remainder of 001-138	Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	10	2	1	..	3	..	..	3	..	1	10
	Malignant neoplasms :											
151	Stomach ..	140	..	..	..	..	..	5	55	45	35	73
162, 163	Lung, bronchus ..	237	..	..	..	..	..	13	136	68	20	137
170	Breast ..	98	..	..	..	..	..	5	47	30	16	59
171-174	Uterus ..	52	..	..	..	..	..	3	28	15	6	33
Remainder of 140-203, 205	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ..	485	..	1	..	3	3	39	149	148	142	344
204	Leukaemia, aleukaemia ..	18	..	..	1	2	1	2	6	5	1	25
260	Diabetes ..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	17	9	25
330-334	Vascular lesions of central nervous system ..	843	1	1	..	..	..	15	187	253	386	443
420	Coronary disease, angina ..	961	..	..	..	..	..	18	306	366	271	340
440-443	Hypertension with heart disease ..	128	..	..	..	..	..	1	17	39	71	89
Remainder of 410-443	Other heart disease ..	627	..	..	..	..	2	27	79	139	380	168
444-468	Other circulatory disease ..	200	..	..	1	..	..	6	33	54	106	124
480-483	Influenza ..	16	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	5	7	1
490-493, 763	Pneumonia ..	309	27	2	1	2	2	3	39	71	162	243
500-502	Bronchitis ..	408	4	..	..	1	1	10	131	123	138	173
470-475 } 510-527 }	Other diseases of the respiratory system ..	75	1	..	1	..	2	3	19	20	29	62
540, 541	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	57	..	..	..	..	..	5	21	19	12	56
543, 571 } 572, 764 }	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..	23	6	2	..	..	1	..	2	3	9	26
590-594	Nephritis and nephrosis ..	53	..	..	1	1	2	7	16	16	10	32
610	Hyperplasia of prostate ..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	13	22
640-689	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion ..	5	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	6
750-759	Congenital malformations ..	51	36	2	2	3	1	2	4	1	..	72
Residual	Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	526	112	1	6	3	2	36	108	86	172	520
E810-E835	Motor vehicle accidents ..	50	..	..	2	4	2	9	21	7	5	52
E800-E802 } E840-E962 }	All other accidents ..	132	8	1	2	5	4	15	30	22	45	92
E963 }												
E970-E979 } E964, E965 }	Suicide ..	67	..	..	..	..	1	16	32	14	4	8
E980-E999 }	Homicide and operations of War ..	12	..	..	..	..	2	4	5	1	..	11
	Totals ..	5,755	198	13	19	28	30	273	1,546	1,594	2,054	3,319

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

DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS (NETT), 1944-1954.

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.
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
1954	198 <i>3.4%</i>	13 <i>0.2%</i>	19 <i>0.3%</i>	28 <i>0.5%</i>	30 <i>0.5%</i>	273 <i>4.7%</i>	1,546 <i>26.9%</i>	3,648 <i>63.4%</i>	5,755

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

International List Nos.	Cause of Death	1953	1954	% 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	..	..
057	Meningococcal infections	3	1	0.5
085	Measles	3	..	..
340	Meningitis (non-meningococcal) ..	3	3	1.5
480-483	Influenza	..	..	..
490-493	Pneumonia (4 weeks—I year) ..	24	21	10.6
500-502	Bronchitis	3	4	2.0
560, 561, 570	Intestinal obstruction, hernia ..	5	4	2.0
571, 572	Gastro-enteritis (4 weeks—I year)	11	6	3.0
751	Spina bifida and meningocele ..	7	12	6.1
754	Congenital malformations of cir- culatory system	17	11	5.6
750, 752, 753 }				
755-759 }	All other congenital malformations	13	13	6.6
760-761	Birth injuries	23	12	6.1
762	Post-natal asphyxia, atelectasis ..	47	29	14.7
763	Pneumonia of newborn (—4 weeks)	16	6	3.0
764	Diarrhoea of newborn (—4 weeks)	2	..	..
765-768	Other infections of newborn ..	1	..	..
770	Hæmolytic disease of newborn ..	2	4	2.0
769 }	Other diseases peculiar to early			
771-773 }	infancy	1	4	2.0
774-776	Prematurity	54	49	24.8
E924	Accidental mechanical suffocation	4	2	1.0
Rem. of E800-999	Other violent causes	5	6	3.0
Residual	All other causes	16	11	5.6
	Totals	261	198	..

INFANT MORTALITY 1954. 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-1 year)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
500-502	Bronchitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
560, 561, 570	Intestinal obstruction, hernia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
571, 572	Gastro-enteritis (4 weeks-1 year)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
751	Spina bifida and meningocoele	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
754	Congenital malformations of circulatory system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rest of																	
750-759	All other congenital malformations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
760, 761	Birth injuries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
762	Post-natal asphyxia, atelectasis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
763	Pneumonia of newborn (-4 weeks)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
764	Diarrhoea of newborn (-4 weeks)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
765-768	Other infections of newborn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
770	Haemolytic disease of newborn	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
769, 771-773	Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
774-776	Prematurity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
E924	Accidental mechanical suffocation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rest of																	
E800-999	Other violent causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Residual	All other causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Totals	73	18	10	4	5	4	4	8	4	5	135	24	21	12	6	198

INFANT MORTALITY IN WARDS AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF THE FIRST YEAR OF LIFE, CALENDAR YEAR, 1954.

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 ..	302	2	6.6	3	9.9	6	19.9	2	6.6	1	3.3	1	3.3	1	3.3	11	36
Blenheim ..	369	5	13.6	6	16.3	6	16.3	1	2.7	2	5.4	1	2.7	1	2.7	11	30
Westfield ..	392	12	30.6	14	35.7	17	43.4	1	2.6	2	5.1	1	2.6	1	2.6	22	56
Wellington ..	321	6	18.7	8	24.9	9	28.0	2	6.2	2	6.2	1	3.1	..	..	14	44
Hyde Park ..	253	1	4.0	3	11.9	6	23.7	..	..	2	7.9	..	..	..	..	8	32
Kirkstall ..	243	..	..	1	4.1	1	4.1	..	..	1	4.1	..	..	..	..	2	8
Far Headingley ..	210	5	23.8	6	28.6	6	28.6	..	..	..	..	1	4.8	..	..	7	33
Meanwood ..	191	2	10.5	5	26.2	5	26.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	26
Woodhouse ..	310	2	6.5	2	6.5	3	9.7	1	3.2	1	3.2	..	..	..	..	5	16
Moortown ..	292	2	6.8	3	10.3	4	13.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	14
Allerton ..	245	2	8.2	2	8.2	2	8.2	..	..	..	..	1	4.0	1	4.0	4	16
Roundhay ..	280	1	3.6	2	7.1	2	7.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7
Richmond Hill ..	340	2	5.9	5	14.7	6	17.6	3	8.8	2	5.9	..	..	..	..	11	32
Potternewton ..	311	..	..	2	6.4	2	6.4	2	6.4	1	3.2	..	..	..	..	5	16
Harehills ..	188	2	10.6	2	10.6	2	10.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5.3	3	16
Burmantofts ..	214	2	9.3	6	28.0	6	28.0	1	4.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	33
East Hunslet ..	259	1	3.9	3	11.6	3	11.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	12
Osmondthorpe ..	270	3	11.1	5	18.5	7	25.9	2	7.4	3	11.1	1	3.7	..	..	13	48
Cross Gates ..	384	3	7.8	4	10.4	4	10.4	..	..	1	2.6	2	5.2	..	..	7	18
Halton ..	219	3	13.6	3	13.6	3	13.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	14
Beeston ..	207	2	9.7	2	9.7	2	9.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10
Holbeck ..	274	..	..	3	10.9	3	10.9	2	7.3	..	..	..	..	1	3.6	6	22
Hunslet Carr ..	261	1	3.8	3	11.5	3	11.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	11
Middleton ..	317	2	6.3	4	12.6	4	12.6	2	6.3	2	6.3	..	..	..	..	8	25
Armley ..	214	4	18.7	7	32.7	7	32.7	2	9.3	1	4.7	2	9.3	..	..	12	56
Wortley ..	192	4	20.8	4	20.8	4	20.8	1	5.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	26
Framley ..	257	..	..	2	7.8	2	7.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8
Stanningley ..	269	4	14.9	8	29.7	10	37.2	2	7.4	..	..	1	3.7	..	..	13	48
City Totals ..	7,584	73	9.6	118	15.6	135	17.8	24	3.2	21	2.8	12	1.6	6	0.8	198	26

BIRTHS AND DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR WITH RATES.—CALENDAR YEAR 1954.

WARD.	TOTAL Births (nett).	Birth rate per 1,000 population.	No. of legitimate births.	No. of illegitimate births.	Total deaths under one year (nett).	Death rate per 1,000 births	No. of legitimate deaths under one year.	Legitimate death rate per 1,000 legitimate births.	No. of illegitimate deaths under one year.	Illegitimate death rate per 1,000 illegitimate births.
City ..	302	21.6	265	37	11	36	9	34	2	54
Blenheim ..	369	20.8	327	42	11	30	10	31	1	24
Westfield ..	392	22.4	350	42	22	56	20	57	2	48
Wellington ..	321	17.9	306	15	14	44	14	46	..	..
Hyde Park ..	253	13.9	234	19	8	32	7	30	1	53
Kirkstall ..	243	13.5	229	14	2	8	2	9	..	..
Far Headingley ..	210	13.4	205	5	7	33	6	29	1	200
Meanwood ..	191	9.9	178	13	5	26	5	28	..	..
Woodhouse ..	310	14.9	287	23	5	16	3	10	2	87
Moortown ..	292	14.8	288	4	4	14	4	14	..	..
Allerton ..	245	11.3	242	3	4	16	4	17	..	..
Roundhay ..	280	12.3	259	21	2	7	2	8	..	..
Richmond Hill ..	340	19.9	315	25	11	32	10	32	1	40
Potternewton ..	311	20.4	264	47	5	16	1	4	4	85
Harehills ..	188	11.4	181	7	3	16	2	11	1	143
Burmantofts ..	214	13.7	197	17	7	33	6	30	1	59
East Hunslet ..	259	14.2	243	16	3	12	3	12	..	..
Osmondthorpe ..	270	13.9	254	16	13	48	13	51	..	..
Cross Gates ..	384	21.0	359	25	7	18	6	17	1	40
Halton ..	219	13.8	207	12	3	14	3	14	..	..
Beeston ..	207	9.8	197	10	2	10	1	5	1	100
Holbeck ..	274	14.0	266	8	6	22	6	23	..	..
Hunslet Carr ..	261	13.6	244	17	3	11	3	12	..	..
Middleton ..	317	16.5	299	18	8	25	8	27	..	..
Armley ..	214	12.7	201	13	12	56	11	55	1	77
Wortley ..	192	11.4	185	7	5	26	5	27	..	..
Bramley ..	257	14.7	243	14	2	8	2	8	..	..
Stanningley ..	269	15.4	262	7	13	48	12	46	1	143
City Totals ..	7,584	15.0	7,087	497	198	26	178	25	20	40

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE FOURTEEN YEARS 1941-1954 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.
1941	..	123	18.4	178	26.7	69	10.3	75	11.2	41	6.1	44	6.6	407.	61
1942	..	154	21.4	214	29.7	58	8.1	49	6.8	31	4.3	17	2.4	369	51
1943	..	139	18.4	179	23.7	58	7.7	62	8.2	43	5.7	14	1.9	356	47
1944	..	177	20.8	242	28.4	75	8.8	55	6.5	42	4.9	15	1.8	429	50
1945	..	151	19.5	222	28.6	93	12.0	65	8.4	34	4.4	24	3.1	438	56
1946	..	174	17.6	235	23.8	79	8.0	41	4.1	25	2.5	21	2.1	401	41
1947	..	178	16.4	278	25.6	125	11.5	87	8.0	41	3.8	21	1.9	552	51
1948	..	122	13.2	162	17.5	70	7.6	49	5.3	22	2.4	18	1.9	321	35
1949	..	125	14.8	156	18.5	36	4.3	29	3.4	21	2.5	12	1.4	254	30
1950	..	122	15.0	148	18.2	43	5.3	35	4.3	16	2.0	8	1.0	250	31
1951	..	125	15.5	141	17.5	36	4.5	40	5.0	19	2.4	11	1.4	247	31
1952	..	126	16.3	144	18.6	28	3.6	37	4.8	11	1.4	11	1.4	231	30
1953	..	160	20.2	182	22.9	31	3.9	21	2.6	16	2.0	11	1.4	261	33
1954	..	118	15.6	135	17.8	24	3.2	21	2.8	12	1.6	6	0.8	198	26

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1954 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 Nett Births.	Number.		Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
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	
1954	507,200	8,185	7,584	15.0	6,224	12.3	649	180	198	26	5,755	11.3	

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 1954.

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	6	5	..	..	2	2	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	6	5		
Dysentery	426	436	29	29	129	124	11	11	47	40	62	8	15	136	143		
Encephalitis, acute { Infective	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..		
Post-infectious	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..		
Erysipelas	34	56	1	..	..	1	..	2	2	8	15	18	30	6	12		
Food poisoning	27	24	4	4	3	1	6	2	2	3	2	..	3	5	6		
Malaria	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..		
Measles	350	354	17	12	129	131	..	1	1	..	4	..	1	11	9		
Meningococcal infections	7	6	4	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3		
Ophthalmia neonatorum	5	4	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Paratyphoid fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Pneumonia (acute primary)	191	125	21	11	22	9	12	4	4	31	26	56	25	27	12		
(acute influenza)	7	15	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	5	4	4	..	3		
Poliomyelitis	29	14	..	..	14	5	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	27	12		
Puerperal pyrexia	..	58	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	31	..	1	..	2		
Scarlet fever	307	327	..	..	209	218	4	3	3	3	6	2	2	56	76		
Typhoid fever	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2		
Whooping cough	413	406	57	37	167	156	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	31	25		
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Non-notifiable diseases	185	151	54	36	51	27	7	21	14	14	7	5	7	185	151		
Totals	1,993	1,985	192	134	727	678	48	110	105	167	94	89	41	493	458		
Respiratory tuberculosis	285(36)	185(17)	1	1	19(1)	24(1)	35(8)	44(3)	102(18)	76(11)	105(9)	24(1)	17	150	109		
Other forms of tuberculosis	36(1)	44	..	..	7(1)	8	7	11	15	14	4	5	1	11	16		

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 1954.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.																		Total Cases removed to Hospital.									
	At all Ages.						At Ages—Years.																					
	Under 1						1 and under 5 years.			5 and under 15 years.			15 and under 25 years.			25 and under 45 years.				45 and under 65 years.			65 and upwards.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	203	158	..	132	125	..	..	46	..	34	59	..	..	12	..	..	3	..	124	135
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis, acute	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Infective	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Post-infectious	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia neonatorum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paratyphoid fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia (acute primary)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(acute influenza)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polionyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal pyrexia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhoid fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-notifiable diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	1,993	1,985	192	134	786	748	727	678	48	110	105	167	94	89	41	59	458	458	493	458	493	458	458	458	458	458	458	458
Respiratory tuberculosis	285(36)	185(17)	1	1	6	8(1)	19(1)	24(1)	35(8)	44(3)	102(18)	76(11)	105(9)	24(1)	17	8	109	109	150	109	150	109	109	109	109	109	109	109
Other forms of tuberculosis	36(1)	44	..	..	2	2	7(1)	8	7	11	15	14	4	5	1	4	16	16	11	16	11	16	16	16	16	16	16	16

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

TABLE IIA. (continued).

TOTAL ACCEPTED CASES (AFTER CORRECTION OF DIAGNOSIS) IN EACH LOCALITY, (e.g., Parish or Ward) of the District.																														
NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	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	Midthorpe	Armley	Wortley	Bramley	Stanningley	City Total	
Diphtheria ..	..	258	24	7	17	4	3	51	28	2	5	13	68	29	5	50	10	18	73	9	..	3	4	13	3	..	7	18	845	
Dysentery ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Encephalitis, ac. { Inf. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
P. inf. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Erysipelas ..	4	11	..	1	..	2	4	5	5	4	5	2	2	2	4	..	4	4	2	2	2	4	3	2	2	6	4	2	3	87
Food poisoning ..	8	6	1	5	..	1	2	2	1	1	5	3	2	2	2	..	1	1	4	..	1	..	3	5	..	1	..	1	1	56
Malaria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	25	6	1	..	19	10	14	9	14	19	4	701
Measles ..	11	57	14	58	14	9	7	13	79	166	19	7	13	51	10	5	11	8	25	6	27	6	19	10	14	9	14	19	16	
Meningococcal infections ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	2	..	..	9	
Ophthalmia neonatorum ..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Paratyphoid fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Pneumonia (ac. primary)	21	17	15	26	9	9	9	6	10	11	17	11	13	11	2	6	17	14	13	8	10	14	9	19	29	12	2	..	340	
" (ac. influenzal)	1	..	..	..	3	6	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	22	
Polio-myelitis ..	2	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	25	
Puerperal pyrexia ..	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	44	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	4	..	58	
Scarlet fever ..	45	22	8	18	15	10	11	12	13	37	23	18	22	16	14	16	51	25	33	8	9	16	19	95	15	8	15	28	622	
Typhoid fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Whooping cough ..	24	52	16	35	7	41	30	31	32	19	18	47	23	23	13	24	54	34	103	10	12	15	24	39	20	47	7	12	812	
Smallpox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Non-notifiable diseases ..	42	36	14	15	7	8	11	22	11	10	20	10	20	17	9	12	4	13	44	1	3	11	9	13	3	1	8	5	379	
Totals ..	282	465	93	166	73	90	81	148	182	251	114	113	212	153	61	116	155	123	301	45	63	71	94	200	93	88	59	86	3,978	
Respiratory tuberculosis ..	19(3)	34(5)	27(3)	23(3)	16(6)	9	7(2)	12(2)	19(1)	17(1)	5(1)	19(2)	19	14(6)	15(2)	16	25(1)	23	24(2)	10(2)	13(1)	12(2)	21(4)	25(1)	15(1)	13(2)	13	5	470(53)	
Other forms of tuberculosis	2	6	6	1	2	3	2	2	1	3	5	4	3	4	2(1)	1	4	3	5	1	1	2	5	4	2	4	1	1	80(1)	

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

CITY OF LEEDS

VITAL AND MORTAL STATISTICS 1918-1954

Year	Population	Births	Birth-Rate	Deaths	Death-Rate	INFANT MORTALITY			STILL-BIRTHS			MATERNAL MORTALITY			DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS		TUBERCULOSIS (All Forms)		CANCER		Deaths from Respiratory Diseases (Inc. Influenza but excl. Pul. Tub.)			DIPHTHERIA		SCARLET FEVER		TYPHOID FEVER		MEASLES		WINDING COUGHS	
						Deaths under 1 year	Rate per 1,000 live births	Neo-Natal Mortality Rate	No.	Rate per 1,000 population	Deaths from signs	Deaths from other causes	Total Deaths	Rate per 1,000 live births	Deaths under 2 years	Death-Rate per 1,000 births	Deaths	Death-Rate	Deaths	Death-Rate	Deaths from Respiratory Diseases (Inc. Influenza but excl. Pul. Tub.)	Cases	Deaths	No. of persons concerned	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1918	427,389	7,392	17.3	8,520	19.9	984	133	42.7	...	...	6	19	25	3.38	146	19.8	962	2.25	500	1.17	2,910	542	47	...	570	19	47	5	6,641	417	...	130	
1919	430,734	7,564	17.6	8,992	20.2	890	119	49.3	...	...	6	29	35	4.62	140	18.5	719	1.67	575	1.33	2,049	811	43	...	1,340	23	33	8	2,418	48	...	66	
1920	440,913	11,220	25.0	6,591	14.7	1,232	110	40.3	...	...	19	28	57	5.07	140	12.5	698	1.56	492	1.10	1,513	885	64	...	1,393	17	29	4	3,439	148	...	100	
1	465,500	10,144	21.8	6,285	13.5	997	98	41.3	...	...	8	20	35	3.73	184	18.1	641	1.37	554	1.19	1,360	665	38	...	1,526	14	24	2	209	5	...	72	
2	466,700	9,253	19.8	6,479	13.9	935	101	43.3	...	...	14	18	31	3.46	92	9.0	653	1.40	595	1.27	1,357	470	28	...	1,722	33	14	7	9,932	152	...	115	
3	469,900	8,684	18.5	5,986	12.7	773	89	41.8	...	...	10	35	45	5.18	118	13.6	637	1.36	574	1.22	1,179	368	20	...	1,134	31	9	1	4,683	50	...	32	
4	471,000	8,528	18.1	6,747	14.3	921	108	38.7	...	...	9	24	33	3.86	103	12.0	657	1.40	639	1.35	1,777	289	27	...	1,236	20	25	6	6,554	40	...	87	
5	474,900	8,186	17.3	6,037	12.8	748	91	37.8	...	...	24	21	45	5.50	149	18.2	599	1.27	606	1.28	1,262	422	39	...	1,166	15	9	3	5,100	39	...	47	
6	473,400	8,065	17.0	6,062	12.8	748	93	38.7	...	...	14	27	41	4.88	147	18.2	585	1.24	657	1.39	1,099	374	26	...	759	5	9	1	7,076	19	...	119	
7	477,600	7,790	16.3	6,198	13.0	629	81	35.2	...	...	14	24	38	4.70	105	13.7	542	1.14	698	1.47	976	439	28	...	773	6	14	2	8,569	117	...	44	
8	474,800	7,665	16.1	6,133	12.9	606	70	37.3	...	...	10	23	33	4.43	86	11.6	621	1.30	684	1.43	2,037	536	26	...	1,070	18	6	1	3,518	21	...	36	
9	478,500	7,420	15.5	7,898	16.5	722	97	42.3	1369	0.77	10	23	33	4.05	34	4.5	533	1.11	718	1.52	798	994	54	...	1,070	18	6	1	3,518	21	...	36	
1930	478,500	7,268	15.2	8,300	17.4	512	68	38.5	332	0.69	10	22	32	4.05	34	4.5	533	1.11	718	1.52	798	994	54	...	1,070	18	6	1	3,518	21	...	36	
1	486,400	7,119	14.6	6,506	13.4	552	70	37.3	367	0.75	17	22	39	5.14	68	9.4	527	1.08	740	1.57	1,047	995	86	...	1,467	12	10	2	10,955	56	...	43	
2	484,900	7,004	14.4	6,469	13.3	657	88	39.4	334	0.69	8	13	21	2.86	106	15.1	493	1.02	760	1.57	966	889	48	...	1,524	931	8	9	...	3,540	32	...	41
3	485,000	6,843	13.7	6,574	13.6	537	71	35.0	333	0.66	15	12	27	3.87	104	15.7	499	1.03	766	1.49	1,148	1,057	88	...	1,906	9	10	1	3,973	22	...	28	
4	486,250	7,190	14.8	6,891	14.2	537	71	35.0	340	0.66	15	14	29	3.86	70	10.6	460	0.95	801	1.65	714	2,231	136	...	2,459	2,711	16	8	1	10,376	90	...	25
5	497,200	7,111	14.3	6,432	12.9	493	64	33.1	334	0.69	8	16	24	3.18	62	8.6	435	0.89	803	1.65	772	1,335	60	...	30,062	2,082	5	5	...	1,541	4	...	48
6	499,800	7,340	14.7	6,666	13.3	462	65	30.0	340	0.65	10	14	24	3.13	71	9.7	408	0.83	843	1.72	803	799	36	...	1,937	1,868	12	4	...	8,744	49	...	28
7	499,800	7,779	15.6	6,573	13.1	493	67	33.2	313	0.64	6	11	17	2.74	95	8.9	406	0.83	777	1.58	959	941	44	...	1,135	2,234	5	16	3	3,773	9	...	19
8	494,000	7,614	15.4	6,555	13.2	490	64	33.1	349	0.67	2	12	14	1.76	94	12.3	397	0.80	876	1.78	948	948	33	...	11,172	1,717	8	3	...	6,797	18	...	13
9*	497,000	7,079	14.2	6,535	13.1	401	57	39.4	397	0.62	6	13	19	2.60	54	7.7	413	0.85	847	1.74	662	427	20	...	894	960	2	12	1	1,673	2	...	18
1940	498,000	6,946	14.0	6,918	13.9	395	57	30.8	282	0.61	2	13	15	2.09	44	6.4	497	1.00	778	1.67	990	301	11	...	1,167	643	...	35	1	4,364	8	...	2
1	497,030	6,667	13.4	6,450	13.0	497	61	26.7	259	0.55	7	9	16	2.32	40	6.0	468	0.86	849	1.80	740	576	22	...	13,268	887	3	12	2	7,006	21	...	25
2	495,400	7,004	14.0	6,090	12.3	399	51	29.7	278	0.60	6	13	19	2.54	31	4.4	357	0.77	888	1.92	589	707	22	...	15,101	1,376	1	8	...	7,810	10	...	32
3	493,900	7,547	15.6	6,358	12.9	456	47	23.7	250	0.55	4	15	19	2.44	40	3.5	378	0.83	966	2.00	868	334	11	...	19,415	1,968	3	2	...	1,446	14	...	14
4	491,100	8,518	17.3	6,410	13.0	438	50	28.4	262	0.58	...	10	12	1.37	26	8.9	316	0.70	915	2.03	608	554	9	...	7,483	1,913	3	5	...	678	...	...	6
5	491,070	7,760	15.6	6,410	13.0	438	50	28.4	262	0.58	...	10	12	1.37	26	8.9	316	0.70	915	2.03	608	554	9	...	7,483	1,913	3	5	...	678	...	...	6
6	491,070	7,760	15.6	6,410	13.0	438	50	28.4	262	0.58	...	10	12	1.37	26	8.9	316	0.70	915	2.03	608	554	9	...	7,483	1,913	3	5	...	678	...	...	6
7	491,070	7,760	15.6	6,410	13.0	438	50	28.4	262	0.58	...	10	12	1.37	26	8.9	316	0.70	915	2.03	608	554	9	...	7,483	1,913	3	5	...	678	...	...	6
8	491,070	7,760	15.6	6,410	13.0	438	50	28.4	262	0.58	...	10	12	1.37	26	8.9	316	0.70	915	2.03	608	554	9	...	7,483	1,913	3	5	...	678	...	...	6
9	491,070	7,760	15.6	6,410	13.0	438	50	28.4	262	0.58	...	10	12	1.37	26	8.9	316	0.70	915	2.03	608	554	9	...	7,483	1,913	3	5	...	678	...	...	6
1950	503,030	8,044	16.0	6,797	13.5	247	31	17.5	194	0.39	1	4	5	0.60	13	1.6	193	0.38	1,062	2.08	763	20	1	...	7,494	566	...	...	...	5,663	2	...	4,490
1	504,800	7,741	15.3	6,797	13.5	247	31	17.5	194	0.39	1	4	5	0.61	7	0.9	182	0.36	1,021	2.00	1,272	2	...	...	7,450	794	...	...	...	7,669	3	...	1,625
2	505,300	7,932	15.7	6,797	13.5	247	31	17.5	194	0.39	1	4	5	0.61	7	0.9	182	0.36	1,021	2.00	1,272	2	...	...	7,450	794	...	...	...	7,669	3	...	1,625
3	505,300	7,932	15.7	6,797	13.5	247	31	17.5	194	0.39	1	4	5	0.61	7	0.9	182	0.36	1,021	2.00	1,272	2	...	...	7,450	794	...	...	...	7,669	3	...	1,625
4	507,200	7,574	15.0	6,755	13.3	198	20	17.8	188	0.37	1	4	5	0.64	8	1.1	87	0.17	1,030	2.03	808	...	...	...	6,857	612	...	...	...	6,815	4	...	1,769

* For calculation of birth rate.

* For calculation of death rate.

Registration of still-births in force 1939

Years and months per 1,000 total births (live and still)

Warrington Cough made notifiable by Measles and Whooping Cough Regulations, 1939 (in force 1940 October 1939)

the report - INFECTION AND OTHER DISEASES. The report is a summary of the work done in the field of infectious diseases during the year 1911. It is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the subject and is well worth reading. The report is divided into two main parts: the first part deals with the general principles of infectious diseases and the second part deals with the specific diseases. The first part is a general survey of the subject and the second part is a detailed account of the work done in the field of infectious diseases during the year 1911. The report is a valuable contribution to the knowledge of the subject and is well worth reading.

Infectious and other Diseases

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

BY

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

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For several years the incidence of diphtheria has been negligible, but this is the first year in the history of Leeds in which no case occurred. It is interesting to compare this with the figures for 1934, just 20 years ago, when there were 2,231 cases with 156 deaths. This virtual eradication of diphtheria has, of course, been brought about by immunisation. Plain diphtheria immunisation is steadily being replaced by combined immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough and we may hope soon to bring the latter disease also under control. Indeed the number of cases of whooping cough notified during the year was less than half the 1953 figure. This is encouraging, but it must be borne in mind that there is considerable variation in notification of this disease from year to year.

In Leeds, as in the country as a whole, dysentery has been a problem. In 1954, in addition to the indigenous *Sonne*, we had an outbreak of *Flexner* dysentery which proved difficult to bring under control in an area of bad housing where poor hygiene and overcrowding favoured the spread of infection.

Poliomyelitis notifications were slightly greater than in 1953 but it was not an epidemic year.

Diphtheria.—No case of diphtheria occurred during the year. Last year there was one case. This is the first time on record that the city has been free from this disease. This fine achievement is due to the success of the Immunisation Scheme and we are now reaping the reward for many years of arduous work in this field.

Scarlet Fever.—There was a decrease in the number of accepted cases of this disease during the year, 622 as compared with 699 during the previous year and 794 in 1952. Of the 622 cases, 119 (19.1 per cent.) were treated in Seacroft Hospital. The case-rate was 1.23 as compared with 1.38 for the previous year. The disease continues to be mild. There was one death.

Smallpox, Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers, Typhus, Plague and Cholera.—No case of smallpox, typhoid or paratyphoid fever, typhus, plague or cholera occurred during the year. Four typhoid contacts were kept under observation as were three chronic typhoid carriers.

During the year two doubtful cases of smallpox were referred to the Department for a second opinion. One proved to be chicken-pox and the other an allergic rash. In addition, eight "other" cases were visited at the request of medical practitioners and these were diagnosed as follows :—scarlet fever (5), pemphigus (1), chicken-pox (1) and mumps (1).

Measles.—There were 701 accepted cases of measles during the year, a decrease of 6,124 on the figure for 1953 (an epidemic year for measles). Of the total cases 17 were treated in Seacroft Hospital. There were no deaths as compared with 4 deaths in 1953 and a case mortality of 0.06 per cent.

Only 2×5 c.c. bottles of "convalescent" serum were issued to general practitioners during the year. A follow-up in the two cases gave the following results :—

Result	Serum issued for :	
	Prevention	Attenuation
No attack (complete protection) ..	—	—
"Attenuated" or mild attack ..	1	—
Attack not attenuated	—	—
Serum not given or wrongly given or not traced	1	—

No complications occurred and there was no attack of jaundice.

Whooping Cough.—There was a considerable decrease in the number of accepted cases of this disease during the year, 812 as compared with 1,769 last year and 1,637 in 1952. Of the total cases, 51 (6.3 per cent.) were treated in Seacroft Hospital. There were no deaths as compared with one during the previous year.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—There was a decrease in the number of accepted cases of this disease during the year, 58 as compared with 108 last year and 98 in 1952. Of the total 47 (81.0 per cent.) occurred in hospitals and institutions and 11 (19.0 per cent.) in the practices of general medical practitioners and midwives. The number of cases removed to Seacroft Hospital was 2 (3.4 per cent.). There were no deaths.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—The number of accepted cases of this disease was 9 as compared with 15 last year and 8 in 1952. None of the cases was treated in Seacroft Hospital and all recovered.

Erysipelas.—Accepted cases of this disease numbered 87 as compared with 73 last year. Of these, 15 (17.2 per cent.) were treated in Seacroft Hospital. There were no deaths.

Malaria.—Four cases of this disease were notified during the year, the same as last year. The infection in each case was contracted abroad. All the patients recovered.

Dysentery.—There was again an increase in the number of accepted cases of this disease during the year, 845 as compared with 319 last year and 196 in 1952. Of the 845 cases, 641 occurred at home, 52 in hospitals and institutions and 152 in day nurseries. The number treated in Seacroft Hospital was 259 or 30.7 per cent. of the total. Of the cases, 247 were *Sonne*, 367 *Flexner* and 1 *Schmitz*, whilst the remaining 230 were not typed. The *Schmitz* case had contracted the infection in India.

The incidence of this disease has increased considerably in recent years, not only in Leeds but over the country as a whole. The number of cases in the year under review was the highest on record, the previous highest figure being 539 in 1950. Outbreaks of the *Flexner* and *Sonne* types were responsible for the majority of the cases. The *Flexner* outbreak commenced at the beginning of January and continued until the end of June. Although the worst of the outbreak was then over, sporadic cases persisted until the early part of December. Several districts in the city were affected, but in the main the outbreak was confined to two particular areas.

Cases first began to occur in the central area and the majority of these cases were in houses in slum streets. The infection appeared to be a case-to-case one among families living in dirty and overcrowded conditions. Naturally, cases occurred among children attending schools in this area and steps were taken in the schools concerned to prevent infection being disseminated there. In particular, (a) the toilets were flushed, washed and disinfected daily. This measure proved of great value and indirectly resulted in greater care in the toilet arrangements in the homes concerned in that many of the parents tried to follow our good example; (b) any child who attended school with suspicious symptoms was immediately sent home

and the case reported to the Department by the Head Teacher for further investigation. The number of cases notified in this area was 402, of which 210 were confirmed bacteriologically; 152 of the 402 cases were removed to Seacroft Hospital.

The other area involved was a suburban one. Here the type of house and family were of a much higher standard than in the central area and infection did not spread to the same extent. Again school children were among those affected. The same preventive measures were taken as were in operation at the schools in the central area. 73 cases were notified of which 58 were confirmed bacteriologically; 26 were removed to Seacroft Hospital.

During the months of January, February and March a second outbreak of *Flexner* dysentery, affecting 25 patients, occurred in a mental hospital in the city where there had previously been an outbreak in December, 1953. All the cases were bacteriologically confirmed and 3 were removed to Seacroft Hospital. Monthly routine testing was done following this last outbreak and two patients who gave positive faeces in both outbreaks were again found positive on April 30th and diagnosed as carriers. In subsequent months 3 more symptomless excretors were discovered.

In June a small outbreak of *Sonne* dysentery occurred in the same hospital. 16 patients were affected; of these, 2 were removed to Seacroft Hospital.

The *Sonne* type was particularly prevalent in day nurseries where outbreaks occurred in January, February, September and November. Four day nurseries were involved and the total cases numbered 135 (117 children and 18 staff). All the cases were confirmed bacteriologically; 7 of the 117 children were removed to Seacroft Hospital. Sporadic cases also occurred during the year at other day nurseries.

In none of the outbreaks was it possible to trace the source of infection.

There were two deaths.

Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis).—There were 25 accepted cases of this disease during the year as compared with 18 last year. Despite this slight increase the incidence was again low. Notified cases over the country as a whole were also the lowest for some years. The cool wet summer no doubt played a part in this low incidence.

Of the 25 cases, 20 (80.0 per cent.) were treated in Seacroft Hospital and 5 (20.0 per cent.) in other hospitals. There were no deaths. The corresponding figures for the past five years are as follows :—

			Cases		Deaths
1953	..	..	18	..	2
1952	..	..	79	..	7
1951	..	..	35	..	—
1950	..	..	92	..	9
1949	..	..	109	..	10

The highest monthly incidence was in September and November when there were 6 cases in each month. The following tables show the monthly distribution of cases and the age groups affected :—

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION

January	..	..	..	1
February	..	..	..	—
March ..	..	..	..	—
April ..	..	..	..	—
May ..	..	..	..	—
June ..	..	..	..	2
July ..	..	..	..	1
August	..	..	..	5
September	..	..	..	6
October	..	..	..	4
November	..	..	..	6
December	..	..	..	—
Total	..	..	..	<u>25</u>

AGE GROUPS.

	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	Totals
Males ..	5	5	1	1	1	1	..	14
Females ..	4	1	1	3	2	..	..	11
Totals ..	9	6	2	4	3	1	..	25

Of the total, 20 had paralysis and 5 had no paralysis. At the end of the year 9 cases had recovered and 14 were still under treatment with the following results :—

(a) Slight paralysis or weakness ..	..	10
(b) Severe paralysis or weakness ..	..	4

Two cases left the city and the results of treatment are not known. Of the 28 wards in the city, 14 contributed to the number of cases. Those with more than 2 cases were Blenheim(3), Far Headingley (3), Meanwood (3), Crossgates (3).

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

Acute Encephalitis.—One case of acute encephalitis was notified during the year as compared with five last year. The case was diagnosed in a general hospital and recovered. One case of post-infectious encephalitis was also notified. The case was diagnosed in Seacroft Hospital and recovered.

Meningococcal Infection.—During the year there were 16 accepted cases of meningococcal infection, an increase of 3 on the figure for 1953. 6 cases were treated in Seacroft Hospital. There were 3 deaths (two of which were not-notified cases) giving a case mortality of 19.0 per cent.

