

[Report 1956] / Medical Officer of Health, Leeds City.

Contributors

Leeds (England). City Council.

Publication/Creation

1956

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CITY OF LEEDS

REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

OF THE CITY

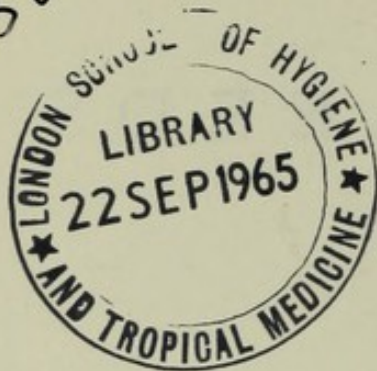
FOR THE YEAR 1956

BY

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

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer.

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HEALTH COMMITTEE

LORD MAYOR (Alderman Thomas Austin Jessop, J.P.)

Chairman : Alderman WINIFRED SHUTT

Alderman ELIZABETH M. LISTER, M.B.E.	Councillor MAY FISH (to May, 1956)
„ Z. P. FERNANDEZ, B.A., M.D., D.P.H.	„ G. I. ADDLESTONE
„ W. FOWLER	„ W. O. D. SMART, F.C.I.S.
	„ MARION S. MUSTILL
Councillor A. KING	„ W. MERRITT, S.R.N., R.M.N.
„ VYVYAN M. CARDNO	„ LUCY LYONS (to May, 1956)
„ MARGARET COLLINS	„ D. A. WOLSTENHOLME
„ L. WALSH, M.B., Ch.B.	„ EDNA J. WHITEHEAD (from May, 1956)
„ A. HARRISON, J.P. (to May, 1956)	„ D. W. BRADLEY, LL.B., L.A.M.T.P.I. (from May, 1956)
„ EVELINE COLEMAN	„ St. JOHN BINNS (from May, 1956)
„ H. DRAKE, L.D.S., R.C.S., Barrister-at-Law	
„ W. M. JONES (Deputy Chairman)	

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 WINIFRED SHUTT

Alderman ELIZABETH M. LISTER, M.B.E.	Councillor MARION S. MUSTILL
„ Z. P. FERNANDEZ, B.A., M.D., D.P.H.	„ LUCY LYONS (to May, 1956)
„ W. FOWLER	„ W. MERRITT, S.R.N., R.M.N.
Councillor A. KING (to May, 1956)	„ EDNA J. WHITEHEAD (from May, 1956)
„ VYVYAN M. CARDNO	„ D. W. BRADLEY, LL.B., L.A.M.T.P.I. (from May, 1956)
„ MARGARET COLLINS	„ St. JOHN BINNS (from May, 1956)
„ L. WALSH, M.B., Ch.B.	
„ A. HARRISON, J.P. (to May, 1956)	

CO-OPTED MEMBERS.

Mrs. D. BEEVERS Mrs. R. H. BLACKBURN, M.B.E. (to September, 1956)
Mrs. E. E. BIBBY (from September, 1956)

SUB-HEALTH (MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES) COMMITTEE.

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

Alderman ELIZABETH M. LISTER, M.B.E.	Councillor H. DRAKE, L.D.S., R.C.S., Barrister-at-Law
„ WINIFRED SHUTT	„ W. M. JONES
„ W. FOWLER	„ MAY FISH (to May, 1956)
Councillor MARGARET COLLINS	„ D. A. WOLSTENHOLME
„ L. WALSH, M.B., Ch.B.	„ EDNA J. WHITEHEAD (from May, 1956)
„ A. HARRISON, J.P. (to May, 1956)	„ W. MERRITT, S.R.N., R.M.N. (from May, 1956)
„ 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 WINIFRED SHUTT	Councillor MARION S. MUSTILL
„ W. FOWLER	„ EVELINE COLEMAN (to May, 1956)
Councillor VYVYAN M. CARDNO	„ D. A. WOLSTENHOLME
„ H. DRAKE, L.D.S., R.C.S., Barrister-at-Law	„ W. MERRITT, S.R.N., R.M.N.
„ MAY FISH (to May, 1956)	„ A. KING (from May, 1956)
„ G. I. ADDLESTONE	„ D. W. BRADLEY, LL.B., L.A.M.T.P.I. (from May, 1956)
„ W. O. D. SMART, F.C.I.S.	

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer.	I. G. DAVIES, Q.H.P., 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.

Medical Staff and Nursing Staff

Chief Assistant School Medical Officer	J. G. JAMIESON, M.A., B.M., B.Ch., D.C.H.
Medical Officer for Mental Health Services	J. M. McALPIN, M.B., Ch.B.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health in charge of Immunisation	MONICA A. AXSON, M.B., Ch.B.
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
Chief Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare	CATHERINE MARGARET GRAY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officers for Maternity and Child Welfare	SARAH N. S. BARKER, M.B., Ch.B., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. ISOBEL B. ALEXANDER, M.B., Ch.B. EUGENIE C. ILLINGWORTH, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. JESSIE I. ROSIE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. MARGARET C. PULLAN, M.B., Ch.B. BETTY STANDEVEN, M.B., Ch.B. 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. DE SOUZA, M.B., Ch.B.
Superintendent Health Visitor and School Nurse	JOYCE M. AKESTER, S.R.N., S.C.M., D.N. (London)
Health Visitor Tutor in Sole Charge	FLORENCE M. MAWSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., D.N. (Leeds), D.P.A.
Supervisor of Midwives	DOROTHY HUMPHREYS, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Superintendent, Part II Midwifery Training School	VERA E. LANGRIDGE, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
Superintendent Nurse, Home Nursing Service	EDITH G. MEADOWS, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Superintendent Nurse, Home Nursing Service	JEAN CORCORAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.
Superintendent Nurse, Home Nursing Service	ELSIE BOULTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Deputy

Chief Public Health Inspector	..	J. GOODFELLOW, F.R.S.H., M.I.P.H.E.
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector		W. F. SAXTON, M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.

City Analyst and Deputy

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

Administrative Staff

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.

Principal Clerks :—

Statistics	.. ..	E. RENSHAW
General Sanitation	.. ..	J. R. MOIR
Infectious Diseases	.. ..	J. K. BEEVERS
Food and Drugs	.. ..	S. TITTERINGTON
Finance	.. ..	J. PEACOCK

Disinfestation Officer	.. ..	C. W. LAMB, M.R.S.H., F.R.E.S.
Ambulance Officer	.. ..	F. E. J. LARGE
Home Help Organiser	.. ..	Mrs. DOROTHY W. ALFORD
Convalescent Scheme Organiser	..	JESSIE CHIPPERFIELD

Consultants to the Health Committee

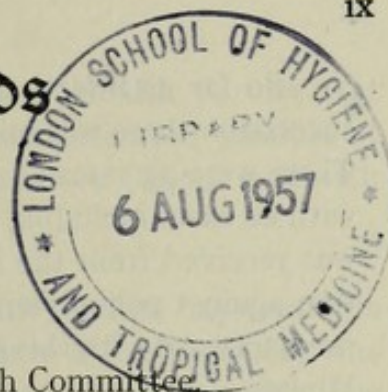
Consultant Adviser in Tuberculosis	..	G. F. EDWARDS, M.B.E., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
Consultant Adviser, Infectious Diseases		E. C. BENN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Consultant in Child Health	.. ..	Professor W. S. CRAIG, B.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.P.E., F.R.S.E., M.R.C.P.
Consultant Psychiatrists	.. ..	Professor G. R. HARGREAVES, O.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
		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, F.R.C.P. (Edin.)

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

STAFF

<i>Class of Employees</i>	<i>No. employed at 31/12/56</i>
Public Health Inspectors	40
Female Public Health Inspectors	2
Student Probationer Public Health Inspectors	13
Condemned Meat Room Attendant	1
Assistant Analysts	2
Health Visitors	57
Student Health Visitors	13
Midwives	44
Dispensers	13
Physiotherapists	4
Immunisation Nurses	2
Social Workers	4
Day Nurseries	183
Nursery Teacher	1
District Nurses	79
B.C.G. Nurse	1
Infectious Diseases Visitors	2
Clerical Staff	88
Welfare Foods	6
Wyther Hostel (Mother and Baby Home)	9
The Hollies Preventorium	17
Red Court Hostel (Midwifery Training)	35
Nurses' Homes	5
Convalescent Home, Southport	6
Mental Health Services	99
Central Ambulance Station Staff	130
General Disinfection and Disinfestation	25
Personal Disinfection and Disinfestation	6
Flushing Staff	9
Mortuary Service	7
Rodent Operatives	6
Lavatory Attendants	27
Lavatory Cleaner	1
Caretakers and Cleaners	36
Home Helps (including part-time)	211
Convenience Lighting	1

City of Leeds



To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present herewith the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health of the City of Leeds for the year 1956.

The population of the city, according to the Registrar General's estimate at the mid-year of 1956, was 508,600 as compared with the estimate for 1955 of 507,400. The various vital statistics for the City of Leeds are set out in the Report under the heading 'Natural and Social Conditions: Vital Statistics' and in the detailed report given by Dr. Bradshaw in the section dealing with infectious disease. The birth-rate rose to 15.8 as compared with 15.0 for 1955. The actual number of births registered was 8,033 in 1956 as compared with 7,630 in 1955. There were 216 deaths of infants under one year of age in 1956 compared with 194 in 1955 producing infant mortality rates of 27 and 25 respectively. The infant mortality rate for 1956 therefore shows a small rise. This does not necessarily imply that the general health conditions of Leeds have deteriorated since 1955 and it would be unwise to conclude that this represents the beginning of an upward trend in the infant mortality rate. The principal causes of the infant deaths under one year were prematurity, congenital malformations, pneumonia and post-natal asphyxia in that order. These causes represented 80.1 per cent. of the total deaths of infants under one year. There was also an increase in the number of deaths of infants in the first month of life—the neo-natal mortality rate was 19.0 in 1956 as compared with 17.8 in 1955. The change in the two years in the stillbirths was negligible. The maternal mortality rate (the number of deaths of women in pregnancy and childbirth per 1,000 births, live and still) was 0.61 in 1956 as compared with 0.51 in 1955. In this connection the importance of prompt and early diagnosis of pregnancy needs to be stressed and this was the subject of a special memorandum from the Ministry of Health during the year.

Infectious Disease

So far as infectious disease is concerned, for the third year in succession there was no case of diphtheria reported throughout 1956. There were 23 cases of poliomyelitis without any deaths as compared with 60 cases including 2 deaths in 1955. Early in the year a circular was received from the Ministry of Health with regard to immunisation against poliomyelitis. The Health Committee readily agreed to press forward with this and, after formal approval of its scheme by the Minister, instructions and information was circulated throughout the schools and clinics. Medical practitioners in the city were informed of the arrangements being made. The parents of all children in the eligible ages for immunisation were provided with consent forms and an explanatory leaflet. By April, 15,727 children had been registered for immunisation. Immunisation commenced in May and was resumed in October, the rate of inoculations being determined by the amount of vaccine received and by the fact that inoculations ceased during the probable period of high incidence of poliomyelitis in the country. Inoculations were carried out in strict order of registration. No unusual or untoward reactions occurred during the year due to the immunisation procedure. By the end of the year 1,654 children had received two inoculations and 190 children had received one.

Public Health Laboratory Service

In January, the bacteriological work required for public health purposes was taken over by the new laboratory established at Seacroft. This work was formerly done on behalf of the Public Health Laboratory Service by the University of Leeds Bacteriological Department. The association between the new laboratory and the City Health Department is very close and cordial and has been of the greatest assistance to the Department. The City Health Department is especially interested in the increasing amount of work done in virology by the laboratory.

Maternal and Child Health

At the beginning of the year, members of the Health Committee were appointed to confer with the Ministry of Health regarding the establishment of combined maternity and child welfare and school health clinics at Seacroft, Belle Isle, Crossgates and Spen Lane. A meeting was subsequently held at the Ministry of Health at which the type of centre and the order in which they should be provided were discussed. Plans were subsequently prepared on the lines agreed. It should be noted that these centres do not refer to Health

Centres within the meaning of the National Health Service Act although they have been so planned as to make extension possible at a later date after agreement with the Executive Council and with the approval of the Minister.

The Health Committee, has for some time, had its day nurseries under constant review so far as the attendance at each nursery was concerned. Three nurseries had already been closed in 1955. The Committee decided to close Rookwood Nursery and also the residential hostel for nursery nurses attached to Blenheim Day Nursery.

**Day
Nurseries**

In June a Ministry of Health circular was received drawing attention to the advice given by the Minister's Standing Maternity and Midwifery Advisory Committee concerning the prevention of toxæmia of pregnancy as a method of further reducing maternal mortality. As a result of the circular, meetings were arranged between medical representatives of the Health Department, obstetricians and general practitioners. The importance of this lies in the fact that toxæmia of pregnancy is the principal cause of avoidable maternal deaths in this country. The circular called for a scrutiny of the maternity services with a view to seeing whether all steps were being taken to diagnose and treat toxæmia at the earliest possible stage.

**Ante-Natal
Care**

During the year the Education Committee had under consideration the necessity for increased attention to the early diagnosis of deafness in school children and particularly to the question of deafness as one of the causes of educational subnormality. In conjunction with this the Health Committee decided to explore the question of early diagnosis of deafness in pre-school children and infants. A visit was made by the medical officers of the Health and Education Departments to the Department for the Education of the Deaf at Manchester University, under the direction of Professor and Mrs. Ewing. As a result of this visit the Health Committee made arrangements for ten health visitors to be trained in the preliminary screening tests devised by Professor and Mrs. Ewing. These tests can be carried out in the home by health visitors and it is hoped that diagnostic screening of young children for deafness will become a regular feature of the health visitor's work in connection with young children.

**Health
Visiting**

**Health
Centres**

During the latter part of 1955 the Health Committee had consulted with the Housing Committee as to the planning of the services under the National Health Service Act in the York Road and Burmantofts Redevelopment Areas. This large redevelopment scheme affects the Committee's present clinic serving part of the area and it also necessitates a replanning of the doctor's surgeries in the area. Slum clearance and redevelopment would displace at least six doctors from their present surgeries. The Committee decided to explore the possibilities of a health centre within the meaning of Section 21 of the National Health Service Act. A site was chosen adjoining Green Road. Consultation took place with the Executive Council and it was agreed that a Health Centre should be provided with accommodation for six doctors and two dentists. Sketch plans were later submitted to a joint meeting of representatives of the Executive Council and the Health Committee. It was decided to prepare a formal application to the Ministry of Health.

**Home
Nursing
Service**

During the year two district nurses' residential homes were closed, the home at Domestic Street being closed in May and Lovell Street in December. Late in the year a meeting was held with representatives of the Local Medical Committee—the statutory committee for consultation with general medical practitioners under the National Health Service Act. Many problems of co-operation were discussed and in particular the methods of communication between district nurses and medical practitioners for routine and emergency work.

**Ambulance
Service**

The demand on the Ambulance Service continued to be very heavy throughout the year but for the first time since 1948 there was some reason to suppose that the demand was becoming stabilised but at a high level. Several meetings were held between officers of the Health Department and the Leeds General Infirmary. These regular meetings at which representatives of the Ministry of Health are present have now taken on a regular pattern and have proved most valuable. During the year arrangements were made to set up liaison meetings on the same pattern with the hospitals administered by "A" and "B" Group Hospital Management Committees.

**Food
Hygiene**

The Food Hygiene Regulations came into operation during 1956. These regulations have been of great assistance in clarifying the

hygienic requirements relating to food premises and to persons handling food. Considerable thought has been necessary as to their practical application since the conditions in different food premises vary particularly where structural alterations are concerned. At their April meeting the Health Committee considered certain recommended standards to be adopted by them in connection with the sale of bread and confectionery, the hygiene of canteens, restaurants and kitchens, the sale of meat, fish, vegetables and ice-cream. It is clearly understood that these "codes of practice" are not in themselves legal standards but they are of great value as a means of guidance to trades as to the standards which the Health Committee expect under the Food Hygiene Regulations. It is understood, too, that the same standards which apply to the general public shall apply also to Corporation departments which come within the scope of these regulations. The co-operation of other departments has been readily forthcoming in this respect.

The developments commenced in 1955 in connection with the establishment of new trades and occupations for older mentally handicapped boys and adults continued throughout the year. There are two aspects to this problem, both of which are worthy of exploration. There is on the one hand the question of the special training and placement of mentally handicapped persons in skilled or semi-skilled established trades and occupations. A different approach is, however, possible and equally important. This is to explore the various occupations throughout industry and ascertain those which require the least skill and intellectual ability. There may be more of these than is commonly supposed. There are a number of occupations which are repetitive in character and which require no training or skill beyond that which a short period of familiarity with the work gives. The placing of mentally handicapped persons in these occupations serves two purposes ; it releases normal adults for more skilled jobs and it provides an economic incentive for the handicapped persons themselves. Many of these occupations can be carried out at the occupation centre itself by arrangement with the individual firm for whom the work is being done.

**Mental
Health**

Experiments have also been going on during the year in relation to a closer linkage between the psychiatrists and psychiatric social workers in the Mental Health Department and the health visitors in

maternity and child welfare clinics. There are many problems of domestic welfare which have a psychological basis. Underlying the more obvious and manifest difficulties of family life there are frequently deep-rooted psychological causes. This is not to say that the solutions to the problems can always be found but at least the persons involved can be directed to those best able to help them. This is delicate work and a great deal of patient investigation is being carried out and help given by health visitors and mental health workers, the details of which are not and cannot by their very nature be laid on the Committee table.

**Leeds
Corporation
Act, 1956**

During the year the Leeds Corporation Act was before Parliament. The Health Committee is concerned directly or indirectly with forty-one of the sections of this Act. Some of the sections dealing with sanitary engineering matters have the effect of expediting the remedy of sanitary defects in dwelling-houses.

The following sections are worthy of special mention.

Section 122 deals with "any house in the city or the roof of any building in the city which is in such a defective state as to be prejudicial to health or a nuisance." The legal procedure under the Public Health Act, 1936, for dealing with a house of this kind is such that approximately three to four months may elapse before the defects can be remedied. Section 122 of the Leeds Corporation Act has the effect of appreciably reducing this time. It should be noted that this section can only be used in those cases where "having regard to all the circumstances, unreasonable delay in remedying the defective state would be occasioned," by following the procedure laid down in the Public Health Act.

Section 134 makes "excessive, unreasonable or unnecessary noise or vibration which is prejudicial to health or a nuisance" a statutory nuisance for the purpose of the Public Health Act.

Noises or vibration caused by a railway or by the winding or ventilating apparatus of the National Coal Board are exempt from the provisions of this section. The inclusion of vibration as a statutory nuisance is of particular interest and usefulness since investigation of many complaints by householders of noise has revealed that it is not so much the intensity of sound which is being objected to but the vibration caused by moving machinery. It is to be noted that in

order to prove a statutory nuisance under this section, the Department has to show that the noise or vibration is "excessive, unreasonable or unnecessary" and in addition that it is "prejudicial to health or a nuisance." The sensation of noise is a subjective phenomenon and there is no single method by which the effect of a particular intensity of sound on an individual can be measured. The intensity of sound emitted by machinery or other means can be measured by appropriate instruments. The effect of vibration can, however, be frequently demonstrated visibly—if not always on human beings, certainly on property.

Section 136 This section gives power to the Corporation to deal with "nuisance, annoyance or damage caused in the city by house doves, pigeons or starlings." Birds of this kind "in excess of such numbers as the Corporation may consider reasonable" may be "seized and humanely destroyed." There is no doubt that a great deal of nuisance, annoyance and damage is being caused by the unrestricted natural breeding of these birds. Since the Act came into force numerous complaints have been made by members of the public to the Health Department. The Department is already taking action by trapping and shooting these birds. Perhaps it is not generally realised how far householders are themselves responsible for enticing birds into their neighbourhoods by their habit of deliberately setting out food for the birds. There have been instances of severe roof infestations of houses by wild birds due to food scraps being thrown into the street "for the birds."

Section 140 gives the power to the Corporation to require a person suffering from infectious pulmonary tuberculosis to discontinue his occupation if he is "occupied in the cooking, preparation or handling of food intended for human consumption by persons other than himself or his family."

Sections 147-153. This part of the Act empowers the Corporation to control the use of land as sites for moveable dwellings by the issue of licences for such purpose. In the case of land proposed to be used for six or more dwellings the Corporation may not issue a licence authorising the use of land unless the application has been advertised in local newspapers in order that interested persons may have the opportunity of making representations to the Corporation upon the application. The Corporation, with the consent of the

Minister of Housing and Local Government, may make an Order prohibiting the use in any area within the city of any moveable dwellings. There are certain exemptions provided for in the Order. The Act also restricts the time which any moveable dwelling may remain on land which is not licenced and gives power to remove moveable dwellings which contravene these time limits. The problem of how best to deal with the question of moveable dwellings is one which frequently causes difficulties in the Department. The new Act has served to clarify some of these difficulties. It is important to separate the needs of persons who wish to camp for short periods in the course of their occupation, or for holiday purposes, from those who use camping sites as a permanent home. The latter provide the real problem. In the opinion of the Department, caravans at best can only be a very short-term remedy for lack of permanent housing accommodation. It is the experience of the Department that after a period of caravan dwelling the occupants inevitably face increasing difficulty and discomfort due to the following :—

- (1) Relative inaccessibility of water supply and sanitary conveniences.
- (2) Difficulties in connection with domestic refuse disposal.
- (3) Inadequate facilities for the washing and drying of clothes.
- (4) Lack of adequate space for children.
- (5) Lack of storage accommodation for food and lack of storage space generally.
- (6) Lack of facilities for adequate heating and ventilation. During the winter problems of dampness due to condensation may become a serious threat to health.

Many of these difficulties are inherent in the problem of family living in a comparatively small and confined space and some in the character of the camping terrain itself.

Section 244. Under the terms of this section, no premises in the city shall be used for carrying on the business of a hairdresser or barber unless both the premises and the person carrying on the business are registered by the Corporation. Applicants are entitled to be registered and they must comply with the requirements of the bye-laws which can be made under the Act. The byelaws deal with the standards of cleanliness required for persons, premises and equipment in hairdressing establishments.

Section 260. The Corporation is empowered to make arrangements for providing aged and handicapped persons with meals and other domiciliary services in their own homes. This section would appear to supplement the powers already existing under the National Health Service Act for providing the domiciliary services of home help, district nurses and health visitors, as well as the making of care and after-care arrangements under Section 28 of that Act.

Section 261. This section empowers the Corporation, among other things, to provide training centres for the social rehabilitation of "special families." They may also employ persons "specially skilled by experience and training" to give advice or training to such families. It should be noted that health visitors have considerable experience in this family case work and indeed a considerable amount of advice and training is already being given by the health visitors in the course of their family visitation. The case history of a typical special family is given later in this Report in the section devoted to health visiting.

On behalf of the Health Department, I give my thanks to the Chief Education Officer, City Architect, Chief Officer of the Housing Department, Children's Officer and the Director of Works. From all of these the Department has received the fullest co-operation and assistance.

Acknowledgments

A great deal of the work of the Health Committee is concerned with the administration of Acts of Parliament, Regulations, Rules and Orders for special purposes and it is therefore to be expected that continuous legal advice and guidance is necessary. This has been readily and courteously forthcoming from the Town Clerk and his colleagues. The Department is grateful to all of them. Some indication of the extent of the contact of the Health Department with the Town Clerk's Department may be obtained from the fact that the Health Committee is concerned with the administration and operation of thirty-five Acts of Parliament together with the Statutory Instruments and Regulations made under them.

This Report is a composite record of work done during the year compiled from the contributions of the various members of the staff of the Health Department. I give my thanks to them and to those

whose names do not appear as contributors, but whose efforts have nevertheless made the contributions possible.

I thank the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and members of the Health Committee and present to them this record of the work of another year by my Department.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

I. G. DAVIES.

Public Health Department,

Leeds, 1.

July, 1957.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

1956

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) ..	508,600
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HOUSES	165,474
RATEABLE VALUE	£6,060,059
SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE	£23,650

	Average	
	1956.	1946-55
BIRTH RATE (births per 1,000 living)	15.8	17.0
DEATH RATE (deaths per 1,000 living)	11.3	12.5
NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION	2,271	2,291
(Excess of births over deaths in the year)		
INFANT MORTALITY RATE	27	34
(Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births)		
DEATH RATE from Pneumonia and Bronchitis	1.62	1.17
" " Cancer	1.94	2.02
" " Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)		
per 1,000 births	1.37	3.58

	Cases	Case-rate	Deaths	Death rate
SCARLET FEVER	426	0.84	..	..
DIPHTHERIA	..	..	..	..
TYPHOID FEVER	..	..	..	..
MEASLES	983	1.93	..	..
WHOOPING COUGH	1,383	2.72	2	0.00
RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS.. .. .	484	0.95	56	0.11
OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS	62	0.12	8	0.02

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

1915

The following summary of vital statistics for the year 1915 is based on the reports of the registrars of vital statistics for each of the counties of the State of New York.

The following table shows the number of births, deaths, marriages, and divorces for each county.

County of New York

Births, 10,000; Deaths, 5,000; Marriages, 1,000; Divorces, 500.

County of Albany

Births, 8,000; Deaths, 4,000; Marriages, 900; Divorces, 400.

County of Rensselaer

Births, 6,000; Deaths, 3,000; Marriages, 700; Divorces, 300.

County of Saratoga

Births, 5,000; Deaths, 2,500; Marriages, 600; Divorces, 250.

County of Schenectady

Births, 4,000; Deaths, 2,000; Marriages, 500; Divorces, 200.

County of Hamilton

Births, 3,000; Deaths, 1,500; Marriages, 400; Divorces, 150.

County of Warren

Births, 2,000; Deaths, 1,000; Marriages, 300; Divorces, 100.

County of Schoharie

Births, 1,000; Deaths, 500; Marriages, 150; Divorces, 50.

County of Otsego

Births, 800; Deaths, 400; Marriages, 120; Divorces, 40.

County of Oneida

Births, 700; Deaths, 350; Marriages, 100; Divorces, 30.

County of Lewis

Births, 600; Deaths, 300; Marriages, 80; Divorces, 20.

County of Madison

Births, 500; Deaths, 250; Marriages, 70; Divorces, 15.

County of Fulton

Births, 400; Deaths, 200; Marriages, 60; Divorces, 10.

County of Yates

Births, 300; Deaths, 150; Marriages, 40; Divorces, 5.

County of Hamilton

Births, 200; Deaths, 100; Marriages, 30; Divorces, 5.

Natural and Social Conditions

Vital Statistics

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 mid-1956 was 508,600.

Dwelling-houses.—The total number of dwelling-houses in the city at December, 1956, was 165,474.

Rateable Value.—The rateable value of the city at 1st April, 1957, was £6,060,059 and the estimated sum represented by a penny rate was £23,650. The corresponding figures at 1st April, 1956, were £6,411,779 and £24,720.

Principal Industries.—Engineering, wholesale clothing, woollen and worsted manufacture, and printing are the city's principal industries. Approximate numbers of persons employed in these industries are as follows:—engineering (including metal manufacture, vehicle manufacture, metal goods and precision instrument making) 51,000, wholesale clothing 45,000, woollen and worsted manufacture 13,000 and printing 8,500. As might be expected in a city of the size of Leeds, a considerable number of people (approximately 32,000) are employed in distributive trades. (N.B. These figures are not strictly related to the population of the city quoted elsewhere in this report, as, of course, they include persons not resident in the city). The number of persons aged 15 years and over employed in the city numbered 262,470 at July, 1956, and the average level of unemployment during the year was slightly less than 1 per cent.

Meteorology.—The number of hours of bright sunshine recorded during the year was 1,132·75. The sunniest month was May with a daily average of 7·05 hours and the month with the least sunshine was December with a daily average of 0·06 hours. The sunniest day of the year was May 26th with 13·50 hours and the daily average for the whole year was 3·09 hours.

The total rainfall for the year was 30·87 inches. The month with the least rain was November with a total of 0·40 inches; the month with the most rain was August with 7·03 inches. Taking the four quarters of the year, the rainfall in the first quarter was 7·02 inches; in the second 5·65; in the third 13·77 and in the fourth 4·43 inches.

The month with the highest average temperature was July with 62·97°F and the lowest February with 38·36°F. The average temperature for the whole year was 50·50°F.

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS

The births registered in the city during 1956 numbered 8,640, comprising 4,377 males and 4,263 females. Of these 393 males and 396 females born to parents not residing in Leeds were transferred to the areas in which the home addresses were situated, whilst 93 males and 89 females, born outside the city to Leeds parents, were transferred in, making a nett total of 8,033 births, comprising 4,077 males and 3,956 females.

The birth-rate was 15·8 per thousand of the home population, as compared with 15·0 for the previous year and an average of 15·4 for the previous five years. The birth-rate for the city was higher than that for England and Wales which was provisionally 15·7 per thousand of the population.

The birth rate as adjusted by the Area Comparability Factor (Births) is given in the table on page 4.

Excess of Births over Deaths.—The excess of births over deaths or the 'natural increase of population' was 2,271 as compared with 1,814 for the previous year and an average of 2,291 for the previous ten years.

Illegitimate Births.—Of the 8,033 (nett) births registered, 502 or 6·2 per cent. were illegitimate as compared with 487 or 6·4 per cent. for the previous year and an average of 506 or 6·5 per cent. for the previous five years.

Stillbirths.—The nett number of stillbirths registered during the year was 177, comprising 96 males and 81 females. The rate per thousand of the population was 0·35 as compared with 0·34 for the previous year. The provisional rate for England and Wales was 0·37. Expressed as a percentage of the total births, the rate was 2·2, the same as in the previous year. Of the 177 (nett) stillbirths, 18 or 10·2 per cent. were illegitimate. The ratio of registered 'still' to registered 'live' births was 1 to 45 as compared with 1 to 44 for 1955.

DEATHS

The gross number of deaths registered in the city was 6,270, comprising 3,310 males and 2,960 females, giving a gross death-rate of 12·3 as compared with 12·4 for the previous year and an average of 12·8 for the previous five years. The inward transferable deaths numbered 185 (109 males and 76 females) and outward transfers 693 (384 males and 309 females), which, after adjustment, leaves a nett total of 5,762 deaths debitable to the city, made up of 3,035 males and 2,727 females.

The corresponding death-rate was 11·3 as compared with 11·5 for the previous year and an average of 12·1 for the previous five years. The provisional death-rate for England and Wales was 11·7.

Area Comparability Factor.—The Registrar General supplies an Area Comparability Factor (A.C.F.) and this, when multiplied by the crude death-rate, gives an adjusted death-rate which is comparable with a similarly adjusted death-rate for any other area. An adjusted death-rate makes allowance for any difference in the population structure of the area, by sex and age, from that of England and Wales as a whole. An A.C.F. is also supplied for adjustment of the crude birth-rate.

The A.C.F. (Deaths) for Leeds was 1·15 and this, when applied to the crude death-rate of 11·3, gave an adjusted death-rate of 13·0.

The following table gives the crude and adjusted rates of the thirteen principal cities of England and Wales.

	Population	Birth-rate		Death-rate		Death-rate from		Infant Mortality Rate
		Crude	Adjusted	Crude	Adjusted	Resp. Tub.	Other Tub.	
London	3,273,000	15·9	14·0	11·7	11·7	0·13	0·01	21
Birmingham	1,110,800	16·6	15·6	10·9	11·8	0·14	0·01	25
Liverpool	773,700	20·6	19·2	11·4	14·1	0·18	0·01	26
Manchester	686,200	17·4	16·7	12·4	14·6	0·15	0·02	30
Leeds	508,600	15·8	15·5	11·3	13·0	0·11	0·02	27
Sheffield	499,000	14·1	14·3	11·7	13·3	0·18	0·02	24
Bristol	440,500	15·1	15·0	12·3	10·8	0·08	0·01	19
Nottingham	312,500	16·5	15·7	11·2	12·6	0·11	0·01	22
Hull	300,200	18·6	17·8	10·7	13·3	0·14	0·01	29
Bradford	286,400	16·8	16·8	14·1	13·4	0·09	0·01	28
Leicester	284,000	15·4	15·2	11·3	12·0	0·10	0·01	20
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	277,100	17·7	17·0	11·8	13·5	1·48	0·11	25
Stoke-on-Trent	273,000	15·6	14·7	11·1	14·5	0·22	0·01	27

Causes of Death.—The principal causes of death during 1956 are given below. International List numbers are in brackets.

Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms (140-205) ..	986
Coronary disease (420)	982
Heart disease (410-416, 421-443)	776
Vascular lesions of the central nervous system (330-334)	765
Bronchitis (500-502)	472
Pneumonia (490-493, 763)	353
Other circulatory diseases (444-468)	234

The above group of diseases accounted for 4,568 or 79.3 per cent. of the total deaths as compared with 4,546 or 78.2 per cent. last year.

The table on page 10 sets 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 12 sets out the deaths according to age groups. The aggregate number of deaths of children in the age groups -1, 1-2 and 2-5 was 250 or 4.3 per cent. of the total deaths, as compared with 222 or 3.8 per cent. in the previous year and an average of 264 or 4.3 per cent. for the previous five years. The number of deaths in all the age groups under 45 years was 574 or 10.0 per cent. as compared with 582 or 10.0 per cent. in the previous year. In the remaining age groups over 45 years the deaths numbered 5,188 or 89.9 per cent. as compared with 5,234 or 90.0 per cent. in the previous year.

Cremations.—Out of a total of 5,762 Leeds deaths during the year, the number of bodies disposed of by cremation was 2,398 or 41.6 per cent. as compared with 2,395 or 41.2 per cent. in 1955. Of this number 1,748 were cremated at Lawnswood and the remainder, 650, at Cottingley. The total number of cremations represents an increase of 3 on the figure for the previous year and an increase of 182 on the average number of cremations for the previous five years.

INFANT MORTALITY

The number of deaths of children under one year of age who died in 1956 was 216 (males 136, females 80) as compared with 194 (males 107, females 87) in 1955. The infant mortality rate was 27 as compared

with 25 for the previous year and an average of 29 for the previous five years. The provisional infant mortality rate for England and Wales was 24.

Illegitimate Infant Mortality.—Of the 502 illegitimate births, 21 died before reaching the age of one year, which is equal to an infant mortality rate of 42 as compared with 35 last year.

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 65 (30.1 per cent.), congenital malformations 46 (21.3 per cent.), pneumonia 35 (16.2 per cent.) and post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis 27 (12.5 per cent.). Respiratory diseases were responsible for 39 or 18.1 per cent. of the total deaths under one year of age; in 1955 the number was 24 or 12.4 per cent. and the average for the previous five years was 44 or 19.6 per cent. For further details of causes of death of infants under one year of age, see the tables on pages 13 and 14.

Prematurity.—The number of deaths from prematurity (unqualified) was 65. The death-rate from prematurity per thousand live births was 8.1 as compared with 7.1 for the previous year.

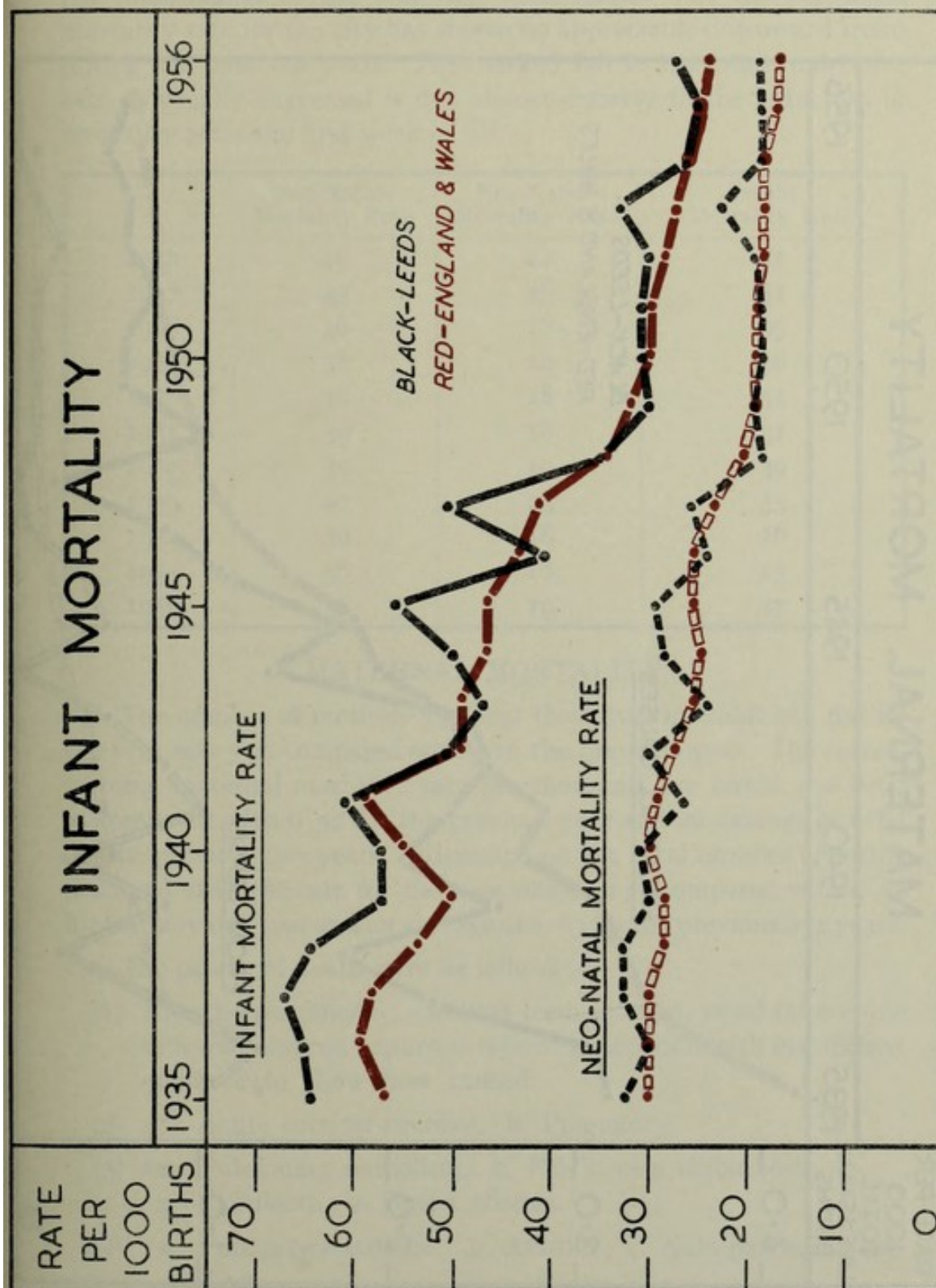
In 15 deaths assigned to post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis, prematurity was mentioned as a contributory cause of death.

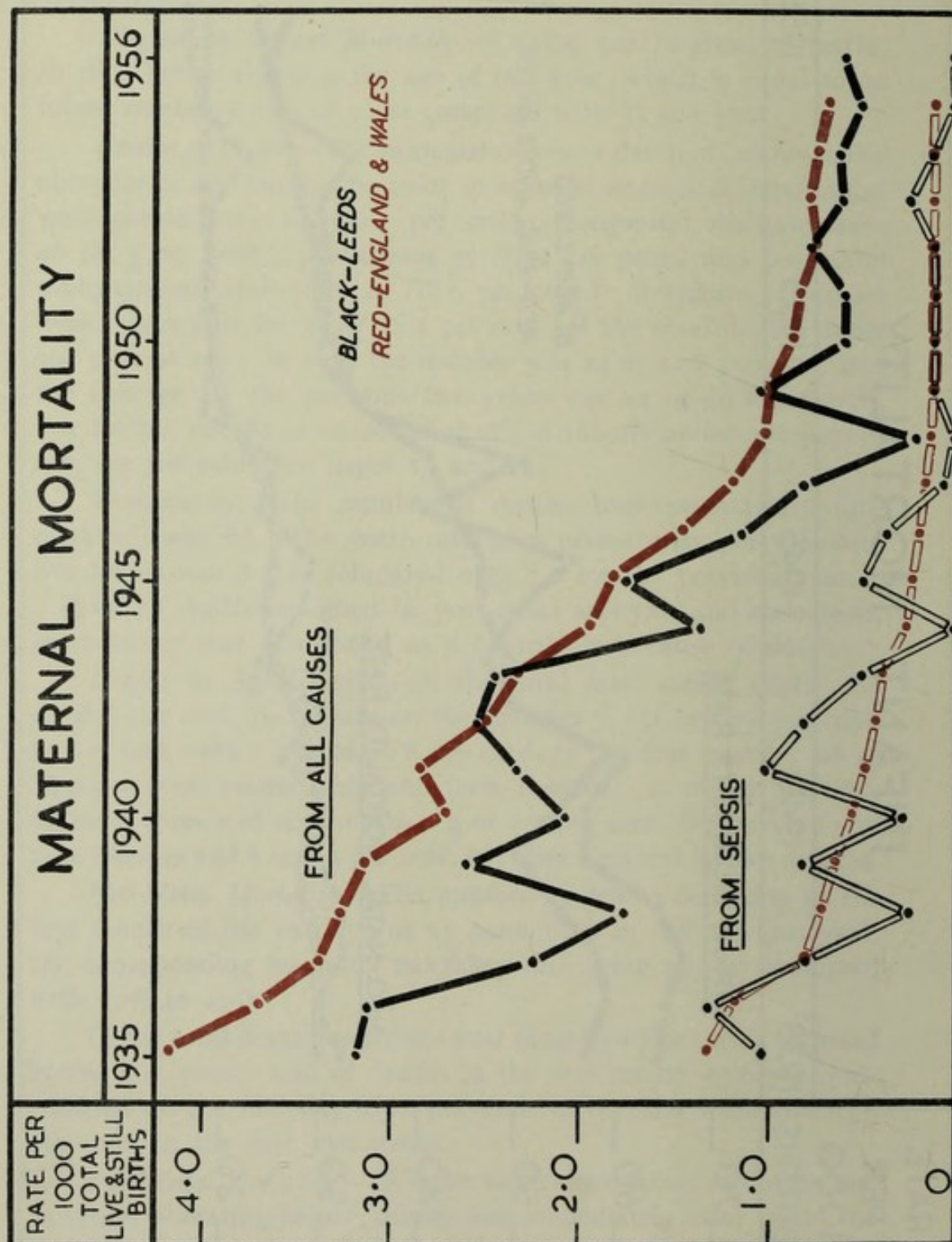
Deaths in Age Groups.—Of the total (216) infant deaths, 82 or 38.0 per cent. took place on the first day; 131 or 60.6 per cent. in the first week; 153 or 70.8 per cent. in the first month; 28 or 13.0 per cent. between one and three months; 21 or 9.7 per cent. between three and six months; 9 or 4.2 per cent. between six and nine months and 5 or 2.3 per cent. between nine and twelve months.

Neo-Natal Mortality.—The number of deaths occurring in the first month of life was 153 or 17 more than in the previous year, the corresponding neo-natal mortality rate being 19.0 as compared with 17.8 in 1955.

Of the total deaths under one year of age, 70.8 per cent. occurred in the first month and of deaths in the first month 53.6 per cent. occurred on the first day, 85.6 per cent. in the first week and 93.5 per cent. in the first two weeks.

Peri-Natal Mortality.—In order to measure infant mortality due to causes operating before, during and immediately after birth, the term 'peri-natal mortality' has been introduced and includes stillbirths and deaths of infants in the first week of life. The peri-natal mortality rate is calculated per 1,000 total births (live and still).





An examination of the following table shows that the peri-natal mortality rate for the city has shown no appreciable downward trend during the past ten years. The marked fall in the infant mortality rate as usually expressed is due almost entirely to the reduction in mortality after the first week of life.

	Peri-Natal Mortality Rate	Neo-Natal Mortality Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
1946 ..	46	24	41
1947 ..	43	26	51
1948 ..	36	18	35
1949 ..	38	19	30
1950 ..	38	18	31
1951 ..	39	18	31
1952 ..	39	19	30
1953 ..	40	23	33
1954 ..	39	18	26
1955 ..	38	18	25
1956 ..	38	19	27

MATERNAL MORTALITY

The number of mothers who lost their lives in childbirth during the year was 5 as compared with 4 in the previous year. The corresponding maternal mortality rate per thousand live births was 0.62 as compared with 0.52 for the previous year and an average of 0.64 for the previous five years. Calculated on the total number of births (live and still) the rate for the year was 0.61 as compared with 0.51 for the previous year and an average of 0.63 for the previous five years.

