

[Report 1958] / Medical Officer of Health, Leeds City.

Contributors

Leeds (England). City Council.

Publication/Creation

1958

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CITY OF LEEDS

REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

OF THE CITY

FOR THE YEAR 1958

BY

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

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer.

CITY OF LEEDS

REPORT

HEALTH

OF THE CITY

FOR THE YEAR 1928

BY

H. B. HARRISON, M.A., M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer

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HEALTH COMMITTEE

LORD MAYOR (Alderman Mary Pearce, J.P.)

Chairman : Alderman WINIFRED SHUTT

Alderman ELIZABETH M. LISTER, M.B.E.	Councillor W. M. JONES (Deputy Chairman)
„ Z. P. FERNANDEZ, B.A., M.D., D.P.H.	„ J. T. V. WATSON, LL.B. (to May, 1958)
„ W. FOWLER	„ G. I. ADDLESTONE
„ F. WALKER, O.B.E. (from May, 1958)	„ W. O. D. SMART, F.C.I.S.
	„ MARION S. MUSTILL
	„ W. MERRITT, S.R.N., R.M.N.
Councillor A. R. BRETHERICK (from May, 1958)	„ G. MURRAY
„ VYVYAN M. CARDNO	„ D. A. WOLSTENHOLME (to May, 1958)
„ F. NAYLOR (from July, 1958)	„ EDNA J. WHITEHEAD (to May, 1958)
„ L. WALSH, M.B., Ch.B.	„ D. W. BRADLEY, LL.B., L.A.M.T.P.I.
„ T. W. KIRKBY	„ ST. JOHN BINNS
„ H. DRAKE, L.D.S., R.C.S., Barrister-at-Law	„ W. E. TATE (from May to June, 1958)

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. W. Adams (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 T. W. KIRKBY (to May, 1958)
„ Z. P. FERNANDEZ, B.A., M.D., D.P.H.	„ W. MERRITT, S.R.N., R.M.N.
„ W. FOWLER	„ EDNA J. WHITEHEAD (to May, 1958)
Councillor D. A. WOLSTENHOLME (to May, 1958)	„ ST. JOHN BINNS
„ VYVYAN M. CARDNO	„ F. NAYLOR (from July, 1958)
„ A. R. BRETHERICK (from May, 1958)	„ H. DRAKE, L.D.S., R.C.S., Barrister-at- Law (from May, 1958)
„ L. WALSH, M.B., Ch.B.	„ W. E. TATE (from May to June, 1958)
„ J. T. V. WATSON, LL.B. (to May, 1958)	
„ MARION S. MUSTILL (from May, 1958)	

CO-OPTED MEMBERS.

Mrs. H. BEEVERS

Mrs. E. E. BIBBY

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 MARION S. MUSTILL (to May, 1958)
„ WINIFRED SHUTT	„ D. A. WOLSTENHOLME (to May, 1958)
„ W. FOWLER	„ EDNA J. WHITEHEAD (to May, 1958)
„ F. WALKER, O.B.E. (from May, 1958)	„ W. MERRITT, S.R.N., R.M.N.
Councillor A. R. BRETHERICK (from May, 1958)	„ F. NAYLOR (from July, 1958)
„ L. WALSH, M.B., Ch.B.	„ T. W. KIRKBY (from May, 1958)
„ D. W. BRADLEY, LL.B., L.A.M.T.P.I.	„ W. E. TATE (from May to June, 1958)
„ H. DRAKE, L.D.S., R.C.S., Barrister-at-Law (to May, 1958)	
„ W. M. JONES	

CO-OPTED MEMBERS.

Mrs. A. R. INCE, M.B.E.	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	„ W. MERRITT, S.R.N., R.M.N.
Councillor VYVYAN M. CARDNO	„ D. W. BRADLEY, LL.B., L.A.M.T.P.I.
„ H. DRAKE, L.D.S., R.C.S., Barrister-at-Law	„ G. MURRAY
„ T. W. KIRKBY	
„ G. I. ADDLESTONE	
„ 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. (to 5.8.58)
	D. B. BRADSHAW, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. (from 5.8.58)
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. (to 4.8.58)
	G. E. WELCH, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (appointed 25.9.58 to commence duties 1.1.59)

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	L. J. MARSHALL, M.B., B.S., L.M.S.S.A. (to 12.4.58)
	A. SHAW, M.B., B.S. (from 1.5.58)
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., Reader in Epidemiology, University of Leeds
Assistant Medical Officer of Health 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.
	BARBARA M. BROOKE, M.B., Ch.B.
	FRANCES E. SMITH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
	JAMESINA FELGATE, M.B., Ch.B. (from 1.7.58)
	ETHEL MAY WRIGHT, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H. (from 1.10.58)
	YVONNE R. DE SOUZA, M.B., Ch.B. (to 11.4.58)
	ROSABELLE J. B. PURVES, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., L.M.C.C. (to 30.7.58)
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., M.T.D.
Superintendent Nurse, Home Nursing Service	EDITH G. MEADOWS, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
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	J. H. WYATT, M.A.P.H.I.

City Analyst and Deputy

City Analyst	 R. A. DALLEY, F.R.I.C.
Deputy City Analyst	 L. A. PERKIN, B.Sc. F.R.I.C.

Administrative Staff

Chief Administrative Assistant	.. A. BATLEY
Executive Officer, Mental Health Services	J. SQUIRE HOYLE, M.B.E.
Accountant	 H. A. CORLETT, A.C.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 (to 19.10.58) J. H. DAYKIN (appointed 20.10.58, to commence duties 2.2.59)
Home Help Organiser	 Mrs. DOROTHY W. ALFORD
Convalescent Scheme Organiser	.. JESSIE CHIPPERFIELD (to 8.12.58)

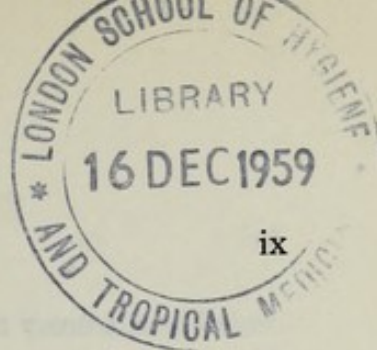
Consultants to the Health Committee

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. A. H. WILSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M.
Consultant Adviser in Venereal Diseases	J. B. BITTNER, M.B., Ch.B.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

STAFF

<i>Class of Employees</i>	<i>No. employed at 31/12/58</i>
Public Health Inspectors	47
Female Public Health Inspectors	2
Student Probationer Public Health Inspectors	14
Condemned Meat Room Attendant	1
Assistant Analysts	3
Health Visitors	58
Student Health Visitors (including part-time)	12
Midwives (including part-time)	48
Dispensers (including part-time)	16
Physiotherapists (including part-time)	4
Immunisation Nurses (including part-time)	3
Social Workers	4
Day Nurseries	147
District Nurses (including part-time)	74
B.C.G. Nurse	1
Infectious Diseases Visitors	2
Clerical Staff	90
Welfare Foods	6
Wyther Hostel	1
The Hollies Preventorium	17
Red Court Hostel (Midwifery Training)	22
Nurses' Home	2
Convalescent Home, Southport	3
Mental Health Services	101
Central Ambulance Station Staff	131
General Disinfection and Disinfestation	25
Personal Disinfection and Disinfestation	5
Flushing Staff	11
Public Convenience Lighting	1
Mortuary Service	7
Rodent Operatives	6
Lavatory Attendants	26
Lavatory Cleaner	1
Caretakers and Cleaners	38
Home Helps (including part-time)	263



City of Leeds

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
25, EAST PARADE,
LEEDS, 1.

Tel. No. Leeds 3-0661

November, 1959.

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 1958.

The population of the city continued to increase and according to the estimate of the Registrar General was 511,600 at mid-1958 as compared with an estimate of 509,790 at mid-1957. **Vital Statistics**

The births registered during 1958 numbered 8,379 as compared with 8,429 in 1957. The birth-rate in 1958 was 16·4 as compared with 16·5 in 1957, and a five-year average (1953-1957) of 15·6. Deaths of infants under one year of age totalled 218, as against 207 in 1957 giving infant mortality rates of 26 and 25 respectively. The average infant mortality rate for the years 1953-1957 was 27. The number of deaths of infants aged under one month was 152 as compared with 150 in the previous year and a five-year average of 151. The neo-natal mortality rate was therefore 18·1 in 1958 as compared with 17·8 in 1957. Stillbirths totalled 202 as compared with 181 in 1957, giving rates of 23·5 and 21·0 respectively per thousand total births. The progressive reduction in infant mortality, neo-natal mortality and, to a less extent, the stillbirth rate, which had for many years been a feature of your Medical Officer of Health's Report, came to an end some five years ago. The reduction in the earlier years was due to such features as control of infection, better mothercraft and more efficient ante-natal care. The causes of infant deaths seem now to be predominantly developmental in character, often having their origin before birth. Further significant advances in this field must await new knowledge which the studies of perinatal mortality—referred to later in my Report—are designed to foster.

There were 7 maternal deaths giving a maternal mortality rate (per 1,000 total births) of 0.82, the highest for many years. Two of the deaths, however, were of Scottish patients brought to Leeds for specialised treatment and deaths of Scottish residents cannot be transferred for registration purposes. The maternal mortality rate calculated without these two patients would be 0.58.

The general death-rate for the city was 11.6 in 1958 as against 11.4 in 1957. The death-rates for the principal causes of death were as follows (the figures in brackets represent the rates for 1957).

Cancer (all sites)	..	..	..	..	2.08	(2.10)
Cancer (lung and bronchus)	..	..	..	..	0.53	(0.47)
Coronary disease	..	..	..	..	2.11	(1.85)
Other forms of heart disease	..	..	..	..	1.62	(1.67)
Vascular diseases of the central nervous system	..	..	..	..	1.49	(1.62)
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	0.84	(0.83)
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	0.75	(0.53)

Infectious Disease

There was one notification of diphtheria, after four years in which there had been no case. The patient was an adult woman who was treated at home and recovered without complications, although she received no antitoxin. The case was not bacteriologically confirmed, but the general practitioner concerned considered the case to be clinically diphtheria.

There were 95 cases of poliomyelitis, 76 of them paralytic, the highest incidence since 1949. This was in a year when the country as a whole suffered comparatively little, but the incidence was generally heavy in the West Riding. The outbreak was a prolonged one, cases starting to occur in considerable numbers earlier than usual and the incidence continuing high until the end of the year. The large poliomyelitis immunisation programme referred to later did not come early enough to influence the incidence. Further information is given later in the Report by Dr. Shaw.

Maternal and Child Welfare

The Health Department took part in a survey undertaken by the National Birthday Trust into peri-natal mortality. Peri-natal mortality includes stillbirths and deaths occurring in the first week of life. It is thought logical to include these two groups under one heading since both are likely to be due to similar causes. Following

the completion of this first survey we have taken part in a further extensive survey organised by the Ministry of Health which will continue well into 1959. It is hoped that the results of these investigations, when they become available, may provide guiding lines for further reductions in stillbirths and infant mortality.

Two more day nurseries, York Road and Sheepscar, were closed during the year reducing the number of nurseries to 8 as compared with a maximum at one time of 15. At the end of the year there was a waiting list at 5 of the day nurseries.

Salk poliomyelitis vaccine was still freely available during the year and a very large immunisation programme resulted in the vaccination of 52,192 persons during the year; 30,931 of them were school children vaccinated in an intensive campaign by the school health service. Diphtheria immunisation in schools was suspended for a large part of the year and B.C.G. vaccination of 13-14 year olds was not carried out because of the possibility of overlapping of immunisation procedures. The percentage of school children aged 5-14 vaccinated was 64.8, but only 29.0 per cent. of children under 5 years of age were vaccinated. In September the age limit was extended to 25, but the response from the 15-25 age group was very slight.

The demand for this service continues to increase steadily and 2,166 cases were helped as compared with 2,099 in 1957 and 1,791 in 1956. The increased demand is largely for help for old people or chronic sick who might otherwise not be able to stay at home and the proportion of time spent on this work was 67.2 per cent. The policy of endeavouring to keep old people at home rather than in hostels or chronic sick hospitals by the use of domiciliary services is now generally accepted, but if it is to be implemented fully a continuing rise in the demand may be expected and expansion of the service may be necessary.

The Ambulance Officer, Mr. F. E. J. Large, retired in October after 21 years service. In 1937 the City Council decided to amalgamate independent ambulance services run by the Watch Committee, the Public Assistance Committee and the Health Committee and Mr. Large was appointed Supervisor of the combined service. In its first year the service operated 11 vehicles and removed

just under 15,000 patients; by 1958 the service had grown to 58 vehicles which carried just over 224,000 patients in the year. Mr. Large leaves behind him a tradition of efficiency.

Mental Health

In 1955 a short-stay residential hostel for 12 mentally handicapped children was opened. This is intended to take children at time of domestic crisis, when there is illness in the family or a new baby arrives, or to allow parents to take a short holiday free from the burden of the handicapped child. This hostel meets a very real need and encourages parents to keep at home children who might otherwise be admitted to institutions. In addition to Leeds children the hostel accepts small numbers of children from neighbouring authorities.

As a first step in its programme to meet the new situation which will arise when the findings of the Royal Commission are implemented, the Health Committee authorised the building of a hostel for 40 mentally defective men and set in train preliminary work for further hostels.

The First Ten Years of the National Health Service

The Ministry of Health asks Medical Officers of Health to include in their annual reports a brief general review of the manner in which the local health services have functioned in the wider setting of the National Health Service during its first ten years. In the annual report for 1952 a very full review was made, at the Minister's request, covering the first five years of the service.

There has been little change in the general administration of the services. In 1953 the Sub-Health (Ambulance Service) Committee was dissolved, matters concerning the ambulance service being subsequently referred to the Health Committee. The Sub-Health (Special Services) Committee was reconstituted as the Sub-Health (Mental Health Services) Committee and matters other than mental health were transferred to the Health Committee.

There has been no significant change in arrangements for co-ordination and co-operation between other parts of the National Health Service or in the Joint Use of Staff, and these have continued to work well.

The agency arrangements with voluntary associations for provision of home nursing services and loan of medical requisites were terminated in 1954 as described elsewhere below.

I. CARE OF EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE.

(a) *Expectant and Nursing Mothers.*

Attendances at Local Authority ante-natal clinics have been high, partly due to the fact that the Local Health Authority acts as the central booking agency for maternity beds and about three out of every four expectant mothers make an attendance at a clinic. There is good co-operation between the general practitioner and the midwife and every effort is made to ensure that patients have booked a doctor for maternity medical services. Even where the doctor himself is responsible for ante-natal care, use is made of the Local Authority clinics for carrying out blood tests and ante-natal exercises. The rising demand for hospital confinement and the limited number of beds available necessitated careful assessment of medical, obstetric and social reasons for home confinement and the central booking arrangement has facilitated this.

A downward trend in the number of unmarried mothers requiring admission to a mother and baby home led to the closing of the Local Authority home in 1957 and such cases are now referred to one of the three voluntary homes.

(b) *Child Welfare.*

Attendances at infant welfare clinics have been high, about 75 per cent. of all babies making an attendance during their first year. Some general practitioners have started what are, in effect, toddlers' clinics in their own surgeries by setting aside times during which they see young children only and this appears to be a very useful development.

(c) *Premature Babies.*

Special arrangements for the nursing care of premature babies on the district started in 1950 have continued. The District Premature Baby Unit, staffed by four midwives with special experience, provides nursing care for many premature babies born at home and after-care for the majority of premature babies after discharge from hospital.

(d) *Day Nurseries.*

Owing to a lessening demand for admission to day nurseries the number of nurseries has been reduced from a maximum of

15 to 8. The number of places available is now 440. There was in 1958 a waiting list at five of the nurseries.

2. MIDWIFERY.

The link between municipal midwives and general practitioners is the result of a joint meeting held in 1949. Management of the case is a matter of arrangement between the doctor who has been booked and the midwife. By means of forms drawn up by mutual agreement, there is an interchange of information between midwives, clinics and general practitioners and this system has worked well.

3. HEALTH VISITING.

Health Visitors are responsible for all duties in their districts with the exception of tuberculosis health visiting and school nursing. Ten health visitors carry out tuberculosis health visiting throughout the city in addition to general duties in small districts of their own (see Prevention, Care and After-Care). The Superintendent Health Visitor is also appointed Superintendent School Nurse and a Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor and School Nurse is responsible for the School Nursing Service.

There has been little integration of the two services as a majority of the school nurses do not possess the health visitor certificate. The current salary scales also militate against integration of the Health Visiting and School Nursing Services. More selective visiting has resulted in a decrease in the number of visits paid each year, but a wider variety of special visits are now made. The family case work aspect of health visiting appears to have increased and relationship of the health visitor and the family doctor is closer. The family doctor is encouraged to regard the health visitor as part of his team and to call on her in any case in which she could help.

4. HOME NURSING.

The large expansion of the Home Nursing Service during the first five years appears to have stabilised. Nearly half of the patients receive injections and old people account for over half the total visits. By 1955, the agency agreement by which district nursing for a large part of the city was provided by nursing associations was terminated, and the Home Nursing Service as a whole has since been directly administered by the Health Committee. It is the Health

Committee's policy that home nurses should be resident in the area in which they work and no resident nurses' homes are now maintained.

5. VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Although at the commencement of the period under review the local health services were carrying out the greater part of the immunisation, by the end of it the work was being fairly evenly shared between Local Authority clinics and general practitioners, as far as diphtheria immunisation and whooping cough immunisation were concerned. Because of storage requirements, more polio-myelitis vaccination was carried out by the Local Health Authority than by general practitioners.

6. AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The steep rise in the demands on the Service appeared to have ceased by 1956 and there has been no substantial change in cases carried or mileage run since then. Radio-telephony and the use of larger sitting-case vehicles carrying eight patients have contributed to the efficient operation of the service. The very large demand for sitting-case transport to out-patient departments continued to present the greatest problem. Towards the end of the period the concept of day hospitals of various kinds has raised the possibility of further demands on the Service.

7. PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

(a) *Tuberculosis.*

Two social workers employed by the Local Authority have continued to work at the Chest Clinic but the arrangements for tuberculosis health visiting have been considerably modified. At one time fifteen health visitors were employed exclusively on tuberculosis health visiting and worked from the Chest Clinic. In 1954 routine visiting in inactive tuberculous cases was entrusted to district health visitors and specialised visiting has since been carried out by ten health visitors who also have some general health visiting duties and are based on the Health Department.

(b) *Venereal Disease.*

At first, three venereal disease social workers were employed who carried out contact tracing and follow-up work as well as normal medico-social work. The picture changed with the falling

incidence of venereal disease and in 1952 it was decided that contact tracing could be carried out by one part-time health visitor and the medico-social work by hospital almoners. By an arrangement with the Leeds General Infirmary, a male member of their nursing staff is available to carry out visits which would not be suitable for a female visitor. In later years the downward trend was reversed, the number of cases of gonorrhoea increasing sharply. This has necessitated more contact tracing and source seeking and at the present time three health visitors are employed part-time on this work.

(c) *Medical Requisites.*

The Loan Service is now entirely operated by the Local Authority. There has been a rising demand in recent years for the loan of wheel-chairs and commodes for the use of elderly patients. This reflects the increasing tendency for old people to be kept at home instead of being admitted to institutions and the loan of such articles seems to play a valuable part in this policy.

8. CONVALESCENCE.

Rest convalescence has been provided for large numbers of patients not requiring medical or nursing care. Between 1,500 and 2,000 patients have been sent to a variety of homes each year and the institution of a fixed charge of £1 1s. per week in 1957 has not significantly affected the numbers of applicants. Because of difficulty in obtaining places for mothers and babies, the Authority opened its own home in Southport in 1952, providing accommodation for 13 mothers and babies.

9. DOMESTIC HELP.

The demands on this Service have risen and have necessitated repeated increases in staff. The establishment of Home Helps is now 270. In the last few years the policy of keeping old people at home whenever possible has resulted in ever greater demands on the service and in 1958 67 per cent. of the hours of help given were to elderly or chronically sick patients. The night sitter-in service, although small in scope, fills a real need in some cases.

10. HEALTH EDUCATION.

The Health Visitor has continued to be the main worker in this field. At various times a specialised health visitor has been employed

ABSTRACT OF STATISTICS RELATING TO SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE
LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY UNDER THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
ANTE-NATAL CLINICS :—										
Expectant mothers attending :										
New cases	6,432	6,712	6,397	6,562	6,411	6,009	6,176	6,616	6,569	6,393
All cases	9,451	9,580	9,377	9,303	9,225	8,800	8,769	9,134	9,585	9,275
Total attendances	33,788	33,370	32,623	33,474	31,377	30,893	30,840	33,562	36,283	36,097
INFANT WELFARE CENTRES :—										
Infants aged—1 yr. attending	5,840	5,649	5,474	5,610	5,660	5,435	5,491	5,607	6,054	6,015
DAY NURSERIES :—										
Number of, at end of year ..	14	15	15	15	15	12	12	11	10	8
HEALTH VISITING :—										
Total visits (inc. ineffectual) ..	134,105	137,786	163,534	173,118	162,048	149,894	138,785	139,747	135,547	137,837
HOME NURSING :—										
New cases nursed	8,929	9,288	10,746	11,755	13,237	13,323	13,197	11,167	10,551	9,348
Visits to persons aged 65+ yrs.	?	?	?	?	4,002	4,338	4,405	4,271	3,583	3,857
No. of injection treatments given	?	?	?	?	?	?	7,156	5,320	5,033	4,099
DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION :—										
by Gen. practitioners : primary	1,715	1,269	1,946	2,000	1,960	2,432	2,356	2,521	2,595	2,944
refresher	122	115	306	616	492	765	775	752	684	653
by L. A. doctors : primary	6,950	5,835	6,288	5,456	4,550	4,425	3,833	4,139	3,309	2,864
refresher	10,419	10,551	7,379	10,579	11,330	11,035	8,548	9,080	8,737	3,279
AMBULANCE SERVICE :—										
Patients carried	108,157	136,219	138,462	155,010	187,675	219,049	232,912	234,135	221,457	224,629
CONVALESCENCE :—										
Patients sent for convalescence	1,195	1,524	1,369	1,907	1,778	1,885	1,754	1,647	1,446	1,501
HOME HELP SERVICE :—										
Cases helped	1,611	1,437	1,252	1,408	1,547	1,527	1,521	1,791	2,099	2,166

and a Health Education Group of Health Visitors set up, but staff shortages have prevented full expansion in this promising field.

II. MENTAL HEALTH.

The long established facilities for community mental health care in Leeds were further developed during the period and at the time of publication of the Report of the Royal Commission the Authority was already providing many of the services recommended in the Report.

There are four occupation centres and a sheltered workshop for men and a laundry for women. In the sheltered workshop it has been possible, with the help of a large firm, to obtain a sub-contract for assembly work, which is carried out under normal factory conditions and mental defectives in the workshop receive a wage of from £2 to £8 per week. During 1958 components to the value of £2,700 were dealt with.

In 1951 the proposals of the Authority under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, were amended to allow the provision of hostel accommodation for cases of mental illness and mental deficiency. In 1955 a residential short-stay hostel for twelve mentally defective children was opened, and in 1958 the Health Committee authorised the building of a hostel for forty mentally defective men.

Staff

In August, 1958, Dr. I. G. Davies left Leeds to take up an appointment as Senior Medical Officer at the Ministry of Health. His going is a considerable loss to the city which he had served as Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer for over eleven years. Dr. Davies came to Leeds from Bristol with a high reputation, which he further enhanced during his tenure of office in Leeds.

He took office just at the time when the National Health Service Act came into force and to him fell the responsibility of implementing the City Council's proposals for the new services. The continuing efficiency of our Leeds service is evidence of the wisdom and thoroughness with which he carried out his work. His going is regretted by his many friends in the field of local government and in many professional fields.

It is my pleasant duty to record a debt of gratitude to the officers of those Departments of the Corporation with whom the Health Department must work in close accord ; amongst these I would mention particularly the Town Clerk, the City Treasurer, the Chief Education Officer, the City Architect, the City Engineer, the Director of Housing, the Director of Works and the Children's Officer.

To the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, I and my staff tender our best thanks for their courtesy and support during the year.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

D. B. BRADSHAW.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

1958

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

AVERAGE HEIGHT ABOVE SEA LEVEL 250 feet.

AREA OF CITY	.. .. .	40,613.5 Acres
HOME POPULATION (Registrar General's Estimate)	..	511,600
ESTIMATED NUMBER OF HOUSES	.. .. .	169,022
RATEABLE VALUE	.. .. .	£6,953,988
SUM REPRESENTED BY A PENNY RATE	.. .. .	£27,775

				Average
			1958.	1948-57
BIRTH RATE (births per 1,000 living)	..	..	16.4	16.0
DEATH RATE (deaths per 1,000 living)		..	11.6	12.0
NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION	..	..	2,447	2,044
(Excess of births over deaths in the year)				
INFANT MORTALITY RATE	..	..	26	29
(Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births)				
DEATH RATE from Pneumonia and Bronchitis		..	1.59	1.18
„ „ Cancer	..	..	2.08	2.03
„ „ Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)				
per 1,000 births	..	..	0.24	1.77

	Cases	Case- rate	Deaths	Death rate
SCARLET FEVER	678	1.33	..	..
DIPHTHERIA	1	0.00	..	..
TYPHOID FEVER	1	0.00	..	..
MEASLES	806	1.58	..	..
WHOOPING COUGH	698	1.36	1	0.00
RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS..	365	0.71	54	0.11
OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS	21	0.04	2	0.00

VITAL STATISTICS

RELATING TO MOTHERS AND INFANTS

(in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 22/58)

	1958	1957	Average 1953-57
LIVE BIRTHS—			
Number	8,379	8,429	7,922
Rate per 1,000 population	16.4	16.5	15.6
STILLBIRTHS—			
Number	202	181	177
Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still) ..	23.5	21.0	21.9
TOTAL BIRTHS (live and still)	8,581	8,610	8,099
INFANT MORTALITY—			
Number of deaths under 1 year of age ..	218	207	215
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births ..	26.0	24.6	27.2
Legitimate infant mortality rate	25.4	24.4	26.5
Illegitimate „ „ „	34.8	26.7	37.1
NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE			
(First four weeks) per 1,000 live births ..	18.1	17.8	19.1
ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS PER CENT. OF TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS ..	6.2	6.2	6.4
MATERNAL MORTALITY—			
Number of maternal deaths (including abortion)	*7	3	4
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 <u>total</u> births	0.82	0.35	0.54

* Includes 2 non-residents, not transferable.

Natural and Social Conditions

Vital Statistics

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area.—The area of the city is 40,613·5 acres.

Population.—The Registrar General's estimate of the home population of the city at mid-1958 was 511,600.

Dwelling-houses.—The total number of dwelling-houses in the city at December, 1958, was 169,022.

Rateable Value.—The rateable value of the city at 1st April, 1959, was £6,953,988 and the estimated sum represented by a penny rate was £27,775. The corresponding figures at 1st April, 1958, were £6,134,017 and £24,070.

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) 50,000, wholesale clothing 43,000, woollen and worsted manufacture 13,000 and printing 10,000. Approximately 37,000 persons are employed in distributive trades. These figures are not strictly related to the population of the city 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 265,132 at July, 1958, and the average level of unemployment during the year was 1·7 per cent.

Meteorology.—The number of hours of bright sunshine recorded during the year was 1,130·75. The sunniest month was July with a daily average of 5·19 hours and the month with the least sunshine was December with a daily average of 0·26 hours. The sunniest day of the year was July 14th with 12·50 hours and the daily average for the whole year was 3·10 hours.

The total rainfall for the year was 32·98 inches. The month with the least rain was November with a total 0·60 inches; the month with the most rain was July with 4·41 inches. Taking the four quarters of the year, the rainfall in the first quarter was 9·94 inches; in the second 7·69; in the third 8·56 inches and in the fourth 6·79 inches.

The month with the highest average temperature was August with 61·88°F. and the lowest March with 38·64°F. The average temperature for the whole year was 49·73°F.

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS

The births registered in the city during the year numbered 8,995, comprising 4,664 males and 4,331 females. Of these, 483 males and 380 females born to parents not residing in Leeds were transferred to the areas in which the home addresses were situated, whilst 138 males and 109 females, born outside the city to Leeds parents, were transferred in, making a nett total of 8,379 births, comprising 4,319 males and 4,060 females.

The birth-rate was 16·4 per thousand of the home population, as compared with 16·5 for the previous year and an average of 15·6 for the previous five years. The birth-rate for the city was the same as that for England and Wales which was provisionally 16·4 per thousand of the population.

The birth-rate as adjusted by the Area Comparability Factor (Births) is given in the table on page 5.

Excess of Births over Deaths.—The excess of births over deaths or the “natural increase of population” was 2,447 as compared with 2,608 for the previous year and an average of 2,044 for the previous ten years.

Illegitimate Births.—Of the 8,379 (nett) births registered, 517 or 6.2 per cent. were illegitimate as compared with 525 or 6.2 per cent. for the previous year and an average of 507 or 6.4 per cent. for the previous five years.

Stillbirths.—The nett number of stillbirths registered during the year was 202, comprising 117 males and 85 females. The rate per thousand of the population was 0.39 as compared with 0.36 for the previous year. The provisional rate for England and Wales was 0.36. Expressed as a percentage of the total births, the rate was 2.4 as compared with 2.1 for the previous year. Of the 202 (nett) stillbirths, 19 or 9.4 per cent. were illegitimate. The ratio of registered 'still' to registered 'live' births was 1 to 41 as compared with 1 to 46 for 1957.

DEATHS

The gross number of deaths registered in the city was 6,393, comprising 3,373 males and 3,020 females, giving a gross death-rate of 12.5 as compared with 12.4 for the previous year and an average of 12.4 for the previous five years. The inward transferable deaths numbered 317 (162 males and 155 females) and outward transferable deaths 778 (425 males and 353 females) which, after adjustment, leaves a nett total of 5,932 deaths debitable to the city, made up of 3,110 males and 2,822 females.

The corresponding death-rate was 11.6 as compared with 11.4 for the previous year and an average of 11.4 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 the adjustment of the crude birth-rate.

The A.C.F. (Deaths) for Leeds was 1.13 and this, when applied to the crude death-rate of 11.6, gave an adjusted death-rate of 13.1.

The following table gives the crude and adjusted rates of London Administrative County and the twelve 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 Admin. County ..	3,225,000	16.7	14.9	11.8	11.6	0.12	0.01	23
Birmingham	1,095,000	17.6	16.7	11.0	12.1	0.13	0.01	25
Liverpool	762,400	20.5	19.1	11.7	14.3	0.14	0.01	28
Manchester	676,900	18.2	17.5	12.7	14.9	0.10	0.02	26
Leeds	511,600	16.4	16.1	11.6	13.1	0.11	0.00	26
Sheffield	498,800	15.4	15.5	11.8	13.2	0.12	0.00	21
Bristol	438,000	15.9	15.9	11.9	11.1	0.08	0.02	21
Nottingham	313,000	17.8	17.1	10.9	12.5	0.12	0.02	22
Hull	301,100	19.1	18.3	11.0	13.7	0.10	0.01	24
Bradford	287,800	17.3	17.3	13.9	13.5	0.10	0.02	30
Leicester	277,700	16.0	16.2	12.0	12.4	0.07	0.02	25
Newcastle-upon-Tyne ..	272,400	18.6	18.1	12.5	14.1	0.11	0.01	25
Stoke-on-Trent	271,100	16.1	15.1	11.2	14.5	0.18	0.01	26

Causes of Death.—The principal causes of death during 1958 are given below (International List numbers in brackets).

Coronary disease (420)	1,075
Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms (140-205) ..	1,066
Heart disease (410-416, 421-443)	826
Vascular lesions of central nervous system (330-334)	760
Bronchitis (500-502)	430
Pneumonia (490-493, 763)	383
Other circulatory diseases (444-468)	216

The above group of diseases accounted for 4,756 or 80.2 per cent. of the total deaths as compared with 4,642 or 79.7 per cent. last year.

The table on page 9 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 245 or 4.1 per cent. of the total deaths, as compared with 230 or 4.0 per cent. in the previous

year and an average of 245 or 4·2 per cent. for the previous five years. The number of deaths in all the age groups under 45 years was 558 or 9·4 per cent. as compared with 552 or 9·5 per cent. in the previous year. In the remaining age groups over 45 years the deaths numbered 5,374 or 90·6 per cent. as compared with 5,269 or 90·5 per cent. in the previous year.

Cremations.—Out of a total of 5,932 Leeds deaths during the year, the number of bodies disposed of by cremation was 2,733 or 46·1 per cent. as compared with 2,525 or 43·4 per cent. in 1957. Of this number, 2,009 were cremated at Lawnswood and the remainder, 724, at Cottingley. The total number of cremations represents an increase of 208 on the figure for the previous year and an increase of 393 on the average number of cremations for the previous five years.

INFANT MORTALITY

The number of deaths of children under one year of age during 1958 was 218 (males 127, females 91) as compared with 207 (males 108, females 99) in 1957. The infant mortality rate was 26 as compared with 25 for the previous year and an average of 27 for the previous five years. The provisional infant mortality rate for England and Wales was 23.

Illegitimate Infant Mortality.—Of the 517 illegitimate births, 18 died before reaching the age of one year, which is equal to an infant mortality rate of 35 as compared with 27 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 75 (34·4 per cent.), congenital malformations 42 (19·2 per cent.), post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis 28 (12·8 per cent.) and pneumonia 27 (12·4 per cent.). Respiratory diseases were responsible for 34 or 15·6 per cent. of the total deaths under one year of age; in 1957 the number was 29 or 14·0 per cent. and the average for the previous five years was 34 or 16·0 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 was 75. The death-rate from prematurity per thousand live births was 9.0 as compared with 4.9 for the previous year.

There were 16 deaths assigned to various other diseases of early infancy in each of which prematurity was mentioned on the death certificate.

Deaths in Age Groups.—Of the total (218) infant deaths, 87 or 39.9 per cent. took place on the first day; 130 or 59.6 per cent. in the first week; 152 or 69.7 per cent. in the first month; 19 or 8.7 per cent. between one and three months; 30 or 13.8 per cent. between three and six months; 8 or 3.7 per cent. between six and nine months and 9 or 4.1 per cent. between nine and twelve months.

Neo-Natal Mortality.—The number of deaths occurring in the first month of life was 152 or two more than in the previous year, the corresponding neo-natal mortality rate being 18.1 as compared with 17.8 in 1957.

Of the total deaths under one year of age, 69.7 per cent. occurred in the first month and of deaths in the first month 57.2 per cent. occurred on the first day, 85.5 per cent. in the first week and 92.8 per cent. in the first two weeks.

Peri-Natal Mortality.—The term 'peri-natal mortality' has been introduced to measure infant mortality due to causes operating before, during and immediately after birth and includes stillbirths and deaths of infants in the first week of life. The peri-natal mortality rate is calculated per thousand total births (live and still). The rate for 1958 was 39 as compared with 35 for the previous year and an average of 38 for the previous five years.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

The number of mothers who lost their lives in childbirth during the year was 7 as compared with 3 in the previous year. The corresponding maternal mortality rate per thousand live births was 0.84 as compared with 0.36 for the previous year and an average of 0.56

for the previous five years. Calculated on the total number of births (live and still) the rate for the year was 0·82 as compared with 0·35 for the previous year and an average of 0·54 for the previous five years.