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

Food Poisoning.—During the year 34 cases of *Salmonella* infection came to the notice of the Department. Of these cases, 5 occurred in a children's home, 4 in Seacroft Hospital (not Infectious Diseases Side), one in a residential nursery and the remaining 24 in private households. The organisms isolated were as follows:—

<i>Salmonella typhi-murium</i>	..	..	..	32
<i>Salmonella thompson</i>	..	..	..	1
<i>Salmonella montevideo</i>	..	..	..	1

Of the 34 cases, 18 were admitted to Seacroft Hospital. In none of the cases was it possible to trace the precise source of infection. There was one death due to infection with *salmonella typhi-murium*; this was a child aged one year who was admitted to Seacroft Hospital on 8th November, 1953, and died on 17th February, 1954.

During the year 22 cases of food poisoning or suspected food poisoning, in different households, were notified by general medical practitioners. In none of these cases was it possible to trace the cause of illness. All recovered.

Influenza.—There were 16 deaths from influenza as compared with 55 in 1953. The death-rates per thousand population were 0.03 and 0.11 respectively.

Pneumonia.—Accepted cases during the year numbered 362 of which 340 (93·9 per cent.) were primary and 22 (6·1 per cent.) influenzal. The corresponding figures for 1953 were 412 of which 366 (88·8 per cent.) were primary and 46 (11·2 per cent.) influenzal. There were 309 deaths from all forms of pneumonia (including 6 deaths from pneumonia of the newborn) compared with 434 last year. The mortality rates were 0·61 and 0·86 respectively.

Bronchitis.—There were 408 deaths assigned to this disease as compared with 481 in the previous year. The death-rates were 0·80 and 0·95 respectively.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis.—The number of deaths of children under two years of age from diarrhoea and enteritis during 1954 was 8, a decrease of 5 on the figure for 1953. The death-rates per thousand births were 1·05 and 1·64 respectively.

Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms.—The appended table gives details of deaths certified as due to malignant and lymphatic neoplasms. The total of 1,030 deaths in this group of diseases is 39 more than in the previous year.

1954 Cause of Death*	Age Groups																				All		Gr To
	-1		1-		2-		5-		15-		25-		45-		65-		75-		Ages				
	M	F	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)												1	..	6	2	8	2	8	4	23	8		
Oesophagus (150)												..	..	2	2	2	..	5	6	9	8		
Stomach (151)												3	2	37	18	33	12	10	25	83	57		
Other digestive organs (152-159)												7	3	31	34	36	39	28	45	102	121		
Trachea, lung and bronchus (162-163)												8	5	123	13	61	7	18	2	210	27		
Other respiratory organs (160, 161, 164, 165)												1	..	2	1	9	1	2	..	14	2		
Breast (170)												..	5	..	47	..	30	..	16	..	98		
Cervix uteri (171)												..	2	..	19	..	8	..	4	..	33		
Other parts of uterus (172-174)												..	1	..	9	..	7	..	2	..	19		
Male genital organs (177-179)												..	3	..	4	..	11	..	10	..	28		
Skin (190-191)												..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2		
Bone and connective tissue (196-197)												..	2	1	1	..	..	2	..	3	3		
All other sites (Rem. of 140-199)								1	1	1	1	5	9	21	24	17	19	11	19	56	74		
Neoplasms of lymphatic tissues (200-203)								1	1	..	4	2	11	7	3	1	..	2	19	13			
Leukæmia and aleukæmia (204)					1	..	2	..	1	..	1	1	4	2	2	3	1	..	12	6			
Mycosis fungoides (205)																							
Total					1	1	..	3	2	3	1	33	34	242	179	182	129	95	125	559	471		

* International List Numbers are shown in brackets.

Venereal Diseases.—The number of deaths certified as due to syphilitic diseases was 22, which is equal to a death-rate of 0.04 per thousand of the population. The number of deaths in 1954 shows a decrease of 1 as compared with the figure for the previous year.

For details of the work of the Treatment Centre at Leeds General Infirmary and medical-social work, see page 107.

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 :—	CAUSE OF DISABILITY			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(a) No treatment	30	24	..	85
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical) ..	40	9	..	24
(ii) Number of cases at (i)(b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	15	7	..	14

(5 persons were awaiting admission to hospital for surgical treatment for Cataract).

B. OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

(i) Total number of cases notified during the year	9
(ii) Number of cases in which :—	
(a) Vision lost	..
(b) Vision impaired	..
(c) Treatment continuing at end of year	..

General Remarks: The first part of the report deals with the general conditions of the country, and the second part with the results of the survey. The survey was conducted in the month of August, 1901, and the results are given in the following table.

The survey was conducted in the month of August, 1901, and the results are given in the following table.

Results of Survey	
Area	Population
1. Area of land surveyed	1,000 acres
2. Area of land under cultivation	500 acres
3. Area of land under pasture	200 acres
4. Area of land under forest	100 acres
5. Area of land under other uses	200 acres
6. Total area	2,000 acres
7. Population of the area	1,000 persons
8. Number of families	200 families
9. Number of males	500 males
10. Number of females	500 females
11. Number of children	100 children
12. Number of adults	900 adults
13. Number of laborers	100 laborers
14. Number of artisans	50 artisans
15. Number of other occupations	50 other occupations
16. Total number of occupations	200 occupations
17. Number of occupations per family	1 occupation per family
18. Number of occupations per male	0.4 occupations per male
19. Number of occupations per female	0.4 occupations per female
20. Number of occupations per child	0.1 occupations per child
21. Number of occupations per adult	0.4 occupations per adult
22. Number of occupations per laborer	1 occupation per laborer
23. Number of occupations per artisan	1 occupation per artisan
24. Number of occupations per other occupation	1 occupation per other occupation
25. Total number of occupations per family	1 occupation per family
26. Total number of occupations per male	0.4 occupations per male
27. Total number of occupations per female	0.4 occupations per female
28. Total number of occupations per child	0.1 occupations per child
29. Total number of occupations per adult	0.4 occupations per adult
30. Total number of occupations per laborer	1 occupation per laborer
31. Total number of occupations per artisan	1 occupation per artisan
32. Total number of occupations per other occupation	1 occupation per other occupation

The number of cases on the list at the end of the year was 2,348, compared with 2,202 at the end of 1909.

The following table shows the number of cases on the list at the end of each year from 1900 to 1910, and the number of deaths from tuberculosis during the same period. The number of cases on the list at the end of 1900 was 1,875, and the number of deaths from tuberculosis during 1900 was 1,045. The number of cases on the list at the end of 1910 was 2,348, and the number of deaths from tuberculosis during 1910 was 1,145.

The following table shows the number of cases on the list at the end of each year from 1900 to 1910, and the number of deaths from tuberculosis during the same period. The number of cases on the list at the end of 1900 was 1,875, and the number of deaths from tuberculosis during 1900 was 1,045. The number of cases on the list at the end of 1910 was 2,348, and the number of deaths from tuberculosis during 1910 was 1,145.

Tuberculosis

TUBERCULOSIS STATISTICS

The number of cases on the register at the end of the year was 3,525 as compared with 3,273 at the end of 1953, an increase of 252.

Notifications.—During the year 470 cases of respiratory tuberculosis (of which 53 were transfers from other areas) and 80 non-respiratory (of which one was a transfer from another area) were notified, making a total of 550 cases, of which 54 were transfers. Of the total 321 were males and 229 females. Compared with the previous year there was an increase of 50 in the number of respiratory notifications and a decrease of 11 in the non-respiratory notifications. Compared with the average of the previous five years there were decreases of 5 in the respiratory and 20 in the non-respiratory notifications.

The case-rate of respiratory tuberculosis was 0.93, of non-respiratory 0.16 and of all forms of the disease 1.08 as compared with 0.83, 0.18 and 1.01 respectively for the previous year.

Of the total cases of respiratory tuberculosis notified 12.6 per cent. were children under 15 years, 16.8 per cent. persons between 15 and 25 and 70.6 per cent. were in the remaining age groups. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 9.3 per cent., 21.2 per cent. and 69.5 per cent. respectively.

With regard to the non-respiratory type of disease, 23.8 per cent. were children under 15 years and 76.3 per cent. were persons over 15 years. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 35.1 per cent. and 64.8 per cent. respectively.

Of the total cases notified, 302 were by the Chest Physician, 63 were by general medical practitioners, 131 came from hospitals and 54 were by transfer from other areas.

The number of cases of respiratory tuberculosis not heard of until time of death was 19 and the number of non-respiratory 3, making a total of 22, 13 of which were posthumous notifications. This is a decrease of 5 on the figure for the previous year.

Out of a total of 87 deaths from tuberculosis of all forms, 5 or 5.7 per cent. died within 7 days of notification, 5 or 5.7 per cent. died between 7 and 28 days after notification and 2 or 2.3 per cent. died between 28 days and 12 months after 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..	1	6	19 (1)	35 (8)	60 (15)	42 (3)	61 (7)	44 (2)	17	285 (36)
Females	1	8 (1)	24 (1)	44 (3)	48 (7)	28 (4)	14 (1)	10	8	185 (17)
Totals..	2	14 (1)	43 (2)	79 (11)	108 (22)	70 (7)	75 (8)	54 (2)	25	470 (53)

NON-RESPIRATORY.

Ages.	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total
Males..	..	2	7 (1)	7	5	10	3	1	1	36 (1)
Females	..	2	8	11	10	4	2	3	4	44
Totals..	..	4	15 (1)	18	15	14	5	4	5	80 (1)

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

Site	Males	Females	Total
Central nervous system	5	5	10
Abdominal	1	3	4
Spine	7	3	10
Bones and joints	2	2	4
Skin	..	..	..
Lymphatic system	15	23	38
Genito-urinary system	6	8	14
Other sites	..	..	..
Totals	36	44	80

Deaths.—Deaths from all forms of tuberculosis during the year numbered 87 of which 58 were males and 29 females. In the previous year the total was 120 of which 82 were males and 38 females. Of the total, respiratory tuberculosis accounted for 83 or 95·4 per cent. and non-respiratory 4 or 4·6 per cent. The death-rate from respiratory tuberculosis was 0·16, from non-respiratory 0·01 and from all forms of the disease 0·17, 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 0.16 in the respiratory rate, 0.02 in the non-respiratory rate and in the rate for all forms of the disease a decrease of 0.18.

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

RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS.
AGES AT DEATH.

1954	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 +	Total
Males ..	..	..	..	2	4	5	12	22	11	56
Females ..	..	1	..	1	5	8	6	2	4	27
TOTALS	..	1	..	3	9	13	18	24	15	83
Average 10 years 1944-1953	..	..	2	22	41	43	49	37	25	219

NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS. DEATHS.

1954	Tubercular meningitis	Abdomin- al.	Bones and Joints	Other tuber- culosis	Total.
Males ..	1	..	..	1	2
Females ..	1	..	..	1	2
Totals ..	2	..	..	2	4

AGES AT DEATH.

1954	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 +	Total
Males ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Females ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Totals ..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	4
Average 10 years 1944-1953	1	7	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	24

The following table gives details of notifications of and deaths from tuberculosis during the years 1936-1954 :—

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
1954	83	0·16	4	0·01	87	0·17	470	0·93	80	0·16	550	1·08

REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE LEEDS CHEST CLINIC

BY

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Epidemiology.—The situation in Leeds during 1954 concerning tuberculosis is summarised in the following table:—

	Numbers	Rate per 1,000 popn.	Variation on 1953
No. of persons on Clinic Register ..	3,525	7.0	+252
New notifications:			
All forms of tuberculosis	550	1.08	+39
Respiratory tuberculosis	470	0.93	+50
Non-respiratory tuberculosis ..	80	0.16	—11
Deaths:			
All forms of tuberculosis	87	0.17	—33
Respiratory tuberculosis	83	0.16	—28
Non-respiratory tuberculosis ..	4	0.007	—5

From this it will be seen that the tendency during 1954 has been for a continued fall in the death-rate which has been particularly noticeable since 1940 and more especially during the last ten years. The levelling-off process of the notification and source rates noted last year continues, as was suggested in last year's report. The increase in the number of cases on the Register is due, firstly, to the slight increase of notifications during the year; secondly, to the fact that as the death-rate decreases, so more people are remaining alive and in an active stage and are therefore being retained on the Register as cases under treatment; and thirdly, is due to the greater reluctance of Chest Physicians to mark off patients as having recovered from their tuberculous disease. It is somewhat paradoxical that as the prognosis of tuberculosis improves the death-rate falls, and as active measures for the management of the disease can more

generally be applied with advantage to early cases, the Chest Physician should become more wary about considering his cases as recovered within the meaning of the statutory definition. Should this definition be more rigidly applied, it is possible that the numbers on the Register might show a gradual fall, but no variation can be expected until that pool of chronic tuberculous disease which has been kept alive by chemotherapy ceases to be a major public health problem.

Incidence of Tuberculosis.—In 1954, 470 new cases of respiratory tuberculosis were notified, of which 417 came from present Leeds inhabitants and 53 were transfers-in from other areas outside Leeds although they were technically Leeds residents. In 1953 the corresponding figures were 420 new notifications of which 385 were Leeds inhabitants and 35 were transfers-in. Thus, although the increase of the notification of new cases of respiratory tuberculosis is apparently 50, in fact only an additional 32 new cases arose from people who were resident in Leeds at the time of their diagnosis. Set against this is the continued reduction in the notification rate of new cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis.

The notifications by age groups have been given in the statistical tables but when these cases are grouped and compared to comparable figures for 1953 as in the following table, a very interesting situation is observed :—

ALL TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS

Age Groups	1954		1953	
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
Under 15 years	78	15	71	14
15—25	97	19	102	20
25—45	207	41	197	39
Over 45	168	34	141	28

From this it would appear that the increase in notifications has been entirely in the over 45 years of age group, but when the notifications are considered as either respiratory or non-respiratory

tuberculosis as in the next table, the position becomes clarified :—

TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS

		1954		1953	
		Nos.	%	Nos.	%
Respiratory tuberculosis	Under 15 years..	59	12	39	9
	15—25 " ..	79	17	89	21
	25—45 " ..	178	38	172	40
	Over 45 " ..	154	33	120	30
Non-respiratory tuberculosis	Under 15 years..	19	24	32	35
	15—25 " ..	18	22	13	14
	25—45 " ..	29	36	25	28
	Over 45 " ..	14	17	21	23

It will now be seen that the notifications of the respiratory tuberculosis cases show an increase over last year in the under 15 years and in the over 45 years of age groups, whilst there has been shown an almost equal reduction in the 15—25 and 25—45 years groups. With non-respiratory tuberculosis, however, although the figures are much smaller it is seen that the reverse has apparently occurred : there has been a reduction in the under 15's and over 45's, but an increase in the notifications in the 15—25 and 25—45 years of age groups. It is suggested that more cases of respiratory tuberculosis are occurring in the over 45 years of age group, which are producing more primary infections in children of under 15 years of age. In this connection it is noteworthy that in 1953 17 children were notified as primary tuberculosis, whereas in 1954 24 children were clearly notified as such, thus tending to support the argument. It is also suggested that this increase in the over 45's is probably due to more assiduous case-finding methods such as contact examinations of new primary infections and M.M.R. methods, rather than as a new development in the natural history of the disease. From the tables published in the statistical section, the peaks of notifications in males are seen in both the 25—35 and 45—55 age groups, whilst in females a single peak occurs in the 25—35 age group only, and this applies to all forms as well as to respiratory tuberculosis. The number of cases not heard of until the time of death was 22 during 1954, of which 19 were cases of respiratory tuberculosis, and there was thus an all-round reduction of 5 cases as compared to the previous year's figure. Of those patients who died of their tuberculous disease during the year, 13·8 per cent. died during the year in which they were notified,

11.5 per cent. died within 28 days of notification, 5.7 per cent. died within 7 days of notification and 25.3 per cent. were not known of until after death.

Mortality of Tuberculosis.—The deaths from all forms of tuberculosis during the year numbered 87, of which 58 were males and 29 were females. This is a further reduction in the death-rate as compared to 1953 when deaths totalled 120, of which 82 were males and 38 were females. Respiratory tuberculosis accounted for 83 deaths in 1954, or 95.4 per cent. of the total deaths. The death-rates for 1954 were :—

All forms of tuberculosis . . 0.17 as compared to 0.24 in 1953

Respiratory tuberculosis . . 0.16 „ „ „ 0.22 „ „

Non-respiratory tuberculosis 0.01 „ „ „ 0.02 „ „

Set against the average rates for the previous 5 years, these figures represent a decrease of 50 per cent. in respiratory tuberculosis and of 51 per cent. in all forms of tuberculosis.

When deaths are viewed as combined age groups, as in the following table, it is clear that the overall fall in the death-rate in 1954 has been most pronounced in the 25–45 age group, although there has been a relative increase in the percentage of deaths in the over 45 age group.

TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS

Age Groups	1954						1953					
	All tub.		Resp. tub.		Non-resp. tub.		All tub.		Resp. tub.		Non-resp. tub.	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 15 years	2	(1%)	1	(1%)	1	(1%)	2	(2%)	1	(1%)	1	(1%)
15–25 „	3	(3%)	3	(3%)	..	..	5	(4%)	3	(3%)	2	(2%)
25–45 „	24	(27%)	22	(25%)	2	(2%)	37	(31%)	35	(29%)	2	(2%)
Over 45 „	58	(70%)	57	(69%)	1	(1%)	76	(63%)	72	(60%)	4	(3%)

It is again noted that 4 males died to every 2 females, although the notification rates show an overall preponderance of 3 males to 2 females. In the over 45 age group the relationship of males to females is 3 to 1 in both notifications and deaths. In 1954, 115 cases were marked off the Register as recovered, which compares very favourably with the 87 deaths from tuberculosis.

Trends in Tuberculosis.—The following table shows the trends in tuberculosis in Leeds during the past 20 years.

ALL FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS, 1936—1954.
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
1954 ..	507,200	3,525	7.0	1.08	0.17

As the population slowly fell during the war years, the notification rate slowly increased as did the morbidity rate as indicated by the case register rate, and the death-rate, after the maximum in 1940, also began to fall. In the last 10 years, however, as the population has increased the morbidity rate, notification case-rate and the death-rate have all fallen together, but whereas the morbidity rate and the notification case-rate appear to be levelling off recently, the death-rate still continues to fall at the same degree of acceleration.

Contrasting the death-rate for pulmonary tuberculosis with the death-rate for cancer of the lung, an even greater difference is noted this year as compared to last year in the following table:—

	1954	1953
Deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, all ages ..	83	111
" " pulmonary cancer " " "	237	203
Deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis over 45 years	57	72
" " pulmonary cancer " " "	224	198
Death from pulmonary tuberculosis in males over 45 years	45	58
Death from pulmonary cancer in males over 45 years	202	168

In 1953 it will be seen that three times as many men over 45 years of age died of cancer of the lung as died from pulmonary tuberculosis, but in 1954 the difference had widened considerably and there were five times as many lung cancer deaths as pulmonary tuberculosis deaths, and whereas the figures for deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis are fairly reliable, it is possible that there are more deaths from cancer of the lung which have not been notified as such or have not been recognised than there are from pulmonary tuberculosis.

Case-Finding Methods.—During the year 8,686 new patients attended the Chest Clinic for the first time, of whom 470 were notified as cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis.

Method	Patients seen	New tuberculosis cases found	Ratio per 1,000 seen
Diagnostic clinics (new attendances)	3,517	324	92
Exclusion X-Ray Service	3,437	70	20
New contact examinations ..	1,679	23	14
Transfers-in	53	53	..
Totals	8,686	470	54

During the same period the Mass X-ray Unit examined 33,222 Leeds residents and found 34 new cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis, giving a ratio of 1 per 1,000.

Contacts and B.C.G. Vaccination.—During the year 1,679 new contacts were examined, which is in the order of 3.05 per notified case of tuberculosis, whilst 271 B.C.G. vaccinations were successfully carried out. During the year a full-scale campaign for B.C.G. vaccination of susceptible school leavers was initiated and has been carried through with considerable success. Over 1,900 thirteen-year-old school children were examined of whom 66 per cent. were found to be Mantoux negative and have been vaccinated with B.C.G. In Secondary Grammar Schools 473 were tested and 63.2 per cent. were Mantoux negative, whilst in 631 pupils of County Secondary Schools 68.8 per cent. were negative reactors and among 809 children attending County Primary Schools 69.6 per cent. failed to react to Mantoux testing.

This work is carried out in close co-operation with the School Medical Department, which undertakes the administrative work and the organisation of sessions at the schools. To Mr. G. Vallender, the Chief Administrative Officer of the School Medical Department, belongs the credit for the efficient manner in which the arrangements have been carried through.

Section 28 Activities.—*Home Helps.*—The number of home helps available for the tuberculous family is limited and considerable selection is therefore exercised in submitting applications. During the year 48 patients were referred to the Home Help Department, of whom 36 were eventually provided with help.

Rehousing.—This has improved quite appreciably during the year and the situation now is that few applicants have to wait more than a few weeks before rehousing is possible on the grounds of tuberculosis. During the year 150 patients were rehoused and it has been possible to give up the priority scheme of applications.

Rehabilitation.—During the year 114 patients were referred to the Ministry of Labour for help in finding employment. Of these 31 were recommended for a course at the Industrial Rehabilitation Unit and three for a Government Training Course.

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. Their duties are many, concerned with the domiciliary management and welfare of the patient; contact surveillance and review; arrangements 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.

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

Domiciliary Treatment.—Although many more patients have been treated at home in the last year as compared to previous years, it is noteworthy that the number of routine home visits by physicians has been reduced to 566 during the year under review, due to the fact that all patients are investigated much more fully in the Chest Clinic at periodic intervals. This service is appreciated and welcomed by the patient.

TUBERCULOSIS—SOCIAL WORK

BY

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

Senior Tuberculosis Almoner

There was no major change in 1954 in the arrangements for the care and after-care of the tuberculous.

Assistance given by the Health Committee.—The number of patients applying for help was 1,268 as compared with 1,317 in the previous year.

The Almoners try to see every new patient as soon as the diagnosis is established, in order to advise him in regard to the social, domestic and employment problems which inevitably arise. Those patients who, for some reason, cannot be seen personally, receive a letter telling them that this advice is available should they need it. Many of the problems require more than one interview with the patient or his relatives and during the year there were 2,527 interviews as compared with 2,835 last year.

Extra nourishment, in the form of one pint of milk daily, is provided free of charge on the recommendation of the Chest Physician for patients who need it but cannot afford to buy it themselves. During the year 310 patients received free milk as against 270 last year. Special items of extra nourishment were provided for 4 patients on the recommendation of the Chest Physician.

With the end of rationing the arrangements for providing free priority rations came to an end. The Leeds Association for the Care of Consumptives continues to grant grocery orders to needy patients and the National Assistance Board, by providing financial help, enables other patients to buy the food they need.

Beds and bedding.—Extra provision of this kind is often needed to enable a patient to sleep by himself. A bedstead and mattress complete with bedding was loaned to each of 52 patients. In addition, 19 mattresses, 13 bedsteads and miscellaneous articles of bedding were loaned to 97 cases. All loans of beds and bedding are called in when the patient no longer requires them and if they are fit for further use they are disinfected and returned to stock.

Co-operation with other Departments.—Through the good offices of the Housing Committee 150 patients were rehoused during 1954. A number of these patients were unable to meet the expenses of removal on their own resources and the National Assistance Board have been most helpful in meeting removal costs. In some of the cases the removal entailed the provision of extra furniture and in this connection the help of the Leeds Association for the Care of Consumptives, St. George's Crypt, the Women's Voluntary Services and Regimental Benevolent Funds is acknowledged with gratitude.

During the year 37 cases were referred for home help and at the end of the year this had been provided to 36 of the applicants.

In the course of the year 21 patients were referred for convalescence; of these 16 were suffering from chest conditions other than tuberculosis and were admitted to the ordinary convalescent homes. The four tuberculous cases were admitted to the special convalescent home for the tuberculous, Shoreston Hall, Northumberland.

Five applications were made to the Maternity and Child Welfare Department for the priority admission of children to day nurseries. In four instances the patient was the mother, who could not rest properly during the day whilst her young children were in the house. In the fifth case, the Maternity and Child Welfare Department was asked to provide residential accommodation for a child requiring segregation from an infectious father after B.C.G. vaccination.

The Care of Children Department was asked to admit the children of 18 patients to residential homes, when the illness or death of the mother made it impossible for them to be cared for adequately at home. In one case, when the patient was going into sanatorium, arrangements were made within a day to admit her children to a home.

When children can remain at home, the situation is often eased for the mother if school dinners can be provided. Three requests were made to the Chief Education Officer for the admission of patients' children to dinner at school, and two other applications for free meals were made on behalf of patients whose children were having dinner at school but paying for it. Two children just below

school age were admitted to an infant class in order to relieve their mothers, patients discharged from sanatorium who needed to take life more quietly.

Four adult patients wished to take training courses, two by correspondence, which would fit them for future employment and the Chief Education Officer was approached for help with fees. One patient then withdrew his application but the other three were assisted and one has taken his first examination with honours.

We are very grateful for the help in money and kind which has been provided for patients by the National Assistance Board. In 1954, 121 new patients were referred for allowances. Other patients were referred for emergency financial help, for supplementation of Unemployment Assistance Benefit and for special allowances or help in kind in connection with bedding, furniture, clothing, removal expenses and so on. In all 249 applications were made to the National Assistance Board in the course of the year.

During the year 114 patients were referred to the Ministry of Labour. Of these, four were not suffering from tuberculosis, but were attending the Clinic and needed help in finding suitable employment. 31 patients were recommended for a course at the Industrial Rehabilitation Unit and three for a Government Training Course. One patient, employed in work which was considered unsuitable, was referred for change of employment, and one, also working, was advised to register as disabled.

The help of the Youth Employment Bureau was sought for three young patients. The Remploy Factory is still unable to accept any new patients although it can now take back patients previously employed there who have been off sick for a considerable period. One patient who was working there reached the stage of being fit for employment in open industry and the Ministry of Labour was asked to find him a suitable post.

Other statutory organisations from which help and advice were obtained for patients were the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance and the Probation Service. Approaches were also made to the Social Workers of the Public Health Department, Mental Health Services and the Industrial Rehabilitation Unit.

Assistance given by Voluntary Organisations.—Despite the generous help which is obtainable for tuberculous patients from statutory sources, there are always needs to be met which are not covered by the provisions made available by the State. During the past year 376 applications for help were made to the Leeds Association for the Care of Consumptives and 36 applications to 24 other voluntary bodies. The Leeds Association for the Care of Consumptives provided help as follows :—

Grocery orders granted or renewed	..	188
Fares granted or renewed	.. ..	60
Pocket money granted or renewed	..	28
Furnishings	.. .. .	24
Clothing	.. .. .	3
Bills for coal, gas and electricity	..	14
Other debts	.. .. .	1
Occupational therapy	.. .. .	3
Bedding	.. .. .	1
Holiday	.. .. .	1
Miscellaneous	.. .. .	19

The miscellaneous grants included payment of insurance arrears and arrears of rates, the provision of a gas-cooker, fees for driving lessons for a patient who hoped to secure employment more easily as a driver, etc. These, and all the other extra comforts provided by the Leeds Association for the Care of Consumptives are greatly appreciated.

Regimental Funds were approached on behalf of patients who were in the Forces and the British Legion and British Red Cross also provided assistance for ex-Service patients.

Local organisations to which applications were made included the Jewish Board of Guardians, St. George's Crypt, Women's Voluntary Services, Old People's Welfare, Society of St. Vincent de Paul and the Anglo-Polish Society. Appeals were also sent to national organisations such as the Personal Service League, Friends of the Poor and the Glasspool Trust. In no case was help refused if the patient was eligible and the need one which could be met by the funds available or the stocks in hand. The total amount of £194 6s. was raised for patients in 1954 and was disbursed by the Almoners on behalf of the Societies making the grants. The money was used to buy furniture, bedding and clothing and pay removal bills, arrears

of gas and electricity bills, hire purchase payments and other debts. Grants in kind consisted of clothing, furnishing and groceries.

General.—The Senior Almoner paid 18 visits to Middleton Sanatorium in 1954 and was asked for help or advice by many of the Leeds patients there, who number between 60 and 80 at any one time. Many of these patients needed help in financial matters, domestic problems and provision of clothing.

The Senior Almoner gave the usual lectures to the health visitor students during the year ; a student from the Social Science Department of the University with a special interest in tuberculosis spent a day in the Department. Three Area Officers of the National Assistance Board visited the Department, and a representative of the Blind Welfare Services. The Group Disablement Resettlement Officer who visits sanatoria came to discuss the possibilities of liaison between his Department and the Chest Clinic and a helpful connection was established. Both almoners were able to attend meetings for social workers arranged by the Leeds Council of Social Service.

As Christmas drew near, the children of patients attending the Clinic were remembered once again by the Leeds Workpeople's Hospital Fund, "Yorkshire Evening News" and "Yorkshire Evening Post" which delivered generous gifts of books and toys. Seventy families received presents for the children, whilst a donation from a former patient enabled some elderly patients to be helped with a small gift of food. The Leeds Association for the Care of Consumptives supplied a load of coal bricks to 50 patients. We are very grateful to all these good friends of the Clinic who supplied warmth, nourishment and pleasure to patients who would otherwise have had little share in the happiness of Christmas.

Disinfestation and Disinfection

DISINFESTATION AND DISINFECTION

BY

C. W. LAMB, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.,
Disinfestation Officer

Personal Disinfestation.—At the beginning of the year treatment of all types of verminous conditions of the human body was continued at the treatment centre at Kidacre Street. Mainly because the latter is situated well away from tram and bus routes, and therefore difficult to find, especially by school children, it was decided to adapt a building at the Stanley Road Centre as a Disinfestation Clinic. This building, rented from the Cleansing Department, was used during the war years as a decontamination centre and more recently as a general store for invalid chairs and medical loan requisites. Because of its general disposition, the adaptation did not prove difficult, and, after careful planning, the conversion commenced in April and the Clinic was put into use for the first time on the 1st September.

At one end of the building there is a waiting room which leads to the Head Clinic for the treatment of *pediculus capitis*. Three patients can be treated at the same time: an insecticidal hair lotion is first applied to the hair followed by shampooing. Whilst still wet, the *capitis* eggs are removed by a thorough combing and discriminate snipping of the hair, the latter is then dried under an industrial type of hair dryer and finally given a dressing of insecticidal brilliantine, which remains toxic for several days and safeguards against re-infestation from eggs that may have been overlooked during treatment.

A total of 2,196 persons, mainly school children and contacts were given 2,218 treatments during the year, in close collaboration with the School Medical Service. In connection with these cases, 2,112 homes were visited, advice given and arrangements made for treatment by the two visitors, both of whom are State Registered Nurses.

The other end of the building has been adapted for the treatment of *pediculus corporis*, *phthirus pubis* and scabies. Patients enter the "infested" or "dirty" side to be treated according to their condition, and leave the centre on the "clean" side. *Corporis* cases,

after undressing, step under a hot shower to remove the lice from the body surface, then into a hot disinfectant bath to complete the treatment. After undressing, the patient's clothing is taken by the attendant and placed into a small Thresh gas-fired disinfector. After steam disinfestation, the clothing is returned from the clean side of the disinfector through a serving hatch into the bathroom. Similar treatment is given to persons infested with pubic lice, with the exception that the pubic hair is shaved thereby ensuring a complete removal of the eggs.

Scabies cases are only given hot baths if the infestation is severe and long standing or if the body is dirty. Benzyl benzoate emulsion is applied to the body, paying special attention to the infested areas of the skin. All direct contacts of the patient must attend for treatment, otherwise re-infections are likely to occur within a short time.

The treatment for all these conditions is supervised by a State Registered Nurse who is assisted by one male and two female attendants.

Cases of *corporis* numbered 280 and by far the greater proportion of these were vagrants. An increasing number of persons, coming within the definition of the National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47, in need of care and attention and 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. For this purpose, the bathroom has been specially adapted to deal with chronic and orthopaedic cases which are conveyed to the Centre by ambulance. In all cases the homes, 50 in number, and common lodging houses were visited, contacts treated and personal and bedclothing subjected to steam disinfestation.

During the year, 110 persons were treated for scabies, 61 homes were visited, and 61 contacts attended the Centre for treatment. There were only four cases of *phthirus pubis*.

The Clinic building also contains a lecture room which can accommodate thirty students. Instruction is given by the Disinfestation Officer to trainees from the Department of Preventive Medicine of Leeds University, to students from the Yorkshire Training College of Housecraft, and student trainees taking courses in connection with the Institute of Housing and the Royal Sanitary Institute.

General Disinfestation.—In view of the fact that the Leeds scheme of disinfestation by insecticidal spray treatment of verminous slum dwellings and their contents and the prophylactic spray treatment of the Corporation house about to be tenanted by the slum dweller has now been in operation since 1952, it is surprising to find that some Local Authorities still use the dangerous and expensive HCN removal method by which they seek to prevent the extension of verminous conditions from the slum house to the new Corporation house. On previous occasions this report has stressed the fact that the HCN fumigation process, whereas most effective in dealing with verminous furniture, does *not* impart to the articles so fumigated the slightest degree of lasting toxicity as is the case with the modern synthetic insecticidal sprays. Not only that, the HCN process is easily twice as expensive as the spray treatment, which when applied to structure and/or furniture is entirely successful and gives immunity against re-infestation for a period of at least six months. More important still, the use of the H.C.N. fumigation process in connection with upholstered furniture can only be safely carried out under the most stringent control conditions, with the utmost importance attached to aeration and to the final chemical testing of the upholstery for residual H.C.N. gas before returning the furniture for use by the tenant.

The HCN plant, however, is still in use. It has been reduced to half its original capacity, leaving four container gas vans housed in the upper half of the existing HCN shed. The lower half has been converted into an excellent garage and insecticidal store for disinfestation vehicles and equipment. The plant specialises in the treatment of woodworm infested furniture and timber and in the disinfestation of moth infested textiles and carpets. In addition, the gas vans are used in the disinfection process of packing straw, jute mats, etc. on behalf of several glass bottle manufacturers in Yorkshire, who have to conform to certain import regulations of the countries to which their goods are exported. Instead of using HCN gas, formaldehyde is injected into the preheated gas vans, is held there for a specified period and then extracted.

All other works of disinfestation are carried out by the use of synthetic insecticides. Benzene hexachloride solutions are prepared in bulk at the Disinfestation Centre. The original mixing plant has been replaced by a special commercial type of mixer, using

a flame-proof electrical unit. This mixer has reduced the mixing time considerably, the process is not complicated and effects a saving of nearly 50 per cent. in the cost of the ready mixed proprietary brands of insecticides. DDT in kerosene or in the form of a 10 per cent. dust is also extensively used. The type and form of insecticide employed naturally depends on the type and degree of infestation and solvent sprays are preferred to water emulsions when conditions allow.

The major programme of disinfestation concerns the Housing Department. Because of the large increase in the rate of the number of Corporation houses built and made available for the rehousing of slum dwellers, the number of disinfestations in this connection was doubled. Thus 1,552 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 was a total of 778 dwellings sprayed, half the number treated in 1954.

The scheme as in the previous year worked well. The speeding up of the transfer of tenants from the verminous slum houses to the Corporation houses considerably reduced the time the latter stood empty, avoiding the loss of rent to the Housing Department. This speeding up was only possible with the co-operation of the Resident Housing Managers of the widely separated estates in the city and the direct contact made with the in-going tenants. All of these were visited, the houses inspected for verminous conditions and arrangements made for the disinfestation of the dwelling and its contents and the prophylactic spray treatment of the Corporation house which was to receive them. In this connection alone 1,077 visits were made.

The estimated cost of this scheme of £4 10s. od. for each verminous case re-housed, which includes the spraying of both the slum and Corporation houses, the contents of the slum house and the disinfestation by steam of bedding, has shown to be satisfactory.

The results of the scheme were entirely successful. No actual re-infestations of the Corporation houses sprayed during the year to receive the verminous tenants have occurred, but a number of Corporation houses not so sprayed during the last twelve months became infested or re-infested mainly because of the introduction into the home of some second-hand article of furniture or bedding

which had been purchased in a verminous condition privately or from some second-hand dealer. Thus 238 Corporation houses had to be disinfested, though it should be noted that the majority of these, as in the previous year, were cockroach and flea infestations, with bed bugs only accounting for approximately 29 houses, i.e. 10.2 per cent. of the total.

Disinfestation by steam is carried out by using two Thresh Low Pressure Current Steam Disinfestors which are eminently suitable for the destruction of vermin and their eggs without unduly harming the bedding or clothing which harbour them. During the year, in connection with rehousing, 13,065 articles, mostly bedding, were disinfested, whereas in connection with re-infestations 809 articles were treated.

Apart from this specialised work of disinfestation in relation to the rehousing process, insect pest control of Corporation dwellings has been maintained. Working in close collaboration with the Clerks of Works of the Housing and Works Departments and the Resident Housing Managers of the various estates, infestations by woodworm, cockroaches, steam fly, red spider, etc., have been controlled and in most instances wiped out completely. Of these, woodworm infestations have continued to increase steadily in numbers, mainly because, no doubt, the average individual today has become more woodworm conscious and does not hesitate to report the first signs of a commencing infestation. The latter occurs usually on estates which have trees left growing on them or which are bounded by woods or plantations. Dead timber in a plantation soon becomes infested and a favourable wind can very easily send an emerging swarm to the adjoining estate of houses, where they enter by open windows, air grates or under the eaves, and an infestation has started. The advice of this Section therefore was sought regarding the type and extent of infestations and the control measures to arrest and prevent further extensions. Subsequently when works of maintenance are commenced by the Works Department, spray treatments are carried out at the same time and appropriate arrangements made for subsequent applications of insecticide twice yearly for a period of not less than three years.