The causes of death were as follows :—

- (1) Broncho-pneumonia, cerebral hæmorrhages, renal failure due to lower nephron nephrosis following abortion with insufficient evidence to show how caused.
- (2) 1a. Acute cortical necrosis. b. Pregnancy.
- (3) 1a. Pulmonary embolism. b. Pelvic vein thrombosis.
c. Childbirth. 2. Breast abscess.
- (4) 1a. Pulmonary œdema. b. Anuria. c. Ante-partum hæmorrhage.
- (5) 1a. Pulmonary embolism. b. Cæsarian Section 10.12.56.
c. Pre-eclampsia.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

International List Nos.	Diseases	No. of deaths in 1956 (nett)	No. of deaths in 1955 (nett)	Death rate 1956
001-008	Tuberculosis, respiratory	56	67	0.11
010-019	Tuberculosis, other forms	8	3	0.02
020-029	Syphilitic disease	18	18	0.04
055	Diphtheria	..	..	..
056	Whooping Cough	2	..	0.00
057	Meningococcal infections	2	4	0.00
080	Acute poliomyelitis	..	2	..
085	Measles	..	3	..
Remainder of 001-138	Other infective and parasitic diseases	9	4	0.02
151	Malignant neoplasms: Stomach	149	141	0.29
162, 163	Lung, bronchus	226	270	0.44
170	Breast	81	90	0.16
171-174	Uterus	43	43	0.08
Remainder of 140-203	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	474	488	0.93
205	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	13	40	0.03
204	Diabetes	32	41	0.06
260	Vascular lesions of central nervous system ..	765	852	1.50
330-334	Coronary disease, angina	982	933	1.93
420	Hypertension with heart disease	124	114	0.24
440-443	Other heart disease	652	627	1.28
444-468	Other circulatory disease	234	230	0.46
480-483	Influenza	26	21	0.05
490-493 } 763 }	Pneumonia	353	255	0.69
500-502 } 470-475 }	Bronchitis	472	463	0.93
510-527 }	Other diseases of the respiratory system	46	47	0.09
540, 541 } 543, 571 }	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	44	76	0.09
572, 764 }	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	33	29	0.06
590-594	Nephritis and nephrosis	55	50	0.11
610	Hyperplasia of prostate	19	17	0.04
640-689	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	5	4	0.01
750-759	Congenital malformations	59	45	0.12
Residual	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	538	605	1.06
E810-E835 } E800-E802 }	Motor vehicle accidents	56	54	0.11
E840-E962 }	All other accidents	124	109	0.24
E963 } E970-E979 }	Suicide	56	63	0.11
E964-E965 } E980-E999 }	Homicide and operations of war	6	8	0.01
	Totals	5,762	5,816	11.31

CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1956.

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 ..	56	1	..	..	..	..	13	27	11	4	22
010-019	Tuberculosis, other forms ..	8	..	..	1	..	1	3	3	..	..	11
020-029	Syphilitic disease ..	18	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	7	1	18
055	Diphtheria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
056	Whooping Cough ..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
057	Meningococcal infections ..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
080	Acute poliomyelitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
085	Measles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remainder of 001-138	Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	9	1	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	1	11
	Malignant neoplasms :											
151	Stomach ..	149	..	..	..	..	1	7	51	55	35	71
162, 163	Lung, bronchus ..	226	..	..	..	..	..	16	126	64	20	124
170	Breast ..	81	..	..	..	..	..	7	32	24	18	48
171-174	Uterus ..	43	..	..	..	..	..	3	24	11	5	27
Remainder of 140-203, 205	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ..	474	..	..	1	2	3	18	168	143	139	317
204	Leukaemia, aleukaemia ..	13	..	..	1	1	1	4	2	1	3	18
260	Diabetes ..	32	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	14	11	22
330-334	Vascular lesions of central nervous system ..	765	..	1	..	1	..	15	142	257	349	438
420	Coronary disease, angina ..	982	..	..	..	..	..	21	294	353	314	405
440-443	Hypertension with heart disease ..	124	..	..	..	..	..	3	24	53	44	74
Remainder of 410-443	Other heart disease ..	652	..	..	..	1	2	31	102	142	374	213
444-468	Other circulatory disease ..	234	..	..	..	..	..	7	49	63	115	126
480-483	Influenza ..	26	..	..	1	..	..	1	4	7	13	3
490-493, 763	Pneumonia ..	353	35	4	2	1	..	5	58	68	180	251
500-502	Bronchitis ..	472	2	..	1	1	..	6	151	145	166	244
470-475 } 510-527 }	Other diseases of the respiratory system ..	46	2	..	..	..	3	2	14	12	13	28
540, 541	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	44	..	..	..	..	1	4	17	8	14	39
543, 571 } 572, 764 }	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..	33	10	1	..	..	..	2	7	7	6	35
590-594	Nephritis and nephrosis ..	55	..	..	1	1	2	9	20	14	8	45
610	Hyperplasia of prostate ..	19	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	15	20
640-689	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion ..	5	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	6
750-759	Congenital malformations ..	59	46	2	1	1	1	4	4	..	..	82
Residual	Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	538	112	5	4	3	4	34	79	89	208	519
E810-E835	Motor vehicle accidents ..	56	..	1	1	5	11	18	8	4	8	59
E800-E802 } E840-E962 } E963 }	All other accidents ..	124	5	1	2	5	6	13	27	14	51	107
E970-E979 } E964, E965 }	Suicide ..	56	..	..	..	..	1	7	34	7	7	5
E980-E999 }	Homicide and operations of War ..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	5
	Totals ..	5,762	216	17	17	22	39	263	1,488	1,578	2,122	3,397

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

DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS (NETT), 1946-1956

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
1946	401 6.1%	29 0.4%	30 0.5%	49 0.7%	99 1.5%	458 6.9%	1,775 26.8%	3,773 57.0%	6,614
1947	552 8.1%	33 0.5%	59 0.9%	51 0.8%	85 1.3%	490 7.2%	1,677 24.7%	3,846 56.6%	6,793
1948	321 5.4%	34 0.6%	25 0.4%	43 0.7%	78 1.3%	401 6.8%	1,599 27.1%	3,401 57.6%	5,902
1949	254 3.9%	27 0.4%	30 0.5%	46 0.7%	87 1.3%	413 6.4%	1,704 26.4%	3,890 60.3%	6,451
1950	250 4.0%	9 0.1%	26 0.4%	42 0.7%	60 1.0%	346 5.5%	1,609 25.7%	3,912 62.6%	6,254
1951	247 3.6%	20 0.3%	24 0.4%	44 0.6%	52 0.8%	327 4.8%	1,758 25.9%	4,325 63.6%	6,797
1952	231 3.7%	20 0.3%	32 0.5%	25 0.4%	38 0.6%	327 5.2%	1,560 24.8%	4,059 64.5%	6,292
1953	261 4.4%	11 0.2%	22 0.4%	30 0.5%	48 0.8%	267 4.5%	1,558 26.4%	3,700 62.7%	5,897
1954	198 3.4%	13 0.2%	19 0.3%	28 0.5%	30 0.5%	273 4.7%	1,546 26.9%	3,648 36.4%	5,755
1955	194 3.3%	17 0.3%	11 0.2%	39 0.7%	48 0.8%	273 4.7%	1,507 25.9%	3,727 64.1%	5,816
1956	216 3.7%	17 0.3%	17 0.3%	22 0.4%	39 0.7%	263 4.6%	1,488 25.8%	3,700 64.2%	5,762

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

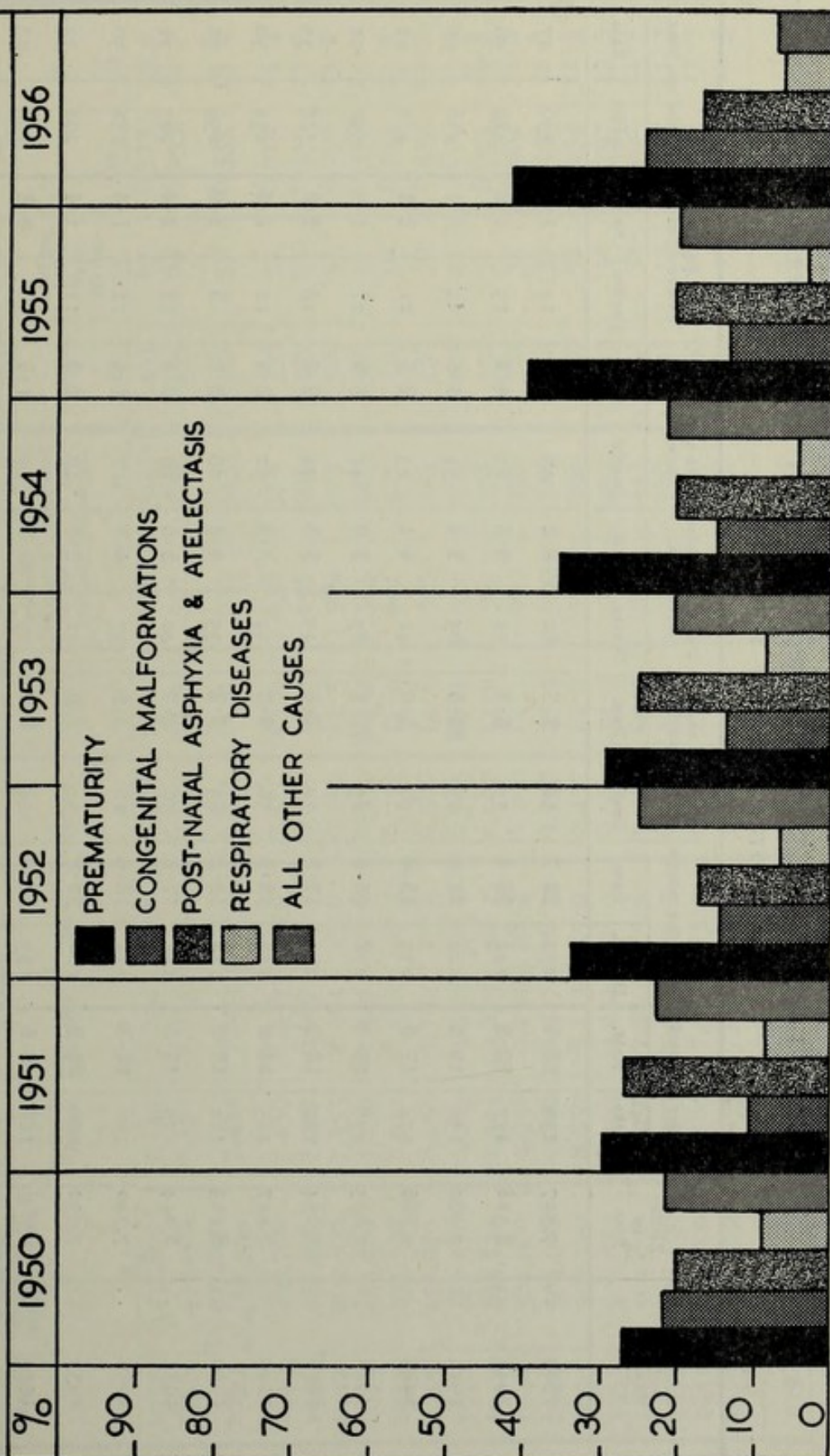
International List Nos.	Cause of Death	1955	1956	% of total deaths under one
010	Tuberculosis of meninges and central nervous system	..	..	..
Rest of 001-019	Tuberculosis, other forms	1	1	0.5
020	Syphilis	..	..	..
050	Scarlet fever	..	..	..
055	Diphtheria	..	..	..
056	Whooping Cough	..	1	0.5
057	Meningococcal infections	1	1	0.5
085	Measles	1	..	..
340	Meningitis (non-meningococcal) ..	1	2	0.9
480-483	Influenza	..	..	..
490-493	Pneumonia (4 weeks—1 year) ..	14	25	11.6
500-502	Bronchitis	1	2	0.9
560, 561, 570	Intestinal obstruction, hernia ..	2	1	0.5
571, 572	Gastro-enteritis (4 weeks—1 year)	8	10	4.6
751	Spina bifida and meningocele ..	13	17	7.9
754	Congenital malformations of cir- culatory system	5	13	6.0
750, 752, 753 } 755-759 }	All other congenital malformations	11	16	7.4
760-761	Birth injuries	14	9	4.2
762	Post-natal asphyxia, atelectasis ..	28	27	12.5
763	Pneumonia of newborn (—4 weeks)	5	10	4.6
764	Diarrhoea of newborn (—4 weeks)	..	..	..
765-768	Other infections of newborn ..	1	..	..
770	Hæmolytic disease of newborn ..	5	2	0.9
769 } 771-773 }	Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	2	1	0.5
774-776	Prematurity	54	65	30.1
E924	Accidental mechanical suffocation	6	2	0.9
Rem. of E800-999	Other violent causes	6	3	1.4
Residual	All other causes	15	8	3.7
	Totals	194	216	..

INFANT MORTALITY 1956. NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

International List Nos.	Cause of Death	Total										Total				
		-1 day	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	1-3 m'ths	3-6 m'ths	6-9 m'ths	9-12 m'ths	-1 year
010	Tuberculosis of meninges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rest of	Tuberculosis, other forms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
001-019	Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
020	Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
050	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
055	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
056	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
057	Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
085	Meningitis (non-meningococcal or tuberculous)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
340	Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
480-483	Pneumonia (4 weeks-1 year)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
490-493	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
500-502	Intestinal obstruction, hernia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
560, 561, 570	Gastro-enteritis (4 weeks-1 year)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
571, 572	Spina bifida and meningocoele	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
751	Congenital malformations of circulatory system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
754	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	1	2	1	1	..	..	13
Rest of	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
750-759	All other congenital malformations	7	2	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	16
760, 761	Birth injuries	3	3	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
762	Post-natal asphyxia, atelectasis	20	1	2	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
763	Pneumonia of newborn (-4 weeks)	1	2	2	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	10
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	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
774-776	Prematurity	46	5	5	5	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	65
E924	Accidental mechanical suffocation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Rest of	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
E800-999	Other violent causes	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3
Residual	All other causes	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	1	8
Totals	..	82	14	12	10	5	7	1	12	8	2	28	21	9	5	216

CITY OF LEEDS

CHIEF COMPONENTS OF NEO-NATAL MORTALITY



INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE FOURTEEN YEARS 1943-1956 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.
1943	7,547	139	18.4	179	23.7	58	7.7	62	8.2	43	5.7	14	1.9	356	47
1944	8,518	177	20.8	242	28.4	75	8.8	55	6.5	42	4.9	15	1.8	429	50
1945	7,760	151	19.5	222	28.6	93	12.0	65	8.4	34	4.4	24	3.1	438	56
1946	9,886	174	17.6	235	23.8	79	8.0	41	4.1	25	2.5	21	2.1	401	41
1947	10,875	178	16.4	278	25.6	125	11.5	87	8.0	41	3.8	21	1.9	552	51
1948	9,234	122	13.2	162	17.5	70	7.6	49	5.3	22	2.4	18	1.9	321	35
1949	8,447	125	14.8	156	18.5	36	4.3	29	3.4	21	2.5	12	1.4	254	30
1950	8,113	122	15.0	148	18.2	43	5.3	35	4.3	16	2.0	8	1.0	250	31
1951	8,044	125	15.5	141	17.5	36	4.5	40	5.0	19	2.4	11	1.4	247	31
1952	7,740	126	16.3	144	18.6	28	3.6	37	4.8	11	1.4	11	1.4	231	30
1953	7,932	160	20.2	182	22.9	31	3.9	21	2.6	16	2.0	11	1.4	261	33
1954	7,584	118	15.6	135	17.8	24	3.2	21	2.8	12	1.6	6	0.8	198	26
1955	7,630	123	16.1	136	17.8	19	2.5	26	3.4	7	0.9	6	0.8	194	25
1956	8,033	131	16.3	153	19.0	28	3.5	21	2.6	9	1.1	5	0.6	216	27

TABLE I.
VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1956 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NET 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
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
1955	507,400	8,259	7,630	15.0	6,295	12.4	647	168	194	25	5,816	11.5
1956	508,600	8,640	8,033	15.8	6,270	12.3	693	185	216	27	5,762	11.3

Area of District in } Total population at all ages at the 1951 Census 505,219
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 1956.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.																		Total Cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.				At Ages—Years.														
	Under 1.		1 and under 5 years.		5 and under 15 years.		15 and under 25 years.		25 and under 45 years.		45 and under 65 years.		65 and upwards.		M.	F.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
Diphtheria	3	5	1	..	..	2	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	5	Total Cases removed to Hospital.		
Dysentery	750	775	345	293	207	186	28	78	75	127	29	36	11	19	84	89			
Encephalitis, acute { Infective	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Post-infectious	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Erysipelas	32	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	11	12	16	11	15	6	3			
Food poisoning	83	102	4	2	..	7	3	12	21	14	11	12	7	28	4	4			
Malaria	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..			
Measles	471	519	23	208	234	281	3	4	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	13			
Meningococcal infections	5	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..			
Ophthalmia neonatorum	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Paratyphoid fever	2	5	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5			
Pneumonia (acute primary)	218	170	21	26	14	14	16	10	36	24	67	44	50	43	23	22			
(acute influenza)	24	32	2	1	3	1	2	..	..	8	13	7	4	15	..	1			
Poliomyelitis	24	21	7	4	8	12	4	2	4	3	..	..	..	..	22	21			
Puerperal pyrexia	..	113	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	66	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Scarlet fever	205	219	59	48	126	153	17	17	2	1	1	..	..	..	28	36			
Typhoid fever	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2			
Whooping cough	636	756	299	323	251	332	1	4	2	4	2	2	1	1	30	57			
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Non-notifiable diseases	142	161	36	40	23	32	9	19	7	14	7	4	3	3	142	161			
Totals	2,603	2,929	1,009	973	882	1,023	86	195	157	274	145	124	87	124	357	418			
Respiratory tuberculosis	307(46)	177(25)	5(1)	9	18(3)	11(3)	41(9)	56(9)	97(28)	78(12)	120(5)	17(1)	25	4	167	90			
Other forms of tuberculosis	30(3)	32(1)	..	3	5	5	6	7	10(3)	9(1)	2	3	2	5	19	17			

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 1956.

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.		
Diphtheria	730	754	..	..	33	283	209	187	..	28	76	..	73	125	..	28	33	..	73	
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Encephalitis, acute { Infective	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Post-infectious	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Erysipelas	31	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	11	..	11	16	..	2	
Food poisoning	85	108	..	..	4	25	31	7	3	12	..	22	14	11	12	7	28	..	4	
Malaria	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Measles	467	516	..	..	23	206	234	281	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	9	
Meningococcal infections	7	2	1	1	5	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Ophthalmia neonatorum	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Paratyphoid fever	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Pneumonia (acute primary)	244	193	29	24	25	30	15	17	17	9	..	37	24	69	46	52	43	49	45	
(acute influenza)	24	32	..	..	2	1	3	1	2	..	..	..	8	13	7	4	15	..	1	
Poliomyelitis	13	10	..	..	..	4	1	7	1	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	11	10	
Puerperal pyrexia	..	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	..	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Scarlet fever	207	219	..	..	..	61	49	126	153	16	16	2	1	..	..	..	..	30	36	
Typhoid fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Whooping cough	635	748	79	87	299	318	251	333	1	4	..	2	3	2	2	1	1	29	50	
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Non-notifiable diseases	151	186	50	38	41	53	25	36	13	27	..	8	20	9	6	5	6	151	186	
Totals	2,603	2,929	237	216	1,009	973	882	1,023	86	195	157	274	145	87	124	357	418	..	..	
Respiratory tuberculosis	307(46)	177(25)	1	2	5(1)	9	18(3)	11(3)	41(9)	56(9)	97(28)	78(12)	120(5)	25	4	167	90	..	..	
Other forms of tuberculosis	30(3)	32(1)	..	..	..	3	5	5	6	7	10(3)	9(1)	2	2	5	19	17	..	..	

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

TABLE IIA (continued).

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	TOTAL ACCEPTED CASES (AFTER CORRECTION OF DIAGNOSIS) IN EACH MUNICIPAL WARD OF THE DISTRICT.																									City Total				
	City	Blenheim	Westfield	Wellington	Hyde Park	Kirkstall	Far Headingley	Meanwood	Woodhouse	Moortown	Allerton	Roundhay	Richmond Hill	Potternewton	Harehills	Burmantofts	East Hunslet	Osmondthorpe	Cross Gates	Halton	Beeston	Holbeck	Hunslet Carr	Middleton	Armley		Wortley	Bramley	Stanningley	
Diphtheria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Dysentery ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Encephalitis, ac. { Inf. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
P. inf. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Erysipelas ..	1	4	6	2	3	1	1	8	4	1	2	2	3	5	2	..	4	5	1	4	2	2	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	
Food poisoning ..	8	18	4	..	2	13	1	4	13	8	3	1	45	2	4	3	10	1	10	6	5	10	7	11	2	1	1	..	..	
Malaria ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Measles ..	12	15	4	125	7	9	13	17	27	42	67	10	23	27	47	78	8	32	31	85	12	9	4	39	74	112	41	13	983	
Meningococcal infections ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Ophthalmia neonatorum ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	11	
Paratyphoid fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
Pneumonia (ac. primary)	11	17	18	15	10	19	7	15	22	13	14	17	23	13	7	17	15	25	44	16	7	15	12	12	24	15	11	3	437	
" (ac. influenzal)	1	..	2	..	4	12	2	4	..	..	1	1	3	1	..	2	..	8	2	1	..	..	..	1	7	1	3	..	56	
Poliomyelitis ..	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	..	1	..	2	1	1	2	..	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	23	
Puerperal pyrexia ..	..	1	44	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	41	3	2	2	2	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	2	7	113	
Scarlet fever ..	19	13	16	3	11	28	33	21	30	29	13	15	6	20	1	8	29	9	20	6	7	6	20	35	3	6	12	7	426	
Typhoid fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Whooping cough ..	45	90	33	25	36	83	62	20	51	55	43	63	38	58	17	56	33	119	189	84	12	19	20	78	4	10	6	34	1,383	
Smallpox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Non-notifiable diseases ..	30	29	21	8	10	7	16	16	12	3	27	12	10	14	6	6	14	19	36	4	7	3	11	6	..	2	4	4	337	
Totals ..	223	328	196	201	163	198	153	176	216	192	205	135	252	195	117	260	245	268	530	225	74	86	153	254	158	163	98	68	5,532	
Respiratory tuberculosis ..	17(2)	28(2)	34(6)	21(2)	25(7)	18(1)	10(2)	18(5)	20(3)	11(3)	8(1)	13(1)	12	17(4)	6(1)	14(3)	20(1)	18(2)	35(2)	12(6)	18(1)	20(5)	22(3)	12	13(1)	12(4)	19(3)	11	484(71)	
Other forms of tuberculosis	1	2(1)	5	1	1	2	1	1	4	1	1	5	1	6	3	1	4	1	5(1)	..	..	2	1(1)	3(1)	3	1	2	1	3	62(4)

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

CITY OF LEEDS VITAL STATISTICS 1920-1956

Year	Population	Births	Birth-Rate	Deaths	Death-Rate	INFANT MORTALITY			Still-Born			MATERNAL MORTALITY			Dysentery and Enteritis		Tuberculosis (All Forms)		CANCER		Deaths from Respiratory Diseases (See Instructions for use, Pub. Tab.)	DIPHTHERIA		SCARLET FEVER		TYPHOID FEVER		MEASLES		WHOOPING COUGH				
						Deaths	Rate per 1,000 live births	Neo-Natal Mortality Rate	No.	Rate per 1,000 live births	Deaths from still-born	Deaths from other causes	Total Deaths	Rate per 1,000 live births	Deaths under 2 years	Death-Rate per 1,000 live births	Deaths	Death-Rate	Deaths	Death-Rate		Cases	Deaths	No. of persons afflicted	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1920	448,913	11,229	25.0	6,591	14.7	1,232	110	40.5	..	29	28	57	5.07	149	12.5	698	1.56	492	1.10	1,313	885	64	..	1,363	17	29	4	5,459	148	..	100			
1	445,300	10,144	22.8	6,285	13.9	997	98	41.3	..	3	30	38	3.75	184	18.1	641	1.37	554	1.19	1,360	665	38	..	1,346	14	24	2	299	5	..	72			
2	446,700	9,233	20.8	6,479	13.9	935	101	43.3	..	14	18	32	3.46	92	9.9	653	1.40	595	1.27	1,357	470	28	..	2,722	33	14	7	9,932	152	..	115			
3	449,900	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	..	2,134	31	9	1	4,683	50	..	32			
4	471,600	8,358	18.1	6,747	14.3	921	108	38.7	..	9	24	33	3.86	103	12.0	659	1.40	639	1.33	1,777	289	27	..	1,250	20	25	6	6,654	46	..	87			
5	472,900	8,180	17.1	6,037	12.8	748	91	37.8	..	14	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	8,053	17.0	6,062	12.8	748	93	38.7	..	14	27	41	5.08	147	18.2	585	1.24	657	1.39	1,099	374	26	..	750	5	9	1	7,076	19	..	119			
7	477,600	7,790	16.3	6,168	13.0	629	81	35.2	..	14	24	38	4.88	88	11.3	558	1.17	649	1.30	1,070	439	28	..	773	6	14	2	8,599	117	..	44			
8	474,800	7,665	16.1	6,133	12.9	606	79	37.3	..	14	22	36	4.70	105	13.7	542	1.14	668	1.47	976	634	21	94	3,515	18	6	1	5,638	21	..	35			
9	478,300	7,429	15.5	7,898	16.5	722	97	42.3	1,669	10	23	33	14.23	86	11.6	621	1.39	684	1.43	2,037	536	26	107	3,473	29	14	3	9,486	102	..	197			
1930	478,300	7,568	15.8	5,930	12.4	512	68	38.5	332	10	22	32	4.05	34	4.5	533	1.11	728	1.52	798	994	54	179	2,383	23	4	2	913	2	..	32			
1	486,400	7,219	14.8	6,306	13.4	552	76	32.3	367	10	22	39	5.14	68	9.4	527	1.08	740	1.52	1,047	995	86	318	1,497	12	10	2	10,955	56	..	43			
2	484,000	7,004	14.4	6,459	13.3	617	88	36.4	334	10	8	13	2.86	106	15.1	493	1.02	700	1.57	966	889	48	1,524	931	8	9	..	3,540	52	..	41			
3	485,000	6,643	13.7	6,574	13.6	537	81	36.6	333	10	15	12	2.7	3.87	104	15.7	499	1.03	706	1.46	1,148	1,057	88	726	1,906	9	10	1	3,973	23	..	28		
4	486,250	7,190	14.8	6,291	12.9	513	71	35.0	330	10	15	14	2.9	3.86	70	10.0	492	0.95	801	1.05	711	2,231	156	2,452	2,711	16	8	1	10,576	60	..	25		
5	487,200	7,211	14.8	6,432	13.2	453	84	33.1	334	10	8	16	2.4	3.18	62	3.0	435	0.89	803	1.05	772	1,335	60	30,662	2,882	5	5	..	1,341	4	..	48		
6	489,800	7,340	15.0	6,666	13.6	476	65	30.0	320	10	14	24	3.13	71	9.7	408	0.83	843	1.72	863	799	36	1,037	1,868	12	4	..	8,744	49	..	28			
7	491,860	7,219	14.8	6,573	13.4	491	67	33.2	313	10	6	11	1.7	2.24	65	8.9	406	0.83	777	1.58	959	941	44	1,135	2,234	5	16	3	3,273	9	..	19		
8	494,000	7,014	15.4	6,355	12.7	490	64	33.1	329	10	2	12	1.4	1.76	94	12.3	397	0.80	879	1.78	948	33	11,172	1,717	8	3	..	6,797	18	..	13			
9	497,000	7,079	14.2	6,535	13.4	491	57	30.2	307	10	6	13	1.9	2.60	54	7.7	413	0.85	847	1.74	662	427	20	894	960	2	12	1	1,673	2	..	18		
1940	485,700	6,946	14.9	6,918	14.9	395	57	30.8	182	10	2	13	1.5	2.09	44	6.4	467	0.86	728	1.65	990	301	11	1,167	943	..	35	1	4,364	8	..	2		
1	471,930	6,667	14.1	6,459	13.7	407	61	36.7	259	10	7	9	1.6	2.32	49	6.0	408	0.86	840	1.86	740	276	22	13,208	887	3	12	1	7,066	21	..	2,103		
2	469,400	7,204	15.6	6,090	13.2	369	51	29.7	278	10	6	13	1.9	2.54	32	4.4	357	0.77	888	1.92	580	707	25	15,101	1,576	1	8	..	7,810	12	..	1,554		
3	453,900	7,547	16.6	6,358	14.0	356	47	23.7	250	10	4	15	1.9	2.44	49	5.3	378	0.83	906	2.00	808	334	11	10,415	1,998	3	2	..	2,426	14	..	1,284		
4	451,100	8,518	18.9	6,114	13.6	429	59	18.4	262	10	..	12	1.2	1.37	76	8.9	316	0.70	915	2.03	608	254	9	7,483	1,913	3	5	1	678	..	..	1,213		
5	451,670	7,760	17.2	6,410	14.2	438	56	18.6	248	10	4	10	1.4	1.75	88	11.3	318	0.70	959	2.15	740	149	2	7,510	1,100	..	3	1	6,480	21	..	390		
6	482,570	9,886	20.5	6,614	13.7	401	41	23.8	299	10	4	8	1.2	1.18	53	5.4	288	0.60	960	1.99	719	132	6	9,822	964	..	4	..	895	1	..	1,635		
7	492,140	10,875	22.1	6,793	13.8	552	51	25.6	306	10	1	8	0.8	1.22	11.2	342	0.79	947	1.92	887	51	1	8,773	1,372	1	5	1	6,791	19	..	1,311			
8	492,140	10,875	22.1	6,793	13.8	552	51	25.6	306	10	1	8	0.8	1.22	11.2	342	0.79	947	1.92	887	51	1	8,773	1,372	1	5	1	6,791	19	..	1,311			
9	501,900	9,234	18.4	5,902	12.8	321	35	17.5	219	10	..	2	0.22	61	6.6	272	0.55	959	1.91	714	20	1	10,338	1,578	..	..	..	3,957	4	..	1,556			
1	504,900	8,417	16.7	6,451	12.8	254	30	18.5	200	10	1	8	0.9	1.04	13	1.5	274	0.54	1,006	1.99	940	5	..	8,666	786	1	..	..	5,260	5	..	1,018		
2	509,700	8,113	15.9	6,254	12.3	259	31	18.2	189	10	1	4	0.60	13	1.6	193	0.38	1,062	2.08	763	20	1	7,464	366	..	..	..	5,663	2	..	2,499			
3	503,300	8,044	16.0	6,797	13.5	247	31	17.5	194	10	1	4	0.61	7	0.9	182	0.36	1,021	2.00	1,272	2	..	8,154	334	..	..	..	7,669	3	..	1,625			
4	503,300	7,740	15.3	6,292	12.5	231	39	18.6	182	10	1	5	0.76	7	0.9	123	0.24	1,051	2.12	1,066	2	..	7,456	794	..	..	..	4,915	3	..	1,637			
5	505,300	7,932	15.7	5,797	11.7	261	33	12.9	167	10	2	3	0.62	13	1.6	120	0.24	991	1.96	1,023	1	..	6,340	599	..	..	..	6,825	4	..	812			
6	507,200	7,584	15.0	5,755	11.3	193	26	17.8	188	10	1	4	0.64	8	1.1	87	0.17	1,030	2.03	808	..	..	6,857	622	1	..	..	791	..	..	..			
7	507,400	7,630	15.0	5,816	11.5	194	25	17.8	173	10	..	4	0.61	9	1.2	79	0.14	1,072	2.11	786	..	..	6,189	603	..	..	..	11,743	3	..	503			
8	508,600	7,083	15.8	5,762	11.1	216	27	16.0	177	10	..	5	0.62	12	1.1	64	0.13	956	1.94	807	..	..	6,660	420	..	..	..	983	..	..	..			

*For the calculation of birth-rate
 †For the calculation of death-rate
 ‡Population of Leeds, 1956
 §Deaths and burials per 1,000 total births (live and still)
 ¶Whooping Cough made notifiable by Measles and Whooping Cough Regulations, 1939 (In force 29th October 1939)

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

ITAL STATISTICS 1920-1921

ITALY			ITALY			ITALY		
Year	Population	Area	Year	Population	Area	Year	Population	Area
1920	3,400,000	131,300	1921	3,450,000	131,300	1922	3,500,000	131,300
1923	3,550,000	131,300	1924	3,600,000	131,300	1925	3,650,000	131,300
1926	3,700,000	131,300	1927	3,750,000	131,300	1928	3,800,000	131,300
1929	3,850,000	131,300	1930	3,900,000	131,300	1931	3,950,000	131,300
1932	4,000,000	131,300	1933	4,050,000	131,300	1934	4,100,000	131,300
1935	4,150,000	131,300	1936	4,200,000	131,300	1937	4,250,000	131,300
1938	4,300,000	131,300	1939	4,350,000	131,300	1940	4,400,000	131,300
1941	4,450,000	131,300	1942	4,500,000	131,300	1943	4,550,000	131,300
1944	4,600,000	131,300	1945	4,650,000	131,300	1946	4,700,000	131,300
1947	4,750,000	131,300	1948	4,800,000	131,300	1949	4,850,000	131,300
1950	4,900,000	131,300	1951	4,950,000	131,300	1952	5,000,000	131,300
1953	5,050,000	131,300	1954	5,100,000	131,300	1955	5,150,000	131,300
1956	5,200,000	131,300	1957	5,250,000	131,300	1958	5,300,000	131,300
1959	5,350,000	131,300	1960	5,400,000	131,300	1961	5,450,000	131,300
1962	5,500,000	131,300	1963	5,550,000	131,300	1964	5,600,000	131,300
1965	5,650,000	131,300	1966	5,700,000	131,300	1967	5,750,000	131,300
1968	5,800,000	131,300	1969	5,850,000	131,300	1970	5,900,000	131,300
1971	5,950,000	131,300	1972	6,000,000	131,300	1973	6,050,000	131,300
1974	6,100,000	131,300	1975	6,150,000	131,300	1976	6,200,000	131,300
1977	6,250,000	131,300	1978	6,300,000	131,300	1979	6,350,000	131,300
1980	6,400,000	131,300	1981	6,450,000	131,300	1982	6,500,000	131,300
1983	6,550,000	131,300	1984	6,600,000	131,300	1985	6,650,000	131,300
1986	6,700,000	131,300	1987	6,750,000	131,300	1988	6,800,000	131,300
1989	6,850,000	131,300	1990	6,900,000	131,300	1991	6,950,000	131,300
1992	7,000,000	131,300	1993	7,050,000	131,300	1994	7,100,000	131,300
1995	7,150,000	131,300	1996	7,200,000	131,300	1997	7,250,000	131,300
1998	7,300,000	131,300	1999	7,350,000	131,300	2000	7,400,000	131,300
2001	7,450,000	131,300	2002	7,500,000	131,300	2003	7,550,000	131,300
2004	7,600,000	131,300	2005	7,650,000	131,300	2006	7,700,000	131,300
2007	7,750,000	131,300	2008	7,800,000	131,300	2009	7,850,000	131,300
2010	7,900,000	131,300	2011	7,950,000	131,300	2012	8,000,000	131,300
2013	8,050,000	131,300	2014	8,100,000	131,300	2015	8,150,000	131,300
2016	8,200,000	131,300	2017	8,250,000	131,300	2018	8,300,000	131,300
2019	8,350,000	131,300	2020	8,400,000	131,300	2021	8,450,000	131,300

Infectious and other Diseases

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

BY

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Deputy School Medical Officer.

For the third successive year we have had no case of diphtheria and the number of cases of poliomyelitis was comparatively small, 23 as against 60 in the previous year. Notifications of dysentery, mainly the mild Sonne type, again increased but there were no deaths. Cases of food poisoning were also more numerous but were mainly mild and there were no fatal cases. Whooping cough, which had fallen steeply in prevalence during each of the preceding two years, increased sharply.

The Public Health Laboratory at Seacroft opened at the beginning of the year. Bacteriological investigations for general practitioners and for the Public Health Department were undertaken by the Laboratory from 30th January and supplies of vaccine lymph were issued by the Laboratory from 1st April. Thanks are due to the Director of the Laboratory, Dr. Ludlam, and his staff for much help and advice.

Diphtheria.—No case of diphtheria occurred during the year. This is the third successive year in which the city has been free from the disease.

Scarlet Fever.—The number of accepted cases of this disease during the year was 426, a decrease of 177 on the figure for 1955. In 1954 there were 622 cases. In recent years there has been a steady decline in the incidence of this disease. Of the 426 cases, 66 (15.5 per cent.) were treated in Seacroft Hospital. The case-rate was 0.84 as compared with 1.19 for the previous year. The disease continues to be mild. There were no deaths.

Smallpox, Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever, Typhus, Plague and Cholera.—No case of smallpox, typhoid fever, typhus, plague or cholera occurred during the year.

Three cases of Paratyphoid B occurred during the year. Two cases were removed to Seacroft Infectious Diseases Hospital and the

other was treated in Leeds General Infirmary. In none of the cases was it possible to trace the source of infection; fæces and urine specimens from other members of the three families were all bacteriologically negative.

Seven typhoid and paratyphoid contacts were kept under observation as were four chronic typhoid carriers.

During the year one doubtful case of smallpox was referred to the Department for a second opinion; the case was diagnosed as scabies. In addition, 9 "other" cases were visited at the request of medical practitioners and these were diagnosed as follows:— toxic food rash (1), allergic rash (1), rubella (1), sweat rash (1), scarlet fever (1), septicæmia (1), neuritis (1), suppurative meningitis (1) and poliomyelitis (1).

Measles.—The number of accepted cases of this disease was 983 as compared with 11,243 last year (an epidemic year for measles). Of the total cases, 18 were treated in Seacroft Hospital. There were no deaths as compared with 3 in 1955.

Whooping Cough.—There was a considerable increase in the number of accepted cases of whooping cough during the year, 1,383 as compared with 563 last year and 812 in 1954. Of the total cases, 79 (5·7 per cent.) were treated in Seacroft Hospital. There were 2 deaths.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—There was a decrease in the number of accepted cases of this disease during the year, 113 as compared with 168 last year and 58 in 1954. Of the total, 95 (84·1 per cent.) occurred in hospitals and institutions and 18 (15·9 per cent.) in the practices of general medical practitioners and midwives. There were no deaths.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—The number of accepted cases of this disease was 11 as compared with 10 last year and 9 in 1954. One of the cases died at the age of 5 days from prematurity; the remainder recovered. It was not necessary to treat any case in Seacroft Hospital.

Erysipelas.—Accepted cases of this disease numbered 72 as compared with 91 last year. Of these, 7 (9·7 per cent.) were treated in Seacroft Hospital. There were no deaths.

Malaria.—Two cases of malaria were notified during the year; the infection in each case was contracted abroad.

Anthrax.—Three cases of this disease were reported during 1956; all three cases were treated in Leeds General Infirmary and recovered. The necessary disinfection was carried out by this Department. There were two deaths from anthrax, both unreported cases. The details are as follows :—

- (1) At an inquest held on a 28 year old leather worker, a verdict was returned that the man died from anthrax contracted in the course of his employment (" Accidental Death "). He had been removing East African calf skins from one pit to another at the tannery where he was employed.
- (2) At an inquest held on a 45 year old tannery worker, a verdict was returned that the man died from pulmonary anthrax, " a very rare disease " (" Accidental Death "). He had been employed in the lime yard department at a tannery in the city and he was required to handle skins and hides.

The five cases occurred at different factories. The measures of protection within the factories concerned were the responsibility of H.M. Inspector of Factories.

Dysentery.—The incidence of this disease was again high. Accepted cases during the year numbered 1,484, the highest figure recorded and an increase of 334 on last year's figure (1,150 cases). The disease was again mainly of the Sonne type.

Of the 1,484 cases, 1,145 occurred at home, 96 in hospitals and institutions and 243 in day nurseries. The number treated in Seacroft Hospital was 135 or 9·1 per cent. of the total. Of the cases, 965 were Sonne and 4 Flexner, whilst the remaining 515 were not typed. The disease continues to be prevalent in day nurseries.

During the year, outbreaks of the Sonne type occurred in nine of the eleven day nurseries accounting for 218 cases (193 children and 25 staff). All the cases were bacteriologically confirmed and recovered. 19 of the 193 children were removed to Seacroft Hospital.

Apart from these outbreaks, sporadic cases also occurred during the year in most day nurseries.

A small outbreak of Sonne dysentery—10 cases—occurred at a short-stay home for mental defective children during May. All the cases were bacteriologically confirmed and 3 children were removed to Seacroft Hospital. Three further cases occurred during June, July and September.

During June, 7 confirmed cases of Sonne dysentery occurred among the children attending an Occupation Centre adjacent to the above-mentioned short-stay home.

In October/November, 24 cases of Sonne dysentery occurred among the patients in one of the wards of a mental hospital in the city. Two of these cases were removed to Seacroft Hospital. Nine sporadic cases also occurred during the year in the same hospital. All the cases recovered.

Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis).—It is gratifying to record a fall in the incidence of this disease. There were only 23 accepted cases as compared with 60 last year. Cases over the country as a whole were also much lower than in 1955. Of the 23 cases, 21 (91·3 per cent.) were treated in Seacroft Hospital and 2 (8·7 per cent.) at home. There were no deaths.

The corresponding figures for the past five years are as follows :—

		Cases		Deaths
1955	..	60	..	2
1954	..	25	..	..
1953	..	18	..	2
1952	..	79	..	7
1951	..	35	..	..

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

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION

January	..	..	..	1
February	..	..	..	1
March	..	..	..	1
April	..	..	..	..
May	..	..	..	..
June	..	..	..	3
July	..	..	..	3
August	..	..	..	7
September	..	..	..	6
October	..	..	..	1
November	..	..	..	..
December	..	..	..	..
Total				23

AGE GROUPS

	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	Totals
Males	4	3	2	1	2	1	13
Females	1	4	3	1	..	1	10
Totals	5	7	5	2	2	2	23

Of the total, 17 had paralysis and 6 had no paralysis. At the end of the year 14 cases had recovered and 9 were still under treatment with the following results :—

- (a) slight paralysis or weakness .. 8
- (b) severe paralysis or weakness .. 1

Of the 28 wards in the city, 16 contributed to the number of cases. Those with two or more cases were Middleton (3), Hyde Park (2), Allerton (2), Potternewton (2), Burmantofts (2) and Crossgates (2),

The Medical Research Council's inquiry into the relation between paralytic poliomyelitis and recent injections of diphtheria prophylactics and pertussis and smallpox vaccines ended in June; the findings are to be given in a paper being prepared for publication. With the ending of the inquiry, the practice of forwarding case record cards on all notified cases of poliomyelitis to the Medical Research Council was discontinued.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.—The Ministry of Health's scheme for the vaccination of children in certain age groups against paralytic poliomyelitis commenced in May (see report on Vaccination and Immunisation, page 92).

In connection with this scheme two types of record card were completed and forwarded to the Statistical Research Unit of the Medical Research Council, as follows :—

- (a) for every original notification of poliomyelitis occurring in a child under 10 years of age.
- (b) for every case of poliomyelitis occurring in the family of a child registered or vaccinated against poliomyelitis.

Acute Encephalitis.—No case of this disease was notified during the year. Last year 3 cases were notified.

Meningococcal Infection.—There were 9 accepted cases of meningococcal infection as compared with 16 last year ; 3 cases were treated in Seacroft Hospital. There were 2 deaths.

Food Poisoning.—During the year 193 cases of food poisoning or suspected food poisoning were notified. In 82 of these cases it was not possible to identify the causative organism. All recovered.

On 29th June, 39 cases of suspected food poisoning occurring in a geriatric ward of a hospital in the city, were notified. Fæces specimens were all negative for salmonella organisms. Further examination of 17 specimens revealed the presence of *Clostridium Welchii* in all and it is reasonable to suppose that the other cases were similarly infected. All recovered. The vehicle of infection was not discovered.

During the year 72 cases of Salmonella infection came to the notice of the Department. Of these, 9 occurred in day nurseries, one in a residential nursery and the remaining 62 in private households.

The organisms isolated were as follows :—

Salmonella	typhi-murium	..	..	30
„	derby	..	..	10
„	thompson	..	..	8
„	bovis morbificans	..	..	6
„	heidelberg	..	..	4
„	bredeney	..	..	3
„	cubana	..	..	3
„	enteriditis	..	..	2
„	give	..	..	2
„	dublin	..	..	1
„	muenchen	..	..	1
„	mississippi	..	..	1
„	saint paul	..	..	1
				—
				72
				—

Of the 72 cases, 12 were admitted to Seacroft Hospital. In none of the cases was it possible to trace the precise source of infection.

Influenza.—There were 26 deaths from influenza during the year as compared with 21 in 1955. The death-rates per thousand population were 0.05 and 0.04 respectively.

Pneumonia.—Accepted cases during the year numbered 493 of which 437 (88.6 per cent.) were primary and 56 (11.4 per cent.) influenzal. The corresponding figures for 1955 were 402 of which 362 (90.0 per cent.) were primary and 40 (10.0 per cent.) influenzal. There were 353 deaths from all forms of pneumonia (including 10 deaths from pneumonia of the newborn) as compared with 255 last year. The mortality rates were 0.69 and 0.50 respectively.

Bronchitis.—There were 472 deaths assigned to this disease as compared with 463 in the previous year. The death-rates were 0.93 and 0.91 respectively.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis.—The number of deaths of children under two years of age from diarrhoea and enteritis during 1956 was 11, an increase of two on the figure for last year. The death-rates per thousand births were 1.37 and 1.18 respectively.

Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms.—The appended table gives details of deaths certified as due to malignant and lymphatic neoplasms. The total of 986 deaths in this group of diseases is 86 less than last year's total.

1956 Cause of Death*	Age Groups																		All Ages		Grand Total	
	-1		1-		2-		5-		15-		25-		45-		65-		75		M	F		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
Malignant Neoplasms :																						
Buccal cavity and pharynx (140-148)														3	1	4	1	11	2	18	4	22
Oesophagus (150)														4	2	6	3	6	2	16	7	23
Stomach (151)										1	4	3	34	17	26	29	12	23	76	73	149	
Other digestive organs (152-159) Trachea, lung and bronchus (162-163)							1				3	2	42	52	38	38	29	38	113	130	243	
Other respiratory organs (160, 161, 164, 165)											14	2	110	16	53	11	17	3	194	32	226	
Breast (170)											1		1	1	5		2		9	1	10	
Cervix uteri (171)												7		32		24		18		81	81	
Other parts of uterus (172-174) Male genital organs (177-179)												3		15		5		2		25	25	
Skin (190-191)													9		6		3		18	18		
Bone and connective tissue (196-197)											1		5		13		14		33		33	
All other sites (Rem. of 140-199)													2		1	2	1	2	4	6		
												1	1	2	2	1		1	3	5	8	
Neoplasms of lymphatic tissues (200-203)							1	1		1		5	4	19	26	9	16	7	22	42	69	111
Leukæmia and aleukæmia (204) Mycosis fungoides (205)					1				1	1		2	1		4	3	6		2	11	7	18
Total																						
																			</			

*International List Numbers are shown in brackets.