The causes of death were as follows :—

- (1) 1a. Cardiac failure. b. Pre-eclampsia.
2. Caesarian section.
- (2) 1a. Acute renal cortical necrosis
b. Concealed accidental uterine haemorrhage
- (3) 1a. Shock and haemorrhage. b. Septic abortion.
c. Intra uterine death.
- (4) 1a. Bilateral cortical necrosis.
b. Toxæmia of pregnancy
- (5) 1a. Eclampsia.
- (6) 1a. Septic abortion but with no evidence to show how caused.
- (7) Tetanus following abortion but with no evidence to show how caused.

In cases (2) and (4) above, the deceased were domiciled in Scotland but were admitted to Leeds General Infirmary for special treatment. As no transfer arrangements can be made with areas outside England and Wales, the deaths have been debited to Leeds.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

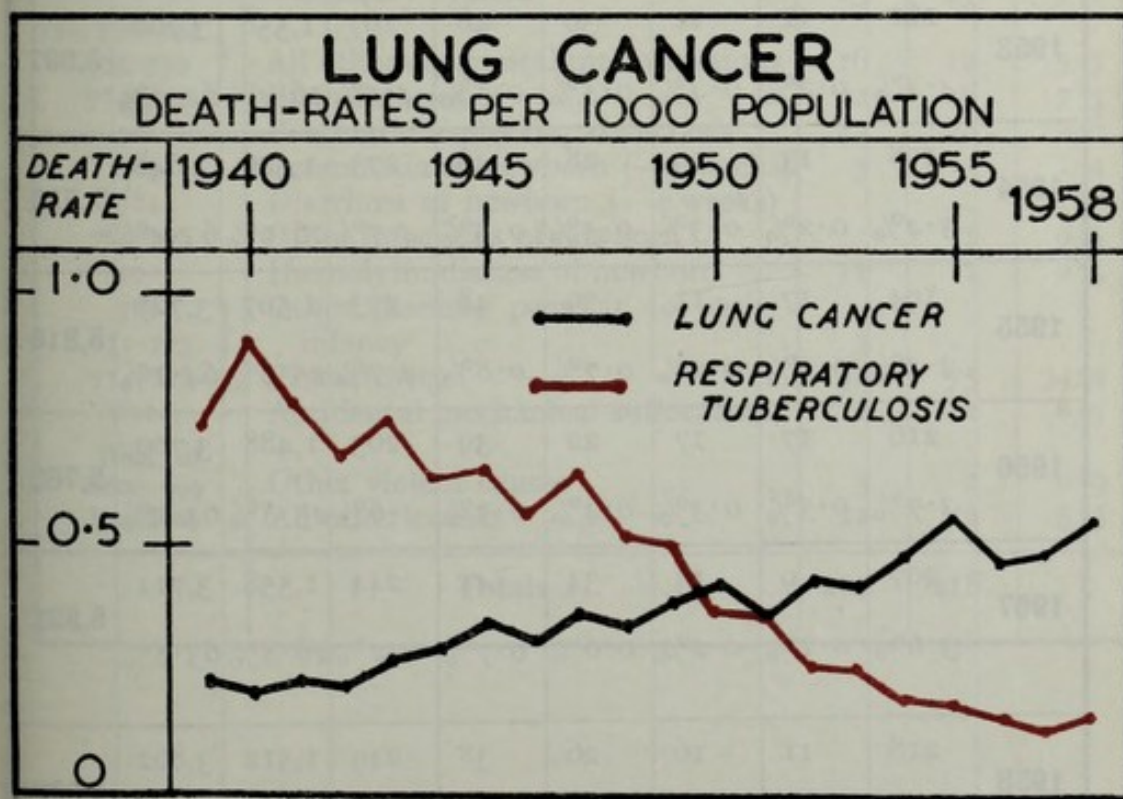
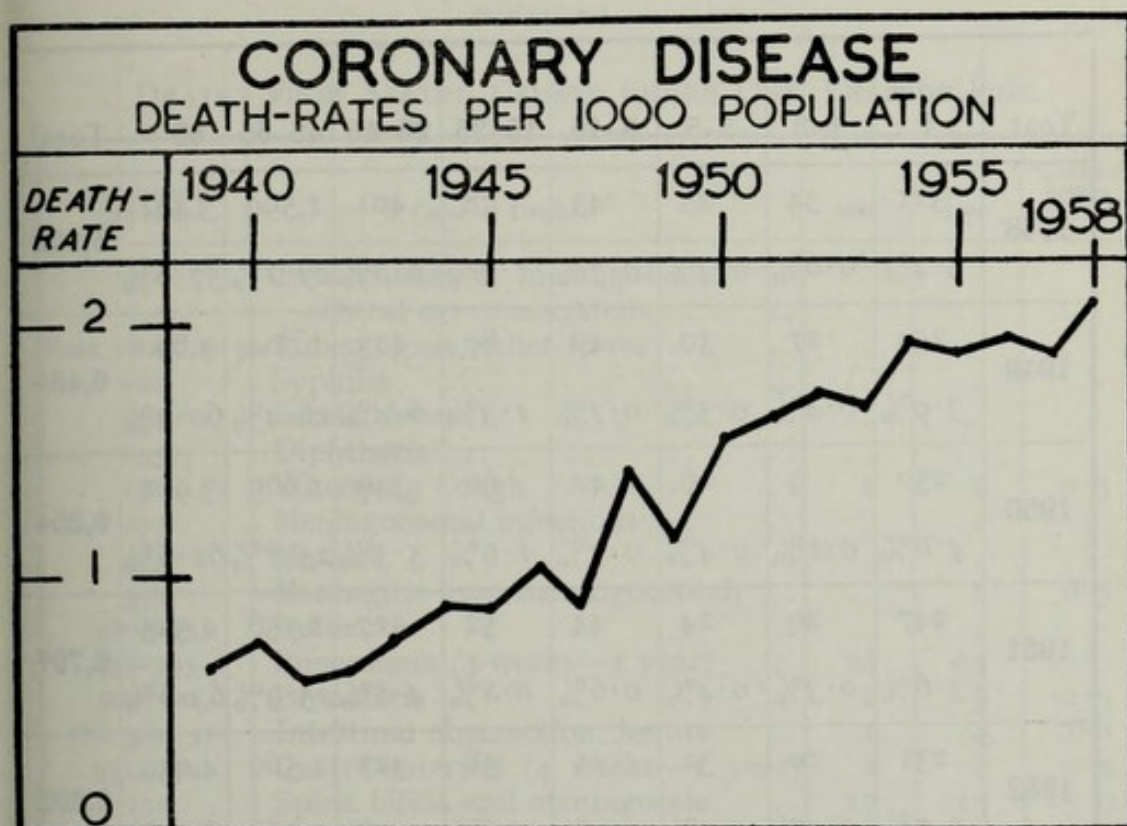
International List Nos.	Diseases	No. of deaths in 1958 (nett)	No. of deaths in 1957 (nett)	Death rate 1958
001-008	Tuberculosis, respiratory	54	47	0.11
010-019	Tuberculosis, other forms	2	5	0.00
020-029	Syphilitic disease	20	27	0.04
055	Diphtheria	..	..	..
056	Whooping Cough	1	1	0.00
057	Meningococcal infections	2	1	0.00
080	Acute poliomyelitis	3	..	0.01
085	Measles	..	3	..
Remainder of 001-138	Other infective and parasitic diseases	18	15	0.04
151	Malignant neoplasms : Stomach	165	143	0.32
162, 163	Lung, bronchus	270	239	0.53
170	Breast	100	85	0.20
171-174	Uterus	37	54	0.07
Remainder of 140-203 } 205 } 204 }	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	468	513	0.92
260	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	26	35	0.05
330-334	Diabetes	44	35	0.09
420	Vascular lesions of central nervous system ..	760	824	1.49
440-443 } Remainder of 410-443 }	Coronary disease, angina	1,075	946	2.11
444-468	Hypertension with heart disease	140	164	0.27
480-483	Other heart disease	686	686	1.35
490-493 } 763 }	Other circulatory disease	216	260	0.42
500-502 } 470-475 }	Influenza	9	46	0.02
510-527 }	Pneumonia	383	270	0.75
540, 541 } 543, 571 }	Bronchitis	430	423	0.84
572, 764 }	Other diseases of the respiratory system	45	29	0.09
590-594	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	58	40	0.11
610	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	20	15	0.04
640-689	Nephritis and nephrosis	42	42	0.08
750-759	Hyperplasia of prostate	17	27	0.03
Residual	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	7	3	0.01
E810-E835 } E800-E802 }	Congenital malformations	56	57	0.11
E840-E962 }	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	550	552	1.08
E963 } E970-E979 }	Motor vehicle accidents	59	63	0.12
E964, E965 } E980-E999 }	All other accidents	97	97	0.19
	Suicide	70	67	0.14
	Homicide and operations of war	2	7	0.00
	Totals	5,932	5,821	11.6

CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1958.

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 ..	54	..	..	..	..	2	6	27	10	9	42
010-019	Tuberculosis, other forms ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
020-029	Syphilitic disease ..	20	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	7	5	13
055	Diphtheria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
056	Whooping Cough ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
057	Meningococcal infections ..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
080	Acute poliomyelitis ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	9
085	Measles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remainder of 001-138	Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	18	4	..	..	2	..	2	4	5	1	20
	Malignant neoplasms :											
151	Stomach ..	165	..	..	..	..	..	6	50	63	46	87
162, 163	Lung, bronchus ..	270	..	..	..	..	..	12	155	66	37	144
170	Breast ..	100	..	..	..	..	..	11	40	26	23	73
171-174	Uterus ..	37	..	..	..	..	..	3	22	10	2	27
Remainder of 140-203, 205	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ..	468	..	1	1	3	2	25	152	162	122	352
204	Leukaemia, aleukaemia ..	26	..	..	1	1	..	3	12	6	3	30
260	Diabetes ..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	14	22	36
330-334	Vascular lesions of central nervous system ..	760	..	..	..	..	1	7	156	233	363	493
420	Coronary disease, angina ..	1,075	..	..	..	..	1	31	345	365	333	415
440-443	Hypertension with heart disease ..	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	59	60	66
Remainder of 410-443	Other heart disease ..	686	..	..	..	..	3	26	117	144	396	253
444-468	Other circulatory disease ..	216	..	..	..	..	..	5	37	56	118	147
480-483	Influenza ..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	3	1
490-493, 763	Pneumonia ..	383	27	1	3	2	3	6	51	105	185	300
500-502	Bronchitis ..	430	5	1	2	..	..	4	122	139	157	236
470-475 } 510-527 }	Other diseases of the respiratory system ..	45	3	..	1	..	..	2	12	12	15	31
540, 541	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	58	..	..	..	1	2	..	9	16	30	58
543, 571 } 572, 764 }	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..	20	2	..	1	..	..	..	4	5	8	23
590-594	Nephritis and nephrosis ..	42	1	..	..	1	..	9	11	11	9	38
610	Hyperplasia of prostate ..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	7	21
640-689	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion ..	7	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	9
750-759	Congenital malformations ..	56	42	2	..	2	1	3	4	1	1	77
Residual	Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	550	130	2	2	5	4	25	77	82	223	562
E810-E835	Motor vehicle accidents ..	59	..	..	1	5	10	15	17	5	6	55
E800-E802 } E840-E962 }	All other accidents ..	97	3	3	3	4	3	21	14	14	32	79
E963 }												
E970-E979	Suicide ..	70	..	..	..	..	5	17	31	10	7	11
E964, E965 } E980-E999 }	Homicide and operations of War ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	Totals ..	5,932	218	11	16	26	38	249	1,512	1,638	2,224	3,713

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

• CITY OF LEEDS •



DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS (NETT), 1948-1958

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
1948	321 <i>5.4%</i>	34 <i>0.6%</i>	25 <i>0.4%</i>	43 <i>0.7%</i>	78 <i>1.3%</i>	401 <i>6.8%</i>	1,599 <i>27.1%</i>	3,401 <i>57.6%</i>	5,902
1949	254 <i>3.9%</i>	27 <i>0.4%</i>	30 <i>0.5%</i>	46 <i>0.7%</i>	87 <i>1.3%</i>	413 <i>6.4%</i>	1,704 <i>26.4%</i>	3,890 <i>60.3%</i>	6,451
1950	250 <i>4.0%</i>	9 <i>0.1%</i>	26 <i>0.4%</i>	42 <i>0.7%</i>	60 <i>1.0%</i>	346 <i>5.5%</i>	1,609 <i>25.7%</i>	3,912 <i>62.6%</i>	6,254
1951	247 <i>3.6%</i>	20 <i>0.3%</i>	24 <i>0.4%</i>	44 <i>0.6%</i>	52 <i>0.8%</i>	327 <i>4.8%</i>	1,758 <i>25.9%</i>	4,325 <i>63.6%</i>	6,797
1952	231 <i>3.7%</i>	20 <i>0.3%</i>	32 <i>0.5%</i>	25 <i>0.4%</i>	38 <i>0.6%</i>	327 <i>5.2%</i>	1,560 <i>24.8%</i>	4,059 <i>64.5%</i>	6,292
1953	261 <i>4.4%</i>	11 <i>0.2%</i>	22 <i>0.4%</i>	30 <i>0.5%</i>	48 <i>0.8%</i>	267 <i>4.5%</i>	1,558 <i>26.4%</i>	3,700 <i>62.7%</i>	5,897
1954	198 <i>3.4%</i>	13 <i>0.2%</i>	19 <i>0.3%</i>	28 <i>0.5%</i>	30 <i>0.5%</i>	273 <i>4.7%</i>	1,546 <i>26.9%</i>	3,648 <i>63.4%</i>	5,755
1955	194 <i>3.3%</i>	17 <i>0.3%</i>	11 <i>0.2%</i>	39 <i>0.7%</i>	48 <i>0.8%</i>	273 <i>4.7%</i>	1,507 <i>25.9%</i>	3,727 <i>64.1%</i>	5,816
1956	216 <i>3.7%</i>	17 <i>0.3%</i>	17 <i>0.3%</i>	22 <i>0.4%</i>	39 <i>0.7%</i>	263 <i>4.6%</i>	1,488 <i>25.8%</i>	3,700 <i>64.2%</i>	5,762
1957	207 <i>3.6%</i>	9 <i>0.1%</i>	14 <i>0.2%</i>	34 <i>0.6%</i>	44 <i>0.7%</i>	244 <i>4.2%</i>	1,558 <i>26.8%</i>	3,711 <i>63.8%</i>	5,821
1958	218 <i>3.6%</i>	11 <i>0.2%</i>	16 <i>0.3%</i>	26 <i>0.4%</i>	38 <i>0.6%</i>	249 <i>4.2%</i>	1,512 <i>25.5%</i>	3,862 <i>65.1%</i>	5,932

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

International List Nos.	Cause of Death	1957	1958	% of total deaths under one
010	Tuberculosis of meninges and central nervous system	..	..	..
Rest of 001-019	Tuberculosis, other forms	..	..	..
020	Syphilis	..	..	..
050	Scarlet fever	..	..	..
055	Diphtheria	..	..	..
056	Whooping Cough	1	1	0.5
057	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..
085	Measles	..	..	..
340	Meningitis (non-meningococcal)	..	1	0.5
480-483	Influenza	..	..	..
490-493	Pneumonia (4 weeks—I year)	24	24	11.0
500-502	Bronchitis	2	5	2.3
560, 561, 570	Intestinal obstruction, hernia	1	4	1.8
571, 572	Gastro-enteritis (4 weeks—I year)	2	2	0.9
751	Spina bifida and meningocele	17	13	5.9
754	Congenital malformations of cir- culatory system	13	17	7.8
750, 752, 753 } 755-759 } 760-761 }	All other congenital malformations	16	12	5.5
762	Birth injuries	12	16	7.3
763	Post-natal asphyxia, atelectasis	43	28	12.8
764	Pneumonia of newborn (—4 weeks)	3	3	1.4
764	Diarrhoea of newborn (—4 weeks)	..	..	..
765-768	Other infections of newborn	..	1	0.5
770	Hæmolytic disease of newborn	11	1	0.5
769 } 771-773 } 774-776 }	Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	3	..	..
774-776	Prematurity	41	75	34.4
E924	Accidental mechanical suffocation	2	1	0.5
Rem. of E800-999	Other violent causes	5	2	0.9
Residual	All other causes	11	12	5.5
	Totals	207	218	..