Other Corporation Departments took advantage of the facilities offered by the Disinfestation Section. Woodworm control of properties owned by the Waterworks Committee at Fewston and

Swinsty was continued. The infestation by death-watch beetle and powder-post beetle at Swinsty Hall has been controlled and as this has been the second year of spray treatment of two applications of insecticide each year, it is hoped that a careful survey of the Hall at the end of the third year, 1955, will show the complete extermination of the two beetle infestations.

Outbreaks of woodworm in school furniture at various schools and precautions at the furniture store were dealt with on instructions from the Education Committee. In addition, attention was given to cockroach or steam-fly infested school kitchens, anti-fly precautions at the School Camp at Nesfield, Ilkley, and continued woodworm control at the Grange Hostel of the Training College.

Close collaboration with the Welfare Services Department in connection with bug, flea or lice infested dwellings occupied by aged persons after their removal to hospital was maintained. The dwelling and its contents are subjected to spray treatment, bedding disinfested by steam and articles of no commercial value destroyed. In a large number of cases, where the aged person became a permanent inmate of an institution, the verminous contents of the dwelling are removed for HCN treatment at Stanley Road and from there, on the instructions of the Welfare Officer, to the salerooms for disposal by auction. The verminous dwelling was cleared and spray treatment applied before the keys were returned to the owner or his agent.

In addition to contract work for various Hospital Management Committees for cockroach, steam fly or ant control, quite a large amount of work continued for the Ministry of Supply, for private firms, property owners and the general public. These works included the disinfestation of verminous bedding, woodworm infested furniture and structures, bug infested dwellings, cockroach and steam fly infested hotel and restaurant kitchens, and control of and precautions against infestations by clothes moths.

Insect pest control is essentially a Public Health Service. Most insects either transmit diseases or interfere with the personal comfort of the individual: the house fly is known to transmit such diseases as dysentery, typhoid fever, summer diarrhoea, tuberculosis and possibly many others. Certain species of flea are known to be vectors of bubonic plague; cockroaches and steam fly contaminate

food stuffs and make them unfit for human consumption, and bed bugs, lice and scabies cause sleeplessness, give rise to skin infections and generally lower the resistance of the human being. Control measures must be scientific in their execution, their costing must be calculated so that there is no profit made yet there must be, as far as possible, no real charge on the rates. Finally, the work must be carried out sympathetically, discreetly and efficiently at all times.

Disinfection.—Routine disinfection following the more common infectious diseases was discontinued some years ago, but is still available on request. By far the greater number of disinfections carried out was for cases of tuberculosis, either where a patient had gone to a sanatorium, or he and his family had been rehoused or a death from the disease had occurred. Including these and all other causes, 906 houses were visited, 802 rooms were disinfected by formaldehyde, 1,824 beds and 19,112 articles were disinfected by steam. Additional visits were made at the request of the Chest Clinic in connection with the loan of bedding, including blankets, sheets, pillow cases, etc. or for the distribution of bedsteads and mattresses, to tuberculous patients. For these purposes 201 houses were visited and 935 articles which had been on loan were disinfected before return to store for further use.

During an outbreak of dysentery, it was deemed advisable to disinfect daily the sanitary accommodation at three of the schools mainly affected, involving a total of 4,018 visits. As in previous years, a small amount of disinfection was carried out for other Local Authorities; packing straw, jute mats and bristles were sterilised for export purposes as specified by the Board of Trade and the Import Regulations of the countries of destination.

Steam disinfection was mainly confined to one high pressure steam disinfector, augmented by two Thresh Low Current Steam disinfestors mainly used for disinfestation purposes. The latter were transferred from the Kidacre Street Station which was closed as a Disinfestation Centre earlier in the year in order to centralise all disinfestation and disinfection work at Stanley Road. The high pressure steam disinfector, after twenty years of constant service, had been condemned by the Insurance Companies and it is hoped to have this apparatus, so necessary for bacteriological disinfection, replaced by a similar disinfector early in 1955.

In connection with diagnostic investigations, 5,553 throat and rectal swabs were prepared at the Disinfestation Centre for distribution to general medical practitioners and supplied to the order of the Regional Hospital Board.

Transport.—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 8,269 miles.

Under the Medical Requisites Loan Scheme, the Section undertook the collection and delivery of invalid chairs, spinal carriages, mattresses, etc. which are stored at the Centre. During the year 307 visits were made and each chair and carriage was thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, inspected and repaired where necessary before distribution.

Because the Section possesses gas container vans, which can readily be adapted as removal vans, each of 550 cu. ft. capacity, and because a number of employees are skilled furniture packers, the Disinfestation Section undertook the removal of the contents of the Ambulance Station from its old quarters at Torre Road to the new Station in Saxton Lane. Similarly the contents of the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic at Goodman Street were removed to the new Clinic in Jack Lane, and when the Day Nurseries at Crossgates and Middleton were closed, the contents were transferred to Kidacre Street, which is now adapted as the Department's General Store.

Public Conveniences. The Disinfestation Section is concerned with the general maintenance and cleanliness of the city's conveniences. There are in all 54 locations of unattended conveniences spread very unevenly over the city; 31 of them are within a mile and a half radius from the city centre and 43 of them are within a two miles radius. In addition there are four locations of attended conveniences, all of which are in the centre of the city.

Locations of unattended conveniences comprise 36 for males only, 1 for females only and 17 for males and females, making a total of 53 conveniences for males and 18 for females.

Of the four locations of attended conveniences, two serve males and females, one males only and the fourth females only. In addition there is one public convenience, located at Crossgates, which serves males and females and is part-time attended.

Cleanliness of the unattended public conveniences is controlled by the daily visits made by three squads, each consisting of two men, equipped with a motor vehicle, carrying suitable flushing and cleansing appliances. During the year the three squads totalled 22,871 visits to the conveniences, both male and female. About 75 per cent. 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.

Maintenance work at unattended public conveniences is facilitated by these daily visits of the flushing squads, who report defects and structural damage to the Charge Officer concerned. These reports are checked and the necessary repair work is ordered from the Works Department, a scheme which avoids unnecessary delay in getting repair work executed, an important factor in the satisfactory maintenance of public conveniences. The six attended public conveniences are visited by the Charge Officer regularly and the same procedure adopted.

A special squad of two men equipped with a motor vehicle, both trained by the Street Lighting Department in the maintenance of automatic electrical switchgear and emergency repairs, inspect daily and maintain when necessary the lighting at all public conveniences. This service prevents accidents when lighting fails, especially important when a public convenience is below ground level and can only be reached by flights of steps.

The cost of repair work in attended public conveniences caused by fair wear and tear amounted to £17 3s. 8d. and by wilful damage to £54 5s. 6d. In unattended public conveniences the cost of repair work caused by fair wear and tear amounted to £65 16s. 1d. of which £40 16s. 11d. was frost damage, whereas the cost of wilful damage repairs rose to £148 11s. 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 this damage to globes and lamps, the fitting of armour plated bulwark fittings have continued to give excellent results, especially where substituted at several notorious conveniences.

The fitting of lock boxes of the penny-in-the-slot type at one ladies' convenience where wilful damage had been particularly heavy resulted in a year free from damage altogether. There is little doubt that a lot of damage caused can be attributed to children and it may be very excellent policy indeed to fit lock boxes, especially in those areas where damage has been particularly heavy. By fitting these lock boxes, children are kept out and much damage is thereby prevented.

Public Sewer Flushing.—During the year the Health Committee approved the establishment of a squad of Drainage Flushers equipped with a motor vehicle and necessary appliances, such as flushing hose, drain rods, drain plugs, smoke machine and a Mono Sludge Pump mounted on a trailer. These two men work under the immediate directions of sanitary inspectors in connection with (1) the cleansing of public sewers under the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 23, (2) the testing of drains in the investigation of unsatisfactory drainage conditions of a building as required under the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 39, (3) the removal of stoppages from drains and (4) the pumping out of flooded cellars, inspection chambers, etc.

Previously this work with the exception of items (1) and (4), had been carried out by the Public Convenience Squads, but as the work increased because of its extension to public sewer cleansing and pumping out flooded conditions, it interfered seriously with the cleansing routine of public conveniences and it became necessary to form this additional service.

Its facilities were extended to other Corporation Departments, especially to the Housing Department, the City Engineer's Department, the Markets Committee, the Parks and Cemeteries Department, to private contractors and to property owners. Contract work for the regular cleansing of drainage systems of private schools, including the Leeds Girls' High School, the drainage system of several Banks and of some of the larger firms has been undertaken. Whereas the cost of cleansing of public sewers is a charge upon the Health Committee, the cost of all other works of cleansing, investigation and pumping has been recovered from the ordering bodies.

The demand for this specialised work is continuously increasing: indeed there are some days when the time-table of the squad is completely booked several days ahead. Because of its nature, some of the work can only be carried out on Sunday mornings or after

business hours, therefore some overtime is unavoidable. During the year 655 public sewers were cleansed (491 in 1953) and the number of private drains tested and/or cleansed amounted to 14,995 (11,518 in 1953). Because of the increase of work, which after all cannot afford to wait, it may be necessary to establish a second squad of two men in the not too distant future.

By the establishment of this service the Health and Housing Committees have effected a tremendous saving in the cost of public sewer cleansing and other drainage investigations; more important still, there has also been a tremendous saving in time, stoppages have been cleared in most instances the same day that they have been brought to the Section's notice.

DISINFESTATION CENTRE—REPORT OF WORK, 1954.

1. DISINFESTATION.

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

(a) Rehousing :—

No. of dwellings (and contents) disinfested by insecticide	1,552
No. of articles disinfested by steam	13,065
No. of Visits	1,077

(b) Re-infestations :—

No. of dwellings (and contents) disinfested by insecticide	238
No of articles disinfested by steam	809
No. of wet articles dried	83

B. Work carried out for other sources :

No. of premises (and contents) disinfested by insecticide	652
No. of articles disinfested by steam	4,217
No. of articles disinfested by H.C.N.	2,507

2. DISINFECTION.

	City	Outside Authorities
No. of houses visited	906	2
No. of rooms disinfected	802	1
No. of beds disinfected	1,824	4
No. of articles disinfected	19,112	25
No. of school toilets disinfected		4,018
Preparation of throat swabs :		
No. of swabs issued		5,553
No. of swabs prepared		4,679

Continued on next page

DISINFESTATION CENTRE—REPORT OF WORK, 1954 *Continued.*

3. TRANSPORT.

(a) Medical Loan Scheme :—

Visits made for the collection and delivery of
invalid chairs, spinal carriages, etc. 307

(b) Chest Clinic :—

No of houses visited 201

No. of bedsteads, beds, etc., delivered .. 935

(c) Delivery Service :—

Miles run for Babies' Welcomes and Day Nurs-
eries in connection with deliveries of stores.. 8,269

4. PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

	No. of visits	No. of flushings :—	
		Drains	W.C.'s
Visits paid for cleansing purposes	22,871	34,317	22,098
	Total	Lighting	Repairs
Visits paid for inspection, lighting and emergency repairs	18,551	318	507

5. PUBLIC SEWERS.

No. of public sewers cleansed	655
No. of private drains tested and cleansed	14,995

6. TREATMENT OF VERMINOUS PERSONS.

(a) Pediculus Corporis :—

No of cases visited 50

No. of baths provided 280

(b) Pediculus Capitis :—

No. of cases visited 2,112

No. of persons treated 2,196

No. of treatments involved 2,218

(c) Scabies :—

No. of cases visited 61

No. of persons treated 110

No. of contacts treated 61

No. of re-infections 11

Table 1. Summary of the results of the 1971-72 survey of the fishery for the common carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) in the River Great Ouse, Bedfordshire.

1971-72		1972-73		1973-74		1974-75		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78		1978-79		1979-80		1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84		1984-85		1985-86		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		1996-97		1997-98		1998-99		1999-00		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26		2026-27		2027-28		2028-29		2029-30		2030-31		2031-32		2032-33		2033-34		2034-35		2035-36		2036-37		2037-38		2038-39		2039-40		2040-41		2041-42		2042-43		2043-44		2044-45		2045-46		2046-47		2047-48		2048-49		2049-50		2050-51		2051-52		2052-53		2053-54		2054-55		2055-56		2056-57		2057-58		2058-59		2059-60		2060-61		2061-62		2062-63		2063-64		2064-65		2065-66		2066-67		2067-68		2068-69		2069-70		2070-71		2071-72		2072-73		2073-74		2074-75		2075-76		2076-77		2077-78		2078-79		2079-80		2080-81		2081-82		2082-83		2083-84		2084-85		2085-86		2086-87		2087-88		2088-89		2089-90		2090-91		2091-92		2092-93		2093-94		2094-95		2095-96		2096-97		2097-98		2098-99		2099-00		2100-01		2101-02		2102-03		2103-04		2104-05		2105-06		2106-07		2107-08		2108-09		2109-10		2110-11		2111-12		2112-13		2113-14		2114-15		2115-16		2116-17		2117-18		2118-19		2119-20		2120-21		2121-22		2122-23		2123-24		2124-25		2125-26		2126-27		2127-28		2128-29		2129-30		2130-31		2131-32		2132-33		2133-34		2134-35		2135-36		2136-37		2137-38		2138-39		2139-40		2140-41		2141-42		2142-43		2143-44		2144-45		2145-46		2146-47		2147-48		2148-49		2149-50		2150-51		2151-52		2152-53		2153-54		2154-55		2155-56		2156-57		2157-58		2158-59		2159-60		2160-61		2161-62		2162-63		2163-64		2164-65		2165-66		2166-67		2167-68		2168-69		2169-70		2170-71		2171-72		2172-73		2173-74		2174-75		2175-76		2176-77		2177-78		2178-79		2179-80		2180-81		2181-82		2182-83		2183-84		2184-85		2185-86		2186-87		2187-88		2188-89		2189-90		2190-91		2191-92		2192-93		2193-94		2194-95		2195-96		2196-97		2197-98		2198-99		2199-00		2200-01		2201-02		2202-03		2203-04		2204-05		2205-06		2206-07		2207-08		2208-09		2209-10		2210-11		2211-12		2212-13		2213-14		2214-15		2215-16		2216-17		2217-18		2218-19		2219-20		2220-21		2221-22		2222-23		2223-24		2224-25		2225-26		2226-27		2227-28		2228-29		2229-30		2230-31		2231-32		2232-33		2233-34		2234-35		2235-36		2236-37		2237-38		2238-39		2239-40		2240-41		2241-42		2242-43		2243-44		2244-45		2245-46		2246-47		2247-48		2248-49		2249-50		2250-51		2251-52		2252-53		2253-54		2254-55		2255-56		2256-57		2257-58		2258-59		2259-60		2260-61		2261-62		2262-63		2263-64		2264-65		2265-66		2266-67		2267-68		2268-69		2269-70		2270-71		2271-72		2272-73		2273-74		2274-75		2275-76		2276-77		2277-78		2278-79		2279-80		2280-81		2281-82		2282-83		2283-84		2284-85		2285-86		2286-87		2287-88		2288-89		2289-90		2290-91		2291-92		2292-93		2293-94		2294-95		2295-96		2296-97		2297-98		2298-99		2299-00		2300-01		2301-02		2302-03		2303-04		2304-05		2305-06		2306-07		2307-08		2308-09		2309-10		2310-11		2311-12		2312-13		2313-14		2314-15		2315-16		2316-17		2317-18		2318-19		2319-20		2320-21		2321-22		2322-23		2323-24		2324-25		2325-26		2326-27		2327-28		2328-29		2329-30		2330-31		2331-32		2332-33		2333-34		2334-35		2335-36		2336-37		2337-38		2338-39		2339-40		2340-41		2341-42		2342-43		2343-44		2344-45		2345-46		2346-47		2347-48		2348-49		2349-50		2350-51		2351-52		2352-53		2353-54		2354-55		2355-56		2356-57		2357-58		2358-59		2359-60		2360-61		2361-62		2362-63		2363-64		2364-65		2365-66		2366-67		2367-68		2368-69		2369-70		2370-71		2371-72		2372-73		2373-74		2374-75		2375-76		2376-77		2377-78		2378-79		2379-80		2380-81		2381-82		2382-83		2383-84		2384-85		2385-86		2386-87		2387-88		2388-89		2389-90		2390-91		2391-92		2392-93		2393-94		2394-95		2395-96		2396-97		2397-98		2398-99		2399-00		2400-01		2401-02		2402-03		2403-04		2404-05		2405-06		2406-07		2407-08		2408-09		2409-10		2410-11		2411-12		2412-13		2413-14		2414-15		2415-16		2416-17		2417-18		2418-19		2419-20		2420-21		2421-22		2422-23		2423-24		2424-25		2425-26		2426-27		2427-28		2428-29		2429-30		2430-31		2431-32		2432-33		2433-34		2434-35		2435-36		2436-37		2437-38		2438-39		2439-40		2440-41		2441-42		2442-43		2443-44		2444-45		2445-46		2446-47		2447-48		2448-49		2449-50		2450-51		2451-52		2452-53		2453-54		2454-55		2455-56		2456-57		2457-58		2458-59		2459-60		2460-61		2461-62		2462-63		2463-64		2464-65		2465-66		2466-67		2467-68		2468-69		2469-70		2470-71		2471-72		2472-73		2473-74		2474-75		2475-76		2476-77		2477-78		2478-79		2479-80		2480-81		2481-82		2482-83		2483-84		2484-85		2485-86		2486-87		2487-88		2488-89		2489-90		2490-91		2491-92		2492-93		2493-94		2494-95		2495-96		2496-97		2497-98		2498-99		2499-00		2500-01		2501-02		2502-03		2503-04		2504-05		2505-06		2506-07		2507-08		2508-09		2509-10		2510-11		2511-12		2512-13		2513-14		2514-15		2515-16		2516-17		2517-18		2518-19		2519-20		2520-21		2521-22		2522-23		2523-24		2524-25		2525-26		2526-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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 must continue to play an important part in all the work carried out by the medical officers and health visitors. Visual aids and demonstration material are being prepared to illustrate health talks to the mothers. The demonstration given by the dental hygienists at each centre has interested the mothers in the proper care of their own and their children's teeth. A film projector was obtained and it is hoped to widen the field of health education by periodic film shows.

The special sessions for toddlers have continued to be held at a number of centres, and regular routine medical examinations carried out. The numbers attending have been fewer than was expected but despite this, the number of children between 2 and 5 years who attended all clinics increased by 721.

Ante-Natal Clinics.—By 31st December, 1954, there were 200 ante-natal sessions held per month at 25 clinics. The number of expectant mothers attending the clinics during the year was 8,800 and of this total 6,009 were new cases. The total number of attendances at all clinics was 30,893. Applications for hospital confinement continued to be made through the clinics, also arrangements with the hospitals to book such cases for obstetric and social reasons. In addition to the ante-natal sessions at which the clinic doctor was in attendance there were 90 sessions per month attended by municipal midwives.

Post-Natal Clinics.—There have been 21 post-natal sessions per month held at 9 clinics. The number of mothers who attended was 892 with a total number of attendances of 1,011. It has not been found necessary to increase the number of post-natal sessions as the majority of mothers now attend the hospital or their private doctor for post-natal examination.

Infant Clinics.—During the year an additional clinic was begun at Leaffield, King Lane, Leeds, 17, making 27 clinics in operation by the end of the year at which 234 sessions were held per month. The number of infants under one year attending the clinics for the first time was 5,435. During the year 3,614 children between one and two years attended and 4,876 children between two and five years, an increase of 136 and 721 respectively, making the total number of children attending 13,925 with 81,129 attendances made. The number of children on the register at all clinics on 31st December, 1953, was 13,141; with 6,715 new children registered, 6,521 names removed of children who were 5 years old, had defaulted, died or left the district, the number on 31st December, 1954, was 13,335, an increase of 194 on the previous year.

Ministry of Health Survey.—This special survey on the growth of children begun at the infant welfare clinics in 1949 was concluded. The total number of children entered in the survey was 1,589 and of those, 263 remained under regular observation until the end of their fifth year in 1954.

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.

Physiotherapy.—The number of children referred during the year for examination by the Orthopædic Consultant was 111, a decrease of 8 on the number referred in 1953. Two cases only required to be referred for hospital treatment.

Artificial Sunlight.—This was given to 875 children during the year and the total number of attendances at the six infant welfare centres was 14,037. These figures show a decrease of 21 in the number of children attending, and an increase of 107 in the total attendances, compared with those for 1953. This would seem to indicate that the number of children attending the infant clinics who required to be referred for sunlight therapy is still decreasing.

Remedial Exercises.—A total of 516 children attended for exercises with 6,203 attendances, an increase of 23 and 617 respectively on the number for 1953.

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 physio-therapist is much appreciated by the mothers who attend. There were 226 mothers who attended ante-natal classes and 128 attended for post-natal exercises. The total number of attendances was 1,083 and 345 respectively.

Dental Care.—See Report of Senior Dental Officer on page 74.

Eye Defects.—*Children classified as blind or partially blind.*—There were 12 children under five years on the register on 31st December, 1953. During the year one child was notified as blind; two children reached the age of five years, leaving 11 names on the register on 31st December, 1954. Three of these children had previously been admitted to Sunshine Homes, and four children were admitted during 1954.

The arrangement has continued for any child under five 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, thus providing continuity of supervision and treatment for such cases. During 1954 the number of children seen by the Consultant for the first time was 196; in addition 342 children re-attended for further consultation, making a total of 538 children examined. This is an increase of 192 on the number seen in 1953.

Care of Premature Infants.—Between 1st January, 1954, and 31st December, 1954, there were 605 live births notified, of infants weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth. Of these, 485 were born in hospital or nursing home in the city and 120 were born at home. The number of those born at home who were removed to hospital was 21 and the remaining 99 were nursed at home.

The number of infants who died within 24 hours of birth was 89, of these six were born at home and 83 in hospital or nursing home.

Of the 99 infants nursed at home 62 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 384 infants requiring further nursing care following discharge from the Leeds Maternity Hospital, St. James's and St. Mary's Hospitals.

Wyther Hostel (*Mother and Baby Home*).—On 31st December, 1953, there were 11 mothers and 12 infants in the home. During the year 55 mothers and 60 infants were admitted; of these 11 mothers were admitted for ante-natal care and 16 infants were admitted for a period of segregation after B.C.G. vaccination. 15 of these infants were admitted without the mother. The comparative figures for 1953 were 46 mothers and 47 infants.

Those discharged during 1954 were 49 mothers and 54 infants. Of these, 30 mothers were able to keep their babies, seven babies were placed with a view to adoption through the Care of Children Department, four babies were admitted to residential nurseries, and 13 B.C.G. cases discharged home. There were seven 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 ante-natal clinics are referred to the social worker for investigation. Arrangements are made by her when necessary for admission to Wyther Hostel, or in special circumstances to a home run by voluntary agencies. After-care is also carried out in cases where this is possible.

Convalescence.—During 1954, 132 mothers and 137 children under five years were referred from the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics and sent for a period of convalescence.

Day Nurseries.—Three day nurseries were closed during the year, two because the number of children attending did not justify their continuing and the third because the requisitioned land had to be returned to the owner. There was still considerable demand for the admission of children to the remaining 12 nurseries, and there was a waiting list of children for admission to nine 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

				Attendances per 5 day week			Total Number of Attend- ances	
				1st Jan. to 30th Sept.	1st Jan. to 31st Oct.	1st Jan. to 31st Dec.		
DAY NURSERIES								
East Street	..	..	35	31.5	31.9	32.2	8,297	
Sheepscar	..	..	35	33.0	33.0	33.1	8,483	
Blenheim	..	..	50	40.4	41.4	42.5	11,456	
Harehills..	..	..	50	45.8	46.5	44.5	11,436	
Hunslet Hall	..	..	50	46.8	46.7	46.1	11,663	
Quarry Hill	..	..	50	48.8	49.0	49.2	12,777	
Armley ..	..	..	55	48.4	48.3	47.9	12,177	
*Bramley ..	..	..	55	35.4	34.7	33.2	8,397	
Low Road	..	..	55	48.7	48.7	49.2	12,705	
Meanwood	..	..	55	41.9	42.0	42.3	10,696	
*Middleton	..	..	55	22.2	21.8	—	4,556	
Rookwood	..	..	55	28.7	30.0	30.9	7,918	
*Crossgates	..	..	70	23.9	—	—	4,413	
York Road	..	..	70	61.0	57.2	56.3	14,354	
Burley Park	..	..	75	64.1	64.5	64.0	16,431	
Total				815	620.6 (76.1%)	595.7 (80.0%) (745 places)	571.4 (82.8%) (690 places)	155,759

* Crossgates Nursery closed 10th September.
Middleton Nursery closed 29th October.
Bramley Nursery closed 31st December.

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 33 mothers and 48 children had blood tests carried out at the Central Clinic. The comparative figures for 1953 were 28 and 54 respectively.

Nurseries and Child Minders Act, 1948.—Under this Act applications were received during the year from 22 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 :—

	Child Minders	Nurseries
No. on register at 31st December, 1953	23	2
Permitted No. of children at 31st December, 1953	120	60
No. registered during the year	21	1
No. of applications refused	1	—
No. of registrations cancelled	15	—
No. on register at 31st December, 1954 ..	29	3
Permitted No. of children at 31st December, 1954	165	85

SECTION 23.—MIDWIFERY.—The demand for hospital accommodation for confinement has continued during the year and many 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 27 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 45 pupil midwives completed their training. Of these, 44 passed the Part II examination of the Central Midwives' Board; only one failed to pass.

On 31st December, 1954, there were 24 pupil midwives in training.

Notified Births.—The total number of births of Leeds cases notified in the city during the year was 7,950. Of these 5,639 or 70.93 per cent. took place in hospitals or nursing homes and 2,311 or 29.07 per cent. were domiciliary cases. The comparative figures for 1953 were:—hospital cases 71.06 per cent. and home confinements 28.94 per cent. During 1954 there were 73 cases attended by ambulance midwives prior to or during transport to hospital.

The number of domiciliary births notified by midwives acting as midwives was 2,089 or 90.39 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 205 of whom 16 left the district, three ceased to practise, one retired and one died, leaving 184 midwives practising in the city on 31st December, 1954. Of these, 107 were employed in hospitals, 19 in private nursing homes, four as private midwives and 54 were employed by the Local Authority.

Only eight 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. Two midwives left the service, one retired and one died. On 31st December, 1954, 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 2,217 or 27.9 per cent. of the total births notified in the city. The comparative figures for 1953 were 2,292 or 27.6 per cent.

The following table gives comparative figures for the work done by the domiciliary midwives during 1953 and 1954 :—

	1953	1954
Ante-natal visits	18,798	19,673
Attendance at birth { As midwife ..	2,071	2,003
{ As maternity nurse ..	221	214
Post-natal visits	47,390	48,037
Bookings { As midwife	1,685	1,566
{ As maternity nurse	686	554
Attendances by { At midwife's clinic	15,083	11,260
patients { At midwife's home	4,011	994
No. of patients who had Gas/Air analgesia	2,087	1,933
	=91.1%	=87.2%

Of the 48,037 post-natal visits paid in 1954, 624 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 45 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 2,217 patients attended at home by municipal midwives, 1,933 or 87.2 per cent. were given gas/air analgesia, compared with 2,087 or 91.1 per cent. in 1953.

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 1954, 19 outfits were supplied in this way.

Medical Assistance.—During the year 906 notifications were received of having called in medical assistance for domiciliary midwifery cases where a doctor was booked for maternity medical services. There were 17 notifications for emergencies under Section 14 of the Midwives Act, 1951, compared with 34 for the previous year, but only 10 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 301 visits of inspection to the midwives in their homes and at their cases, and in addition paid 228 special visits.

SECTION 24.—HEALTH VISITING.—*Miss J. M. Akester, Superintendent Health Visitor reports:*—During the year the health visitors carried out all their usual duties including the visiting of children under five, children placed for adoption and registered daily minders, also attendance at clinics and welfare centres.

As expected, there was a further reduction in the number of visits to children under five, which was partly due to the steady increase in the number of "special" visits and "hospital" visits.

These include old people, patients discharged from hospital, defaulters from diabetic and other clinics, etc., also visits in connection with various research projects. The number of these showed an increase of over 100 per cent. on the previous year's figures.

The allocation of a health visitor to one of the pædiatricians was discontinued and arrangements were made for all the health visitors to be available as required, visiting the hospitals to discuss cases and report on home conditions.

In June, a major change in the administration of the service was made, when the tuberculosis visitors were withdrawn from the Chest Clinic and accommodated in the Health Department. This led to closer co-operation between the tuberculosis visitors and their colleagues and to some reduction in overlapping.

Health visitors continued to assist with the practical training of medical, social science, health visitors and other students.

The total number of visits paid by the health visitors during 1954 was 149,894, a decrease of 12,154 on the total number of visits in 1953.

The following table gives comparable figures of the work done in 1953 and 1954.

	1953	1954
Notified births, including re-visits ..	133,945	118,772
Stillbirths	146	177
Deaths of children under 5 years ..	246	207
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	38	14
Expectant Mothers	4,149	3,259
Infectious Diseases	195	..
Cases discharged from hospital ..	109	932
Home Help investigations	15	18
Child Minders	213	224
Adoptions	431	231
Day Nursery admissions and absentees	304	108
Unclassified special visits	3,682	6,927
Ineffectual visits	18,575	19,025
Total visits for the year ..	162,048	149,894

Registered Nursing Homes.—The following table gives particulars of 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., 1953 ..	6	82	1	2	32	8	88	15	84	120
Registration approved during 1954	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Registration cancelled or surrendered during 1954 ..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	..
Existing at 31st Dec., 1954 ..	5	75	1	2	32	8	89	14	77	121

Nurses Act, 1943, Part II.—*Agencies for the supply of Nurses.*—Under this Act only one nursing agency applied for registration in 1954 and a licence was issued.

DENTAL CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

BY

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

Senior Dental Officer

There was no improvement in the staffing position during the year. The number of sessions allocated to the service was 617, equal to 1.2 full-time dental officers compared with 1.3 in the previous year. Should it be possible to recruit more dentists, a service for the pre-school children would be started and propaganda undertaken to increase the number of mothers attending for inspection. At present only those interested attend for advice, those needing it most only attend when in pain.

The Oral Hygienists, in addition to the time spent on scaling and cleaning, gave 179 sessions at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics demonstrating the care of the mouth and teeth. There has been a tendency in the past, not only by the public but also by the dental profession, to under-rate the importance of the patients' part in combating dental disease. Now that sugar and sweets are freely available the topic assumes the greatest importance as there is no doubt that the consumption of sugar between meals and before going to bed and lack of cleaning are the major factors in dental decay. Whilst the dentists and hygienists are able to instruct in individual cases, a national campaign sponsored by the Ministry is needed to bring home to the public the enormous expense of the Dental Service and the misery caused to children by the misplaced "kindness" in supplying sweets at all times.

Professor T. Talmage Read continued to give advice on difficult cases and operated where surgical treatment was necessary.

	Expectant Mothers	Nursing Mothers
No. of inspection invitations	4,400	8
No. of inspection attendances	1,133	12
No. found dentally fit	144	4
No. accepted treatment	921	8
No. refused treatment	68	..
Total No. of teeth filled	843	162
Type of filling given:—		
Synthetic porcelain	179	26
Cement	22	..
Amalgam	68	7
Lined Amalgam	748	140
Total fillings given	1,017	173
Total No. of teeth extracted	3,151	418
" " " persons fitted with dentures	206	..
" " " scalings	1	..
" " " other treatments	49	20
" " " local anæsthetics	373	104
" " " general anæsthetics	312	25
" " " treatment sessions	540	..
" " " inspection sessions	67	..
" " " attendances for treatment	1,541	1,187
" " " persons made dentally fit	420	202

WORK OF ORAL HYGIENISTS

	Expectant Mothers	Nursing Mothers
No. of attendances	495	64
" " scalings	495	64
" " treatment sessions	127	..
" " hygiene lecture sessions	179	..
" made dentally fit	250	30

NUMBERS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE

	Number examined	Number found to need treatment	Number treated	Number made dentally fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	1,145	997	929	902
Children under 5 years	..	..	196	..

FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Children under 5 years
Extractions	3,569	320
Anæsthetics :—		
Local	477	..
General	377	183
Fillings	1,190	..
Scalings or scaling and Gum Treatment	560*	..
Radiographs	25	..
Dentures provided :—		
Complete	222	..
Partial	115	..

*Including 559 by Oral Hygienists

Mental Health Services

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

J. M. McALPIN, M.B., Ch.B.,
Medical Officer of the Mental Health Services

J. SQUIRE HOYLE
Executive Officer

In accordance with paragraph 4 of Ministry of Health Circular 2/50 the following pages review the work of the Leeds Mental Health Services Department for the year ended 31st December, 1954.

ADMINISTRATION

Constitution and meetings of Mental Health Sub-Committee.—

The Sub-Committee consists of thirteen elected representatives of the City Council and three co-opted members. Meetings are held monthly.

Number and qualifications of Staff.—Table I of the Appendix sets out the whole-time medical and lay establishment of the Department. There have been few staff changes during the year. The post of psychiatric social worker which was vacant last year has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Anthony Marrington who commenced duties on 1st March, 1954; one mental health worker left the Service on marriage. There is still a vacancy for a second psychiatric social worker but it is considered that for the time being the team is adequately manned by mental health workers of long experience and it is not proposed to make a further appointment at present. All mental health workers are "duly authorised" by Council resolution to carry out all aspects of mental health work, but for convenience in administration and also having regard to officers' individual choice the work tends to divide itself into three sections, one section dealing with the removal of patients of unsound mind to hospital, another dealing with after-care and rehabilitation and a third dealing with mental deficiency. The Department still enjoys the co-operation of the Medical Superintendents of the local mental and mental deficiency hospitals who have continued to act as the Committee's Consultants.

Co-ordination with other Bodies.—It is pleasing to report that the Department has functioned in close co-operation with Regional Hospital Boards, Hospital Management Committees, the University

Department of Psychiatry and the Teaching Hospitals ; also with the Ministry of Labour and particularly with the Disablement Resettlement Officers. The Medical Officer, Dr. McAlpin, holds a clinical assistantship at the Psychiatric Unit at St. James's Hospital and the psychiatric social worker and mental health workers continue to carry out the social work at the Unit for both in-patients and out-patients.

Voluntary Organisations.—The City Council makes annual grants to the National Association for Mental Health and the Marriage Guidance Council but no duties are delegated to the first-named Association as the city's services are comprehensive and most cases can be dealt with within the Department. The Occupation Centres have a very live Parents' Association which is affiliated to the National Association of Parents of Backward Children. The local spastic branch of the Spastic Association, too, has made a valuable contribution to the Service by way of gifts, etc.

Training of Staff.—All the mental health workers have taken in-training for all branches of the work and their duties are regarded as inter-changeable as may be required subject, however, to what has been said in the paragraph relating to staff. The Committee have given consideration to the fact that, owing to retirement on age limit, the near future will entail new appointments and they will welcome the introduction of a prescribed comprehensive training course both internal and external for future entrants to the service to ensure that the efficiency of the service is maintained.

WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY

Prevention, Care and After-Care.—(See Table VII).—The Local Authority continues to provide services under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act. Following last year's economy measures the service has been consolidated and efforts have been made to extend and improve the preventive aspects of the work. The Family Consultation Service, which provides social work facilities in those cases where social problems are seen to be precipitating or complicating mental illness, has continued to function and efforts have been made to bring it to the notice of a wider range of voluntary and statutory agencies, as well as to the general practitioners in the city. Emphasis is placed upon the need for a close co-operation between social workers and other social

workers both within the Corporation and in outside agencies. It is especially felt that a close co-operation between the Department and the Maternity and Child Welfare Services is of the utmost importance in dealing with the social aspects of mental health and plans for a closer liaison between the social workers and health visitors have been initiated. It is hoped that the more vigorous efforts now being made to extend the preventive side of the service will eventually lead to a reduction in the number of claims upon mental hospital beds in the Region. It is gratifying to note a slight increase in the number of cases referred from agencies other than hospitals and it is hoped that this is an indication of the growing acceptance in the community of the Department's preventive role.

The Therapeutic Social Club held 46 meetings with an average attendance of 35. Last year's steady increase in numbers has been maintained and it is hoped to commence a second weekly session early in the New Year. The Club has become an integral part of the service that the Department offers and it is hoped to explore other group activities in the future. The inability to form normal social relationships is one of the most striking disabilities displayed by patients referred to the Department and it is in this field that the skills of the trained social worker are of especial value.

The total number of cases dealt with was 1,017. In the main most patients referred for after-care have passed through St. James's Hospital where the social workers attend regularly throughout the year. Thus the important element of continuity is maintained and the personal relationships between worker and patient upon which all successful social work must rest, is strengthened. An extension of the Occupational Therapy facilities at St. James's Hospital has been most helpful. Patients not yet ready for employment are allowed to attend and are so helped over a difficult transitional period.

The question of accommodation for a number of patients remains a problem. Some are without relatives or friends in the city who can accommodate them. Others by reason of their unstable personalities and personal difficulties have difficulty in maintaining themselves either at home or in lodgings. The provision of suitably supervised hostel accommodation is highly desirable and it is hoped that this matter will be explored in the near future.

Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890 to 1930.—Statistical information is contained in the Appendix (Tables II and III).

During the year 1954 the number of patients referred to the duly authorised officers totalled 1,429, an increase of 64 on 1953. Of this number 612 were admitted under Section 20, 79 were referred to the Geriatric Department of St. James's Hospital for admission to their wards and the remainder visited and advised in various ways—some being referred to the Mental Health Medical Officer, others to the Outpatient Department at St. James's Hospital and a few referred to the Welfare Services Department for hostel accommodation.