Venereal Diseases.—The number of deaths assigned as due to venereal diseases was 18 which is equal to a death-rate of 0.04 per thousand of the population. The number of deaths in 1956 was the same as that for the previous year.

For details of the work of the Treatment Centre at Leeds General Infirmary and medical-social work, see page 105.

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

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

(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7 (c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends :— (a) No treatment (b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical) ..	CAUSE OF DISABILITY			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
..	11	3	..	55
..	20	5	..	19
(ii) Number of cases at (i)(b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	8	..	..	14

B. OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

(i) Total number of cases notified during the year	11
(ii) Number of cases in which :—	
(a) Vision lost	..
(b) Vision impaired	..
(c) Treatment continuing at end of year	..

Tuberculosis

TUBERCULOSIS STATISTICS

The number of cases on the register at the end of 1956 was 3,840 as compared with 3,716 at the end of 1955, an increase of 124.

Notifications.—During the year 484 cases of respiratory tuberculosis (of which 71 were transfers from other areas) and 62 non-respiratory (of which 4 were transfers from other areas) were notified, making a total of 546 cases of which 75 were transfers. Compared with the previous year there was a decrease of 4 in the respiratory notifications and a decrease of 23 in the non-respiratory notifications. Compared with the average of the previous five years there was an increase of 18 in the respiratory notifications and a decrease of 29 in the non-respiratory notifications.

The case-rate of respiratory tuberculosis was 0.95, of non-respiratory 0.12 and of all forms of the disease 1.07 as compared with 0.96, 0.17 and 1.13 respectively for the previous year.

Of the total cases of respiratory tuberculosis notified 9.5 per cent. were children under 15 years, 20.0 per cent. persons between 15 and 25 and 70.5 per cent. were in the remaining age groups. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 8.4 per cent., 20.7 per cent. and 70.9 per cent. respectively.

With regard to the non-respiratory type of disease 29.0 per cent. were children under 15 years and 71.0 per cent. were persons over 15 years. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 15.3 per cent. and 84.7 per cent. respectively.

Of the total cases notified, 342 were by the Chest Physician, 43 were by general medical practitioners, 86 came from hospitals and 75 were by transfer from other areas.

The number of cases of respiratory tuberculosis not heard of until time of death was 18 (including 2 posthumous notifications) and the number of non-respiratory 4, making a total of 22, an increase of 8 on the figure for the previous year.

Out of a total of 64 deaths from tuberculosis of all forms, 3 or 4.7 per cent. died within 7 days of notification. Three other cases died within 12 months of notification.

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

RESPIRATORY.

Ages	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total
Males..	1	5 (1)	18 (3)	41 (9)	49 (18)	48 (10)	64 (3)	56 (2)	25	307 (46)
Females	2	9	11 (3)	56 (9)	43 (9)	35 (3)	11 (1)	6	4	177 (25)
Totals..	3	14 (1)	29 (6)	97 (18)	92 (27)	83 (13)	75 (4)	62 (2)	29	484 (71)

NON-RESPIRATORY.

Ages.	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total
Males..	..	5	5	6	7 (3)	3	1	1	2	30 (3)
Females	..	3	5	7	6 (1)	3	1	2	5	32 (1)
Totals..	..	8	10	13	13 (4)	6	2	3	7	62 (4)

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

Site	Males	Females	Total
Central nervous system	2	4	6
Abdominal	1	5	6
Spine	3	2	5
Bones and joints	8	3	11
Skin	1	..	1
Lymphatic system	6	9	15
Genito-urinary system	9	8	17
Other sites	..	1	1
Totals	30	32	62

Deaths.—Deaths from all forms of tuberculosis during the year numbered 64 of which 39 were males and 25 females. In the previous year the total was 70 of which 48 were males and 22 females. Of the total, respiratory tuberculosis accounted for 56 or 87·5 per cent. and non-respiratory 8 or 12·5 per cent. The death-rate from respiratory tuberculosis was 0·11, from non-respiratory 0·02 and from all forms of the disease 0·13 as compared with 0·13, 0·01 and 0·14 respectively for the previous year.

Set against the average rates for the previous five years, the figures represent a decrease of 0.10 in the respiratory rate, no change in the non-respiratory rate (0.02) and in the rate for all forms of the disease a decrease of 0.10.

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

RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS.
AGES AT DEATH.

1956	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 +	Total
Males ..	..	..	..	..	1	6	6	13	10	36
Females	1	..	..	..	3	3	3	5	5	20
TOTALS	1	..	..	..	4	9	9	18	15	56
Average 10 years 1946-1955	..	1	1	15	32	33	40	32	23	177

NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS. DEATHS.

1956	Tubercular meningitis	Abdomin- al	Bones and Joints	Other tuber- culosis	Total
Males ..	..	1	..	2	3
Females ..	2	..	1	2	5
Totals ..	2	1	1	4	8

AGES AT DEATH.

1956	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 +	Total
Males ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3
Females	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	5
Totals ..	..	1	..	1	1	2	1	2	..	8
Average 10 years 1946-1955	1	5	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	17

The following table gives details of notifications of and deaths from tuberculosis during the years 1936-1956 :—

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
1955	67	0·13	3	0·01	70	0·14	488	0·96	85	0·17	573	1·13
1956	56	0·11	8	0·02	64	0·13	484	0·95	62	0·12	546	1·07

REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE LEEDS CHEST CLINIC

BY

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

Senior Chest Physician

Epidemiology.—At the end of 1955, the names of 3,716 persons were included in the Tuberculosis Register maintained in the Chest Clinic. These names include all the persons known to be suffering from tuberculosis of any kind and that the condition of the disease is such that observation or treatment is still required and that the patient cannot be considered to have recovered from the illness. At the end of 1956, there were 3,840 names on this Clinic Register, being an increase of 124. The following table shows the many factors which occur during the year to produce the changes in the Register.

	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Total
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M. & F.
ON REGISTER AT 31.12.55 ..	1,778	1,387	3,165	265	286	551	3,716
ADDED TO REGISTER :							
Cases notified in 1956 ..	261	152	413	27	31	58	471
Transfer-in cases ..	46	25	71	3	1	4	75
Cases returned ..	6	9	15	..	..	..	15
Totals ..	313	186	499	30	32	62	561
TAKEN OFF REGISTER :							
Diagnosis not confirmed ..	3	5	8	1	..	1	9
Re-diagnosed N.R. to R. ..	..	..	..	3	1	4	4
Recovered ..	92	82	174	15	15	30	204
Transferred-out ..	50	31	81	2	1	3	84
Lost sight of ..	9	1	10	..	1	1	11
Deaths from other causes ..	20	5	25	4	2	6	31
Deaths from tuberculosis ..	29	13	42	2	3	5	47
Register Revision ..	15	18	33	10	8	18	51
Totals ..	218	155	373	37	31	68	441
Cases on register at 31.12.55 plus cases added in 1956 ..	2,091	1,573	3,664	295	318	613	4,277
Minus cases taken off ..	218	155	373	37	31	68	441
Plus N.R. to R. ..	3	1	4	..	..	..	4
CASES ON REGISTER AT 31.12.56 ..	1,876	1,419	3,295	258	287	545	3,840

The general situation in Leeds during 1956 is summarised in the table below, from which it will be seen that among permanent Leeds residents the notifications of new cases of respiratory tuberculosis showed a slight increase compared with the previous year. But the overall situation showed that there was a fall in both notifications and death-rates of all forms of tuberculosis as compared to 1955 (see also table on page 35).

	Nos. of Leeds Resi- dents	Rate per 1,000 popn.	Variation on previous year	" Trans- fers in "	Total	Rate per 1,000 popn.
No. of persons on Clinic Register	3,765	7.4	+144	75	3,840	7.55
New notifications :						
All forms of tuberculosis ..	471	0.93	— 7	75	546	1.07
Respiratory tuberculosis ..	413	0.81	+14	71	484	0.95
Non-respiratory tuberculosis	58	0.11	—21	4	62	0.12
Deaths :						
All forms of tuberculosis ..	64	0.13	— 6	..	..	0.13
Respiratory tuberculosis ..	56	0.11	—11	..	..	0.11
Non-respiratory tuberculosis	8	0.02	+5	..	..	0.02

Incidence of Tuberculosis.—The overall notification rate of tuberculosis shows a further reduction compared to the previous year, whilst the number of names on the Tuberculosis Register shows a further increase. The reasons for this apparently anomalous situation were given in last year's Report and are shown in the table on page 36. This kind of situation can be expected to continue for some time to come. It is of interest that about 30 per cent. of the cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis arise in children under 15 years of age, whilst nearly 40 per cent. of the male cases of respiratory tuberculosis occurred in the 45-65 age-group, whereas in females over 50 per cent. of the respiratory cases occurred between the ages of 15 and 35 years. Thus the tendency is for non-respiratory tuberculosis to occur in both sexes in childhood, whilst respiratory tuberculosis in general attacks mature adults, affecting women in the child-bearing years and early adult life, and men in middle-age.

Of the 413 new cases of respiratory tuberculosis occurring among Leeds residents during the year, 28 were due to primary

infections, being 7 per cent. of the total respiratory notifications. The comparison with previous years is shown in the following table :—

Leeds residents	1954	1955	1956
Respiratory notifications	417	399	413
Primary pulmonary tuberculosis ..	24	30	28
Primary pul. tub. as % of total ..	5·8	7·5	6·8

The incidence of notified cases of primary tuberculosis is an indication first of all of the effectiveness of the preventive programme and the machinery available for its presentation, secondly of the effectiveness of the contact work being carried out and of the case-finding methods generally and, thirdly, of the incidence of sputum-positive individuals in the community. About 80 per cent. of all new sputum-positive patients are rendered apparently non-infective within 3 months of diagnosis by the use of anti-biotics and most new cases are non-infective at the end of a year's treatment. These patients, therefore, are a temporary source of infection only but, in addition, there is a group of unknown individuals excreting tubercle bacilli, the size of which is difficult to determine, and finally there is a group of known individuals who are persistently sputum-positive. In Leeds in 1956 this latter group comprised 66 known sufferers from pulmonary tuberculosis.

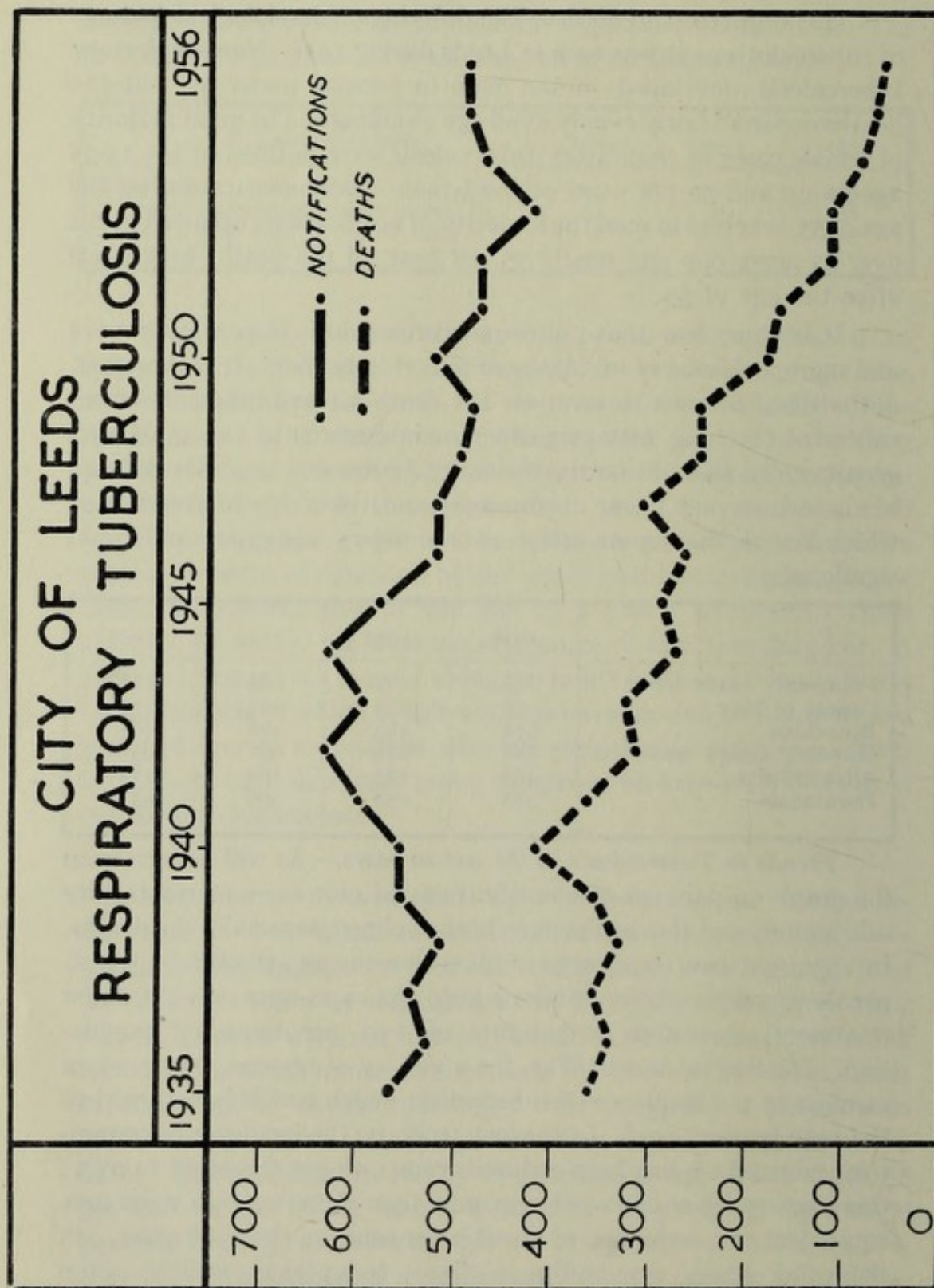
Mortality of Tuberculosis.—The death-rate from tuberculosis continues to show a fall as compared to previous years and fewer patients died during the year in which they were notified than previously (6 cases as compared to 15 in 1955), although a larger number of cases were not heard of until the time of death (22 cases, including 2 posthumous notifications of respiratory tuberculosis as compared to 14 cases in 1955, which included 2 posthumous notifications). Of all the male deaths from respiratory tuberculosis, 64 per cent. occurred in the 55 or over age-group, whilst about 50 per cent. of the female deaths were in the 25-55 age-group and 50 per cent. in the 55 and over age-group. It is of interest that in respiratory tuberculosis there is a significantly greater number of notifications and deaths among males than among females, whilst this variation is not usually seen among the cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis and indeed in 1956 the situation was reversed.

It is of interest to observe the differing epidemiological features of tuberculosis as it was seen in Leeds during 1956. Non-respiratory tuberculosis developed in the main in persons under 35, but the deaths occurred fairly evenly in all age groupings. The great majority of female cases of respiratory tuberculosis were notified in the 15-35 age-group and 50 per cent. of the female deaths occurred after the age of 55, whereas in men the majority of notifications occurred in the over 45 age-group and nearly 75 per cent. of the deaths took place after the age of 55.

It is thus clear that pulmonary tuberculosis is becoming more and more a disease of middle-aged and elderly men. It is, however, not without interest to compare the death-rates of tuberculosis and cancer of the lung with two other main hazards in the 45-65 age-group, whilst in addition the mortality figures due to accidents of all kinds—which may occur at any age—and those due to pneumonia, which has a maximum effect in the 65-75 age-group only add significance.

	1956	1955	1954	1953
Pulmonary tuberculosis ..	56	67	83	111
Cancer of lung	226	270	237	203
Bronchitis	472	463	408	481
Coronary artery disease ..	982	933	961	830
All accidents	180	163	182	184
Pneumonia	353	255	309	434

Trends in Tuberculosis in the last 20 years.—As will be seen from the graph on page 40, the notifications of new cases of respiratory tuberculosis and the deaths have both declined, especially the deaths. In 1936, 531 new cases were notified showing an attack-rate of 1.08 per thousand population, whilst in 1956 484 cases were brought under treatment, giving an attack-rate of 0.95 per thousand* population. The Second World War, for a variety of reasons, produced an increase in the incidence of tuberculosis which had only returned to the 1936 level by 1946. In the last 10 years, the incidence of respiratory tuberculosis has been reduced from 1.08 per thousand to 0.95; there are 35 fewer cases per year now than there were 10 years ago, equivalent to a reduction of about 7 per cent. on the 1946 cases. On the other hand, case-finding methods today may well be more efficient than they were a decade ago and the attempt to find the early symptomless case is prosecuted more persistently than in the past and perhaps more successfully.



These results may imply that our previous conception and interpretation of the epidemiological features and pathogenesis of tuberculosis need revision and re-assessment and that our main effort in the prevention of tuberculosis should be applied at the early stage of preventing, overcoming or energetically treating the primary tuberculous lesion, rather than concentrating on the management, treatment and after-care of the established case of active post-primary re-infection adult-type pulmonary tuberculosis. Whatever else may emerge from these figures, one thing is certain—tuberculosis is by no means a fast disappearing disease. Almost as many new cases are appearing now as appeared ten or twenty years ago. The type of disease may be less severe and the mortality rate is undoubtedly falling and has been for at least the last 80 years with an added impetus in the last 10 years due to modern methods of treatment. Tuberculosis still remains an infectious communicable disease from which the tuberculin-negative reactor stands in peril. Therefore the need for isolation of the infectious patient and for sustenance and observation of his child contacts will remain for many years to be the keystone of any effective preventive programme.

The attack-rate of tuberculosis has shown a reduction of 25 per cent. on the 1936 figures but the death-rate during this score of years has fallen from 0.83 per thousand population to 0.13 per 1,000, which is equivalent to a reduction of 84 per cent. on the 1936 rate. This is indeed a dramatic fall, the greater part of which has occurred in the last 10 years in which the reduction has been equivalent to a fall of 78 per cent. of the 1946 mortality rate.

Case-Finding Methods.—Of the 413 new cases of respiratory tuberculosis notified among Leeds residents during the year, 331 were notified by the Chest Clinic staff. The effectiveness of the various methods of finding new cases of tuberculosis is shown in the following table :—

Method	No. of new patients investigated	No. of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis found	Ratio
G.P. letters	1,976	151	76/1000
Exclusion X-Rays ..	4,014	83	21/1000
Routine X-Ray for other purposes	149	3	20/1000
Contact examination ..	2,189	26	12/1000
M.M.R.	31,015	47	1.5/1000

From this it will be seen that the most fruitful source of new cases of tuberculosis comes from general practitioners' referrals, whilst Mass X-Ray methods as employed at present are disappointingly unproductive.

Clinic Diagnostic Sessions.—During the year under review, 3,332 patients attended the Chest Clinic for the first time. Of these 1,899 were males and 1,433 were females. The table below shows that of these new attendances 12·4 per cent. were cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis, whereas non-tuberculous respiratory infections (both acute and chronic) accounted for about 40 per cent. of the total new attendances. Malignant disease of the lung accounted for 2 per cent. of these new patients.

New attendances	Male	Female	Total
Total new attendances	1,899	1,433	3,332
Cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis	261	152	413
Cases of inactive pulmonary tuberculosis	197	179	376
Carcinoma of lung :—			
1. Primary carcinoma	62	2	64
2. Secondary carcinoma	2	2	4
Chronic bronchitis	545	323	868
Acute respiratory conditions	271	178	449

Exclusion X-Ray Service.—During 1956, 4,014 patients were referred for radiological examination by the 5" × 4" film camera X-ray unit, from their own family doctor. Since this service was first established in 1953, the turnover has increased by about 34 per cent., so that more patients are being X-rayed by this method each month than when it first started. These facilities are primarily intended to find new cases of tuberculosis and the initial report is to the effect that either some abnormality requiring investigation has been found or that there is no evidence of active pulmonary tuberculosis. It is not possible at that stage to furnish any more precise information, since the service is intended for the exclusion of tuberculosis and not as a diagnostic method. Its considerable

value, however, is reflected by the following table showing the numbers of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis discovered by this method :—

	1956	1955	1954	1953
Total attendances.. ..	4,014	3,523	3,437	3,000
New cases of pulmonary tuberculosis	83	70	70	73
Ratio per 1,000 examinations	21	20	20	24

During the year under review, 30 cases of bronchial carcinoma were also discovered by this means. The efficiency of this technique in case-finding is thus amply demonstrated.

Mass Miniature Radiography.—During the year under review, 31,015 Leeds residents were examined by the Mass X-Ray Unit. Of these, 200 persons were found to have radiological evidence of pulmonary tuberculosis, a ratio of 6.4 per 1,000, but of these only 47 were found to have active disease (1.5 per 1,000). The incidence of these cases by age and sex is shown in the following table :—

Age-Groups	Nos. examined		Nos. with inactive pulmonary tub.		Nos. with active pulmonary tub.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-14.. ..			2	3	..	..
15-24.. ..			20	18	12	11
25-34.. ..			6	21	4	5
35-44.. ..			15	20	1	6
45-59.. ..			27	13	5	2
60+	↓	↓	6	2	1	..
Total by sexes	14,405	16,610	76	77	23	24
Grand total	31,015		153		47	

B.C.G. Vaccination and Tuberculin Surveys.—(i) *Contact Clinic Examinations.*—During the year 2,189 contacts were examined in the Contact Department, including 1,501 new patients. In addition, 1,554 tuberculin positive contacts have been followed up radiologically and another 896 have been X-rayed by the Mass X-Ray Unit. Among these contacts 26 new cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis have been found, which is about 17 per 1,000 of all new contacts seen for the first time, or about 12 per 1,000 for all contact attendances.

During the year 676 tuberculin negative contacts were successfully vaccinated with B.C.G.

(ii) *School-Leavers*.—The tuberculin-testing programme of 13 year-old school-leavers has continued throughout the year. The following table shows the details of the 3,227 children examined (full details are available in the Report of the School Medical Officer). Of these 3,227 children, 2,151 were tuberculin-negative and were vaccinated with B.C.G. In the whole series of children examined, only one child was found to have evidence of active pulmonary tuberculosis.

Type of School	No. on roll	No. examined	No. defaulted	No. positive	No. negative
Secondary Grammar and Technical	1,124	805	11	287 (36%)	507 (64%)
Secondary Modern	2,915	1,502	53	411 (27%)	1,038 (73%)
Primary	1,841	920	26	288 (31%)	606 (69%)
Total ..	5,880	3,227	90	986 (31%)	2,151 (69%)

(iii) *University Undergraduates and Staff*.—Dr. R. J. Still of the University Department of Student Health has again undertaken the annual tuberculin survey among the University undergraduates and staff at the commencement of the academic year, which showed a situation similar to that which obtained in 1955. 1,365 persons completed the survey, of whom 251 had received B.C.G. previously and all were tuberculin-positive. Of those who had never received B.C.G. previously, 67 per cent. were tuberculin-positive whilst 33 per cent. were negative reactors and of these 93 per cent. were successfully vaccinated with B.C.G.

	Male	Female	Total
1. Nos. tested	1,133	458	1,591
2. Nos. completed	966	399	1,365
3. B.C.G. previously and positive ..	163	88	251
4. " " " " negative ..	..	..	..
5. No. previously B.C.G.	803	311	1,114
6. No. previous B.C.G. and positive ..	545	199	744
% of 5	68	64	67
7. No. previous B.C.G. and negative ..	258	112	370
% of 5	32	36	33
8. Nos. vaccinated with B.C.G. ..	242	103	345
% of 7	94	92	93

The tuberculin sensitivity of unvaccinated University students and staff is shown in the graph on page 46.

From these surveys in Leeds it would appear that :—

At	13 years of age,	31 per cent. of school children are tuberculin	positive
„	17 „ „ „	50 per cent. of adolescents	„ „ „
„	19 „ „ „	60 per cent. of young adults	„ „ „
„	21 „ „ „	70 per cent. of „ „	„ „ „
„	23 „ „ „	80 per cent. of „ „	„ „ „
„	25 „ „ „	90 per cent. of „ „	„ „ „

Section 28 Activities.—*Home Helps.*—Assistance was requested for 23 tuberculous families during the year and 18 Home Helps were provided ; however, 5 of the patients failed to co-operate further in their quest for assistance.

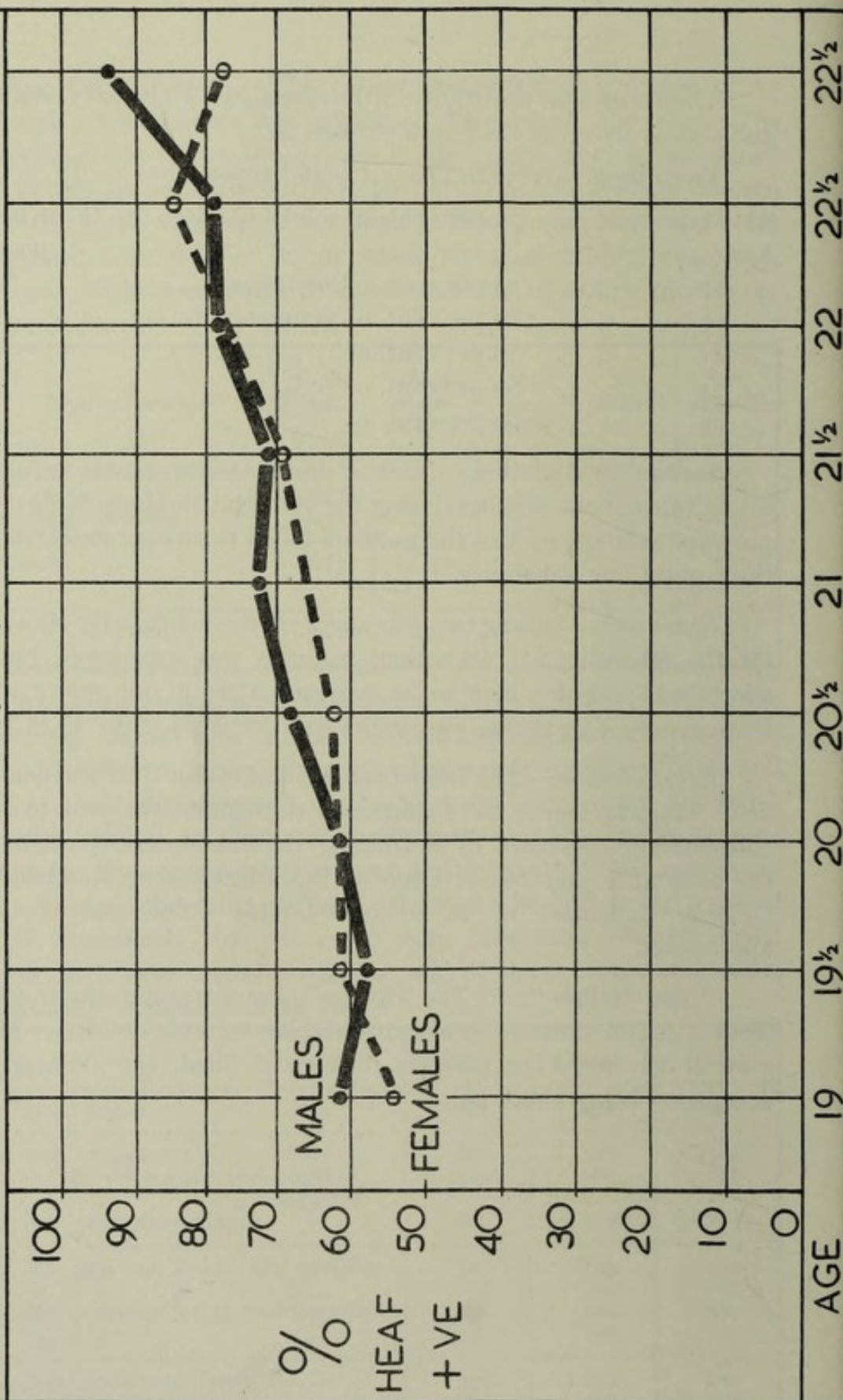
Rehousing.—During the year a new method of priority allocation for the rehousing of tuberculous patients was introduced but its effects will only be able to be assessed after a full year's work. During 1956, 85 patients were rehoused compared with 113 in 1955.

Rehabilitation.—The Industrial Rehabilitation Unit and Government Training Centre have continued throughout the year to be of considerable assistance in re-training the tuberculous patient and the assistance and co-operation of the Disablement Resettlement Officers continued to be of considerable value and is much appreciated.

“ The Hollies ”.—“ The Hollies ” Preventorium continues to serve a useful purpose in accommodating suitable children. However, it has not been possible to keep it filled, the average bed occupancy being about 25.

LEEDS UNIVERSITY STUDENT HEALTH SERVICE TUBERCULIN SENSITIVITY BY AGE — HEAF TEST

(Those known to have had B.C.G. previously have been excluded)



TUBERCULOSIS—SOCIAL WORK

BY

BARBARA M. R. NORTHROP, M.A.

Senior Tuberculosis Almoner

During 1956 all the varied activities of the Almoners' Department were continued for the benefit of tuberculous patients.

The social help which a patient needs is related to the nature of his disease and the treatment prescribed for it. Owing to advances in antibacterial technique, there is an increasing tendency to allow patients to continue at work while on treatment. At one time practically every new patient had to cease work and suffer a resultant loss of income and was, therefore, potentially in need of advice and help from the Almoners. There has now arisen a new class of newly diagnosed patients—those who go on working—and this creates a new problem. The Almoner normally informs every new patient, verbally or in writing, of the statutory and voluntary provisions for tuberculous patients. A letter to a patient at work, however tactfully phrased, may upset him by leading him to think that he is worse than he imagined. Yet it may happen that after a while he is recommended to cease work after all, and he is then without knowledge of facilities available to him. The Almoners are automatically made aware of all new notifications but may not be informed of patients who cease work later. However, many patients are still off work for considerable periods and all the services of the Welfare State are utilised to help them to maintain themselves and their families.

Help given by the Health Committee.—The Almoners saw 2,295 patients and their relatives at the Clinic during the year and there were 1,077 applications for help. The busiest month was November when 251 patients were seen, with 118 applications for help. Extra nourishment in the form of milk was supplied free of charge to 312 patients in the course of the year and one patient was supplied with eggs at the request of the Chest Physician.

Beds and Bedding.—As patients can usually be admitted to sanatorium very rapidly now, there is not the same need for the provision of beds to enable patients to sleep alone but a certain

number still take treatment at home or are still infectious after sanatorium treatment and need a separate bed. During 1956, 18 beds complete with bedding were loaned and mattresses and bedding were loaned to 2 patients who had single bedsteads. Worn-out mattresses and bedding were replaced, or extra bedding provided, for 43 patients.

There is always a steady stream of requests for clothing from patients who are inadequately clad, or have put on weight and can no longer wear the clothes which they possess; 369 grants of new and second-hand clothing were made.

Only 19 patients applied for the loan of nursing requisites. This is the lowest figure ever recorded. The highest was 163 in 1952.

Co-operation with other Departments.—The usual helpful contact with statutory bodies was kept up throughout the year.

26 patients, 3 of whom were non-tuberculous, were recommended for home help. Of these, 20 were married women with families, 2 were women living alone and 3 were men living alone. One was an elderly married man whose wife was too infirm to look after both him and the house. Home Helps were supplied to 18 of these and the remaining 8 made other arrangements of their own.

Eight tuberculous patients were admitted to the convalescent home at Shoreston Hall. The Blind Welfare Department arranged convalescence for one blind tuberculous patient.

Three patients going into sanatorium were unable to make suitable arrangements for the care of their children and the Care of Children Department was asked to accommodate them in Children's Homes. A further 5 patients at home had young children in the house and the Maternity and Child Welfare Department was asked to admit these children to day nurseries to lessen the work for their mothers and to avoid the risk of infection.

The Welfare Services Department provided furniture for two patients.

The Chief Education Officer was asked to help in two cases where a change of school seemed desirable in view of the distance which the children had to travel from home. In one instance, the child himself was the patient and in the other the mother, who was obliged to accompany her child for a considerable distance. Two

patients were granted free school dinners and an enquiry about free school fares was made on behalf of another patient. A request was made for one child to be admitted to school in advance of his 5th birthday to relieve his mother, the patient, from additional work in the home. The Education Committee was asked to assist two patients who wished to take correspondence courses during their period off work, in order to improve their chances of employment later.

The usual close contact with the National Assistance Board was maintained during the year and 256 applications for help were made on behalf of patients. Of these, 85 per cent. were for allowances in cash and 15 per cent. for grants in kind or for monetary assistance for some special need. Cash allowances were made to 96 newly-notified patients, 5 patients previously notified, 40 patients discharged from sanatorium and 18 patients who had relapsed. 15 sanatorium patients were referred for allowances, one patient was referred for a supplementary pension and 6 non-tuberculous patients for allowances at the ordinary scale. 39 patients were referred for miscellaneous reasons ; most of these were temporarily off work, or, in the case of women, had husbands who were off work. Women, recently widowed, separated from their husbands or deserted by their husbands, formed the next largest group. 15 grants in kind covered beds, bedding and clothing. One less usual item was a fireguard to enable a patient to conform to the regulations that fireguards must be obtained in households where there are young children. Special payments were made to 17 patients for domestic help, priority coal, spectacles, the deposit on furniture acquired through the Housing Department and fares to the Clinic. Arrangements have now been made for the Hospital Management Committee to meet this last charge and no further requests will be made to the National Assistance Board.

During the year 115 patients were put in touch with the Ministry of Labour ; 6 of these were non-tuberculous. 3 patients were already working and one of these was advised to change his job, the other two to place their names on the Disabled Register. 25 patients were recommended for the course at the Industrial Rehabilitation Unit and 4 patients for a Government Training Course. Two patients were referred to the Youth Employment Bureau.

The special Remploy Factory for tuberculous patients has been unable to accept new employees since 1953. The Factory is to change over to box-making in 1957 and may then take on new employees fit for sheltered employment.

The Alimony Department was very helpful in advising one patient as to his liabilities whilst off work and another patient, who desired a separation from her husband, was advised to obtain help from the Probation Office. Three non-tuberculous patients, suffering from dust diseases, were helped to apply for pensions through the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance.

Voluntary Organisations.—Our grateful thanks are once more due to the Leeds Association for the Care of Consumptives for its tireless efforts to assist our patients. During the year 381 applications were made to the Case Committee. Grocery orders, granted or renewed, totalled 258. Grants for fares to enable patients in sanatorium to be visited by their wives amounted to 32, and 6 sanatorium patients were provided with pocket money. Difficulties with fuel bills led to 20 grants being made towards coal, electricity and gas bills and 2 grants were made for the purchase of coal. Rent arrears and other debts were met in 7 instances. Removals to new homes raised requests for furnishings of various kinds and 18 grants were made for linoleum, curtaining and furniture. Wallpaper was supplied, or the cost of decorations paid, for 4 patients who were trying to improve old dwellings. The value of a wireless to patients suffering from a long illness is always recognised and in this year a wireless licence was bought for each of 4 patients, a second-hand wireless was given to another and repairs paid for yet another. Occupational therapy is also a help for patients in bed and two grants towards the cost of materials were made. Clothing was supplied for 2 patients and bedding for the child of one patient.

Regimental Funds helped 18 ex-Service patients with various debts and with the cost of clothing, bedding, furnishings, decorating and occupational therapy. Clothing was obtained for 3 ex-Service patients from the British Red Cross Society. The clothing needs of 16 other patients and their families were met by the Education Committee, the Personal Service League and the Women's Voluntary Services. During the year 43 applications in all were made to 19 voluntary bodies and £103 was raised for patients' needs.

Help of a less tangible kind was provided by the Marriage Guidance Council to which 3 patients with marital difficulties were referred and the Leeds Council of Social Service, which was asked to help 2 women patients who were in need of advice in managing their household affairs and budgeting for their families on restricted incomes. The Poor Man's Lawyer kindly made a special journey to an outlying sanatorium to advise a patient with a legal problem.

The Problems of the Elderly.—The problems of lonely old people are well-known and those who are house-bound or bed-fast by reason of some chest complaint are always in need of watchful care. The case of one patient in particular illustrates the help which may be given. His wife is a chronic invalid and is permanently in hospital. He lives in a basement flat and is unable to get out much owing to his breathlessness. Home Help was arranged to do his shopping; the Old People's Welfare Service and the Vicar of the parish were asked to make friendly visits. As he was never able to visit his wife, the British Red Cross Society was told of his plight and a sympathiser with a car took him to see her until petrol rationing started. Steps are now being taken to apply to the Benevolent Fund of his old Regiment for help with furnishings when he is rehoused in Corporation property.

It is not easy to arrange convalescence for elderly patients. Shoreston Hall helped this year by accepting one patient in his eighties and the Welfare Services are also prepared to offer a short-stay in a home for the elderly in Leeds to provide a change of company and freedom from household cares.

Non-Tuberculous Patients.—1956 has seen a decided increase in the number of non-tuberculous patients who seek the Almoners' advice and help. Housing needs are the basis of many queries but help has also been given with applications for Industrial Injury Benefit, Assistance Board allowances and more suitable work, whilst other requests for material provisions such as clothing have been dealt with. These patients are not, of course, eligible under the special schemes for patients suffering from tuberculosis and help in cash or kind must be sought from the National Assistance Board or voluntary bodies. It is interesting to note that the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis is widening its scope to include chest diseases other than tuberculosis.

General.—The Senior Almoner paid 20 visits to Leeds patients in Middleton Sanatorium and her assistant visited Scotton Banks on 13 occasions. The Hospital Management Committee were asked to provide clothing for 11 of these patients and the Almoners were able to help a number of patients to solve personal problems and problems connected with their families at home.

The Senior Almoner lectured to groups of Health Visitor students during the year. A new departure this year was a visit to the Clinic by nursing students from Killingbeck to hear a talk by the Senior Almoner as an introduction to an out-patient Clinic. The Senior Almoner also lectured to medical students visiting the Clinic. Visitors from Malta and Malaya, under the auspices of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, spent several hours in the Almoners' Department and were very interested in the social services available for tuberculous patients. The Department also had visits from two Area Officers of the National Assistance Board, the Youth Employment Officer and the Disablement Resettlement Officer from the Ministry of Labour. The Almoners attended meetings for Social Workers organised by the Leeds Council of Social Service and the Senior Almoner spoke to the women's groups of two Leeds churches on the work done in the Almoners' Department.

As in previous years, the Leeds Association for the Care of Consumptives provided 50 loads of coal bricks at Christmas for elderly patients or patients living alone; the Leeds Workpeople's Hospital Fund, "Yorkshire Evening News" and "Yorkshire Evening Post" made generous gifts of toys and books for the children of patients. 269 children from 121 families received a Christmas gift and their delight and that of their parents was ample repayment for the time and labour involved in the annual distribution. We owe our most appreciative thanks to all the many workers whose care and interest have done much to benefit the tuberculous.

Disinfestation and Disinfection

DISINFESTATION AND DISINFECTION

BY

C. W. LAMB, M.R.S.H., F.R.E.S.,

Disinfestation Officer.

Personal Disinfestation.—Treatment for all types of verminous conditions of the human body is available at the specially designed Disinfestation Clinic at the Stanley Road Centre.

This building, adapted in 1954, has at one end of it a 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 1,544 persons, mainly school children and contacts were given 1,549 treatments during the year, in close collaboration with the School Medical Service. In connection with these cases, 1,119 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 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 disinfestor. After steam disinfestation, the clothing is returned from the clean side of the disinfestor 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 should 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 *pediculus corporis* infestation numbered 289 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, 69 in number, and common lodging houses were visited, contacts treated and personal and bedclothing subjected to steam disinfestation.

During the year, 105 persons were treated for scabies, 55 homes were visited and 93 contacts received prophylactic treatment. There were 8 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 student trainees taking courses in connection with the Institute of Housing and the Royal Society of Health. Lectures and visits to the Centre are also arranged with various associations, church organisations and others.

General Disinfestation.—Disinfestation by insecticidal spray treatment of verminous slum dwellings and their contents and the prophylactic spray treatment of the Corporation houses about to be tenanted by families from clearance areas has now been in operation since 1952. It has been found far superior to the dangerous and expensive HCN removal method as a means of preventing 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. The HCN process is 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 HCN fumigation process in connection with upholstered furniture can only be safely carried out under the most stringent conditions, special attention must be paid to aeration and to the final chemical testing of the upholstery for residual HCN 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 is converted into an excellent garage for disinfestation vehicles and it is hoped, in the near future, to add a stores over the garage for general storage purposes. 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 pre-heated 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. Benzine 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. The 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.

A major programme of disinfestation is carried out on behalf of the Housing Department in the rehousing of slum dwellers in Corporation houses. In this connection 1,554 dwellings were subjected to spray treatment, half of which were slum dwellings with their contents and the other half Corporation houses waiting to receive the slum dwellers.

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 1,534 visits were made.

The cost of this scheme is £4 10s. for each verminous case rehoused which includes the spraying of both the slum and Corporation houses together with the contents of the slum house and the disinfestation by steam of bedding.

The scheme has been most successful. No re-infestations of the Corporation houses sprayed during the year to receive 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 316 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 31 houses, i.e. 10 per cent. of the total.

Disinfestation by steam is carried out by using two Thresh Low Pressure Current 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, 12,064 articles, mostly bedding, were disinfested, whereas in connection with re-infestations 654 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. Requests for woodworm disinfestation have continued to increase steadily ; the first signs of a commencing infestation are usually reported promptly. The latter occur usually on estates which have trees left growing on them or which are bounded by woods and 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. The advice of the Department is 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 have taken advantage of the facilities offered by the Disinfestation Section. Woodworm control of properties owned by the Waterworks Committee in the Washburn Valley and at Kirby Malzeard has continued. The infestation by death watch beetle and powder-post beetle at Swinsty Hall appears to be under control, no further signs of the powder-post beetle having been seen. There are, however, still sporadic outbreaks by the death watch beetle in the extensive roof space of the Hall and two applications of insecticide have been given during May and August to maintain control over this beetle, the life cycle of which can extend over a period of five years.

Outbreaks of woodworm in school furniture at various schools and precautions at the furniture store have been dealt with on instructions from the Education Committee.

Close collaboration with the Welfare Services Department in connection with the bug, flea or lice infested dwellings occupied by aged persons after their removal to hospital has been 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 becomes 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 is cleared and spray treatment applied before the keys are 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 has continued for the R.A.F., the Ministry of Supply, for private firms, property owners and the general public. These works include 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. 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.

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 has been for cases of tuberculosis, either where a patient has gone to a sanatorium or where he and his family have been rehoused or a death from the disease has occurred. Including these and all other cases, during the year 680 houses were visited, 315 rooms were disinfected by formaldehyde, 1,756 beds and 14,273 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 tuberculosis patients. For these purposes 143 houses were visited and 733 articles which had been on loan were disinfected before return to store for further use. 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 is confined to one high pressure steam disinfectant and is used for bacteriological disinfection in connection with infectious diseases. The two low pressure current steam disinfectants are mainly used for disinfestation of verminous bedding.

In connection with diagnostic investigation, 1,000 throat and rectal swabs were prepared at the Disinfestation Centre for distribution to general 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 9,062 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 337 visits were made and each chair and carriage was thoroughly cleansed and disinfected, inspected and repaired where necessary before distribution.

During the year the Disinfestation Section undertook the removal of furniture and equipment from those day nurseries and district nurses' homes which were closed to Kidacre Street, which until October served the Department as a general store. Since that date, when Kidacre Street was handed over to the Property Section of the City Engineer's Department, the stores were transferred to Rutland Lodge and Stanley Road pending the construction of a new store at the Centre in 1957.

Public Conveniences.—The Disinfestation Section is responsible for the general maintenance and cleanliness of the city's conveniences. There are, in all, 73 unattended conveniences for males and females situated in 55 locations throughout the city ; 30 of these locations are within a mile and a half radius from the city centre, 13 are between one and a half and two miles and 12 are over two miles. The locations of the unattended conveniences comprise 35 for males only, one for females only and 19 for males and females. There are 54 conveniences

for males and 20 for females. During the year one new unattended convenience for males and females was provided at Belle Isle.

There are 4 attended conveniences in the centre of the city, two for males and females, one for males only and one for females only. There is also a convenience for both sexes at Crossgates which is attended for certain hours of the day only. Alterations at the Town Hall provided a completely rebuilt male convenience and a new one for females, both being fully attended.

This year saw the closing of two of the oldest conveniences in the centre of the city. Total re-organisation of the City Square traffic lay-out was responsible for the discontinuation of the underground male and female conveniences. These had been unsatisfactory for a very long time and, after taking out fittings and usable appliances, the disused spaces were filled in.

Cleanliness of the unattended public conveniences is controlled by 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 21,811 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, inspects daily and maintains 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. Thus during 18,398 visits paid, 253 lighting repairs and 481 emergency repairs, in connection with defective cisterns and dangerous fittings, were effected.

The cost of repair work in attended public conveniences caused by fair wear and tear amounted to £9 1s. 2d. (£21 8s. 2d. in 1955) and by wilful damage to £35 17s. 8d. (£37 4s. 6d. in 1955).