INFANT MORTALITY 1958. NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

International List Nos.	Cause of Death	-1 day	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total -1 m'th	1-3 m'ths	3-6 m'ths	6-9 m'ths	9-12 m'ths	Total -1 year
010	Tuberculosis of meninges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rest of																	
001-019	Tuberculosis, other forms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
020	Syphilis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
050	Scarlet Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
055	Diphtheria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
056	Whooping Cough ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
057	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
085	Measles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
340	Meningitis (non-meningococcal or tuberculous)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
480-483	Influenza ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
490-493	Pneumonia (4 weeks-1 year)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	8	4	5	24
500-502	Bronchitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5
560, 561, 570	Intestinal obstruction, hernia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	4
571, 572	Gastro-enteritis (4 weeks-1 year)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
751	Spina bifida and meningocele ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
754	Congenital malformations of circulatory system	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	8	4	5	..	..	17
Rest of																	
750-759	All other congenital malformations	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	1	8	1	3	..	..	12
760, 761	Birth injuries ..	8	1	3	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	16	..	..	..	..	16
762	Post-natal asphyxia, atelectasis	18	7	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	28
763	Pneumonia of newborn (-4 weeks)	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	3
764	Diarrhoea of newborn (-4 weeks)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
765-768	Other infections of newborn ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
770	Haemolytic disease of newborn ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
769, 771-773	Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
774-776	Prematurity ..	54	8	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	..	74	1	..	..	..	75
E924	Accidental mechanical suffocation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Rest of																	
E800-999	Other violent causes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Residual	All other causes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	3	3	2	2	12
	Totals ..	87	17	11	4	5	4	2	11	6	5	152	19	30	8	9	218

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE FOURTEEN YEARS 1945-1958 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.
1945	..	151	19.5	222	28.6	93	12.0	65	8.4	34	4.4	24	3.1	438	56
1946	..	174	17.6	235	23.8	79	8.0	41	4.1	25	2.5	21	2.1	401	41
1947	..	178	16.4	278	25.6	125	11.5	87	8.0	41	3.8	21	1.9	552	51
1948	..	122	13.2	162	17.5	70	7.6	49	5.3	22	2.4	18	1.9	321	35
1949	..	125	14.8	156	18.5	36	4.3	29	3.4	21	2.5	12	1.4	254	30
1950	..	122	15.0	148	18.2	43	5.3	35	4.3	16	2.0	8	1.0	250	31
1951	..	125	15.5	141	17.5	36	4.5	40	5.0	19	2.4	11	1.4	247	31
1952	..	126	16.3	144	18.6	28	3.6	37	4.8	11	1.4	11	1.4	231	30
1953	..	160	20.2	182	22.9	31	3.9	21	2.6	16	2.0	11	1.4	261	33
1954	..	118	15.6	135	17.8	24	3.2	21	2.8	12	1.6	6	0.8	198	26
1955	..	123	16.1	136	17.8	19	2.5	26	3.4	7	0.9	6	0.8	194	25
1956	..	131	16.3	153	19.0	28	3.5	21	2.6	9	1.1	5	0.6	216	27
1957	..	124	14.7	150	17.8	18	2.1	23	2.7	10	1.2	6	0.7	207	25
1958	..	130	15.5	152	18.1	19	2.3	30	3.6	8	1.0	9	1.1	218	26

MINISTRY OF HEALTH TABLES

VITAL STATISTICS OF LEEDS C.B. FOR 1958 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	Population estimated to Middle of each Year	Births			Total Deaths Registered in the Area		Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths Belonging to the Area			
		Un-corrected Number	Nett.		Number	Rate	Of Non-residents registered in the Area	Of Residents not registered in the Area	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
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
1957	509,790*	9,023	8,429	16.5	6,309	12.4	695	207	207	25	5,821	11.4
1958	511,600	8,995	8,379	16.4	6,393	12.5	778	317	218	26	5,932	11.6

Total population at all ages at the 1951 Census 505,219

Area of Leeds C.B. in acres (land and inland water) 40,613.5

* Population used for calculating vital statistics to allow for change in boundary

TABLE II. CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES ORIGINALLY NOTIFIED BEFORE ALTERATION OF DIAGNOSIS DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1958.

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	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	
Dysentery	601	657	36	234	210	193	157	31	70	74	119	26	48	50	19	36	50	36	
Encephalitis, acute { Infective	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Post-infectious	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Erysipelas	17	23	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	4	7	7	9	3	6	4	3	4	
Food poisoning	65	84	2	22	18	20	9	1	8	15	15	4	10	3	19	15	3	15	
Malaria	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Measles	442	369	19	224	197	197	151	1	2	1	..	..	..	7	11	..	7	11	
Meningococcal infections	1	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
Ophthalmia neonatorum	3	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Paratyphoid fever	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	
Pneumonia (acute primary)	157	130	20	10	15	18	17	5	3	11	21	44	27	36	37	23	36	23	
(acute influenzal)	21	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	4	13	4	..	2	..	..	..	
Poliomyelitis	56	69	4	..	28	15	14	3	12	10	12	..	2	51	1	67	51	67	
Puerperal pyrexia	..	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	..	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Scarlet fever	332	350	1	2	106	211	233	4	5	1	3	..	1	40	..	44	40	44	
Typhoid fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Whooping cough	354	353	60	178	172	114	114	..	2	..	1	1	3	35	1	36	35	36	
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Non-notifiable diseases	211	206	61	49	58	38	34	17	24	17	18	2	7	211	16	206	211	206	
Totals	2,264	2,385	207	885	805	807	730	62	181	139	270	99	112	439	101	446	439	446	
Respiratory tuberculosis	230(25)	135(19)	1	7(1)	4	13(1)	12	27(3)	39(7)	74(14)	52(12)	82(5)	24	144	3	58	144	58	
Other forms of tuberculosis	12	9(1)	1	..	..	3	1	2	6(1)	3	2	1	..	7	..	4	7	4	

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 1958.

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	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	595	665	..	36	37	234	209	191	158	30	70	..	72	116	..	24	48	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis, acute { Infective	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Post-infectious	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Erysipelas	17	23	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	5	7	..	7	9	4	6	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	
Food poisoning	77	88	..	5	10	28	22	20	9	1	7	..	17	17	..	5	10	1	13	11	17	..	..	..	..	..	
Malaria	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Measles	440	366	..	17	18	224	195	197	151	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Meningococcal infections	2	4	..	..	..	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Ophthalmia neonatorum	3	7	..	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Paratyphoid fever	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Pneumonia (acute primary)	187	151	..	38	21	18	17	22	19	5	3	..	15	21	..	44	31	45	39	66	44	..	..	..	..	..	
(acute influenzal)	21	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	4	..	13	4	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Poliomyelitis	48	47	..	3	..	..	..	13	9	5	5	..	8	10	..	..	2	..	..	43	45	..	..	..	..	..	
Puerperal pyrexia	..	121	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	..	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Scarlet fever	332	346	..	1	1	115	106	210	232	5	4	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	40	40	..	..	..	..	..	
Typhoid fever	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Whooping cough	351	347	..	56	55	178	173	115	113	..	2	..	1	1	..	1	2	1	1	32	30	..	..	..	..	..	
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Non-notifiable diseases	189	206	..	48	37	67	59	38	38	15	35	..	15	20	..	4	4	2	13	189	206	..	..	..	..	..	
Totals	2,264	2,385	..	207	186	885	805	807	730	62	181	139	270	99	112	65	101	439	446	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Respiratory tuberculosis	230(25)	135(19)	..	1	1	7(1)	4	13(1)	12	27(3)	39(7)	74(14)	52(12)	82(5)	24	26(1)	3	144	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Other forms of tuberculosis	12	9(1)	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	2	6(1)	3	2	1	..	2	..	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

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

TABLE IIA (continued).

TOTAL ACCEPTED CASES (AFTER CORRECTION OF DIAGNOSIS) IN EACH MUNICIPAL WARD OF THE DISTRICT.																													
NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	City	Blenheim	Westfield	Wellington	Hyde Park	Kirkstall	Far Headingley	Meanwood	Woodhouse	Moortown	Allerton	Roundhay	Richmond Hill	Potternewton	Harehills	Burmantofts	East Hunslet	Osmondthorpe	Cross Gates	Haltom	Beeston	Holbeck	Hunslet Carr	Middleton	Armley	Wortley	Bramley	Stanningley	City Total
Diphtheria ..	..	1	8	6	11	13	148	13	82	45	74	21	15	71	39	27	63	30	28	25	45	31	80	131	7	9	5	6	1
Dysentery ..	..	169	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis, ac. {	Inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. {	P. inf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ..	..	4	1	1	..	2	2	..	2	3	..	2	..	3	2	..	3	3	3	1	1	..	2	3	1	1	1	1	..
Food poisoning ..	..	7	14	2	2	3	12	3	3	4	6	4	19	1	3	5	1	6	13	14	7	3	9	14	2	1	4	1	165
Malaria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Measles ..	..	10	17	95	9	89	10	31	21	66	11	11	4	25	11	8	17	8	131	36	34	27	12	12	9	3	2	10	806
Meningococcal infections ..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	6
Ophthalmia neonatorum ..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Paratyphoid fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia (ac. primary)	..	15	11	18	19	10	11	6	8	7	8	6	9	8	3	7	8	16	51	19	7	13	9	18	21	12	9	3	338
" (ac. influenzal)	..	1	1	1	..	7	1	..	1	..	1	1	3	..	..	1	2	2	1	2	..	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	..
Poliomyelitis ..	..	3	4	6	..	1	9	5	1	1	7	1	6	5	3	3	2	2	7	3	2	4	2	5	..	1	5	4	95
Puerperal pyrexia ..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	74	1	1	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	121
Scarlet fever ..	..	26	35	24	27	18	69	20	26	38	13	16	2	22	16	13	32	12	35	16	8	17	28	45	17	15	29	32	678
Typhoid fever ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Whooping cough ..	..	30	107	21	11	7	8	2	37	15	5	12	26	44	9	33	39	26	56	17	15	13	47	51	23	3	21	12	698
Smallpox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-notifiable diseases ..	..	37	27	14	9	7	9	18	9	10	10	16	22	23	6	12	8	16	45	22	8	8	7	19	2	4	7	5	395
Totals ..	..	194	389	223	85	167	270	97	190	196	128	95	181	202	95	109	176	123	371	158	126	118	197	303	84	50	86	75	4,649
Respiratory tuberculosis ..	..	18(4)	18(1)	22(5)	14(3)	8(1)	6(1)	10(1)	11(3)	12	12(2)	17(1)	9	19(2)	5	10	13	18(1)	16(2)	17(5)	4(3)	18(2)	15(3)	19	7	9(1)	10	12(2)	365(44)
Other forms of tuberculosis	..	..	2	1(1)	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	2	21(1)

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

CITY OF LEEDS

VITAL STATISTICS 1920 - 1958

Year	Population	Births	Birth Rate	Deaths	Death Rate	INFANT MORTALITY			STILL-BIRTHS			MATERNAL MORTALITY			DIARRHEA AND ENTERITIS		TUBERCULOSIS (All Forms)		CANCER		Deaths from Respiratory Diseases (inc. Influenza and Pne. Tab.)	DIPHTHERIA		SCARLET FEVER		TYPHOID FEVER		MEASLES		WHOOPING COUGH		
						Deaths under 1 year	Rate per 1,000 live births	Non-Natal Mortality Rate	No.	Rate per 1,000 population	Deaths from Jaundice	Deaths from other causes	Total Deaths	Rate per 1,000 live births	Deaths under 2 years	Death Rate per 1,000 births	Deaths	Death Rate	Deaths	Death Rate		Cases	Deaths	No. of persons immunized	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
1920	447,913	11,229	25.0	6,591	14.7	1,232	110	45.3	..	..	29	28	57	5.07	140	12.5	698	1.56	492	1.10	1,513	55	64	..	1,363	17	29	4	3,459	148	..	100
1	465,200	10,144	21.8	6,285	13.5	997	98	41.3	..	..	8	30	38	3.75	184	18.1	641	1.37	554	1.19	1,360	66	38	..	1,540	14	24	2	209	5	..	72
2	466,200	9,455	20.3	6,479	13.9	935	101	43.5	..	..	14	18	32	3.46	94	9.9	553	1.40	595	1.27	1,357	470	18	..	2,722	33	14	7	9,911	152	..	115
3	466,800	8,684	18.6	5,986	12.7	773	80	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	56	..	32
4	471,600	8,358	18.1	6,747	14.3	941	108	38.7	..	..	9	24	33	3.80	103	12.0	657	1.40	630	1.35	1,277	280	27	..	1,256	20	25	6	6,654	46	..	87
5	472,000	8,180	17.3	6,037	12.8	748	91	37.8	..	..	24	21	45	5.50	149	18.2	599	1.27	606	1.28	1,262	422	39	..	1,166	15	9	3	5,100	39	..	47
6	473,400	8,065	17.0	6,064	12.8	748	93	38.7	..	..	14	27	41	5.08	147	18.1	585	1.24	657	1.39	1,099	374	26	..	756	5	9	1	7,079	19	..	119
7	477,600	7,790	16.3	6,198	13.0	620	81	35.2	..	..	14	24	38	4.88	88	11.3	558	1.17	649	1.36	1,070	439	28	..	773	6	14	2	8,599	117	..	44
8	474,800	7,065	14.9	6,133	12.9	606	79	37.3	..	..	14	22	36	4.70	105	13.7	544	1.14	660	1.43	976	634	21	94	3,555	18	6	1	3,938	21	..	30
9	478,500	7,426	15.5	5,868	12.3	712	97	42.3	1,969	0.77	10	23	33	14.23	86	11.0	621	1.30	684	1.43	2,037	536	26	107	3,473	20	14	3	9,486	102	..	107
1930	478,500	7,568	15.8	5,930	12.4	512	68	38.5	332	0.69	10	22	32	4.03	34	4.5	533	1.11	728	1.52	798	994	54	179	2,383	23	4	2	973	2	..	32
1	480,400	7,219	14.8	6,306	13.1	552	70	32.3	367	0.73	17	22	39	5.14	68	9.4	537	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	6,460	13.3	517	88	30.4	334	0.60	8	13	21	2.86	106	15.1	493	1.02	760	1.57	956	880	48	1,524	931	8	9	..	3,540	57	..	41
3	485,000	6,843	13.7	6,574	13.6	537	81	30.6	333	0.60	15	12	27	3.89	104	15.7	499	1.03	706	1.46	1,148	1,057	88	726	1,906	9	10	1	3,973	28	..	28
4	486,250	7,190	14.8	6,201	12.9	513	71	35.0	380	0.66	15	14	29	3.86	79	10.6	495	0.95	801	1.65	711	2,232	156	2,452	2,711	16	8	1	10,575	90	..	25
5	487,200	7,211	14.8	6,432	13.2	495	94	33.1	334	0.60	8	16	24	3.18	62	8.6	435	0.89	803	1.65	772	1,335	60	30,062	2,082	5	5	..	1,341	4	..	48
6	489,800	7,340	15.0	6,666	13.6	476	65	30.0	380	0.65	16	14	24	3.18	71	9.7	408	0.83	841	1.72	803	799	36	1,937	1,868	12	4	..	8,744	49	..	28
7	491,360	7,779	15.6	6,573	13.4	491	67	33.2	313	0.64	6	11	17	2.24	65	8.9	406	0.83	777	1.58	950	941	44	1,135	2,234	5	10	3	8,373	9	..	19
8	494,000	7,614	15.4	6,255	12.7	490	64	33.1	309	0.67	2	12	14	1.76	94	12.3	397	0.80	879	1.78	625	948	33	11,172	1,717	8	3	..	6,797	18	..	13
9 ^a	495,000	7,079	14.3	6,335	12.7	491	57	30.2	307	0.62	6	13	19	2.60	54	7.7	413	0.85	847	1.74	662	427	20	804	960	2	12	1	1,673	2	132	18
1940	485,200	6,946	14.4	6,918	14.3	395	57	30.8	282	0.61	2	13	15	2.09	44	6.4	497	1.00	778	1.67	990	301	11	1,167	643	..	35	1	4,364	8	128	2
1	471,930	6,607	14.1	6,456	13.7	407	61	26.7	259	0.55	7	9	16	2.32	40	6.0	408	0.86	840	1.80	740	576	22	13,208	887	3	12	1	7,066	21	2,105	25
2	494,400	7,104	14.3	6,090	12.3	360	51	29.7	278	0.60	6	13	19	2.54	32	4.4	357	0.77	888	1.92	580	707	25	15,101	1,570	1	8	..	7,810	10	1,554	32
3	493,900	7,247	14.6	6,338	12.8	350	47	27.7	250	0.55	4	15	19	2.44	40	5.3	378	0.83	906	2.00	808	334	17	19,415	1,998	3	2	..	2,416	14	1,284	14
4	495,100	8,218	16.6	6,124	12.4	499	59	28.4	262	0.58	..	12	12	1.37	76	8.9	316	0.70	915	2.03	608	254	9	7,483	1,913	3	5	1	678	..	1,213	6
5	495,100	7,250	14.5	6,410	12.9	438	56	28.6	248	0.55	4	10	14	1.73	88	11.3	318	0.70	960	2.15	740	149	2	7,510	1,190	..	3	1	9,480	21	590	10
6	491,570	8,886	18.1	6,614	13.4	401	41	23.8	299	0.62	4	8	12	1.18	53	5.4	288	0.60	960	1.99	719	137	6	8,822	964	..	4	..	805	1	1,635	13
7	491,140	10,875	22.1	6,793	13.8	551	51	25.6	306	0.62	1	8	9	0.81	122	12.1	342	0.70	947	1.92	887	51	1	8,773	1,172	1	5	1	6,791	19	1,311	19
8	501,900	6,131	12.2	6,993	13.9	321	35	17.5	219	0.44	..	2	2	0.22	61	6.6	277	0.55	959	1.91	714	20	1	10,338	1,578	..	..	..	3,967	4	1,236	6
9	504,900	8,447	16.7	6,481	12.8	214	30	18.5	200	0.40	1	8	9	1.04	13	1.5	274	0.34	1,066	1.99	949	5	..	8,665	786	1	..	..	5,260	5	1,018	6
1950	509,700	8,113	15.9	6,254	12.3	290	31	18.2	189	0.37	1	4	5	0.60	13	1.6	193	0.38	1,062	2.08	763	20	1	2,464	566	..	..	..	5,563	2	2,499	6
1	503,030	8,044	15.9	6,797	13.5	247	31	17.5	194	0.39	1	4	5	0.61	7	0.9	182	0.36	1,021	2.00	1,272	2	..	8,154	544	..	..	..	7,699	3	1,625	4
2	504,800	7,740	15.3	6,992	13.8	231	30	18.6	182	0.36	1	3	6	0.76	7	0.9	123	0.24	1,071	2.12	1,066	2	..	7,450	794	..	..	..	4,915	3	1,517	..
3	505,200	7,931	15.7	5,997	11.9	201	33	12.9	107	0.33	2	3	5	0.67	13	1.6	120	0.24	991	1.96	1,023	1	..	6,510	599	..	..	..	6,525	4	1,769	1
4	507,200	7,384	14.5	5,755	11.3	198	26	12.8	185	0.37	1	4	5	0.64	8	1.1	85	0.17	1,030	2.03	808	..	..	6,857	622	1	..	..	701	..	812	..
5	507,400	7,630	15.0	5,810	11.5	194	25	12.8	173	0.34	..	4	4	0.58	9	1.2	79	0.14	1,072	2.11	750	..	..	6,180	563	..	..	..	11,243	3	563	..
6	508,500	8,033	15.8	5,762	11.3	116	27	19.0	172	0.35	..	3	5	0.61	11	7.4	61	0.13	980	1.94	897	..	..	6,660	420	..	..	..	983	1	1,383	2
7	510,100	8,429	16.5	5,811	11.4	207	25	17.8	181	0.36	..	3	3	0.35	2	0.2	52	0.10	1,069	2.10	768	..	..	5,904	465	..	..	..	9,668	3	575	1
1958	511,000	8,179	16.0	5,932	11.6	118	26	18.1	182	0.39	2	3	7	0.82	2	0.2	50	0.11	1,066	2.08	767	1	..	5,868	678	..	1	..	806	..	698	1

^a For calculation of birth rate
^b For calculation of death rate
^c For calculation of vital statistics.