Dr. Droller at St. James's Hospital has been most helpful and if possible he has admitted cases of senile dementia into the geriatric wards who would otherwise have had to be dealt with under the Lunacy Acts.

The female bed situation has been eased somewhat by the Regional Hospital Board who allocated to Leeds four beds per week between Scalebor, Stanley Royd and Menston. In the aggregate the allocation has not been taken up, although at times a delay of several days has occurred in moving patients owing to no vacancy being available.

The Psychiatric Wards at St. James's have dealt with the majority of short term cases; during the year 490 persons were admitted as voluntary patients, this number including 79 who had in the first instance been admitted under Section 20 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

The total admissions of voluntary, temporary and certified patients to the various mental hospitals including St. James's totalled 752, and it is interesting to note that 66.5 per cent. of all admissions were on a voluntary or temporary basis.

Comparison with 1929, when all patients were admitted to mental hospital on certificate, reveals that although the percentage of the total voluntary and temporary admissions last year were 66.5 per cent. and under certificate 33.5 per cent. the number of patients admitted under the principal Act in 1954 shows an increase over 1929 of 20 and the total increase of admissions the astounding figures of—1929, 232 and 1954, 752.

Full use has been made of Section 20 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, and many cases could be illustrated where the use of this Section and Section 21A has obviated the necessity of sending patients to mental hospitals under certificate,

Mental Deficiency Acts, 1930 to 1938.—*Ascertainment.*—Statistical information is contained in Tables IV and V of the Appendix. The total on the registers represents 3·8 per thousand of the city's estimated population of whom 3·5 are "ascertained" cases.

Guardianship and Supervision.—There has been little change in the number of cases under Guardianship. In most cases financial responsibility has been transferred to the Assistance Board but the patients are kept in touch with by way of voluntary supervision and regularly visited by the Committee's officers. The practice of placing defective youths under the guardianship of a male officer of the Department and supervising them in their lodgings has continued to prove most satisfactory and is the nearest approach to a hostel for working youths which it is the Committee's intention to provide when circumstances permit.

Supervision of the mentally handicapped living in the community which is probably one of the most important functions of a local authority has been carried out by the mental health team and which advise and assist with regard to finding employment. This form of domiciliary care was dealt with in some length in the annual report last year. Supervision is most successful, coupled as it is in this area with fully equipped occupation centres. Many requests have been made to the visiting officers for short-stay accommodation and no application has had to be refused except temporarily where accommodation was not available. Forty-one cases have been admitted to Meanwood Park Hospital, five to Claypenny Hospital, Easingwold, three to other institutions and three to private care. The power conferred upon hospitals under the Ministry Circular has been an inestimable boon where it has been imperative that parents should have some relaxation from the care of low grade children and especially in view of the shortage of long term accommodation.

Training.—No home training of the mentally handicapped is carried out in this area as it is possible to offer accommodation in occupation centres to all cases needing training and to provide transport for the lower grade with the advantage of contact with other children.

Occupation Centres.—(See Table VI.)—The city is served by four occupation centres which are dealt with individually by extracts from reports from the Supervisors of each. Building operations

have commenced at the new centre for 108 children to replace the existing one at Armley and the building should be ready for occupation in 1955. The short-stay home designed by the City Architect is also well under construction and will provide accommodation in accordance with the Board of Control's Circular 5/52 for twelve children of both sexes. The centre is small and only experimental and can be extended if found to be desirable. It is being built on the site of one of the existing centres and during the day time the children will be occupied and have their meals in the day centre itself, and which will involve co-operation between the foster mothers and the staff of the occupation centres. Occupation centres are visited each month by two members of the Committee on a rota and other visitors include deputations from other Local Authorities, Universities, and from overseas, in addition to health visitors and social science students and mental health workers from the National Association for Mental Health.

*North Leeds Industry and Occupation Centre (Mr. Allan).—*This centre, which was first opened in October, 1923, for 33 youths has of late considerably extended its operations and since 1952 has functioned as a sheltered workshop for the mentally handicapped. Those who are too low grade for the workshop side take their place in the occupation centre in a different section of the building where the usual handicrafts are taught and there are 70 of such cases in attendance. The workshop provides employment in firewood splitting and bundling, brushmaking, joinery, boot repairing, kitchen work and market gardening for youths and men. Many experiments have been made in the past in box-making and other trades but it has been found that firewood bundling is a most desirable occupation and probably the only one that is well within their powers and yet remunerative; this, of course, having regard to the demand for our products in an industrial area, for instance other geographical situations might find the making of chain mesh fencing a suitable occupation and which would not for instance be desirable in this area owing to competition. It does not, of course, follow that a youth working on the joiner's bench will necessarily go out to work to a joiner's shop and where probably machine work is generally practised. It does, however, train and fit him to the routine of a small factory and he is better able to get on with his associates. Most of the trainees have been tried out in ordinary

industry. During the year ended December, 1954, 12 youths have been admitted and 14 have left. Ten have obtained other work (of whom two have been found unsuitable and have returned to the centre). Three were admitted to a mental deficiency hospital and one to a mental hospital. They are encouraged to find employment but if they are not successful none are denied re-admission. Wages are paid and the youths are able to earn from £3 6s. od. to £5 10s. od. per week. Hot mid-day meals are made and provided on the premises. The nett receipts for sales from this Centre for the year amount to £10,800.

South Leeds Laundry Centre (Mrs. Petty).—The Laundry has, like its counterpart for males at North Leeds, continued to find employment for girls and young women most of whom are too high grade for occupation centres but yet too low grade for work in competitive industry, or too temperamental and mentally unstable to be tolerated by employers. The attendance has been good and the wages now average from £1 9s. 4d. to £3 2s. 4d. per week plus travelling tokens and meals from the canteen. The value of the Laundry work done during the year has amounted to £3,600.

These girls have also enjoyed coach trips during the summer and a visit to the local pantomime.

South Leeds Occupation Centre (Mrs. K. Taylor).—This centre has fully justified its establishment four years ago for the occupation of older girls as they leave the junior occupation centres and who are unfit for employment. Light domestic tasks are carried out, needlework and embroidery, rug and mat making. A noticeable feature of the Centre is an improvement in the girls' deportment as the result of dancing and movement which is regularly practised. They are also trained to take care of their personal appearance and generally make themselves socially adaptable. Coach excursions and pantomime visits have been arranged.

East Leeds Occupation Centre (Mrs. A. Taylor).—At the close of the year, 108 children were attending the East Leeds Centre and of 59 boys and 49 girls only two children were over 13 years of age and six children were only 3 years old.

The average attendance of 96 is very satisfactory and is due largely to the efficiency of the special transport arrangements. The

escort duties have been shared by the staff and parents and with the whole-hearted co-operation of the drivers, the children have travelled to school in safety and comfort.

The generous support of the parents through the year has been most helpful and encouraging and their present of a tape-recorder has been used for some research into the children's speech difficulties and other work in the Centre.

The presence of so many very young children in the Centre has made it necessary to add to the school staff a number of domestic orderlies whose hours of duty are arranged to meet with the demands of the daily routine. These women assist the teachers in the many arduous tasks connected with the care of tiny children and those confined to invalid carriages.

The teachers have attended a number of lectures and short training courses during the year and the most recently appointed teacher has now served for over three years in the Centre.

West Leeds Occupation Centre (Miss I. Bye).—This centre has continued to function under overcrowded conditions which it is hoped will be remedied in the near future on completion of the new building at Stanningley. A number of children suffering from the dual defect of mental deficiency and cerebral palsy are accommodated in this building, some of whom are really in need of hospital care but their parents do not desire it. Open days have been held and the local branch of the National Association of Parents of Backward Children has proved most helpful. Some of the parents have, with the staff, given up some of their time to escorting children in the cars to and from the Centre and the Committee is very grateful for this gesture. Unfortunately, however, as is very often the case the voluntary duty falls only upon a few although, admittedly, owing to other young children in families, some parents find it very difficult. Coach parties have been arranged in the summer.

Conclusion.—The Department once again has pleasure in acknowledging the helpful and friendly co-operation which it receives from medical practitioners, government and local government departments and the University Department of Psychiatry, the medical superintendents of mental and mental deficiency hospitals and to the Assistant School Medical Officer and all other organisations, statutory and voluntary in the city.

APPENDIX

TABLE I.

STAFFING

Mr. R. Perry..	..	Deputy Executive Officer							
Mr. W. B. Sykes	..	Chief Clerk							
Mr. T. S. Hawkesworth		Senior Authorised Officer							
Mr. A. Marrington	..	Senior Psychiatric Worker							
Mrs. U. A. Fletcher		Senior Mental Health Worker							
Miss M. A. Casson	..	Secretarial							
OTHER STAFF									
<i>Administrative Staff :—</i>									
Clerks and Typists	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Telephonist	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
<i>Clinical Staff :—</i>									
Mental Health Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
<i>Industry and Occupation Centres :—</i>									
Supervisors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Assistants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
General Helps to above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Clerical	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Handicraft Instructors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Firewood Department	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Brush Department	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Laundry Staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Cooks and Domestics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Caretakers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
									88

TABLE II.

NUMBER OF LEEDS CASES IN HOSPITALS.

	Menston			Stanley Royd			Storthes Hall		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
On books 1.4.54 ..	443	426	869	213	508	721	21	48	69
Admitted 1.4.54— 31.12.54 ..	136	61	197	30	73	103	4	6	10
	579	487	1,066	243	581	824	25	54	79
Deaths and discharges ..	105	58	163	8	74	82	4	1	5
Remaining on books 31.12.54	474	429	903	235	507	742	21	53	74

TABLE III.

CASES DEALT WITH BY AUTHORISED OFFICERS

	Males	Females	Total
1. Visits paid	722	1,164	1,886
2. Removed to St. James's Hospital under Section 20 of the Lunacy Act, 1890 ..	273	339	612
3. Certified patients transferred to Menston Hospital	100	52	152
4. Certified patients transferred to Stanley Royd Hospital, Wakefield	3	67	70
5. Certified patients transferred to Storthes Hall Hospital	2	1	3
6. Certified patients transferred to other Mental Hospitals	10	16	26
7. Direct admissions to Mental Hospitals (certified)	..	1	1
8. Total Mental Hospital admissions on Summary Reception Orders or Petition	115	137	252
9. Patients admitted to St. James's Hospital under Section 20 and transferred to Voluntary	34	45	79
10. Voluntary patients admitted to Mental Hospitals direct	204	146	350
11. Voluntary patients admitted to Mental Hospitals on transfer from St. James's Hospital	13	48	61
12. Total voluntary patients	251	239	490
13. Temporary patients admitted to Mental Hospitals (all via St. James's Hospital)	3	7	10
14. Total admissions to Mental Hospitals (Total of Items 8, 9, 10, 11 and 13) ..	369	383	752

TABLE IV.

PARTICULARS OF LEEDS MENTAL DEFECTIVES ON 1ST JANUARY, 1955.

	Males	Females	Total
1. " Subject to be dealt with " :—			
(a) Under Statutory Supervision ..	418	368	786
(b) Under Guardianship	13	11	24
(c) In certified Institutions	521	472	993
(d) In " Places of Safety "	3	4	7
(e) Action not yet taken	..	..	..
2. Certified defectives but not yet " subject to be dealt with " :—			
Under Voluntary Supervision ..	63	62	125
Totals	1,018	917	1,935

TABLE V.
PARTICULARS OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES ASCERTAINED DURING 1954.

	Males	Females	Total
1. Ascertainment.			
(a) Cases reported by Local Education Authority (Section 57, Education Act, 1944):—			
(i) Ineducable children	23	14	37
(ii) At 15 years—on leaving Special School	20	14	34
(b) Other cases reported during 1954 and ascertained to be "subject to be dealt with"	2	2	4
(c) Other cases reported during 1954 who are not at present "subject to be dealt with" but for whom the Local Health Authority may subsequently become liable	22	20	42
Total number of cases reported during the year	67	50	117
2. Disposal of cases reported during the year.			
(a) Cases ascertained to be "subject to be dealt with":—			
(i) Placed under Statutory Supervision	42	28	70
(ii) Placed under Guardianship (by Order)	..	..	..
(iii) Admitted to Institutions (by Order) or placed on waiting list	2	2	4
(iv) Taken to "Places of Safety" ..	1	..	1
(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	22	20	42
(ii) Action not yet taken	..	..	..
(iii) Action unnecessary	..	..	..
Totals	67	50	117

TABLE VI.
NO. OF CHILDREN ATTENDING OCCUPATION CENTRES AT 31st DECEMBER, 1954.

Centre	Male		Female		Totals
	Under 16	Over 16	Under 16	Over 16	
North Leeds	22	64	..	..	86
South Leeds	..	..	4	31	35
South Laundry	..	1	..	27	28
East Leeds	58	..	47	1	106
West Leeds	42	1	30	2	75
Totals	122	66	81	61	330
Plus 43 out-of-city cases					

TABLE VII.
PSYCHIATRIC AFTER-CARE

	Males	Females	Total
1. Hospital cases (in- and out-patients) ..	231	310	541
2. After-care cases	158	318	476
3. Total cases dealt with	389	628	1,017
4. Total new cases referred	160	239	399
5. Total visits and interviews	1,187	2,345	3,532

National Health Service Act 1946

- Section 25 HOME NURSING
Section 26 VACCINATION AND DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION
Section 27 AMBULANCE SERVICE
Section 28 PREVENTION, CARE AND AFTER-CARE
Section 29 DOMESTIC HELP
-

SECTION 25

HOME NURSING

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 Mrs. W. D. Lane.

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

SOURCES OF CASES 1952-1954

	1952	1953	1954
General practitioners	9,262	10,638	11,169
Hospitals	1,958	2,075	1,511
All Sections of the Public Health Department	398	324	549
Direct application and/or relatives, etc.	137	200	94
Totals	11,755	13,237	13,323

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES, 1952-1954

Classification	1952		1953		1954	
	New Cases	Visits	New Cases	Visits	New Cases	Visits
Medical ..	7,695	155,652	9,043	177,575	9,494	203,858
Surgical ..	2,463	41,574	2,201	35,964	1,929	33,518
Children under 5 years ..	1,089	7,881	1,296	8,809	916	6,653
Pneumonia ..	196	2,477	212	1,971	285	2,561
Tuberculosis ..	261	6,950	409	11,216	593	25,464
Maternal complications ..	34	291	42	515	72	581
Ophthalmia neonatorum ..	1	7	4	85	6	90
Infectious diseases ..	16	99	30	237	28	161
Totals	11,755	214,931	13,237	236,372	13,323	272,886

There has been an increase of 86 new patients, and 36,514 visits. As in previous years, the great majority of the patients were referred by general practitioners. The number of tuberculous patients nursed has again increased. This is due, not to increased prevalence of the disease, but to changing methods of treatment and, in particular, to the increasing use of drugs given by injection.

The following table gives the increase in the number of tuberculous patients nursed :—

			<i>Patients</i>	<i>Visits</i>
1950	..	..	76	2,727
1951	..	..	125	3,974
1952	..	..	261	6,950
1953	..	..	409	11,216
1954	..	..	593	25,464

The number of patients nursed aged 65 and over shows an increase of 366 patients and 23,766 visits, the figures being 4,338 patients and 122,643 visits.

The nursing staff is as follows :—

			<i>Full-time</i>	<i>Part-time</i>	<i>Staff in terms of full-time</i>
December, 1952	..	..	60	18	69
„ 1953	..	..	67	15	75
„ 1954	..	..	67	15	75

There are 26 motor cars in use, an increase of six over the previous year.

During the year 23 patients in surroundings unsuitable for home nursing were transferred to the care of relatives, hospitals or hostels, Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, being exercised in one case.

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, provided 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.

During the year 4,818 articles were loaned and 4,526 returned, decreases on the previous year of 204 and 186 respectively. There were 3,671 applications for extension of loan periods and 424 persons defaulted with regard to the conditions of loan. Two persons were required to reimburse the Local Authority for non-return of medical requisites. The number of articles on loan on 31st December, 1954, was 1,284.

CLASSIFICATION OF MEDICAL REQUISITES

Medical Requisites	1952		1953		1954	
	Loaned	Returned	Loaned	Returned	Loaned	Returned
Bed pans ..	1,011	975	1,000	897	1,029	995
Air rings ..	1,228	1,161	1,151	1,125	1,050	999
Draw macintoshes ..	1,304	1,212	1,329	1,269	1,218	1,111
Back rests ..	720	676	747	682	751	715
Urinals ..	411	397	393	372	423	394
Miscellaneous ..	481	399	402	367	347	312
Totals ..	5,155	4,820	5,022	4,712	4,818	4,526

SECTION 26

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

BY

HELEN M. CONNELL, M.B., B.S., D.C.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Immunisation

The outstanding feature of 1954 was that no case of diphtheria occurred in Leeds. It is the first time on record that the city has been free from this disease. This achievement is due to the high proportion of children who have been immunised and whose immunity is maintained by refresher doses. For diphtheria to remain extinct, there must be no easing up in the immunisation campaign and parents must continue to ensure that their children are fully protected.

The Whooping Cough Immunisation Trial sponsored by the Medical Research Council ended on June 30th, 1954. The results are to be published shortly.

The combined diphtheria/whooping cough immunisation is now the most popular method of protection in young children at all Infant Welfare Centres and with general practitioners.

During the year the Alwoodley Immunisation Clinic was transferred to new premises at "Leafield" Infant Welfare Centre, King Lane, Leeds, 17.

On 1st July the Infectious Diseases Section and Immunisation Section were linked together as one Section at the Central Clinic, 8, Park Square, Leeds, 1.

Dr. G. R. Baxter retired on April 30th, 1954, after seven years in charge of the Vaccination and Immunisation Section. The best wishes of the staff go to him in his retirement.

ISSUE OF PROPHYLACTIC MATERIAL TO PRACTITIONERS

Material	1954	1953
Diphtheria (P.T.A.P.)	1,001	1,415
Diphtheria (T.A.F.)	354	287
Combined diphtheria and whooping cough	7,891	5,582
Whooping cough vaccine ..	876	1,245
Diphtheria/Tetanus/Pertussis	123	..

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	1954 Total	1953 Total
Vaccinated (a)	1,678	136	23	33	1,870	17,029
(b)	2,190	218	145	227	2,780	16,679
Re-vaccinated						
(a)	..	10	24	316	350	32,568
(b)	..	19	109	613	741	20,898
Totals ..	3,868	383	301	1,189	5,741	87,174

(a) by clinic staff.

(b) by general practitioners.

Of the 2,220 vaccinations and re-vaccinations done by Clinic staff, 1,710 were carried out at Infant Welfare Clinics and 510 at the Central Immunisation Clinic.

From the returns of primary vaccinations in infants it is calculated that approximately 49.6 per cent. of the infant population born between July, 1953, and June, 1954, has been protected.

Diphtheria Immunisation.—This work has proceeded as usual during the year at the Central Clinic, at all Infant Welfare Centres, at day nurseries and at schools. In addition, individual home visits were made where special circumstances were reported by the health visitors.

The following table shows immunisation work done by clinic doctors and general practitioners during 1954.

	Clinic Doctors			General Practnrs.	Total
	I.W.C.'s	Schools	Home Visits		
Diphtheria Immunisation	331	1,117	106	340	1,894
Combined Immunisation ..	2,543	2	326	2,079	4,950
Diphtheria/Tetanus/ Pertussis.. ..	..	..	..	13	13
Total children protected against Diphtheria ..	2,874	1,119	432	2,432	6,857
Refresher doses :— Diphtheria only ..	49	10,693	4	528	11,274
Refresher doses: — Combined vaccine ..	165	121	3	237	526
Total Refresher doses ..	214	10,814	7	765	11,800

The increasing popularity of combined immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough for primary immunisation is shown in the preceding table.

Children are accepted for combined immunisation from six months up to four years of age. Schick tests carried out in connection with this material are referred to later.

Schick Tests.—During the year 133 Schick tests, prior to immunisation, were done in older children and adults, and in only one case was the result positive. The appropriate treatment was given.

Tests for Diphtheria Protection after Inoculation with Combined Material.—Schick testing was again done to make sure that the combined material gave satisfactory protection against diphtheria. During the year 223 children who had received the combined material were tested 12 to 18 months after the final injection. All were negative, showing that they were adequately protected against diphtheria. The investigation will continue over the next few years. Parents are still 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 1,282 visits were made.

Estimate of the Child Population Immunised against Diphtheria.—On the 31st December, 1954, it was estimated that 67·1 per cent. of children under five years of age (73·3 per cent. between the ages of one and five years) and 96·1 per cent. between the ages of five and 15 years had been immunised against diphtheria. It is calculated that of children up to the age of 15 years, 86·1 per cent. have been protected. The table on page 100 indicates the progress of immunisation work since 1928.

Investigations at Homes of Notified Diphtheria Cases.—During the year 10 suspected cases of diphtheria 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 shown in the table below.

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. Children are accepted for this treatment as for the combined method, i.e. from six months up to four years of age.

	Infant Welfare Centres	Home Visits	General Practnrs.	Total
Whooping Cough vaccine completed ..	132	25	156	313
Refresher Doses ..	781	18	2	801

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
1954	5,276
Total	22,282

This means that approximately 53.4 per cent. of children under the age of five 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 before commencing school. These doses are available at all clinics.

Whooping Cough Immunisation Trial.—The third of the whooping cough immunisation trials and the follow-up visits involved ended on 30th June. Details of the final six months work are given below :—

Children inoculated	Nil
Children included in follow-up	2,090
Routine visits	10,600
Visits for investigations	395
Trial children investigated	55
Contacts investigated	37

Results from Pre-Nasal Throat Swabs taken.—During the year 262 per-nasal swabs were taken as follows :—

Swabs taken from trial children	112
Swabs taken from contacts	61
Swabs taken at the request of general practitioners	89

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 ..	112	61	89
Negative swabs.. ..	103	46	62
Positive swabs	9	15	27
Percentage positive ..	8.0	24.6	30.3

These results clearly portray the protection given by immunisation. Although nine positive swabs were found in children in the trial, the majority of the children were not ill and the positive swab was the only evidence that the child actually had whooping cough.

Inoculations for Overseas.—During the year 789 persons going overseas and requiring protection against one or more of the diseases shown below attended the Central Immunisation Clinic and received preventive inoculations as follows :—

Smallpox (vaccination)	402
Typhoid	227
Cholera	127
Typhus	16
Tetanus	17

The above figures are for completed courses.

Other Work Undertaken by the Section.—*Examination of Convalescents.*—During the year 395 applicants for convalescence, including 138 children, were examined. Throat swabs were taken for bacteriological examination for diphtheria organisms in 28 cases and all were found negative.

Welfare Services.—During January to April, 49 aged and infirm people were examined and reported upon to the Welfare Services Committee. Eleven of these attended at the Central Clinic for examination and 38 were visited and examined in their own homes.

Training.—Three 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, and to the voluntary workers of the Leeds Babies Welcome Association who have given such valuable help at the Clinics.

Staff.—Many thanks are extended to the medical, nursing and clerical staff for their willing help and co-operation during 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- 1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	Total
Under 1 year ..	274	383	102	68	210	38	75	24	..	..	..	..	..	788	3,127	3,301	2,561	3,479	3,450	3,143	3,241	Total
1-2 years ..	489	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	1,898	Total
2-3 " ..	454	937	114	177	788	116	173	814	2,262	1,024	469	240	777	418	455	438	457	514	391	234	295	at end of 1954
3-4 " ..	483	1,188	117	92	1,008	96	121	943	2,053	1,063	463	220	557	327	220	231	249	277	212	137	144	25,646
4-5 " ..	486	1,638	114	79	1,241	64	62	865	1,940	1,043	381	257	463	288	260	196	147	193	152	111	146	Total
5-6 " ..	593	2,337	163	72	1,752	46	30	1,568	1,486	1,667	451	359	556	366	323	328	290	263	321	274	270	Total
6-7 " ..	692	2,622	86	53	1,818	12	10	1,450	940	1,622	392	233	467	296	229	286	215	234	320	348	315	Total
7-8 " ..	381	2,546	54	27	1,239	7	6	1,174	676	1,482	197	185	392	225	165	143	141	108	144	147	191	5-10 years
8-9 " ..	271	2,606	30	7	571	13	6	979	466	1,357	164	188	275	153	126	132	95	72	71	109	99	36,254
9-10 " ..	257	2,647	27	9	396	6	3	926	325	1,271	157	142	259	142	110	119	70	51	65	68	70	Total
10-11 " ..	225	2,955	28	14	317	19	4	892	252	1,197	130	152	250	100	90	108	79	64	61	71	63	Total
11-12 " ..	213	2,846	30	7	287	17	4	921	205	1,089	109	128	249	113	67	73	60	55	37	31	42	Total
12-13 " ..	169	2,930	30	7	212	19	5	839	193	1,193	96	109	185	97	80	69	55	40	48	28	26	10-15 years
13-14 " ..	119	2,673	54	5	154	32	7	704	175	1,035	78	79	138	100	61	55	35	40	48	25	29	33,338
14-15 " ..	69	475	83	..	17	20	..	74	148	382	8	29	34	13	49	54	31	27	38	23	20	Total
15 years and over	131	408	696	144	25	174	37	65	..	..	55	79	83	43	53	54	48	23	42	4	8	Total
Age not known	94	151	9	129	317	..	213	34	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15 years & over
Totals ..	5,400	30,082	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	6,857	188,523

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)	1,640	} 372,221
„ (Emergency Calls)	1,781	
Illness	2,524	
Maternity	4,067	
Tuberculosis	181	
Hospital admissions and discharges	21,409	
Infectious diseases	1,103	
Mental	223	
Lunacy	23	
Special treatment	39,676	
Others (incl. fruitless journeys)	4,848	
Total	77,475	
By Sitting Case vehicles :—		
Maternity and Child Welfare	1,467	} 469,358
Special treatment	135,661	
Immunisation	377	
Doctors and Midwives	2,619	
Others (incl. fruitless journeys)	1,450	
Total	141,574	
Mortuary Service :—		
Bodies removed	647	3,806
Grand Total	219,696	845,385

In addition to the above, 19,459 cases were conveyed by the Hospital Car Service, the mileage covered being 113,654. The assistance of this Service is greatly appreciated; without their help we could not have met our obligations. Out-of-city cases which were the responsibility of Leeds, numbering 5,931, were carried by the ambulances of other authorities under the co-ordination arrangements.

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

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Cases :—						
Ambulance ..	43,976	50,364	53,337	57,361	73,657	77,475
S.C. vehicles ..	64,181	85,855	85,125	97,649	114,018	141,574
Total ..	108,157	136,219	138,462	155,010	187,675	219,049
Mileage :—						
Ambulance ..	310,545	317,032	324,224	322,519	353,063	372,221
S.C. vehicles ..	307,601	354,849	371,446	379,707	415,634	469,358
Total ..	618,146	671,881	695,670	702,226	768,697	841,579

It will be noted from the above table that the demand on the Service continues to increase. During the year several meetings took place with hospital staffs concerned with the ordering of transport with a view to economy of transport.

“ 999 ” Calls.— The total number of calls of this type received during the year was 5,814.

Staff.—The total staff of the Ambulance Service is 143, made up as follows :—

Administrative :—

Ambulance Officer	1
Station 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	84
Mortuary drivers	2
	115

Maintenance :—

Mechanics	..	..	..	..	..	2
Garage hands	..	..	..	..	..	2
Washers	..	..	..	..	..	2
Storekeeper	..	..	..	..	..	1
						—
						7
						==

Domestics :—

Cooks	..	..	..	..	..	2
Cleaners	..	..	..	..	..	3
						—
						5
						==

Vehicles.—During the year authority was given to increase the sitting-case ambulances by three, thereby increasing the strength to 60 vehicles, made up as follows :—ambulances 31, sitting-case ambulances 19, cars 8 and mortuary vans 2.

Accidents.—During the year accidents to service vehicles numbered 47 involving 36 drivers, an average of one accident per 17,906 miles.

Telecommunications.—All ambulances (and three cars for night duty) are equipped with two-way radio-telephony. A second transmitter has been installed during the year, providing cover in case of transmitter breakdown.

Co-operation with Other Authorities.—Periodic meetings have been held with other Authorities in the Region who are all in the 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. Our sincere thanks are due to other Authorities for their co-operation.

Accommodation.—Main Station.—The new Central Ambulance Station at Saxton Lane was officially opened by Miss P. Hornsby Smith, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, on 25th August, 1954. This new station is one of the largest in the country and ensures the most favourable operational and maintenance conditions. It is the first permanent home the Leeds Ambulance Service has had since its inception in 1937. The station is sited near the centre of the city, housing 54 ambulances and

cars and also four cars for district nurses and three Civil Defence vehicles. It is the central control point for the Ambulance Service.

The building consists of an ambulance hall 190 ft. $\times$ 116 ft. in which are parked the vehicles, an entrance door and exit door respectively being placed at either ends of the east wall to provide one-way vehicular circulation.

The administration offices are situated at the northern end of the ambulance hall and consist of radio control room, offices and stores. At the southern end of the hall is placed the maintenance annexe consisting of workshop stores, pits, washing bays, petrol and oil stores distribution and boiler room.

The staff quarters, consisting of common rooms, canteen, kitchen, lavatories and cloaks accommodation, are situated at the western side of the hall.

A clear height of 12 ft is provided to the ambulance hall while the height of the rooms of the administration, maintenance and staff annexes is 10 ft. 8 in.

The area of the whole building is approximately 29,113 sq. ft.

Construction.—The structure, erected over an area of basements to houses demolished under a slum clearance programme, consists of an *in situ* reinforced concrete framework and foundations. Over the ambulance hall is a reinforced concrete barrel vault shell roof of the Chisarc and Shell "D" system which enables the number of columns to be reduced and provides an uninterrupted passage for the ambulance vehicles through the ambulance hall. Reinforced concrete flat roofs are placed over the administration, maintenance and staff annexes. All surfaces of the concrete are left smooth to receive paint or other finish direct.

Walls between the reinforced concrete framework consist of brickwork and glazing. Windows generally are of metal frames set in precast stone surrounds.

Walls of the ambulance hall and the maintenance annexe are finished in fair-faced brickwork and, together with the reinforced concrete columns and the underside of the barrel vault roof, are painted with a semi-gloss plastic paint.

Floors.—Ambulance hall and maintenance annexe are of granolithic finish treated with hardening admixture; administration and staff annexes are finished with thermoplastic tiles and skirting,

except the kitchen which is finished with quarry tiles. The upper surface of the barrel vault roof and the flat roofs are finished with a vermiculite screed and mineral surfaced roofing felt.

Services.—Space heating is provided by accelerated hot water central heating systems, with separate circuits to the ambulance hall and administration annexes. The ambulance hall is heated by pipe coils at high level, and the annexes by pipes and radiators. Hot water is provided by instantaneous heaters placed near the lavatory blocks and kitchen respectively and other lavatory basins.

In addition to the usual electrical installation for normal mains voltage lighting, a low voltage installation is employed for power tools in the maintenance annexe and through overhead lines placed over two centrally parked rows of vehicles for any minor work which may be required in connection with the parked vehicles.

Sub-Station (West).—This station gives excellent cover to the west side of the city. More stations of this type would give added efficiency 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 the Department is always pleased to assist organisations by providing lecturers.

Under the joint auspices of the City Council and the Chadwick Trust, the Annual Public Chadwick Lecture for 1954 was delivered in Leeds. The lecturer, Professor Finer, chose as his topic, "Edwin Chadwick and the Conquest of Disease." The lecture was given in the City Museum Lecture Theatre on 24th March by courtesy of the Libraries and Arts Committee and the Leeds Philosophical Society. The Chair was taken by Councillor Mrs. W. Shutt. In a most interesting address Professor Finer outlined the state of Public Health in Chadwick's days and showed how Chadwick's "sanitary idea" has stimulated progress and continues active in our modern conceptions of public health.

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 the 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 film projector was purchased for the showing of films bearing on health education. It is available for all health education purposes but will be used primarily at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics where it is felt that it can play a useful purpose in presenting to the mothers, in entertaining form, information on child care, child development, nutrition and so on.

The Deputy Medical Officer of Health continued to act as External Examiner in Health Education to the University of Leeds

Institute of Education. As indicated in last year's report, this link between the Institute of Education and the Health Department provides a valuable spearhead in the health education campaign. It is of the greatest importance that teachers in charge of the coming generation should have a clear knowledge of health and hygiene in a form suitable for communication to their pupils.

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

BY

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

Work of the Treatment Centre.—It will be observed that the tables summarising the work of the Venereal Diseases Department at the General Infirmary, Leeds, have been modified this year to show the incidence of "non-gonococcal urethritis." The alteration has been considered desirable because of the increasing relative importance of this condition—in fact, in 1954, for the first time, more men with non-gonococcal urethritis attended for treatment than men with gonorrhœa. This was due not only to a further encouraging reduction in the incidence of gonorrhœa, but to a slight increase in the incidence of this other type of urethritis.

Certain aspects of non-gonococcal urethritis are still obscure. In the great majority of cases it is not possible to isolate any organism, and little is known about the transmission of this type of urethritis. It is not always a "venereal" disease in the normally accepted sense and appears to develop sometimes in men who have not had promiscuous intercourse. The present state of knowledge about this problem does not justify the routine examination of the consorts of men who develop the infection, although in certain cases this is done.

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 1954		Year 1953		Increase or Decrease	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Syphilis	75	56	69	96	+6	-40
Gonorrhœa	158	29	211	67	-53	-38
Non-gonococcal urethritis	219	..	173	..	+46	..
Other conditions	622	258	672	298	-50	-40
Total	1,074	343	1,125	461	-51	-118
Total attendances	8,804		10,511		-1,707	

Details of new Leeds cases registered during the year are given in the following table :—

LEEDS PATIENTS.

	Year 1954		Year 1953		Increase or Decrease	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Syphilis, acquired						
Early	4	1	1	..	+3	+1
Late	38	32	47	59	-9	-27
Syphilis, congenital						
Under 1 year old	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 1 year old	4	7	3	10	+1	-3
Gonorrhœa	128	26	183	58	-55	-32
Non-gonococcal urethritis	165	..	144	..	+21	..
Other conditions	469	226	520	263	-51	-37
Total	808	292	898	390	-90	-98
Total attendances	7,316		8,815		-1,499	
Total No. of In-patient days	2,064		2,612		-548	

Number of Leeds patients under treatment or observation at 31st December, 1954 :—

	Males	Females	Total
Syphilis	296	253	549
Gonorrhœa	53	14	67
Non-gonococcal urethritis	50	..	50
Other conditions	110	38	148
Totals	509	305	814

Medical-Social Work.—The steadily falling incidence of gonorrhœa and of early syphilis has further reduced the work of contact tracing. Whilst every reasonable effort is still made to trace the source of such infections, the current situation in the city has allowed of considerable easing of pressure in this respect. In view of the great efficiency of modern methods of treatment of early infectious venereal diseases defaulting patients are also becoming less of a problem. Nevertheless, there are still some who default either before investigations have been completed or before adequate treatment has been given, and some of these require to be visited in their homes. Such work is still essential, although it is often unrewarding due to lack of interest and co-operation of the patients.

Of continuing importance are the medical-social problems associated with the protean manifestations of late syphilis, some of which are relieved by treatment, but many of which result in various types of permanent disability. Rehabilitation, in the broadest sense of the word, is often required for these men, women and children and they may need help over many years. Sometimes convalescence has to be arranged for those who are not eligible for National Health Service establishments ; some have to be found new employment suited to their restricted abilities ; some have all the varied problems associated with registered disabilities (such as blindness or lameness) ; many have housing and financial problems ; special educational arrangements have to be made for some children. These problems are not dissimilar to those of other departments, but when venereal disease is the cause their solution is sometimes more difficult. For example, the necessity for secrecy about the nature of the disease and the stigma inevitably associated with it, and the inferior mental and moral qualities of many families in which there is syphilis, aggravate the problems and their handling calls for special tact and patience.

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., and all the other aspects of medical-social work by Miss S. C. Brooke, B.A., A.M.I.A. They have both given important contributions to the work of the Department and to the control of venereal diseases in the city.

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 256 as compared with 330 in the previous year. Cases were referred by medical practitioners, almoners, probation officers, health visitors and other social agencies; 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)	.. ..	89
„ „ (St. James's Hospital)	..	34
„ „ (St. Mary's Hospital)		5
„ „ (Leeds General Infirmary)		2
	—————	130

Housing and lodgings	.. ..	23
Admission to hospital or hostel	.. ..	14
Hospital patients worried about their families	..	9
Problem cases	.. ..	9
Financial help	.. ..	8
Clothing and bedding	.. ..	6
Treatment required at Mental Health Department	..	6
Employment or change of employment	.. ..	5
Matrimonial trouble	.. ..	5
Loan of wireless	.. ..	4
Home circumstances of patients to be discharged from hospital	.. ..	4
Troublesome neighbours	.. ..	3
Non-attendance at hospital clinic	.. ..	3
Convalescence	.. ..	3
Old people living alone	.. ..	3
Alleged neglect of child	.. ..	3
Fuel grants and delivery of coal	.. ..	2
Footwear	.. ..	2

Domestic help	..	..	..	..	..	2
Food parcels	..	..	..	..	..	2
Stoving of beds and clothing	..	..	..	..	..	I
Club for disabled person (not hospital patient)	..	..	..	..	..	I
Case referred to Disinfestation Section	..	..	..	..	..	I
Care of children cases	..	..	..	..	..	I
Enquiry <i>re</i> cheaper milk	..	..	..	..	..	I
Spectacles	..	..	..	..	..	I
Extra nourishment	..	..	..	..	..	I
Fireguard for disabled person	..	..	..	..	..	I
Disposal of three-piece suite..	..	..	..	..	..	I
Case referred to Sanitary Section	..	..	..	..	..	I

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The above cases have meant much work with several offices of the National Assistance Board and the social workers are most appreciative of the help so willingly given to them by the Area Officers and their staff.