In unattended public conveniences the cost of repair work caused by fair wear and tear amounted to £79 4s. 11d. (£123 3s. 4d. in 1955). Frost damage contributed to £62 8s. 6d. (£72 18s. 9d. in 1955) whereas the cost of wilful damage repairs fell to £43 0s. 11d. (£90 11s. 1d. in 1955). 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 has continued to give excellent results, especially where substituted at conveniences where the incidence of hooliganism is known to be high.

The fitting of lock boxes of the penny in-the-slot type has proved to be an excellent deterrent against wilful damage which can be attributed to a large extent to children, and it may be policy to extend this precaution especially in those areas where in the past damage has been particularly heavy.

Public Sewer Flushing.—This work is carried out by 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 direction of public health inspectors in connection with (i) the cleansing of public sewers under the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 23, (ii) the testing of drains in the investigation of unsatisfactory drainage conditions of a building as required under the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 39, (iii) the removal of stoppages from drains and (iv) the pumping-out of flooded cellars, inspection chambers, etc.

The facilities of this service 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 property owners. Contract work for the regular cleansing of drainage systems of private schools, including the Leeds Girls' High School, several banks and 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 continually 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 783 public sewers were cleansed (746 in 1955) and the number of private drains tested and/or cleansed amounted to 17,162 (16,404 in 1955). Because of the increase of work, which after all cannot afford to wait, and additional responsibilities under the new Leeds Corporation Act, it is contemplated to establish a second team, similarly equipped, early in 1957.

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 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, 1956.

I. DISINFESTATION.

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

(a) Rehousing :—

No. of dwellings (and contents) disinfested by insecticide	1,554
No. of articles disinfested by steam ..	12,064
No. of Visits	1,534

(b) Re-infestations :—

No. of dwellings (and contents) disinfested by insecticide	316
No. of articles disinfested by steam ..	654
No. of wet articles dried	323
No. of skeps of wool bobbins dried (Fire Salvage)	48

B. Work carried out for other sources :

No. of premises (and contents) disinfested by insecticide	836
No. of articles disinfested by steam ..	4,142
No. of articles disinfested by H.C.N. ..	2,694

Continued on next page

DISINFESTATION CENTRE—REPORT OF WORK, 1956 *Continued.*

2. DISINFECTION.

	City	Outside Authorities
No. of houses visited	680	5
No. of rooms disinfected	315	2
No. of beds disinfected	1,756	5
No. of articles disinfected	14,273	28
Preparation of throat swabs :		
No. of swabs issued	..	1,000
No. of swabs prepared	..	1,862
No. of toilets disinfected	..	399

3. TRANSPORT.

(a) Medical Loan Scheme :—		
Visits made for collection and delivery of invalid chairs, spinal carriages, etc.	..	337
(b) Chest Clinic :—		
No. of houses visited	..	143
No. of bedsteads, beds, etc., delivered	..	733
(c) Delivery Service :—		
Miles run for Babies' Welcomes and Day Nurseries in connection with deliveries of stores..	..	9,062

4. PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

	No. of visits	No. of flushings :—	
		Drains	W.C.'s
Visits paid for cleansing purposes	21,811	31,962	23,559
	Total	Lighting	Repairs
Visits paid for inspection of lighting and emergency repairs	18,398	253	481

5. PUBLIC SEWERS.

No. of public sewers cleansed	..	783
No. of private drains tested and cleansed	..	17,162

6. TREATMENT OF VERMINOUS PERSONS.

(a) Pediculus Corporis :—		
No. of cases visited	..	69
No. of baths provided	..	289
(b) Pediculus Capitis :—		
No. of cases visited	..	1,119
No. of persons treated	..	1,544
No. of treatments involved	..	1,549
(c) Scabies :—		
No. of cases visited	..	55
No. of persons treated	..	105
No. of contacts treated	..	93
No. of re-infections	..	14

National Health Service Act 1946

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-

SECTION 22

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

BY

CATHERINE M. GRAY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Maternity and Child Welfare

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.—It is satisfactory to be able to record that the number of expectant mothers attending the ante-natal clinics, and the number of children under 2 years attending the infant clinics, has increased during 1956. There has also been an increase in the total number of attendances. There was, however, a decrease in the number of children between 2 and 5 years attending the clinics in spite of special "toddlers" sessions still being held at several clinics.

The Leeds Health Department continues to act as the central booking agency for maternity hospitals in the city. This arrangement has continued to work most satisfactorily and contributes much to the co-ordination of the maternity services in the city.

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

Educational Work.—Progress has been made in health education in the clinics with additional demonstration material and visual aids prepared by the health visitors. Dental hygienists have continued to visit the clinics in rotation to advise mothers in the proper care of their own and their children's teeth. Through the co-operation of the Yorkshire Electricity Board, cookery demonstrations have been held at a number of clinics and these have been much appreciated by mothers attending the clinics.

Leeds Babies' Welcome Association.—Members have continued to give their regular and valuable help in the clinics as voluntary workers; assisting with routine clerical work; in some clinics undertaking the weighing of the children, and 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.

Ante-Natal Clinics.—By 31st December, 1956, there were 207 ante-natal sessions held per month at 24 clinics. The number of expectant mothers attending the clinics during the year was 9,434, an increase of 665; of this total, 6,616 were new cases. The total number of attendances at all clinics was 33,562, an increase of 2,722. In addition to the ante-natal sessions at which the clinic doctor was in attendance, there were 113 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 896 with a total number of attendances of 1,048. The majority of mothers now attend the hospital or their private doctor for post-natal examination.

Infant Clinics.—There were 28 clinics in operation at the end of the year at which 241 sessions were held per month. The number of infants under one year attending at the clinics for the first time was 5,607, an increase of 116. During the year 3,607 children between one and two years attended and 3,915 children between two and five years, an increase of 194 and a decrease of 369 respectively, making the total number of children attending 13,129 with 86,706 attendances made, an increase of 2,997 in the total attendances. The number of children on the register at all clinics on 31st December, 1955 was 13,166; with 6,506 new children registered, 4,738 names removed of children who were 5 years old, had defaulted, died or left the district, the number on 31st December, 1956 was 14,934, an increase of 1,768 on the previous year.

Consultative Infant Clinics.—The arrangements with the University Department of Pædiatrics and Child Health continued, and consultative infant clinics were held each month at three infant welfare centres.

The total number of attendances of children under five years was 141.

Physiotherapy.—The number of children referred during the year for examination by the Orthopædic Consultant was 141, an increase of 24 on the number referred in 1955. One case was referred to hospital.

Artificial Sunlight.—This was given to 524 children during the year and the total number of attendances at the six infant welfare

centres was 9,000. These figures show a decrease of 112 in the number of children attending compared with those for 1955. 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 374 children attended for exercises with 3,550 attendances, a decrease of 32 in the number of children compared with 1955.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Classes.—These exercise classes for expectant and nursing mothers were held at 14 welfare centres. The value of these classes and of the explanatory talks given by the physiotherapist is much appreciated by the mothers who attend. There were 384 mothers who attended ante-natal classes and 14 attended for post-natal exercises. The total number of attendances was 1,858 and 57 respectively.

Eye Defects.—*Children classified as blind or partially blind.*—There were 7 children under five years on the register on 31st December, 1955. There were no children notified as blind during 1956; 3 children reached the age of 5 years, leaving 4 names on the register on 31st December, 1956. Of these, 1 child remained in a Sunshine Home, and 3 children found also to be mentally retarded, remained under the care of the Mental Health Department.

The arrangement has continued for any child under 5 years attending the infant welfare clinics who is found to have a squint or other eye defect, to be referred to the ophthalmic consultant at the school clinic, thus providing continuity of supervision and treatment for such cases. During 1956 the number of children seen by the consultant for the first time was 192; in addition, 534 children re-attended for further consultation, making a total of 726 children examined. This is an increase of 79 on the number seen in 1955.

Care of Premature Infants.—Between 1st January, 1956, and 31st December, 1956, there were 656 live births notified of infants weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth. Of these, 526 were born in hospital or nursing home in the city, and 130 were born at home. The number of those born at home who were removed to hospital was 42 and the remaining 88 were nursed at home.

The number of infants who died within 24 hours of birth was 84; of these, 10 were born at home and 74 in hospital or nursing home.

Of the 88 infants nursed at home 65 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 400 infants requiring further nursing care following discharge from the Leeds Maternity Hospital, St. James's and St. Mary's Hospitals. The total number of home visits to these cases was 6,273.

Wyther Hostel.—(*Mother and Baby Home*).—On 31st December, 1955 there were 13 mothers and 11 infants in the home. During the year 28 mothers and 32 infants were admitted; of these, 10 mothers were admitted for ante-natal care and 7 infants were admitted for a period of segregation after B. C. G. vaccination. These infants were admitted without the mother. The comparative figures for 1955 were 51 mothers and 46 infants.

Those discharged during 1956 were 38 mothers and 39 infants. Of these, 21 mothers were able to keep their babies, 8 babies were placed with a view to adoption through the Care of Children Department, 2 babies were admitted to residential nurseries, and 8 B.C.G. cases discharged home. There were 7 mothers discharged home or to hospital before the birth of the baby who were not re-admitted.

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

Convalescence.—During 1956, 126 mothers and 134 children under five years were referred from the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics and sent for a period of convalescence.

Day Nurseries.—There was still considerable demand for the admission of children to the day nurseries, and there was a waiting list of children for admission to 6 nurseries. Owing to the lessening of demand for admission of children to Rookwood Nursery, the nursery was closed in March. 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 :—

Nursery	No. of places	Attendance per 5 day week		Total Number of Attendances
		1st Jan. to 31st Mar.	1st Apl. to 31st Dec.	
East Street	35	13.7	21.5	5,061
Sheepscar	35	26.7	27.3	7,064
Blenheim	50	41.5	44.4	11,480
Harehills	50	36.7	46.1	11,293
Hunslet Hall	50	44.8	37.4	9,926
Quarry Hill	50	37.2	41.8	10,495
Armley	55	41.0	45.2	11,134
Low Road	55	45.7	41.2	10,983
Meanwood	55	30.0	43.6	10,182
Rookwood	55	*18.6	..	*1,205
York Road	70	39.7	53.6	12,796
Burley Park	75	38.6	50.6	12,073
1st Jan. to 31st Mar. ..	635	414.2	452.7	113,692
1st Apl. to 31st Dec. ..	580	65.2%	78.1%	

* Rookwood closed 31st March, 1956

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 55 mothers and 73 children had blood tests carried out at the Central Clinic. The comparative figures for 1955 were 36 and 38 respectively.

Nurseries and Child Minders Act, 1948.—Under this Act applications were received during the year from 10 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, 1955	25	5
Permitted No. of children at 31st December, 1955	137	160
No. registered during the year ..	8	..
No. of applications refused	2	..
No. of registrations cancelled	7	..
No. on register at 31st December, 1956 ..	26	5
Permitted No. of children at 31st December, 1956	152	160

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

REGISTERED NURSING HOMES.

	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., 1955 ..	5	75	1	2	32	8	90	14	77	122
Registration approved during 1956	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Registration cancelled or surrendered during 1956 ..	*1	9	..	..	..	†1	11	2	9	11
Existing at 31st Dec., 1956 ..	4	66	1	2	32	7	79	12	68	111

* Maternity Home closed—9 maternity beds.

† Nursing Home closed—11 general beds.

Nurses Act, 1943—Part II.—*Agencies for the supply of Nurses.*—Under this Act only one nursing agency applied for registration in 1956 and a licence was issued.

Children Neglected or Ill-treated in their Homes.—Since 1950 a Committee comprised of representatives of the Public Health, Education, Housing, Welfare Services, Probation, Police, Mental Health and Care of Children Departments and inspectors of the N.S.P.C.C. has met regularly each month to consider significant cases of child neglect or ill-treatment. In each case the needs of the family as a whole are considered and agreement reached as to how local services, both statutory and voluntary, can best be applied to meet these needs.

During 1956, 32 new cases involving 110 children were considered and each case referred to the statutory or voluntary body best fitted to deal with the problems. In addition, 19 cases previously notified were re-considered.

The following table shows some of the contributory factors affecting the cases considered and emphasises the complexity of the problems confronting the case workers.

Case	Broken homes	Incomplete homes	Cohabiting	Low intelligence	Selfish and indifferent	Shiftless and feckless	Household mis-management	Bad housing	Dirty homes	Abandoned	Ill-treatment	Unwanted child	Ill health	Neglect established
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
8	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
9	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
11	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
13	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
15	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
17	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
18	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
23	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
24	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
25	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
26	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
28	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
29	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
30	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
32	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	9	2	9	12	6	17	9	6	9	4	1	..	7	3

The following table shows the number of cases notified and the notifying agencies :—

Notified by	Number of cases					
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Department :						
Probation	2	..	1	2	2	2
N.S.P.C.C.	44	21	6	10	4	3
Police	24	5	8	2	6	7
Health	11	12	4	6	..	6
Housing	7	5	2	2	2	2
Care of Children	1	5	5	11	1	10
Education	7	3	4	4	3	2
Welfare Services	1	..	..	..	1	..
Miscellaneous	7	1	2	1	..	..
Totals	104	52	32	38	19	*32

* Plus 19 cases reconsidered

Dental Care of Mothers and Young Children (Report of Mr. D. E. Taylor, L.D.S., Senior Dental Officer).—The present system whereby all new admissions to the ante-natal register have been given appointments for dental inspection has proved not only expensive in postage and clerical time, but has led to an excessive number of sessions being allocated to inspection only. It is proposed to revise the method of ascertaining those who intend to accept treatment so that the number of inspection sessions can be reduced, and the time spent more profitably on treatment.

An investigation into the dental condition of three year old children was undertaken. The examinations and treatment were done at the Central School Clinic by the Senior Officer.

The following is a summary of the findings.

Number examined	280
Number free from caries	162
Number treated by filling	31
Number treated by extraction	14
Number defective but not treated	68

Of the 68 not treated, a few preferred to visit their family dentist. Some did not want conservative treatment and the condition of the teeth of others was such that the success of treatment by filling was doubtful.

The following types of malocclusion were noted :—

Distortion of arches by thumb and finger sucking	32
Distortion of arches by dummy sucking ..	10
Hereditary malocclusions :—	
Superior protrusion	4
Over-crowding	1
Malocclusions where no cause could be found :—	
Open bite	3
Cross bite	2
Over-crowding	1

Two children showed marked attrition.

As only one of the parents was present with each child some of the malocclusions where the ætiology was listed as unknown would likely on a further enquiry into family history be hereditary, but even so the number is small compared with that attributed to heredity in the older children. It would seem that the genetic factor is more apparent in the second dentition probably due to the lack of proportion in many cases between the size of the temporary and permanent teeth.

The one case of hereditary crowding was remarkable in that the mother and child showed a similar degree of over-crowding, the corresponding teeth being displaced from the arches in the same degree.

The investigation continues and as more children are examined it is hoped that more evidence will be obtained on the prevalence of genetic and acquired malocclusions.

The importance of the hygienists' work in endeavouring to educate the mothers in prevention of caries and malocclusion is evident by the findings of the above investigation.

Professor T. Talmage Read continued to give advice on the diagnosis and treatment of difficult cases.

WORK OF ORAL HYGIENISTS

	Expectant Mothers	Nursing Mothers
No. of attendances	321	4
" " scalings	321	4
" " treatment sessions		71 $\frac{3}{4}$
" " hygiene lecture sessions		146 $\frac{3}{4}$
" made dentally fit	190	4

	Expectant Mothers	Nursing Mothers
No. of inspection invitations	6,556	11
No. of inspection attendances	1,378	2
No. found dentally fit	314	..
No. accepted treatment	802	2
No. refused treatment	262	..
Total No. of teeth filled	355	169
Type of filling given :—		
Synthetic porcelain	74	45
Cement	..	1
Amalgam	3	..
Lined Amalgam	311	130
Total fillings given	388	176
Total No. of teeth extracted	1,472	898
.. .. persons fitted with dentures	218	..
.. .. scalings	..	..
.. .. other treatments	27	12
.. .. local anæsthetics	533	284
.. .. general anæsthetics	149	69
.. .. treatment sessions	376	..
.. .. inspection sessions	65½	..
.. .. attendances for treatment..	1,435	989
.. .. persons made dentally fit ..	316	291

NUMBERS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE

	Number examined	Number found to need treatment	Number treated	Number made dentally fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	1,380	1,066	804	607
Children under 5 years ..	392	215	193	193

FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Children under 5 years
Extractions	2,370	316
Anæsthetics :—		
Local	817	..
General	218	168
Fillings	564	46
Scalings or scaling and Gum Treatment ..	325	..
Radiographs	10	12
Dentures provided :—		
Complete	239	..
Partial	77	..

SECTION 23**MIDWIFERY**

BY

CATHERINE M. GRAY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Maternity and Child Welfare

AND

DOROTHY HUMPHREYS, S.R.N., S.C.M.,

Supervisor of Midwives

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 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 continues to work 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 clinics.

Midwifery Training.—Part II.—The training school at Red Court 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 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 were 27 domiciliary midwives who were approved by the Central Midwives' Board as teachers of pupil midwives; 4 of these were approved

during the year. The teacher midwives 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 40 pupil midwives completed their training. Of these, 38 passed the Part II examination of the Central Midwives' Board at the first attempt, 2 failed to pass, but both passed on their second attempt. In addition, a midwife from Australia was accepted for one month's further training by arrangement with the Central Midwives' Board.

On 31st December, 1956, there were 27 pupil midwives in training.

Notified Births.—The total number of births of Leeds cases notified in the city during the year was 8,364. Of these, 5,866 or 70·1 per cent. took place in hospitals or nursing homes, and 2,498 or 29·9 per cent. were domiciliary cases. The comparative figures for 1955 were :—hospital cases 71·2 per cent. and home confinements 28·8 per cent.

The number of domiciliary births notified by midwives acting as midwives was 2,173 or 87·0 per cent. of the total domiciliary births.

Notification of intention to Practise.—The number of midwives who notified their intention to practise as midwives during the year was 194, of whom 11 left the district and 1 ceased to practise, leaving 182 midwives practising in the city on 31st December, 1956. Of these, 117 were employed in hospitals, 17 in private nursing homes, 3 as private midwives, and 45 were employed by the local authority.

Only 3 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 44. During the year 1 midwife died, 1 retired and 1 resigned, and 3 new appointments were made. On 31st December, 1956 there were 44 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 2,488 or 29·7 per cent. of the total births notified in the city. The comparative figures for 1955 were 2,243 or 28·0 per cent.

The following table gives comparative figures for the work done by the domiciliary midwives during 1955 and 1956 :—

	1955	1956
Ante-natal visits	19,812	18,885
Attendance at birth { As midwife ..	1,985	2,163
As maternity nurse ..	258	325
Post-natal visits	57,242	63,308
Bookings { As midwife	1,721	1,934
As maternity nurse	584	704
Attendances by patients at midwife's clinics	25,167	26,585
No. of patients who had gas/air or Trilene analgesia	1,903 =84·8%	2,319 =93·2%

Of the 63,308 post-natal visits paid by the midwives in 1956, 7,987 were to patients discharged home from hospital before the 14th day of the puerperium ; this shows an increase of 2,695 in post-natal visits to hospital cases.

Analgesia.—All municipal midwives are qualified to administer gas/air and Trilene analgesia ; 45 sets of gas/air apparatus and 43 sets of Trilene apparatus are available for their use. Every expectant mother who books the services of a municipal midwife is given the opportunity of having analgesia at her confinement unless her doctor certifies her as medically unfit. Of the 2,488 patients attended at home by municipal midwives 2,319 or 93·2 per cent. were given either gas/air or Trilene analgesia.

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 1956, 101 outfits were supplied in this way.

Medical Assistance.—During the year 999 notifications were received of having called in medical assistance for domiciliary midwifery cases where a doctor was booked for maternity medical services. There were 24 notifications for emergencies under Section 14 of the Midwives Act, 1951, compared with 19 for the previous year, and 18 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 267 visits of inspection to the midwives in their homes and at their cases, and, in addition, paid 272 special visits.

SECTION 24

HEALTH VISITING

BY

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Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Maternity and Child Welfare

AND

JOYCE M. AKESTER, S.R.N., S.C.M., D.N. (London),

Superintendent Health Visitor

Health visitors have continued to visit mothers and young children, including children placed for adoption and in the care of registered daily minders. They have been accompanied, as required, by medical, health visitor, and other students. Attendance at infant welfare and ante-natal clinics has occupied about 30 per cent. of their time.

The total number of cases visited by the health visitors was 139,747.

The following table gives comparable figures of the work done in 1955 and 1956 :—

	1955	1956
Notified births, and children under 5 years	108,895	106,422
Stillbirths	164	153
Deaths of children under 5 years ..	192	200
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	16	*36
Expectant Mothers	2,698	2,755
Adoption visits	248	*282
Child Minders	244	*253
Day Nursery admissions and absentees	107	*137
Tuberculous households	Not Specified	6,678
Housing reports	do.	116
Special visits	7,048	7,285
Cases discharged from hospital ..	297	Not Specified
Home Help investigations	66	35
Ineffectual visits	18,810	16,103
Total visits for the year ..	138,785	139,747

* included in visits to children under 5 years but not included in total visits.

The provision of an increasing supply of visual aids and demonstration materials has attracted the interest of mothers at the clinics and whenever possible the health visitors have undertaken group teaching during clinic sessions.

Further information regarding the work of the health visitors is given in this Report in the sections relating to Health Education and Care and After-care.

Problem Families.—Health visitors are frequently called upon to advise and assist problem families ; a typical case history, written by a health visitor, follows :—

"Introduction to the family first came by a telephone message from a medical officer of an infant welfare centre. Mrs.——— was expecting twins. Could I help by obtaining some baby clothes as they were in poor circumstances? (November, 1955).

First visit to the home.

Mrs.——— A thin tired-looking woman, clean in person and quite pleasant.

Mr.——— Not in.

A——— Aged 10½ years. Well-spoken intelligent girl.

B——— Aged 8 years.

C——— Aged 3½ years.

D——— Aged 2 years.

Home conditions.

Two bedrooms, one living room : sparsely furnished and most of that broken down. Walls in poor condition. Roof so bad that in very wet weather the rain water was running down the stairs and out towards the door ; this has since been repaired. Floor—bare boards upstairs, stone flags downstairs.

Amenities—very poor.

Old fashioned range which falls in pieces when touched. Cold running water only. Two gas rings on an enamel plate on two orange boxes ; most unsafe. Three aluminium saucepans but no kettle or frying pan.

Washing Utensils.

A tub and 'posser' and one flat iron only. No wringing machine or boiler. Cutlery—3 knives without handles, 4 forks, 1 egg spoon, 1 teaspoon, 1 spoon slightly larger than teaspoon. Crockery—2 cups, 6 saucers and plates.

First few days following initial visit.

Visited in the district and heard such things as " Poor Mrs—— expecting twins and that lazy devil won't work". Taking notice of the "lazy" part I decided to make my own investigations.

Going one day with some baby clothing given to me by mothers in the district Mr.—— was at home. Casually I said to him, " Not working today, Mr.—— ? ". He replied, " No, I slept in".

Two days later called again when Mr.—— was at home again. On saying to him, " Oh dear, have you slept in again ? ", he told me, " No, I have given up my work".

This day I spent the morning talking to him regarding his responsibility to his wife and family. He in turn complained of his wife's language to the children, that many times he went to work with bread and sauce for lunch and of the numerous debts incurred by his wife. I reasoned with him that it was a vicious circle ; because of the lack of money his wife was so worried where the next meal was coming from, how the children were going to be clothed, the rent paid, etc., that she did not know what she was saying and obviously could not buy sufficient food. I mentioned to him that she, too, had little to eat, having seen her with bread and gravy for dinner although pregnant. I asked him to do his part first and then when Mrs.—— was in a better state of health we would tackle the other problem. He promised me he would go to the Labour Exchange that afternoon to try to get work again. During the afternoon I returned again to speak to Mrs—— and asked her if she had done anything herself about this constant unemployment, for she had not, up to this point, complained about any difficulties. She replied, " I have talked to him for hours and asked him to be different. I have shouted at him, I have even been to court, but then when he says he will do better I feel sorry for him and try again but after two weeks he is back again in the old ways". She went on to say, " I just cannot stand any more of it. I have had one week's pay of £5 in the last three months, other than that 30/-, £1 or perhaps £2. This week there is one day's pay again and *he* won't go for National Assistance because he has been so often that ' they' have threatened him about taking Court action if he goes again." Asking if she had any money then, she replied " No". She was going to the grocers at the corner to see if they would let her have something for the children's tea. Also the gas was out and she had not any money for it.

I asked Mrs.—— if she would mind if I called an officer of the N.S.P.C.C., telling her not that they were cruelly treated but were neglected by failing to provide adequate food and clothing and possibly lodging by rent being in arrears. Also I felt that, although I had spoken to him, a man-to-man talk would make him realise more ; that he had a responsibility and he could also deal with the immediate National Assistance problem. Mrs.—— consented. The officer came and spoke to Mr.—— and gave him a letter to take to the National Assistance Board. Money was put in the gas meter and food for immediate needs obtained.

Subsequent daily visits were made to ensure Mr. —— was at work and each Friday night to discuss the planning of income and expenditure during which I discovered just how bad things had become.

On February 1st twin boys were born. About five weeks later D——, aged 2 years, was severely scalded and taken to hospital. It was felt that because of the strain of past events on Mrs.—— it was vital to get her away for convalescence. What use is there in trying to teach new ways of housekeeping, etc., to a person who is tired and worn out in body and mind ? With improved health would come a clearer perception and a firmer determination—that, I felt sure of.

Convalescence was arranged for two weeks at Southport over the Whitsuntide period. The thought of the change alone brought new vigour to Mrs.——. The twins accompanied the mother. D—— was due to be discharged from hospital and, with the co-operation of the almoner, was sent to Scarborough for one month's convalescence. C——was found accommodation in a day nursery at reduced cost. Free school dinners were arranged for A—— and B——.

Some of the difficulties which arose as I began to share their confidence were ; a Bailiff's Order was sent for the bed, £11 was owing plus £1 7s. for costs of a previous action. Many firms sent letters that unless bills were paid within 7 days, court action would be taken. Nine firms in all were involved for bed, bedding, clothing, shoes and toys. There was also a grocery, greengrocery and coal bill and rent was in arrears. Contact was first made with the Court regarding the Bailiff's Order. This was suspended for one week

while I got in touch with the ——— Company. A letter was sent to them stating the family difficulties and would they be willing to withdraw the Order if I collected and sent 10/- weekly? The proposal was accepted. A letter was sent to each of the other firms asking if they would be prepared to wait for the money until I could send the whole amount, taking one bill at a time. All the firms were most co-operative. Blankets, sheets, counterpane, Mr.———'s gaberdine raincoat were all in the pawnshop.

The children's clothing was poor and inadequate though clean. Mr.——— had no underwear of any description and no socks. He had one old suit and a pair of plimsoles with a hole through the sole (the only available footwear).

Before commencing work Mr.——— obtained some old shoes and working trousers from voluntary organisations. Mrs.——— and the children were also fitted with several things from voluntary organisations. The total weekly wage was £7 16s. 11d. plus £2 family allowance. Each week I went on Friday evening to discuss with them what should be paid first. I took in my possession first the basic money—rent and coal. Also at the beginning 10/- was set aside for the bed and 10/- was put into the gas meter, gas being the only means of cooking and water-heating.

After six weeks Mr.——— changed his employment to one where he could get overtime and worked there long enough to pay off some of the debts which together amounted to about £70.

Since working.

1. November 23rd saw the last of the £70 debt paid off.
2. Mr.——— has had one new suit, one new shirt and four shirts almost new given. He has one tie, three new sets of underwear, six pairs of socks, a pair of shoes for best wear, one pair of working boots and a pair of clogs.
3. Mrs.——— has a coat, the first for six years, a skirt (two new blouses were given), shoes, stockings, one complete set of underwear (new).

It was worth all the effort to see their faces on August Bank Holiday weekend when they went out together in their new clothes.

4. A———. New shoes and dress given for Whitsuntide by the owner of a drapery store who is interested in the social aspect of the health visitor's work. Went to school

with complete new uniform obtained at reasonable cost because of buying remnants of material and, with the help of associates, made free of charge. A new dress is being made for school party. Leather school bag given by Sunday School teacher.

5. B———. New shoes and dress given for Whitsuntide. Shoes, socks, underwear and second-hand coat bought.
6. C———. Two new dresses and knicker sets and two pairs of shoes given. Other second-hand clothing given.
7. D———. New shoes given. Socks and vests bought. Second-hand jerseys, trousers and coat given.
8. Twins. Romper suits and twelve nappies bought, also such things as bottles and teats, 'pottie', large enamel bowl. Other clothing given.
9. An electric cooker, second-hand, is about to be installed in the home when, for the first time, a dinner will be cooked on something more than two gas rings. A wringing machine and electric iron have been given and also cutlery.

Social results.

Mr.——— now stays in to let Mrs.——— go out at least once a week. He has stopped spending what money he did earn in the public house with the result of cooked dinners daily. He often goes shopping with Mrs.——— at the weekend; this is arranged so that Mr.——— knows just how far the house-keeping money goes. They have a free baby-sitter for this period.

They are a much happier couple bringing a sense of security to the children who otherwise by now may have been in the care of the Children's Department. The language has improved. Although Mr.——— changes his employment still at fairly frequent intervals, he does not stay out of work and is staying longer at each one as time goes on and is most certainly making a great effort to do what is right by his family.

On his behalf it must be said that at one time he was treated by a psychiatrist in Leeds. His mentality is rather below average and he was born with webbed hands and feet making many occupations beyond his capacity.

Hopes for the near future.

1. A radio for home entertainment.
2. Floor covering to make work easier for the mother and more comfortable for the family.
3. Decoration of all rooms.
4. More crockery. Some has been bought but they need more.

Conclusions.

Still a poor home but improved 100 per cent. from what it was. Husband and wife more tolerant and certainly greatly improved in their respective ways. Always a substantial mid-day meal provided but no luxuries.

Children happy, loved, taken an interest in and the two eldest quite openly acknowledge there is a difference in the home—and simply thrilled about the cooker coming.

Health Visitor Training.—*Miss F. M. Mawson, Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor and School Nurse and Health Visitor Tutor in Sole Charge, reports.*—During the 1955-56 session, 12 student health visitors were sponsored by the City Council and commenced the Health Visitors' Training Course at Leeds University on October 1st. The course covers an academic year of three terms and, on condition that two years' service after qualification is given if required, each student receives a training allowance of three-quarters of the minimum salary of a qualified health visitor throughout the course, with payment of tuition and examination fees and reasonable travelling expenses.

Including the Leeds assisted students, the class altogether numbered 38, the other students being sent by various local authorities near and far. This mingling of students drawn from a wide area is beneficial to all and the cultural and social amenities of the University are also a great asset to the course.

Lectures, as usual, took place at the Medical School as the health visitors are students of the Medical Faculty; they were given by full-time and part-time lecturers of the Medical and other Faculties of the University. Special lectures contributed by statutory and voluntary social workers were mainly on the work of their departments and their own particular duties.

Didactic lectures are an important and essential part of the course but in accordance with modern thought the tutorials system carried out with small groups provides one of the most effective forms of teaching. For this purpose the class was divided into six groups, each receiving two tutorials a week, in which individual difficulties could be resolved and it was possible for the students to discuss controversial points with the tutors. Each group also engaged in investigations and completed the writing-up of a project on a given subject which was an exercise in co-operation as well as adding to their knowledge. The tutorial classes were held at the Department of Preventive Medicine and Public Health where the students have common room and cloakroom facilities.

During the last few years, two days each week have been devoted to practical instruction, which is arranged in such a way that each student sees both urban and rural conditions. The training area covers Leeds and those parts of the West Riding within daily travelling distance. The aim is to ensure that the students have opportunities of observing the statutory and voluntary social services as administered in various local authorities and will be able to correlate their practical experience with the lectures they have received. They learn the techniques of home visiting and school nursing and the conduct of various clinics; they also obtain first-hand knowledge of the local agencies which they are likely to need to contact when qualified.

The co-operation of the health visitors and other social workers who give practical instruction has been very much appreciated and is essential to the proper training of the students. A new element has been introduced, due to the expansion of the Welfare Services to include handicapped persons other than the blind and the deaf, and the students have been very interested to see the Clubs for the handicapped and a newly opened Epileptic Colony. Working conditions in industry are also of interest and several firms in the area have arranged for visits to be made and have provided guides to explain the processes involved.

The students worked well and enjoyed the course, which all completed except one who had to withdraw at the end of the first term owing to her mother's prolonged illness. The examination of the Royal Society of Health was held in June and 10 out of the 11 students qualified.

SECTION 25

HOME NURSING

During 1956 the Home Nursing Services in the Northern half of the city have been supervised by Miss J. Corcoran who has also been responsible for training. Miss E. G. Meadows has been responsible for the Home Nursing Services in the Southern half of the city and Miss E. Boulton has been in charge of the arrangements for loan equipment.

SOURCES OF CASES 1954-1956

	1954	1955	1956
General practitioners	11,169	10,581	6,753
Hospitals	1,511	1,665	1,791
All Sections of the Public Health Department	549	909	2,586
Direct application and/or relatives, etc.	94	42	37
Totals	13,323	13,197	11,167

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES, 1954-1956

Classification	1954		1955		1956	
	New Cases	Visits	New Cases	Visits	New Cases	Visits
Medical ..	9,494	203,858	9,598	206,898	8,093	216,844
Surgical ..	1,929	33,518	2,011	35,298	1,819	34,676
Children under 5 years ..	916	6,653	789	5,992	726	6,225
Pneumonia ..	285	2,561	274	2,612	253	2,440
Tuberculosis ..	593	25,464	453	22,641	191	11,596
Maternal complications ..	72	581	49	357	74	659
Ophthalmia neonatorum ..	6	90	3	42	1	8
Infectious diseases ..	28	161	20	102	10	71
Totals	13,323	272,886	13,197	273,942	11,167	272,519

There has been a decrease of 2,030 new patients on the previous year, with a corresponding decrease of 1,423 visits. The table shows that the decrease affected most categories of patients but was especially marked in tuberculosis where the visits fell by over 11,000. This was due to a change in methods of treatment, drugs given by mouth replacing drugs given by injection.

Of the 11,167 patients nursed, 5,320, i.e. nearly half, received injection treatment of various types, necessitating 97,052 visits.

During the year 4,271 patients of 65 years of age and over were nursed and received 149,421 visits compared with 4,405 patients and 136,434 visits during 1955.

The following table gives the number of patients nursed aged 65 and over :—

		Patients	Visits
1954	..	.. 4,338	122,643
1955	..	.. 4,405	136,434
1956	..	.. 4,271	149,421

Tuberculous patients nursed numbered 191 and received 11,596 visits as against 453 and 22,641 respectively in 1955.

		Tuberculous Patients	Patients Nursed Visits
1953	..	.. 409	11,216
1954	..	.. 593	25,464
1955	..	.. 453	22,641
1956	..	.. 191	11,596

During the year one patient living in surroundings unsuitable for home nursing was transferred to hospital.

The nursing staff is as follows :—

		Full-time	Part-time	Staff in terms of full-time
December, 1954	..	67	15	75
„ 1955	..	66	22	77
„ 1956	..	61	14	68

There are 21 motor cars available for use in the more distant areas of the city.

Medical Requisites Loan Scheme.—The arrangements for the loan of sick-room equipment and medical and surgical requisites have been operated from the depot at Market Buildings and for tuberculous cases from the Chest Clinic.

During the year 4,533 articles were loaned, an increase of 160 on the figure for the previous year and 4,196 returned as against 4,329. There were 3,413 applications for extensions of loan periods and 273 persons defaulted with regard to conditions of loan, 124 fewer than in 1955. The number of articles on loan on 31st December, 1956, was 1,264.

CLASSIFICATION OF MEDICAL REQUISITES

Articles							Loaned	Returned
Air rings	..	..	..	..	..	..	922	894
Bed pans	..	..	..	..	..	..	977	916
Mackintosh sheets	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,260	1,146
Back rests	..	..	..	..	..	..	660	609
Urinals	..	..	..	..	..	..	397	350
Cradles	..	..	..	..	..	..	136	123
Commodes	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	21
Crutches	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	11
Douche outfits	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7
Hot water bottles	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Rubber bed pans	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	32
Bed trays and tables	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	8
Dunlopillo mattress and cover	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2
Wheel chairs	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	62
Bedstead with chain and pulley	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
Ice bags	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Relaxation chairs	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	4
Bed blocks	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Stand pulleys	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	6
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,533	4,196

Training of Home Nurses.—*Miss J. Corcoran, Superintendent Nurse, Home Nursing Service, reports.*—The training arrangements continued as in previous years, students being prepared for the Queen's Institute Examination. Male and female State Registered Nurses may enter the course which lasts 6 months (or 4 months in the case of nurses who have had approved experience in district work or hold certain further certificates, e.g. midwifery, health visiting, etc.).

The course is designed to teach the nurses to adapt the methods learned in hospital to the altered conditions of nursing patients in their own homes and to give them an understanding of the social and health needs of the patient and his family. The syllabus consists of lectures, visits of observation which may prove interesting and helpful to the nurse ; also demonstrations and supervised experience of nursing patients in their own homes. One month's " Theoretical Block " is given, followed by a weekly half-day study course, on completion of which there is a practical and written examination.

Leeds also accepts students from other authorities either for the full course of training or for the " Theoretical Block " lectures only. During the year 31 nurses (13 of them from other authorities) took the full course and 5 the " Theoretical Block " only.

The Leeds hospitals send their student nurses in groups for a talk on district nursing, plus a morning on the district. This gives the nurse in training an opportunity of knowing a little more of the patient's background and a wider knowledge of their needs.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

BY

MONICA A. AXSON, M.B., Ch.B.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Immunisation

For the third successive year, no case of diphtheria occurred in the city. If the disease is 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 routine work of the Department continued smoothly throughout the year and the mobile immunisation unit was used regularly and proved particularly useful on the outlying housing estates.

In May, 1956, the first anti-poliomyelitis vaccinations were given in Leeds. This followed the introduction by the Ministry of Health in January of a scheme for the registration of children between the ages of two and nine years. Altogether 15,727 children were registered in Leeds (7,780 boys and 7,947 girls). The amount of vaccine which became available was strictly limited and certain children, selected by month and year of birth, were invited to attend the Central Clinic, Park Square, in May and June for vaccination. Two injections are required with an interval of at least three weeks between them. By the end of June, when vaccination was temporarily suspended until the late autumn, 1,727 children had been given injections as follows :—

		2 injections	1 injection only
Boys	..	.. 633	161
Girls	..	.. 592	341
Total	..	.. 1,225	502

A further supply of vaccine became available in December. This was mainly used for completing the vaccination of children who had received one injection earlier in the year and also for giving a number of first injections to be completed in 1957.

		No. completed in December	1st injections given in December
Boys	..	.. 137	60
Girls	..	.. 292	57
Total	..	.. 429	117

In May and June 10 per cent. of the inoculated children were visited by nurses 48 hours after their injection. Apart from one child who had developed a small lump at the site of the injection, there were no symptoms which could be directly related to the injection of the vaccine.

Issue of Prophylactic Material to General Practitioners.—The following table gives details of the issue of prophylactic material to general practitioners during 1956 for diphtheria and whooping cough immunisation purposes.

ISSUE OF PROPHYLACTIC MATERIAL TO PRACTITIONERS

Material	1956	1955
Diphtheria (P.T.A.P.)	880 doses	849 doses
Diphtheria (T.A.F.)	124 ..	218 ..
Combined diphtheria and whooping cough	5,913 ..	6,789 ..
Whooping cough vaccine ..	534 ..	459 ..
Diphtheria/Tetanus/Pertussis	2,823 ..	1,179 ..

Vaccination.—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	1956 Total	1955 Total
Vaccinated (a)	1,694	146	17	47	1,904	1,724
(b)	2,334	188	62	161	2,745	2,667
Re-vaccinated						
(a)	..	17	50	492	559	420
(b)	..	33	66	556	655	582
Totals ..	4,028	384	195	1,256	5,863	5,393

(a) by clinic staff.

(b) by general practitioners.

From the returns of primary vaccinations in infants, it is calculated that approximately 50·8 per cent. of the infant population born between July, 1955, and June, 1956, 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 health visitors.

The following table shows immunisation work done by clinic doctors and general practitioners during 1956 :—

Prophylactic	Clinic doctors :—				General Practnrs.	Total
	I.W.C.'s	Schools	Home visits	Mobile Clinic		
Diphtheria only ..	281	986	50	61	140	1,518
Diphtheria/ Whooping Cough ..	2,089	2	261	346	1,896	4,594
Triple Antigen ..	59	..	3	1	485	548
Whooping Cough only	21	..	2	3	70	96
Total protected against Diphtheria	2,429	988	314	408	2,521	6,660
Total protected against Whooping Cough	2,169	2	266	350	2,451	5,238
Refresher Doses :—						
Diphtheria only ..	69	8,969	4	12	355	9,409
Diphtheria/ Whooping Cough ..	8	13	5	..	361	387
Triple Antigen ..	..	..	..	..	36	36
Whooping Cough only	1	..	..	..	7	8

Home Visiting.—This service is provided for the benefit of mothers who, for some good reason, are unable to bring their children to the clinics. During the year 621 visits were made.

Estimate of the Child Population Immunised against Diphtheria.—On 31st December, 1956, it was estimated that 64·0 per cent. of children under five years of age (70·6 per cent. between the ages of one and five years) and 94·3 per cent. between the ages of five and fifteen years had been immunised against diphtheria. It is calculated that of children up to the age of fifteen years 84·2 per cent. have been protected. The table on page 97 indicates the progress of diphtheria immunisation since 1928.

Whooping Cough Immunisation.—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
1955	4,593
1956	5,238
Total	32,113

This means that approximately 60 per cent. of children under the age of five years have received some protection against whooping cough.

Inoculations for Overseas.—The number of preventive inoculations given at the Central Immunisation Clinic against certain infectious diseases are as follows :—

Smallpox (vaccinations) ..	464
Typhoid	196 (and 9 refreshers)
Cholera	125 (and 14 refreshers)
Typhus	1
Tetanus	17 (and 1 refresher)

The above figures are for completed courses.

Other Work Undertaken by the Section.—*Examination of Convalescents.*—During the year 800 applicants for convalescence, including 540 children, were examined. Throat swabs were taken for bacteriological examination in 3 cases and one was found to be positive for Haemolytic Streptococci.

Training.—Special sessions were again 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 Department once again wishes to thank the voluntary workers of the Leeds Babies Welcome Association who have given such valuable help at the immunisation clinics.

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	1928-1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	Total
Under 1 year ..	759	68	210	38	75	24	..	..	..	..	..	788	3,127	3,301	2,561	3,479	3,450	3,143	3,241	2,678	3,077	Total
1-2 years ..	1,509	245	820	215	411	941	3,080	3,990	4,412	5,110	5,137	5,304	4,923	3,078	2,931	2,714	2,056	1,757	1,898	1,658	1,857	under 5 years
2-3 ..	1,505	177	788	116	173	814	2,262	1,024	469	240	777	418	455	438	457	514	391	234	205	247	266	at end of 1956
3-4 ..	1,788	92	1,008	96	121	943	2,053	1,063	463	220	557	327	220	231	249	277	212	137	144	128	142	23,939
4-5 ..	2,238	79	1,241	64	62	865	1,940	1,043	381	257	463	288	260	196	147	193	152	111	146	102	102	
5-6 ..	3,093	72	1,752	46	30	1,563	1,486	1,667	451	359	556	366	323	328	290	263	321	274	270	338	301	Total
6-7 ..	3,300	53	1,818	12	10	1,450	940	1,622	302	233	467	296	229	286	215	234	320	348	315	393	387	Total
7-8 ..	2,981	27	1,239	7	6	1,174	676	1,482	197	185	392	225	165	143	141	108	144	147	191	217	174	5-10 years
8-9 ..	2,907	7	571	13	6	979	466	1,357	164	188	275	153	126	132	95	72	71	109	99	133	101	36,557
9-10 ..	2,931	9	396	6	3	926	325	1,271	157	142	259	142	110	119	70	51	65	68	70	82	79	
10-11 ..	3,208	14	317	19	4	892	252	1,197	130	152	250	100	90	108	79	64	61	71	63	57	55	
11-12 ..	3,089	7	287	17	4	921	205	1,089	109	128	249	113	67	73	60	55	37	31	42	40	26	Total
12-13 ..	3,129	7	212	19	5	839	193	1,193	96	109	185	97	80	69	55	40	48	28	26	43	33	10-15 years
13-14 ..	2,846	5	154	32	7	704	175	1,035	78	79	138	100	61	55	35	40	48	25	29	24	21	34,162
14-15 ..	627	..	17	20	..	74	148	382	8	29	34	13	49	54	31	27	38	23	20	41	29	
15 years and over	1,235	144	25	174	37	65	..	..	55	70	83	43	53	54	48	23	42	4	8	8	10	Total
Age not known	254	129	317	..	213	34	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15 years & over Total 105,756 age not known 958
Totals ..	37,399	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	6,189	6,660	201,372

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)	1,937	} 355,561
" (Emergency Calls)	2,173	
Illness	3,281	
Maternity	4,486	
Tuberculosis	109	
Hospital admissions and discharges	20,014	
Infectious diseases	832	
Mental	247	
Lunacy	17	
Special treatment	32,130	
Others (incl. fruitless journeys)	4,774	
Total	70,000	
By Sitting Case vehicles :—		
Maternity and Child Welfare	701	} 503,619
Special treatment	160,308	
Immunisation	160	
Doctors and Midwives	1,936	
Others (incl. fruitless journeys)	1,030	
Total	164,135	
Mortuary Service :—		
Bodies removed	676	3,848
Hospital Car Pool :—		
Special treatment	10,017	69,141
Grand Totals	244,828	932,169

In addition to the above, 5,149 Leeds cases were carried by other Authorities under the co-ordination arrangements.