*Registration of still-births in June 1959

1950 and onwards per 1,000
 Total Births, Live and Still
 † Includes a non-resident and transients

[Whooping Cough data available by Measles and Whooping Cough Registrations, 1959
 [In June 1958 October 1959]

Infectious and other Diseases

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

BY

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*Assistant Medical Officer of Health
for Infectious Diseases*

The number of cases of food poisoning fell considerably during 1958. There was a slight increase in the incidence of dysentery. Poliomyelitis was more prevalent than in any year since 1949. One case of diphtheria occurred during the year, the first since 1953. The number of cases of measles fell sharply.

Once again it is a pleasure to record much help and advice from Dr. G. B. Ludlam and his staff at the Public Health Laboratory.

Diphtheria.—The case of diphtheria which occurred during the year was in an unimmunised woman aged 58 years. The patient refused admission to hospital and had been treated with antibiotics at home. No antitoxin had been given.

The patient was visited by a medical officer of the Public Health Department on the fifth day of her illness and the clinical picture was found to be unlike diphtheria. Nasal and throat swabs were bacteriologically negative. In spite of these findings the family doctor in charge of the case felt that his notification should stand on clinical grounds.

Scarlet Fever.—There was an increase in the number of accepted cases of this disease during the year, 678 as compared with 465 in 1957 and 426 in 1956. Of the 678 cases, 80 (11·8 per cent.) were treated in Seacroft Hospital. The case-rate was 1·33 as compared with 0·91 for the previous year. This disease continues to be mild. There were no deaths.

Smallpox, Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers, Typhus, Plague and Cholera.—No case of smallpox, typhus, plague or cholera occurred during the year. Four smallpox contacts were kept under observation. There was one case of typhoid fever and one case of paratyphoid fever (para A). Both were females, aged 45 years and 30 years respectively. In neither case was it possible to trace the precise source of infection, although in the former it is highly probable that the infection was contracted in America from where

the patient had just returned from a holiday. The diagnosis in this case was confirmed on a positive Widal examination but a series of *fæces* and urine specimens were all bacteriologically negative. Both cases were treated in Seacroft Hospital. Five typhoid and paratyphoid fever contacts were kept under observation as were four chronic typhoid carriers.

During the year two doubtful cases of smallpox were referred to the Department for a second opinion; one was diagnosed as chickenpox and the other papular urticaria. In addition, 14 "other" cases were visited at the request of medical practitioners and these were diagnosed as follows:—rubella (2), scarlet fever (3), urticaria (5), scabies (2), impetigo (1) and serum rash (1).

Measles.—There were 806 accepted cases of this disease during the year as compared with 9,968 last year (an epidemic year for measles) and 983 in 1956. Of the total cases, 13 were treated in Seacroft Hospital. There were no deaths.

Whooping Cough.—There was an increase in the number of accepted cases of this disease during the year, 698 as compared with 575 last year and 1,383 in 1956. Of the total cases, 62 (8.9 per cent.) were treated in Seacroft Hospital. There was one death.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—There were 121 accepted cases of this disease during the year as compared with 152 last year and 113 in 1956. Of the total, 111 (91.7 per cent.) occurred in hospitals and institutions and 10 (8.3 per cent.) in the practices of general medical practitioners and midwives. One case was admitted to Seacroft Hospital. There were no deaths.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—The number of accepted cases of ophthalmia neonatorum during the year was 10 as compared with 13 last year and 11 in 1956. There was one case of gonococcal ophthalmia which required treatment in Seacroft Hospital. All the cases recovered.

Erysipelas.—Accepted cases of this disease numbered 40 as compared with 60 in 1957. Of these, 7 (17.5 per cent.) were treated in Seacroft Hospital. There were no deaths.

Malaria.—One case of malaria was notified during the year and received treatment in Killingbeck Hospital. The infection was contracted abroad.

Dysentery.—The incidence of this disease continues to remain high; the highest monthly incidence occurred in November and December when there were 242 and 293 cases respectively. Accepted cases during the year totalled 1,260 as compared with 1,042 last year and 1,484 in 1956. The disease was again mainly of the *Sonne* type. Of the 1,260 cases, 1,137 occurred at home, 56 in hospitals and institutions and 67 in day nurseries. The number treated in Seacroft Hospital was 94 or 7·5 per cent. of the total. Of the cases, 643 were *Sonne* and two *Flexner* whilst the remaining 615 were not typed. The disease was again prevalent in day nurseries and outbreaks of the *Sonne* type occurred in two nurseries, accounting for 56 cases (49 children and 7 staff). Two children were removed to Seacroft Hospital. Sporadic cases also occurred during the year at four day nurseries. All the day nursery cases were bacteriologically confirmed and recovered.

An outbreak of *Sonne* dysentery occurred in August in the nursery section of a Children's Home; 25 children and 6 staff were affected. All the children were removed to Seacroft Hospital. During the same month (August), there was a small outbreak of *Sonne* dysentery in the old people's ward at South Lodge Institution. 11 persons were found to be suffering from the disease and the prompt removal of eight of them to Seacroft Hospital was an important factor in checking the spread of the disease to the other inmates. All the cases recovered.

Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis).—There was an increase in the number of accepted cases of this disease during the year, 95 as compared with 41 last year. This is the highest level since 1949 when 109 cases were notified. Of the 95 cases, 88 (92·6 per cent.) were admitted to Seacroft Hospital, one (1·1 per cent.) to Thorp Arch Hospital, one (1·1 per cent.) to Seacroft Hospital Non-Infectious Disease Wards and 5 (5·3 per cent.) were treated at home. There were 3 deaths, two males over the age of 30 and one female aged 29 years. The corresponding figures for the past five years are shown below :—

		Cases		Deaths
1957	..	41	..	1
1956	..	23	..	..
1955	..	60	..	2
1954	..	25	..	..
1953	..	18	..	2

The highest monthly incidence was in July when there were 21 cases. The monthly incidence is shown below :—

December, 1957 (notified

Jan. 1958)	..	..	1
January	..	..	4
February	..	..	..
March	..	..	1
April	..	..	1
May	..	..	3
June	..	..	8
July	..	..	21
August	..	..	19
September	..	..	19
October	..	..	10
November	..	..	5
December	..	..	3
			—
			95
			—

AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE AND TYPE OF DISEASE

Age (years)	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	Over 45	Totals
Paralytic :—								
Males	17	8	3	2	3	3	..	36
Females ..	19	6	1	5	8	..	1	40
Non-paralytic :—								
Males	6	2	1	3	1	1	..	14
Females ..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	5
Totals	43	16	6	10	13	5	2	95

It will be noted that the incidence of the disease was heaviest in the 0—4 age group in which there were 43 cases (45·3 per cent.). The 5—14 age group escaped comparatively lightly with 22 cases (23·2 per cent. of the total). It is interesting to compare the age incidence of the disease with the percentages inoculated against poliomyelitis in the various age groups shown on page 89.

Of the 63,152 children in Leeds inoculated against poliomyelitis, 12 developed the disease. Four of these cases had received only one injection. The remainder comprised four paralytic cases

and four non-paralytic cases. Three of the paralytic cases were treated in Seacroft Hospital and one at home. Three of the paralytic cases have recovered completely and one is left with a very slight weakness of the left side of the face. Of the 76 paralytic cases, 31 recovered completely, 21 were left with slight paralysis or weakness and 3 were left with severe paralysis. Of the three left with severe paralysis, two were males over 30 and one a boy of $2\frac{1}{2}$ years. The remainder of the patients were still having treatment at the end of the year.

Polio-virus Type I was isolated from 47 patients. This is in contrast with last year when the most common virus was Type III.

I am grateful to Dr. E. C. Benn, Consultant in Infectious Diseases at Seacroft Hospital, for permitting access to his clinical records of the above cases.

Of the 28 wards in the city, 26 contributed to the number of cases. Those with three or more cases were:—Blenheim (4), Burmantofts (3), Bramley (4), Crossgates (7), City (3), Far Headingley (5), Halton (3), Holbeck (4), Harehills (3), Kirkstall (9), Moortown (7), Middleton (5), Potternewton (3), Roundhay (6), Richmond Hill (5), Stanningley (5) and Westfield (6). The investigation by the Medical Research Council into provocation poliomyelitis which was suspended in 1956 in order not to interfere with the collection of information on poliomyelitis vaccine, was re-opened on January 1st this year. There are still many problems to be solved on the relation between injections of prophylactics and the onset of poliomyelitis. In this connection, we were again asked to submit to the Medical Research Council a record card for every notified case of poliomyelitis as from the 1st January, 1958.

Acute Encephalitis.—One case of this disease was notified during the year. There were two deaths from acute encephalitis and one from post-infectious encephalitis.

Meningococcal Infection.—There were 6 accepted cases of meningococcal infection during the year, a decrease of 3 on the figure for last year. 4 cases were treated in Seacroft Hospital. There were 2 deaths.

Food Poisoning.—There was a considerable decrease in the number of cases of food poisoning or suspected food poisoning during the year; 165 as compared with 632 last year. Of these, 86 proved to be *Salmonella* infections. Of the 86, 28 were admitted to Seacroft Hospital and 18 occurred amongst patients and staff at other hospitals in the city. There were two deaths in this group attributed to *Salmonella typhi-murium*, one a baby aged 4 months and the other a female aged 75 years. The *Salmonella* organisms isolated were as follows:—

Salmonella	bovis morbificans	..	..	2
„	bredeney	..	..	4
„	dublin	..	..	1
„	enteritidis	..	..	2
„	heidelberg	..	..	7
„	schwarzengrund	..	..	2
„	thompson	..	..	1
„	typhi-murium	..	..	67

86

Included in the total cases of actual or suspected food poisoning were 70 cases which occurred in different households and which were bacteriologically negative and 9 cases notified from a general hospital in the city. None of the 70 home cases required admission to hospital and there were no deaths.

Influenza.—There were 9 deaths from influenza during the year as compared with 46 in 1957. The death-rates per thousand population were 0.02 and 0.09 respectively.

Pneumonia.—Accepted cases during the year numbered 370, of which 338 (91.4 per cent.) were primary and 32 (8.6 per cent.) influenzal. The corresponding figures for 1957 were 530, of which 407 (76.8 per cent.) were primary and 123 (23.2 per cent.) influenzal. There were 383 deaths from all forms of pneumonia (including 3 deaths from pneumonia of the newborn) as compared with 270 last year. The mortality rates were 0.75 and 0.53 respectively.

Bronchitis.—There were 430 deaths assigned to this disease as compared with 423 in the previous year. The death-rates were 0.84 and 0.83 respectively.

Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms.—The appended table gives details of deaths assigned to malignant and lymphatic neoplasms. The total of 1,066 deaths in this group of diseases is 3 less than last year's total.

1958 Cause of Death*	Age Groups																		All Ages		Gra Tot
	-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)											2		5	4	2	3	3	4	12	11	2
Oesophagus (150)														2	5	6	2	4	7	12	1
Stomach (151)											2	4	34	16	43	20	17	29	96	69	16
Other digestive organs (152-159)							1				6		27	35	43	38	20	42	97	115	21
Trachea, lung and bronchus (162-163)											10	2	140	15	56	10	27	10	233	37	27
Other respiratory organs (160, 161, 164, 165)													2	1	2	3	1	1	5	5	
Breast (170)												11		40		26		23		100	10
Cervix uteri (171)												2		18		9				29	2
Other parts of uterus (172-174)												1		4		1		2		8	
Male genital organs (177-179) ..											1		10		11		11		33		3
Skin (190-191)													5	2	1	1	2	2	8	5	1
Bone and connective tissue (196-197)													3			2		2	3	4	
All other sites (Rem. of 140-199)							1	1	1		4	11	18	30	18	17	9	16	50	76	12
Neoplasms of lymphatic tissues																					
(200-203)			1						1	1	1		7	1	1	9	1	2	12	13	2
Leukæmia and aleukæmia (204)					1			1			2	1	5	7	5	1	1	2	14	12	2
Mycosis fungoides (205)																					
Total			1		1	1	2	2	1	1	28	32	256	175	187	146	94	139	570	496	1,066

*International List Numbers are shown in brackets.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis.—The number of deaths of children under two years of age from diarrhoea and enteritis during 1958 was 2, the same as last year. The death rates per thousand births were 0·24 and 0·24 respectively.

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

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

(i) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. 7 (c) of Forms B.D.8 recommends :— (a) No treatment (b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical) ..	CAUSE OF DISABILITY			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(a) No treatment	28	7	..	66
(b) Treatment (medical, surgical or optical) ..	47	20	..	43
(ii) Number of cases at (i)(b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	30	17	..	24

B. OPTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

(i) Total number of cases notified during the year	10
(ii) Number of cases in which :—	
(a) Vision lost	..
(b) Vision impaired	..
(c) Treatment continuing at end of year	..

Venereal Diseases.—The number of deaths assigned as due to venereal diseases was 20 which is equal to a death-rate of 0·04 per thousand of the population. The corresponding figures for 1957 were 27 and 0·05 respectively. For details of the work of the Treatment Centre at Leeds General Infirmary, see page 102.

REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE DURING THE YEAR 1900

TABLE OF RESULTS		TABLE OF RESULTS	
Number of cases	Number of cases	Number of cases	Number of cases
10	10	10	10
20	20	20	20
30	30	30	30
40	40	40	40
50	50	50	50
60	60	60	60
70	70	70	70
80	80	80	80
90	90	90	90
100	100	100	100

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Tuberculosis

TUBERCULOSIS STATISTICS

The number of cases on the register at the end of 1958 was 3,503 as compared with 3,740 at the end of 1957, a decrease of 237.

Notifications.—During the year 365 cases of respiratory tuberculosis (of which 44 were transfers from other areas) and 21 non-respiratory (of which one was a transfer from another area) were notified, making a total of 386 cases of which 45 were transfers. Compared with the previous year there was a decrease of 32 in the respiratory notifications and a decrease of 20 in the non-respiratory notifications. Compared with the average of the previous five years there was a decrease of 87 in the respiratory notifications and a decrease of 51 in the non-respiratory notifications.

The case-rate of respiratory tuberculosis was 0.71, of non-respiratory 0.04 and of all forms of the disease 0.75 as compared with 0.78, 0.08 and 0.86 respectively for the previous year.

Of the total cases of respiratory tuberculosis, 10.4 per cent. were children under 15 years, 18.1 per cent. persons between 15 and 25 years and 71.5 per cent. were in the remaining age-groups. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 9.3 per cent., 16.1 per cent. and 74.6 per cent. respectively.

With regard to the non-respiratory type of disease, 23.8 per cent. were children under 15 years and 76.2 per cent. were persons over 15 years. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 39.0 per cent. and 61.0 per cent. respectively.

Of the total cases, 262 were notified by the Chest Physician, 20 were notified by general medical practitioners, 59 came from hospitals and 45 were transfers from other areas.

The number of cases of respiratory tuberculosis not heard of until time of death was 24 (including 4 posthumous notifications) and the number of non-respiratory 2, making a total of 26, an increase of 6 on the figure for the previous year.

Out of a total of 56 deaths from all forms of tuberculosis, 4 or 7.1 per cent. died within 7 days of notification and 4 died between 28 days and 12 months after notification.

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

RESPIRATORY.

Ages	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total
Males..	1	7 (1)	13 (1)	27 (3)	36 (7)	38 (7)	36 (4)	46 (1)	26 (1)	230 (25)
Females	1	4	12	39 (7)	34 (9)	18 (3)	16	8	3	135 (19)
Totals	2	11 (1)	25 (1)	66 (10)	70 (16)	56 (10)	52 (4)	54 (1)	29 (1)	365 (44)

NON-RESPIRATORY.

Ages	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total
Males..	1	..	3	2	2	1	..	1	2	12
Females	..	..	1	6 (1)	1	1	..	..	..	9 (1)
Totals..	1	..	4	8 (1)	3	2	..	1	2	21 (1)

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

Site	Males	Females	Total
Central nervous system	1	..	1
Abdominal	2	..	2
Spine	..	1	1
Bones and joints	5	1	6
Skin	..	1	1
Lymphatic system	3	2	5
Genito-urinary system.. ..	..	3	3
Other sites	1	1	2
Totals	12	9	21

Deaths.—Deaths from all forms of tuberculosis during the year numbered 56 of which 42 were males and 14 females. In the previous year the total was 52 of which 34 were males and 18 females. Of the total, respiratory tuberculosis accounted for 54 or 96·4 per cent. and non-respiratory 2 or 3·6 per cent. The death-rate from respiratory tuberculosis was 0·11, from non-respiratory 0·00 and from all forms of the disease 0·11 as compared with 0·09, 0·01 and 0·10 respectively for the previous year.

Set against the average rates for the previous five years, the figures represent a decrease of 0.03 in the respiratory rate, a decrease of 0.01 in the non-respiratory rate and in the rate for all forms of the disease a decrease of 0.04.

RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS.
AGES AT DEATH.