The visitation of patients referred by doctors for admission to the Geriatric Wards of St. James's Hospital has continued. During the year 1,274 pre-admission visits were made, 117 more than in 1953. In 19 cases O.I Forms were filled in for patients, 17 were advised regarding nursing requisites and two were referred to the Home Help Section. 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, footwear and food parcels, and also to the Leeds Council of Social Service for food parcels at Christmas and vouchers for coal.

In the autumn, the Infants' Department of Queen's Road School held a Harvest Thanksgiving Service. All the fruit, vegetables and gifts were later distributed to old sick people by the social workers. These gifts were much appreciated by the old people and their warmest thanks were conveyed to the children and their parents.

During the year 522 visits were made to new cases and 798 to old cases ; 144 visits were received from new cases and 184 from old cases. The social workers paid 427 visits to the Magistrates' Court,

St. James's Hospital and other social agencies in the city. In addition 31 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 by the many voluntary organisations in the city.

During the year the social workers were asked by the Department of Preventive Medicine to interview 22 citizens chosen by them in connection with research being carried out into one or two of the more serious illnesses and in the hope of finding ways of obtaining more prompt medical attention for people. Several afternoons were spent at the Department prior to interviewing. Most of this work had to be done in the evening and often several visits had to be made to arrange for the interview. The minimum time for an interview was about $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours. In most cases the response to the appeal was favourably received.

Social Care of the Unmarried Mother.—During 1954 the number of women and girls having an illegitimate child who were visited and advised was 183, 23 less than during the previous year. In 141 cases it was the first child, in 24 cases the second child, in four cases the third, in three cases the fourth and in one case the fifth. In 10 cases married women gave birth to an illegitimate child.

Of the 183 women and girls visited, 62 intended to return to their homes or lodgings after confinement ; 53 were to be married ; eight were returning to stay with relatives ; 18 applied for admission to Wyther Hostel ; two applied for admission to Mount Cross Home and one to Browning House. Eight cases were referred to the Roman Catholic Social Worker and six to the Church of England Moral Welfare Worker.

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

All the women and girls attended the Department's Infant Welfare Centres. One girl was referred by the Children's Department, two by the Almoner at the Women's Hospital and three by probation officers.

Thanks are due to Mrs. Moore, Warden of the Greater World Hostel, for the many kindnesses shown to some of the girls when stranded in Leeds.

During the year 30 girls were assisted in obtaining affiliation orders.

After-Care.—During the year, all local girls who have been in Wyther Hostel have been visited. Several girls have been assisted in obtaining a lodging for themselves and child. It is most gratifying when girls return to the office for help with their problems or send their friends to be advised.

Barrack Road Girls' Club.—The attendance during 1954 has not improved, only three new girls having attended. Since one of the girls is an able dressmaker, she very kindly offered to assist with dressmaking. Seventeen girls attended the Christmas Party.

During the year the Senior Social Worker has, when possible, attended the monthly meetings of St. Margaret's Committee and Mount Cross Home. She has also been invited to become a member of the Leeds Council of Social Service Old People's Welfare Committee.

Warmest thanks are again due to the Editor of the "Yorkshire Evening Post" for the gift of toys. These were distributed to families known to the social workers and to those recommended by health visitors.

In February, 10 food parcels were delivered to old people. These were donated at the request of the late Mrs. K. T. Seymour, of Blenheim, New Zealand, and distributed by the British Red Cross Society on behalf of the Trustees.

Application was made to the British Red Cross Society and to the Leeds Council of Social Service for parcels for 40 old people. These parcels were received and delivered.

CONVALESCENT TREATMENT

BY

Miss J. CHIPPERFIELD

Convalescent Treatment Organiser

During the year 2,379 applications for convalescent treatment were received from hospitals, general medical practitioners, maternity and child welfare clinics and school clinics, and 79 applications were brought forward from 1953, making a total of 2,458. Of this number, 1,885 patients were sent to convalescent homes, 533 applications were withdrawn by patients or refused by the Department, and 40 were held over until 1955.

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 ..	1,347	538
Weeks away	2,692	1,327
Extensions (weeks)	12 ¹ / ₇	8 ⁵ / ₇
Total number of weeks away	2,704 ¹ / ₇	1,335 ⁵ / ₇
Average number of weeks per stay ..	2	2 ³ / ₇

During the year, 231 women and 217 babies were sent to the Local Authority's own convalescent home at Southport. Adult patients and a few older school children were also sent to 12 other homes, and parties of younger children to four homes. It is pleasing to see patients who are recovering from a great variety of ailments returning from a seaside convalescence greatly improved in health and spirits and, in many cases, ready to resume their normal work.

The Ambulance Service has been used throughout the year to transport mothers and babies to Southport and children to other convalescent homes. Thanks are also due to four ladies who from time to time have assisted the staff in the work of escorting children. During the year 372 applicants for convalescence, including 139 children, attended the Central Clinic for medical inspection,

The allocation of patients to the various homes is shown as follows :—

Home	Adults	Babies	Children	Total
Southport Mother and Baby Home ..	231	217	..	448
Blackpool (Horncliffe)	335	..	2	337
St. Annes (Rockfield)	170	..	..	170
Rhyl (Men's Home)	140	..	23	163
Bridlington (Yorkshire Foresters) ..	131	..	2	133
St. Annes (Blackburn)	117	..	..	117
Southport (West Hill)	108	..	..	108
St. Annes (Ormerod Home)	..	..	103	103
Morecambe (Craig Home)	..	..	89	89
Freshfield (St. Joseph's Home) ..	..	..	74	74
Grange-over-Sands (Boarbank Hall) ..	60	..	..	60
St. Annes (Rochdale Home)	..	..	28	28
St. Annes (Seabright)	17	..	..	17
Blackpool (Westwood)	16	..	..	16
Southport (Jewish Home)	11	..	..	11
Southport (Milne)	6	..	..	6
Chathill, Northumberland	5	..	..	5
Totals	1,347	217	321	1,885

The following table gives monthly statistics of cases sent for convalescence.

	Adults	Mothers and Babies		Children	Total
January ..	43	4	4	11	62
February ..	16	..	..	7	23
March ..	80	9	9	33	131
April ..	109	12	12	28	161
May ..	128	21	22	36	207
June ..	119	30	30	30	209
July ..	153	25	25	48	251
August ..	139	32	32	38	241
September ..	145	26	28	40	239
October ..	141	25	24	27	217
November ..	54	30	31	7	122
December ..	6	..	..	16	22
Total ..	1,133	214	217	321	1,885

SECTION 29

HOME HELP SERVICE

BY

Mrs. D. W. ALFORD

Organiser

At December 31st, 1954, the Home Helps employed numbered:—

Full-time	..	..	..	..	..	56
Part-time	..	..	..	..	..	42
Co-opted for tuberculous cases	..	..	..	..	..	34
Night sitters-in	..	..	..	..	..	5
						137

During the year 1,527 cases received help. Statistical details of these cases are given in the following table:—

AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED WEEKLY DURING 1954.

Type of Case	Up to 8 hours	8-12 hours	12-20 hours	20-30 hours	Over 30 hours	No. of cases	Estimated total hours
Maternity ..	2	..	6	83	415	506	17,951
Aged people ..	376	45	32	16	12	481	4,850
Emergency illness ..	8	7	17	62	93	187	5,676
Hospital discharge ..	13	10	18	46	79	166	5,802
Long-term illness ..	35	15	7	19	25	101	2,017
Tuberculosis ..	10	5	22	17	14	68	1,467
Night cases ..	..	3	2	5	8	18	832
Totals ..	444	85	104	248	646	1,527	38,595

Cases needing help were brought to the notice of the Home Help Service by the following:—

General medical practitioners, home nurses,
midwives, health visitors, probation officers
and social workers, hospital doctors and
almoners 50 per cent.

Relatives of patients and members of the
general public 25 per cent.

Blind Welfare Services Department, Welfare
Services Department and National Assist-
ance Board 25 per cent.

Co-operation between the Home Help Department and hospitals, health visitors, Welfare Services Department, Blind Welfare and other Municipal Departments is good. Officers of the National Assistance Board bring forward needy cases and help towards payment if necessary.

Maternity cases.—During the year 506 maternity cases were attended by Home Helps, including one case of triplets. As a rule full-time home help is provided for a home confinement but mothers returning home after discharge from a maternity or nursing home usually only require part-time help.

Emergency Illness.—Many of the 187 cases thus listed have occasioned the care of children whilst the mother is undergoing hospital treatment. Many cases of broken limbs received help during the bad winter months.

Tuberculosis.—During the year 68 cases were helped. The amount of help given varied greatly from case to case. Bed patients often required full-time home help while in other cases only a few hours per week was necessary where the patient required only help with the heavier household tasks.

Long-term cases.—This group includes a high proportion of persons in advanced old age, many of them over 80 and often living alone. It includes many who are very infirm and also the blind and many other long-term illnesses. Home Helps are particularly appreciated by this type of patient for their regular visits ensure warmth, good meals and physical comfort. Many of these patients live alone and the regular visit of a Home Help provides them, in addition, with some companionship and relief from loneliness.

Aged People.—Those included under this classification are ambulant but frail or infirm. The majority of these require the visit of a Home Help once or twice a week, during which as well as the ordinary household duties she undertakes shopping, collection of pensions, taking washing to the Laundrettes where washing is done at a reduced fee for old age pensioners. In many of these cases the part-time services of a Home Help enables an old person to keep the home going. This is important not only for humanitarian

reasons but also for economic reasons. Most of these old people wish to remain in their own homes rather than enter hostels or hospital wards and if they can be enabled to remain at home in reasonable comfort it is better on all grounds that they should do so.

Night Sitting-In Service.—This service commenced just before the beginning of the year. It provides a sitter-in for 2 or 3 nights per week to allow tired relatives to get a night's rest. Night sitters-in are provided only on a doctor's certificate of need. The calls on the service have not been heavy, probably because most patients requiring attention 24 hours a day need to be admitted to hospital. A panel of 5 night Home Helps is available on call.

Problem Families.—Cases of need have been brought to the notice of the Department by the Mental Health Department, probation officers, social workers and the N.S.P.C.C. Home Helps have to be carefully chosen for such cases since much tact and understanding is necessary for a Home Help to do the necessary housework alongside the patient.

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
IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSES
CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR
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 245,559 animals were slaughtered for human consumption at the Public Abattoir and private slaughterhouses.

The following table gives an analysis of the animals slaughtered for human consumption at the Public Abattoir and private slaughterhouses.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE PUBLIC ABATTOIR AND PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

	Year	Cattle ex.Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Public Abattoir ..	{ 1953	18,226	6,517	9,993	86,636	24,057	145,429
	{ 1954	21,250	8,507	30,847	94,778	29,104	184,486
Danube Road ..	{ 1953	5,696	1,752	3,236	30,118	12,908	53,710
	{ 1954	5,956	795	1,414	21,840	15,618	45,623
26, Gelderd Road ..	1954	..	..	..	..	8,798	8,798
Austhorpe Road ..	1954	103	..	..	513	1,201	1,817
Cross Lane, Wortley	1954	169	67	5	1,003	30	1,274
Harrison's Yard, Bramley	1954	..	..	..	..	2,479	2,479

The number of bovine animals slaughtered for human consumption has increased from 45,420 in 1953 to 69,113 in 1954. The increases were as follows:—cattle 3,556; cows 1,100; calves 19,037. There were increases of 1,380 and 20,265 respectively in the numbers of sheep and pigs slaughtered.

In addition to the above animals, 1,082 horses were slaughtered at the Public Abattoir for human food, as compared with 1,619 horses slaughtered last year. Once again there has been a very notable decrease in the number of horses slaughtered for human consumption.

Slaughterhouses.—The Public Abattoir and the slaughterhouse at Danube Road continued to be used as Government Slaughterhouses by the Ministry of Food until 3rd July, 1954, when the control of meat ceased. The remaining four licensed slaughterhouses were re-opened on the de-control of meat.

The licences of six private 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. and J. W. Ellison, Cross Lane, Wortley; Mrs. S. U. Wilson, Marshall Street, Crossgates; E. Taylor, Harrison's Yard, Bramley; and T. Adamson and Sons, 26, Gelderd Road. With regard to the slaughterhouse of Messrs. T. Adamson and Sons at Gelderd Road, this slaughterhouse licence was renewed in 1940 subject to certain alterations being made, but owing to the war and the control of meat the premises had not been used as a slaughterhouse during that period.

Since meat control ceased in July, 1954, all the above slaughterhouses have been operating with the exception of the one at Cross Granby Terrace, which is still used for storage purposes.

During the year four applications were received for licences to use premises as slaughterhouses. In three of these cases the applicants had slaughterhouses but their licences were revoked in 1940 owing to the premises being unsuitable and it not being reasonably practicable to render the premises suitable. In the other case the application was for premises to be altered into a slaughterhouse. The above four applications were refused on the grounds that the premises were not suitable for use as a slaughterhouse and that it was not reasonably practicable to render the premises suitable.

Two of the applicants appealed to the Court against the Local Authority's decision and their appeals were dismissed. In one of these two cases the applicant appealed to the Quarter Sessions and the appeal was again dismissed with costs amounting to £43 15s. 3d.

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, 1933-1954.—The Slaughter of Animals (Amendment) Act, 1954, came into operation on 1st October.

This Act which provides for the licensing of slaughtermen states that the licence shall specify :—(a) the kinds of animals which may be slaughtered or stunned by the holder of a licence and (b) the types of instrument which may be used by him for the slaughtering or stunning of such animals.

The period for which a licence may be granted under this Act shall not exceed one year.

In Section 1 of this Act it is stated that any licence issued to a slaughterhouse or knacker's yard where horses are slaughtered should expressly authorise the use of the premises for that purpose.

In Section 2 of the Act it is stated that where premises used for the confinement of animals awaiting slaughter in a slaughterhouse or knacker's yard are situated outside the curtilage of the premises used for the slaughter, separate licences may be granted under Section 57 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

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 ..	27,478	9,369	32,266	118,134	57,230	1,082
NUMBER INSPECTED ..	27,478	9,369	32,266	118,134	57,230	1,082
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS.						
Whole carcasses	9	91	196	216	134	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2,210	977	19	2,191	4,096	171
Percentage of numbers inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis	8.08	11.4	0.67	2.04	7.39	15.99
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.						
Whole carcasses	35	185	8	1	63	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2,197	1,398	..	3	1,906	..
Percentage of numbers inspected affected with tuberculosis	8.12	16.9	0.02	0.003	3.44	0.28

Meat and Other Foods condemned as Unsound.—The total weight of food destroyed by consent during the year was 635,312 lbs. as compared with 714,463 lbs. in the previous year. About 75 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.

	1954.	1953.	1952.	1951.
Beef	182,558 lbs.	184,724 lbs.	139,509 lbs.	197,067 lbs.
Veal	6,922 "	3,720 "	3,391 "	4,875 "
Mutton	9,838 "	11,604 "	8,944 "	4,830 "
Pork	52,359 "	44,996 "	35,061 "	28,219 "
Bacon and Ham ..	77 "	..	..	37 "
Offals	226,963 "	263,477 lbs.	244,672 lbs.	269,544 "
Rabbits	8,377 "	7,757 "	6,806 "	12,214 "
Poultry	2,475 "	2,650 "	1,661 "	2,502 "
Game	391 "	155 "	401 "	341 "
Horseflesh	4,260 "	5,055 "	10,900 "	7,480 "
Horse Offals	2,238 "	2,783 "	2,718 "	3,333 "
Fish	29,121 "	31,474 "	50,039 "	50,651 "
Shellfish	4,246 "	4,228 "	13,612 "	10,890 "
Vegetables	17,109 "	35,635 "	7,734 "	20,557 "
Fruit	10,309 "	19,205 "	32,144 "	16,797 "
Tinned goods	61,455 "	73,268 "	76,629 "	80,247 "
Cheese	2,147 "	1,849 "	1,673 "	1,441 "
Edible fungi	12 "	324 "	10 "	..
Bread and Cereals ..	..	619 "	9,903 "	3,141 lbs.
Flour	..	3,263 "	..	555 "
Confectionery	3,243 lbs.	4,202 "	3,443 lbs.	7,472 "
Sundries	11,212 "	13,475 "	6,024 "	9,952 "
Totals	635,312 lbs.	714,463 lbs.	655,274 lbs.	732,145 lbs.

Disposal of Condemned Food.—Since de-control the Leeds Wholesale Meat Traders' Association has made arrangements for selling all condemned carcasses and the bulk of the offal to Messrs. Mitchell and Broadbent of Halifax for manufacturing into fertilisers. The remaining offal has been sold to Messrs. Wiles, Fertiliser Manufacturers, Woodmansey, Beverley. The Medical Officers of Health of both districts concerned have been notified accordingly.

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

Rabbits.—The condemnation of rabbits increased slightly during the year. This was due to the discovery, in various parts of

the country, of myxomatosis which caused the public to have an aversion to rabbits as food and in consequence large numbers of rabbits were unsold and had to be condemned.

No case of myxomatosis was found among rabbits exposed for sale in the Leeds Market.

Fish.—When fish has been in short supply during the year, the quality has deteriorated and large quantities of inferior filleted fish, chiefly cod and haddock, have appeared. This fish has often been in such a condition that a decision as to its fitness for human consumption has been very difficult; dirty ice has, on occasion, been used for packing in the boxes (usually Norwegian) which, when melted, leaves a dirty film on the fish. The deep-sea trawlers are away from port for lengthy periods, sometimes resulting in fish being far from fresh when it is landed at the ports; it is then filleted in an effort to save it from condemnation and this fish arrives at the inland markets in a dubious condition.

Vegetables.—The condemnation of vegetables fluctuates considerably according to the type of weather. As last summer was sunless and mostly cool, vegetables arrived in good condition and did not deteriorate rapidly; in consequence the condemnations were low.

Cheese.—In the first half of the year cheese was de-rationed and since that time quantities of cheese have been offered for condemnation. A portion of the condemnations was of the processed variety, which having a high moisture content soon goes mouldy.

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

During the year eight samples of mussels exposed for sale in the wholesale and retail markets were taken and submitted to the Medical School for bacteriological examination. Of the eight samples of mussels, three from Denmark and four from Eire, seven were purified. The other sample was from the Wash area. Two of the samples from the Lymfjord, Denmark, were found to be contaminated and unfit for human consumption; the importers were notified and no further mussels from this source have appeared in Leeds.

Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1923 (*Imported Salmon Out of Season Regulations*).—No infringements of these Regulations have been noted during the year, all imported salmon having been accompanied by the required certificates.

Dried Fruit.—No complaints of extraneous matter in dried fruit were received during the year. The firms using the largest quantity have installed 'electronic eye' machines. A certain quantity of currants and raisins was condemned during the year, but this has been due to a mouldy and fermenting condition which may have been caused by poor storage facilities.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, Section 21 (2b).—Proceedings were taken against a butcher and his employee for transferring meat from a motor van to a shop under such circumstances as to cause contamination. Both defendants were found guilty and given an absolute discharge. The butcher was ordered to pay 4s. costs.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

Tuberculosis Order of 1938.—The table hereunder, which shows the number of bovines suspected to be affected with tuberculosis and the action taken, 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.
5	5	..

Swine Fever Order of 1938.—During the year 18 cases of suspected swine fever were notified, all of which were investigated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Seven of these cases were confirmed.

Regulation of Movement of Swine Order of 1950.—This Order was in operation until 5th July when it was revoked by the Regulation of Movement of Swine Order, 1954. This new Order prescribes that no sale of swine shall be held in a market, fairground or sale-yard unless it is authorised by the Local Authority. Accordingly, authorisations were issued for the holding of sales at the Whitkirk Auction Mart and the Victoria Cattle Market, Gelderd Road.

During the year, under these Orders, 334 licences for the disposal of 1,811 pigs from the Whitkirk Auction Mart were issued and 574 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 16 licences have been issued for the movement of pigs within the city.

Anthrax Order of 1938.—One case of suspected anthrax was reported during the year, that of a female goat, and on post-mortem examination of the carcase of the animal it was found that death had ensued from causes other than anthrax.

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

Fowl Pest Order of 1936.—During the year this city has been free from Fowl Pest.

The Kirkgate Market remained closed for the sale of store poultry and weekly inspections were made at the market to see that there was no infringement of the Live Poultry (Restrictions) Order, 1954.

Posters on the subject of Fowl Pest supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries were displayed at Kirkgate Market and Whitkirk Auction Mart. Keepers of poultry were interviewed and advice given in many cases based on the Press Notice Campaign for the Eradication of Fowl Pest, M.A.F. 3674.

Warble Fly (Dressing of Cattle) Order, 1948.—The following measures were adopted in connection with the enforcement of the above-mentioned Order :—official posters supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries were posted up in the two Government Slaughterhouses and also at the Whitkirk Auction Mart, the Victoria Cattle Market and the Corn Exchange, Leeds.

A copy of the Order in pamphlet form was given to each cattle owner 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 1st April until 30th June, 1954, and the cattle inspected. In cases of infestation the cattle were inspected shortly after dressing.

Four postcards were received from cattle owners reporting that 41 cattle were infested; these were all visited for purposes of inspection.

On inspection a further 17 cattle were found to be infested and these were treated accordingly.

It is noted that there was a 50 per cent. decrease on the previous year in the number of infested cattle. It was found that personal visits and talks with the owners were effective in securing their co-operation.

No prosecutions were necessary under the Order.

DETAILS OF WORK DONE					
No. of visits paid to farms	..	..	..	..	199
No. of cattle inspected on farms	..	..	..	..	1,829
No. of leaflets and cards distributed	..	..	..	..	85
No. of cattle infested	..	..	..	..	58
No. of infested cattle treated	..	..	..	..	58
No. of non-infested cattle treated voluntarily	..	..	..	..	172

Animals (Landing from Ireland, Channel Islands and the Isle of Man) Order, 1933.—Following the de-rationing of meat on 3rd July, 1954, the sale of cattle in open markets began and the above Order became fully operative again. The first cattle market in the city to become an authorised market under this Order was the Victoria Cattle Market, which opened its gates for the sale of cattle, sheep and pigs on 13th July, 1954, the first time in 14 years. This was followed by the granting of an authorisation to Whitkirk Auction Mart later. An authorisation of an enclosure for the detention of cattle landing under licence from Ireland was granted to E. Cave and Son, Highfield Farm, Beeston Royds, Leeds, 11, in respect of a field situated at the junction of Gelderd Road and the Ring Road, Beeston.

The importation of Irish cattle, sheep and pigs under licence issued at the Port of Landing by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has greatly increased since July and the majority of these go direct to the Public Abattoir, New York Street, and to the Leeds Industrial Co-operative Society Slaughterhouse at Gelderd Road. Cattle from Ireland are also coming into the city from markets outside.

During the year 6,170 Irish cattle, 10,392 Irish sheep and 1,625 Irish pigs were received under licence for immediate slaughter at the Public Abattoir and the Leeds Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd.

Slaughterhouse, Gelderd Road. As compared with the previous year, the number of cattle increased by 1,975, sheep by 5,406 and pigs by 175. This increase has been most marked since the de-rationing of meat in July.

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.

The Sheep Scab Order, 1938.—*Sheep Dipping Regulations.*—During the year all farms within the city boundary were visited and a census taken of farms keeping sheep. There are now only six farms keeping sheep in Leeds; this small number is due to the development of new housing estates.

During the year five farms undertook the dipping of sheep under observation by an inspector from this Department. In the case of the remaining farm, owing to the close proximity of the Reservoir, the sheep were dipped at a neighbouring farm in the West Riding area and a police constable was present at the request of this Department.

The undermentioned list gives sheep farms and the number of sheep dipped :—

H. Warrington, Grove Farm, Eccup	35	sheep	dipped
H. C. Peate, Owlet Hall Farm, Eccup	20	„	„
O. Lister, Black Hill Farm, Eccup	138	„	„
J. Rowling and Son, King Lane Farm, Alwoodley	140	„	„
George Whitfield, Park Farm, Colton	7	„	„
G. H. Dalby, Bank House Farm, Eccup	Dipped prior to purchase.		

Legal Proceedings.—A pig keeper was prosecuted under Section 4 of the Regulation of Movement of Swine Order, 1954, for moving pigs from a market without a licence. The defendant was found guilty and fined £1.

MILK SUPPLIES

During the year Supervisory Inspector H. Long and the inspectors in the Food and Dairies Division have, in all, taken 4,592 samples of milk for examination. This is the highest number of milk samples taken during the past 25 years.

Pasteurised Milk.—At the commencement of the year six pasteurisation plants were in operation within the city. Three of these were operated by the large dairy companies using the high-temperature short-time process. The other three were operated by two retail producers and one small dairyman, each of which used the Holder Process. Four of these plants were still in operation at the end of the year, one was sold to a large dairy company and in the other case the licence to pasteurise was revoked. The reason for the revocation of the licence was the continued unsatisfactory results of samples taken for bacteriological examination. During the previous year this company had been called on two separate occasions to appear before the Health Committee and show cause why their licence should not be revoked. The company was warned in regard to the unsatisfactory working of the plant. No improvement was forthcoming and it was therefore decided to revoke the licence. This resulted in the company concerned ceasing to operate and the business was sold to one of the large dairy companies.

A new application for a licence to pasteurise milk was received during the year from another retail producer. After a trial period of one month, during which time the results of samples taken for bacteriological examination proved satisfactory, the necessary licence was granted. The plant used in this instance is the Holder Process.

In certain cases the supply of milk to schools and day nurseries within the city has not been entirely satisfactory and on investigation the cause was found to be due to the method of storing the milk prior to delivery. The handling and storage of large quantities which must be delivered to the schools daily and at an early hour has presented special problems to the dairy managements. It has not always been possible to store milk in cold rooms or refrigerators after bottling and prior to delivery, and in the summer months this has, on occasion, resulted in the temperature exceeding 65° F. It has also been observed that sometimes bottles of milk have been deposited in the school playgrounds and left exposed to the sun's rays. Whilst every effort is being made to prevent such happenings, it is an unfortunate fact that the deliverymen still persist in putting crates of milk at the most accessible point of discharge from their lorries.

Steps have been taken to persuade dairies concerned either to provide suitable storage facilities or alternatively to operate an early

shift in order that the milk may be bottled and delivered to the schools within a few hours of processing.

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. All samples of sterilised milk taken passed the prescribed test.

Adulterated Milk.—A notable feature in the past twelve months has been the comparatively low number of instances where it has been necessary to institute legal proceedings against milk producers in connection with added water or fat deficiency. Only three cases of milk with added water have been found and a further three cases of fat deficient milk.

Two summonses were issued against large dairy firms under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949—Article 26(1) for filling an unclean milk bottle.

Notification has been received that it is the intention of the Minister of Food to lay before Parliament an Order declaring the city to be a "Specified Area." This is expected to be operative in the early part of 1955.

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

To Dairies.. .. .	176
To pasteurising and sterilising plants ..	615
To bottled milk shops	106
Other visits of inquiry	173
No access visits	10
Attendance at Court	21
Visits in connection with adulterated samples	12

During the year 936 samples of milk were submitted to the City Analyst for bacteriological examination. The samples were taken from the following grades of milk :—

" Pasteurised "	476
" Tuberculin Tested " (Pasteurised)	171
" Sterilised "	102
" Tuberculin Tested " (Farm Bottled) ..	186
" 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 ..	260	259	99.6	1	0.4
	Schools ..	126	120	95.2	6	4.8
	Day Nurseries	90	86	95.6	4	4.4
*Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	Dairies ..	164	164	100.0	..	..
	Day Nurseries	7	7	100.0	..	..
†Tuberculin Tested (Farm bottled)		186	179	96.2	7	3.8
†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.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Pasteurised	Dairies ..	260	256	98.5	4	1.5
	Schools ..	126	126	100.0	..	..
	Day Nurseries	90	87	96.7	3	3.3
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	Dairies ..	164	164	100.0	..	..
	Day Nurseries	7	7	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.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Sterilised		102	102	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, 1953 ..	53	55
No. added to the register during the year ..	..	..
No. removed from the register during the year ..	6	6
No. on the register on 31st December, 1954 ..	47	49

DISTRIBUTORS OF BOTTLED MILK ONLY.

No. of distributors of milk on the register on 31st December, 1953.. .. .	841
No. added to the register during the year	143
No. removed from the register during the year.. ..	87
No. of distributors of milk on the register on 31st December, 1954	897
No. of shops, etc. from which bottled milk only is sold, on 31st December, 1954	1,147

GRADED MILK LICENCES.

Description	Number in force on 31st December		
	1952	1953	1954
To use the designation "Tuberculin Tested"—			
1. To sell by retail	128	128	150
To use the designation "Accredited"—			
1. To sell by retail	1	1	1*
To use the designation "Pasteurised"—			
1. Pasteurisers' Licences	6	6	5
2. To sell by retail	157	161	164
To use the designation "Sterilised"—			
1. Sterilisers' Licences	2	2	2
2. To sell by retail	930	1,062	1,127

* This licence expired on 30th September, 1954, in accordance with the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949, which laid down that the special designation "Accredited" be abolished as from October 1st, 1954.

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.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Tuberculin Tested ..	197	1	0.5	196	99.5
Accredited	96	1	1.0	95	99.0
Pasteurised	..	..	..	..	..
Ungraded	307	16	5.2	291	94.8
Total	600	18	3.0	582	97.0

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

Eighteen of the 600 samples taken for biological examination were found to contain tubercle bacilli; these were taken from fifteen producers.

The milk of 15 of these 18 samples was produced outside the city and was already being pasteurised before retail sale. Details of the 15 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 three samples were taken from producers in the city and in consequence Notice under Regulation 20 was served on the farmers requiring that all milk produced at their farms should be heat treated to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health. Following investigations by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Veterinary Inspectors, and after a cow had been slaughtered in two of the cases under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938, the Notices were withdrawn. In the other case a clinical examination of the herd and samples of milk taken for biological tests failed to reveal evidence of tuberculosis.

Legal Proceedings.—*Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, Article 26(1).*—Two large firms of retail distributors of milk were summoned for filling a dirty bottle with pasteurised milk. Both firms were found guilty and fined £20 and £55 respectively.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

Supervisory Inspector H. Long and the inspectors in the Food and Dairies Division took 3,037 formal and 19 informal samples of milk, 149 formal and 32 informal samples of foods and drinks, and 14 formal 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 page 138 and 139.

Hydrogenated Lard.—Following upon complaints regarding the composition of lard which was being sold by a large firm in the city a sample of this commodity was purchased by the sampling officers and submitted to the Public Analyst for examination. The product was sold as "Pure Lard" and was packed in a 28 lbs. cardboard carton with a label covering the surface of the lard on which was printed the words "Pure English Refined Lard." The Public Analyst reported upon the sample as being not a genuine lard and upon that certificate legal proceedings were instituted. The case aroused national interest and was heard by the Stipendiary Magistrate for the city. Experts on oils and fats were brought by the defendants as witnesses. For the prosecution it was alleged that a low grade of fat had been treated by a process of 'hydrogenisation' to increase the solidification point and to produce a substance resembling lard. For the defendants it was argued that by adopting the process of hydrogenisation the commodity was more saleable and to the liking of the housewife. Long legal arguments ensued, but finally the case was dismissed upon a legal technicality. The Stipendiary Magistrate in dismissing the case said that in his opinion, and in order to avoid further proceedings of such a nature, the commodity should be clearly marked and labelled to show that the article was a processed lard.

Sausages.—From the number of samples of sausages which have been examined it is noted that a large variation in the meat content is now occurring.

Orange Drink.—The manufacture and sale of Orange Drink by the large dairy companies has increased considerably. In one instance the manufacture is carried out on premises removed from the registered dairy premises. In the second case a separate plant is used at premises adjoining the dairy premises. Enquiries have been received regarding the manufacture of "Flavoured Milk" but, as yet, this is only in the preliminary investigation stage and is not being produced in the city.

Extraneous matter in food.—There was a further decrease in the number of complaints received from the public regarding extraneous matter found in foodstuffs. In only one instance was it necessary to institute legal proceedings and in this case a partly smoked cigarette was found in a brown loaf. The owner of the bakehouse and the bakehouse manager were both fined for the offence. In all other instances which have been brought to the notice of the Department suitable action has been taken.

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

Larvæ in chocolate biscuits and cake and pudding mixture.

Weevils in cornflakes, bun flour, and cereal food.

Black beetles in tin of (imported) raspberries.

Insect in butter.

Fly in sausage (sausage served as part of a meal in a restaurant).

Spider in a breadroll sandwich.

Hair in tin of ham and beef meat paste.

Nail in a teacake.

Brass ring in scone.

Stalk in bottle of orange juice.

Threadworm in a cod.

*Part cigarette in a brown loaf.

String in malt loaf.

Hairclip in a sliced loaf.

Glass in breadroll.

* denotes legal proceedings taken.

Dried Fruit.—No complaints of extraneous matter in dried fruit were received during the year. The firms using the largest quantity have installed 'electronic eye' machines.

Extraneous matter caused by Tin Opener.—Attention of the Department was drawn to a proprietary tin opener (of foreign manufacture) which was purchased in the city. The complainant stated that when the tin opener was used parings of metal fell inside the tin and could therefore be very easily swallowed. Tests were carried out with a number of tins and in every case sharp fragments of metal fell into the foodstuff.

The matter was taken up with the retailers who then contacted their supplier. After investigation the supplier disclosed that earlier in the year it had been discovered that something was amiss with a batch of these tin openers. The manufacturers had sent out a batch of which the knives had missed a manufacturing operation, resulting in a very broad cutting face which thus caused the pieces of metal.

Every endeavour had been made by the suppliers to contact distributors for the return of this batch; unfortunately they did not communicate with the retailer in this city, as undoubtedly the opener referred to above was one of the faulty batch.

By arrangement with the retailer all the defective openers were removed from stock and returned to the suppliers, and samples of new stock which were tested in this Department have been found to be quite efficient and satisfactory.

Insect infestation of milk bottles.—No case of insect infestation was reported upon during the year.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.—During the year 17 formal samples of fertilisers were taken under the above-mentioned Act and submitted to the Agricultural Analyst for examination. Five of these samples were classified as unsatisfactory and in each case the matter was taken up with the manufacturers concerned.

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

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

Nineteen samples of rag flock or other filling materials were taken and submitted for analysis by the prescribed analyst. All passed the prescribed tests.

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, 1955.

Persons on the List on 30th April, 1954	454
Persons added to the List during the year	25
Persons removed from the List during the year	37
Persons on the List on 30th April, 1955	442
Premises on the List on 30th April, 1954	598
Premises added to the List during the year	24
Premises removed from the List during the year	44
Premises on the List on 30th April, 1955	578
Visits paid to :—	
1. Listed Premises in connection with new applications	29
2. Listed Premises in connection with unpaid fees	..
3. Listed Premises for routine inspection	162
4. Unlisted Premises	..
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 1954 UNDER THE FOOD AND
DRUGS ACT, 1938.

No. of Sample	Article.	Adulteration or Deficiency.	Result of Hearing.
33/L	Milk	12.0% of added water ..	Fined £75 and ordered to pay £14 19s. 6d. costs. Producer.
34/L	Milk	10.5% of added water ..	
35/L	Milk	10.5% of added water ..	
36/L	Milk	10.5% of added water ..	
38/L	Milk	10.5% of added water ..	
39/L	Milk	10.5% of added water ..	
40/L	Milk	9.5% of added water ..	
41/L	Milk	11.5% of added water ..	
45/L	Milk	7.5% of added water ..	
46/L	Milk	8.0% of added water ..	
49/L	Milk	5.0% of added water ..	Fined £5 and ordered to pay £7 2s. costs. Producer.
52/L	Milk	3.5% of added water ..	
103/L	Milk	4.5% of added water ..	
109/L	Milk	5.0% of added water ..	
110/L	Milk	4.5% of added water ..	
115/L	Milk	5.5% of added water ..	Fined £2 and ordered to pay £2 16s. costs. Retailers.
667/L	Pork Sausage	23.0% deficient in meat content	
612/F	Milk	50.0% deficient in fat ..	
623/F	Milk	50.0% deficient in fat ..	
615/L	Milk	28.0% deficient in fat ..	Fined £2 and ordered to pay £1 1s. costs. Producer.
659/F	Milk	21.0% deficient in fat ..	Fined £6 and ordered to pay £4 18s. 6d. costs. Producer.
669/F	Milk	13.0% deficient in fat ..	
726/F	Lard	100.0% Imitation Lard (consisted of Hydrogenated Lard)	Case dismissed on a legal point.
870/F	Milk	15.5% of added water ..	Fined £5 and ordered to pay £4 8s. costs. Producer.
871/F	Milk	25.5% of added water ..	
874/F	Milk	11.0% of added water ..	

**SUMMONSES ISSUED DURING 1954, UNDER THE FOOD AND
DRUGS ACT, 1938.**

Article	Extraneous Matter	Result of Hearing
Wholemeal Brown Loaf	Contained part of a cigarette	Fined £5. Baker. Employee fined £5, and ordered to pay 7s. 6d. costs for aiding and abetting.