The following table gives a summary of cases removed and mileage covered by the Municipal Ambulance Service ambulances

and sitting-case vehicles during the year. The figures for the five preceding years are given for comparison.

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Cases :—						
Ambulance ..	53,337	57,361	73,657	77,475	68,667	70,000
S.C. vehicles ..	85,125	97,649	114,018	141,574	164,245	164,135
Total ..	138,462	155,010	187,675	219,049	232,912	234,135
Mileage :—						
Ambulance ..	324,224	322,519	353,063	372,221	352,701	355,561
S.C. vehicles ..	371,446	379,707	415,634	469,358	504,117	503,619
Total ..	695,670	702,226	768,697	841,579	856,818	859,180

It will be noted from the comparison tables that the increase in numbers of cases and mileage of 1956 over 1955 is very slight.

“ 999 ” Calls.—The total number of calls of this type received during the year was 5,865.

Staff.—The staff of the Ambulance Service is 136, 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	1
	—
	16
	==

Operational :—

Shift leaders	5
Drivers	84
Female attendants	17
Mortuary Drivers	2
	—
	108
	==

Maintenance :—

Mechanics	..	..	..	..	..	2
Semi-skilled	..	..	..	..	..	2
Washers	..	..	..	..	..	2
Garage hands	..	..	..	..	..	1
Store-keeper	..	..	..	..	..	1

—
8*Domestic :—*

Cook	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cleaners	..	..	..	..	..	3

—
4

Vehicles.—During the year one additional sitting-case ambulance was added to the fleet. The strength is 61 vehicles made up as follows :—

Ambulances 31, sitting-case ambulances 20, cars 8 and mortuary vans 2.

Accidents.—During the year accidents to vehicles numbered 45 involving 30 drivers, an average of one accident per 19,093 miles. All drivers were entered for the " Safe Driving Awards " and out of the 45 accidents 22 drivers were disqualified for an award due to an accident arising out of their own negligence.

Telecommunications.—All ambulances and cars are equipped with two-way radio-telephony. The equipment is now five years old but continues to give good service and maintenance costs are small.

Co-operation with other Authorities.—The co-ordination scheme has worked so efficiently during the year that it has not been necessary to call any meetings. Our thanks are due to Authorities within the scheme for their help and co-operation.

Hospital Car Service.—The Hospital Car Service has dealt with all requests for transport for sitting cases in a helpful and efficient manner. The assistance of this service is greatly appreciated.

Babies Born Before Arrival at Hospital.—During the year 57 babies were born before arrival at hospital. The present arrangement whereby the Ambulance Service calls upon a municipal midwife on emergency call has worked very satisfactorily.

SECTION 28

PREVENTION, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

INCLUDING

HEALTH EDUCATION AND PUBLICITY

VENEREAL DISEASES

MEDICAL-SOCIAL WORK (GENERAL)

CONVALESCENT TREATMENT

CARE AND AFTER-CARE (HEALTH VISITING)

Other aspects are dealt with on pages 45 and 47 (TUBERCULOSIS) and page 118 (MENTAL HEALTH).

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.

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.

The Health Visitors' Part in Health Education.—*Visual Aids.*—The health visitors' "Health Education Group" which was inaugurated in 1955 continued its work during 1956. Throughout the year six to eight health visitors spent half a day each week on the preparation of visual aids and the maintenance of the existing stock. Some importance is attached to this aspect of the work, because the members of the average lay audience are now so accustomed to sound

films and television that it has become almost a necessity to use both visual and aural methods in presenting facts and information to them. It is also necessary for the visual aids to compare favourably with posters, shop window displays and other methods of commercial advertising.

During the year consideration was given to the need for small displays which can be easily stored and which "speak for themselves" in busy clinics where health visitors have little time for group teaching. Additions were also made to the stock of flannelgraphs. "The Stages of Pregnancy" and "The Birth of a Baby" are so popular that six sets are now kept in circulation and several of the midwives are using these flannelgraphs in their ante-natal work.

The visual aids now in use are :—

Displays :

Nutrition

Clothing

"Make Do and Mend"

Safety First

Playthings and Occupations for Young Children

Foot Development

Care of Feeding Utensils

Immunisation and Vaccination

Care of the Teeth

Habit Training

Care of the Aged

Flannelgraphs :

The Menstrual Cycle

The Stages of Pregnancy

The Birth of a Baby

Breast Feeding

Daily Routine for Expectant and Nursing Mothers

Food Hygiene

Storage of Food

Personal Hygiene

The Spread of Infection

Nutrition

Group Teaching.—Some health visitors will always prefer to concentrate on individual teaching but the number of those who are willing to undertake group teaching is increasing satisfactorily.

A list of nine health visitors who are available as speakers is kept by the leader of the Health Education Group and this includes both junior and senior members of the staff. Several of those who were previously diffident about public speaking have found their confidence increased by the use of visual aids.

During 1956, 20 talks were given to outside organisations, St. John Ambulance Brigade Cadets, Young Wives' Clubs, etc., and at the end of the year the number of talks booked for the first three months of 1957 was 26.

A series of talks was given to members of the " Mothers' Club " which is organised by the Council of Social Service at South Lodge, during March and May.

These established groups present valuable opportunities for health education and considerable variety of interest is shown by the subjects on which talks were requested, e.g.:—

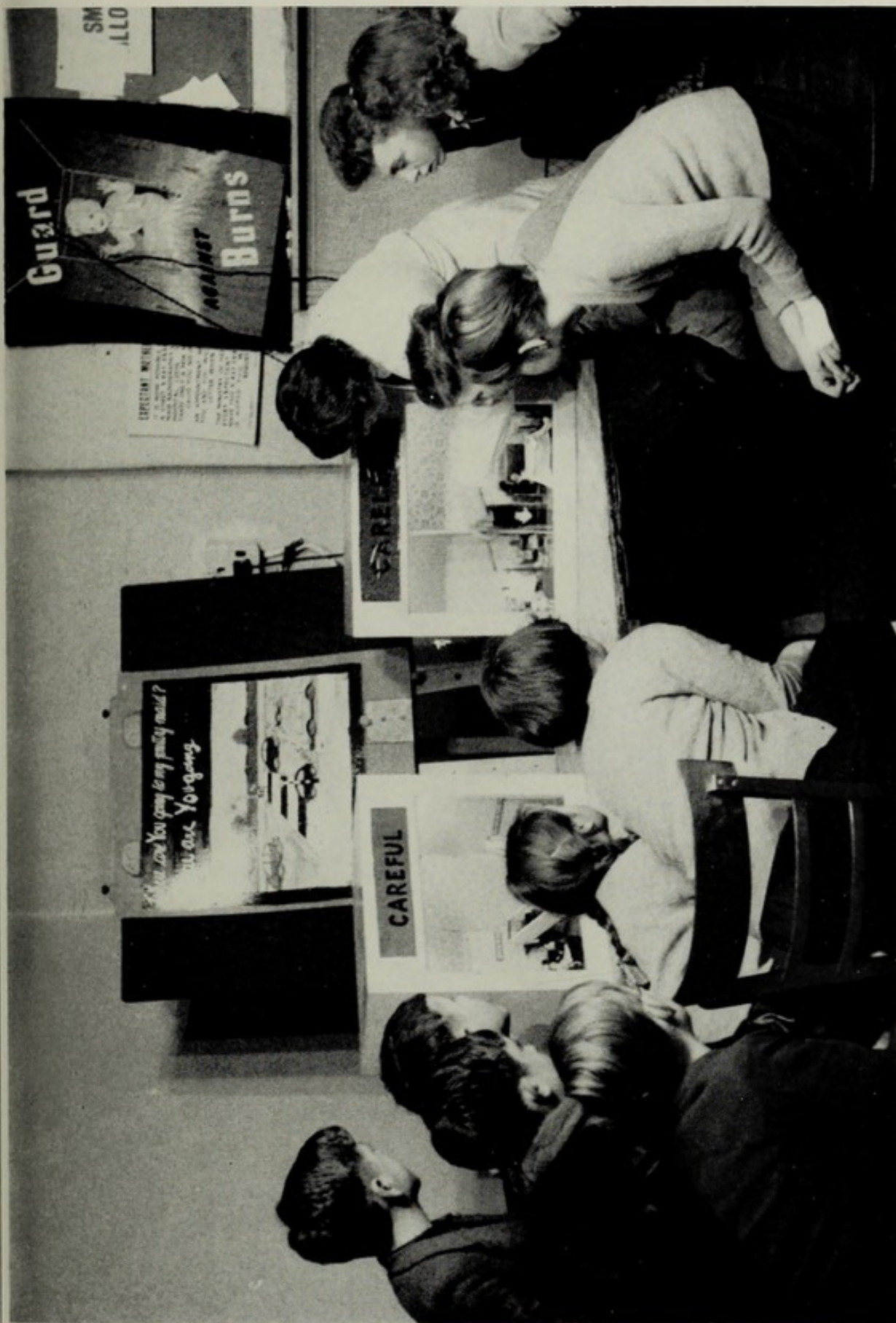
- Personal Hygiene
- Infant Welfare
- Work of the Health Visitor
- The Spread of Infection
- Nutrition
- The Birth of a Baby
- Tuberculosis

Health education in clinics and welfare centres was continued and displays were circulated and used wherever the accommodation was suitable.

Lectures to Students.—A development of the health visitor's group teaching work for the general public is lecturing on public health subjects to more specialised types of audiences. Two health visitors undertake lectures on maternity and child welfare and social legislation to district nurse students. The Health Visitor Tutor and Superintendent Health Visitor give lectures on health visiting to student nurses at the Leeds General Infirmary and St. James's Hospital respectively.

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.



Health Education at a School Clinic.



VENEREAL DISEASES

BY

J. B. BITTNER, M.B., Ch.B.,

*Venereologist**The General Infirmary, Leeds*

Since March, 1956, the Department of Venereal Diseases has been functioning in the main building of the General Infirmary at Leeds. The accommodation is much more compact than in the old Clinic but is just about adequate for present-day needs. The situation of the Clinic is probably as near ideal as a venereal diseases clinic can be and is much superior to the old one.

At the end of 1956, Gordon O. Horne, Ph.D., F.R.C.P.E., the Consultant in Charge of the Department since 1950, resigned. The value of his work during these six years is here put on record.

During the year Miss Sylvia C. Brooke, B.A., A.M.I.A., the part-time Almoner in the Department, left to get married. Her position has been filled by Miss Flora I. Beck, A.M.I.A.

The number of new cases shows little change over the previous year. Note should be made, however, of the increase in gonorrhœa, particularly as this took place in the second six months of 1956, the first six months showing the steady decline that has been occurring over a number of years. The position will need to be carefully watched, as the increase was marked during these six months. It is too early yet to know all the causes for this increase, but one that seems to be important is an increase in the number of immigrants to the city.

The reduction in the number of attendances is due to the final abandonment of routine weekly bismuth injections in the treatment of syphilis which took place in 1956. Any further reduction is only likely to occur if there is a reduction in new patients.

During 1956 the medical-social work involving home visits has been carried out by Miss E. C. Clarkson, S.R.N., H.V., and with the increase in new cases of gonorrhœa, she has an important part to play in "contact-tracing."

NEW PATIENTS REGISTERED AT THE VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC
AT THE GENERAL INFIRMARY AT LEEDS

	Year 1956		Year 1955		Increase or Decrease	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Syphilis	58	55	55	58	+3	—3
Gonorrhœa	157	29	121	34	+36	—5
Non-gonococcal urethritis	201	..	192	..	+9	..
Other conditions	574	239	636	227	—62	+12
Total	990	323	1,004	319	—14	+4
Total attendances	5,727		7,449		—1,722	

Details of new patients resident in Leeds registered during 1956 are given in the following table :—

LEEDS PATIENTS.

	Year 1956		Year 1955		Increase or Decrease	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Syphilis, acquired						
Early	4	1	1	2	+3	—1
Late	36	34	32	29	+4	+5
Syphilis, congenital						
Under 1 year old	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 1 year old	1	4	1	10	..	—6
Gonorrhœa	132	23	97	30	+35	—7
Non-gonococcal urethritis	157	..	149	..	+8	..
Other conditions	442	212	494	199	—52	+13
Total	772	274	774	270	—2	+4
Total attendances	4,742		6,270		—1,528	
Total No. of In-patient days	2,399		2,270		+129	

Number of Leeds patients under treatment or observation at 31st December, 1956 :—

	Males	Females	Total
Syphilis	221	216	437
Gonorrhœa	47	14	61
Non-gonococcal urethritis	52	..	52
Other conditions	106	19	125
	426	249	675

MEDICAL SOCIAL WORK (General)

BY

ISOBEL B. PATON
Medical Social Worker

Type of case dealt with.—During the year the number of cases referred to the Social Workers was 204. As in previous years these were referred by medical practitioners, almoners, National Assistance Board Officials, Probation Officers and other social agencies. Letters to the Medical Officer of Health brought some cases to the notice of the Social Workers as did requests from City Councillors. Many of the cases called for assistance in more than one way but the following table shows only one request per applicant.

Hospital cases :

After-care, geriatric, St. James's Hospital	57
„ Surgical cases	22
„ Royal Bath Hospital.. ..	15
„ Pinderfields Hospital	2
„ Killingbeck Hospital	1

—97

Non-attendance at out-patient clinics and

occupational therapy	13
Housing and accommodation	11
Letters to Home Help Organiser	10
Old people living alone	10
Financial help	9
Admission to hospital	6
Domestic Help	5
Companions and housekeepers posts	4
Admission to hostel	3
Problem boys	3
Problem girls	3
Employment or change of employment.. ..	3
Complaints <i>re</i> neighbours	3
Matrimonial troubles	3
Convalescence	3
Visits for Almoners <i>re</i> patients	3

(Continued on next page)

Bedding and clothing	..	..	..	..	2
Invalid chairs	..	..	..	..	2
Treatment required at Mental Health Department					2
Visits for Geriatric Consultant,					
St. James's Hospital	..	..	..	..	2
Disposal of furniture	..	..	..	..	1
Enquiry <i>re</i> deaf-aid	..	..	..	..	1
Spectacles	..	..	..	..	1
Attendance at out-patient clinics				..	1
Nursing Homes	..	..	..	..	1
Disposal of pram and cot			..	..	1
Family trouble	..	..	..	..	1

204

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

Medical Service for the Elderly and Chronic Sick.—In 1956 the Social Workers visited 1,432 patients on the waiting list for admission to the geriatric wards of St. James's Hospital. Practically all the patients were elderly. Since the inception of this scheme by the Geriatric Consultant in 1952, the number of visits made annually has increased from 903 to 1,432. It is customary for the Social Worker to visit the patient the same day as the arrival of the post-card from the hospital informing the patient that his or her name has been put on the waiting list. The Social Worker's visit is mainly to enquire into the patient's social circumstances, domestic and nursing help available, etc., but she is frequently asked to see the patient. This is helpful when the patient is discharged from hospital and referred again to the Social Worker for follow-up. Patients and their relatives are advised on National Assistance, domestic help and the loan of nursing requisites. In a few instances patients are unaware that nursing requisites can be borrowed from the Health Department. In 1956, 46 patients were advised on how to apply for National Assistance ; 13 were advised regarding nursing requisites and 16 were advised regarding home help.

The co-operation between the Almoners and the Social Workers is most helpful and friendly. Patients discharged from hospital are visited regularly when necessary and reports given to the Geriatric Almoner.

The Social Workers are much indebted to the British Red Cross Society for help with bedding, clothing and food parcels ; also to the Organiser of Old People's Welfare for Christmas parcels and money for coal. These are greatly appreciated by the old people.

During the year 539 visits were made to new cases and 1,062 to old cases ; 150 visits were received from new cases and 99 from old cases. The Social Workers paid 458 visits to St. James's Hospital, the Magistrates' Court and to other social agencies in the city. 75 visits were made on behalf of the Home Help Assessor.

The co-operation between the officers of the Welfare Services, Housing, Mental Health and Children's Departments is most congenial and thus most beneficial in helping cases.

Social Care of the Unmarried Mother.—During 1956 the number of women and girls having an illegitimate child who were visited and advised was 191, 21 more than in 1955. In 148 cases it was the first child, in 22 the second, in 4 the third, in 4 the fourth, in one the fifth and in one case the tenth. In 10 cases married women gave birth to illegitimate children.

Of the 191 women and girls visited, 38 intended to return to their homes, 70 were to be married, 6 were returning to relations, 21 were returning to lodgings and 3 to friends ; 10 girls were referred to the Mount Cross Home, 3 to the Roman Catholic Social Worker, one to the Church of England Moral Welfare Worker ; one girl returned to her home in Brighton, one girl went to friends in Nottingham ; 18 girls had home confinements and 8 girls applied for admission to Wyther Hostel. Ten girls were returning to live with the putative father but in five cases the girls hoped to be married. One girl was later found not to be pregnant.

All the girls attended the Department's Infant Welfare Centres. Cases referred directly to the Social Workers by doctors or Probation Officers, etc., are immediately referred to the clinic in the district where the woman or girl resides.

Nineteen girls were assisted in obtaining affiliation orders. The National Assistance Board now refer girls to the Social Worker for

help when it is known that they have previously been assisted. In a few instances girls have been referred to a lawyer where there have been difficulties.

After-Care.—All girls who complete their three months' stay at Wyther Hostel and who have not had their babies adopted are visited on leaving the hostel. Several girls have been assisted in obtaining rooms and one with clothing.

During the year the Senior Social Worker, when possible, attended the monthly meeting of St. Margaret's Committee and the Mount Cross Home. She also attended the quarterly meeting of the Leeds Council of Social Service Old People's Welfare Committee. Both Social Workers attend the meeting of the Social Workers' Club.

Warm thanks are due to the Editor of the "Yorkshire Evening News" for 56 Christmas parcels for old people. 26 old people received 7s. each for coal. These gifts are greatly appreciated.

Owing to pressure of work, the collection and disposal of toys from the "Yorkshire Evening Post" for the Health Visitors was not undertaken this year. Some toys were, however, obtained for a few children known to the Senior Social Worker.

Student Health Visitors again spent a day with the Senior Social Worker and were told of the work done for girls expecting an illegitimate child.

The names of nine old people who wished help with decorating their homes were given to the Organiser of Old People's Welfare for the International Voluntary Service of Peace.

CONVALESCENT TREATMENT

BY

JESSIE CHIPPERFIELD

Convalescent Treatment Organiser

During 1956, 2,268 applications for convalescent treatment were received and 18 were brought forward from 1955, making a total of 2,286. Of these, 1,647 patients were sent to convalescent homes, 591 applications were withdrawn or refused and 48 were held over until 1957.

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 ..	1,123	524
Weeks away	2,246	1,246
Extensions (weeks)	9	12
Total number of weeks away	2,255	1,258
Average number of weeks per stay ..	2	2 ³ / ₇

The value of a period of rest away from home following an illness is particularly seen in many cases of nervous strain following a long period of overwork or anxiety, where one feels that a serious nervous breakdown may have been averted.

During the year 185 mothers with 189 babies were sent to the Southport Home. In July, and again in October, admission was postponed for one week owing to infection.

The Ambulance Service has continued to provide transport and four ladies have acted as voluntary escorts during the summer.

Prior to admission to convalescent homes, 260 adults and 540 children attended the Central Clinic for medical inspection.

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

Home	Adults	Babies	Child- ren	Total
Southport (Mother and Baby Home) ..	222	189	..	411
Blackpool (Horncliffe)	224	..	4	228
Blackpool (Westwood)	124	..	13	137
St. Annes (Rockfield)	109	..	..	109
Bridlington (Yorkshire Foresters) ..	95	..	..	95
St. Annes (Ormerod)	..	..	81	81
St. Annes (Blackburn)	86	..	..	86
Freshfield (St. Joseph's)	..	..	81	81
St. Annes (Seabright)	130	..	2	132
Morecambe (Craig)	..	..	110	110
Southport (Milne)	50	..	..	50
Grange-over-Sands (Boarbank Hall) ..	63	..	..	63
St. Annes (Rochdale Home)	..	..	44	44
Southport (Jewish Home)	11	..	..	11
Chathill	7	..	..	7
Harrogate (Metcalf Smith)	2	..	..	2
Totals	1,123	189	335	1,647

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

	Adults	Mothers and Babies		Children	Total
		(M)	(B)		
January ..	21	..	..	5	26
February ..	19	..	..	3	22
March ..	31	19	14	17	81
April ..	94	18	19	23	154
May ..	116	24	25	45	210
June ..	155	22	23	31	231
July ..	119	20	21	51	211
August ..	143	31	33	45	252
September ..	116	25	26	39	206
October ..	80	26	28	43	177
November ..	40	..	..	15	55
December ..	4	..	..	18	22
Total ..	938	185	189	335	1,647

CARE AND AFTER-CARE (HEALTH VISITING)

BY

JOYCE M. AKESTER, S.R.N., S.C.M., D.N. (London)

Superintendent Health Visitor

The Sick, Aged and Handicapped.—Since 1948, health visitors have taken an increasing share in the work carried out under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act. In the normal course of their duties they are often given information about sick, aged and handicapped people in need of help; requests for visits are received in the Public Health Department from patients, their relatives, friends, hospital almoners, etc.

The reasons for which visits are requested show infinite variety and sometimes the health visitor finds a patient suffering from advanced or acute illness, in immediate need of medical and nursing care followed by admission to hospital. More often she is asked to visit the chronic sick, aged or handicapped and it is necessary for her to assess the need for help, decide how much she can give herself and to whom the care should be referred for assistance outside her own province. This branch of her work brings the health visitor into co-operation with officers of other sections of the Public Health Department, other Corporation Departments and other statutory and voluntary organisations. Close contact is maintained with the officers of the District Nursing, Home Help and Public Health Inspectors' Sections, Welfare Services Department, the National Assistance Board and, also, hospital almoners, members of the W.V.S. and the like. Contact with general practitioners still develops slowly. There is frequent referral of patients from health visitors to doctors but only a few of the doctors are in the habit of requesting help from health visitors. In some areas, however, this habit has become established and with it a good working relationship.

The needs of the sick and elderly people visited include nursing care, nursing equipment, domestic help, clothing, bedding, meals, attention to sanitary defects and re-housing on medical grounds.

Tuberculosis.—As in previous years, all newly notified cases of tuberculosis have been visited and arrangements made for the supervision of contacts. These and other special visits to tuberculous

persons, and attendance at contact clinics, occupy about half the time of 8 health visitors. The routine follow-up of tuberculous patients, after all the initial investigations have been made, is undertaken by the general district health visitors. The number of visits to tuberculous households during the year was 6,678.

Diabetes.—In August, a request was received from Dr. Leese of St. James's Hospital for help with the follow-up of his diabetic patients. Dr. Leese thought that the health visitor could be particularly useful in helping the patient at home with diet, with accuracy of insulin dosage and with the care and sterilisation of equipment.

Arrangements were accordingly made for four health visitors to have special instruction at the Leeds Public Dispensary Diabetic Clinic and afterwards to undertake the visiting of patients as required. Whenever patients are likely to need prolonged supervision they are passed on, in the same way as tuberculous patients are passed on, to the general district health visitors.

The referral of patients is via the almoners at St. James's Hospital and the Public Dispensary. In October, a request was received from the head almoner at Leeds General Infirmary on behalf of Dr. Paley, for health visiting assistance, particularly in connection with the supervision of elderly patients who have difficulty in attending the Diabetic Clinic during the winter months.

The four 'diabetic' health visitors have added these visits to those undertaken for Dr. Leese.

Special Surveys.—Health visitors have continued to assist with various research projects. The Medical Research Council survey, which is being carried out in order to ascertain the efficacy of B.C.G. vaccination for a period of 5 years, has continued and has necessitated a considerable amount of evening visiting.

A small survey was also carried out for Professor Claye and Professor Craig in connection with the effect of ante-partum hæmorrhage on the development of children.

The number of visits paid to the sick (excluding the tuberculous), aged, handicapped and for research purposes during 1956 was 7,285.

SECTION 29

HOME HELP SERVICE

BY

Mrs. DOROTHY W. ALFORD

Organiser

At 31st December, 1956, the Home Help employees numbered :—

Whole-time	..	..	104
Part-time	..	..	118
			222
			222

During the year 2,741 applications for help were received and 1,791 cases received help. 770 applications were withdrawn ; reasons for withdrawal included : (i) death of the patient, (ii) removal of the patient to hospital, (iii) arrival of a relative able to care for the patient and (iv) the cost of the proposed service.

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

Blind Welfare Department ..	..	42	(2½%)
Welfare Services Department ..	..	127	(7%)
Hospitals	..	254	(14%)
General medical practitioners ..	..	287	(16%)
Midwives and district nurses ..	..	97	(5½%)
Health visitors, social workers and Chest Clinic	..	42	(2½%)
Mental Health Services, W.V.S., National Assistance Board, Church workers, relatives and and members of the general public	..	942	(52½%)

Cases which received help are classified as follows :—

Maternity (including expectant mothers)	454
Chronic sick, aged and infirm	954
Others	339
Tuberculosis	44
	1,791

The above numbers represent individuals but since help may continue intermittently from January to December, a clearer picture of the total service offered is given by a table of hours worked.

Hours	Type of case :—							Total
	Maternity	Old age Pensrs.	Emergency Illness	Hospital discharge	Chronic sick	Tuberculosis	Nights	
Jan.	2,032	8,811	1,017	847	2,882	1,356	8	16,953
Feb.	2,222	7,890	1,159	1,245	3,252	1,374	32	17,174
March	3,236	11,271 $\frac{3}{4}$	925	1,214	4,393	2,081	..	23,120 $\frac{3}{4}$
April	2,113	9,512	352	1,056	3,170	1,409	..	17,612
May	2,908	9,682 $\frac{1}{2}$	568	1,197	2,888	1,470	8	18,721 $\frac{1}{2}$
June	3,685	13,550 $\frac{1}{2}$	570	2,083	4,397	1,716	64	26,065 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	2,481	10,641 $\frac{3}{4}$	768 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,737	3,846 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,335	..	20,810 $\frac{1}{4}$
Aug.	2,032 $\frac{3}{4}$	8,500 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,010	1,022	2,838	1,005	..	16,408
Sept.	2,510	13,871 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,517 $\frac{1}{4}$	2,083	4,632 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,644	..	26,258 $\frac{1}{4}$
Oct.	1,888 $\frac{1}{4}$	11,953	880 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,123 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,794	1,479	48	22,166
Nov.	1,684	12,588	1,216	1,076	4,960	1,656	..	23,180
Dec.	2,823	15,306	840	1,310	5,805	1,805	24	27,913
Totals	29,615	133,578	10,823 $\frac{1}{4}$	15,993 $\frac{1}{2}$	47,858 $\frac{1}{2}$	18,330	184	256,382 $\frac{1}{4}$

During 1956, 67,664 more hours were worked than in 1955. The increased hours were in the aged, chronic sick, hospital discharge and emergency illness groups, less time being given to maternity and tuberculosis cases.

SECTION 51

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

BY

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

AND

J. SQUIRE HOYLE,
Executive Officer

ADMINISTRATION

Constitution of Committee.—The Service is administered by a Sub-Committee of the Health Committee which meets monthly. It consists of twelve elected representatives of the City Council and three co-opted members having particular knowledge or interest in the work.

Number and Qualifications of Staff.—There have been very few changes in the personnel. One mental health worker has returned from a course as a psychiatric social worker and has been appointed in that capacity to fill a vacancy. A list of the whole-time staff is contained in Table I of the Appendix.

Co-ordination with other Bodies.—The Department is pleased to report a happy liaison with Hospital Management Committees and other agencies, voluntary and statutory.

Voluntary Organisations.—The City Council has continued to make annual grants to the National Association for Mental Health, the Child Guidance Department and the University Department of Psychiatry.

Training of Staff.—The Department hopes that before new staff are required some progress will have been made nationally with regard to an approved training scheme which is long overdue. The present staff are fully qualified.

WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY

Prevention, Care and After-Care.—(*Mr. Marrington*).—The Local Authority continues to provide services under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act. In spite of the absence on study leave of one staff member for the greater part of the year, the volume of work has increased. However, the number of new cases has decreased and the increase in the total number of cases dealt with is made up of "after-care" cases, i.e. patients already known to the Department who have returned during the year from mental hospitals. With the increasing number of patients now leaving hospital after short periods of treatment, these form the bulk of the Mental Health Workers' case load. They often take a considerable amount of time and require much support and encouragement. Some have to be re-admitted to hospital but it is now generally agreed that it is better that a patient should be re-admitted, if necessary several times, rather than remain in hospital for a lengthy period. It is encouraging to report that the close support which the mental health workers are able to provide often reduces the necessity for frequent re-admissions and often plays a major part in preventing re-admission at all. These patients need considerable help which ultimately only an enlightened community attitude can truly provide. The mental health workers are well aware of the important educational aspect of their work and continue to be active in their efforts to foster understanding of mental illness amongst their social work colleagues in the city and amongst the general public.

The preventive aspect of the work remains fundamental and it is closely linked with the increasing public awareness of the true nature of mental ill-health and the prospects for its successful treatment. Early diagnosis and treatment, not only of the illness itself, but also of the various family and environmental stresses which precipitate and aggravate it, is of the greatest importance. It is encouraging to note that this preventive aspect continues to be recognised by those general practitioners and social workers who refer individuals for early help and guidance.

The Therapeutic Social Club continues to meet and plans have been made for a new group to meet on a second night. The Club continues to demonstrate its very great value as part of the Department's service.

The members of the Department remain seconded for social work duties at the Psychiatric Unit at St. James's Hospital, thus facilitating that element of continuity which is essential if patients are to be helped successfully. A social club is now also being held in the Psychiatric Unit and the mental health workers are taking an active part in this useful new development.

In the latter part of the year, the Department took part in a survey of alcoholism and drinking habits in Europe which is being promoted by the World Federation for Mental Health. This involved getting together a team with special knowledge of the drinking habits of a certain section of the community in Leeds, and with their help answering a lengthy questionnaire. This proved a most interesting and instructive project and our thanks are due to the members of the team who must remain anonymous. It will be some time before the report of this body is published but it will provide valuable information.

Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930.—(*Mr. Hawkesworth*).—The 1956 figures show an increased incidence of mental illness.

It was necessary to admit under Section 20 Orders during the year rather more than in the previous year, the total admissions (male and female) being 611 as against 578, an increase of 33. Of this number 174 were later transferred to voluntary status at St. James's Hospital and 187 transferred to mental hospitals on Summary Reception Orders.

During 1956 the number of patients certified for admission to mental hospitals increased by 40, being 228 as against 188 in 1955. Almost half the patients removed on certificates had previous admissions to mental hospitals on Summary Reception Orders.

Voluntary patients again show an increase, total admissions being 838 as against 664. Temporary patients numbered 14 as against 9 in 1955.

During the year 80 patients in Menston and Stanley Royd have been regraded from certified to voluntary class, 30 of these patients having been on certificate for a total of 463 years. One patient thus regraded has been a patient in Stanley Royd since 1911 and is now 87 years of age.

Senile patients continue to present a problem but every effort is made to keep them out of mental hospitals and close co-operation is maintained with the Welfare Services Department and Dr. Droller of St. James's Hospital.

Mental Deficiency Acts, 1930-38.—*Ascertainment.*—Statistical information is contained in Tables IV and V of the Appendix. There was a considerable decrease in the number of cases referred by the Education Committee pursuant to Sections 57(3) and (5) of the Education Acts, the numbers being 23 males and 18 females during 1956 as against 46 males and 37 females during 1955. The total on the registers represents 3·67 per thousand of the estimated population of the city of whom 3·44 are “ascertained.”

Community Care.—Welfare Officers have carried out regular supervision of the cases under guardianship or under statutory and voluntary supervision. Their work is probably the least spectacular but an enormous amount of good work is carried out by the team which is unseen and unheard of except within the Department. Theirs is a most important duty in the service and opportunity is taken here of paying tribute to their untiring efforts.

During the year a most important ruling was given by Mr. Justice Hilbery and confirmed by Lord Justice Goddard, with regard to the definition of the term “Found neglected” in Section 15 of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, and prominence was given to the prolonged detention of persons in hospital.

The case is well-known and, whilst it would be improper to comment on the decision, at the same time mention might be made of Ministry of Health Circular H.M. 56(25). The memorandum enclosed with the Circular, which is for the information of medical superintendents of mental deficiency hospitals, requests that they should review specially all the circumstances of patients at the end of one year on licence with a view to discharge.

Misinformed publicity arising out of this case has led to some pressure upon medical superintendents for the discharge from institutions of patients not yet ready for release and has increased the difficulties of mental health authorities in dealing with the high-grade defective. The diagnosis of the higher grades of feeble-mindedness is a matter of considerable difficulty and calls for a careful assessment of the subjects' intelligence by formal mental tests and an equally careful assessment of his adjustment to society and life in the community. An I.Q. of 75 may indicate borderline intelligence; it does not necessarily imply that the subject is able to cope with the complexities of present-day life. Each case should be decided on its merits and the fear of subsequent litigation should not be allowed to influence the decision.

OCCUPATION CENTRES

East Leeds Occupation Centre. (*Mrs. A. M. Taylor*).—On 31st December, 1956, 112 children were on the roll at the East Leeds Centre, 42 girls and 70 boys, with 32 children under seven years of age. Six children from the Headingley district were transferred to the Stanningley Centre in November for reasons connected with transport and the provision of escorts.

Ninety-eight children are conveyed to the Centre by car and the parents and staff continue to share the voluntary escort duties which are fairly arduous as the children are collected from widely scattered suburbs of the city.

Several children have attended weekly at the School Clinics for speech therapy and a number of children receive regular physiotherapy at the East Leeds Clinic next door to the Centre. The general health of the children has been good and they enjoy excellent facilities for medical and dental attention through the School Medical Services.

The usual activities of the Centre have continued and parents have been invited to the Centre for special occasions. They have also organised social occasions amongst themselves and continue to give the Centre their loyal and generous support.

The Short-Stay Home at Nowell House has provided accommodation for 102 children from Leeds during the year and places have also been given to three children from other authorities.

Some very young and delicate children have been admitted and difficulties have arisen from time to time owing to outbreaks of infectious diseases, but although some children have been transferred to hospital the Home has remained open and was full during the August and Christmas holiday periods.

An experienced assistant of the Occupation Centre resides in the home and takes charge out of school hours. She is assisted by a resident children's maid and members of the domestic staff of the Centre on a part-time basis.

Nowell House is conducted as part of the Occupation Centre and is under the supervision of the head teacher. The children who are able to do so attend the Centre and have dinner there; the Centre staff assist in the home as required in school hours.

Parents were at first hesitant to place their children in the home but those who have done so have been very appreciative of its provisions and very ready to send a child for a second time.

The home appears to fill a long-felt need and children are admitted without delay in cases of emergency and sickness at home and during parents' holidays. Some delicate or neglected children are admitted for a period of special care and others to assist a parent experiencing difficulty in establishing good feeding, toilet and sleeping habits in a young child. The parents are encouraged to visit and co-operate in the training given to the child and the Parents' Association presented a television set to the home.

Children resident in the home from Leeds are attended by their own medical practitioner and the routine medical supervision is carried out by the Medical Officer for the Mental Health Services.

Stanningley Occupation Centre (*Miss I. Bye*).—The Centre continues with a good health record amongst the children. A number of ineducable children who also suffer from cerebral palsy attend this Centre where special apparatus is provided and early in the next year a physiotherapist will be in regular attendance.

The numbers continue to increase, the total to date being 105 ; 28 of these come from the West Riding area. During the year one boy has been returned to the Special School ; one boy is awaiting admission to the school for physically handicapped ; two boys transferred to North Leeds Industry Centre ; one girl has taken up employment ; one transferred to Armley and one admitted to Meanwood Park Hospital.

Swimming facilities have been found most helpful. The Spastic Association provided a Kenwood Mixer and pulverisor which has proved a tremendous help in the feeding of these children. Great advantage is taken of the outdoor space and each group has its own garden outside their own classroom window. In June a large garden party organised by the Parents' Association was a great delight ; they also presented the Centre on this occasion with £213 worth of playground equipment, swings, roundabout and a rocking horse.

The annual outing to the seaside is very much appreciated by the older children.

There have been many visitors during the year and several students have received training.

The local residents have received us very favourably into the district and have proved most helpful. One firm installed a relay wireless free of charge. The Vicar of the Parish Church and local schools have also shown great interest.

Armley Grange Occupation Centre (*Mrs. K. Taylor*).—On 11th January, 1956, the 51 girls attending the South Leeds Occupation Centre moved to their new premises at Armley Grange. The structural alterations and interior modernisation, together with the delightful surroundings, have made an ideal centre for these older girls, where a homelike and informal atmosphere is maintained. During the year much more domestic work has been done and, with the help of an electric washing machine, the laundry for the Centre—including the ironing—has been done by the girls. £150 has again been realised from the sale of handcrafts which include embroidered pillow cases, mats and cushion covers, knitted gloves, dish cloths, aprons, peg bags and wool rugs. Two hundred pounds of jam and fifty bottles of salad dressing have been made and sold to parents. Two outings into the country, a visit to the pantomime, a garden party and a 21st birthday party were the highlights of the social activities.

The Parents' Association has continued to hold whist drives and dances during the winter months and has presented the Centre with an electric portable gramophone.

The Christmas display of dancing, marching and ballet was given at South Lodge, where the girls received a very warm welcome.

Of the 43 girls now attending Armley Grange, 26 are brought to the centre by special transport.

South Leeds Laundry Centre (*Mrs. A. C. Petty*).—There are 28 girls at this centre, all of them unemployable in competitive industry. They are able to contribute to their own support in this sheltered laundry but they are all very childish and their social activities have very largely to be organised for them. Many of them have to be bathed before work and assisted to save their money. In addition to their wages and car tokens, they are provided with trips to the seaside and visits to the pantomime. The attendance is very good.

North Leeds Sheltered Workshop and Occupation Centre (*Mr. J. D. Hall*).—This Centre has continued to function in two sections, i.e. as an occupation centre and as a sheltered workshop for youths who are too high-grade for the occupation centre and yet find difficulty in retaining employment in competitive industry.

The sheltered workshop was set up in 1954 and at present provides employment for twelve youths whose intelligence quotient averaged 54 in die-cast assembly and fettling of weighing machine parts. There will always be found firms who have processes which do not need skilled labour but can be performed by almost anyone after a little instruction. These jobs are essential in the manufacture of the main commodity yet can be sub-contracted to a sheltered workshop. After a cautious start, the workshop is now handling 56 different components and during the last twelve months 500,000 have been fettled or assembled, giving a total income of £3,800. After deducting a small percentage for overheads, the balance is distributed between the youths in wages varying from 1s. 7d. to 3s. 9d. per hour according to ability. A large room has been converted for the purpose and benches and fluorescent lighting installed. The work is brought to the workshop by the contractor's vehicles and collected by them when finished. The appropriate trade union has been consulted and no objection raised to the venture. All the youths were previously in receipt of National Assistance and their parents are delighted at their sons' progress as they had never regarded them as employable. Two higher grade youths, one an ex-hospital patient and one under statutory supervision, are employed on a finishing machine. These two are doubtless capable of outside work like many other high-grade feeble-minded youths; they have, however, tried but have not succeeded in settling and have returned to the Centre. They receive the higher rate of wages and are at liberty to leave if they wish.

The firewood department does a large business in the preparation and supply of bundles of wood and logs to local shops but owing to the fact that the defectives' output is less than a third of that of a normal worker it runs at considerable loss.

The occupation centre for males carried on in the upper rooms has continued to increase in numbers. Four rooms are in full use in joinery, rug and mat making, willow work and the usual crafts and it is now necessary to appoint an additional instructor.

During the year eleven youths were admitted to the sheltered workshop of whom two became unemployable and one was found outside employment. Of the other youths at the factory three left for outside employment and one could not be kept because of epilepsy. Five boys were found to be fit for employment direct from the occupation centre and did not go into the sheltered workshop ; they have all, up to now, proved successful.

Mr. Allen, who had been supervisor for many years, retired during the year and Mr. Hall was appointed as his successor with Mr. Wardman first assistant.

The Local Authority's film " Occupation and Training of the Mentally Handicapped " still proves popular ; an extension was made during the year featuring the new workshop and bookings to date number 200. Copies of the film have been purchased by Australia and Sweden and also by the Office Européen des Nations Unies, Palais des Nations, Geneva, who hire the film out to other countries.

Conclusion.—The thanks of the Department are again rendered to the many organisations who have co-operated in the work, particularly to Dr. Wilson, Dr. Affleck, Dr. Jamieson and also the superintendents of the local mental hospitals. Dr. Wilson has been particularly helpful and it is significant that the waiting list of cases of mentally handicapped persons now stands at 25 as against 41 last year. Thanks are due and are hereby tendered to the Chief Constable who is always willing to render assistance to the officers engaged in the distressing work of removing the mentally ill to hospitals.

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

Administrative Staff :—

Clerks and Typists	..	..	..	..	3
Telephonist	..	..	..	..	1

Clinical Staff :—

Mental Health Workers ..	..	..	..	7
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Industry and Occupation Centres :—

Supervisors	..	..	..	..	5
Resident Supervisor (Short Stay Home)	..	..	..	..	1
Assistants ..	..	..	..	..	20
General Helps to above ..	..	..	..	..	11
Clerical ..	..	..	..	..	2
Handicraft Instructors ..	..	..	..	..	3
Engineering Components..	..	..	..	..	1
Firewood Department ..	..	..	..	..	8
Laundry Staff ..	..	..	..	..	7
Cooks and Domestics ..	..	..	..	..	18
Caretakers ..	..	..	..	..	3
Motor Drivers ..	..	..	..	..	3

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TABLE II.

NUMBER OF LEEDS CASES IN HOSPITALS.

	Menston			Stanley Royd			Storthes Hall		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
On books 1.1.56 ..	482	422	904	223	486	709	24	51	75
Admitted 1.1.56-31.12.56 ..	138	103	241	7	93	100	2	1	3
	620	525	1,145	230	579	809	26	52	78
Deaths and discharges ..	114	99	213	29	105	134	1	4	5
Remaining on books 31.12.56	506	426	932	201	474	675	25	48	73

TABLE III.
CASES DEALT WITH BY AUTHORISED OFFICERS

	Males	Females	Total
1. Visits paid	634	1,181	1,815
2. Removed to St. James's Hospital under Section 20 of the Lunacy Act, 1890 ..	235	376	611
3. Certified patients transferred to Menston Hospital	72	61	133
4. Certified patients transferred to Stanley Royd Hospital, Wakefield	1	68	69
5. Certified patients transferred to Storthes Hall Hospital	1	..	1
6. Certified patients transferred to other Mental Hospitals	4	7	11
7. Direct admissions to Mental Hospitals (certified)	9	5	14
8. Total Mental Hospital admissions on Summary Reception Orders or Petition	87	141	228
9. Patients admitted to St. James's Hospital under Section 20 and transferred to Voluntary	64	110	174
10. Voluntary patients admitted to Mental Hospitals	284	292	576
11. Voluntary patients admitted to Mental Hospitals on transfer from St. James's Hospital	34	54	88
12. Total voluntary patients	382	456	838
13. Temporary patients admitted to Mental Hospitals (all via St. James's Hospital)	9	5	14
14. Total admissions to Mental Hospitals (Total of Items 8, 9, 10, 11 and 13) ..	478	602	1,080

TABLE IV.
PARTICULARS OF LEEDS MENTAL DEFECTIVES ON 1ST JANUARY, 1957.

	Males	Females	Total
1. " Subject to be dealt with " :—			
(a) Under Statutory Supervision ..	430	356	786
(b) Under Guardianship	16	9	25
(c) In certified Institutions	498	439	937
(d) In " Places of Safety "	2	..	2
2. Certified defectives but not yet " subject to be dealt with " :—			
Under Voluntary Supervision ..	56	62	118
Totals	1,002	866	1,868

TABLE V.
PARTICULARS OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES ASCERTAINED DURING 1956.

	Males	Females	Total
1. Ascertainment.			
(a) Cases reported by Local Education Authority (Section 57, Education Act, 1944) :—			
(i) Ineducable children	15	6	21
(ii) At 15 years—on leaving Special School	8	12	20
(b) Other cases reported during 1956 and ascertained to be "subject to be dealt with"	7	5	12
(c) Other cases reported during 1956 who are not at present "subject to be dealt with" but for whom the Local Health Authority may subsequently become liable	17	17	34
Total number of cases reported during the year	47	40	87
2. Disposal of cases reported during the year.			
(a) Cases ascertained to be "subject to be dealt with":—			
(i) Placed under Statutory Supervision	23	18	41
(ii) Placed under Guardianship (by Order)	2	..	2
(iii) Admitted to Institutions (by Order)	5	5	10
(b) Cases not at present "subject to be dealt with":—			
(i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision	17	17	34
Totals	47	40	87

TABLE VI.
OCCUPATION CENTRES

Centre	Male		Female		Totals
	Under 16	Over 16	Under 16	Over 16	
Occupation Centres					
Stanningley	62	1	35	1	99
Harehills, East Leeds	70	..	41	1	112
Rutland Lodge	28	46	..	..	74
Armley Grange	..	..	6	38	44
Sheltered Workshops					
Rutland Lodge	..	37	..	..	37
Pioneer Laundry	..	1	..	27	28
	160	85	82	67	394*

*Includes 42 cases from the West Riding County Council.