1958	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total
Males ..	..	..	..	1	1	1	9	14	15	41
Females ..	..	..	..	1	..	4	2	2	4	13
Totals ..	..	..	..	2	1	5	11	16	19	54
Average 10 years 1948-1957	..	1	..	8	21	24	29	26	22	131

NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS. DEATHS.

1958	Tubercular meningitis	Abdomin- al	Bones and Joints	Other tuber- culosis	Total
Males ..	..	..	1	..	..
Females ..	..	..	1	..	..
Totals ..	..	..	2	..	..

AGES AT DEATH.

1958	-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65+	Total
Males ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Females ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Totals ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
Average 10 years 1948-1957	..	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	13

The following table gives details of notifications of and deaths from tuberculosis during the years 1937-1958 :—

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.
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
1957	47	0.09	5	0.01	52	0.10	397	0.78	41	0.08	438	0.86
1958	54	0.11	2	0.00	56	0.11	365	0.71	21	0.04	386	0.75

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS DEPARTMENT OF THE LEEDS CHEST CLINIC

BY

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

Senior Chest Physician

Epidemiology.—In recent years considerable publicity has been given to a fall in notifications on a national scale. In Leeds, notifications showed no consistent fall during the period 1948-56. In 1957 our local figures reflected the national trend and in 1958 there was a further fall in notifications. Leeds notifications, together with deaths, for the period 1913-1958, have been plotted on the graph which appears opposite page 38. It would seem, from this graph, that the incidence of tuberculosis has been falling steadily since the beginning of the century and, apart from an unexplained peak in 1925, has in general only been affected by two wars. The result of the 1939-45 war was to delay the reduction in notifications. From the graph it would appear that, in the absence of this war, tuberculosis notifications in Leeds, if they had decreased at the same rate as previously, would have ceased by about 1950. As it is, only in the last two years have notifications reached the same speed of fall as occurred in the period before 1939. It is true that the number of new cases of tuberculosis which are being notified are getting fewer, but it is also true that the number of known cases of tuberculosis on the Tuberculosis Register (see Table 1) is much the same now as it was 20 years ago, if not slightly greater. As the notification rate continues steadily to decline, the death rate shows a slight increase on the figures obtaining in 1957 (see Table 2).

Incidence of Primary Tuberculosis.—Appreciably fewer cases of primary pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year as compared with previous years and there would appear to be a significant reduction in the incidence of primary pulmonary tuberculosis as compared with the last three years.

	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Total
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M. & F.
ON REGISTER AT 31.12.57 ..	1,854	1,370	3,224	256	260	516	3,740
ADDED TO REGISTER :							
Cases notified in 1958 ..	205	116	321	12	8	20	341
Transfer-in cases	25	19	44	..	1	1	45
Cases returned	8	6	14	..	2	2	16
Totals	238	141	379	12	11	23	402
TAKEN OFF REGISTER :							
Diagnosis not confirmed ..	7	8	15	..	..	..	15
Re-diagnosed N.R. to R. ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Recovered	188	157	345	33	20	53	398
Transferred-out	47	25	72	..	2	2	74
Lost sight of	12	6	18	..	2	2	20
Deaths from other causes ..	51	7	58	5	1	6	64
Deaths from tuberculosis ..	28	7	35	..	..	..	35
Register Revision	17	10	27	4	2	6	33
Totals	350	220	570	42	28	70	640
Cases on register at 31.12.57 plus cases added in 1958 ..	2,092	1,511	3,603	268	271	539	4,142
Minus cases taken off	350	220	570	42	28	70	640
Plus N.R. to R.	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
CASES ON REGISTER AT 31.12.58.. .. .	1,743	1,291	3,034	226	243	469	3,503

(Table 1)

	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	3,458	6.76	—217	45	3,503	6.85
New notifications :						
All forms of tuberculosis ..	341	0.67	—32	45	386	0.75
Respiratory tuberculosis ..	321	0.63	—13	44	365	0.71
Non-respiratory tuberculosis	20	0.04	—19	1	21	0.04
Deaths :						
All forms of tuberculosis ..	56	0.11	+4	..	..	0.11
Respiratory tuberculosis ..	54	0.11	+7	..	..	0.11
Non-respiratory tuberculosis	2	0.00	—3	..	..	0.00

(Table 2)

Type of Tuberculosis	1955	1956	1957	1958
Respiratory (Total)	399	413	334	321
Primary pulmonary tuberculosis ..	30	28	34	19
Primary pul. tub. as % of total ..	7.5	6.8	10.2	5.9

(Table 3)

N.B.—The above table does not include "transfer-in" cases

Mortality of Tuberculosis.—Of the 56 tuberculosis deaths during 1958, 26 were not heard of until time of death, whilst 8 of the deaths occurred in patients notified during the year under review and 27 occurred in patients who were notified prior to 1958 (see Table 4). The relative mortality figures of the principal thoracic causes of death are shown in Table 5, but coronary artery disease is still by far and away the most important, with bronchitis and pneumonia taking second place.

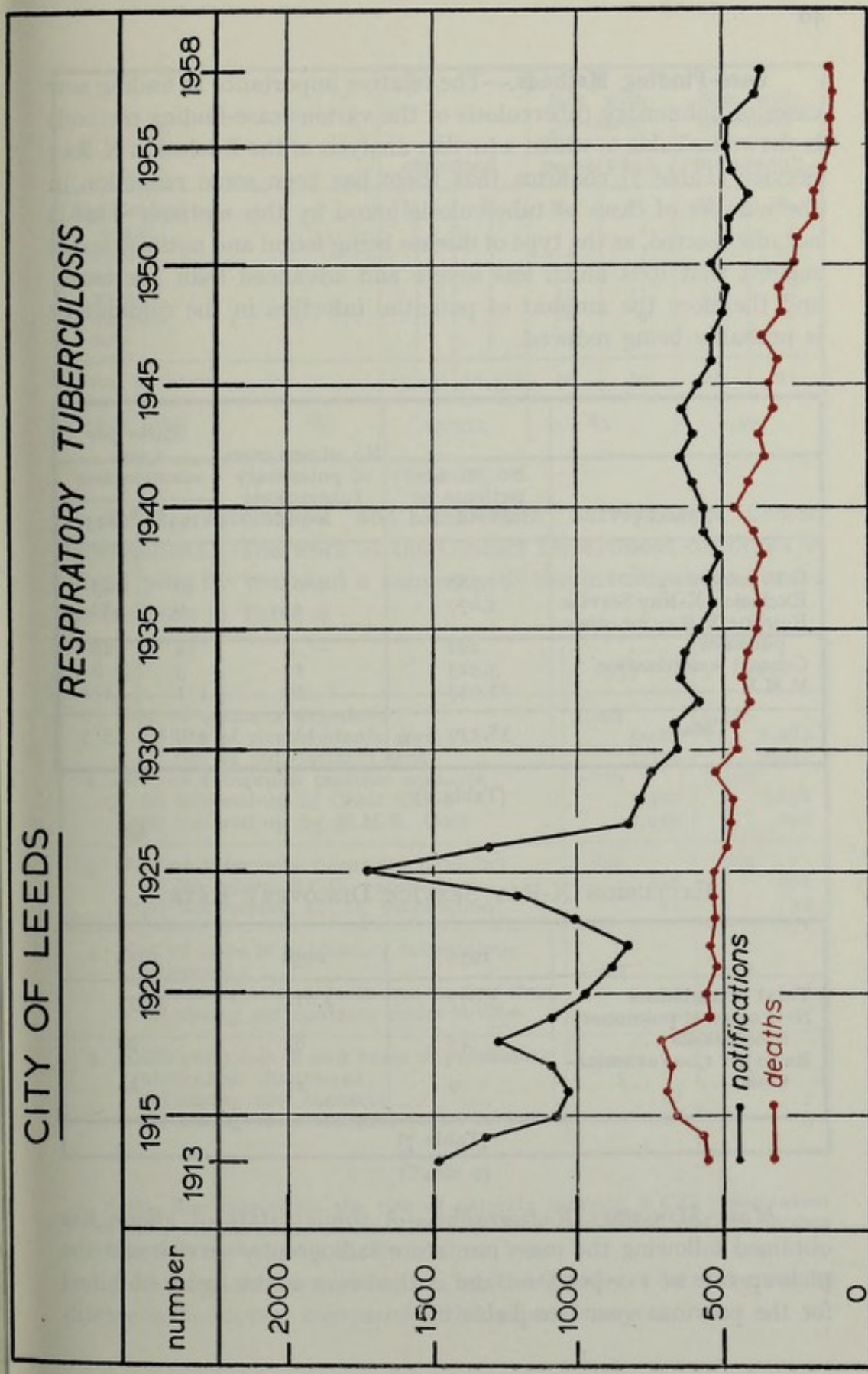
No. of tuberculosis cases not heard of until time of death	Posthumous notifications .. 4	Registrars' Returns .. 22	.. 26
No. of deaths within 28 days of notification	..	..	4
" " deaths in other patients notified in 1958	..	..	4
" " deaths in patients notified before 1958	..	..	27

(Table 4)

PRINCIPAL THORACIC CAUSES OF DEATH

	1954	1956	1958	
			All deaths	Men 45+
Pulmonary tuberculosis ..	83	56	54	38
Cancer of lung	237	226	270	223
Bronchitis	408	472	430	288
Coronary artery disease ..	961	982	1,075	642
Pneumonia	309	353	383*	185
Totals	1,998	2,089	2,212	1,376
All accidents (for comparison)	182	180	156	47

(Table 5)



Case-Finding Methods.—The relative importance in finding new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis of the various case-finding methods is shown in Table 6, whilst a further analysis of the Exclusion X-Ray Service (Table 7) confirms that there has been some reduction in the number of cases of tuberculosis found by this method. This is not unexpected, as the type of disease being found and notified would suggest that it is much less severe and advanced than previously and therefore the amount of potential infection in the community is probably being reduced.

Method	No. of new patients so investigated	No. of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis found	Ratio per 1,000 examinations	
			1958	1957
G.P. letters	1,388	65	47	45
Exclusion X-Ray Service	5,077	45	9	13
Routine X-Ray for other purposes	292	4	14	28
Contact examination ..	3,525	11	3	8
M.M.R.	27,957	30	1.1	1.1
Total	38,239	155	4.0	5.5

(Table 6)

EXCLUSION X-RAY SERVICE DISCOVERY RATE

	1958	1956	1954
Total attendances ..	5,077	4,014	3,437
New cases of pulmonary tuberculosis	45	83	70
Ratio per 1,000 examinations	9	21	20

(Table 7)

Mass Miniature Radiography.—A similar state of affairs has obtained following the mass miniature radiography service and the pick-up rate of 1.1 per thousand is the same as the figure obtained for the previous year (see Table 8).

Age-Groups	Nos. examined		Nos. with presumed inactive pulmonary tub.		Nos. with presumed active pulmonary tub.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-14.. .. .	↓	↓	..	1	..	1
15-24.. .. .	↓	↓	4	7	7	11
25-34.. .. .	↓	↓	5	8	6	5
35-44.. .. .	↓	↓	10	11	3	2
45-59.. .. .	↓	↓	16	9	5	1
60+	↓	↓	11	3	7	1
Total by sexes	15,231	12,726	46	39	28	21
Grand total	27,957		85		49	

(Table 8)

B.C.G. Vaccination and Tuberculin Surveys.—(i) *Contact Examinations.*—The work of the Contact Department continues to extend year by year and a summary of the investigations carried out is shown in Table 9.

	1957	1958
1. Nos. of contacts examined :	3,395	3,525
(a) No. of new contacts seen	1,421	1,483
(b) No. of old contacts seen	1,974	2,042
2. Nos. of tuberculin positive contacts :	3,626	3,237
(a) followed-up in Chest Clinic	2,567	2,632
(b) followed-up by M.M.R. Unit	1,059	605
3. Nos. of tuberculin negative contacts :	840	893
(a) No. given B.C.G. vaccination	828	861
*(b) No. refused B.C.G. vaccination	12	32
4. Nos. of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis discovered :	26	11
(a) among new contacts seen for first time	23	11
(b) among old contacts under review	3	..
5. Ratio per 1,000 of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis discovered :	5	3
(a) among new contacts	18	7
(b) among total contacts under review.. ..	8	3

(Table 9)

*3(b) The reason for the rise of patients refusing B.C.G. vaccination in that, for the first time, adults have been skin-tested and the largest proportion of the 32 are adults.

This also shows a reduction of the incidence of tuberculous disease in contacts as compared with the previous year.

It should be noted that the reason for the increased number of patients refusing B.C.G. vaccination is that, for the first time, Mantoux-negative adult contacts have been offered B.C.G. vaccination and the great majority of the 32 refusals were in this group.

(ii) *School-Leavers*.—Because extensive arrangements had been made for giving protection against poliomyelitis, it was considered wise to suspend the B.C.G. vaccination scheme of school-leavers during the current year. It is hoped that the B.C.G. vaccination scheme will be resumed in 1959.

(iii) *University Undergraduates and Staff*.—The results of the annual survey carried out by Dr. R. J. Still and his staff in the University Department of Student Health are shown in the table below.

TUBERCULIN SENSITIVITY OF MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS (With acknowledgments to Dr. R. J. Still).

	1958			1957 Total	1956 Total
	Males	Females	Total		
No. tested	949	306	1,255	1,013	1,591
No. completed testing	803	247	1,050	778	1,365
No. tuberculin positive (previous B.C.G. vaccn.)	..	..	..	..	251
No. tuberculin positive (no previous B.C.G. vaccn.)	460	103	563	426	744
No. tuberculin negative	343	144	487	352	370
No. vaccinated with B.C.G. ..	330	133	463	317	345

(Table 10)

The tuberculin-positive rate in members of the University of Leeds appears to be relatively constant as compared with previous years.

Health Visitors and Almoners. Again the thanks of the medical staff of the Chest Clinic are due to the health visitors and almoners for their indefatigable work. A considerable amount of their time is being taken up with non-tuberculous chest disease, although, of course, tuberculosis is still their main problem.

Details of the social work of the Tuberculosis Department at the Chest Clinic are shown separately.

TUBERCULOSIS—SOCIAL WORK

BY

BARBARA M. R. NORTHROP, M.A.

Senior Tuberculosis Almoner

The work of the Almoners' Department continued unabated during 1958, for tuberculous and non-tuberculous patients and their dependants.

Help given by the Health Committee.—During the year 2,066 patients and their relatives were interviewed at the Clinic by the Almoners; 764 applications were made to the Special Services Committee. Milk free of charge was supplied to 190 patients on the Chest Physician's recommendation. The short waiting list for sanatorium reduced once more the number of patients who needed a separate bed at home in order to take treatment there and only 10 beds complete with bedding were loaned. 11 mattresses, 7 bedsteads and 26 items of bedding were provided for other patients whose own were inadequate or lacking altogether. A considerable number of loans made during previous years were able to be called in during 1958, as patients recovered or started work. 46 bedsteads, 43 mattresses and 506 items of bedding were returned to stock during the year.

275 grants of clothing were made to patients and their dependent relatives, a 70 per cent. increase on last year.

The small but steady flow of gifts of second-hand clothing and furniture is much appreciated. These not only keep down costs but also often enable provision to be made for "borderline" cases which would hardly be eligible for a grant of new stock.

Only 7 requests were made for the loan of medical requisites.

Co-operation with other Departments.—Close and friendly co-operation with other statutory departments serves patients all the year round and we warmly thank all those departments which have so kindly and readily offered help.

Home help was given to 24 tuberculous patients during the year of whom two were new patients.

Convalescence was arranged for 14 tuberculous patients in 1958. Seven of these were referred to the Convalescent Organiser for arrangements to be made through the usual channels ; seven patients, who were considered potentially infectious, went to Shoreston Hall Convalescent Home. One further patient was referred to the Leeds Workpeople's Hospital Fund for a convalescent holiday.

The Care of Children Department provided accommodation for the children of two patients. One was a man deserted by his wife and left with four young children, when he himself was not yet supposed to be up all day ; the other was a mother admitted to sanatorium.

The Chief Education Officer was asked for help on numerous occasions. Four requests were made for clothing for the children of patients. The child of a woman patient was admitted to school before her fifth birthday and the children of another woman patient were enabled to have dinner at school to relieve strain on the mother. Three applications for free school meals and one for free travel were made. An unusual request this year was on behalf of an adult illiterate patient who wished to learn to read. This patient has now been referred to an educational psychologist.

The Housing Department was asked to help patients in Corporation property who were not physically fit to undertake the heavy digging necessary to bring their gardens into order.

The Welfare Services Department was once again instrumental in providing furniture for several patients and also stored the possessions of one patient who gave up furnished accommodation on being admitted to sanatorium. Requests were made for the supervision of an elderly patient living alone, a wireless for a housebound patient and the provision of a garage for an invalid chair. The Handicapped Persons Clubs are of the greatest value to patients who are free from infection and able to get about, but not yet fit for work or unable to find it. Boredom and depression very often set in and the activities provided by the Handicapped Persons Clubs are a strong antidote. Nine patients asked to be considered for membership of a Club during 1958.

The Ministry of Labour was asked to help 127 patients in their search for suitable employment. 45 of these were recommended for a course at the Industrial Rehabilitation Unit and 7 for a Government Training Course. One was anxious to train to work with the blind and was recommended for a training course in blind welfare. Two patients already in employment were referred for registration as disabled and one for a change of job. One patient was considered suitable for Papworth and another for a British Legion Settlement ; unfortunately, the latter did not conform to settlement life and returned home later in the year. Two young patients were referred to the Youth Employment Bureau and one of these was sent to a training course at St. Loyes, which it was felt would help the development of her personality as well as equipping her for a trade. Ten patients were accepted by the special Remploi Factory during the year.

The Ministry of Pensions was approached for help on behalf of one patient, an Army pensioner who was in difficulties financially.