FOOD HYGIENE

In 1954, the number of visits paid by inspectors to premises where foodstuffs intended for human consumption are sold, stored or manufactured was 5,059. Such premises are required to conform to the various provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and require regular, and in some cases frequent, visiting by inspectors to ensure that they conform to modern standards of hygiene. The cleanliness of these places has been found to be generally satisfactory, but many of the buildings in which the work is carried on should be improved structurally. It is hoped that the new Regulations to be made by the Ministers of Food and Health acting jointly under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Amendment Act, 1954, will be of assistance to inspectors in this connection.

It is gratifying to report that agreement has been reached on the question of the alteration of the butchers' shops in the Leeds City Markets. Plans have now been approved and estimates accepted for the construction of a row of new shops in the north aisle of the Market together with certain other buildings which will front on to George Street and which are to be occupied by fruit and vegetable merchants. Work has commenced on some of the alterations linked with this project and the main constructional work should soon be in hand. Now this problem has been settled, the Department's attention is being turned towards the hygienic improvement of conditions in other shops and stalls in the Market, notably those being used for the sale of bread and confectionery, groceries and provisions. The task of bringing up to standard all the stalls in the Market dealing with foodstuffs is a formidable one, but the Department's efforts are now beginning to result in considerable improvements.

Some details of the work of the Department in connection with food hygiene follow under the various sub-headings :—

Transport of Fish.—The condition of fish boxes used for the conveyance of fish from the ports has improved and a large quantity of new boxes has been provided. All the new boxes are now made of wood and are not lined, either by metal or plastic paint. Responsibility for the cleansing of boxes before return under the system working in the Leeds Market appears to have devolved upon the wholesale merchant and he carries out these duties usually quite satisfactorily. Some retail merchants still use boxes as refuse receptacles; it is, however, impracticable to find or deal with the culprits.

Cafes, Canteens, etc.—In 1954, 1,369 visits were paid by inspectors to cafes, canteens, snack bars and other places where meals and light refreshments are sold to members of the public. Since the report for 1953, the abandonment of rationing of foodstuffs has done away with the need for persons intending to open cafes, etc., to obtain permits from the Ministry of Food to allow them to purchase certain foodstuffs, and has consequently brought to an end the arrangement between the Local Food Office and the Health Department whereby these permits were not given until the premises had been certified by the Health Department as suitable for use in the preparation of meals. This latter arrangement had worked well for a number of years. It satisfied the recommendation put forward in the report of the Catering Trades Working Party that any such premises should be inspected for suitability before they were allowed to open for business. There now appears to be nothing to prevent anyone opening a cafe without any prior inspection by the Local Authority's officers, and indeed it would seem that such places, newly opened, will only become known by the mere chance of an inspector coming across them. It is in these circumstances disappointing that no provisions for the registration of such food preparing establishments appear to be envisaged in the new Food and Drugs Amendment Act. Indeed, instead of this Act forming an advance in this respect, as was originally hoped, the lapsing of the old arrangement without its replacement by any corresponding legislation is a retrograde step.

The routine day-to-day work of the Department continues to secure improvements and alterations to cafe premises. Most of this

work is done by verbal representations by inspectors to the cafe or canteen owners and although such representations may not give rise to startling improvements in the premises concerned, at least they gradually raise the standards of these places. Generally speaking, conditions in cafes and canteens are reasonably good, although, of course, there is always room for improvement in particular premises. It is to be hoped that the new Food Hygiene Regulations, when made, will be such as to reinforce the Department's efforts to deal with sub-standard businesses. Matters which have been dealt with by notice this year may be classified under the following headings :—

Sleeping-room communicating directly with food					
preparing room					1
Lack of ventilation in rooms					5
Defective structural conditions (floors, walls, ceilings, etc.)					14
Dirty conditions (premises and/or equipment) ..					22
Lack of sufficient washing facilities					4
Worn equipment (sinks, utensils, etc.)					12
Lack of accommodation for personal effects.. ..					4
Other matters					14

Inspectors visiting factories inspect the canteens and mess-rooms as a matter of routine and have found occasion during the year to serve 12 notices requiring improvements at these places, in addition to a number of verbal requests to managements. The matters dealt with included :—

Inadequate or insufficient washing facilities.. ..	3
Unsatisfactory sinks	1
Dirty or defective or unsuitable floors, walls and ceilings	9
Dirty or inadequate equipment	8
Inadequate, or lack of, ventilation	5
Unsuitable storage accommodation (food, crockery, staff clothing, etc.)	5
Inadequate refuse accommodation	1

Conditions in these industrial canteens have been found to be reasonably satisfactory, but the structural state of the small canteens is not generally as good as that of commercial kitchens where food-stuffs are prepared for sale to the general public. Very frequently, these canteens are housed in buildings which were hurriedly adapted

for use during the war and which are inherently unsuitable for the job. The cost of the meals is often heavily subsidised by the firms concerned, and although in many instances the works managers are only too eager to make improvements, the directors often seem loth to spend more money on either the premises or on equipment. There is undoubtedly a drift away from these industrial canteens since the end of rationing and many have either closed or are carrying on with fewer customers than during or immediately after the war. Indeed, it is very noticeable that employees often prefer to get meals at small privately run cafes nearby rather than patronise the works canteen, despite the rather higher cost. In connection with industrial canteens, the help and co-operation of H.M. Factory Canteen Adviser has proved of great assistance to inspectors, particularly with regard to the notification of canteens in need of improvement.

Three mobile snack bars were approved during the year, approval being based upon the recommendations for mobile food vans contained in paragraphs 47 and 56 of the Report of the Catering Trades Working Party which was issued in 1951. There is no legal requirement that the proprietors of these mobile vans shall submit their vehicles for the approval of the Local Authority, and with the lapsing of the link between the Ministry of Food and the Health Department there is no certain way of knowing when such vehicles are brought into use. The vans which have been approved also operate outside the city boundary, at fairs and race meetings and at week-ends, but the proprietors seem to assume, perhaps mistakenly, that if their vans satisfy the Leeds Authorities they will be accepted outside Leeds. In view of the above it is to be hoped that the coming into force of Section 10 of the Food and Drugs Amendment Act, 1954, will not be long delayed.

Ice-Cream Premises.—During the year 550 visits were paid to the premises in the city which are used for manufacture or sale of ice-cream.

Fish-Frying Premises.—The number of visits paid to registered fish-frying premises was 625. Nine applicants were granted registration subject in six instances to the carrying out of works.

Other Registered Food-Preparing Places.—During the year 298 visits were paid to other registered food-preparing places such

as those used for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, pork products, meat pies, jams, pickles and sauces. Twenty-five applications for registration of premises used for one or other of these purposes were granted, subject in twelve cases to the execution of works.

It was necessary to serve 154 informal notices in respect of premises contravening the law, and in six 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 1954	..
Number of premises registered for storage of ice-cream during 1954	..
Number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream during 1954	107
Number of premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale (9 fried fish shops, 25 manufacturers of sausages, potted meat, meat pies, etc.)	34
Number of notifications of change of occupier received :—	
ice-cream premises	41
food-preparing premises	32
Number of premises removed from register :—	
Ice-cream premises (manufacture)	2
Ice-cream premises (storage)	..
Ice-cream premises (sale)	27
Food preparation premises	7
Number of premises on the register 31st December, 1954 :—	
(a) used for manufacture of ice-cream	55
(b) used for the sale of ice-cream	1,309
(c) used for the storage of ice-cream intended for sale	9
(d) used for the manufacture of sausages, or preparation of preserved food	752

Ice-Cream Sampling.—During the year 83 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	65	78·3	Good
2	3	3·6	Satisfactory
3	13	15·7	Unsatisfactory
4	2	2·4	Very unsatisfactory

Legal Proceedings.—*Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and Byelaws under Section 15, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.*—An inspection of a greengrocery shop disclosed that the shop was unprovided with a sink and hot water supply ; the floor, walls, and ceilings of the store-room were in a dirty condition ; foodstuffs were exposed to the risk of contamination by flies and there was lack of proper receptacles for storage of refuse. At the prosecution which followed the occupier was fined £8.

The operator of a converted 'bus used as a mobile fried fish shop was successfully prosecuted for disrepair and uncleanness of the vehicle and for the use of a dilapidated filthy cellar in connection with the preparation of fish and chips. A penalty of £30 was imposed.

Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947.—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. The defendant was found guilty and fined 30s.

FACTORIES

This Section of the Report also includes comments on the inspection of workplaces and shops.

Mr. J. H. Wyatt, the Supervisory Inspector of the Factories Division, reports upon the work of the Division as follows :—

The staff of the Factories Division, which among other things deals with the inspection of factories, workplaces and shops within the city, normally consists of four male and two female inspectors and a student probationer inspector.

The male inspectors in the Division concentrate upon inspection of factories, workplaces and shops and the female inspectors on the inspection of cafes, restaurants and outworkers' premises. The women inspectors also deal with complaints which concern females and which can be dealt with in a more seemly fashion by a woman. The figures given in the first two tables on page 150, i.e. those dealing with inspections of factories and defects found and remedied, refer chiefly therefore to the work of the male inspectors, whilst the figures in the table dealing with outwork and other matters are the work of the female inspectors.

Details of the work carried on in the Division follow :—

Factories.—Statistical details of the inspectors' visits to factories are given in the four tables which are printed on pages 150 and 151. The first three of these are extracted from the return which must be made annually by the Medical Officer of Health to the Minister of Labour and National Service, in accordance with the provisions of Section 128(3) of the Factories Act, 1937.

The Division deals with all those matters in the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948, which have been declared to be the responsibility of the District Council, with the single 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 sanitary inspectors who visit factories to enforce the particular provisions of the Factories Acts are specially authorised for the 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 H.M. Inspectors,

The Register of Factories now contains the addresses of 196 non-mechanical factories and 3,028 mechanical factories. During the year 1,830 visits were paid to these for the purposes of inspection under the Factories Acts. During the year 240 defects which contravened this Act were discovered and 275 were put right. The difference in the number of defects found and remedied is due to a backlog of defects not remedied at the end of 1953. The number of written notices issued in connection with these matters was 204. Many defects were put right immediately upon their being pointed out to the managements, and in no case was there need for action in the Courts to enforce the notices.

In the table of inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health on page 150, the number of premises other than factories in which Section 7 of the Factories Act, 1937, is enforced by District Councils now stands at 45. Six written notices were served during the year to deal with unsatisfactory conditions in the sanitary accommodation provided for workpeople on building sites. A high proportion of the reports of new building operations during the year referred to extensions of existing premises or sites where adequate sanitary conveniences are normally available. On open building sites it is usually impossible to obtain temporary water-closets, and our efforts generally are directed towards securing the provision of a sufficient number of chemical closets, properly equipped and screened, and with a regular service for emptying.

In Table II of the Return to the Minister of Labour (column 5) it will be noted that 18 premises were reported by Her Majesty's Inspectors as being in need of cleaning, whereas in column 2 of the Table, 10 premises only were found to be dirty. This is due to the fact that eight of the reports from H.M. Inspectors referred to food factories where mechanical power is employed, in particular to seven bakehouses and one ice-cream factory. The cleanliness of these factories is dealt with by the Local Authority under the provisions of Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and the action taken does not, therefore, appear in columns 2 and 3 of Table II, but is included in the section of the Report dealing with food hygiene. The ten instances mentioned in column 2 of the Return refer, therefore, only to non-mechanical factories other than food handling factories.

The number of bakehouses given at the foot of the table dealing with 'other matters' refers only to bakehouses registered as either mechanical or non-mechanical factories—it does not include a large number of smaller one-man or family concerns. The total of 220 includes 3 non-mechanical and 217 mechanical bakehouses.

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

No requests were received during 1954 for approval of drinking water supplies obtained otherwise than from a public main supply, and in fact no factories are known which are not served by the public water services. Several complaints have been received during the year about allegedly tainted or discoloured water supplies in factories, but tests which have been taken have not revealed any fault. All such complaints, apart from being investigated by sanitary inspectors, are forwarded to the Waterworks Engineer for his attention.

During the year 330 visits were paid to outworkers' premises, but no instance of work being carried on in unwholesome premises was found and no action was, therefore, found to be necessary under Section III of the Factories Act, 1937. Not one case of notifiable infectious disease in homeworkers' premises occurred during the year. The number of outworkers has again risen from last year's figure of 962 to 1,057. The number of addresses of outworkers received from other authorities shows a further increase to 216 and the number sent from the Health Department to other districts has also increased from 112 to 179.

The figures given in the table on page 150, of visits paid to factories and defects found and remedied, do not give a complete picture of the work done by inspectors. Apart from the provisions of the Factories Acts which are administered by the District Council the inspectors also deal with nuisances which may be abated under the Public Health Act, 1936, and in the larger food factories, i.e. bakehouses, sugar confectionery factories, etc., they also see that the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, are complied with. Figures in connection with these duties will be found in the table of work done by sanitary inspectors on pages 171 to 174. Examples of complaints of nuisance which have been received during the year are the spraying of cellulose paints, the manufacture of fertiliser, the production of certain pungent chemicals, and the emission of grit

from cupolas. Some of these complaints refer to premises which are registered with H.M. Inspector under the Alkali, etc. Works Regulation Act, and in these cases the very valuable help of H.M. Inspector is much appreciated. There are very considerable practical difficulties in dealing with certain of the very strong-smelling materials just mentioned, and in some instances the only certain remedy appears to be the re-siting of factories in areas where nuisance to house property is unlikely to occur. In the case of established businesses this might involve the payment of compensation by the Local Authority and although in one case this method of dealing with a nuisance from the manufacture of chlorophenol is being considered no such action has yet been taken. Apart from this, the prevention of nuisance from offensive smells often involves the use of complex scrubbing and deodorising equipment, and long periods of adjustment and experimentation are sometimes necessary before full success is achieved. Progress in such cases may appear to be slow but constant prodding by the Department ensures that reasonable progress is made.

Numbers of complaints about noise and vibration from machinery continue to come in and it seems that the time is fast approaching when the production of excessive noise so as to create a nuisance should be brought within the provisions of Section 92 of the Public Health Act, 1936. It is true that, generally speaking, informal representations by inspectors to offenders meet with some success, but with the increase in the numbers of complaints some legal backing to such representations would be very useful in cases where proper co-operation is not forthcoming.

Sanitary inspectors also deal with complaints which come in from time-to-time about the structure of factory buildings—such things as leaking roofs, broken and leaking eaves-spouting and fallpipes, and other matters which might affect the health or comfort of workpeople—and with nuisances affecting other people arising from the discharge of offensive effluents and accumulations of refuse and other matters which can be dealt with under the Public Health Acts.

While visiting factories for routine work, inspectors also inspect canteens and mess-rooms provided for employees. In special cases also H.M. Factory Canteen Adviser passes on reports of canteens which he considers are not up to standard. This link between the

Health Department and H.M. Inspector has, in the past, proved very useful and has obtained improvements in conditions in many canteens. Generally speaking, these kitchens do not reach the structural standards attained in restaurants and cafe kitchens in the city, and a good deal of work will be required to bring them up to these standards.

The arrangement whereby the City Engineer asks for the Health Department's opinion as to whether certain 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 has continued to work satisfactorily and a number of visits have been paid during the year to premises where such processes are carried on. To assist the City Engineer in controlling the establishment of new businesses, a copy of the list of changes in the occupation of factories which is received from H.M. Inspectors each month is forwarded to him.

Workplaces.—During 1954, 681 inspections of workplaces were made, a very large proportion of these being of office accommodation. Conditions generally were found to be reasonably good and six notices only were served during the year. Two offices were cleaned as a result of these notices and nine other defects of various kinds were made good. Two complaints were received during the year about the lack of proper washing facilities in offices. Both these complaints were dealt with by informal approaches to the firms concerned, but until some further legislation is made the Health Department cannot take legal action to enforce the provision of such facilities.

Shops.—The inspection of shops is carried out under the provisions of Section 38 of the Shops Act, 1950, the administration of which has been delegated to the Health Committee, and certain other provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936. During 1954, 456 such inspections were made and 18 notices were served under these Acts to deal with defects found. These defects are listed under the following headings :—

Sufficient conveniences provided	..	..	1
Sufficient lighting provided	..	..	1
Washing facilities provided	..	..	4
Other defects remedied	..	..	7

One application was received during the year for exemption from the provisions of Sub-Section 2 of Section 38, that is from the obligation to provide in the shop sanitary conveniences for employees. This application was granted on the grounds that there was insufficient space in the shop to construct a water-closet and that alternative accommodation was available within a reasonable distance.

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	196	113	16	..
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	3,028	1,717	188	..
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	45	17	6	..
Total	3,269	1,847	210	..

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) ..	10	6	..	18	..
Overcrowding (S. 2)	..	..	..	..	..
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3)	1	1	..	1	..
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4) ..	..	..	..	..	..
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)	..	..	..	..	..
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7)—					
(a) Insufficient	8	7	..	7	..
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	213	259	..	22	..
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	2	2	..	..	..
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	6	..	6	..	..
Total	240	275	6	48	..

OUTWORK
Sections 110 and 111

Nature of Work	SECTION IIO			SECTION III		
	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 ..	869	..	..	..	..	.
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	65	..	..	..	..	..
Carding, etc. of buttons ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile weaving ..	123	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,057	..	..	..	..	..

OTHER MATTERS

	Number of		
	Lists.	C.	W.
Homework :—			
<i>Lists of Outworkers (S. 110) :—</i>			
Lists received twice in the year	352	401	1,714
„ once in the year	11	16	17
Addresses of } received from other Authorities.. ..		216	
outworkers } forwarded to other Authorities		179	
Notices to occupiers as to keeping or sending lists		367	
Prosecutions.. .. .		..	
Inspection of Homeworkers' premises		330	
<i>Homework in unwholesome premises :—</i>			
Instances		..	
Notices (S. 111)		..	
Prosecutions.. .. .		..	
<i>Homework in infected premises —</i>			
Instances		..	
Public Health Act, 1936 (S. 153) { Orders made		..	
{ Prosecutions		..	
[Infectious cases—Nil.]			
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—			
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factories Act, 1937 (S. 128)		6	
Action taken in matters referred by { Notified by H.M. Inspectors		48	
H.M. Inspectors { Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors.. ..		59	
Total number of factories on Register		3,224	
The above includes 220 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, 1954, was 164,474, made up of 57,910 back-to-back houses and 106,564 through houses and flats.

New Houses.—The number of permanent new houses and flats completed during the year was 3,345. No temporary houses were erected during the year, but 28 houses were converted into 75 self-contained flats.

Housing Shortage.—The number of applications for houses standing on the registers at the Housing Department on 31st December, 1954, was 26,405 of which 24,573 were regarded as inadequately housed.

Overcrowding.—There was a small improvement in the degree of overcrowding, the percentage on Corporation Estates having fallen from 1.85 to 1.44.

HOUSING ACT, 1936, PART IV.—OVERCROWDING.

January 1st to December 31st, 1954

	1953	1954
Number of cases of overcrowding discovered in houses owned by the Corporation	38	25
Number of cases of overcrowding in houses owned by the Corporation which have been relieved	76	122
Number of overcrowding cases relieved during the year in course of slum clearance operations under S.S. 11, 12 and 25	23	60
A. No. of dwellings known to be overcrowded at the end of the year	2,928	2,327
B. No. of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	750	712
C. No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ..	918	605
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	15	2

There are 33,265 occupied dwellings on the municipal estates in the city and the average percentage of overcrowding during the year was 1.44.

336 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.

21 new cases of overcrowding were reported to the Housing Department ; the number of certificates of permitted numbers issued during the year was 151, making a total of 89,544 certificates issued since the Act became operative.

Unfit Houses.—During the year 24,625 dwelling-houses were surveyed and examined and 7,048 nuisances and housing defects were remedied. Houses numbering 3,576 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 670. 401 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 10 houses under the Housing Acts at a cost of £161 4s. and to 91 houses under the Public Health Act at a cost of £274 13s. 3½d., these amounts being recovered from the owners of the properties concerned.

Demolition of Individual Unfit Houses.—The number of Demolition Orders made was 147 whilst 13 Closing Orders were made on parts of buildings. In the case of a back-to-back house which could not be demolished owing to its position, a Closing Order was made under the terms of Section 10 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953.

The number of houses demolished was 100 consisting of 83 occupied houses and 17 derelict houses. During the year 167 families affected by either Demolition or Closing Orders were rehoused by the Council, while nine families found their own accommodation.

A further 35 houses were demolished by other Departments of the Council.

The owner of one house which was the subject of a Demolition Order was notified that the demolition of the premises should not be carried out until they had been disinfested. This work was done by the Disinfestation Department on the vacation of the house.

No Demolition Order was made in the case of six houses represented as unfit for habitation. In these cases a change of user was agreed to.

Unhealthy Areas.—The year has seen the resumption of Slum Clearance on a greatly increased scale.

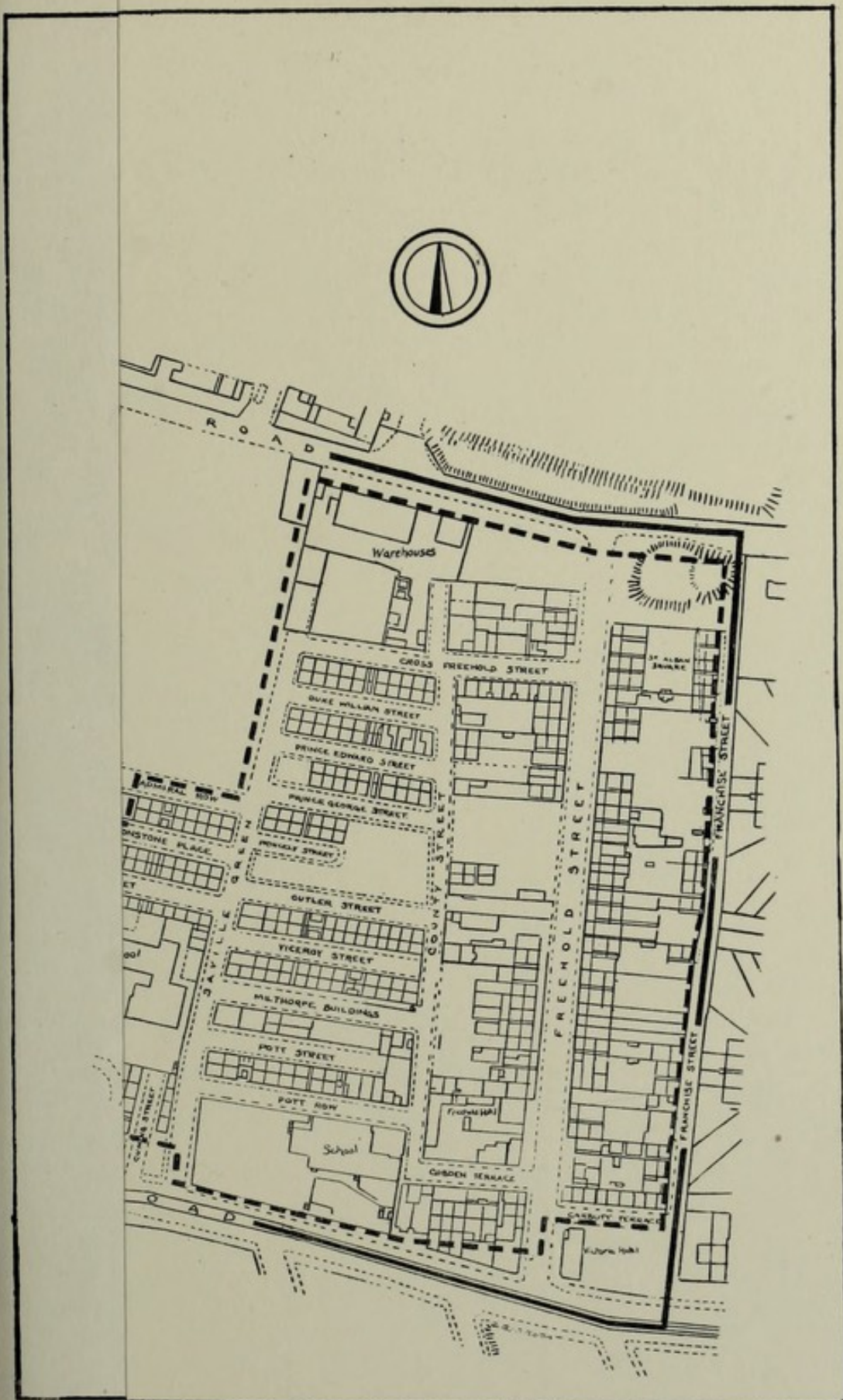
In all, 19 representations involving 83 areas were made, the numbers of houses in these areas being 2,549, as compared with 13 representations involving 26 areas and 424 houses for the previous year.

During the year five Public Enquiries were held in respect of the following 21 areas, comprising 695 houses :—

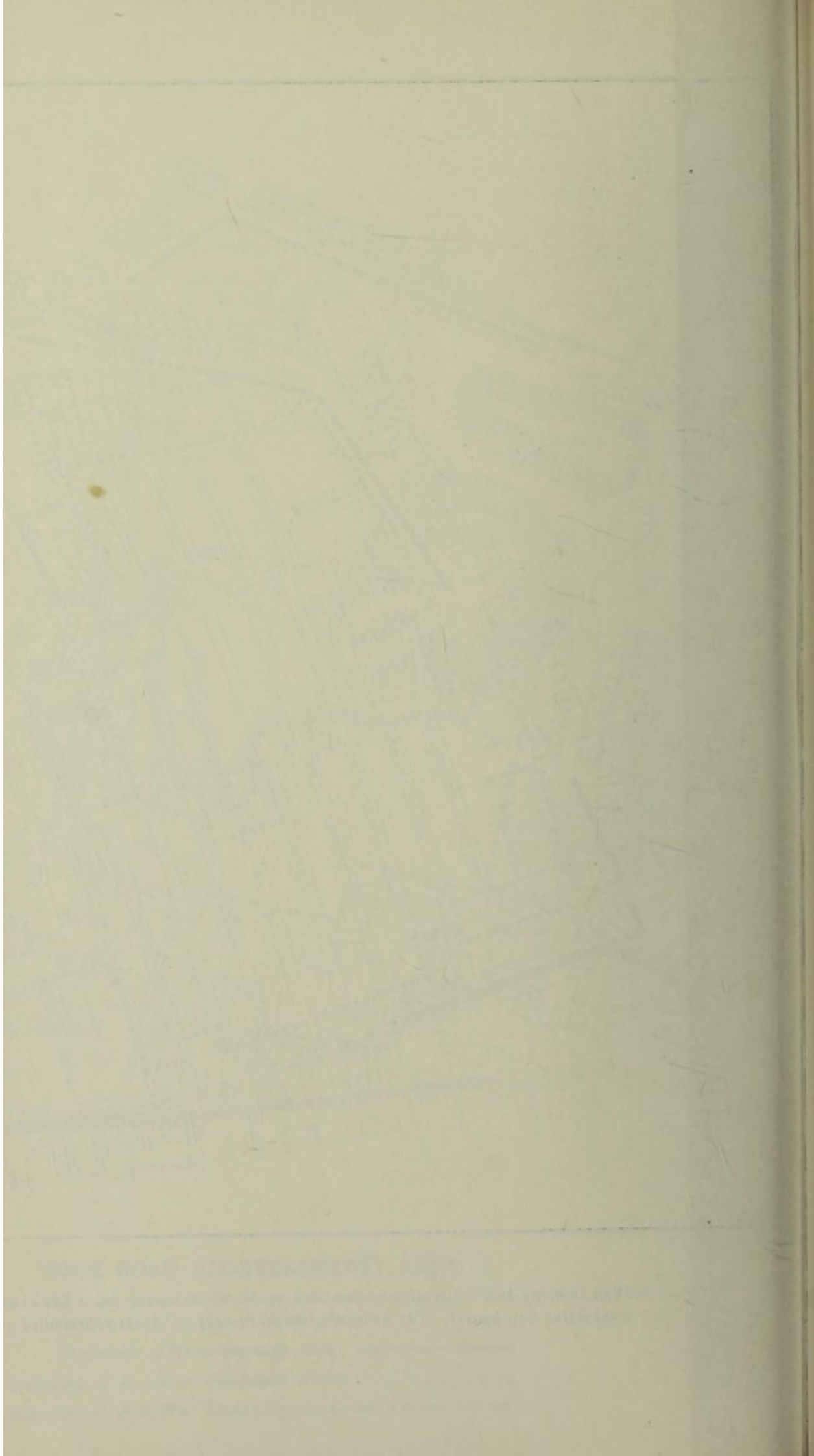
- (a) Monkton Street (Dewsbury Road).
- (b) Victoria Place (Camp Road).
- (c) Carr Road (Camp Road) No. 2.
- (d) Sheepscar Street North.
- (e) Oldfield Lane Nos. 1 and 2.
- (f) Potternewton Lane Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
- (g) Saville Green No. 1.
- (h) Carlisle Street (Wellington Road).
- (i) Charing Cross Street and Scott Street (Woodhouse).
- (j) Pottery Fields Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
- (k) Whitelock Street (North Street) Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.

The confirmation of the Minister of Housing and Local Government has been received for 17 areas, the total number of houses affected being 355.

The average number of persons per house in all areas represented since the War is 2.91.



as consisted of the York Road and Burmantofts Areas



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

	1952	1953	1954
No. of houses represented for demolition	111	124	172
No. of Demolition Orders made	99	117	147
No. of families concerned	79	99	138
No. of persons concerned	265	353	443
No. of dwellings represented for closing	14	12	14
No. of Closing Orders made	9	12	14
No. of families concerned	10	12	13
No. of persons concerned	37	44	45
No. of undertakings accepted from owners ..	17	5	6
No. of houses demolished (Section 11) ..	243	132	100
No. of houses and rooms closed (Section 12) ..	6	26	12
No. of families re-housed by Corporation at 31st December, 1954 (Sections 11 and 12) ..	98	119	167
No. of families awaiting re-housing at 31st December, 1954 (Sections 11 and 12) ..	58	42	59
No. of families who found own accommodation at 31st December, 1954 (Sections 11 and 12) ..	7	28	9
No. of families who were required to find own accommodation (Sections 11 and 12) ..	..	1	..
No. of families re-housed at 31st December, 1954 (S.25)	..	46	44 ¹
No. of families who found own accommodation (Section 25)	..	3	35
No. of families where orders for possession obtained ..	..	..	..
No. of houses referred for opinion but not represented	330	259	191
No. of dwellings represented which stood in Slum Areas	89	84	121
No. of families which re-occupied houses where Demolition or Closing Orders were operative ..	..	1	..
Analysis of houses on which Demolition or Closing Orders were made which were occupied by more than one family or were derelict or un- occupied.			
No. of families	No. of houses	Derelict	Unoccupied
2	7	11	6

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	No. of houses Demolished
Skinner Lane Areas 1 and 2	19.9.49	C.P.O.	27	71	..	29.5.51	27	27
Upper Carr Place Areas 1, 2, 3 and 4	17.7.51	C.P.O.	30	107	..	26.11.52	30	30
Brown's Yard (North Street)	12.5.52	C.P.O.	32	131	..	1.2.54	32	32
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	21
Benson Street (Sheepscar)	19.1.53	C.O.	7	13	..	1.8.53	7	4
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	25
Low Moor Side (Holbeck) 1 and 2	16.3.53	C.P.O.	30	101	..	18.1.54	30	30
Freehold Street Area	16.3.53	C.P.O.	20	52	..	3.2.54	20	20
Monkton Street (Dewsbury Road) Area	15.6.53	C.P.O.	30	83	14.1.54	8.3.54	30	30
Camp Street Area	15.6.53	C.P.O.	24	76	..	20.1.54	24	24
Saville Green No. 1 Area	13.7.53	C.P.O.	115	349	9.6.54	22.7.54	115	..
Victoria Place (Camp Road) Area	13.7.53	C.P.O.	10	108	6.4.54	9.6.54	10	2
Carr Road (Camp Road) Areas 1, 2 and 3	13.7.53	C.P.O.	16	65	6.4.54	14.5.54	16	12
Sheepscar Street North Area	21.9.53	C.P.O.	14	38	9.6.54	22.7.54	14	..
Pottery Fields Area No. 1	21.9.53	C.P.O.	23	89	..	28.6.54	23	..
Oldfield Lane Areas 1 and 2	16.11.53	C.P.O.	27	84	9.6.54	22.7.54	27	14
Potternewton Lane Areas 1 and 2	16.11.53	C.P.O.	17	36	19.10.54	..	..	..
Area No. 1	16.11.53	C.P.O.	8	22	9.6.54	22.7.54	8	..
Area No. 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woodhouse Cliff (Smith's Court) Areas 1 and 2	14.12.53	C.P.O.	16	45	..	..	..	..
Area No. 1	14.12.53	C.P.O.	6	7	..	7.7.54	6	..
Area No. 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

C.O.—Clearance Order C.P.O.—Compulsory Purchase Order

SUMMARY OF ACTION UNDER SECTION 25 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1936—continued

AREA	Date of Representation	Type of Order	No. of Houses	Population	Date of Enquiry	Date when Order Confirmed	Houses	No. of houses Demolished
Cobourg Street Areas 1 to 8	14.12.53	C.P.O.	68	212	..	..	..	..
Saville Green Areas 2 to 10	18.1.54	C.P.O.	367	1,140	..	..	..	..
Potternewton Lane Area 3	18.1.54	C.P.O.	3	3	19.10.54	..	..	..
Carlisle Street (Wellington Road)	15.2.54	C.P.O.	42	159	19.10.54	..	..	..
Charing Cross Street and Scott Street (Woodhouse)	15.2.54	C.P.O.	204	595	19.10.54	..	..	..
Pottery Fields Areas 2 to 7	22.3.54	C.P.O.	153	489	26.10.54	..	..	..
New Inn Street (Tong Road)	22.3.54	C.P.O.	122	318	..	..	..	..
Whitelock Street (North Street)	22.3.54	C.P.O.	98	389	..	..	..	..
Areas 1 to 4	21.4.54	C.P.O.	171	435	..	..	..	..
Upper Wortley Road Areas 1 to 8	21.4.54	C.P.O.	44	111	..	..	..	..
Silver Royd Hill Areas 1 and 2	21.4.54	C.P.O.	62	173	..	..	..	..
Greenside Road (Lower Wortley)	21.5.54	C.P.O.	645	1,805	..	..	..	..
Areas 1 to 4	16.7.54	C.P.O.	184	413	..	..	..	..
Green Road (Burmantofts) 1 to 5	24.9.54	C.P.O.	84	229	..	..	..	..
Town Street (Beeston) 1 to 11	19.10.54	C.P.O.	37	86	..	..	..	..
Armley Road Areas 1 and 2	19.11.54	C.P.O.	162	440	..	..	..	..
Oatland Row (Meawood Road)	19.11.54	C.P.O.	146	374	..	..	..	..
Church Street (Hunslet) Areas 1 to 15	17.12.54	C.P.O.	21	92	..	..	..	..
Cross Lane Farnley Areas 1 to 5	17.12.54	C.P.O.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alfred Place (Camp Road) Areas 1 to 6	17.12.54	C.P.O.	..	..	..	..	..	..

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, 1954, and the numbers represented or otherwise dealt with, pursuant to the Public Health Act and Housing Acts, with the corresponding figures for 1952 and 1953.

	1952	1953	1954
Number of new houses erected during the year	1,536	3,296	3,345
(i) By the Local Authority	1,090	2,424	2,541
(ii) By other bodies and persons	446	872	804
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	20,883	25,884	24,625
(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	591	2,289	1,198
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	195	582	2,765
(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	147	875
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	4,060	2,442	2,236
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	99	84	319
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notices :—			
(a) By owners	43	43	116
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	12	12	10
B.—Proceedings under the Public Health Acts.			
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1,938	1,781	1,430
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—			
(a) By owners	1,237	1,044	649
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	48	57	91
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	99	117	147
(b) Closing Orders were made	9	12	14
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	243	132	100

IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSES

Mr. A. O. Wheatley, Supervisory Sanitary Inspector, Southern Division, reports as follows :—

Improvements Grants.—*Housing Act, 1949, Section 20.*—For some time following the end of the war the main effort was directed to the building of additional new houses, whether by traditional or non-traditional means, so as to provide as quickly as possible the largest number of separate houses for families. The shortage of materials and building labour hardly allowed for any other activity, apart from some urgent attention to wartime-neglected maintenance works on the older houses.

Recently the pattern of housing policy has changed so that, in addition to the provision of new housing, efforts are being made to prolong the useful life of the better type of older houses and to provide in them for their occupants those reasonable modern amenities which the more fortunate occupiers of the newer houses are already enjoying. This enlargement of the scope of official housing policy has had the fullest encouragement from the Ministry and from this Local Authority. Many applications from owners have been received and have continued in increasing number during 1954 reaching a total of 236 by the end of the year.

The procedure for dealing with these applications has been arranged so that the fullest investigation is undertaken by the Sanitary Inspector at the outset. The applicant only makes the formal application when a reasonable assurance can be given that his application will be favourably considered and likely to succeed. This procedure avoids the fruitless and expensive preparation of plans and estimates on properties unsuitable for improvement. Firstly it has to be ascertained that the property has a useful life of at least 15 years and, to assess this, account is taken of its structural state, and also of any schemes of slum clearance and development which might affect its future. The property is surveyed in detail and sketch plans prepared and a list of any necessary repair work prepared. Such repair work is obligatory if the application is to qualify for grant though it is not grant-aided, the grant being restricted to half the cost of the provision of additional amenities.