TABLE VII.
PSYCHIATRIC AFTER-CARE 1956

	Males	Females	Total
1. Hospital cases (in- and out-patients) ..	160	279	439
2. After-care cases	213	402	615
3. Total cases dealt with	373	681	1,054
4. Total new cases referred	157	264	421
5. Total visits and interviews	1,708	3,162	4,870

Housing

HOUSING ACTS, 1936-1954

Repair, Individual Demolition, Clearance and Overcrowding

BY

J. GOODFELLOW, F.R.S.H., M.I.P.H.E.,

Chief Public Health Inspector

Statistical data in this section of the report has been compiled by Mr. H. P. Gill, Supervisory Inspector, Housing Section.

Number of Houses.—The total number of houses and flats in the city on 31st December, 1956, was 165,474, including 56,641 back-to-back houses and 108,833 through houses and flats.

New Houses.—The number of permanent new houses and flats completed during the year was 2,182, 1,031 of these being built by the Corporation and 1,151 were erected by other bodies and persons. No temporary houses were erected during the year but 39 houses were converted into 89 self-contained flats.

Housing shortage.—The number of applications for houses on the registers at the Housing Department on 31st December, 1956, was 28,490 of which 26,333 were regarded as inadequately housed.

Overcrowding.—There is a small improvement in the degree of overcrowding, the percentage on Corporation Estates having fallen from 1.0 to 0.93.

HOUSING ACT, 1936, PART IV.—OVERCROWDING.

January 1st to December 31st, 1956.

	1955	1956
Number of new cases of overcrowding discovered in houses owned by the Corporation	9	12
Number of cases of overcrowding in houses owned by the Corporation which have been relieved	128	26
Number of overcrowding cases relieved during the year in course of slum clearance operations under S.S. 11, 12 and 25	54	73
A. No. of dwellings known to be overcrowded at the end of the year	2,305	1,641
B. No. of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	303	333
C. No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ..	325	997
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	4	2

There are 36,239 occupied dwellings on the municipal estates in the city and the average percentage of overcrowding during the year was 0.93.

167 families that were living in overcrowded privately owned houses have been re-housed ; all these families have been accommodated in municipal dwellings.

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

333 new cases of overcrowding were reported to the Housing Department ; the number of certificates of permitted numbers issued during the year was 258, making a total of 90,084 certificates issued since the Act became operative.

Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.—By the terms of Section 2 of this Act, Local Authorities are empowered to retain in occupation houses in clearance areas which, in the opinion of the Local Authority, are or can be rendered capable of providing accommodation of a standard which is adequate for the time being and carry out repairs to them. It was considered that none of the houses in the areas which had already been represented were suitable for patching. In view of the fall in the rate of re-housing tenants of houses in confirmed areas, the question of patching has been kept under review during the year.

Unfit Houses.—During the year 26,523 dwelling-houses were surveyed and examined and 8,750 nuisances and housing defects were remedied. Houses numbering 6,069 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 and capable of repair was 237. 4 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 2 houses under the Housing Acts at a cost of £39 18s.6d. and to 22 houses under the Public Health Act at a cost of £415 17s. 1d., these amounts being recovered from the owners of the properties concerned.

Storm Damage.—The year was memorable for the widespread damage suffered throughout the city by a severe gale on the night of February 29th-March 1st. During the next two months there were received in the Sanitary Section of the Department 1,290 complaints of gale damaged roofs. These complaints related only to privately owned tenanted houses and did not include damage to Corporation houses, nor do they show the full extent of the damage as, in many cases, early first-aid repairs were done to houses by the owners so that they did not come to the notice of the Department. [The total number of houses affected by gale damage must have amounted to several thousand. The number of Repair Notices served in respect of gale damaged property was 1,102.

In the case of 115 houses the damage caused was so serious that the owners or agents asked if urgent steps could be taken to re-house the tenants. These requests were forwarded to the Chief Officer of the Housing Department. In certain cases action under Section 11 or Section 25 of the Housing Act, 1936, had already been taken, but in those cases where no previous action had occurred the Housing Committee made 39 Demolition Orders and 19 Closing Orders against houses so badly damaged that they could not be repaired at reasonable cost.

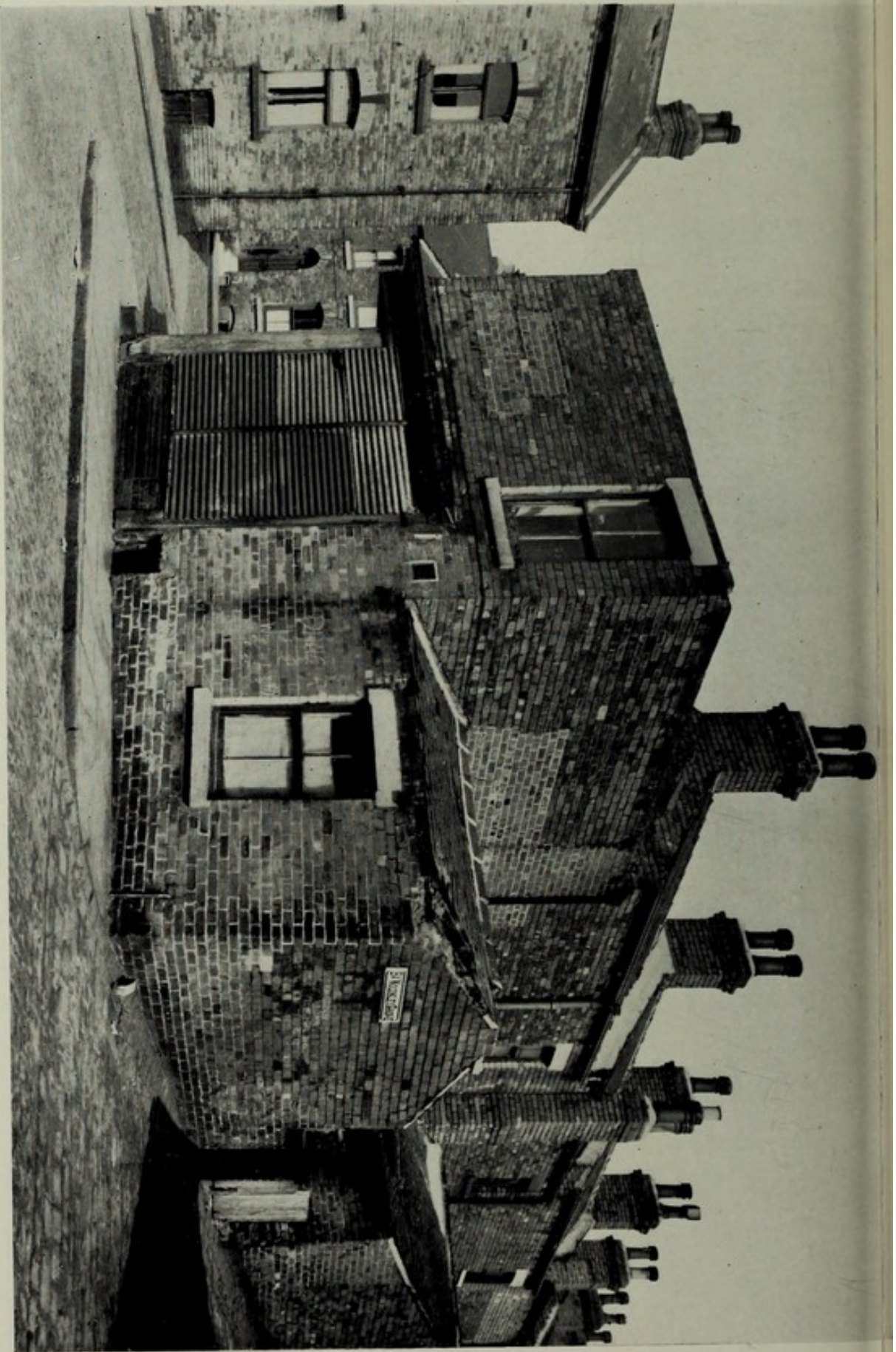
Demolition of Individual Unfit Houses.—The number of Demolition Orders made was 99 whilst 9 Closing Orders were made on parts of buildings. In the case of 71 houses, the demolition of which was inexpedient because of structural considerations, Closing Orders were made under the terms of Section 10 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953.

The number of houses demolished was 115 consisting of 100 occupied houses and 15 derelict or unoccupied houses. During the year 164 families affected by either Demolition or Closing Orders were re-housed by the Council, while 12 families found their own accommodation; a further 20 houses were demolished by other Departments of the Council.

In the case of 3 houses the owners appealed to the County Court against the Demolition Order made by the Council. This appeal was adjourned *sine die* to allow the owners to submit proposals for a change of user of these premises. Plans have been submitted for the alteration of these dwelling-houses to offices and stores.



*Storm Damage, Nos. 78, 80 and 82, Wallace Street.
This block of houses was seriously damaged by the collapse of chimney stacks through roofs causing
serious internal damage to the first floor rooms.
Closing Orders made by the Housing Committee on 14th May, 1956.*



Storm Damage, No. 2, Woodsley Grove.

*This was a dwelling-house and disused shop, the roof of which collapsed into the first floor rooms whilst the chimney stack to the outbuilt scullery was blown down, seriously damaging the roof of the scullery.
Demolition Order made by the Housing Committee on 14th May, 1956.*

Clearance Areas.—Due to the confirmation of Compulsory Purchase Orders and Clearance Orders outstripping the available re-housing accommodation, it became necessary to reduce the rate of area representation by the Medical Officer of Health. One representation involving three areas comprising 301 houses was made during the year as compared with 26 representations involving 60 areas and 2,024 houses for the previous year.

During the year fourteen Public Inquiries were held in respect of the following 43 areas, comprising 2,005 houses :—

No. of houses	Areas	Date of Inquiry
294	Cross Lane (Farnley) Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 ..	17.4.56
297	Langham Street (Wellington Road)	19.6.56
43	Milnes Street (Wellington Road)	19.6.56
429	Beckett Street (Burmantofts) Nos. 1 and 2 ..	19.6.56
55	Rutland Terrace Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4	19.6.56
2	Louis Street	19.6.56
126	Belinda Street (Hunslet) Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6..	25.9.56
34	West End Terrace (Hyde Park) Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4..	24.10.56
15	Bentley Cottages (Meanwood)	24.10.56
40	Burton Row (Hunslet) Nos. 1 and 2	24.10.56
10	Sowden Row (Crossgates) Nos. 1 and 2 ..	24.10.56
38	Mistress Lane (Armley) Nos. 1 and 2	24.10.56
443	Meynell Street (Holbeck) Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	6.11.56
179	Buslingthorpe Lane (Meanwood) Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7	12.12.56

The confirmation of the Minister of Housing and Local Government has been received for 55 areas, the total number of houses affected being 2,098 as compared with 52 areas involving 1,418 houses in the previous year.

The average number of persons per house in all areas represented since the war shows a continued slight drop to 2.87.

During the year 4,949 enquiries about the position of houses in relation to the Council's Slum Clearance Programme were answered.

The table below gives a summary of action under Sections 11, 12 and 25 of the Housing Act, 1936, and Section 10 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953 :—

	1954	1955	1956
SECTION 11—HOUSING ACT, 1936 :—			
No. of houses represented for demolition	172	87	97
No. of Demolition Orders made	147	99	99
No. of families concerned	138	97	101
No. of persons concerned	443	286	299
SECTION 12—HOUSING ACT, 1936 :—			
No. of dwellings represented for closing	14	23	10
No. of Closing Orders made	14	15	9
No. of families concerned	13	23	9
No. of persons concerned	45	70	28
SECTION 10—LOCAL GOVERNMENT (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ACT, 1953 :—			
No. of dwellings represented for closing	..	9	94
No. of Closing Orders made	..	9	71
No. of families concerned	..	9	82
No. of persons concerned	..	30	251
No. of undertakings accepted from owners	6	7	90
No. of houses demolished (S. 11, H.A., 1936)	100	106	115
No. of houses and rooms closed (S. 12, H.A., 1936)	12	15	9
No. of houses closed (S. 10, L.G.M.P.A., 1953)	..	9	73
No. of families re-housed by Corporation at 31.12.56 (S. 11 and S. 12, H.A., 1936 and S. 10, L.G.M.P.A., 1953)	167	124	164
No. of families awaiting re-housing at 31.12.56 (S. 11 and S. 12, H.A., 1936 and S. 10, L.G.M.P.A., 1953)	59	30	59
No. of families who found own accommodation at 31.12.56 (S. 11 and S. 12, H.A., 1936 and S. 10, L.G.M.P.A., 1953)	9	13	12
No. of families re-housed at 31.12.56 (S. 25, H.A., 1936)	441	1,121	1,214
No. of families who were required to find own accommodation (S. 11 and S. 12, H.A., 1936)	..	..	..
No. of families who found own accommodation (S. 25, H.A., 1936)	35	94	122
No. of houses referred for opinion but not represented	191	154	257
No. of dwellings represented (S. 11 and S. 12, H.A., 1936) which stood in Slum Areas	121	58	138

The following table shows the number of houses examined by the Public Health Inspectors as part of the general survey of the city during the year ended December 31st, 1956, and the numbers represented or otherwise dealt with by the Medical Officer of Health, pursuant to the Public Health Act and Housing Acts, with the corresponding figures for 1954 and 1955 :—

	1954	1955	1956
Number of new houses erected during the year	3,345	2,613	1,151
(i) By the Local Authority	2,541	1,659	1,031
(ii) By other bodies and persons	804	954	1,151
<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	24,625	24,068	26,523
(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	1,198	2,881	1,023
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	2,765	2,137	502
(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	875	30	3
<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	2,236	2,502	3,897
<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	319	23	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notices :—			
(a) By owners	116	28	2
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	10	12	2
B.—Proceedings under the Public Health Acts.			
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1,430	2,176	3,103
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—			
(a) By owners	649	1,197	2,172
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	91	30	17
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	147	99	95
(b) Closing Orders were made :—			
(i) Section 12	14	15	9
(ii) Section 10, L.G.M.P.A., 1953	..	9	73
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	100	106	115

Certificates of Disrepair.—Details of the number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair and applications for revocation of Certificates of Disrepair which have been dealt with from 1st April, 1956, until 31st March, 1957, 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 1ST APRIL, 1956 AND 31ST MARCH, 1957.

	(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	40	5
No. granted	33	5
No. refused	7	..
No. of applications for revocation of certificates	55	..
No. granted	55	..

Improvement Grants.—The Housing Committee has continued the policy of making grants under the provisions of Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1949, for the improvement of the better type of existing houses by the provision of amenities which are standard equipment in modern dwellings, i.e. a hot water system, bath, lavatory basin and internal water-closet.

All applications are dealt with by the staff of the Health Department from inception to completion. The position from the commencement of the scheme to the end of the year 1956 is as follows :—

Number of houses in respect of which applications received	913
Number of houses in respect of which applications withdrawn	138
Number of houses not suitable for improvement	317
Number of houses suitable for improvement	449
Number of houses in respect of which formal applications have been received	232
Number of formal applications approved by Local Authority	228

AREA	Date of Representation	Type of Order	No. of Houses	Population	Date of Inquiry	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	..	19.5.51	21	21
Burton Street (Dewsbury Road)	20.10.52	C.O.	33	76	..	28.10.53	33	29
Benson Street (Sheepscar)	19.1.53	C.O.	7	13	..	1.8.53	7	4
Franchise Street Areas 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) Areas 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	116	116
Victoria Place (Camp Road) Area	13.7.53	C.P.O.	10	108	6.4.54	9.6.54	10	10
Carr Road (Camp Road) Areas 1, 2 and 3	13.7.53	C.P.O.	16	65	6.4.54	14.5.54	16	16
Sheepscar Street North Area	21.9.53	C.P.O.	14	38	9.6.54	22.7.54	14	12
Pottery Fields Area No. 1	21.9.53	C.P.O.	23	89	..	28.6.54	23	23
Oldfield Lane Areas 1 and 2	16.11.53	C.P.O.	27	84	9.6.54	22.7.54	27	27
Potternewton Lane Areas 1 and 2	16.11.53	C.P.O.	17	36	19.10.54	24.1.55	17	17
Area No. 1	16.11.53	C.P.O.	8	22	9.6.54	22.7.54	8	8
Area No. 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Woodhouse Cliff (Smith's Court) Areas 1 and 2	14.12.53	C.P.O.	16	45	..	7.5.56	16	15
Area No. 1	14.12.53	C.P.O.	6	7	..	7.7.54	6	6
Area No. 2	14.12.53	C.P.O.	2	6	19.1.55	6.7.55	2	..
Cobourg Street Areas 1 to 8:—	14.12.53	C.P.O.	36	123	19.1.55	6.7.55	35	29
Area No. 1	14.12.53	C.O.	4	..	19.1.55	6.7.55	4	..
Areas Nos. 2, 3 and 4	14.12.53	C.O.	5	..	19.1.55	6.7.55	5	..
Area No. 5 (part)	14.12.53	C.O.	5	..	19.1.55	6.7.55	5	..
Area No. 6 (part)	14.12.53	C.O.	2	83	19.1.55	6.7.55	2	..
Area No. 5 (part)	14.12.53	C.P.O.	2	..	19.1.55	6.7.55	2	..
Area No. 6 (part)	14.12.53	C.P.O.	11	..	19.1.55	6.7.55	11	19
Area No. 7	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..
Area No. 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

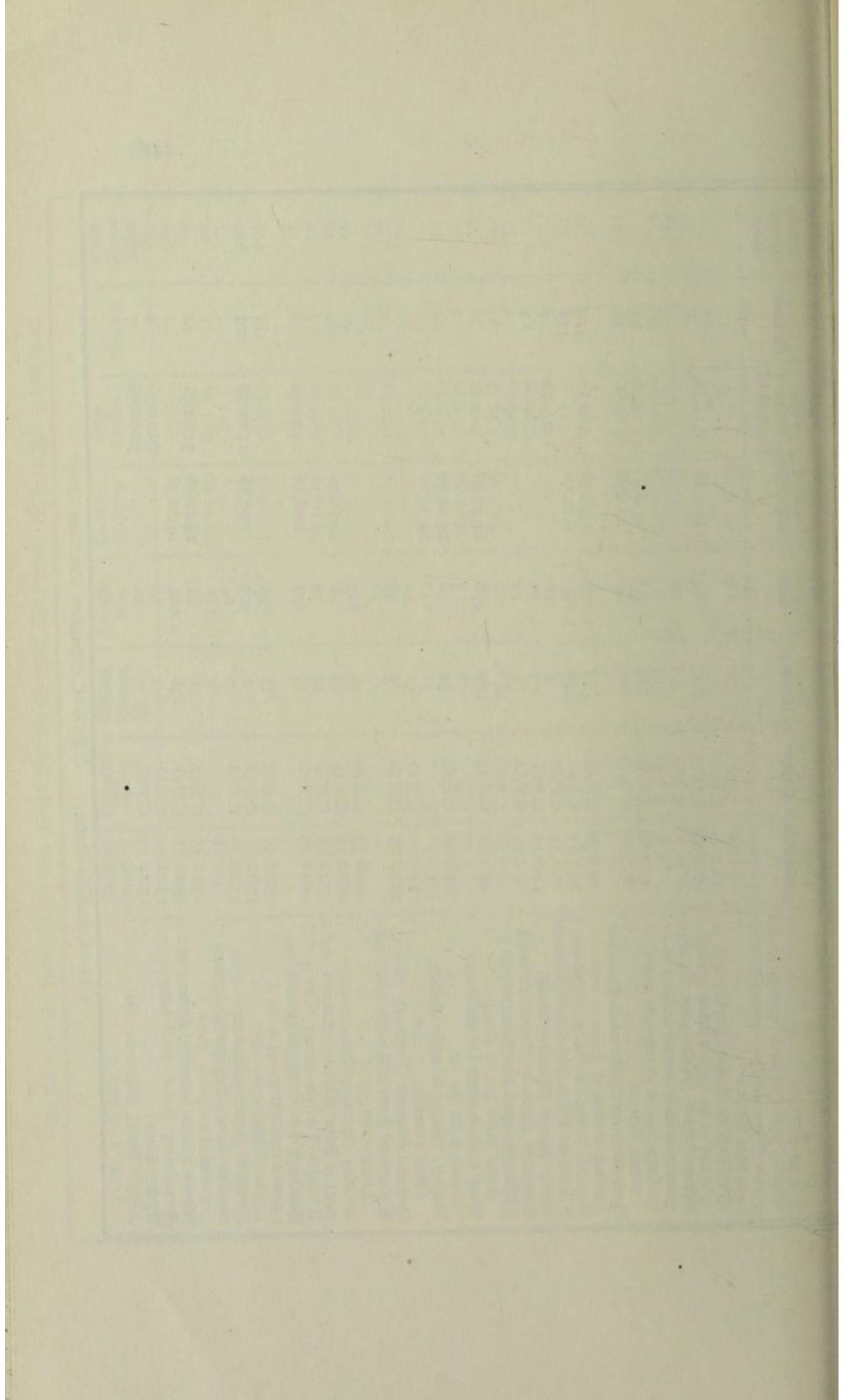
C.O.—Clearance Order C.P.O.—Compulsory Purchase Order

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 Inquiry	Date when Order Confirmed	Houses	No. of houses Demolished
Saville Green Areas 2 to 10	18.1.54	C.P.O.	367	1,140	..	..	..	357
Potternewton Lane Area 3	18.1.54	C.P.O.	3	3	19.10.54	24.1.55	3	2
Carlisle Street (Wellington Road)	15.2.54	C.P.O.	42	159	19.10.54	24.1.55	42	42
Charing Cross Street and Scott Street (Woodhouse)	15.2.54	C.P.O.	204	595	19.10.54	24.1.55	204	200
Pottery Fields Areas 2 to 7	22.3.54	C.P.O.	153	489	26.10.54	25.2.55	154	153
New Inn Street (Tong Road) :—								
Area No. 1 ..	22.3.54	C.P.O.	5	8	..	24.3.55	5	1
Area No. 2 ..	22.3.54	C.P.O.	6	8	..	24.3.55	6	6
Area No. 3 ..	22.3.54	C.P.O.	43	116	..	5.5.55	43	43
Area No. 4 ..	22.3.54	C.P.O.	69	186	..	24.3.55	69	68
Whitelock Street (North Street) :—								
Area No. 1 ..	22.3.54	C.P.O.	11	47	26.10.54	10.2.55	10	7
Area No. 2 (part) ..	22.3.54	C.P.O.	31	114	26.10.54	20.5.55	29	21
Area No. 2 (part) ..	22.3.54	C.O.	16	53	26.10.54	20.5.55	16	16
Area No. 3 ..	22.3.54	C.O.	2	8	26.10.54	16.2.55	2	..
Area No. 4 (part) ..	22.3.54	C.P.O.	39	170	26.10.54	20.5.55	39	36
Area No. 4 (part) ..	21.4.54	C.P.O.	154	435	30.8.55	8.11.56	148	..
Upper Wortley Road Areas 1 to 8 ..								
do. Area 2 (part)		C.O.	1	..	..	8.11.56	1	..
do. Area 4		C.O.	6	..	..	8.11.56	6	..
do. Area 8 (part)		C.O.	7	..	..	8.11.56	7	..
do. Area 8 (part)		C.O.	3	..	..	8.11.56	3	..
Silver Royd Hill Areas 1 and 2 ..	21.4.54	C.P.O.	44	111	1.3.55	16.2.55	44	39
Greenside Road (Lower Wortley)								
Areas 1 to 4 ..	21.5.54	C.P.O.	62	173	14.6.55	4.8.55	62	54
Green Road (Burmantofts) Areas 1 to 5	16.7.54	C.P.O.	645	1,805	6.10.55	4.2.56	642	..
Town Street (Beeston) Areas 1 to 11	24.9.55	C.P.O.	184	413	25.10.55	20.2.56	185	54
Armley Road Areas 1 and 2	19.10.54	C.P.O.	84	229	8.6.55	3.8.55	84	83
Oatland Row (Meanwood Road)	19.11.54	C.P.O.	37	86	..	19.5.55	37	37
Church Street (Hunslet) Areas 1 to 15 ..	19.11.54	C.P.O.	162	440	22.11.55	..	..	..
Cross Lane Farnley Areas 1 to 5	17.12.54	C.P.O.	146	374	17.4.56	19.7.56	144	..
Alfred Place (Camp Road) Areas 1 to 6 ..	17.12.54	C.P.O.	21	92	8.6.55	4.8.55	21	21
Villiers Terrace (Camp Road)								
Areas 1 to 3 ..	21.1.55	C.P.O.	67	491	23.11.55	16.3.56	65	12
Belinda Street (Hunslet) Areas 1 to 6	18.2.55	C.P.O.	126	301	25.0.56	..	..	..
Minor Street (Kirkstall Road)	18.2.55	C.P.O.	14	30	..	4.8.55	14	14

AREA	Date of Representation	Type of Order	No. of Houses	Population	Date of Inquiry	Date when Order Confirmed	Houses	No. of houses Demolished
Langham Street (Wellington Road) (part) ..	25.3.55	C.P.O.	} 297	913	19.6.56	8.11.56	287 8	..
" (part) ..	25.3.55	C.O.						
Milnes Street (Wellington Road) Areas 1 and 2								
Area No. 1 ..	25.3.55	C.P.O.	33	88	19.6.56	25.10.56	33	..
Area No. 2 ..	25.3.55	C.O.	10	20	19.6.56	25.10.56	10	..
Beckett Street (Burmantofts)								
Areas 1 and 2 ..	25.3.55	C.P.O.	429	1,111	19.6.56	3.10.56	429	..
Meynell Street (Holbeck) Areas 1 to 5	20.5.55	C.P.O.	443	1,194	6.11.56	..	438	..
Northfield Villas (Northfield Terrace)	16.6.55	C.P.O.	4	26	..	9.3.56	4	..
Nevin Street (Hunslet Road) ..	14.7.55	C.P.O.	13	36	..	17.4.56	13	..
Ramsden Terrace (North Street) ..	14.7.55	C.P.O.	4	17	..	17.4.56	4	..
Buslingthorpe Lane (Meanwood)								
Areas 1 to 7 ..	14.7.55	C.P.O.	179	471	12.12.56	..	..	..
West End Terrace (Hyde Park)								
Areas 1 to 4 ..	14.9.55	C.P.O.	34	56	24.10.56	..	..	..
Burley Village (Burley Road)								
Areas 1 and 2 ..	14.9.55	C.P.O.	56	105	..	..	..	..
Oatland Houses (Duxbury Street)	20.10.55	C.P.O.	3	15	..	..	..	..
Meanwood Street (Meanwood Road)								
Areas 1 to 4 ..	20.10.55	C.P.O.	71	207	..	..	..	..
Bentley Cottages (Meanwood)	17.11.55	C.P.O.	15	46	24.10.56	..	..	..
Burton Row (Hunslet) Areas 1 and 2	17.11.55	C.P.O.	40	79	24.10.56	..	..	..
Rutland Terrace Areas 1 to 4 ..	17.11.55	C.P.O.	55	173	19.6.56	24.10.56	..	..
Old Belle Isle Cottages (Middleton)								
Areas 1, 2 and 3 ..	17.11.55	C.P.O.	21	60	..	..	..	..
Louis Street ..	17.11.55	C.P.O.	2	25	19.6.56	24.10.56	2	..
Newsam Square (Halton) ..	15.12.55	C.P.O.	27	64	..	..	..	..
Sowden Row (Crossgates) Areas 1 and 2 ..	15.12.55	C.P.O.	10	21	24.10.56	31.12.56	10	..
Miss Lane (Armley) Areas 1 and 2	15.12.55	C.P.O.	38	101	24.10.56	..	..	..
Strawberry Road (Hall Lane) ..	15.12.55	C.P.O.	4	10	..	19.10.56	4	..
Byron Street ..	15.12.55	C.P.O.	7	26	..	31.10.56	7	..
Argyle Road (Burmantofts)								
Areas 1, 2 and 3 ..	21.6.56	C.P.O.	301	787	..	..	..	..

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



Food Hygiene

FOOD INSPECTION

BY

J. GOODFELLOW, F.R.S.H., M.I.P.H.E.,
Chief Public Health Inspector

In the year 1956 an aggregate of 4,646 visits was paid by Inspectors to premises in which foodstuffs intended for human consumption are manufactured, stored or sold. 1,365 of these were to premises registered by the Local Authority under the provisions of Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, that is to places used for the manufacture of prepared foods such as ice-cream, sausages, pork products, pickles and sauces, and fried fish. The other 3,281 visits were to non-registerable premises such as bakehouses, restaurants, cafes, canteens, butchers', provision merchants, etc.

During the year the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, came into operation. These Regulations are proving very helpful, although their full effect can only be judged over a long period. Much work has been done under the Regulations in food premises throughout the city. During the year 419 notices were served for alterations, and these resulted in improvements totalling 787, to premises of various kinds. Details of these works are contained in the table of work done by the Inspectors given on page 201 of the report.

Since the publication of the Regulations, the opportunity has been taken of re-writing the recommendations for the guidance of the various food trades which had been issued by the Department. The full list of recommendations now issued is as follows :—

1. Canteens, Restaurants and Kitchens.
2. Bakehouses.
3. Sale of Bread and Confectionery.
4. Door to door retail sale of Bread and Confectionery.
5. Grocers and General Stores.
6. Sale of Meat and Meat Products.
7. Sale of Fish.
8. Sale of Poultry, Game, Rabbits, etc.
9. Sale of Fruit, Vegetables, etc.
10. Sale of Ice-Cream, Ice Lollies, etc., in the open air from stalls.

The alterations to the butchers' shops in the City Markets, which were mentioned in the report for 1955, have now been completed. The new shops are designed so that customers are served inside the premises, and are undoubtedly a major improvement upon the previous butchers' row. The Department's attention has now been directed to other parts of the Market, which also need alteration, as for example the game row and the shops which sell bread and confectionery, and gradually very great improvements are being obtained.

Transport and Handling of Meat.—The condition of the vehicles used for the transport of meat is fairly satisfactory. All vehicles are now metal lined with metal floors, and they are kept in a reasonable state of cleanliness. Some vehicles are fitted with overhead rails and on these, small carcasses such as sheep, calves and small pigs are hung. Owing to the absence of a loading dock, quarters of beef have still to be placed on the floors of the vehicles. The number of butchers using private cars for carrying meat has decreased.

The Leeds Corporation Act, 1956, Section 142 (1) states " Every person who employs a person in any slaughterhouse shall cause such person while engaged in a slaughterhouse within the city in carrying meat to wear and every person while so engaged shall wear a clean and washable overall and a clean and washable head covering." As a result of this power all persons including slaughtermen engaged in carrying meat at the Leeds Abattoir now wear protective clothing which is washable.

The Fatstock Marketing Corporation in the abattoir now provide washable clothing and have accepted responsibility for the weekly laundering.

Transport of Fish.—The condition of fish boxes has been fairly satisfactory. It is considered that where fish is sent inland in fillets non-returnable boxes should be used. This is already being done on a small scale which should be extended.

Cafes, Canteens, etc.—In 1956, 1,321 visits were paid to cafes, canteens, snack bars, and other similar places where prepared meals and light refreshments are sold to the public. These visits include those paid to premises where new cafes were being set up.

The routine work of the Department is directed continuously to obtaining improvements in cafes and canteens. An effort has been made during the year to visit all these places with a view to ascertaining whether they comply with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations. Notices, both verbal and written, were given to the occupiers to acquaint them of any alterations which were necessary. The publicity which the Regulations have received in the Press and over the radio has helped very considerably in this respect. In most cases the occupiers of the premises have been aware of the provisions of the Regulations, and have been willing to make alterations to bring their places up to standard. There were 246 notices served in this connection, and many of these were still outstanding at the end of the year. The defects and contraventions noted and alterations which have been required are as follows :—

Dirty conditions	..	..	..	..	..	38
Accumulations of refuse	..	..	..	..	..	3
Smoking in food rooms	..	..	..	..	..	3
Insufficient and defective sinks, and lack of hot water supplies to sinks	..	..	..	..	..	51
Lack of washing facilities (including hot water, soap, nail brushes and towels)	..	..	..	..	..	95
Defects in floors, walls, ceilings, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	93
Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lack of, or insufficient, ventilation	..	..	..	..	..	3
Lack of proper protection for foodstuffs	..	..	..	..	..	1
Unsuitable working surfaces	..	..	..	..	..	66
Lack of First Aid box	..	..	..	..	..	5
Lack of accommodation for clothing	..	..	..	..	..	12
Lack of proper facilities for storage of food	..	..	..	..	..	19
Insufficient sanitary accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	7
Other matters	..	..	..	..	..	33

Inspectors visiting factories inspect canteens and messrooms provided as a matter of routine, and during the year have served 13 notices requiring improvements at these places. These notices referred to the following matters :—

Dirty conditions	..	..	..	..	..	15
Accumulation of refuse	..	..	..	..	..	1
Insufficient or defective sinks, and lack of hot water supplies	..	..	..	..	..	7

Lack of washing facilities (including hot water, soap, nail brushes and towels)	8
Defects in walls, floors, etc.	7
Lack of, or unsuitable, ventilation	5
Unsuitable working surfaces	3
Lack of First Aid box	5
Lack of accommodation for clothing	8
Lack of proper facilities for storage of foodstuffs	7
Other matters	3

Conditions in these industrial canteens are generally reasonably good although the structural standards which can be obtained in the food rooms are not as high as can be secured in commercial kitchens where food is prepared for sale to the general public.

One more mobile snack bar was submitted for approval during the year. This snack bar was intended to ply outside the city boundaries, and inspectors have not seen it since it was approved, but the approval ensured that at least its structure and equipment conformed with reasonable standards for such vehicles.

Ice-Cream Premises.—During the year 519 visits were paid to the premises in the city which are used for the manufacture or sale of ice-cream.

Fish-Frying Premises.—The number of visits paid to registered fish-frying premises was 644. One application for registration was granted during the year.

Other Registered Food-Preparing Premises.—During the year visits were paid to other registered food-preparing premises such as those used for the manufacture of sausages or preparation of pork products, meat pies, jams, pickles and sauces.

Six applications for registration of premises used for one or other of these purposes were granted subject in one case to the carrying out of works of alteration to the premises.

Statistics with regard to registration of premises under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, are set out in the following table.

REGISTRATION

Number of premises registered for the manufacture of ice-cream during 1956	..
Number of premises registered for storage of ice-cream during 1956	..
Number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream during 1956	97
Number of premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale (1 fried fish shop, 6 manufacturers of sausages, potted meat, meat pies, etc.)	7
Number of notifications of change of occupier received :— ice-cream premises	40
food-preparing premises	32
Number of premises removed from register :— Ice-cream premises (manufacture)	1
Ice-cream premises (storage)	..
Ice-cream premises (sale)	9
Food preparing premises	7
Number of premises on the register 31st December, 1956 :— (a) used for manufacture of ice-cream	54
(b) used for the sale of ice-cream	1,443
(c) used for the storage of ice-cream intended for sale	9
(d) used for the manufacture of sausages, or preparation of preserved food	759

Legal Proceedings.—An occupier of premises used for killing and dressing poultry was prosecuted under the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, in respect of the dirty condition of the premises. The defendant was found guilty and fined £5.

An occupier of a butcher's shop was also prosecuted in respect of the dirty condition of the premises, and for failing to protect meat intended for human consumption from the risk of contamination. A fine of £5 was imposed.

A further case was taken against a butcher for failing to protect meat from the risk of contamination, and a fine of 20s. was imposed. In this case five carcasses of mutton had been deposited on the floor outside a stall in Kirkgate Market.

An occupier of premises used as a bakehouse and for the preparation of cooked meats and sausages was summoned in respect of contravention of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955. A routine inspection of the premises revealed that the preparation room was dirty, the equipment was in a dirty and neglected condition, and that refuse had been allowed to accumulate in a food room. At the Court hearing fines totalling £20 were imposed.

Fines totalling £20 were imposed on the occupier of a fried fish shop, prosecuted in respect of the dirty condition of the frying room and preparation room at the premises.

An operator of a mobile shop was prosecuted for failing to protect food from the risk of contamination, and for failing to display on the vehicle the name and address of the person carrying on the business. A fine of 20s. was imposed, and later in the year this operator was again prosecuted for similar offences and was fined £15.

Food Sampling.—Supervisory Inspector H. Long reports that the inspectors in the Food and Dairies Section took 2,090 formal and 6 informal samples of milk, 96 formal and 27 informal samples of food and drinks and 12 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, 1955, during the year are shown in the table on page 153.

Other Foods.—The number of other foods which have been submitted to the City Analyst for examination shows a considerable decrease over previous years. This fact, however, does not indicate that any less time has been spent on the inspection of other foods. A large proportion of the time has been taken up in examining food with particular reference to the Labelling of Food Order.

Generally speaking, adulteration of food is uncommon at the present time, and this no doubt is accounted for by the large number of firms engaged in the pre-packing of food who employ their own laboratory staff. Such establishments are careful to see that the food is of sound quality and complies with the standards required. On the other hand the design and printing of labels does not always receive

the same degree of attention. On occasions the printed labels used to illustrate an article tend to be misleading and it is sometimes found that the ingredients are wrongly described. During the year it has been necessary to write to several firms and draw their attention to inaccuracies in labelling. On no occasion has it been found necessary to institute legal proceedings. Several members of the food trade in the city have enlisted the help of the Department in designing suitable labels and advice and assistance has been given.

It is desirable that the full name and address of the packer of food should be stated on the label. It is frequently found that the address given is simply a place name and postal number. Where further enquiries have to be made this causes delay and unnecessary inconvenience in locating the premises.

Samples of sausages which have been taken show wide variations in the meat content between different manufacturers. In assessing the genuineness of the article account has to be taken of the price charged. This is not a very satisfactory method. There would appear to be a clear case for the re-introduction of a meat content standard.

Extraneous Matter in Food.—The number of complaints from the public of extraneous matter in food is about the same as last year. In six instances it was necessary to institute legal proceedings and the results of the hearing in each case are set out in the table on page 151. 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 :—

- Piece of metal in wholemeal loaf
- Glass in milk loaf
- *Dirty grease in loaf
- Piece of wood in sliced loaf
- Hairy matter adhering to sliced loaf
- *Foreign matter in bread cake (unidentifiable)
- *Cigarette end in large white loaf
- *Cigarette (part) in cornish pasty
- *Piece of steel in wrapped toffee
- Leather tassel in Christmas pudding
- Glass in tomato juice
- Piece of metal in veal and ham pie

Mould mycelia in lemon juice
 Glass from electric light bulb in fish and chips
 Piece of metal in iced lollipop
 Glass in scone
 Piece of metal in cabbage (served as part of a meal in a cafe)
 String in aniseed ball
 Nail in Danish butter
 Nail in teacake (2)
 Metal staple in teacake
 Metal in cream bun
 Cigarette end in packet of potato crisps
 *Insect in white cob loaf
 Maggot in sausages
 Housefly in teacake
 Wasp in jar of mincemeat

*denotes legal proceedings taken

EXTRANEOUS MATTER IN FOOD.

SUMMONSES ISSUED DURING 1956, UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Article	Extraneous Matter	Result of Hearing
Wrapped sliced loaf	Contained cigarette end in the interior of loaf	Fined £5. Baker.
White sliced loaf	Contained grease stain	Fined £5. Baker.
Wrapped toffee	Contained a piece of steel	Fined £5. Manufacturer.
Cornish paste	Contained part of a cigarette	Fined £4 and ordered to pay £1 costs. Baker.
White cob-type loaf	Contained an insect	Given a conditional discharge and ordered to pay 10s. 6d. costs. Baker.
Bread cake	Foreign matter embedded in bread cake	Given a conditional discharge and ordered to pay £3 5s. 3d. costs. Baker.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.—During the year, 12 formal samples of fertilisers and 5 formal samples of feeding stuffs were taken under the above-mentioned Act and submitted to the Agricultural Analyst for examination. Three of the fertiliser samples and two of the feeding stuffs samples were classified as unsatisfactory by analysis or by reason of some non-compliance with the provisions

of the Act, and in each case the matter was taken up with the manufacturers concerned.

During the year every farmer within the city has been visited, and farmers informed that any assistance required in regard to feeding stuffs can be given by the Department. On request from them samples can be taken and submitted to the Agricultural Analyst for examination. No requests were received during the year.

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

One application was received for a licence to use premises for the manufacture of rag flock, which was granted.

No applications were received for the registration of premises where rag flock and other filling materials are used. The total number of registered premises in the city is now 55.

One sample of washed jute was taken and submitted for analysis to the prescribed analyst. The sample passed the prescribed tests.

Ice-Cream Sampling.—During the year 23 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.

The results are shown in the following table :—

METHYLENE BLUE TEST

Grade	No. of Samples	Percentage	Remarks
1	18	78·3	Good
2	4	17·4	Satisfactory
3	1	4·3	Unsatisfactory
4	..	..	Very unsatisfactory

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1923 (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, 1957.

Persons on the List on 30th April, 1956	433
Persons added to the List during the year	29
Persons removed from the List during the year	36
Persons on the List on 30th April, 1957	426
Premises on the List on 30th April, 1956	565
Premises added to the List during the year	32
Premises removed from the List during the year	53
Premises on the List on 30th April, 1957	544
Visits paid to :—	
1. Listed Premises in connection with new applications	32
2. Listed Premises in connection with unpaid fees	..
3. Listed Premises for routine inspection	53
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 1956 UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

No. of Sample	Article.	Adulteration or Deficiency.	Result of Hearing.
119/L	Milk	11.0% deficient in fat ..	Fined £2 and ordered to pay £3 7s. costs. Producer.
124/L	Milk	16.0% deficient in fat ..	
225/L	Milk	8.0% of added water ..	Given a conditional discharge and ordered to pay £2 6s. costs. Producer.
226/L	Milk	12.0% of added water ..	
559/B	Milk	8.0% of added water ..	Fined £2 and ordered to pay £2 11s. costs. Producer.
753/L	Whisky	7.7% excess water ..	Fined £5 and ordered to pay £2 10s. costs. Licensee.

SAMPLING OF MILK

BY

J. GOODFELLOW, F.R.S.H., M.I.P.H.E.,
Chief Public Health Inspector

Supervisory Inspector H. Long reports that the sampling officers in the Food and Dairies Section have taken, in all, 3,309 samples of milk for examination. This figure was made up of 2,096 chemical samples, 1,119 bacteriological samples and 94 biological samples.

Heat Treated Milk.—1956 has been the first complete year in which the city has been placed in a "Specified Area." This has led to a re-distribution of the milk supplies within the city boundaries. With the exception of one producer-retailer the whole of the heat treated milk is now dealt with by three large dairy companies. At the three dairy companies milk is received from 1,363 separate farmers and the total amounts to 38,450 gallons of milk per day. The farms are situated within a radius of approximately 50 miles of the city centre.

Taking all the three dairies into account they are responsible for the heat treatment and bottling of the following amounts of milk per day :—

Pasteurised	194,700 one pint bottles
	44,200 one third pint bottles
Tuberculin	} 33,500 one pint bottles
Tested	
Pasteurised	
	47,000 half pint bottles
Sterilised	37,800 one pint bottles

Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled) Milk.—The sale of raw farm bottled milk has increased in the past year and is now approximately 450-500 gallons per day. Part of the increase is accounted for by the change over of one producer-retailer from Pasteurised milk to Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled) milk. More of the farmers who are producing farm bottled milk have changed over to Jersey and Channel Island milk.

During the year one offence against the provisions of the Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) Order, 1955, was observed.

A retailer was found to be selling an undesignated milk within the city boundary. Legal proceedings were instituted and the person concerned was fined.

Adulterated Milk.—Five samples of milk adulterated or fat deficient have resulted in three prosecutions being taken, and in each case the persons were dealt with by fines being imposed.

Improvement of Milks of Low Compositional Quality.—In October, 1956, a new scheme operated by the Joint Milk Control Committee, which represents both producers and distributors, was introduced to deal with producers' milk that was persistently unsatisfactory so far as its compositional quality was concerned. The scheme was intended to disclose those producers who send to buyers milk with an annual average butter fat content of less than 3.3 per cent. and an average solids-not-fat content of less than 8.5 per cent.

It is too early to pass a considered opinion as to whether the scheme has had the desired effect, but it is hoped that an improvement in the solids-not-fat content will take place. From the statistics available it is apparent that many farmers have concentrated on the fat content of milk to the detriment of the solids-not-fat.

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

To dairies	305
To pasteurising and sterilising plants ..	538
To bottled milk shops	25
Other visits of inquiry	125
No access visits	1
Attendance at Court	30
Visits in connection with adulterated samples	68

During the year, 1,119 samples of milk were submitted to the City Analyst for bacteriological examination. The samples were taken from dairies, day nurseries, schools and retailers in the streets. They were taken from the following grades of milk :—

" Pasteurised "	406
" Tuberculin Tested " (Pasteurised) ..	165
" Sterilised "	100
" Tuberculin Tested " (Farm Bottled) ..	448

METHYLENE BLUE (REDUCTION) TEST.

Designation		Total Samples Taken	Result of Test			
			Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
			No.	Percent-age	No.	Percent-age
*Pasteurised	Dairies ..	199	199	100·0	..	..
	Schools ..	124	124	100·0	..	..
	Day Nurseries	83	83	100·0	..	..
*Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	Dairies ..	159	159	100·0	..	..
	Day Nurseries	6	6	100·0	..	..
†Tuberculin Tested (Farm bottled) Dairies ..		448	437	97·5	11	2·5

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

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

PHOSPHATASE TEST.

Designation		Total Samples Taken	Result of Test			
			Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
			No.	Percent-age	No.	Percent-age
Pasteurised	Dairies ..	199	198	99·5	1	0·5
	Schools ..	124	122	98·4	2	1·6
	Day Nurseries	83	83	100·0	..	..
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	Dairies ..	159	158	99·4	1	0·6
	Day Nurseries	6	6	100·0	..	..