Thanks are due to the National Assistance Board for the help given to patients in cash and in kind throughout the year. A total of 199 tuberculous patients or their dependents was referred for allowances in 1958. 82 were newly notified patients, 7 were patients who had been notified earlier but had not at first been in financial need. Ten were patients who had relapsed and 55 were newly discharged from sanatoria. Three retired patients were helped to obtain a supplementary pension and four patients already in receipt of allowances were recommended for extra nourishment. 38 patients were referred for other reasons. The majority were out of work temporarily or were women whose husbands were unemployed or ill.

During the year 27 requests were made to the National Assistance Board for grants in kind. 17 of these were for bedding, 4 for clothing and 4 for removal expenses. One was for the cost of fares to enable an elderly man to visit his grandson in sanatorium ; one was for a layette for an unmarried mother.

An unusual request to the National Assistance Board this year was on behalf of a Polish patient who was considered unfit to live alone. The National Assistance Board was asked to explore the possibilities of his admission to a Polish hostel under their auspices.

Voluntary Organisations.—Voluntary organisations have responded nobly throughout the year to appeals for help in matters outside the scope of statutory provision and once again thanks are due for the regular unfailing help given by the Leeds Association for the Care of Consumptives. 277 applications were made to the Case Committee. The bulk of these, 189 in all, were made for the granting or continuing of grocery orders. Coal was provided or bills for light and heat met in 25 instances; 11 patients rehoused in Corporation property were helped with the cost of removal or with curtaining. The Leeds Association for the Care of Consumptives paid for convalescence for 11 patients. Fares to sanatoria and pocket money for patients in sanatoria were also provided and miscellaneous grants included a gas stove, wireless licences and repairs, arrears of insurance and rent, settlement of a hire purchase account, wallpaper and a hearth-rug, and driving lessons for a patient with a job waiting for him as soon as he could pass his driving test. A member of the Committee very kindly provided two renovated wireless sets in excellent condition; these have brought much joy to the recipients.

The Women's Voluntary Service has continued its most welcome help with 43 gifts of clothing; the British Red Cross Society and St. George's Crypt also clothed two patients. Funds for ex-Servicemen helped 10 patients with needs varying from clothing to house repairs and three other national charities paid for rent arrears, coal, dentures, holidays, clothing and a Court Order. Two organisations were approached for the first time, when application was made to the Actors Benevolent Fund and the Variety Artistes Benevolent Fund, both of which were extremely helpful.

Non-Tuberculous Patients.—Work for non-tuberculous patients continued steadily throughout the year. The varying help given is reflected in the case of one patient who had been off work for 12 months with psychogenic asthma. A health visitor referred him to the Almoner, who found debts amounting to over £40, essential items of bedding and clothing lacking, no coal and no prospect of getting any until the outstanding bill was paid. The National Assistance Board was asked to supply bedding and the Almoners' store provided second-hand clothing. The Leeds and District Aid in Sickness Fund paid the coal bill and a national organisation paid

off a debt of £3 14s. Another charity in London was asked to pay off a second debt of £1 13s. and not only did so but sent £5 towards a gas bill of £11 and made a grocery order of 10s. a week for six months. Two weeks after the good news of these generous grants, the patient was fit for work and the Chest Physician considered that his rapid improvement was in no small measure due to the easing of his mental worries.

Besides the help obtained for this particular patient, many others were assisted with their problems and helped to take treatment for varying chest conditions. Four patients suffering with carcinoma were referred to the National Society for Cancer Relief and three grants for extra comforts were made together with one for fares. A fifth patient was worrying in his last days about repairs to his house and the drain on his wife's resources—the Royal Army Medical Corps Benevolent Fund agreed to pay for these. Patients suffering from pneumoconiosis were helped with applications for the appropriate Industrial Injury benefit and the widows of three such patients were assisted in claiming a death grant. The formation of the Leeds and District Aid in Sickness Fund in the early months of the year provided another local charitable organisation to which application can be made for patients in need and the prompt and generous help which it has consistently given to Chest Clinic patients is very much appreciated. The non-tuberculous patient in particular has benefited greatly and it is of tremendous value to the Almoners to have a Fund at hand to which they can apply for such patients. Application had previously to be made to national funds, with calls to meet from all over the country, and had to be restricted to the minimum. Since May, 8 applications have been made to the Leeds and District Aid in Sickness Fund for non-tuberculous patients for debts, clothing, convalescence, furnishing, removal bills and a wireless; generous help has been given in every case. The Hospital Management Committee helped a patient in hospital by providing clothing; the Women's Voluntary Service provided clothing for 7 patients at home and the Education Department helped with clothing for a patient's child.

During the year 23 non-tuberculous patients were referred for convalescence and one for home help. The latter patient was later able to make her own arrangements.

Eighteen patients were unable to find work and were referred to the Ministry of Labour, one with a recommendation for the Industrial Rehabilitation Unit. The Care of Children Department was approached three times when women patients going into hospital or for convalescence were unable to make arrangements for their children. The Welfare Services Department was asked to consider one patient for membership of the Handicapped Persons Club.

Five non-tuberculous patients were referred to the National Assistance Board for allowances and one, who had an allowance already, for an additional grant for extra nourishment. One patient was recommended for a grant in kind.

Work in Sanatoria.—The Senior Almoner paid 17 visits to Scotton Banks Sanatorium and 19 to Middleton Sanatorium. The majority of the Leeds patients in Middleton now are non-tuberculous and therefore not eligible for the special helps available for tuberculous patients; however, all were advised about financial provisions for which they could apply and about problems such as housing, home help and National Health Insurance as they arose. Patients in Scotton Banks were similarly helped and advised. The Hospital Management Committee was requested to provide clothing for two patients. Two other patients were helped to claim the in-patient grant made by the Leeds Workpeople's Hospital Fund.

General.—The Senior Almoner lectured as usual to groups of health visitor students and, for the first time, to groups of district nursing students. Nurses from the West Indies spent a day in the Department to gain some insight into medical-social work for tuberculous patients. A National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis scholar from Nigeria was also shown something of the Almoners' activities. A social science student from Ghana visited the Department as did a student from the Beckett Park Training College who was writing a thesis on health education.

The Almoners were invited to the Annual General Meetings of the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Families Association, St. Faith's and the Leeds Council of Social Service. They attended a meeting for Leeds social workers to hear a very interesting account of methods used in dealing with backward children and their parents.

The Senior Almoner spoke to a Church organisation and an Adult School about the work of the Department.

At Christmas the kind gift of books and toys made by the "Yorkshire Evening News," "Yorkshire Evening Post" and the Leeds Workpeople's Hospital Fund were warmly welcomed and were distributed to 246 children from 106 families. The Leeds Association for the Care of Consumptives made an extremely generous grant of 100 bags of coal, which were distributed to elderly and infirm patients or to those living alone, and were much appreciated. A grant of £10 from the Leeds and District Aid in Sickness Fund, and of £1 from a well-wisher, were used to provide food parcels for patients with large families. Very warm thanks go to all those who helped so many patients to enjoy Christmas and ensured that ill-health and financial loss did not prevent them from sharing in the happiness of this joyous time.

Disinfestation and Disinfection

Disinfestation and Disinfection

DISINFESTATION AND DISINFECTION

BY

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

Disinfestation Officer

Personal Disinfestation.—The buildings, staff and methods of treatment used for head lice, body lice, pubic lice and for scabies remained unchanged (for details, see report for 1957).

Pediculosis Capitis.—A total of 1,538 persons, mainly school children and contacts, were given 1,545 treatments during the year, in close collaboration with the School Medical Service. In connection with these cases, 1,015 homes were visited, advice given and arrangements made for treatment by the two visitors, both of whom are qualified nurses.

Pediculosis Corporis.—Cases of *pediculosis corporis* numbered 287 and by far the greater proportion of these were vagrants. A number of persons, coming within the definition of Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, as 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, 19 in number, and common lodging houses were visited, contacts treated and personal and bed clothing subjected to steam disinfestation.

During the year 353 persons were treated for scabies, 273 homes were visited and 138 contacts received prophylactic treatment. There were 8 cases of *phthirus pubis*.

The Clinic building also contains a lecture room which can accommodate 30 students. Instruction is given by the Disinfestation Officer to trainees from the Department of Preventive Medicine of Leeds University and to student trainees taking courses in connection with the Institute of Housing, the Royal Society of Health and the Yorkshire Training College of Housecraft. 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. In relation to bed bug infestation, spray treatment 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 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 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. It is now policy, when investigating verminous conditions in slum houses prior to the transfer of the slum tenant to the Corporation house, to pay equal attention to woodworm infestations as to those of the bed bug. Where woodworm is found in the furniture of such tenants, the HCN procedure is used ; the container van collects from the slum house and after treatment delivers at the Corporation house. Subsequent inspections have proved that the woodworm condition has been eradicated and the danger of an extension to the structural timber of the Corporation house removed.

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 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 1,506 dwellings were subjected to spray treatment, half of which number were bug-infested slum dwellings with their contents and the other half Corporation houses waiting to receive the slum dwellers. In addition, inspections revealed the presence of woodworm in 57 slum dwellings and the HCN removal process was applied in each case. Similarly, 4 properties converted into 8 flats by the Housing Department were subsequently found to be infested by Golden Spider Beetle and the transfer of 4 tenants occupying the more heavily infested flats was made possible without further extension by the use of the HCN removal process.

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, 1,057 visits were made.

The cost of the scheme is £4 10s. for each bug-infested case rehoused, which includes the spraying of the slum and Corporation

houses together with the contents of the slum house and the disinfection by steam of bedding. Woodworm-infested cases cost £6, which sum includes the fumigation process and the removal of the furniture.

The scheme has been most successful. No re-infestations of the Corporation houses sprayed during the year to receive verminous tenants have occurred, but 29 Corporation houses, not so sprayed during the previous twelve months, became infested or re-infested by bed bug mainly because of the introduction into the house of some second-hand article of furniture or bedding which had been purchased in a verminous condition privately or from some second-hand dealer. In all 172 Corporation houses had to be disinfested: in addition to the 29 bed bug infestations already mentioned, there were 36 cases of cockroaches, 16 of fleas, 122 treatments for woodworm (all in various stages of a three-year programme of control) and 2 cases of clover mite.

The Golden Spider Beetle (*Niptus hololeucus*) already mentioned, presented quite a problem for the Housing Department and the Disinfestation Centre. This beetle is commonly found in old houses where roof spaces harbour bird life. It feeds on animal remains, nesting material and debris associated with empty houses, old mattresses and other abandoned bedding. As it remains in its larval stage for eight to nine months, the infestation by the beetle is not apparent until, after pupation, the adult beetle suddenly appears as if from nowhere. Owing to the prolonged larval stage spent under cover and its hard structure with long spidery legs, when adult, the beetle is most difficult to control by the usual synthetic insecticidal methods, and unless complete co-operation is obtained from the tenant, disinfestation is slow and in any case cannot be achieved in less than nine months. HCN gas is most effective but it is too dangerous and impractical to use in dwelling houses, although it was used under control conditions in the treatment of furniture from niptus infested dwellings to prevent extension of the infestation to other properties.

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, 12,149 articles, mostly bedding, were disinfested, whereas in connection with re-infestations 457 articles were treated.

Apart from this specialised work of disinfestation in relation to the re-housing 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 have been seen. There are, however, still sporadic outbreaks by the death watch beetle in the extensive roof space of the Hall and an application of insecticide was given during May to maintain control over this beetle, the life cycle of which can extend over a period of five years.

The annual swarming of the sewage fly (*Anisopus fenestralis*) from the filter beds at Knostrop continues to cause difficulty.

The flies are wind-borne and the areas mainly affected were Halton and Temple Newsam. Because of the many complaints received, it was decided to take certain palliative measures in these areas. Arched passages between houses, which harbour the flies, received spray treatment and in some locations where the infestation was particularly heavy, exterior walls of houses were similarly sprayed. Work has been carried out by the City Engineer to endeavour to control swarming at the beds.

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 sale-rooms 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. One outside authority, Ilkley U.D.C., took advantage of the facilities offered by the Disinfestation Centre in relation to the HCN removal method in the rehousing of tenants from woodworm infested slum dwellings to the Council houses at Burley-in-Wharfedale. The relative short distance of 14 miles from the Stanley Road Centre to Burley made the proposition an economic one and 19 removals were effected at a cost of £285 to the Ilkley U.D.C.

A disastrous fire in a large warehouse near the centre of the city was indirectly responsible for the largest fly infestation ever encountered by the Disinfestation Centre. Large amounts of stored tinned food had exploded in the tremendous heat of the fire and subsequent investigations because of insurance delayed the clearing of the site. The advent of warm weather hastened the decay of the exposed and fermenting foodstuffs and in a very short time a gigantic fly infestation became apparent. Special appliances were used in the application of insecticide which very soon brought about a control. This was maintained until the entire site had been cleared of its decaying mass and the flies for which it was responsible.

Insect pest control is essentially a public health service. Most insects either transmit disease 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 foodstuffs 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 473 houses were visited, 408 rooms were disinfected by formaldehyde, 1,232 beds and 17,361 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 this purpose 156 houses were visited and 681 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.

Several outbreaks of *Sonne* dysentery at several schools required special attention from the Disinfection Staff. School toilets were visited twice daily and their appliances thoroughly disinfected until the outbreaks subsided.

Steam disinfection is confined to one high pressure steam disinfector and is used for bacteriological disinfection in connection with infectious diseases. The two low pressure current steam disinfectors are mainly used for the disinfestation of verminous bedding.

Formalin is the main chemical disinfectant used. Generated in aerosol form by special machines, producing 4 micron size aerosols, the formalin (in appropriate dilutions) behaves as a vapour with considerable powers of penetration. The process is eminently suitable for space and surface disinfection and, when used in an airtight chamber, with a favourable relative humidity of 60 per cent., complete disinfection of articles, not suitable for submitting to steam disinfection, is achieved. This method of disinfection is still very much in its infancy, but rapid strides have been made in its application in Switzerland; one of the aerosol machines was designed in that country and experiments in its use are continuing with the collaboration of the Public Health Laboratory Service.

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 purpose and completed 8,818 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 302 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 which were closed to Stanley Road pending the construction of a new store at the Centre when conditions are favourable.

Public Conveniences.—The Disinfestation Section is responsible for the general maintenance and cleanliness of the city's conveniences. There are, in all 74 unattended conveniences for males and females situated in 54 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 11 are over two miles. The locations of the unattended conveniences comprise 33 for males only, one for females only and 20 for males and females. There are 53 conveniences for males and 21 for females.

There are 5 attended conveniences in the centre of the city, three 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.

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 22,179 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 5 attended public conveniences are visited by the Charge Officer regularly and the same procedure adopted.

During the year the Men's Convenience at Halton, consisting of a disintegrating iron structure which formed a urinal, was abolished.

Several conveniences had improvements carried out upon them ; new stalls replaced badly worn and offensive ones and electric lighting was substituted for gas. These improvements increased the costs of maintenance considerably as shown below.

A special squad of two men, equipped with a motor vehicle and 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 a flight of steps. Thus during 17,685 visits paid, 240 lighting repairs and 35 (423 in 1957) 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 increased to £178 17s. 3d. (£37 13s. 10d. in 1957) and wilful damage cost £24 os. 10d.

In unattended public conveniences the cost of repair work by fair wear and tear amounted to £112 9s. 8d. (£62 4s. 2d. in 1957), the cost of wilful damage repairs increased to £231 19s. 8d. (£83 9s. in 1957), and frost damage accounted for £42 4s. 10d. 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. Unfortunately whereas lock boxes act as a deterrent to children, they are often the target for the criminal adult and on a number of occasions lock boxes have been forced open or have been entirely torn from their doors and stolen. This occurs in spite of the fact that the boxes are emptied daily and contain a few coppers only.

Public Sewer Flushing.—The Public Sewer Flushing Section has at its disposal two squads of drainage flushers which are equipped with motor vehicles and necessary appliances such as flushing hose,

drain rods, drain plugs, smoke machine and a Mono Sludge Pump mounted on a trailer. These squads work under the 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-tables of the squads are 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 865 public sewers were cleansed (852 in 1957) and the number of private drains tested and/or cleansed amounted to 37,149 (28,063 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 having been cleared in most instances the same day that they have been brought to the Section's notice.

DISINFESTATION CENTRE—REPORT OF WORK, 1958.

1. DISINFESTATION.

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

(a) Rehousing :—

No. of HCN Removals . . . 57 Woodworm and 4 Niptus
 No. of HCN Removals for Outside Authorities

19 woodworm

No. of dwellings (and contents) disinfested

by insecticide 1,506

No. of articles disinfested by steam . . . 12,149

No. of Visits 1,057

(b) Re-infestations :—

No. of dwellings (and contents) disinfested

by insecticide 172

No. of articles disinfested by steam . . . 457

Woodworm control (work in progress) . . . 122

B. Work carried out for other sources :

No. of premises (and contents) disinfested by
 insecticide 664

No. of articles disinfested by steam . . . 2,376

No. of articles disinfested by H.C.N. . . . 1,852

Woodworm control (work in progress) . . . 126

2. DISINFECTION.

	City	Outside Authorities
No. of houses visited	473	—
No. of rooms disinfected	408	—
No. of beds disinfected	1,232	1
No. of articles disinfected	17,361	38
No. of school toilets disinfected	..	1,402
No. of bales of straw disinfected	..	796

3. TRANSPORT.

(a) Medical Loan Scheme :—

Visits made for collection and delivery of
 invalid chairs, spinal carriages, etc. 302

(b) Chest Clinic :—

No. of houses visited 156

No. of bedsteads, beds, etc., delivered . . . 681

(c) Delivery Service :—

Miles run for Babies' Welcomes and Day Nurs-
 eries in connection with deliveries of stores.. 8,818

(Continued)

DISINFESTATION CENTRE—REPORT OF WORK, 1958 *Continued.*

4. PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

	No. of visits	No. of flushings :—	
		Drains	W.C.'s
Visits paid for cleansing purposes	22,179	34,084	25,537
	Total	Lighting	Repairs
Visits paid for inspection of lighting and emergency repairs	17,685	240	35

5. PUBLIC SEWERS.

No. of public sewers cleansed	865
No. of private drains tested and cleansed	37,149

6. TREATMENT OF VERMINOUS PERSONS.

(a) *Pediculus Corporis* :—

No. of cases visited	19
No. of baths provided	287

(b) *Pediculus Capitis* :—

No. of cases visited	1,015
No. of persons treated	1,538
No. of treatments involved	1,545

(c) *Scabies* :—

No. of cases visited	273
No. of persons treated	353
No. of contacts treated	138
No. of re-infections	47

National Health Service Act 1946

- Section 22 CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN
 - Section 23 MIDWIFERY
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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 there has only been a slight decrease in the number of expectant mothers attending the ante-natal clinics and that the total number of children under 5 years attending the infant clinics has increased during 1958. There was a slight decrease in the number of children under one year but an increase in the number between one and five years.