If, at this informal stage, the application is deemed likely to succeed and the owner is willing to go ahead, interviews with his

architect follow so that formal plans can be drawn up and tenders for the work can then be obtained.

This procedure has called for very much patient and careful guidance of applicants by the inspectorial staff charged with this duty and has placed considerable additional work on a depleted staff. Nearly all the applicants have been owner-occupiers of the smaller type of house and therefore persons unused to dealing with architects and contractors ; they have needed much support and guidance in carrying out schemes of improvement.

The procedure necessarily involves consultation with different Corporation Departments including the submission of various application forms and plans for the final approval of Committees, so that, even with an eager applicant and no serious obstacles to the success of the application, a good deal of time elapses from first enquiry to formal approval of proposals.

The number of completions in 1954 was comparatively small, being only 9 though 16 applications were actually approved. Much of the work done in 1954 will come to completion in the following year and it emphasises the fact that each case does need continuous careful ' piloting ' to reach successful completion.

There is no doubt that this aspect of housing work will increase in volume and importance in the next few years and that its effect may well be to bring a heightened standard of comfort and well-being to a considerable proportion of the inhabitants of the city.

Of the 164,474 houses in the city probably 122,000 could be regarded as having a good standard of amenities in the way of baths, hot water supply, internal water-closets, etc. 22,500 are of a poor type without these facilities and of such a type that demolition and not improvement is appropriate. That leaves 20,000 houses where upgrading would be beneficial to owners, occupiers and Local Authority alike, and to which end this present policy is directed.

An explanation should be given of the sort of improvements which are envisaged. A code is laid down by statute to which an ' improved ' house must conform, covering such items as good repair, proper lighting and ventilation, water supply, hot water supply, internal water-closets, fixed baths, proper sinks and drainage, artificial lighting, means of heating, facilities for food storage, preparation and cooking and for fuel storage. So far in Leeds the main demand has been for installation of hot water supply, provision of



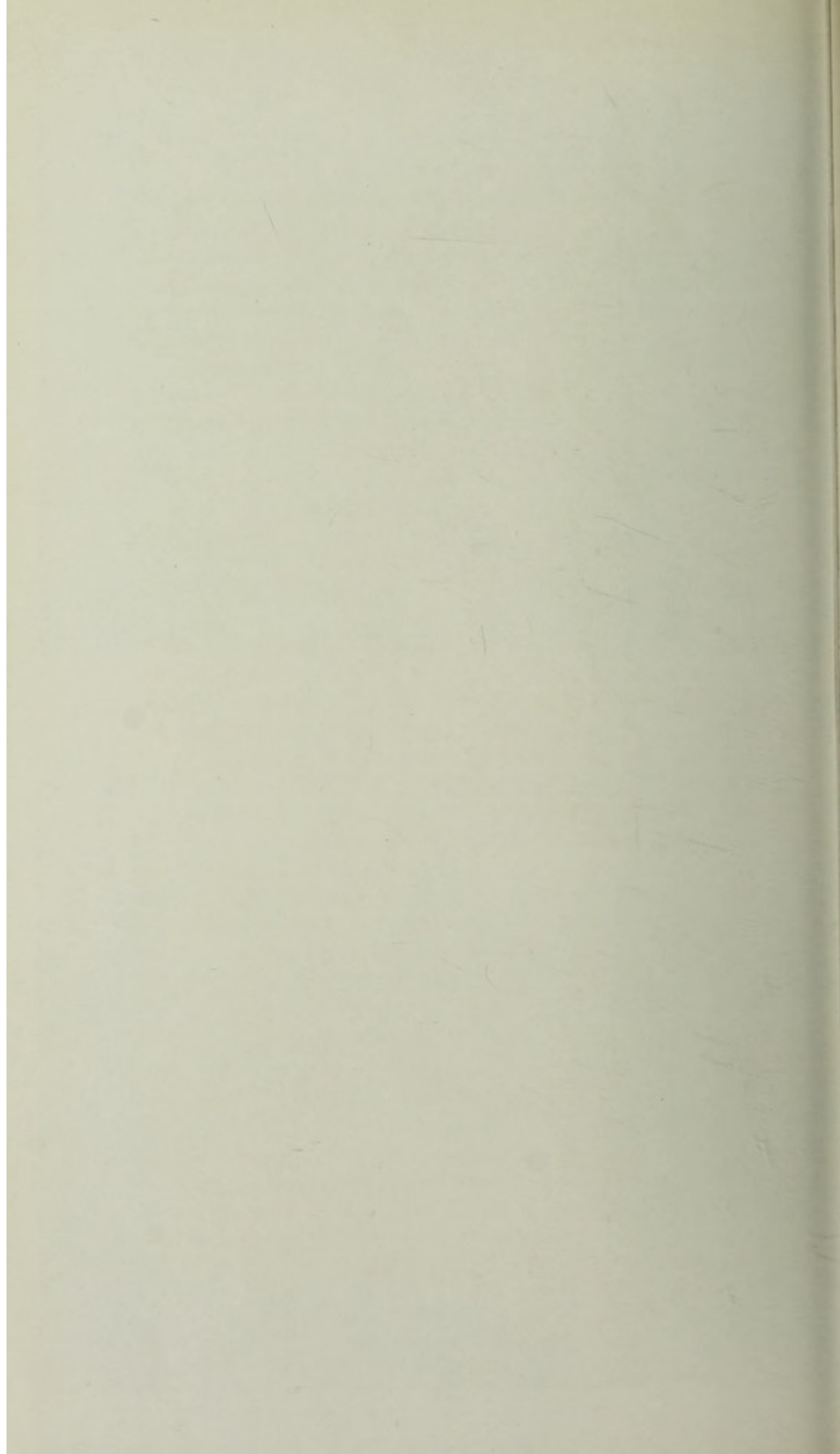
Rear view of 17, Playground, Farnley, Leeds, before improvement.

House was unsatisfactory in the following respects :—small bedroom not properly ventilated ; no hot water supply ; no bath ; no artificial lighting to keeping cellar or water-closet.



Rear view of 17, Playground, Farnley, Leeds, after improvement.

Showing extension to first floor making provision for new bathroom containing bath, lavatory and water-closet, and improvement to effect satisfactory lighting of ground floor kitchen.



bathrooms containing bath, lavatory basin and water-closet and provision of pantries. The sort of houses which lend themselves to this treatment are the fairly substantial 'through-terrace' houses built in the latter part of the last century and in Leeds there are also some 20,000 of the better type of back-to-back house which are structurally sound which will certainly outlast the prescribed fifteen years minimum period and which lack modern amenities. The treatment of such back-to-back houses is still in an experimental stage and much attention is being given to various methods by which these structurally sound houses can be improved.

CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

The Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, came into operation on 30th August, 1954.

Among many important new provisions the Act enables a landlord to claim an increase of rent where a dwelling house is let under a controlled tenancy or occupied by a statutory tenant if the following conditions are fulfilled, (a) that the dwelling-house is in good repair and (b) that it is reasonably suitable for occupation, and (c) that work of repair to the value specified in the Act has been carried out in a specified period.

A tenant who considers that the above-mentioned conditions have not been fulfilled may apply to the Local Authority for a Certificate of Disrepair and if such a certificate is granted may withhold the rent increase until such time as the certificate is revoked. In addition, the tenant may also withhold a sum in respect of the 40 per cent. permitted increase under Section 2 of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920.

Applications for certificates of disrepair came in gradually at first, then in increasing numbers and fairly quickly were reduced again to a moderate flow.

In all cases where it is necessary to do so the owners of the properties are communicated with in order to enquire whether they have served the declaration under Section 30 (3) electing not to be responsible for internal decorative repairs. It is important to know this fact correctly before determining what is to be included in the certificate.

Inspection of the house follows, being carried out by the Supervisory Sanitary Inspector for the Division. A comprehensive survey of the house is made from which is subsequently ascertained the items for inclusion in the certificate of disrepair. This work inevitably takes up a great deal of official time and is of a very responsible nature.

This work therefore has demanded much caution and scrupulousness on the part of all concerned and very much praiseworthy and painstaking effort has been put in by members of the staff.

Details of the number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair and applications for revocation of Certificates of Disrepair which have been dealt with from 30th August, 1954, until the 31st March, 1955, are given in the following table.

HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954.

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR ISSUED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY UNDER SECTION 26(1) OF THE ABOVE ACT BETWEEN 30TH AUGUST, 1954, (THE DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF THE ACT) AND 31ST MARCH, 1955.

	(a) Dwelling-houses which have been the subject of a notice of repairs increase of rent under Part II of the 1954 Act.	(b) Dwelling-houses which have <i>not</i> been the subject of a notice of repairs increase of rent under the 1954 Act but in respect of which permitted increases of rent are recoverable under Section 2 (1) (c) and (d) of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920.
No. of applications for certificates	181	42
No. granted	179	42
No. refused	2	..
No. of applications for revocation of certificates*	5	1
No. granted	4	1
No. refused	1	..

* Including applications for revocation of sanitary certificates issued under the pre-1954 Act procedure but still in force at 30th August, 1954.

In 219 of the 221 Certificates of Disrepair issued there appeared several items of defects of repair on the First Schedule and in 175 certificates there appeared defects as to reasonable suitability for occupation on the Second Schedule. Out of these 175 certificates, 108 included 'shared water-closet' as a defect as to reasonable suitability for occupation.

GENERAL SANITATION

Water.—During the year 413 samples of drinking water were taken by the Department for bacteriological examination and two samples for chemical examination. Of these samples 414 were taken from the Corporation's main supply and one was a sample of well water. Only eight of the 414 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 1954 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 ..	304	78
Probable No. of Faecal Coli in 100 ml. water ..	304	45
Cl. Welchii in 40 ml. water	91	2
Agar plate count, 48 hours at 37°C. Colonies per ml. ..	96	16
Agar plate count, 72 hours at 22°C. Colonies per ml. ..	98	107

WATER GOING INTO SUPPLY AFTER FILTRATION AND CHLORINATION				
No. of samples	Ministry of Health Classification			
	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4
*1,907	98·9%	0·5%	0·4%	0·2%

* Excluding samples examined by Medical School.

During the year 164 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, 1954. SUMMARY BASED ON 164
ANALYSES OF SAMPLES OF WATER FROM THE PUBLIC SUPPLY**

	Parts per million except where otherwise stated		
	Year ended December 31st, 1954		
	Average	Maximum	Minimum
	Less than	Less than	Less than
*Turbidity (Silica scale)	2	2	2
*Colour (Hazen Units)	23	50	5
*pH.	7.2	8.0	6.7
Free Carbon Dioxide	2.7	3.8	1.8
Alkalinity (Carbonate or temporary hardness) (in terms of CaCO_3) ..	19.5	26	15.5
Total Hardness (in terms of CaCO_3) ..	51.0	58	44
Non-Carbonate (Permanent) Hardness (in terms of CaCO_3)	31.5	41	22
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C.	2.1	3.8	0.75
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (in terms of N) ..	0.012	0.074	0.003
Albuminoid Nitrogen („ „ „ „) ..	0.056	0.120	0.021
Nitrite Nitrogen („ „ „ „) ..	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitrate Nitrogen („ „ „ „) ..	0.40	0.70	0.30
Chlorine present as Chloride (in terms of Cl)	13.5	15.0	11.0
Silica (in terms of SiO_2)	6	9	3
Iron compounds (in terms of Fe) ..	Faint trace	0.2	Nil
Manganese „ („ „ „ „ Mn) ..	Nil	Trace	Nil
Lead „ („ „ „ „ Pb) ..	Nil/Faint trace	0.05	Nil
Total solids dried at 180°C.	96	108	85
*Electrical Conductivity—			
Micro-ohms/ CM_3 at 20°C.	134	150	120
Residual Chlorine	0.08	0.7	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 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 of pH are made daily on samples from all mains leaving the filtration works and determinations are made weekly of alkalinity. The determination of lead is included in the chemical analysis of samples which have been drawn through lead pipes. The maximum amount of lead found during 1954 was 0.05 p.p.m.

A more sensitive method for the determination of lead, than that previously used, was adopted towards the end of 1953 enabling lower concentrations of lead to be detected.

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.

During the latter half of June and in July, when new connections were being made to the pumping main to Farnley Reservoir, a drip chlorinator was installed at the reservoir and the reservoir was treated with chloros when necessary. Regular samples were taken for bacteriological examination. On only two occasions were B. Coli Type 1 present in 100 ml. of water, the maximum number being 4 per 100 ml.

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 (including houses attached to shops)—177,420; (b) Population supplied from the public water mains: (i) direct to houses—512,148, (ii) by means of stand-pipes—none. The number of cistern water-closets in use at 31st March, 1955, was 199,297.

Sewage Disposal.—The City Engineer states that 8 per cent. of the bacteria beds are out of action awaiting repairs. The corresponding figure for 1953 was 5 per cent.

The final effluent quality is slightly better than 1953.

The average analyses of final effluent at Knostrop Sewage Works from January 1st to December 31st, 1954, are:—

Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours ..	2.06 parts per 100,000.
Suspended solids	3.3 " " "

These figures are the average of 52 samples.

Public Cleansing.—The Director of Cleansing gives the following particulars of refuse collection and disposal:—

	Tons
Household refuse and nightsoil collected during 1954	155,632
(a) Dealt with at destructors	81,191
(b) Dealt with at tips and for agricultural purposes	74,441

The quantity of refuse dust extracted during mechanical separation :—

	Tons
(a) Sold to farmers for agricultural purposes ..	9,849
(b) Used as covering at refuse tips	18,285

Dustbins and Ashpits.—The number of dustbins provided by the Cleansing Department and delivered to dwelling-houses in Leeds during the year was 9,598. The total number provided since the inception of the scheme in December, 1946, was 100,482.

During the year the Health Department secured the abolition of 146 ashpits and the Corporation approved grants-in-aid amounting to £1,349 3s. 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 decreased to 218. The number of pigs kept was 4,968, being a decrease as compared with the previous year.

Many complaints of alleged nuisance were received and 796 visits of inspection were made to pig-styes ; the keeping of poultry and other animals was investigated in 226 cases.

The Health Committee continued its 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 seven piggeries which had been established too close to dwelling-houses were abolished during the year.

Clark Lane Allotments.—Clark Lane Allotments occupied an area approximately seven acres in extent. Immediately adjacent on the north, east and west sides are dwellings, and on the south side a cinema and business premises including food-preparing premises. The land was privately owned and was divided into 164 plots controlled by a part-time agent who was only available in the evenings or at the weekend. A yearly ground rent was charged for the plots.

The structures, comprising shacks, workshops, garages, stables and piggeries constructed from second-hand materials, were erected and owned by the tenants. Often conditions changed from week to week. The whole area presented an unsightly conglomeration of wood or partly wood and brickwork structures. The roads leading to the plots were unpaved and undrained ; during rainfall they were standing in pools of stagnant water.

No provision was made for the draining of roof water, sewage and filth from the stables and piggeries. The effluent simply flowed in open channels to soak-aways dug into the tipped soil.

For 30 years these allotments have been a source of nuisance. Repeated complaints have been received due to (a) the unsightly appearance of the structures, (b) infestations of rats, flies and insects, (c) the offensive accumulations of manure and refuse, and (d) the offensive smells, and smoke, due to the boiling of swill and offal in open coal-fired coppers.

This land was purchased by the Town Planning and Improvements Committee of the Corporation.

Early in the year final arrangements were made for the clearance of all the pig-keepers' premises remaining on the site at Clark Lane Allotments. All the premises were demolished and the Department carried out rat-poisoning treatment until the site was free from rat infestation.

Closet Accommodation.—During the year four privies serving four cottages were abolished and pedestal water-closets provided in lieu. The Corporation made a grant of £134 11s. 9d. to the owner concerned in respect of this work.

During the year three trough closets were converted into pedestal water-closets, and a grant of £54 15s. was paid to the owner of the property concerned.

A large number of informal notices was served on owners of property in connection with closet accommodation and in 164 cases statutory notices had to be served. In the owner's default the water closets appurtenant to 15 houses were repaired at a cost of £31 19s. 4d., and these amounts were recovered from the owners concerned.

Removal of Offensive or Noxious Matters.—Contravention of the Byelaws relating to the removal of offensive or noxious matters occurred in five 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 38 visits of inspection were made.

Common Lodging-Houses.—During the year 272 routine visits were made to common lodging-houses.

Houses-let-in-Lodgings.—The total number of visits paid to houses of this type was 213. Informal action was taken in ten cases whilst nine 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 74 visits were paid to underground sleeping rooms.

Tents and Vans.—2,722 visits of inspection were made to tents, vans and sheds used for human habitation wherever they appeared.

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.

During the year two applications were received under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for licences to allow land in the city to be used as sites for moveable dwellings. As it was not desirable that either of these sites should be allowed to become permanent camping sites due to the unsatisfactory conditions with regard to water closet accommodation, water supply and absence of hard standing for the caravans, the licences were refused.

In addition six applications for licences to station moveable dwellings within the city were received. One licence was granted for a limited period and the remaining five licences were refused.

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 399 boats.

Public Sewers.—During the year 689 public sewers affecting 2,533 houses or other premises were cleansed at a cost to the Department of £971 10s. 8d. Works of repair or maintenance were carried out to 115 defective public sewers affecting 421 houses or other premises and the cost of this work, amounting to £851 6s. 10d., was recovered from the owners of the premises served by the sewers.

Drains.—It was necessary to carry out 1,339 drain tests; 86 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 374 cases it was necessary to serve statutory notices under Section 39 of the Public Health Act, 1936. The drains or other appliances of 45 houses were repaired or renewed

by the Department in default as a matter of urgency at a cost of £180 os. 5½d. which was recovered from the owners concerned. The drains of 348 houses or other premises belonging to other Corporation Departments were repaired or renewed at a cost of £339 13s. 11½d., which was recovered from the Departments concerned.

Removal of Persons in need of Care and Attention (Section 47, National Assistance Act, 1948).—During the year 22 cases of persons alleged to be living in insanitary surroundings were brought to the notice of the Department.

In three 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	82	Reported by doctor. 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 and 3	M F	86 86	Reported by Welfare Services Officer. Man and wife both aged and infirm, living in insanitary surroundings; unable to devote to themselves, and not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.	Certificates issued under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.	Both cases received into the care of the Welfare Services Committee at South Lodge and later admitted to Hospital.

Of the remaining 19 cases, 15 were found not to come within the provisions of Section 47.

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, decreased during the year.

Six rag and bone dealers were warned in this connection. Eight persons were prosecuted for offences ; one was fined £2, one was fined £1, four were fined 10s. and two were given an absolute discharge on payment of costs.

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. 673 such plans were forwarded to the Department for the Medical Officer of Health's comment.

District Inspection and Investigation of Complaints.—The total number of houses surveyed and examined was 24,625. The number of complaints investigated during the year was 7,472 and 7,529 nuisances and housing defects were remedied.

The tables on the following pages give details of the work done by sanitary inspectors in 1954.

Notices.—The number of informal notices served in relation to Public Health Act matters was 3,752 and statutory notices served in this connection numbered 1,256.

Legal Proceedings—Public Health Act, 1936.—The owner of four dwelling-houses was prosecuted for non-compliance with abatement notices served in respect of nuisances arising from various defects at the four houses. Nuisance Orders were made in every case except one where the work required by the notice had been executed after the service of the summons and the Court imposed fines totalling £15 and ordered the defendant to pay £5 costs.

WORK DONE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS, 1954.

ANALYSIS OF INSPECTIONS	North Div.	South Div.	East Div.	West Div.	Factories Div.	Housing Div.	(a) Canal Boats & Common Lodging Houses (b) Rodent	Food and Dairies	Total
DWELLINGS.									
Houses fit in all respects	142	128	162	96	..	..	..	..	528
Houses unfit and capable of repair ..	237	103	249	81	..	..	..	..	670
Houses unfit and incapable of repair ..	447	9	28	4	..	2,705	..	..	3,193
Underground dwellings and parts of buildings	11	4	2	3	..	54	..	..	77
Houses for drainage	3,557	2,253	2,749	3,421	5	..	..	..	11,985
Houses for ashes accommodation	578	1,110	281	779	..	..	..	..	2,748
Houses for closet accommodation	640	794	356	218	..	..	..	..	2,008
Houses for complaints and defects ..	2,672	1,648	1,622	1,501	17	12	..	..	7,472
Houses for infectious diseases	1	3	14	1	1	..	..	..	20
Houses for overcrowding	132	132	103	123	..	..	..	..	490
Houses for filthy conditions	149	30	85	34	..	..	..	..	298
Houses for verminous conditions	186	44	45	58	..	..	..	..	333
Housing re-inspections	5,824	7,545	3,937	2,426	..	2,333	..	..	22,065
Houses let in lodgings	93	11	15	38	..	47	(a) 9	..	213
Separate dwellings within houses let in lodgings	293	28	52	97	..	52	..	..	522
Common lodging houses	1	..	4	..	..	16	(a) 251	..	272
Canal boats	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) 399	..	399
Sites for tents, vans, sheds, etc. ..	13	1	..	6	..	..	(a) 157	..	177
Tents, vans or sheds	..	2	5	16	..	..	(a) 2,699	..	2,722
Other visits not included above	664	544	1,015	419	..	7,488	(a) 453	..	10,583
FOOD AND DRUGS PREMISES.									
Dairies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	176	176
Pasteurising and sterilising plants ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	615	615
Bottled Milk Stores	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	106
Ice-cream	55	201	187	104	3	..	..	..	555
Fried Fish	205	217	114	89	..	..	..	..	625
Pickles and sauces	1	..	19	2	..	..	..	..	22
Sausages and pork products	41	50	92	11	4	..	..	..	198
Other registered premises	6	12	35	12	13	..	..	..	78
Bakehouses	120	184	133	94	67	..	..	7	605
Private slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	644	644
Butchers	93	83	170	130	6	..	..	222	704
Provision merchants	30	97	59	51	26	..	..	168	431
Restaurants, cafes, kitchens	1	1	5	3	1,359	..	..	36	1,405
M.O.F. depots	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7
Other food premises	60	207	147	84	60	..	..	47	605
Food manufacturing premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	41
Shellfish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Infestation of food	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enquiries	63	26	74	20	133	..	..	305	621
No access visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10
Attendance at Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	21
Visits re adulterated samples	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12
Notices served under Reg. 20 M. & D. Regs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT.									
Visits paid to premises:—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New applicants for listing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	29
Routine inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	162	162
Unlisted premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11
No access visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT.									
Visits paid to premises:—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Registration	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6
Licensing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Routine inspection of Registered premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	15
Routine inspection of Licensed premises..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Enquiries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10
No access visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2

WORK DONE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS, 1954.—contd.

ANALYSIS OF INSPECTIONS	North Div.	South Div.	East Div.	West Div.	Factories Div.	Housing Div.	(a) Canal Boats & Common Lodging Houses (b) Rodent	Food and Dairies	To
FERTILISER AND FEEDING STUFFS ACTS.									
Visits paid to premises :—									
55. Enquiries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	
56. Other visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.									
Visits paid to piggeries :—									
57. Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	800	
58. Enquiries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	
Visits paid to farms :—									
59. Warble Fly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	199	
60. T.B. Order—Disinfection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	
61. Anthrax	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Visits paid to :—									
62. Whitkirk Auction Mart	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	
63. Victoria Cattle Market	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	
64. Poultry Market and Shows	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	
TRADES AND BUSINESSES.									
65. Factories with mechanical power	..	..	1	..	1,716	..	..	..	1,
66. Factories without mechanical power	..	..	..	..	113	..	..	..	
67. Other premises, constructional works, etc.	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	
68. Workplaces	..	..	10	3	668	..	..	..	
69. Shops	3	6	50	..	397	..	..	..	
70. Outworkers	..	..	..	..	330	..	..	..	
71. Offensive trades	2	25	10	..	1	..	..	..	
72. Visits for enquiry	6	1	8	1	370	..	..	..	
SMOKE ABATEMENT.									
73. Smoke observations	47	75	44	34	228	..	..	..	
74. Grit deposit records	..	..	..	..	144	..	..	..	
75. Boiler plant	..	13	1	1	58	..	..	..	
76. Visits for enquiry	13	17	4	3	162	..	..	..	
GENERAL.									
77. Rodent infestations	52	130	131	108	1	..	*(b) 20,411	..	* 20,
78. Farms	1	9	4	4	..	..	..	..	
79. Stables	49	11	30	..	..	..	..	..	
80. Pig-styes	63	220	96	417	..	..	..	..	
81. Poultry and other animals	25	8	173	20	..	..	..	..	
82. Water supply	141	97	74	72	..	..	..	..	
83. Infirm and diseased persons	4	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	
84. Watercourses, ditches	24	20	37	1	..	..	..	..	
85. Culverts	..	3	8	1	..	..	..	..	
86. Other nuisances	58	2	19	..	1	..	..	..	
87. Public conveniences	295	98	190	244	930	..	..	..	1,
88. Visits for enquiry	228	176	279	173	56	557	..	..	1,
89. No access visits	999	1,523	1,049	718	160	2,637	(a) 11	..	7,
90. Other visits (not included above)	49	185	109	47	224	115	(a) 4	..	
REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.									
91. Roofs, valley gutters, flashings, etc.	332	275	343	191	..	..	..	..	1,
92. Chimney stacks, flues, pots, etc.	65	63	104	72	..	..	..	..	
93. Eaves spouts	143	110	100	123	..	..	..	..	
94. Fallpipes	171	122	91	72	..	..	..	..	
95. Walls, brickwork, pointing	49	56	43	86	..	..	..	..	
96. Damp-proof courses provided	4	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	
97. Dampness otherwise remedied	12	17	18	30	..	..	..	..	
98. Wallplaster	19	40	53	66	..	..	..	..	
99. Ceilings	5	24	38	28	..	..	..	..	
100. Floors	15	13	10	20	..	..	..	..	
101. Windows, frames, cords, etc.	51	76	85	81	..	..	..	..	
102. Doors, door-frames	6	15	27	21	..	..	..	..	
103. Ovens, fire-ranges, grates, etc.	39	66	46	61	..	..	..	..	
104. Washing boilers, setpots, etc.	3	7	14	3	..	..	..	..	
105. Sinks, lavatory basins, etc.	26	33	40	27	..	..	..	..	
106. Waste pipes	40	31	74	33	..	..	..	..	
107. Water supply provided	15	5	4	4	..	..	..	..	

* Includes 12,005 for sewer baiting

WORK DONE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS, 1954.—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
PAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS (continued)									
Food stores	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	5
Pavings, yards and passages	14	16	17	2	..	..	..	..	49
Repairs to water closets	141	208	205	88	..	..	..	..	642
New water closets provided	8	4	10	11	..	..	..	..	33
New pail closets provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trough closets abolished	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Privy closets abolished	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Pail closets abolished	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dustbins provided	20	135	86	235	..	..	..	..	476
Ashpits repaired	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	7
Sunken ashpits abolished	2	..	1	13	..	..	..	..	16
Other ashpits abolished	2	46	16	66	..	..	..	..	130
Other repairs to houses	20	28	32	24	..	..	..	..	104
Verminous houses disinfested	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	7
Dirty houses cleansed	7	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	18
Closets cleansed or limewashed	..	..	4	9	..	..	..	..	13
Underground dwellings made fit or closed	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other improvements to common lodging-houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) 1	..	1
Other improvements to houses let in lodgings	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Improvements to canal boats	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Improvements to caravan sites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FOOD PREMISES.									
Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., repaired	2	36	21	14	9	..	..	..	82
Walls, ceilings, floors, etc., cleansed	1	74	56	24	27	..	..	..	182
Ventilation provided or improved	..	30	13	5	4	..	..	..	52
Articles, apparatus, clothing cleansed	..	5	27	4	4	..	..	..	40
Washing facilities provided	1	18	6	29	8	..	..	..	62
Washing facilities maintained	..	4	6	47	12	..	..	..	69
Other improvements	..	37	9	10	44	..	..	..	100
TRADES AND BUSINESSES.									
FACTORIES.									
Rooms cleansed	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6
Rooms ventilated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reasonable temperature secured	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Overcrowding abated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Floors drained	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Insufficient conveniences remedied	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7
Unsuitable/defective conveniences remedied	..	..	..	..	259	..	..	..	259
Conveniences made separate for sexes	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Other offences remedied	..	..	..	..	42	..	..	..	42
Absence of abstract noted	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6
WORKPLACES.									
Rooms ventilated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Overcrowding abated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rooms cleansed	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Sufficient conveniences provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other defects remedied	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	9
SHOPS.									
Ventilated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Reasonable temperature secured	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sufficient conveniences provided	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Lighting provided	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Washing facilities provided	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	4
Meals facilities provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other defects remedied	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7
OFFENSIVE TRADES.									
Byelaw offences remedied	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other improvements secured	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1

RODENT CONTROL

Mr. W. Pickles, Sanitary Inspector in charge of Rodent Control, reports as follows :—

Complaints.—During the year 1,233 complaints of rodent infestation were received, the number referring to rats being 760 and the number of complaints of mice infestation was 473.

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.

1954	Rats					Mice				
	B	PD	LA	A	Total	B	PD	LA	A	Total
Jan. ..	8	29	1	..	38	16	9	3	..	28
Feb. ..	8	27	8	1	44	13	15	..	..	28
Mar. ..	13	38	2	..	53	13	19	2	..	34
April ..	10	47	..	..	57	11	19	1	..	31
May ..	19	61	3	..	83	11	25	2	..	38
June ..	10	71	3	..	84	9	25	8	..	42
July ..	12	49	3	..	64	16	22	3	..	41
Aug. ..	15	65	1	..	81	8	22	3	..	33
Sept. ..	9	38	3	..	50	13	31	2	..	46
Oct. ..	19	44	..	..	63	15	33	3	..	51
Nov. ..	15	60	5	2	82	23	39	3	..	65
Dec. ..	12	47	1	1	61	9	24	3	..	36
Totals ..	150	576	30	4	760	157	283	33	..	473

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 20,833. This figure includes 12,005 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 were included in the maintenance treatment where infestation had been proved by test baiting.

The number of baitable sewer manholes in foul and connected systems increases as the Corporation Housing Estates are developed and the Ministry's return for this year shows a figure of 6,016 compared with 5,249 in 1951.

Maintenance treatments have been proceeded with in the case of manholes where takes have been recorded with the requisite manholes on either side.

During the first maintenance 177 baiting points in the Burman-tofts area were scheduled by officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries for standard treatment and observation in order to overcome certain difficulties experienced in sewer baiting. Lamp-holes in the area were inspected with a view to overcoming the difficulty of baiting certain lengths of sewer where manholes were not available.

Some lampholes only were baitable, but at these it was found that 50 per cent. of the poison takes occurred at these points. It was observed that where 10 per cent. Arsenious Oxide was used with Bread Mash complete takes of poison bait did not generally occur and the 8 oz. bait as recommended is apparently sufficient.

A further treatment of this particular area will be carried out in the second maintenance in 1955, changing the bait base to Sausage Rusk and using Zinc Phosphide at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as the poison.

Treatments.—During the year 894 new infestations were recorded. 449 premises were found to be seriously infested by mice and 445 premises were found to have some degree of rat infestation. Of these, 889 premises were treated by the Rodent Control Section of this Department.

Monthly treatments with semi-permanent baits are being carried out at a number of business premises, principally as an insurance against reinfestation.

Treatments were also carried out on certain lands for the extermination of rabbits and moles with satisfactory results.

Clark Lane Allotments.—Special investigations were carried out at a site known as Clark Lane Allotments situated off Easy Road which was an area of land acquired by the Corporation with a view to clearance. The land comprised an assortment of dilapidated structures including piggeries, stables and hutments and was surrounded by buildings and houses on all sides.

Various complaints of rodent infestation had been dealt with by this Department in the past and it was decided that special measures must be taken to prevent migration of any rats into the surrounding buildings when demolition commenced. A thorough inspection was

made of the area concerned and it was decided to carry out treatment on a large scale using Warfarin bait, paying particular attention to known infestation.

Approximately 81 lbs. of Warfarin bait were used for the treatment. Forty-four bodies were recovered.

The treatment of this area has proved to be successful as, since the clearance of the site in June last year, no complaints of rat infestation from this vicinity have been received.

General.—Under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, the number of informal notices served for treatments and structural proofing was 17.

During the year 28 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.

Small proofing works have been carried out by the rodent control staff at the time of servicing as it has often been found that delayed proofing, caused by having to wait the convenience of a contractor has resulted in some measure of reinfestation.

During the year certain mice were trapped at a private dwelling and forwarded to the Medical School for observation in relation to a case of ringworm, suspected of being transmitted by some animal.

At the request of a Professor at the Woollen Research Station a vole was trapped and forwarded to the laboratory so that tests could be carried out with the fur fabric.

Warfarin, having proved successful, is now the main poison used. No estimated kill by this method has been made but during the year 1,914 actual bodies were recovered.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

BY

W. F. SAXTON,
Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector.

It is a fact that rainfall increases the amount of solids deposited from the atmosphere by causing precipitation of the lighter impurities in suspension. Bearing in mind that 1954 was a very wet year it is not surprising that four of the seven deposit gauges in the city recorded increases in the amounts of solids deposited. The increase in rainfall collected was approximately 50 per cent. and this should be borne in mind when making comparisons in annual figures.

The largest increase was in Hunslet, an area in which it has been necessary to resite the gauge and direct comparison with the previous year's figure is unreliable. The smallest increase was recorded in the City Centre and this amounted to only 0.44 tons for the monthly average.

Reductions in solids deposited were recorded at Templenewsam, Armley Park and Burley Park.

Estimation of Atmospheric Pollution by the Lead Peroxide Method.—The table on page 181 gives the estimation of sulphur compounds in the atmosphere in the years 1953 and 1954. The station showing the highest monthly average was City Centre (3.51) and the lowest Headingley (2.46). The monthly average is shown in graph form opposite page 182.

Deposit Gauges.—The table on page 182 shows the monthly deposit of solids from the atmosphere in tons per square mile for the years 1953 and 1954. The station with the highest monthly average during the year 1954 was Burley Park (37.77) and the lowest Templenewsam (10.91). The table on page 183 shows the records from 1926 to 1954 of the deposit solids from the atmosphere in tons per square mile. The monthly average of all stations is shown in graph form opposite page 183).

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 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.

1954	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 ..	98	23.1	196	60.2	17.0	9.1	38.7	19.6
February ..	108	41.1	257	74.1	18.8	14.9	48.9	34.5
March ..	106	34.1	279	98.7	16.8	8.8	47.4	24.6
April ..	75	24.2	167	62.0	12.8	7.1	27.4	15.3
May ..	70	8.6	173	34.9	15.3	4.8	39.9	13.7
June ..	42	N.A.	144	N.A.	17.9	N.A.	39.5	N.A.
July ..	32	15.7	58	32.9	12.2	2.1	33.0	5.0
August ..	28	11.2	61	23.1	7.5	1.5	15.5	6.6
September ..	35	N.A.	65	N.A.	10.8	N.A.	20.0	N.A.
October ..	80	17.7	181	46.0	10.2	7.1	26.0	29.7
November ..	89	40.2	207	113.9	16.2	14.7	42.8	38.2
December ..	98	28.3	175	134.1	14.1	10.7	24.3	43.0

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 1954 was as follows:—

Smoke Observations	428
Grit deposit records	144
Boiler plant inspections	73
Visits for enquiry	199
Furnaces altered, repaired or renewed	—
Furnaces newly provided	—
Chimneys newly erected	1
Chimneys extended or improved	4
Firms adopting smokeless fuel	—
Notices served	23

Legal Proceedings.—Legal proceedings were taken in respect of contraventions of the smoke nuisance provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936. The first was in respect of the chimney of a laundry and

the defendants were fined £5 and ordered to pay £2 6s. costs. The defendants in the second case, a firm of oil distillers, were fined a total of £20.