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

TURBIDITY TEST.

Designation		Total Samples Taken	Result of Test			
			Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
			No.	Percent-age	No.	Percent-age
Sterilised		100	100	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, 1955 ..	45	47
No. added to the register during the year ..	..	..
No. removed from the register during the year ..	5	5
No. on the register on 31st December, 1956 ..	40	42

DISTRIBUTORS OF BOTTLED MILK ONLY.

No. of distributors of milk on the register on 31st December, 1955.. .. .	908
No. added to the register during the year	102
No. removed from the register during the year.. .. .	108
No. of distributors of milk on the register on 31st December, 1956	902
No. of shops, etc., from which bottled milk only is sold, on 31st December, 1956	1,172

LICENCES ISSUED UNDER THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1949-1954.

Description	Number in force on 31st December		
	1954	1955	1956
To use the designation "Tuberculin Tested"—			
1. To sell by retail	150	159	164
To use the designation "Pasteurised"—			
1. Pasteurisers' Licences	5	5	5
2. To sell by retail	164	174	178
To use the designation "Sterilised"—			
1. Sterilisers' Licences	2	2	2
2. To sell by retail	1,127	1,108	1,112

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.—Of the 1,119 samples submitted to the City Analyst for bacteriological examination, 11 failed to pass the methylene blue test and 4 failed the phosphatase test. The marked reduction over the previous year's figure of 64 failures to pass the methylene blue test is probably due to the very much cooler weather experienced during the summer months. Investigations into the cause of 4 failures to the phosphatase test showed these to be due to mechanical faults on the H.T.S.T. plants.

Biological Examination of Milk.—The number of samples of milk submitted for examination has been considerably reduced over the past year. The introduction of the Specified Areas Order in the city does not now necessitate the same amount of control as existed previously. The milks are now examined by the Public Health Laboratory Service.

During the year, 94 samples of milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service at Leeds 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 ..	51	..	..	51	100.0
Pasteurised	5	..	..	5	100.0
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	2	..	..	2	100.0
Ungraded	36	1	2.8	35	97.2
Total	94	1	1.1	93	98.9

Only one of the 94 samples taken for biological examination was found to contain tubercle bacilli. This milk was produced outside the city and was already being pasteurised before retail sale (the sample was taken before pasteurisation). Details of this sample were forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health of the district and to the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (Animal Health Division) for investigation.

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949—Regulation 20.—During the year it was found necessary to serve two notices under the above-mentioned regulations. In regard to these two cases information had

been received from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, that anthrax had been confirmed at two farms in the city (*a*) regarding a sheep which had died and (*b*) the carcase of a cow which had been slaughtered. Consequently notice under Regulation 20 was served on the two farmers requiring the heat treatment of all milk produced at these two farms. After a period of two weeks the notices were withdrawn.

Legal Proceedings.—*Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 37 (1) and (5).*—A milk retailer was prosecuted for selling undesignated milk in a specified area. The defendant was found guilty and fined £1.

MEAT INSPECTION

BY

J. GOODFELLOW, F.R.S.H., M.I.P.H.E.,
Chief Public Health Inspector

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

Animals Slaughtered.—During the year 261,554 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 ..	{ 1955	18,783	9,661	41,351	100,514	25,375	195,684
	{ 1956	23,916	9,002	40,605	116,759	16,901	207,183
Danube Road ..	{ 1955	5,157	..	1	8,889	12,480	26,527
	{ 1956	5,723	..	..	11,282	11,182	28,187
26, Gelderd Road ..	{ 1955	..	..	73	..	17,645	17,718
	{ 1956	..	..	3	1	17,722	17,726
Marshall Street Cross- gates	{ 1955	199	..	..	846	2,248	3,293
	{ 1956	244	..	..	953	1,906	3,103
Cross Lane, Wortley	{ 1955	178	217	4	1,052	53	1,504
	{ 1956	416	172	1	998	6	1,593
Harrison's Yard, Bramley	{ 1955	..	..	..	..	5,868	5,868
	{ 1956	..	..	..	..	3,762	3,762

It can be seen from the foregoing table that the number of bovine animals slaughtered for human consumption has increased from 75,624 in 1955 to 80,082 in 1956. There was an increase of 5,982 in the number of cattle slaughtered. There was also an increase of 18,692 in the number of sheep slaughtered.

No horses for human consumption were slaughtered in the city during the year.

Slaughterhouses.—The licences of five private slaughterhouses were renewed during the year, namely those belonging to the Leeds Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd., Danube Road, Leeds; C. H. and J. W. Ellison, Cross Lane, Wortley; Mrs. S. U. Wilson and H. Lunn (trading as Wilsons) Marshall Street, Crossgates; E. Taylor, Harrison's Yard, Bramley; and T. Adamson and Sons, 26, Gelderd Road.

With regard to the slaughterhouse belonging to P. H. Hutchinson at Cross Granby Terrace, which has not been used as a slaughterhouse for some time, the licence was not renewed as the owner had stated that he did not intend at the present time to carry out the works which will be necessary to comply with The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) (No. 2) Regulations, 1954.

Licensing of premises used for the purpose of confinement of animals awaiting slaughter at a slaughterhouse.—In accordance with the provisions of Section 63(2) of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, applications were received for the renewal of licences relating to two premises for the confinement of animals awaiting slaughter as follows:—Leeds Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd. (lairage in Gelderd Road), and H. Sherburn (lairage at piggeries, Field End Road, Halton). A further application was received in relation to premises not previously used for the confinement of animals awaiting slaughter as follows:—Robert H. Driver (field at Coal Hill Lane, Rodley). The licences were granted in each case.

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

Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933-1954.—During the year 14 new licences to slaughter or stun animals were granted by the City Council and 153 were renewed.

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, cysticercosis and other diseases :—

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle (exclud- ing cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
NUMBER KILLED ..	30,299	9,174	40,609	129,993	51,479	..
NUMBER INSPECTED ..	30,299	9,174	40,609	129,993	51,479	..
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI						
Whole carcasses con- demned	26	72	81	229	88	..
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2,715	680	8	4,146	3,363	..
Percentage of numbers inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci ..	9.05	8.20	0.22	3.37	6.70	..
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY						
Whole carcasses con- demned	48	75	4	2	26	..
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1,685	785	..	4	1,381	..
Percentage of numbers inspected affected with tuberculosis ..	5.72	9.37	0.01	0.005	2.73	..
CYSTICERCOSIS						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	66	7	..	75	..	..
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrig- eration	..	..	..	..	..	..
Generalised and totally condemned	..	..	..	..	..	..

Cysticercus Bovis.—Inspection of meat for infestation by cysticercus bovis was carried out systematically during the year. On the busier slaughtering days supplementary inspectors were detailed to cope with the extra work at the abattoir. At the Public Abattoir and the Leeds Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd., slaughterhouse

the number of infestations found was as follows :—cattle (excluding cows) 66, cows 7 and sheep 75. Most of the cysts found were the only ones in the carcase, and in no carcase was more than 2 cysts found. The larger cysts were inactive and degenerated, about a third being of a viable nature. In no case was condemnation of a carcase necessary, nor was any carcase infested to the extent that refrigeration was considered necessary.

Inspection at the slaughterhouses at Marshall Street, Crossgates, and Cross Lane, Wortley, was carried out by the supervisory meat inspector, and no case of *cysticercus bovis* infestation was found.

Meat and Other Foods condemned as unsound.—The total weight of food destroyed by consent during the year was 502,497 lbs. as compared with 546,029 lbs. in the previous year. About 74 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.

	1956	1955	1954	1953
Beef	142,457 lbs.	124,073 lbs.	182,558 lbs.	184,724 lbs.
Veal	3,578 "	3,551 "	6,922 "	3,720 "
Mutton	11,902 "	10,428 "	9,838 "	11,604 "
Pork	27,488 "	38,501 "	52,359 "	44,996 "
Bacon and Ham ..	256 "	773 "	77 "	..
Offals	185,107 "	181,641 "	226,963 "	263,477 lbs.
Rabbits	169 "	2,565 "	8,377 "	7,757 "
Poultry	1,561 "	1,278 "	2,475 "	2,650 "
Game	220 "	54 "	391 "	155 "
Horseflesh	.. "	1,190 "	4,260 "	5,055 "
Horse Offals	.. "	1,127 "	2,238 "	2,783 "
Fish	29,826 lbs.	31,250 "	29,121 "	31,474 "
Shellfish	4,924 "	5,302 "	4,246 "	4,228 "
Vegetables	39,786 "	48,436 "	17,109 "	35,635 "
Fruit	8,451 "	7,329 "	10,309 "	19,205 "
Tinned goods	39,277 "	68,780 "	61,455 "	73,268 "
Cheese	131 "	1,624 "	2,147 "	1,849 "
Edible fungi	152 "	222 "	12 "	324 "
Bread and Cereals ..	200 "	..	..	619 "
Flour	..	..	..	3,263 "
Confectionery	508 lbs.	589 lbs.	3,243 lbs.	4,202 "
Sundries	6,504 "	17,316 "	11,212 "	13,475 "
Totals	502,497 lbs.	546,029 lbs.	635,312 lbs.	714,463 lbs.

Disposal of Condemned Food.—The wholesale butchers disposed of their own condemned carcasses, the bulk going to the firm of Mitchell and Broadbent of Halifax. A few small animals (sheep and calves), and the offal from the wholesale offal dealers of Wildblood and White, were collected by Messrs. Wiles of Beverley. Both these firms used the material for the manufacture of meat meal for animal consumption or for fertiliser. All meat and offal were stained with a vegetable dye before leaving the abattoir.

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

Fish.—When fish has been in short supply, quantities of inferior quality fish have been filleted and sent into Leeds in the hope that scarcity would ensure a quick sale ; however, large quantities have had to be condemned.

Rabbits.—Due to myxomatosis very few rabbits have arrived in Leeds Market and in consequence condemnations have decreased considerably. Rabbits, mainly from the Orkneys, have been condemned for decomposition which has occurred during transit. Quantities of frozen rabbits have been imported from Australia and have proved to be in good condition. During the latter months of the year the number of rabbits arriving has increased, apparently some rabbits have survived myxomatosis or become immune and are now increasing in numbers.

Vegetables.—Condemnations of vegetables remained fairly high due to large quantities of goods arriving wet.

Shellfish.—Nine samples of mussels were taken during the year, five from Eire, three from Denmark and one from the Wash, all of which proved to be satisfactory. Both the Irish and Danish mussels are purified, the Irish passing through the purification tanks at Killorglin. With the exception of a small quantity from Kings Lynn all mussels sold in Leeds are purified and of foreign origin.

One sample of cockles was taken during the year ; these were from Scotland and proved to be satisfactory.

Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1923.—(*Imported Salmon Out of Season Regulations*).—Two consignments of imported salmon arrived in the city without certificates, but these were immediately

sent from the port when the omission was pointed out. A fair quantity of Japanese salmon has been arriving but in each case a certificate is affixed on each individual fish.

Dried Fruit.—No complaints of this type of food were noted during the year ; since the trade have done the buying the quality has improved considerably.

Whole Frozen Egg.—During the year the Department was asked by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to sample quantities of Australian and Chinese whole frozen egg stored in the Pepper Road Cold Stores and the Leeds Consumers Ice and Cold Storage Co. Ltd., respectively.

8,000 tins of Australian whole frozen egg were in store. 100 samples were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service, Leeds, and of these 44 were found to be negative and 56 positive. The positive cases were affected with *Salmonella pullorum*. In June the whole consignment was shipped to Turin, Italy.

The condition of the Chinese whole frozen egg was more serious, 671 tins were in store and 70 samples were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service, Leeds. Of these 49 proved to be negative and 21 positive. The organisms found were as follows ; *Salmonella kisarawe* 1, *Salmonella thompson* 10, *Salmonella pullorum* 9 and mixed *Salmonella pullorum* and *Salmonella paratyphoid B.* (phage type 1) 1. On these results the Chinese whole frozen egg was not considered safe for human consumption. It was decided by the Ministry to apply the process of pasteurisation to this egg. On this understanding the Chinese whole frozen egg was released and 125 tins were despatched to Belfast and 546 tins to Holland.

Legal Proceedings.—*Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 8(1).*—Proceedings were instituted against a farmer for selling an article of food, to wit a carcase of beef, unfit for human consumption. The defendant was found guilty and fined £1 and ordered to pay £2 5s. costs.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

BY

J. GOODFELLOW, F.R.S.H., M.I.P.H.E.,
Chief Public Health Inspector

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 Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

No. of suspected animals reported or found.	No. affected with tuberculosis and slaughtered.	No. of animals found to be not amenable to the Order.
1	1	..

Swine Fever Order of 1938.—During the year 12 cases of suspected swine fever were notified, all of which were investigated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. One of these cases was confirmed.

Regulation of Movement of Swine Order, 1954.—Under this Order, 510 licences for the disposal of 4,901 pigs from the Whitkirk Auction Mart were issued and 619 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, 20 licences have been issued for the movement of pigs within the city.

Anthrax Order of 1938.—Two cases of suspected anthrax were reported during the year, both of which were confirmed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Of the two confirmed cases one was a sheep which had died at farm premises in the city.

Efficient disinfection was carried out at the farm premises by the Disinfection Section of the Department using small portable flame-throwers, strong disinfectant and chloride of lime. The carcase was disposed of by incineration at the Armley Road Destructor.

In the remaining case a notification was received from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food asking the Department to serve Form A Anthrax on a farmer regarding a cow which had

been slaughtered on his premises which was suspected to be affected with anthrax. Pathological specimens were forwarded to the Ministry's Veterinary Laboratory and a report was received that the animal was affected with anthrax. Disinfection of the premises was carried out at the farm by the Disinfection Section of the Department.

Appropriate action was taken under Regulation 20 of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, in respect of the milk from this farm, and in the Courts in respect of a carcase of beef sold by the farmer for human consumption.

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, Fisheries and Food in connection with outbreaks of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in other parts of the country.

Fowl Pest Order of 1936.—During the year three suspected cases of Fowl Pest were reported by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and two of these cases were confirmed. From these two premises 405 and 45 carcasses of poultry were burned at the Armley Road Destructor. Disinfection of these premises was carried out under the supervision of the Ministry's Veterinary Inspector. Later the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food served Notice Form C on the two poultry dealers withdrawing the premises from restrictions.

In connection with one of these confirmed cases 22 carcasses of poultry at adjoining premises were burned as a precaution.

In addition 21 Form B. Notices imposing restrictions on movement of poultry exposed to infection were served on premises in the vicinity of the confirmed outbreaks by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The Poultry Premises and Vehicles (Disinfection) Order, 1956.—This Order, which came into operation on the 12th January, 1956, gives power to local authority inspectors to serve notices in connection with the cleansing and disinfection of premises, vehicles and equipment for the purpose of preventing the spread of disease.

During the year the lay inspector under the Diseases of Animals Act visited all premises used for the storage of live poultry prior to slaughter and interviewed the occupiers and acquainted them with the provisions of the above Order.

38 visits were paid to the Jewish poultry dealers in this city to inspect their premises, vehicles and equipment, and in this connection it was found necessary to serve notices on the occupiers of 4 premises to cleanse and disinfect premises and crates, and in one case a vehicle. Visits were also paid to the Jewish poultry slaughterhouses.

Warble Fly (Dressing of Cattle) Order, 1948.—The following measures were adopted in connection with the enforcement of the above-mentioned Order :—Copies of the Order in pamphlet form were delivered by hand to each cattle farmer in the city together with a post-card (pre-paid) asking that in the event of infestation being discovered, the post-cards be completed and returned. The new coloured posters received from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food were prominently displayed at the Whitkirk Auction Mart, the Corn Exchange and the Public Abattoir, Leeds.

During the period of operation of the Order all premises where cattle were kept were visited and the cattle inspected. In cases of infestation the cattle were inspected during dressing or shortly after.

Seven farmers have ceased to keep cattle on their farm owing to land being required for building purposes, etc.

Notification by post-card of intention to dress infested cattle were received from four farmers ; these were all visited for the purpose of inspection, the number of cattle involved being 27.

In addition 387 non-infested cattle were treated voluntarily at the same time.

There was a slight increase in the number of infested cattle found as compared with the previous year. 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			
	1954	1955	1956
No. of visits paid to farms	199	182	200
No. of cattle inspected on farms	1,829	2,198	2,291
No. of leaflets and cards distributed	85	77	72
No. of cattle infested	58	18	27
No. of infested cattle treated *	58	18	27
No. of non-infested cattle treated voluntarily	172	214	387

The Sheep Scab Order, 1938.—Under the Sheep Dipping Regulations all sheep are required to be dipped in an approved dip during the period 1st September to 15th December.

During the year all farms within the city boundary were visited and a census taken of farms keeping sheep. There are only nine farms keeping sheep in Leeds.

During the year nine farms undertook the dipping of sheep in accordance with the above Regulations. At seven of these farms this was done under observation by an inspector from this Department. In the case of the remaining two farms (Mount Pleasant Farm, Eccup and Owlet Hall Farm, Eccup) owing to close proximity of the reservoir the sheep were dipped at a neighbouring farm in the West Riding Area.

The under-mentioned list gives sheep farms and the number of sheep dipped :—

O. Lister, Black Hill Farm, Eccup	..	200	sheep	dipped
G. Whitfield, Park Farm, Colton	..	27	"	"
G. Dalby, Bank House Farm, Eccup	..	45	"	"
H. Warrington, Grove Farm, Eccup	..	83	"	"
J. Rowling and Son, Brooklands Farm, Eccup	.. .. .	70	"	"
J. Rowling and Son, King Lane Farm, Alwoodley	.. .. .	150	"	"
S. Allen, Thornbush Farm, Eccup	..	40	"	"
E. E. Todd, Mount Pleasant Farm, Eccup		50	"	"
H. E. Peate, Owlet Hall Farm, Eccup		91	"	"

Colorado Beetle.—In August, 1956, a request was received from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food asking for full publicity to be given to the danger of invasion by the Colorado Beetle. In this connection large posters illustrating this danger were posted in various parts of the Whitkirk Auction Mart, and the lay inspector under the Diseases of Animals Act in the course of his duties in visiting farms, left small leaflets explaining the danger and methods of recognition at 41 farms. In many cases advice and information was given and the subject discussed freely.

No notification of infestation has been received during the year.

Animals (Landing from Channel Islands, Isle of Man, Northern Ireland and Republic of Ireland) Order, 1955.—This Order now deals with the importation of sheep and pigs only. During the year, 8,517 Irish sheep were received under licence for immediate slaughter at the Public Abattoir, Leeds and the Leeds Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd., Slaughterhouse Gelderd Road, Leeds. As compared with the previous year the number of imported sheep decreased by 1,295. No imported pigs were received on licence during the year.

Diseases of Animals Act, 1950.—The movement of imported cattle is regulated by the Second Schedule of this Act. During the year, 4,435 Irish cattle were received under licence for immediate slaughter at the Public Abattoir and the Leeds Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd., Gelderd Road, Leeds. As compared with the previous year the number of imported cattle decreased by 844.

Legal Proceedings.—A pig-keeper was prosecuted under the Regulation of Movement of Swine Order, 1954 for moving pigs from a market without a licence. The defendant was found guilty and fined £5.

A pig-keeper was prosecuted under the Movement of Animals (Records) Order, 1925, Article 2(2) for failing to keep a "form of record." The defendant was found guilty and fined £5.

General Sanitation

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

BY

J. GOODFELLOW, F.R.S.H., M.I.P.H.E.,
Chief Public Health Inspector

Mr. J. H. Wyatt, Supervisory Inspector of the Factories Section, has furnished details of the inspections included in this part of the Report.

The Factories Section of the Department deals with the inspection of factories, workplaces and certain shops, cafes, restaurants and outworkers' premises. The staff of the Section includes both male and female inspectors, the two women inspectors concentrating upon the inspection of cafes, restaurants, snack bars and outworkers' premises, and also upon complaints which concern females and which can more conveniently be dealt with by a woman. The figures given in the first two tables on page 176, i.e., the tables 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 tables dealing with outwork and other matters are the work of the female inspectors.

Factories.—Statistical details of the work done by inspectors in factories are given in the four tables printed on pages 176 and 177. 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 section deals with all matters in the Factories Acts, 1937 to 1948, which have been declared to be the responsibility of the District Council, with the exception of the certification of the means of escape in case of fire. This is dealt with by the City Engineer's Department and no details of work done in this connection are available.

The register of factories now contains the addresses of 182 non-mechanical factories and 2,978 mechanical factories. The number of non-mechanical factories continues to fall, there having been successive decreases every year since the end of the war. During the year, 1,735 visits were paid to factories for inspections under the

Factories Acts. Defects and contraventions of the Act found during these inspections numbered 108 and of these 102 were remedied. The number of written notices issued to deal with these matters was 106. Most defects in factories are put right by the managements immediately they are pointed out and in such cases no written notices are issued. In one case of insufficiency of sanitary accommodation, which was referred to in the 1955 Report, it was eventually found necessary to institute legal proceedings. The works required were, however, carried out with great urgency between the time of the serving of the summonses and the date of the hearing in Court and the case was withdrawn by the Town Clerk when it came up for hearing.

In the table of "Inspections for Purposes of Provisions as to Health" which is printed on page 176, the number of premises (other than factories) in which Part I of the Factories Act, 1937, as regards sanitary conveniences is enforced by the District Council now stands at 99. These premises are all works of building or engineering construction. The number of these notified grows year by year, due partly to the increase in the number of large building projects begun and partly to more complete notifications by H.M. Inspectors. A high proportion of the building operations reported during 1956 referred to extensions of premises where adequate sanitary accommodation already existed. These offer no problems to inspectors. On open building sites, however, it is usually impracticable to obtain temporary water-closets and the most that can be secured is generally a sufficient number of chemical closets, properly equipped and screened, with a regular service for emptying. During the year 17 visits have been paid to new building sites and 3 written notices and a number of verbal notifications have been given to deal with unsatisfactory conditions in the accommodation provided.

In Table II of the return to the Minister of Labour, it will be seen that 8 reports of dirty premises were received from H. M. Inspectors, but 3 of these referred to food factories where mechanical power was employed, in particular to 3 bakehouses. The cleanliness of these premises is dealt with by local authorities under the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, and the action taken cannot, therefore, be included in columns 2 and 3 of Table II, but appears in the section of the report dealing with food hygiene. The 11 instances mentioned in column 2 refer, therefore, to non-mechanical factories other than food handling factories.

The number of bakehouses at the foot of the table dealing with "Other Matters" refers only to bakehouses registered as factories—it does not include numbers of small one-man or family concerns. The total of 177 included 3 non-mechanical and 174 mechanical bakehouses. There are now no basement bakehouses in the city which possess certificates of suitability and no inspections under Section 54 of the Factories Act were, therefore, necessary.

The number of outworkers notified in August, 1956, totalled 997 and of these 842 were employed in the making of wearing apparel. There were three cases of default in the sending of lists and in two cases it was necessary to institute legal proceedings to obtain these lists. One of these cases was withdrawn upon the list being submitted and in the other case the defaulter was fined £5. The number of addresses of outworkers received from other authorities was 121 and the number sent from Leeds to other districts 179. In 1956, 260 visits were paid to outworkers' premises. No instance of work being done in unwholesome premises was found. Only three cases of infectious disease occurred in outworkers' premises in the year—one of whooping cough and two of Sonne dysentery.

The figures given in the table on page 176 of visits paid to factories and defects found and remedied do not by any means give a complete picture of the work done by inspectors. Apart from those provisions of the Factories Act which are delegated to District Councils, the inspectors also deal with nuisances which may be abated by action under the Public Health Act, 1936, and in the larger food factories, e.g., bakehouses, sugar confectionery factories, pickle factories, etc., they also see that the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations are complied with. Figures in connection with this work are included in the table of work done by public health inspectors on page 201. Examples of complaints dealt with during the year are smells from paint spraying, grit from manufacturing processes and fumes from chemical manufacture. Some of the factories concerned in these complaints are registered with H.M. Inspector of Alkali, etc., Works and in such cases H.M. Inspector has always been most helpful. Generally speaking, the prevention of nuisance from manufacturing processes presents a most difficult problem and often it is only after long periods of experimentation that any success can be obtained. In such cases progress may appear to be very slow and it is in fact only constant prodding by the Department that ensures reasonable progress.

Complaints about noise and vibration continue to increase and it is believed that the new powers in the Leeds Corporation Act, 1956, Section 134, which declares that any excessive or unreasonable or unnecessary noise may be dealt with as a statutory nuisance under the provisions of Part III of the Public Health Act, 1936, will be helpful in dealing with these complaints.

Apart from nuisances caused by processes carried on in factories, public health inspectors are frequently called upon to deal with defects in the structure of factory buildings such as can be remedied under Public Health law, i.e., leaking roofs, broken and leaking eaves spouts and other matters which might affect the health and comfort of workpeople. During 1956, 40 defects of this kind were dealt with.

Whilst visiting factories for routine work, inspectors also see that canteens and mess rooms provided for employees are in a satisfactory condition and that the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, are complied with. Work in this connection is included in the section of the report dealing with food hygiene. During the year the Factory Canteen Advisory Service operated by H.M. Inspectors closed down and no more reports are being received from their Canteen Advisers. The Department has had very great help from these officers in the past few years and their reports will be missed. They have in the past been instrumental in drawing inspectors' attention to many canteens which were sub-standard. Generally speaking, conditions in these places do not reach the standards of cafe kitchens and it is not always easy to persuade managements of the necessity to make improvements.

The arrangements between the City Engineer's Department and the Health Department for the exchange of information as to the establishment of factories in the city continue to work satisfactorily. A copy of the list of changes in occupation of factories, which is received at this Department each month from H.M. Inspectors, is forwarded to the City Engineer.

Workplaces.—404 visits were paid to workplaces, including offices, in 1956. Few defects were discovered, conditions generally being reasonably good. 6 notices were served for various matters to be remedied and in response to these, additional means of ventilation were provided in one office and 6 other defects of varying kinds were put right.

Shops.—Inspections of shops are carried out under Section 38 of the Shops Act, 1950, which has been delegated entirely to the Health Committee and, in 1956, 483 visits were paid. 19 notices were served following these visits and the following defects were remedied :—

Shops ventilated	2
Reasonable temperature secured	1
Sufficient conveniences provided	22
Washing facilities provided	24
Other defects remedied	14

No applications were received in the year for exemption from the provisions of Subsections 2 and 4 of Section 38 of the Shops Act, 1950.

INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH
(INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY PUBLIC HEALTH 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	182	59	4	..
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2,978	1,676	102	2
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	99	17	3	..
Total	3,259	1,752	109	2

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	No. of Cases in which defects were found		Referred		No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S. 1)	11	8	..	8	..
Overcrowding (S. 2)	..	..	..	..	..
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3)	2	2	..	2	..
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4)	1	1	..	..	..
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)	..	..	..	..	..
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7)—					
(a) Insufficient	6	8	..	5	2
(b) Unsuitable or defective	87	82	..	30	..
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	..	..	1	..
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	..	1	1	..	..
Total	108	102	1	46	2

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 ..	842	3	I	..	..	..
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	61	..	..	..	..	..
Textile weaving ..	94	..	..	..	..	..
Total	997	3	I	..	..	..

OTHER MATTERS

	Number of		
	Lists.	Outworkers.	
Homework :—			
<i>Lists of Outworkers (S. 110) :—</i>			
Lists received twice in the year	374	C. 516	W. 1,988
„ „ once in the year	19	13	85
Addresses of } received from other Authorities.. ..		121	
outworkers } forwarded to other Authorities		179	
Notices to occupiers as to keeping or sending lists		395	
Inspection of Homeworkers' premises		260	
<i>Homework in unwholesome premises :—</i>			
Instances		..	..
Notices (S. 111)		..	..
Prosecutions.. .. .		..	..
<i>Homework in infected premises —</i>			
Instances		3	
Public Health Act, 1936 (S. 153) { Orders made		..	
{ Prosecutions		..	
[Infectious Cases—2 sonne dysentery and 1 whooping cough)			
<i>Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—</i>			
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factories Act, 1937 (S. 128)		1	
Action taken in matters referred by { Notified by H.M. H.M. Inspectors { Inspectors		43	
{ Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors.. ..		60	
Total number of factories on Register		3,259	
The above includes 177 bakehouses.			

SANITATION

BY

J. GOODFELLOW, F.R.S.H., M.I.P.H.E.,
Chief Public Health Inspector

Water.—During the year, 399 samples of drinking water were taken by the Department for bacteriological examination. Of these samples, 389 were taken from the Corporation's main supply, 2 were samples of well water and 8 were samples of spring water. Only 2 of the samples of town's water were unsatisfactory due to minor causes and subsequent samples from the same domestic taps proved satisfactory. Only one sample of spring water was unsatisfactory.

Water Supply (Report of Mr. K. L. Forster, General Manager and Engineer of the Waterworks Department).—The water supply of the city and its several parts during 1956 has been (a) satisfactory in quality and (b) satisfactory in quantity.

Bacteriological examinations of raw water arriving at Headingley Filtration Works were made during the year, and the water going into supply after filtration and chlorination was also classified and the following table shows the results of these examinations.

SUMMARY OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

Raw Water Arriving at Headingley Filtration Works	No. of samples	Average Count
Probable No. of Coliform bacilli in 100 ml. water ..	302	195
Probable No. of B.Coli Type 1 in 100 ml. water ..	302	112
Anaerobes in 40 ml. water (Wilson and Blair's Test) ..	50	1.5
Agar Plate Count, 48 hours at 37°C. Colonies per ml. ..	48	29

WATER GOING INTO SUPPLY AFTER FILTRATION AND CHLORINATION				
No. of samples	Ministry of Health Classification (1939)			
	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4
*1,650	98.85%	0.79%	0.12%	0.24%

* Excluding samples taken by Health Department.

During the year 181 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, 1956. SUMMARY BASED ON 181 ANALYSES OF SAMPLES OF WATER FROM THE PUBLIC SUPPLY.

	Parts per million except where otherwise stated		
	Average	Maximum	Minimum
*Turbidity (Silica scale)	← Less than 2 →		
*Colour (Hazen Units)	17	45	5
*pH.	7.25	8.2	6.7
Free Carbon Dioxide	1.45	2.4	Trace
Alkalinity (Carbonate or temporary hardness) (in terms of CaCO_3)	17.5	27	12
Total Hardness (in terms of CaCO_3)	54	60	44
Non-Carbonate (Permanent) Hardness (in terms of CaCO_3)	36.5	47	25
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C.	1.65	3.8	0.5
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (in terms of N)	0.007	0.034	Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen („ „ „ „)	0.051	0.108	0.006
Nitrite Nitrogen („ „ „ „)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitrate Nitrogen („ „ „ „)	0.45	0.65	0.30
Chlorine present as Chloride (in terms of Cl)	13.5	16.5	10.5
Silica (in terms of SiO_2)	7.3	9	5
Iron compounds (in terms of Fe)	Nil	0.4	Nil
Manganese „ („ „ „ Mn)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead „ („ „ „ Pb)	Nil	0.05	Nil
Total solids dried at 180°C.	96	105	80
*Electrical Conductivity—			
Micro-ohms/ CM_3 at 20°C.	142	165	120
*Residual Chlorine (on reaching consumer)	Nil/Trace	0.3	Nil

* Summary based on daily determinations on samples taken from Distribution Mains supplying all parts of the City and weekly determinations on samples from Service Reservoirs.

Plumbo-solvency.—Water leaving the storage reservoir at Eccup is treated with lime at the rate of approximately 5 to 6 p.p.m. with the object of producing a water which, after filtration and chlorination, is not plumbo-solvent.

Determinations are made daily of pH and weekly of alkalinity on samples of water from all mains leaving the filtration works.

The determination of lead is included in the chemical analysis of samples which have been drawn through lead pipe. The maximum amount of lead found during 1956 was 0.05 p.p.m. but the majority of the samples examined were free from lead.

Action in respect of any form of contamination.—In August, Wortley Service Reservoir was treated with sodium hypochlorite solution following two unsatisfactory samples from this source. Farnley Reservoir was similarly treated in September. Samples from both reservoirs, after treatment, were satisfactory and continued to be so for the remainder of the year.

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)—173,593; (b) Population supplied from the public water mains: (i) direct to houses—513,898, (ii) by means of stand-pipes—none. (N.B. These particulars relate to the statutory area of supply at 31st March, 1957).

The number of cistern water-closets in use at 31st March, 1957, was 205,763.

Sewage Disposal (Report of Mr. D. Currie, City Engineer).—During 1956, 10 per cent. of the bacteria beds were out of action and extensive repairs were in progress. The corresponding figure for 1955 was 15 per cent.

The average analyses of final effluent at Knostrop Sewage Works from January 1st to December 31st, 1956, are :—

Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours	..	2.18	parts per 100,000
Suspended solids	.. .. .	3.1	„ „ „

Public Cleansing (Report of Mr. A. Mann, Director of Public Cleansing).—Particulars of refuse collection and disposal during 1956 are as follows :—

			Tons
Household refuse and nightsoil collected	.. ..	148,418	
(a) dealt with at destructors	.. ..	70,657	
(b) disposed of at tips and for agricultural purposes	.. .. .	77,761	

The quantity of refuse dust extracted during mechanical separation :—

	Tons
(a) sold to farmers for agricultural purposes ..	19,452
(b) used as covering at refuse tips	2,920

Dustbins and Ashpits.—The number of dustbins provided by the Cleansing Department and delivered to dwelling-houses in Leeds during the year was 8,846. The total number provided since the inception of the scheme in December, 1946, is 119,241.

During the year the Health Department secured the abolition of 17 ashpits and the Corporation approved grants-in-aid amounting to £98 18s. 4d. in connection with the abolition of these ashpits and the provision of dustbins.

Keeping of Animals.—The number of pig-keepers in the city increased to 218 and the number of pigs kept was 4,663.

Closet Accommodation.—During the year five trough water-closets serving business premises in the city were abolished and water-closets provided. The Corporation made a grant of £45 towards the cost of the conversion.

Two privy middens serving five houses were abolished and a block of five water-closets was provided. A total grant of £225 was paid to the owners of the property concerned. A contribution of £15 1s. 6d. was also paid towards the cost of the abolition of an Elsan closet serving farm buildings in the city and the provision of a water-closet.

A total of 360 statutory notices was served under the provisions of Section 45 of the Public Health Act, 1936, in connection with closet accommodation. In the owners' default the water-closets appurtenant to 28 houses were repaired at a cost of £91 15s. 2d.

Removal of Offensive or Noxious Matters.—Contraventions of the Byelaws relating to the removal of offensive or noxious matters occurred in 8 cases and were dealt with.

Offensive Trades.—The number of premises in the city where offensive trades are carried on is 111. During the year 24 visits of inspection were made.

Common Lodging Houses.—During the year 244 visits were made to common lodging houses. One common lodging house was closed and the registration of the keeper was cancelled.

Houses-Let-in-Lodgings.—The total number of visits paid to houses of this type was 203 ; 62 statutory notices were served in respect of contraventions of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Cellar Dwellings and Underground Sleeping Rooms.—During the year 66 visits were paid to underground sleeping rooms.

Tents and Vans.—2,703 visits of inspection were made to tents, vans and sheds used for human habitation. One application for a licence under the provisions of Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, to station and use a moveable dwelling on land adjoining Club Row, Rodley, was received. As proper provision had not been made for securing satisfactory sanitary conditions on the site, the licence was refused. With the coming into force of the Leeds Corporation Act, 1956, all future applications for camping site licences will be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Section 147 of the Act. Important new provisions of the Leeds Corporation Act, 1956, give the Corporation wider powers for dealing with moveable dwellings and, under the provisions of Section 151, the Corporation may, by Order to be confirmed by the Minister, prohibit camping in any area within the city which may be specified.

Canal Boats.—The number of canal boats on the register at the end of the year was 123 ; periodical visits of inspection were made to wharves and locks and a complete inspection was made of 516 boats.

Public Sewers.—During the year, 853 public sewers affecting 3,192 houses or other premises were cleansed at a cost to the Department of £1,465 7s. 3d. Works of repair or maintenance were carried out to 137 defective public sewers affecting 533 houses or other premises and the cost of this work, amounting to £912 12s., was recovered from the owners of the premises served by the sewers.

Drains.—It was necessary to carry out 1,635 drain tests ; 207 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 946 cases it was necessary to serve statutory notices under Section 39 of the Public Health Act, 1936. The drains or other appliances of 67 houses were repaired or renewed by the Department in default as a matter of urgency at a cost of £507 12s. 3d. which was recovered from the owners concerned. The drains of 801 houses or other premises belonging to other Corporation Departments were repaired or renewed at a cost of £461 15s. 2d. which was recovered from the Departments concerned.

Under the provisions of Section 111 of the Leeds Corporation Act, 1956, which came into force during the year, the Corporation now have the power to remedy stopped drains, private sewers, water closets or soil pipes. The Medical Officer of Health may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of the premises to remedy the defect within 48 hours and if the notice is not complied with the Corporation may themselves carry out the work necessary to remedy the defect and may recover the expenses of so doing from the person on whom the notice was served.

The Corporation now also have wider powers under the provisions of Section 110 of the Leeds Corporation Act, 1956, to repair drains and private sewers. If a drain or private sewer is defective and can be repaired at a cost of not exceeding £50 the Corporation may, after giving not less than seven days notice to the person concerned, cause the drain or sewer to be repaired and recover the cost of so doing.

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

In five 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.

Of the remaining four cases, one was found not to come within the provisions of Section 47 and three were admitted to hospital by arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board.

DETAILS OF CASES IN RESPECT OF WHICH CERTIFICATES WERE
ISSUED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE
ACTS, 1948-1951

Case	Sex	Age	Circumstances of Case	Action Taken	Outcome
No. 1	F	78	Reported by Welfare Services Officer. Person aged, infirm, living in insanitary surroundings, unable to devote to herself and not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.	Certificate issued under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.	Case admitted to Hospital.
No. 2	F	84	Reported by Welfare Services Officer. Person aged, infirm, living in insanitary surroundings, unable to devote to herself and not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.	Certificate issued under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.	Case admitted to Hospital.
No. 3	F	69	Reported by Welfare Services Officer. Person aged, infirm, living in insanitary surroundings, unable to devote to herself and not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.	Certificate issued under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.	Case admitted to Hospital.
No. 4	F	80	Reported by Welfare Services Officer. Person aged, infirm, living in insanitary surroundings, unable to devote to herself and not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.	Certificate issued under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.	Case admitted to Hospital.
No. 5	M	77	Reported by Welfare Services Officer. Person aged, infirm, living in insanitary surroundings, unable to devote to himself and not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.	Certificate issued under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.	Case admitted to Hospital.

Articles Exchanged for Rags.—During the year five persons were prosecuted for offences against Section 154 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which places restrictions on articles exchanged for rags. Fines ranging from 10s. to £2 were imposed on the defendants.

Section 246 of the Leeds Corporation Act, 1956, now amends Section 154 of the Public Health Act, 1936. In effect it is now an offence for any person to offer any animal or living thing to a person under the age of 14 years in exchange for rags.

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. 836 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 26,523. The number of complaints investigated during the year was 10,768 and 10,684 nuisances and housing defects were remedied.

The tables on pages 199 to 202 give details of the work done by Public Health Inspectors in 1956.

Notices.—The number of informal notices served in relation to Public Health Act matters was 6,206 and statutory notices served in this connection numbered 3,233.

Legal Proceedings.—Public Health Act, 1936.—During the year, 30 owners of dwelling-houses were summoned for non-compliance with abatement notices served in respect of nuisances arising from various defects of repair.

In three cases the defendants were fined £10, £2 and £1 respectively and nuisance orders were made for the necessary work to be carried out within 28 days. In one case no fine was imposed but a nuisance order was made.

In the 26 other cases, the works required by the notices had been carried out subsequent to the service of the summons and in 11 of these cases the Court ordered the defendants to pay costs in respect

of expenses incurred by the Local Authority in connection with the making of the complaint and the proceedings before the Court. The total cost awarded in respect of these cases was £19 18s. The remaining 15 cases were withdrawn.

Rodent Control.—Mr. W. Pickles, Public Health Inspector in charge of Rodent Control, has reported details of the work of the rodent operatives for inclusion in this section of the report.

Complaints.—During the year 1,623 complaints were received; the number referring to rats was 855 and the number of complaints of mice infestation was 727. The number of complaints of nuisances from pigeons was 20 and complaints of damage by rabbits 21.

The following table shows the number of complaints of rats and mice received during the various months and analysed according to the types of premises affected.

1956	Rats					Mice				
	B	PD	LA	A	Total	B	PD	LA	A	Total
January	8	32	2	..	42	17	44	2	..	63
February	14	37	2	..	53	11	35	4	..	50
March ..	15	43	5	..	63	10	29	4	..	43
April ..	15	72	5	..	92	22	45	2	..	69
May ..	14	71	4	..	89	22	30	2	..	54
June ..	21	54	3	..	78	22	31	3	..	56
July ..	11	54	10	..	75	17	31	15	..	63
August	14	50	4	..	68	16	38	4	..	58
Septr. ..	27	57	2	..	86	17	42	1	..	60
Octr. ..	23	44	3	1	71	15	50	3	..	68
Novr. ..	28	50	9	1	88	34	54	3	..	91
Decr. ..	13	34	2	1	50	13	37	2	..	52
Totals ..	203	598	51	3	855	216	466	45	..	727

B—Business Premises
PD—Private Dwellings

LA—Local Authority's premises only
A—Agricultural or Horticultural Premises

Included in the above table under the headings of business premises and private dwellings are complaints of 9 Local Authority business premises and 104 Local Authority houses where there was rat infestation, and 13 Local Authority business premises and 82 Local Authority houses where mice infestation was reported.

Inspections.—The number of inspections and visits made in connection with complaints received was 30,479. This figure includes 19,623 inspections of Leeds Corporation sewer manholes.

Sewer Baiting.—This work continued throughout the year in accordance with the Ministry's recommendations and sewer manholes continue to increase in number as Corporation Housing Estates develop. The new lengths of sewers were test baited and treatment was included in maintenance where infestation had been proved. Maintenance treatments have been proceeded with in the case of manholes where takes have been recorded, with the requisite number of manholes on either side.

Prior to the second maintenance treatment the Ministry recommended that in order to extend the baiting period, the 1 : 4 : 9 method be used instead of the original 1 : 3 : 5 changing the poison to Antu. This procedure allows more time for the rats to find and feed on the bait. With biscuit meal, no appreciable souring occurs over the longer period but when sausage rusk or bread mash is used over this prolonged period, some form of preservative such as paranitrophenol must be added to ensure that the bait is palatable to the rat.

The experiment with biscuit meal has proved satisfactory with one exception, i.e. owing to its darker colour it is more difficult to estimate the exact amount of take when the bait has been placed on the benching of deep manholes.

Treatments.—During the year 929 new infestations were recorded, 501 premises were found to be seriously infested by mice and 428 premises were found to have some degree of rat infestation. Of these, 914 premises were treated by the Rodent Control Section of the Department.

Pigeons.—During the latter half of the year a number of occupiers and owners of business premises and private dwellings became aware of the increasing number of wild pigeons in the city. Appeals to the Health Department for action became more numerous as it was realised that these birds created serious nuisance by the fouling of buildings and pavements, the stopping of gutters by nesting material, droppings which caused damage to decorations and the

deterioration of stonework and brickwork where the birds habitually roost. The photographs show to what extent pigeons can foul cornices, buttresses and window ledges.

During the summer months the odour from such an accumulation is extremely offensive and in a number of premises the occupiers have stated that they have been deprived of fresh air as under the circumstances they preferred to keep the windows closed.

On two occasions, rooms immediately below the roof space frequented by pigeons have been treated for an infestation by mites.