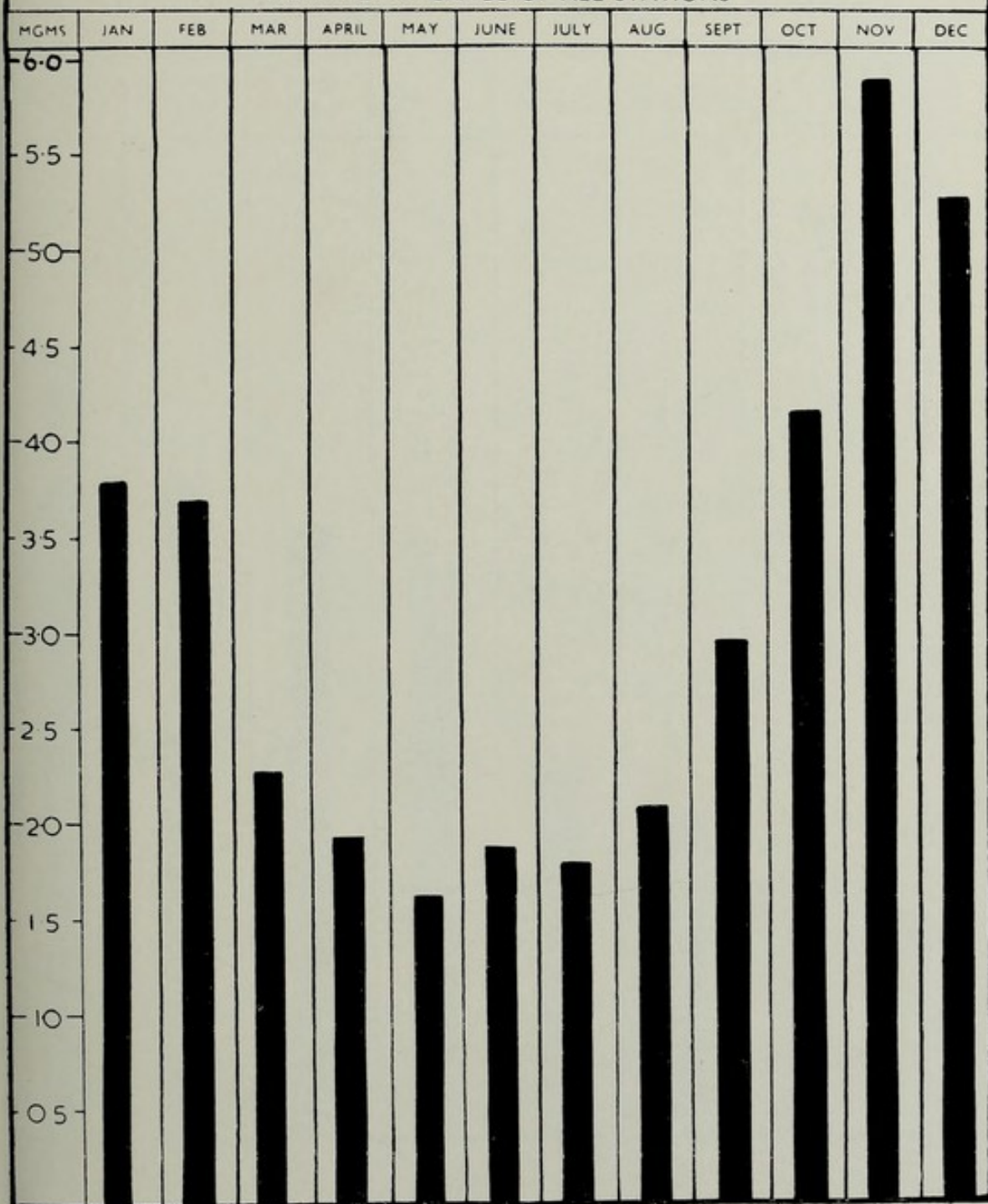
Report of the Committee on Air Pollution.—The Report of the Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir Hugh Beaver, M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.Chem.E., presented to Parliament in November, 1954, is extensive and impossible to condense within the confines of this Annual Report. The investigations of the Committee covered the nature and effects of air pollution from almost every source—industrial, from railways and motor transport, and domestic. The report recommends the change-over from hand-firing to mechanical stoking of some 40,000 hand-fired boilers; modernisation of plant and equipment; the training of boiler firemen; the replacement of coal-fired railway locomotives by electric, diesel or other smokeless methods of traction. The development and extension of smokeless zones is recommended, the use of district heating where practicable and the replacement of house coal by use of smokeless fuel in individual houses. In connection with the provision in smokeless zones of approved fuel-burning appliances for smokeless fuels, principally high-quality cokes, it is suggested that though it is the duty of the owner of the premises to effect the necessary replacements he should be entitled to assistance towards the cost involved. This assistance should be defrayed partly by the local authority and partly by the Exchequer. The report refers to the defects in the present law and the Committee makes well-considered recommendations for amending legislation. It is also recommended that the responsibility for administering the statutory provisions for the control of air pollution should continue to rest with the local authorities. The Committee state that if their recommendations are accepted a heavy responsibility will be placed on local authorities and that it is regarded as imperative that the responsible authorities should employ adequate smoke control staffs.

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

* Gauge interfered with.

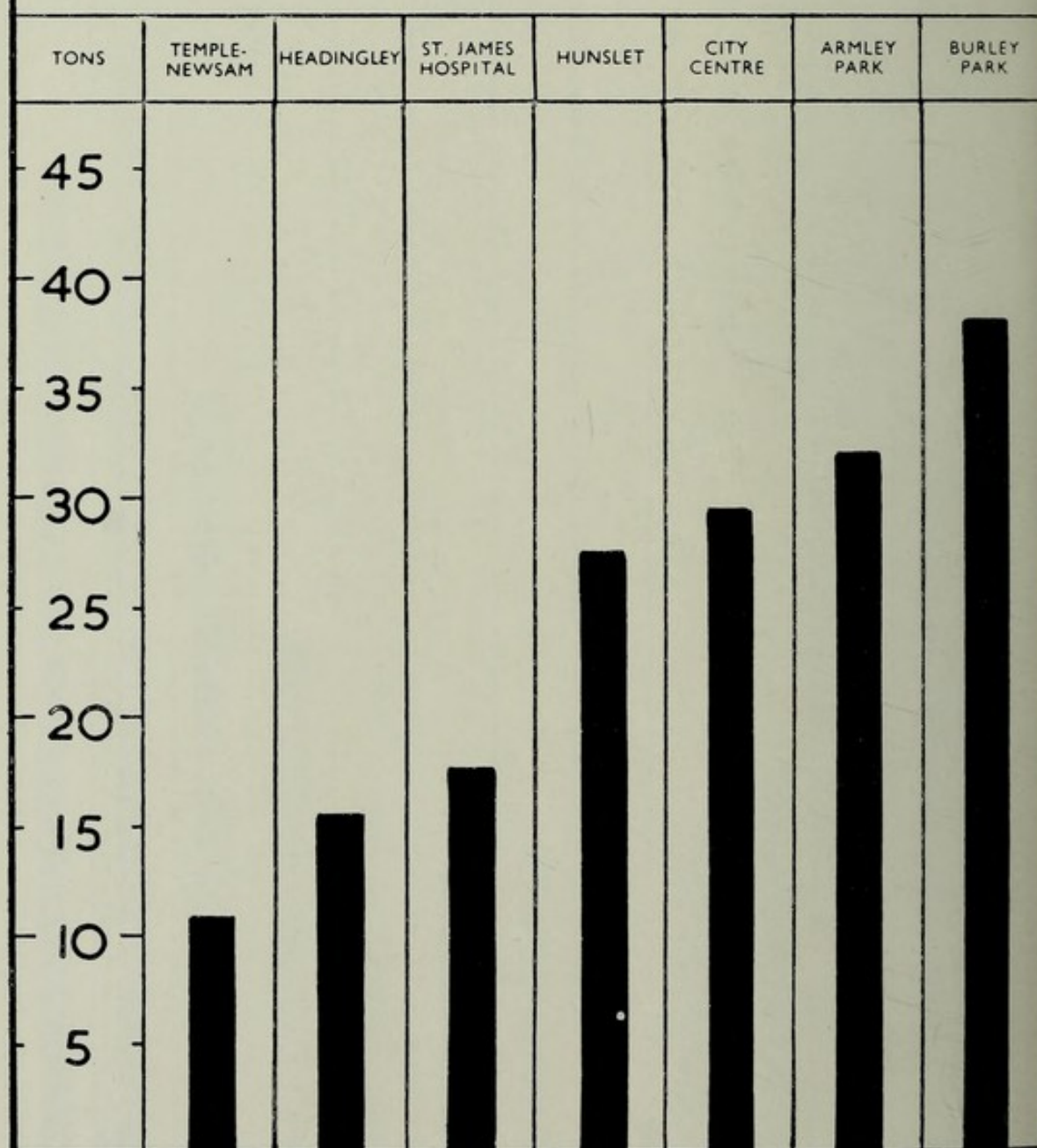
SULPHUR EMISSION—1954

AMOUNT OF SO_2 IN MILLIGRAMMES PER DAY PER 100 SQUARE CENTIMETRES
MONTHLY AVERAGE OF ALL STATIONS



SOLID DEPOSIT—1954

AVERAGE MONTHLY DEPOSIT IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE



DEPOSIT GAUGES RECORDS, 1926-1954.
ENGLISH TONS PER SQUARE MILE PER ANNUM.

Year	STATIONS						
	Headingley	City Centre	York Road	Hunslet	Temple-newsam	Armley Park	St. James's Hospital
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	..	..
1947	||121.94	288.76	..	*209.66	149.12	§176.12	..
1948	162.78	338.02	..	213.49	*134.68	*367.06	..
1949	181.24	411.91	..	225.68	164.28	327.56	..
1950	195.36	378.57	..	206.31	147.62	414.14	630.62
1951	*228.04	403.97	..	229.99	162.32	494.91	664.56
1952	*135.00	356.58	..	199.43	126.34	532.86	714.33
1953	159.28	348.84	..	183.17	117.59	370.85	430.99
1954	184.21	354.14	..	||245.99	†109.14	400.56	516.50

|| 9 months
 ¶ 8 months
 * 11 months
 † 7 months
 ‡ 10 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 Milk and Dairies Division.

* Retired 1st October, 1954.

Mr. F. Lee was promoted from Sanitary Inspector to Supervisory Inspector, Northern Division.

A lecture was given to the members of the West Riding Branch of the Industrial Caterers Association on "Food Hygiene" by Supervisory Inspector J. H. Wyatt.

Several lectures on the "Environmental Health Services of Leeds" were given to various Societies and Associations by the Chief Sanitary Inspector. These lectures were on the following subjects :—

"Housing, Slum Clearance and Improvement Grants."

"Atmospheric Pollution."

"Sanitary Inspectors' Work."

Report of the City Analyst

MUNICIPAL LABORATORY

BY

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

This is the twenty-seventh Annual Report issued by the present Public Analyst and the third relating to the work of the Department since its transference from No. 1, Swinegate to No. 12, Market Buildings early in 1952.

The work has continued along the main lines followed in the previous year, being concerned chiefly with examination of food, drugs, fertilisers, feeding stuffs and waters, along with investigations for the City Coroner and the Chief Constable and daily and monthly measurements of atmospheric pollution.

On 23rd June an official visit was paid to the Laboratories by the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, who were accompanied by senior officials from various interested Corporation Departments. An opportunity was thus afforded them of obtaining an insight into the general analytical methods adopted here and of inspecting the instruments and apparatus used. The latest types of balances used for refined weighing were also on view.

One staff change occurred, Mr. K. W. Hill resigning and Mr. R. G. Blamires being appointed to fill the vacancy caused, the complete personnel being :— Mr. R. A. Dalley, F.R.I.C. (Deputy City Analyst), Mr. Wyndham Rawson, B.Sc., Mrs. B. J. Pegler, B.Sc. (Miss A. M. Morris until June 26th), Mr. R. G. Blamires (from 22nd March) and Miss V. Greener.

It is with deep regret that the death in February, 1954, has to be recorded of Miss D. E. Stillwell, M.Sc., A.R.I.C., a former member of the staff (1949-1953).

I am glad to take this opportunity of expressing my cordial thanks to my Deputy (Mr. R. A. Dalley) and the other members of my staff for the loyal and valuable assistance received from them during the year under review, and to express my appreciation of the continued ready co-operation of the Senior Sampling Officer (Mr. H. Long) in connection with the various investigations undertaken.

The following is a summary of the analyses made during 1954 :—

Samples submitted by Public Health Department :—

Food and Drug samples	3,251
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs	17
Rain Gauges	89
Sulphur dioxide tests (Lead peroxide method) ..	83
Atmospheric volumetric and smoke tests ..	576
Milks for bacteriological examination	936
Ice cream for bacteriological examination ..	83
Miscellaneous samples	172
	5,207

Samples submitted by other Departments :—

Central Purchasing Department	4
City Architect's Department	2
City Coroner	30
Cleansing Department	5
Education Department	1
Leeds " B " Group Hospital Management Committee	10
Parks and Allotments Department	1
Police Headquarters	28
Waterworks Department	12
Works Department	2
	95
Total	5,302

FOOD AND DRUGS

The tables on pages 198 to 201 summarise the samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and the Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, 1943.

The percentage of adulteration was 3.0 as against the figure of 5.3 for 1953 and 3.8 for 1950, and is the lowest recorded figure for the city.

The tables on pages 138 and 139 list the summonses issued respecting those adulterated samples in respect of which legal proceedings were instituted.

FOOD (3,237) :—

Milk.—The average composition of the 3,056 samples analysed was as follows, the corresponding figures for 1953 and 1939 being given for comparison :—

		1954	1953	1939	Minimum require- ment
Non fatty solids	..	8.70%	8.63%	8.78%	8.50%
Fat	.. ..	3.69%	3.57%	3.71%	3.00%
Total solids	..	12.39%	12.20%	12.49%	11.50%

The adulteration figure was 2.7 per cent. as against 4.9 per cent. in 1953 and 2.8 per cent. in 1951, and this is the lowest recorded for the city.

Of the 84 unsatisfactory samples 62 contained added water, 18 were fat deficient, three were both watered and fat deficient and one contained dirt to the extent of 9 parts per 100,000. The greatest proportion of added water found was 25.5 per cent. (No. 871/F) and the greatest fat deficiency 50 per cent. (No. 623/F).

Legal proceedings were instituted in six cases involving 24 samples, convictions being obtained in each instance. The total fines imposed were £98 and the total costs £35 os. 6d., of which the Analyst's fees amounted to £25 4s.

No legal proceedings were instituted in respect of the milk containing dirt, the composition of which was consistent with its being a mixture of sand and cement, as alleged.

The following samples other than milk were found unsatisfactory :—

Apricots.—(No. 816/L) (*Informal*).—These were originally dried apricots which on being stewed were stated to possess a peculiar taste, a complaint which was confirmed and found to be due to the presence of 0.6 per cent. common salt, equivalent to about a tea-spoonful to an average-sized pie dish, in one such it was understood that the fruit had been cooked. This was subsequently explained to the complainant by letter.

Bread.—(No. 1341/G) (*Informal*).—A complaint was received that this contained dirt. On examination it appeared that the bottom of the "cob" had fallen off and that the remainder had been dropped on to a dirty surface, e.g. a pavement. Microscopical examination revealed the presence of numerous black particles of mineral matter. A warning letter was addressed to the retailer.

Minced Chicken.—(No. 92/G) (*Formal*).—This was described as "100 per cent. Chicken in Natural Juices (with flavouring)" and found to contain only 53 per cent. chicken (including natural juices), the remainder being added water, flavouring, etc. Although the labels on the cap and jar containing the articles were regarded as highly misleading, it was felt that were legal proceedings instituted it might be successfully contended by the Defence that the statement made referred only to the fact that the meat present consisted solely of chicken. Another jar purchased privately and evidently of more recent origin was found to bear amended and satisfactory labels. It subsequently transpired that the manufacturers had already been fined by another Local Authority in respect of the misleading labels which had been modified as a result. A warning letter was sent to them.

Potted Fish Paste (2).—(*Formal*).—Both the samples analysed contained less than the 70 per cent. statutory minimum of fish, the first (No. 94/G) containing only 60 per cent. and the second (No. 233/G) only 64 per cent., the respective deficiencies being 14.3 per cent. and 8.6 per cent. These were not regarded as being sufficiently serious to warrant legal proceedings, the retailers concerned being warned by letter.

Lard.—Of 15 samples (2 formal and 13 informal) one formal sample (No. 726/F) was found to be a hydrogenated (or hardened) lard. The sale of this product as lard not being recognised in this country, proceedings were commenced on 22nd October against the alleged wholesaler and, after adjournment to the 15th November, completed on the latter date when the case was dismissed on a legal point, the Stipendiary Magistrate who heard the case expressing his personal opinion that if hydrogenated lard was to be sold on the English market as lard some indication should be given that it was processed lard if further trouble was to be avoided. (In the concluding stages of the proceedings doubt was raised as to the source of the English lard involved, invoices being produced proving that

English lard had also been obtained by the retailers from two other wholesalers about the same time despite original statements to the contrary).

It should be emphasised that the sale of hydrogenated lard as lard is undesirable, since this would open the way to the hardening of low-grade hog fat, too soft for sale in its original form, by chemical means.

Liqueur Pralines (2).—(*Formal*).—These two samples (Nos. 893/G and 926/G) contained no liqueur but consisted of a chocolate shell (55 per cent.) with a non-alcoholic liquid centre (45 per cent.). These would have been correctly described as "imitation liqueur pralines (non-alcoholic)". On being informed of the analytical findings, the vendors stated that the next consignment due to arrive had been invoiced as "Liquid Pralines." A warning letter was sent to the importers.

Sausages.—Of 12 formal samples analysed three were deficient in meat, the contents of the latter in the unsatisfactory samples being as follows:—

<i>Pork Sausage</i>	<i>Meat Content</i>	<i>Deficiency</i>	<i>Standard adopted</i>
No. 667/F ..	.. 50%	23% }	65%
No. 821/L ..	.. 60%	7.7% }	
<i>Beef Sausage</i>			
No. 1166/G ..	.. 42.5%	15%	50%

Legal proceedings were instituted on 5th October in the case of No. 667/F, a pork sausage at 2s. 6d. per lb. containing only 50 per cent. meat, half of which, incidentally, consisted of fat. The Court accepted a 65 per cent. minimum meat content as standard, found the defendants guilty and imposed a fine of £2 with £2 16s. costs.

The vendors of the deficient beef sausages were warned.

In deciding whether or not a particular sausage contained the correct meat content, due regard has been paid to the price charged, it being considered that a beef sausage sold at not less than 1s. 10d. per lb. should contain at least 50 per cent. meat and that a pork sausage sold at not less than 2s. 6d. per lb. should contain at least 65 per cent. meat. Since the close of the year it is gratifying to learn that agreement has been reached between the Sausage Manufacturers Association and the Association of Public Analysts regarding the standards previously advocated by the latter.

Exception was taken to the following sample from the point of view of labelling :—

Scobrit.—(No. 152/F) (*Formal*).—This prepacked article received on 15th February consisted of a white fat, the wrapper bearing the words " Perfect for baking and frying." Its composition was satisfactory, but its sale solely under the name applied to it contravened the requirements of Article 4 (3) of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953, in that the wrapper bore no statement of the ingredients. Accordingly, either these should have been stated or the food should have been sold as " Scobrit Compound Cooking Fat," compound cooking fats being exempt to the extent that the ingredients need not be stated. The firm, on being interviewed by the Senior Sampling Officer, agreed to print the words " Compound cooking fat " in addition to the trade name " Scobrit."

Of the samples classified as genuine, the following are deemed worthy of mention :—

Ground Almonds.—(No. 1288/G).—These had an oil content of 58.8 per cent., the normal range being 55 per cent. to 60 per cent.

Pastes.—Three samples sold as potted beef paste (No. 407/G), potted meat paste (No. 151/F) and chicken meat paste (No. 339/F) respectively had corresponding meat contents of 76 per cent., 61 per cent. and 65 per cent. and one sample sold as salmon paste (No. 20/F) a fish content of 70 per cent., the Food Standards (Meat Paste) (Amendment) Order, 1951, requiring a 55 per cent. minimum and the Food Standards (Fish Paste) (Amendment) Order, 1951, a 70 per cent. minimum.

Meat Pie.—The one sample analysed (No. 822/F) had a 21 per cent. meat content, this representing something like the bare minimum to be expected in a product of this description.

Butter and Margarine.—Two samples of Danish butter (Nos. 733/G and 671/F) had respective water contents of 15.4 per cent and 14.8 per cent., and two samples of margarine (Nos. 629/G and 279/B) respective water contents of 15.1 per cent. and 15.5 per cent. with an approximate butter content of 10 per cent. in each case.

Cream.—Until 1951 there was no legal standard for cream, save such as was implied by the definition contained in Section 100 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, according to which " cream " means that part of milk rich in fat which has been separated by skimming

or otherwise. Accordingly, such a product could contain anything from 55 per cent. down to 15 per cent. fat and still pass as cream according as mechanical or natural means were adopted for its isolation. This was obviously an extremely unsatisfactory state of affairs and so, with the sale of cream once more becoming legal, it was a matter of great satisfaction to find the Minister of Food creating three categories of cream for the protection of the purchaser, the reference being specifically to "cow's milk" and not just "milk". The first category concerns cream sold either as such or under at least four other names (e.g. single cream), the second refers to sterilised cream and the third to double or thick cream, the respective minimum fat contents being 18 per cent., 23 per cent. and 48 per cent.

Two samples of sterilised cream analysed each contained 24 per cent. fat (Nos. 232/G and 899/F) and one sample of double cream (No. 736/G) 52.5 per cent. and so conformed to the statutory requirements.

Ice-Cream (12).—Most of the samples of ice cream analysed today have fat contents well in excess of the modest 5 per cent. legal minimum laid down in the 1953 Order, half of those examined in 1954 containing 10 per cent. to 13.5 per cent., apart from conforming to requirements concerning sugar and milk solids other than fat.

This is an encouraging feature and indicates healthy competition between the manufacturers concerned.

Iced Lollies.—In connection with the sale of these commodities, the work commenced in 1953 has been continued, both the concentrate (which forms the starting point) and the final product (made from the diluted concentrate) being tested for their arsenic, copper, zinc and lead contents. Zinc was absent, the maximum amounts of the other metals and arsenic found in parts per million being: Arsenic=0.25, Copper=1.0, Lead=0.5. Interest was particularly directed towards lead, for which the Food Standards Committee of the Ministry of Food in July, 1954, recommended a limit of 1 part per million. The indication was that little or no lead was gaining access from the plant. It is suggested that some of the cases of mild gastric disturbance experienced by children after eating several iced lollies may have been due to the excessive consumption of an ice cold food containing flavourings to which the digestive organs become distinctly sensitive, the minute amounts of metals found contributing no part to the symptoms observed.

In considering the remainder, the extent to which the public are safeguarded by food standards additional to those already mentioned is noteworthy. Marmalade, jams and lemon cheese, for example, have to conform to the requirements relating to preserves; tomato ketchup must contain not less than 6 per cent. tomato solids derived from clean and wholesome tomatoes or from tomato purée or its equivalent made from clean and wholesome tomatoes, and must not contain copper in excess of 50 parts per million of the dried total solids. Moreover, the presence of mineral oil in food in general and in cooking oils and fats and salad cream in particular is guarded against by a Food Order which first came into operation in 1949 and has since undergone certain modifications to make it applicable to dried fruits and citrus fruits. Soft drinks are also catered for, whether cordials or ready-to-drink, and the use of an artificial sweetener other than saccharin being employed in their manufacture is now an offence in law owing to the potential danger associated with certain substitutes.

The composition of condensed milk in its various forms continues to be controlled by regulations originally made in 1923 and now extended by the 1953 Amendment Regulations which permit, for a limited period, a lower standard for full-cream unsweetened condensed milk imported by the Minister of Food. Such a sample (No. 853/G), imported from New Zealand and containing 7.8 per cent. milk fat and 28.3 per cent. total milk solids, was analysed in August, the legal limits being 7.8 per cent. and 25.5 per cent. respectively as against the 9 per cent. and 31 per cent. normally applicable.

There is still no official standard for acetic acid in vinegar, although all four samples examined contained not less than the recognised 4 per cent. minimum.

Spirits continue to be covered by the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, to the requirements of which the four samples received conformed.

The date of coming-into-operation of the Food and Drugs Amendment Act, 1954, which does not wholly repeal the 1938 Act has at the time of writing still to be determined.

DRUGS (14).

All these were reported as satisfactory.

In view of the possibility of harm to infants given teething powders containing calomel, attention was directed to Perry's

Infants' Powders, which it had been alleged still contained this drug, which is a mercury compound, as the principal ingredient. It was found, however, on a packet (No. 484/G) being purchased that it was guaranteed free from both mercury and potash and analysis confirmed this, the modified formula showing 40 per cent. sugar, 40 per cent. magnesium carbonate and 20 per cent. powdered senna leaves.

OTHER ANALYSES

Fertilisers (17).—Only one of these was seriously wrong, an Organic Garden Fertiliser (No. 17/W) containing only 6·8 per cent. potash instead of a declared 10 per cent. Enquiry eliciting that this represented old stock, very little of which had been sold, it was decided to pursue the matter no further.

Miscellaneous Samples (172).—112 of these consisted of specimens of factory dust collected in dishes placed at suitable points with a view to ascertaining the extent to which the neighbourhood was being contaminated; 22 were samples of air taken in a cinema to test ventilation conditions there, 13 were waters and 12 were samples of meat which were tested in one way or another to ascertain if they were suitable for human consumption.

Certain other foods as well as some containers were also examined.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The work has been continued throughout the year, observations having been made at the same seven stations as in 1953 in connection with the deposit gauges and sulphur candles for which the average results obtained are recorded in the following table, the 1953 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.	
	1954	1953	1954	1953
Headingley	15·3	13·3	2·5	2·3
Market Buildings	29·5	29·1	3·5	3·3
Hunslet	27·3	15·3	3·2	2·5
Temple Newsam	10·9	9·8	2·5	2·1
Armley Park	31·9	33·3	3·0	2·8
St. James's Hospital ..	17·4	15·2	3·4	3·1
Burley Park	37·8	42·7	3·3	2·9

With the exception of Hunslet the figures are approximately the same as those for 1953. No figures were available for the Hunslet gauge in April and June owing to its being tampered with, and in July when a fresh site was being sought. Whilst the figures for the latter months of the year cannot be truly comparable with those for the corresponding period in 1953, it is significant that those for January, February and March were all higher than those obtained in the previous year, being 22·7, 27·2 and 20·5 as against 10·3, 16·5 and 14·9.

As regards the City Centre, electrification of the main lines is still a dream of the future. On the Leeds-Bradford and Leeds-Harrogate lines the smokeless diesel trains operating from Central Station have been welcome substitutes for the trains drawn by coal-fired engines. Meantime, the daily doses of smoke poured into Neville Street and Lower Briggate continue to contaminate not only the immediate surroundings but also what might otherwise be something approximating a smokeless zone.

In addition to the foregoing analyses the daily measurement of City Centre smoke and sulphur dioxide have been continued, the accompanying table summarising the results obtained :—

1954	SMOKE		SULPHUR DIOXIDE	
	Milligrams per cubic metre		Volumes per million volumes of air	
	Daily Average	Highest Daily Value	Daily Average	Highest Daily Value
January	0·98	1·96	0·170	0·387
February	1·08	2·57	0·188	0·489
March	1·06	2·79	0·168	0·474
April	0·75	1·67	0·128	0·274
May	0·70	1·73	0·153	0·399
June	0·42	1·44	0·179	0·395
July	0·32	0·58	0·122	0·330
August	0·28	0·61	0·075	0·155
September	0·35	0·65	0·108	0·200
October	0·80	1·81	0·102	0·260
November	0·89	2·07	0·162	0·428
December	0·98	1·75	0·141	0·243
Mean	0·72	..	0·141	..

BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK

During the year 936 milks and 83 ice-creams were submitted to the required tests, the results being tabulated hereunder :—

MILK (936)

Designation	Number examined	Unsatisfactory by		Percentage reported unsatisfactory
		Methylene Blue test	Turbidity test	
T.T. Raw	186	7	..	3·8
Accredited	1	..	..	..
Sterilised	102	..	..	..

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 (476)	{ Dairies ..	260	1	4	5	1.9
	{ Schools ..	126	6	..	6	4.8
	{ Day					
	{ Nurseries..	90	4	3	7	7.8
T.T. Past- eurised (171)	{ Dairies ..	164	..	..	..	..
	{ Day					
	{ Nurseries..	7	..	..	..	..

Samples complying with the phosphatase test must not give a colour reading of more than 2·3 Lovibond Blue Units.

The percentage of T.T. raw milks found unsatisfactory was slightly less than the 1953 figure of 4·3 and this year the corresponding figure for the day nurseries exceeded that for the schools.

ICE-CREAM (83)

METHYLENE BLUE TEST

Grade	Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue at 37°C	Number	Percentage	Quality
1.	4½ hours or more ..	65	78·3	Good
2.	2½ to 4 hours	3	3·6	Satisfactory
3.	½ to 2 hours	13	15·7	Unsatisfactory
4.	Nil	2	2·4	Very unsatisfactory
		83	100·0	

	Number examined	Grade 1 or 2	Per- centage
Wrapped	44	41	93.2
Tubs	6	5	83.3
Loose	33	22	66.7

Of the 15 Grade 3 and 4 samples, 11 were loose, three were wrapped and one was in a tub.

SAMPLES SUBMITTED BY OTHER DEPARTMENTS

These are numerically detailed in the summary at the commencement of the Report and represent work carried out for ten different Departments, and include foods, waters, detergents, plasters, kitchen wastes, composts and alleged intoxicating liquors assessed for alcoholic strength in connection with drinking after permitted hours.

Investigations have also been made in connection with the erosion of the boiler chimney stack of the Civic Hall by the sulphur gases resulting from the gaseous fuel employed.

City Coroner.—The 30 specimens examined are representative of seven deaths, three of which (C.19, a woman aged 56 : C.24, a boy aged 6 : and C.25, a man aged 29) proved to be due to natural causes and a third (C.21 a woman aged 45) to the deceased having been unduly sensitive to the drug prescribed (Sulphatriad). Three other cases (C.18, C.20 and C.22) were associated with poisonous doses of barbiturates, Seconal Sodium having been taken in two of these and Nembutal in the third. In C.18 a London man, aged 38, had booked a room in a Leeds hotel and, under the influence of war shock, had taken an overdose of Seconal Sodium. In C.22, an unmarried woman of 39, after being missing several days, was found dead in her bedroom, the same drug being the cause of death, with insufficient evidence to prove whether accidentally or deliberately administered. In the remaining case (C.23) a girl aged 2 was suspected to have gained lead paint chippings from the scullery wall, but although excessive amounts of lead were found in five of her organs, lead was absent from the paint used and the source of it remained a mystery.

The fees accruing amounted to £48 6s.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.
SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE CITY ANALYST DURING 1954.

Article.	No. examined.			No. adulterated.			Per centa adulter- ation
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	
FOODS (3,237)							
Almonds, ground ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Apricots, stewed dried ..	..	I	I	..	I	I	100
Beef paste, potted ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Bilberries, sweetened in fondant syrup ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Blackcurrant flavouring	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Bread	..	I	I	..	I	I	100
Buns, cream	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Bun flour	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Butter, Danish	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Carmelle	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Cherries, glacé	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Cherryade	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Chicken, minced	I	..	I	I	..	I	100
Chocolate Swiss Roll ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Coca Cola	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Coconut, desiccated ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Coffee, ground	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
Coffee and chicory essence	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Coffee, concentrated essence, chicory and sugar	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
College pudding	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Condiment	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Cream, double	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Cream, sterilised	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Cream squares	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Doughnuts	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Fat, cooking	2	4	6	..	..	..	..
Fish cakes	4	..	4	..	..	..	..
Fish paste, potted	2	..	2	2	..	2	100
Flour, self raising	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Fruit fizzers	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Gin	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Ginger, ground	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Ginger wine	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Golden raising powder ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Carried forward	38	8	46	3	2	5	..

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE CITY ANALYST DURING 1954—continued

Article.	No. examined.			No. adulterated.			Per-centage adultera-tion.
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	
Brought forward ..	38	8	46	3	2	5	..
Gravy salt	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Ham, devilled	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Ice cream	12	..	12	..	..	..	..
Ice lollies	..	6	6	..	..	..	..
Ice lollies compound No. 50 ..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
Ice lollie stabilising powder	..	I	I	..	..	..	..
Jam	6	..	6	..	..	..	..
Kooloze	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Lard	2	13	15	I	..	I	6.7
Lemonade	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Lemon cheese	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Lemon cream wafers ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Lemon flavour pie filling ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Lemon juice	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Lemfizz	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Lime juice cordial ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Liqueur bottles	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Liqueur pralines	2	..	2	2	..	2	100
Margarine	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Marmalade	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Marzipan	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Meat Paste, potted	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Meat paste, chicken	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Meat pies	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Milk	3,037	19	3,056	81	3	84	2.7
Milk, evaporated full cream, unsweetened ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Milk, sweetened machine skimmed	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Milk pudding, full cream sugar sweetened, tinned ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Mint	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Non-brewed condiment ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Orangeade powder	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Oil, cooking	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Pastry, puff	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Pepper	5	..	5	..	..	..	..
Carried forward ..	3,131	50	3,181	87	5	92	..

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE CITY ANALYST DURING 1954—continued

Article.	No. examined.			No. adulterated.			Per cent adulteration.
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	
Brought forward ..	3,131	50	3,181	87	5	92	..
Pickling essence ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pineapple crush ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pineapple juice ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Portello	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Port wine	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Quinine tonic water ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Rice, ground	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Rum	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Sage and onion stuffing with beef suet ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Salmon, Capt. Wills ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Salmon paste	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Sauce	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Sausage	12	..	12	3	..	3	25
Sausage rolls	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Scobrit	1	..	1	1	..	1	100
Sherry, British Cream ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Snowballs, Sammy ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Suet, shredded beef ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Swan-o-Vin	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Sweets	8	..	8	..	..	..	..
Tea	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Tomato Ketchup ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Tomato sauce	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Trex	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Vinegar, malt	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Vinegar, Tarragon ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Whisky	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
DRUGS (14)							
Antiseptic throat pastilles	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Asparagus pills	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Aspirin tablets	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Black Magic cough mixture	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Catarrh mixture	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Carried forward ..	3,191	51	3,242	91	5	96	..

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE CITY ANALYST DURING 1954—continued.

Article.	No. examined			No. adulterated.			Per-centage adultera-tion
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	
Brought forward ..	3,191	51	3,242	91	5	96	..
Chocolate laxative ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Glycerin B.P. Purified							
Honey B.P. Oil of							
Lemon B.P. with Ipec-							
acuahna	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Liquifruta herbal cough							
medicine	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Parmint syrup	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Perry's infant powders ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Rheumatic mixture ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Verisan	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Vigor tonic	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Vita glucose tablets ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
TOTAL FOOD							
AND DRUGS	3,200	51	3,251	91	5	96	3.0

REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK DURING THE YEAR 1901

No.	Name	1900		1901	
		Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Dec.
1	John Smith	1	1	1	1
2	James Brown	1	1	1	1
3	Robert Jones	1	1	1	1
4	William White	1	1	1	1
5	Thomas Black	1	1	1	1
6	Charles Green	1	1	1	1
7	Henry Hill	1	1	1	1
8	Samuel Young	1	1	1	1
9	David King	1	1	1	1
10	George Lee	1	1	1	1
11	Edward Davis	1	1	1	1
12	John Wilson	1	1	1	1
13	James Taylor	1	1	1	1
14	Robert Moore	1	1	1	1
15	William Clark	1	1	1	1
16	Thomas Evans	1	1	1	1
17	Charles Lewis	1	1	1	1
18	Henry Walker	1	1	1	1
19	Samuel Hall	1	1	1	1
20	David Allen	1	1	1	1
21	George Baker	1	1	1	1
22	Edward Carter	1	1	1	1
23	John Fisher	1	1	1	1
24	James Grant	1	1	1	1
25	Robert Harris	1	1	1	1
26	William King	1	1	1	1
27	Thomas Lee	1	1	1	1
28	Charles Miller	1	1	1	1
29	Henry Moore	1	1	1	1
30	Samuel Parker	1	1	1	1
31	David Reed	1	1	1	1
32	George Scott	1	1	1	1
33	Edward Turner	1	1	1	1
34	John Walker	1	1	1	1
35	James Wright	1	1	1	1
36	Robert Young	1	1	1	1
37	William Zane	1	1	1	1
38	Thomas Adams	1	1	1	1
39	Charles Baker	1	1	1	1
40	Henry Carter	1	1	1	1
41	Samuel Davis	1	1	1	1
42	David Evans	1	1	1	1
43	George Fisher	1	1	1	1
44	Edward Grant	1	1	1	1
45	John Harris	1	1	1	1
46	James King	1	1	1	1
47	Robert Lee	1	1	1	1
48	William Miller	1	1	1	1
49	Thomas Moore	1	1	1	1
50	Charles Parker	1	1	1	1
51	Henry Reed	1	1	1	1
52	Samuel Scott	1	1	1	1
53	David Turner	1	1	1	1
54	George Walker	1	1	1	1
55	Edward Wright	1	1	1	1
56	John Young	1	1	1	1
57	James Zane	1	1	1	1
58	Robert Adams	1	1	1	1
59	William Baker	1	1	1	1
60	Thomas Carter	1	1	1	1
61	Charles Davis	1	1	1	1
62	Henry Evans	1	1	1	1
63	Samuel Fisher	1	1	1	1
64	David Grant	1	1	1	1
65	George Harris	1	1	1	1
66	Edward King	1	1	1	1
67	John Lee	1	1	1	1
68	James Miller	1	1	1	1
69	Robert Moore	1	1	1	1
70	William Parker	1	1	1	1
71	Thomas Reed	1	1	1	1
72	Charles Scott	1	1	1	1
73	Henry Turner	1	1	1	1
74	Samuel Walker	1	1	1	1
75	David Wright	1	1	1	1
76	George Young	1	1	1	1
77	Edward Zane	1	1	1	1
78	John Adams	1	1	1	1
79	James Baker	1	1	1	1
80	Robert Carter	1	1	1	1
81	William Davis	1	1	1	1
82	Thomas Evans	1	1	1	1
83	Charles Fisher	1	1	1	1
84	Henry Grant	1	1	1	1
85	Samuel Harris	1	1	1	1
86	David King	1	1	1	1
87	George Lee	1	1	1	1
88	Edward Miller	1	1	1	1
89	John Moore	1	1	1	1
90	James Parker	1	1	1	1
91	Robert Reed	1	1	1	1
92	William Scott	1	1	1	1
93	Thomas Turner	1	1	1	1
94	Charles Walker	1	1	1	1
95	Henry Wright	1	1	1	1
96	Samuel Young	1	1	1	1
97	David Zane	1	1	1	1
98	George Adams	1	1	1	1
99	Edward Baker	1	1	1	1
100	John Carter	1	1	1	1