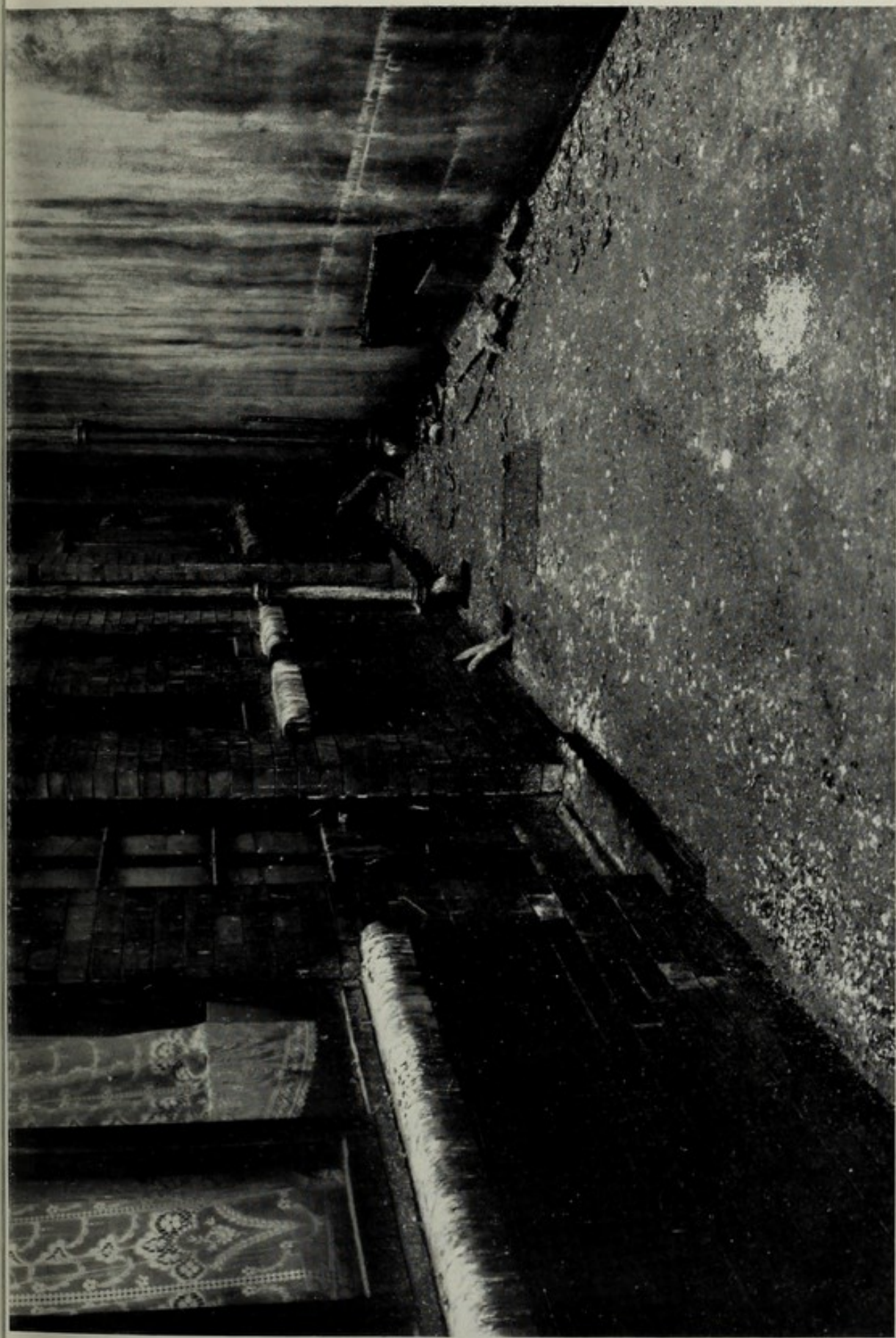
Under powers enacted in the Leeds Corporation Act, 1956, a fairly extensive programme was arranged in an effort to mitigate the nuisance. Trapping, netting and shooting are proving effective and during the year 1,075 birds have been caught or shot.

Serious nuisance still exists on certain buildings in the city and arrangements are being made to contact owners and occupiers with a view to a continuing programme of wild pigeon destruction.

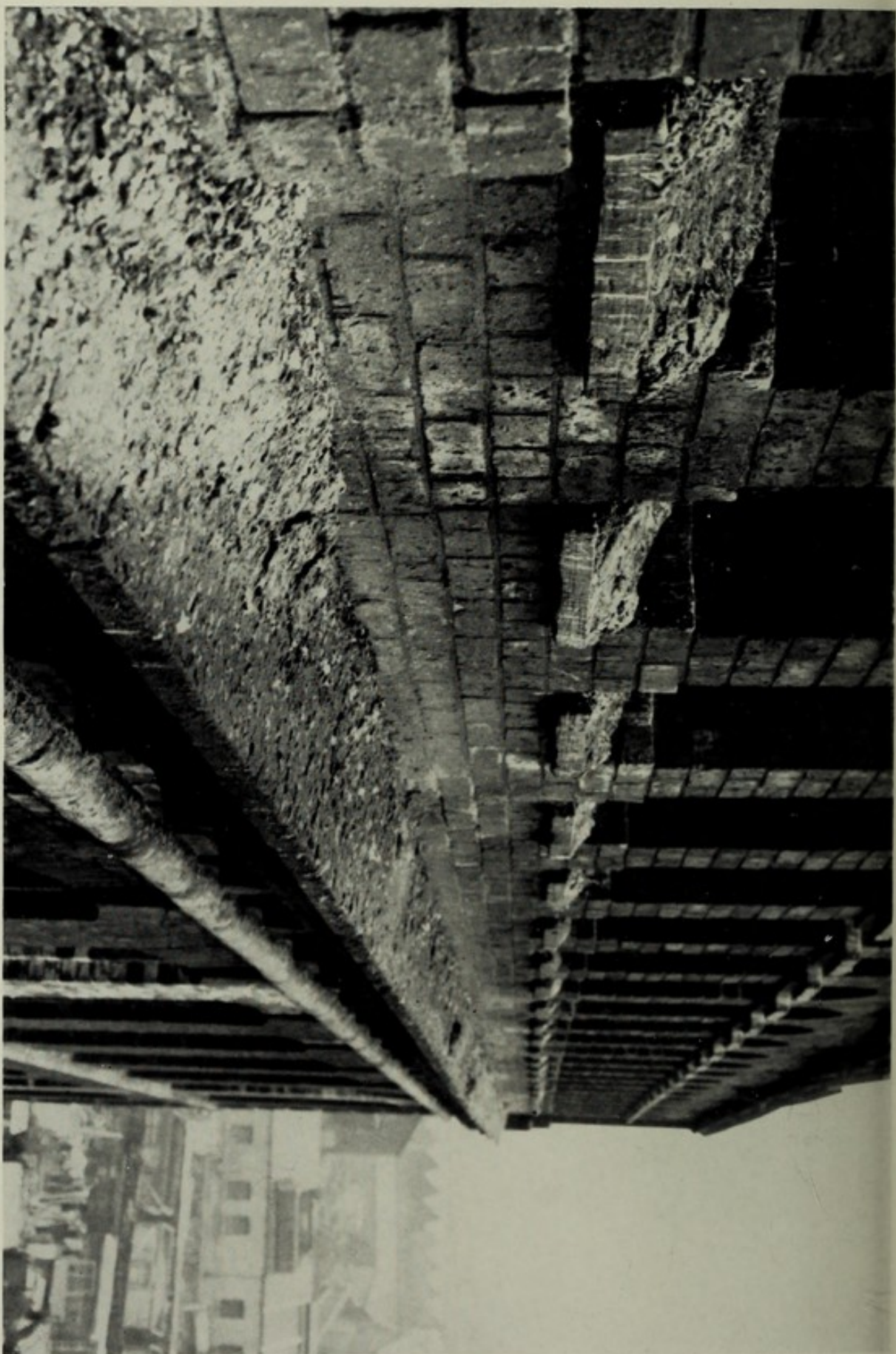
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.—Under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, the number of informal notices served for treatments and structural proofing was 11. During the year 27 premises were proofed against rodents and in this regard comment must be made on the good co-operation that has been given by owners or 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 re-infestation.

Warfarin is still the main poison used for the extermination of rats and mice but in a few buildings this poison has not completely exterminated mouse populations and Arsenic and Zinc Phosphide were used for the final baiting. No estimated kill by Warfarin poisoning has been made but during the year 1,950 dead rats and mice were collected and destroyed.



*Nuisance from Pigeons.
Fouling of windowsills, doorsteps and yard surfaces.*



Nuisance from Pigeons
Build-up of faecal deposit on windowsills and cornices of mill.

TRAINING OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

BY

J. GOODFELLOW, F.R.S.H., M.I.P.H.E.,
Chief Public Health Inspector

The Leeds City Council has established a scheme for the training of student public health inspectors by a system of paid pupilage. It has instituted 15 assisted studentships to provide male students with an opportunity of gaining the necessary departmental training and practical experience.

The main conditions governing these assisted studentships are as follows :—

- (a) students must possess one of the prescribed preliminary educational qualifications.
- (b) students, at the time of appointment, must not be less than 20 years or more than 26 years of age.
- (c) the student probationership or course of training may cover a period of 2, 3 or 4 years. Candidates who show that they have successfully completed the first or first and second years of an approved course for the National Certificate in Building may be appointed as 2nd or 3rd year students as the case may be.
- (d) candidates must undertake to serve the Council as a public health inspector for a further period of 4 years, if required, after completing the course of training if they have received the necessary public health inspector's certificate.

Practical training has been provided in accordance with every paragraph in the syllabus. Two students at a time have had 3-month spells in each of the specialist public health inspector's sections, and in a section undertaking general district work. By a rota of general change each student has seen the practical work of the whole department.

Theoretical training has been arranged by the Leeds College of Technology who have called upon the department's inspectorial staff for the larger part of the lectures.

It has been found that a much better spirit has pervaded the student group and the training inspectors, with this larger group of trainees, than pertained in years gone by when the number of students was small. The Department has carried practical training of the 15 students in its stride and the practical training scheme has had a salutary effect upon the Department.

The present establishment of public health inspectors in Leeds is 57 and there are at present 8 vacancies. It is estimated that the staff will be up to establishment in 2 years and that thereafter a portion of the inspectors trained in Leeds will be available to other authorities.

PREVENTION OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

BY

W. F. SAXTON,

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

Investigations into the degree of pollution of the atmosphere have continued and the facts and figures in this section of the report have been collated from information derived from the apparatus installed at seven atmospheric pollution stations within the city boundary, the apparatus in each case consisting of a Standard Deposit Gauge and a Lead Peroxide Instrument. In addition, there is installed in the laboratory at No. 12 Market Buildings a Volumetric Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide apparatus.

During the year the improvement recorded last year continued at three of the stations and the increase in deposit of solid matter at the other four may be attributable to the rather higher rainfall during 1956. It is an accepted fact that fluctuations in deposited matter are often the result of variations in weather. That improvement has taken place is indicated by comparing the figures recorded in tons per square mile in 1951 and 1956 :—

	Headingley	City Centre	Temple- newsam	Armley Park	St. James's Hospital	Burley Park
1951 ..	228	403	162	532	199	714
1956 ..	129	287	100	284	195	319

Estimation of Atmospheric Pollution by the Lead Peroxide Method.—The table on page 194 gives the estimation of sulphur compounds in the atmosphere in the years 1955 and 1956. The station showing the highest monthly average was Hunslet (4.53) and the lowest Headingley (2.65). The monthly average is shown in graph form on page 197.

Deposit Gauges.—The table on page 195 shows the monthly deposit of solids from the atmosphere in tons per square mile for the years 1955 and 1956. The station with the highest monthly average was Hunslet (35.94) and the lowest Templenewsam (10.09). The table on page 196 shows the records from 1926 to 1956 of the deposits of solids from the atmosphere in tons per square mile. The monthly average of all stations is shown in graph form on page 198.

Concentration of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide by the Volumetric Method.—There is a smoke filter and sulphur dioxide apparatus installed in the laboratory at Market Buildings and similar apparatus not under the Department's control, is installed in premises approximately one mile to the north-west of the City Centre. The information from these sources is recorded for purposes of comparison.

1956	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 ..	104	39	300	204	24	17	84	70
February ..	88	26	239	147	25	14	57	63
March ..	67	28	110	64	21	9	40	22
April ..	60	17	103	37	11	7	24	18
May ..	29	11	48	27	9	5	17	12
June ..	26	13	42	40	7	4	11	8
July ..	25	20	43	40	6	4	11	9
August ..	30	15	48	38	7	5	11	14
September ..	34	15	58	49	9	7	19	18
October ..	93	16	180	44	14	9	27	19
November ..	108	17	196	32	18	11	36	39
December ..	106	26	224	118	20	21	61	87

The work of the public health inspectors in connection with smoke abatement during 1956 was as follows :—

Smoke observations	240
Grit deposit records	8
Boiler plant inspections	84
Visits for enquiry	84
Furnaces altered, repaired or renewed ..	1
Furnaces newly provided	—
Chimney newly erected	1
Chimney extended or improved	1
Firms adopting smokeless fuel	—
Notices served	21

Routine smoke observations were made by the district inspectors and complaints of smoke nuisances were investigated at once. When excessive emissions were recorded, the boiler plants were inspected to ascertain the cause.

Legal Proceedings.—Legal proceedings were taken in respect of contraventions of the smoke nuisance provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, in three cases. The defendants in two cases were fined £20 and in the other case a fine of £5 was imposed.

'Smog' Survey.—In the winter of 1955-56 the Fuel Research Station of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research organised a detailed investigation into the nature of 'smog' and invited Leeds to co-operate in this by taking additional atmospheric pollution records during periods of fog in the Leeds area. The records were obtained by smoke filters and sulphur dioxide volumetric apparatus installed at the residences of the Medical Officer of Health, the Chief Public Health Inspector and Inspectors Wyatt and Manson, in Headingley, Roundhay, Farnley and Hunslet respectively. The apparatus was required to run continuously during periods of 'smog,' with readings at three-hourly intervals for the complete period, the signal for beginning the tests being received from the Fuel Research Station when periods of fog were expected. The first time the apparatus was used the fog warning was received too late for the worst 'smog' to be recorded at the four stations and the run was to some extent abortive. Even so, the information obtained from the tests indicated that the smoke and sulphur dioxide at their maximum were about seven and ten times respectively the daily average figures for 1954. Following this, arrangements were made for the apparatus to be run whenever fog appeared to be building up.

On the 5th to the 7th January, dense fog occurred in Leeds and the four sets of instruments were run from about 6 p.m. on the 5th until 9 a.m. on the 7th. The maximum figures obtained are set out in the following table and a comparison is made with figures recorded in London during the disastrous fog of December, 1952. They indicate that the fog experienced in Leeds in January, 1956, was, at least in the Hunslet and Central areas, as severe as in London in 1952.

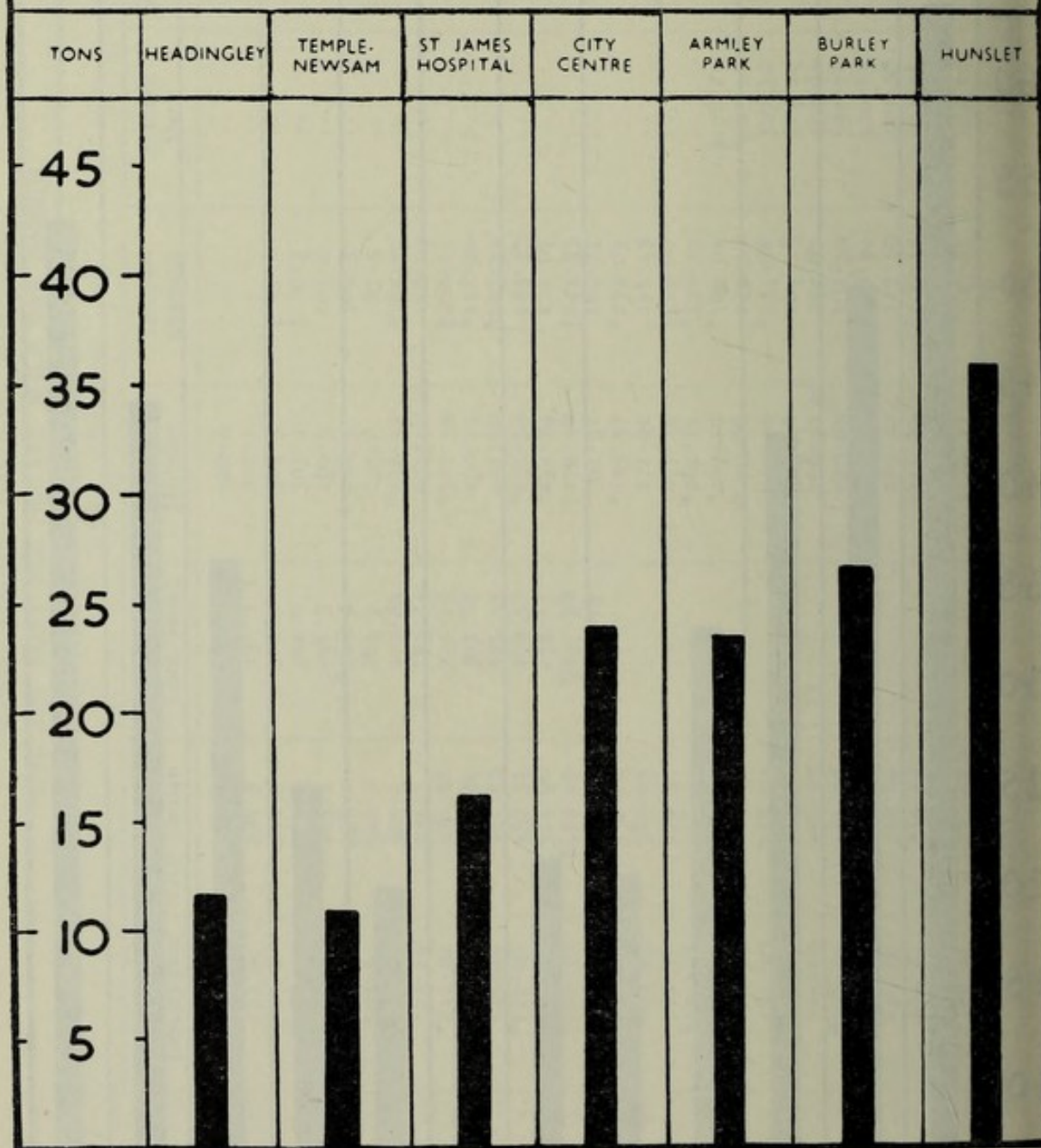
Station	Time	Smoke mg. per cubic metre	No. of times average of 0.8	SO ₂	No. of times average of 0.2
Hunslet	6 p.m.— 9 p.m.	5.6	7	1.3	6.5
West Park	4 p.m.— 7 p.m.	3.1	4	0.8	4.0
Roundhay	3 p.m.— 6 p.m.	2.4	3	1.2	6.0
Farnley	3 p.m.— 6 p.m.	1.8	2.25	0.5	2.5
City Centre	12 noon— 3 p.m.	4.5	5.6	1.6	8.0
London Dec. 52		4.5	5.6	1.3	6.5

DEPOSIT GAUGES RECORDS, 1926-1956.
ENGLISH TONS PER SQUARE MILE PER ANNUM.

Year	STATIONS							
	Headingley	City Centre	York Road	Hunslet	Temple- newsam	Armley Park	St. James's Hospital	Burley Park
1926	98.02	307.7	*288.1	362.8	..	..	..	..
1927	*133.5	354.5	391.9	501.2	..	..	..	..
1928	141.9	349.5	319.2	304.3	† 61.2	..	..	..
1929	*108.4	321.0	302.6	305.4	† 80.4	..	..	..
1930	123.9	344.3	299.5	290.5	101.8	..	..	..
1931	126.5	336.2	*266.9	268.5	109.3	..	..	..
1932	105.8	320.7	264.7	255.6	87.5	..	..	..
1933	107.86	305.0	277.83	*276.32	* 81.59	..	..	..
1934	124.28	341.7	284.74	294.49	86.24	..	..	..
1935	*131.92	358.88	321.25	*317.55	†108.67	..	..	..
1936	136.95	381.40	301.89	290.13	*118.20	..	..	..
1937	135.93	*331.53	325.35	301.71	*123.39	..	..	..
1938	*119.80	359.51	289.56	*231.39	133.37	..	..	..
1939	155.32	314.96	255.15	*234.74	122.67	..	..	..
1940	†180.30	†413.29	¶247.36	†279.58	†243.33	..	..	..
1941	†188.31	†285.51	§129.75	*301.31	164.21	..	..	..
1942	†138.21	*371.14	..	*235.37	*159.03	..	..	..
1943	186.93	389.03	..	271.82	171.43	..	..	..
1944	175.37	374.50	..	277.14	†114.80	..	..	..
1945	*151.29	*288.44	..	*262.11	*139.27	..	..	..
1946	*146.50	326.26	..	*267.10	*166.64	..	..	..
1947	||121.94	288.76	..	*209.66	149.12	§176.12	*87.27	..
1948	162.78	338.02	..	213.49	*134.68	*367.06	*183.13	..
1949	181.24	411.91	..	225.68	164.28	327.56	211.20	..
1950	195.36	378.57	..	206.31	147.62	414.14	220.55	630.62
1951	*228.04	403.97	..	229.99	162.32	494.91	205.88	664.56
1952	*135.00	356.58	..	199.43	126.34	532.86	†199.00	714.33
1953	159.28	348.84	..	183.17	117.59	370.85	*184.39	430.99
1954	184.21	354.14	..	||245.99	†109.14	400.56	182.72	516.50
1955	*115.74	288.50	..	†316.83	*120.47	383.11	208.49	453.34
1956	*129.81	287.22	..	†359.44	†100.97	296.30	177.16	*272.78
	|| 9 months			* 11 months		284.95	195.15	319.63
	¶ 8 months			† 7 months				

SOLID DEPOSIT—1956.

AVERAGE MONTHLY DEPOSIT IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE



WORK DONE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS, 1956.—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	Total
DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.									
Visits paid to piggeries:—									
56. Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	660	660
57. Enquiries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Visits paid to farms:—									
58. Warble Fly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	200
59. T.B. Order—Disinfection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
60. Foot and mouth disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61. Anthrax	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10
Visits paid to:—									
62. Whitkirk Auction Mart	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	53
63. Victoria Cattle Market	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64. Poultry Market and Shows	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	102
TRADES AND BUSINESSES.									
65. Factories with mechanical power	..	..	1	..	1,675	..	..	..	1,676
66. Factories without mechanical power	..	2	..	..	57	..	..	..	59
67. Other premises, constructional work, etc.	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	17
68. Workplaces	..	..	22	1	381	..	..	..	404
69. Shops	5	3	42	..	433	..	..	..	483
70. Outworkers	..	..	..	..	260	..	..	..	260
71. Offensive trades	6	7	9	2	..	..	..	..	24
72. Visits for enquiry	1	7	8	4	432	..	..	..	452
SMOKE ABATEMENT.									
73. Smoke observations	6	84	12	48	90	..	..	..	240
74. Grit deposit records	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	8
75. Boiler plant	1	6	..	14	63	..	..	..	84
76. Visits for enquiry	7	4	3	10	60	..	..	..	84
GENERAL.									
77. Rodent infestations	63	67	65	24	15	..	*(b) 30,245	..	30,479
78. Farms	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	4
79. Stables	27	23	28	..	..	..	..	..	78
80. Pig-styes	10	78	61	12	..	..	..	..	161
81. Poultry and other animals	26	36	100	10	..	..	..	..	172
82. Water supply	124	117	138	105	..	..	..	..	484
83. Infirm and diseased persons	1	3	1	6	..	..	..	..	11
84. Watercourses and ditches	25	24	21	2	..	..	..	..	72
85. Culverts	1	18	4	..	..	..	..	..	23
86. Other nuisances	44	18	27	11	..	..	..	..	100
87. Public conveniences	161	69	261	353	915	..	..	..	1,759
88. Visits for enquiry	251	545	138	318	7	12	..	..	1,271
89. No access visits	1,092	1,461	1,109	856	133	500	(a) 4	..	5,155
90. Other visits (not included in above)	40	22	100	55	215	15	..	..	447
REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.									
91. Roofs, valley gutters, flashings, etc.	633	1,055	821	621	..	..	..	..	3,130
92. Chimney stacks, flues, pots, etc.	54	251	129	106	..	..	..	..	540
93. Eaves spouts	293	429	305	239	..	..	..	..	1,266
94. Fallpipes	135	231	129	94	..	..	..	..	589
95. Walls, brickwork, pointing	30	65	48	60	..	..	..	..	203
96. Damp-proof courses provided	..	9	1	1	..	..	..	..	11
97. Dampness otherwise remedied	10	32	16	20	..	..	..	..	78
98. Wallplaster	11	66	61	68	..	..	..	..	206
99. Ceilings	11	48	35	36	..	..	..	..	130
100. Floors	7	21	12	19	..	..	..	..	59
101. Windows, frames, cords, etc.	20	206	90	76	..	..	..	..	392
102. Doors, door-frames	4	24	12	17	..	..	..	..	57
103. Ovens, fire-ranges, grates, etc.	9	65	55	44	..	..	..	..	173
104. Washing boilers, setpots, etc.	..	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	7
105. Sinks, lavatory basins, etc.	13	37	42	15	..	..	..	..	107
106. Waste pipes	20	41	62	29	..	..	..	..	152
107. Water supply provided	7	27	..	1	..	..	..	..	35

* Includes 19,623 for sewer baiting

WORK DONE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS, 1956.—contd.

[illegible]

Report of the City Analyst

MUNICIPAL LABORATORY

BY

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City Analyst

Foreword by C. H. Manley, M.A., F.R.I.C. (Former City Analyst).—Owing to my retirement in January, 1957, the task of compiling what would have been my twenty-ninth and last Annual Report as City Analyst has fallen to the lot of my successor, to whom I extend, as in past years, my cordial thanks for his valued assistance coupled with my best wishes for the new duties upon which he has entered. I also wish to thank the other members of the staff for their part in carrying the work of 1956 to a successful conclusion, and this appreciation applies to both the analytical and the clerical side, each important in its own special way.

It is particularly gratifying to be able to record that a new low-level adulteration figure was reached in my last year of office, largely owing to the continued small percentage of unsatisfactory milk samples. With changing circumstances, some of which will be beyond the control of both inspector and analyst, variations must, however, be expected within limits in the proportion of samples concerning which adverse reports have to be issued.

I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the keen interest shown by the Health Committee in the work of the Laboratory and of the facilities granted throughout the period 1928 to 1956.

The following is a summary of the analyses made during 1956 :—
Samples submitted by Public Health Department :—

Food and Drug samples	.. .. .	2,231
Fertilisers and Feeding stuffs	.. .. .	17
Miscellaneous samples	.. .. .	44
Ventilation tests	.. .. .	165
Rain gauges	.. .. .	79
Sulphur dioxide tests (lead peroxide method)	.. .. .	84
Atmospheric volumetric and smoke tests	.. .. .	602
Milks for Bacteriological examination	.. .. .	1,119
Ice-cream for Bacteriological examination	.. .. .	23
		—————4,364

Samples submitted by other Departments :—

Central Purchasing Department	..	..	2
City Engineer's Department	..	..	2
Education Department	..	..	1
Leeds City Police	..	..	9
Waterworks Department	..	..	12
Weights and Measures Department	..	..	1
City Coroner	..	..	63
Leeds General Infirmary	..	..	1
Leeds Group "A" Hospital Management Committee	..	..	11
Leeds Group "B" Hospital Management Committee	..	..	8
			110
Total	..		4,474

FOOD AND DRUGS

The table on pages 215 to 217 summarises the samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

The percentage of adulteration was 1.9 per cent. this being the lowest figure ever recorded for the city. It should however be observed that the pattern of sampling was somewhat unbalanced and this was at least partly responsible for the low adulteration figure. Of the 2,231 food and drug samples no less than 2,096 (94.0 per cent.) were milk, only 1.4 per cent. of which were adulterated ; the samples other than milk (135) showed an adulteration rate of 10.4 per cent. With the co-operation of the Chief Public Health Inspector and the Senior Sampling Officer, steps have been taken to ensure a more rational balance of samples in the future, as between milks and other food and drugs.

The table on page 153 lists the results of the summonses issued respecting those adulterated samples in respect of which legal proceedings were taken.

MILK:—

The average composition of the 2,096 samples analysed was as follows, the corresponding figures for 1955 being given for comparison :—

			1956	1955	Minimum require- ment
Non-fatty solids	..	..	8.77%	8.71%	8.50%
Fat	..	..	3.67%	3.66%	3.00%
Total solids	..	..	12.44%	12.37%	11.50%

As stated above the adulteration figure was 1.4 per cent., as against 2.3 per cent. in 1955 (the lowest previously recorded). Of the 29 unsatisfactory samples, 16 contained added water, and 13 were fat deficient. There were no samples containing dirt or other extraneous material.

The greatest proportion of added water found was 12 per cent. and the greatest fat deficiency 27 per cent.

Legal proceedings were instituted in 3 cases involving 3 watered milks and 2 fat deficient milks. All three cases were proved, the total fines imposed being £4 and the total costs £8 4s. of which the analyst's fees amounted to £5 5s.

FOODS OTHER THAN MILK :—

The following samples other than milk were found unsatisfactory :—

Liqueur Bottles.—(No. 93/B).—These consisted of five foil-wrapped chocolate bottles, manufactured in Austria, and selling at 18s. per pound. The soft centres contained 4.5 per cent. alcohol which is only about one tenth of the alcoholic content of genuine liqueurs. It was considered that the product should have been sold as "Imitation Liqueur Bottles." The liqueur bottles had however been imported under a Customs and Excise Licence and it was therefore felt that no further action could be taken.

Chopped Pork (No. 439/B) contained only 84 per cent. pork, the remainder consisting of 16 per cent. moist starchy potato filler. It was considered that a product sold under the above description should consist entirely of pork. No proceedings were recommended

as it was considered that the offence was somewhat mitigated by the fact that in accordance with the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953, the ingredients were correctly stated on the label, and a purchaser reading this would be made aware of the fact that potato flour was present.

It was felt, however, that the description should be amended to make it clear that the product was a mixture of chopped pork with potato flour.

Sausages.—Two samples (*No. 323/B and 520/B*) were reported against for containing sulphur dioxide preservative (200 parts per million and 60 parts per million respectively) without declaration of the presence of same either by attached label or notice displayed in the shop. Up to 450 parts per million of sulphur dioxide are permitted in sausages provided its presence is declared at the time of sale.

A third sample (*No. 256/B*) (*Informal*), was the subject of a complaint and was found to contain an insect larva, which was identified as a meal worm.

All the 12 sausages received during the year reached the acknowledged standard for meat content, namely, at least 50 per cent. for beef sausages and 65 per cent. for pork sausages.

Bread Cake (*No. 612/B*) (*Informal*) had embedded in the surface a small amount of dark vegetable matter consisting of the dried calyx of a flowering shrub. Whilst the bread cake, under the circumstances was not of the substance demanded, it was still fit for human consumption once the foreign matter (which was easily separable) had been removed.

Whisky (*No. 753/L*) contained 7.7 per cent. added water. In the subsequent Court proceedings the licensee concerned was fined £5 and ordered to pay £2 10s. costs (analyst's fee).

Orange Drinks (*No. 637/B and 698/B*) were of different brands, but both were described on the labels as having been made from "fresh oranges." They were in fact made from whole fresh oranges and were a type of drink known as a "comminuted orange drink." As the latter contains only about 20 per cent. of orange juice against the minimum of 25 per cent. required in the normal type of orange squash it was felt that the words "whole fresh oranges" and not merely "fresh oranges" should have appeared on the labels.

Jam.—(No. 740/B) (*Informal*).—This had been made at home by a housewife who had used brown sugar and had found hairs in the finished product. Microscopic examination showed these to consist of jute fibres, the most likely source of which was the hessian sacks in which the sugar had been originally stored. The complainant's fears that the fibres might be human hair were thus not realised.

Lemon Juice.—(No. 813/B) (*Informal*).—This was associated with a complaint of the presence of extraneous matter. The sample was in a plastic container shaped like a lemon with a nozzle through which the juice could be squirted. The juice was in a state of fermentation and contained three slimy lumps which proved to consist of masses of mould mycelia.

Almond Paste.—(No. 1058/B) (*Informal*).—This was received from a housewife who had prepared it from a product which she had bought as ground almonds, the genuineness of which she subsequently doubted. The housewife's suspicions were confirmed, the oil isolated from the paste being peanut and not almond. An informal sample of Ground Almonds (No. 1059/B) was purchased by a food inspector from the shop supplying the housewife. On analysis it was found to consist of peanut meal together with a small proportion of ground rice. A formal sample (No. 1155/L) was therefore purchased and was found to be of similar composition. In subsequent Court proceedings the vendors were fined £20 plus £2 10s. costs.

Of the satisfactory food samples most were perfectly normal and call for no special comment but the following present points of interest :—

Grapefruit in Syrup (No. 460/L) (*Informal*) was submitted as the result of a complaint concerning the presence of white particles in the product. These consisted of Naringen, the substance to which the characteristic taste of grapefruit is due and which had been found in samples examined in 1955. The minute crystals of which it consists must have separated during storage.

Tinned Salmon (No. 597/L) (*Informal*) was submitted because of a private purchaser's suspicion that it might contain particles of glass. This is the kind of enquiry received from time to time, the particles actually consisting of crystals of Struvite which are natural to the salmon.

Marzipan.—(*No. 979/B*).—In contrast to the samples reported above this product was not only made from genuine ground almonds but contained a reasonable proportion of them, namely 36 per cent.

DRUGS:—

All 12 samples were satisfactory.

OTHER ANALYSES

Fertilisers (12) and Feeding Stuffs (5).—One Organic Tomato Fertiliser (*No. 1/B*) contained less soluble phosphoric acid than was claimed (2.4 per cent. instead of 3.5 per cent.), this no doubt being due to the reversion of part of the soluble phosphoric acid to the insoluble form, which was correspondingly greater than was stated. Two other fertilisers were slightly better than was claimed. The remaining nine samples complied with the statutory statements.

Four of the five feeding stuffs were entirely satisfactory but one sample of Meat and Bone Meal (*No. 13/B*) was 40 per cent. deficient in oil (4.2 per cent. instead of the 7 per cent. warranted).

Miscellaneous Samples submitted by the Public Health Department (44).—Nine samples were received from the experimental deposit gauge at Kirkstall.

Sixteen determinations of the atmospheric sulphur dioxide and smoke content were carried out using an apparatus which was set up in a private house in Leeds 12, the occupier of which had complained of pollution from a nearby factory. On average both the sulphur dioxide and smoke figures were slightly lower than those obtained during the same period at Market Buildings, where a similar apparatus is kept in continuous operation.

Seven waters taken from flooded cellars were analysed in an endeavour to trace the source of the water, attempts to do this by other means having proved unsuccessful.

Deposits from a dish-washing machine and a drain at a cafe, together with 2 detergents and 2 soap powders used in the machine, were analysed. It was shown that owing to incorrect labelling double the recommended quantity of detergent powder and half the recommended quantity of soap powder had been used, in consequence of which bulky deposits of silicates and phosphates had formed in the machine itself and in the cafe drain.

Two samples of the smoke emanating from the chimney of a lead refinery were examined for lead content. For this purpose a metal tube was let into the side of the chimney and by means of an electric pump a measured volume of the smoke within was drawn through a filter, followed by a nitric acid bubbler. The deposit on the filter and the solution in the bubbler were then analysed for lead content. The results were surprisingly low—when the refinery was working at full blast the chimney effluent contained only 2.1 parts per million of lead.

Two samples of ground almonds were submitted in connection with a complaint of rancidity. The first, from a housewife, was undoubtedly very rancid, the oil containing 38.0 per cent. free fatty acids, but the second, obtained from the same shop as the housewife had patronised was perfectly normal.

Ventilation Tests (165).—These tests made in connection with the question of improvement grants to occupiers of back-to-back houses were described in some detail in last year's Annual Report. They have been continued this year, tests being made in 9 houses, involving a total of 30 rooms.

49 tests of a different type were made in order to determine the carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide contents of the air in certain classrooms of three schools, in which the heating was by means of gas-radiators placed high up on the walls. The figures revealed that there was no danger to health from carbon monoxide, but in one school the carbon dioxide content was above the recognised limit due to insufficient ventilation.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Measurements have continued at the same seven stations as in previous years. The following table shows the average results obtained with the deposit gauges and the lead peroxide candles, the 1955 figures being given for comparison.

The increases in the overall averages suggest that there has been a slight worsening of the atmospheric pollution problem in Leeds during the year, but in fact the changes are so small as to be insignificant, and it would be more correct to say that the position has remained static.

SITE	DEPOSIT GAUGES		LEAD PEROXIDE CANDLES	
	Average monthly deposit in tons per sq. mile		Average daily sulphur pollution as mgrms. of SO ₂ per 100 sq. cms. of fabric exposed	
	1956	1955	1956	1955
Headingley	11.8	9.6	2.6	2.4
Market Buildings	23.9	24.0	4.2	3.7
Hunslet	35.9	35.2	4.5	4.1
Temple Newsam	10.1	10.9	3.1	2.9
Armley Park	23.7	24.7	3.3	3.0
St. James's Hospital	16.2	14.8	3.8	3.3
Burley Park	26.6	24.8	3.4	2.9
Average of all sites ..	21.2	20.6	3.6	3.2

In addition to the foregoing, the daily measurements of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide have been continued with the aid of the apparatus installed in the laboratory, which is continuously sampling the air outside Market Buildings. The results are summarised in the table below, together with the comparative daily averages for 1954 and 1955 :—

1956	SMOKE		SULPHUR DIOXIDE	
	Milligrams per cubic metre		Parts per million	
	Daily Average	Highest Daily Value	Daily Average	Highest Daily Value
January	1.04	3.00	0.247	0.840
February	0.88	2.39	0.255	0.570
March	0.67	1.10	0.211	0.397
April	0.60	1.03	0.115	0.240
May	0.29	0.48	0.092	0.175
June	0.26	0.42	0.067	0.112
July	0.25	0.43	0.056	0.107
August	0.30	0.48	0.071	0.111
September	0.34	0.58	0.087	0.185
October	0.93	1.79	0.144	0.267
November	1.08	1.96	0.182	0.361
December	1.06	2.24	0.209	0.613
Mean 1956	0.64	..	0.145	..
Mean 1955	0.59	..	0.120	..
Mean 1954	0.72	..	0.141	..

“ SMOG ”

The additional sets of apparatus which were set up during 1955 in the West Park, Roundhay, Farnley and Hunslet districts for use during foggy weather came into action during a foggy spell from the 5th-7th January. Filter papers and absorbing solutions were changed every three hours, and it was thus possible to follow the build-up of smoke and sulphur dioxide. The maximum figures were obtained during the early evening of the 6th January and were as follows :—

	Smoke		Sulphur Dioxide	
	mgms. per cubic metre		parts per million	
City Centre ..	4.5	..	1.6	..
Farnley ..	1.8	..	0.5	..
Hunslet ..	5.6	..	1.3	..
Roundhay ..	2.4	..	1.2	..
West Park ..	3.1	..	0.8	..

In the worst affected areas (City Centre and Hunslet) these figures represent about 7 times the normal concentrations of smoke and sulphur dioxide for the time of the year.

BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK

1,119 Milks and 23 Ice-creams were submitted to the required tests, the results being tabulated hereunder :—

MILK

Designation	Number examined	Unsatisfactory by			Percentage reported unsatisfactory
		Methylene Blue test	Phosphatase test	Turbidity test	
T.T. Raw ..	448	11	..	..	2.5
Sterilised ..	100	..	..	..	..
Pasteurised :— (406)					
Dairies ..	199	..	1	..	0.5
Schools ..	124	..	2	..	1.6
Day Nurseries	83	..	..	..	..
T.T. Pasteurised :—(165)					
Dairies ..	159	..	1	..	0.6
Day Nurseries	6	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,119	11	4	..	1.3

ICE-CREAM

Grade	Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue at 37°C	Number	Percentage	Quality
1.	4½ hours or more ..	18	78·3	Good
2.	2¼ to 4 hours	4	17·4	Satisfactory
3.	½ to 2 hours	1	4·3	Unsatisfactory
4.	Nil	..	..	Very unsatisfactory
		23	100·0	

SAMPLES SUBMITTED BY OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Central Purchasing Department.—Two samples of fish cakes were analysed.

City Engineer's Department.—Two samples of water taken from a basement were analysed in order to decide on their probable source.

Education Department.—A sample of custard was examined for the School Meals Section.

Leeds City Police.—8 samples of alleged intoxicating liquor were submitted for determination of alcoholic strength. One box of so-called "Chocolate Liqueurs" was submitted for the same reason and their alcoholic content found to be non-existent. This was regarded as highly satisfactory by the police (as the shop from which the purchase was made had no licence to sell intoxicating liquor), but can hardly have met with the same approval from other purchasers, in view of the fact that the chocolate bottles bore the names of well known liqueurs and cost 17/6d. per pound.

Waterworks Department.—The usual monthly analysis of the city water was carried out.

Weights and Measures Department.—1 sample of greaseproof paper was examined.

City Coroner.—63 specimens were examined in connection with 14 deaths. In six cases the results were negative thus excluding the possibility of poisoning as a cause of death. In the other 8 cases toxic

quantities of poisons were found in the various organs and specimens analysed, the actual poisons involved being Tuinal (3 cases), Amytal (2 cases), Carbrital, Soneryl and Cadmium.

Leeds General Infirmary.—1 bottle of gargle was analysed.

Leeds Group " A " Hospital Management Committee.—6 boiler plant waters and 1 water softening powder were analysed in connection with the heating plant at St. James's Hospital. For the Public Dispensary four specimens were examined in connection with an alleged case of attempted poisoning, sugar being the suspected vehicle. Rather less than 1 per cent. of washing soda was found in one of the specimens of sugar, this being insufficient to cause any bodily harm.

Leeds Group " B " Hospital Management Committee.—3 samples of orange squash, 2 of jam, 2 of marmalade and one tin of grapefruit were analysed.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.
SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE CITY ANALYST DURING 1956.

Article.	No. examined.			No. adulterated.			Per-centage adultera-tion.
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	
FOODS (2,219)							
Ac'cent	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Almond flavour essence	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Almonds, ground ..	2	I	3	I	I	2	66·7
Almond marzipan ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Almond paste	..	I	I	..	I	I	100
Aspic jelly	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Baking powder	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Beer, bitter	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Bombay ducks	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Bournvita	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Bread cake	..	I	I	..	I	I	100
Butter	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Cake decorations.. ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Chicken Noodle soup ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Coffee	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Coffee and chicory essence with preservative ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Cornflour	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Corned beef	..	I	I	..	..	..	..
Crab, choice	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Crabmeat, fancy	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Cream	..	I	I	..	..	..	..
Cream, single	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Cream, synthetic.. ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Cream, thick double ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Creem-e-Whip	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Farola	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Fish cakes	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Fish, fried	..	I	I	..	..	..	..
Fish paste, crab	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Flour, white	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Ginger, extract of ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Glucose powder with Vitamin "D"	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Grapefruit segments in syrup	..	I	I	..	..	..	..
Grapefruit squash ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Herring in tomato ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Carried forward ..	33	7	40	I	3	4	..

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE CITY ANALYST DURING 1956—continued

Article.	No. examined.			No. adulterated.			Percentage adulteration.
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	
Brought forward ..	33	7	40	1	3	4	..
Horseradish Sauce ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Jam	1	1	2	..	1	1	50
Lard, pure ..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..
Lemon juice ..	..	1	1	..	1	1	100
Lemon drink ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Lemon squash ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Lime juice cordial ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Liqueur bottles ..	1	..	1	1	..	1	100
Luncheon galantine ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Margarine, 10% butter	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Meringue powder ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Milk, evaporated full cream, unsweetened ..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..
Milk shakes ..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..
Milk	2,090	6	2,096	29	..	29	1.4
Minced beef loaf ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Mincemeat ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Orange drinks ..	2	1	3	2	..	2	66.7
Peas pudding ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Peas, tinned ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Pepper	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pineapple juice ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Potted paste ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pork, chopped ..	1	..	1	1	..	1	100
Pork luncheon meat ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Pumpnickel ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Ravioli	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Rice, ground ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Rum	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
Salmon, real potted ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Salmon, tinned ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Sausage	11	1	12	2	1	3	25
Sauce, Yorks. Relish ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Scampi	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Spam	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Soft drink tablets ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Steak and kidney pudding.. ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Carried forward ..	2,166	32	2,198	36	6	42	..

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE CITY ANALYST DURING 1956—continued

Article.	No. examined.			No. adulterated.			Per centage adultera- tion.
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	
Brought forward ..	2,166	32	2,198	36	6	42	..
Sweetened steamed pudding mixture ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Sunchoc	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Sunda	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Sweets	5	..	5	..	..	..	..
Tea	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Trex	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Vi-mint	..	I	I	..	..	..	..
Vinegar	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Whisky	2	..	2	I	..	I	50
Yoghourt	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Wine	5	..	5	..	..	..	..
DRUGS (12)							
" All Fours " Mixture ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Antacid fruit salt ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Cough Mixture	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Digestomints	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Fynnon Salts	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Iodised Sarsaparilla							
Blood Purifier	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Lixen	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Medicinal charcoal							
biscuits	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Raspberry leaf							
compound tablets ..	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Vitamin tonic	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
Vykmin capsules	I	..	I	..	..	..	..
TOTAL FOOD AND DRUGS ..	2,198	33	2,231	37	6	43	1.9

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF THE EMPEROR OF THE EAST

Year	Month	Day	Event
1688	Jan	1	The Emperor of the East died.
1688	Feb	1	The Emperor of the East died.
1688	Mar	1	The Emperor of the East died.
1688	Apr	1	The Emperor of the East died.
1688	May	1	The Emperor of the East died.
1688	Jun	1	The Emperor of the East died.
1688	Jul	1	The Emperor of the East died.
1688	Aug	1	The Emperor of the East died.
1688	Sep	1	The Emperor of the East died.
1688	Oct	1	The Emperor of the East died.
1688	Nov	1	The Emperor of the East died.
1688	Dec	1	The Emperor of the East died.
1689	Jan	1	The Emperor of the East died.
1689	Feb	1	The Emperor of the East died.
1689	Mar	1	The Emperor of the East died.
1689	Apr	1	The Emperor of the East died.
1689	May	1	The Emperor of the East died.
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1689	Aug	1	The Emperor of the East died.
1689	Sep	1	The Emperor of the East died.
1689	Oct	1	The Emperor of the East died.
1689	Nov	1	The Emperor of the East died.
1689	Dec	1	The Emperor of the East died.
1690	Jan	1	The Emperor of the East died.
1690	Feb	1	The Emperor of the East died.
1690	Mar	1	The Emperor of the East died.
1690	Apr	1	The Emperor of the East died.
1690	May	1	The Emperor of the East died.
1690	Jun	1	The Emperor of the East died.
1690	Jul	1	The Emperor of the East died.
1690	Aug	1	The Emperor of the East died.
1690	Sep	1	The Emperor of the East died.
1690	Oct	1	The Emperor of the East died.
1690	Nov	1	The Emperor of the East died.
1690	Dec	1	The Emperor of the East died.

The Emperor of the East died.

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