The attendances at the special "toddler" sessions have shown some improvement.

The fact that the Leeds Health Authority continues to act as the central booking agency for maternity hospitals in the city is still largely responsible for the attendances at the ante-natal clinics being maintained, but more general practitioners are undertaking the ante-natal care of their patients, both patients booked for home confinement and those going into hospital.

Welfare Foods.—National Dried Milk for infants and vitamin preparations for expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years were still supplied at the clinics, together with proprietary brands of dried milk for which there has been an increasing demand.

Educational Work.—Health education in the clinics by means of demonstration material and visual aids prepared by the health visitors has only been possible to a limited extent owing to shortage of staff. 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.

With the permission of the Chief Constable, members of the Women Police again visited the clinics in connection with accident prevention and road safety with special reference to the care of the toddler.

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. Members also co-operated with the clinic staff in a special effort in connection with the National "Guard that Fire" Campaign in November, 1958.

Ante-Natal Clinics.—By 31st December, 1958, there were 204 ante-natal sessions held per month at 25 clinics. The number of expectant mothers attending the clinics during the year was 9,275, a decrease of 310; of this total 6,393 were new cases. The total number of attendances at all clinics was 36,097, a decrease of 186. In addition to the ante-natal sessions at which the clinic doctor was in attendance, there were 108 sessions per month carried out by municipal midwives.

Post-Natal Clinics.—There have been 17 post-natal sessions per month held at 9 clinics. The number of mothers who attended was 987 with a total number of attendances of 1,121. The majority of mothers now attend the hospital or their private doctor for post-natal examination.

Infant Clinics.—There were 29 clinics in operation at the end of the year at which 243 sessions were held per month. The number of infants under one year attending the clinics for the first time was 6,015, a decrease of 39. During the year 4,123 children between one and two years attended and 3,740 children between two and five years, increases of 447 and 27 respectively, making the total number of children attending 13,878 with 90,689 attendances made, an increase of 435 in the total number of children but a decrease of 351 in the total attendances. The number of children on the register at all clinics on 31st December, 1957, was 14,808; with 6,718 new children registered, 6,478 names removed of children who were 5 years old, had defaulted, died or left the district, the number on 31st December, 1958, was 15,048, an increase of 240 on the previous year.

Consultative Infant Clinics.—The arrangements with the University Department of Paediatrics and Child Health continued, and three consultative infant clinics were held each month. The total number of attendances of children under five years was 206.

Physiotherapy.—The number of children referred during the year for examination by the Orthopaedic Consultant was 185, an increase of 61 on the number referred in 1957. One case was referred to hospital.

Artificial Sunlight.—This was given to 351 children during the year and the total number of attendances at the six infant welfare centres was 6,496. These figures show a decrease of 58 in the number of children attending compared with those for 1957. 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 345 children attended for exercises with 3,280 attendances, a decrease of 11 in the number of children as compared with 1957.

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 422 mothers who attended ante-natal classes and 9 attended for post-natal exercises. The total number of attendances was 1,982 and 14 respectively.

Eye Defects.—*Children classified as blind or partially blind.*—There were 8 children under five years on the register on December, 1957. There was 1 child notified as blind during 1958; 3 children reached the age of 5 years, 1 child found to be sighted and 1 child found to be partially sighted were removed from the register leaving 4 children registered as blind and 1 as partially sighted on 31st December, 1958. Of these, 2 children are in Sunshine Homes and 3 in homes.

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 1958 the number of children seen by the consultant for the first time was 143; in addition, 113 children re-attended for further consultation, making a total of 256 children examined. This is a decrease of 294 on the number seen in 1957.

Care of Premature Infants.—Between 1st January, 1958, and 31st December, 1958, there were 609 live births notified of infants weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth. Of these, 504 were born in hospital or nursing home in the city, and 105 were born at home. The number of those born at home who were removed to hospital was 19 and the remaining 86 were nursed at home.

The number of infants who died within 24 hours of birth was 66; of these, 2 were born at home and 64 in hospital.

Of the 86 infants nursed at home 47 received special nursing care by the premature baby nurses, with a total of 1,962 home visits.

As well as nursing those infants born at home, the special nurses undertook the after-care of 459 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 5,452.

Provision for the Care of the Unmarried Mother and Her Child.—Since the Local Authority home was closed in October, 1957, arrangements have been made with the three homes in the city run by voluntary organisations to admit Leeds cases recommended by the Health Committee and for which the Committee accept financial responsibility for a period of three to four months. Arrangement was also made for cases which cannot be admitted to these voluntary homes to be taken for a limited period into the Bradford Local Authority home. In exceptional circumstances Leeds cases may be admitted to other voluntary homes outside of Leeds.

During 1958 the following arrangements were made:—

Mother and Baby Home	No. of mothers admitted
Mount Cross Salvation Army Home, Leeds	25
St. Margaret's Roman Catholic Home, Leeds	18
Browning House, Church of England Home, Leeds	21
Bradford Local Authority Home ..	2
St. Margaret's House, Halifax ..	1
Elmswood House, Liverpool ..	1
	—
Total	68
	=

Convalescence.—During 1958, 79 mothers and 87 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 5 nurseries. York Road and Sheepscar nurseries were closed on 31st October and 24th December, 1958, respectively. 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 day 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 Oct.	1st Nov. to 31st Dec.	
Sheepscar	35	29·2	†29·2	7,755
Quarry Hill	50	34·4	43·5	9,335
Blenheim Lodge	50	31·5	34·6	8,277
Harehills	50	41·6	44·4	10,416
Hunslet Hall	50	48·6	38·8	11,958
Armley	55	46·3	48·0	11,851
Low Road	55	30·6	29·5	7,831
Meanwood	55	36·3	38·9	9,560
York Road	70	*43·8	..	9,402
Burley Park	75	43·6	42·3	11,128
Totals	545	385·9	349·2	97,513
% attendance		70·8%	73·5%	

* York Road Day Nursery closed 31.10.58

† Sheepscar Day Nursery closed 24.12.58.

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 52 mothers and 71 children had blood tests carried out at the Central Clinic. The comparative figures for 1957 were 48 and 77 respectively.

Nurseries and Child Minders Act, 1948.—Under this Act applications were received during the year from 7 persons for registration as child minders, and 3 additional day nurseries were registered.

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, 1957	20	7
Permitted No. of children at 31st December, 1957	130	205
No. registered during the year ..	7	3
No. of applications refused	1	..
No. of registrations cancelled	7	..
No. on register at 31st December, 1958 ..	20	10
Permitted No. of children at 31st December, 1958	120	314

Nurses Act, 1943—Part II.—*Agencies for the Supply of Nurses.*—Under this Act only one nursing agency applied for registration in 1958 and a licence was issued.

Children Neglected or Ill-treated in their Homes.—Since 1950 a Co-ordinating 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 children neglected or ill-treated in their own homes. 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 1958, 33 new cases involving 118 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 of the problems confronting the case workers.

Case	Broken homes	Incomplete homes	Cohabiting	Low intelligence	Selfish and Indifferent	Shiftless and feeble	Household mis-management	Housing problems	Dirty homes	Abandoned	Ill-treatment	Unwanted child	Ill health (M = Mental)	Total
1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
4	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
5	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
6	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
7	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
8	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3
10	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
11	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
12	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5
13	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
14	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	5
15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
16	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
17	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	5
18	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	M	5
19	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
20	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	M	4
21	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
22	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
23	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
24	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	5
25	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	M	3
26	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
27	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3
28	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
29	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3
30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
31	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
32	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
33	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
Totals ..	7	2	8	10	9	15	14	14	12	1	1	1	4	98

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

Notified by	Number of cases					
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Department :						
Probation	1	2	2	2	..	1
N.S.P.C.C.	6	10	4	3	3	2
Police	8	2	6	7	1	10
Health	4	6	..	6	21	10
Housing	2	2	2	2	2	1
Care of Children	5	11	1	10	2	4
Education	4	4	3	2	1	..
Welfare Services	..	..	1	..	1	1
Miscellaneous	2	1	..	..	4	4
Totals	32	38	19	32	35	*33

* Plus 19 cases reconsidered

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., 1957 ..	3	62	1	2	32	7	79	11	64	111
Registration approved during 1958	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Registration cancelled or surrendered during 1958 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Existing at 31st Dec., 1958 ..	3	62	1	2	32	7	79	11	64	111

Dental Care of Mothers and Young Children (Report of Mr. D. E. Taylor, L.D.S., Senior Dental Officer).—The number of sessions devoted to mothers and pre-school children during the year was equivalent to 1.15 dental officers and 0.5 oral hygienists.

Mr. J. A. Whitelaw, who retired at the end of the year, was in charge of the Park Square Clinic. He had a keen interest in the prosthetic side of dentistry and the denture work done during his time of service was of a very high standard.

The investigation into the dental condition of three-year old children was continued. The examinations and treatment were done as previously at the Central School Clinic by the Senior Officers.

The following is a summary of the findings, the figures in brackets are those of 1956 and 1957 respectively.

Number examined	210	(280)	(228)
Number free from caries ..	142	(162)	(144)
Number treated by filling ..	18	(31)	(18)
Number treated by extraction	11	(14)	(8)
Number defective but not treated	39	(68)	(58)

The following types of malocclusion were noted :—

Distortion of arches by thumb or finger sucking ..	26	(32)	(32)
Distortion of arches by "dummy" sucking ..	22	(10)	(14)

Hereditary malocclusions :—

Superior protrusion	14	(4)	(14)
Overcrowding	1	(1)	(2)

Malocclusions where no cause could be found :—

Open bite	1	(3)	(—)
Cross bite	1	(2)	(—)
General overcrowding ..	—	(1)	(1)

In nine cases the overbite was such that the lower incisors were completely hidden when the teeth were in occlusion.

Pre-school children suffering from toothache can have emergency treatment at any of the dental clinics on the casual sessions arranged for school children. No appointment is necessary and the consent form is signed by the parent at the clinic before treatment.

It is hoped that the new system whereby acceptance forms for dental treatment of mothers are issued at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics will eliminate much clerical work and reduce the time between acceptance and treatment.

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

WORK OF DENTAL OFFICERS

	Expectant Mothers	Nursing Mothers
No. of inspection invitations	5,846	..
No. of inspection attendances	960	..
No. found dentally fit	238	..
No. accepted treatment	655	..
No. refused treatment	67	..
Total No. of teeth filled	357	98
Type of filling given :—		
Synthetic porcelain	55	20
Cement	..	..
Amalgam	1	..
Lined Amalgam	325	78
Total fillings given	381	98
Total No. of teeth extracted	923	522
" " " persons fitted with dentures	233	..
" " " other treatments	16	38
" " " local anæsthetics	475	182
" " " general anæsthetics	84	44
" " " treatment sessions		427½
" " " inspection sessions		60½
" " " attendances for treatment..	780	1,326
" " " persons made dentally fit ..	274	256

WORK OF ORAL HYGIENISTS

	Expectant Mothers	Nursing Mothers
No. of attendances	296	8
" " scalings	296	8
" " treatment sessions		73¾
" " hygiene lecture sessions		133¾
" " individuals treated	186	7
" made dentally fit	186	7

NUMBERS PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE

	Number examined	Number found to need treatment	Number treated	Number made dentally fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	1,264	1,026	959	723
Children under 5 years ..	478	213	213	181

FORMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Children under 5 years
Extractions	1,445	151
Anæsthetics :—		
Local	657	..
General	128	105
Fillings	479	211
Scalings or scaling and Gum Treatment ..	304	2
Radiographs	12	1
Dentures provided :—		
Complete	258	..
Partial	102	..

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 seems to increase. Indeed there is a growing tendency for young mothers to consider that their National Insurance payment entitles them to a maternity bed in hospital.

The number of maternity beds is insufficient to meet this demand and it has been necessary for the hospitals to refuse a considerable number of applications made through the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics. No mother is refused a hospital bed if there is any medical, obstetric or social reason necessitating a hospital confinement. Home circumstances are always investigated before any mother is asked to arrange a home confinement. This has necessitated 2,500 special visits by domiciliary midwives.

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 the clinics.

Midwifery Training—Part II.—The training school at Redcourt Hostel is becoming increasingly well known, as is shown by the number of applicants from Part I training schools in different parts of the country. The fact that the whole of the six months'

training is taken in district work is found by the pupil midwives to give them greater experience in normal midwifery and a wider knowledge of social conditions. This is particularly valuable to the midwife who intends to practise district midwifery.

The training course is under the supervision of the midwifery tutor who is superintendent of the training school. There were 25 domiciliary midwives who were approved by the Central Midwives' Board as teachers of pupil midwives; 1 of these was 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 46 pupil midwives completed their training. Of these, 43 passed the Part II examination of the Central Midwives' Board at the first attempt, and 3 at the second attempt.

On 31st December, 1958, there were 15 pupil midwives in training.

Notified Births.—The total number of births of Leeds cases notified in the city during the year was 8,787. Of these, 5,992 or 68·2 per cent. took place in hospitals or nursing homes, and 2,795 or 31·8 per cent. were domiciliary cases. The comparative figures for 1957 were:—hospital cases 68·7 per cent. and home confinements 31·3 per cent.

The number of domiciliary births notified by midwives acting as midwives was 2,437 or 87·2 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 182, of whom 4 left the district, one retired and 7 ceased to practise, leaving 170 midwives practising in the city on 31st December, 1958. Of these, 104 were employed in hospitals, 18 in private nursing homes, 4 as private midwives, and 44 were employed by the local authority.

Only 7 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 full time. During the year 1 midwife retired, 2 midwives resigned and 6 new appointments were made,

On 31st December, 1958, there were 44 domiciliary midwives, including the four midwives undertaking the nursing care of premature babies. Owing to staff shortage, 4 additional midwives were employed part-time. The number of domiciliary births attended by municipal midwives during the year was 2,795 or 31·8 per cent. of the total births notified in the city. The comparative figures for 1957 were 2,699 or 31·0 per cent.

The following table gives comparative figures for the work done by the domiciliary midwives during 1957 and 1958 :—

	1957	1958
Ante-natal visits	21,832	22,181
Attendance at birth { As midwife ..	2,333	2,434
As maternity nurse ..	366	362
Post-natal visits	59,717	61,958
Bookings { As midwife	2,012	2,040
As maternity nurse	883	862
Attendances by patients at midwife's clinics	30,120	28,746
No. of patients who had gas/air or Trilene analgesia	2,527	2,603
	=93·6%	=93·1%

Of the 61,958 post-natal visits paid by the midwives in 1958, 3,840 were to patients discharged home from hospital before the 7th day of the puerperium.

Analgesia.—All municipal midwives are qualified to administer Gas/Air and Trilene analgesia and Gas/Air apparatus and Trilene apparatus is 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 2,795 patients attended at home by municipal midwives 2,603 or 93·1 per cent. were given either Gas/Air or Trilene analgesia. Trilene has very largely taken the place of Gas/Air 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 1958, 442 outfits were supplied in this way.

Medical Assistance.—During the year 1,001 notifications were received of having called in medical assistance for domiciliary midwifery cases where a doctor was booked for maternity medical services. There were 4 notifications for emergencies under Section 14 of the Midwives Act, 1951, compared with 11 for the previous year, and only 8 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 297 visits of inspection to the midwives in their homes and at their cases, and in addition paid 235 special visits.

SECTION 24

HEALTH VISITING

BY

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AND

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

Superintendent Health Visitor

The total number of cases visited by health visitors was 137,837.

The following table gives comparable figures of the work done in 1957 and 1958:—

	1957	1958
Notified births, and children under		
5 years	103,489	104,793
Children over 5 years	298	661
Stillbirths	137	160
Deaths of children under 5 years ..	177	180
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	*59	*10
Expectant Mothers	3,026	3,228
Adoption visits	*306	*244
Child Minders	*228	*170
Day Nursery admissions and absentees	*95	*80
Tuberculous households	6,387	6,197
Housing reports	396	538
Research Enquiries and adults not		
classified	5,641	3,218
Cases discharged from hospital ..	..	..
Home Help investigations	13	17
Ineffectual visits	15,983	18,845
Total cases visited	135,547	137,837

*included in visits to children under 5 years.

Mothers and young children have been visited by the health visitors as in previous years. Selectivity in visiting, and concentration on those families which most need supervision has continued. With the further development of the housing estates and re-housing of families away from the centre of the city the health visitors have a larger area to cover, involving increased travelling time and so reducing the time available for visits. Children placed for adoption and those in the care of registered daily minders have also been supervised, and health visitors have continued to take part in the practical training of medical, health visitor and other students.

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.

HEALTH VISITOR TRAINING

BY

FLORENCE M. MAWSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., D.N., D.P.A.,
Health Visitor Tutor

The Spring Term commenced on January 14th with 36 students in the Health Visitors' Training Course at Leeds University. These students were starting the second term of the course. Nine were Leeds Assisted students, a smaller number than usual owing to a lack of suitable candidates. A Selection Committee interviews each candidate and maintains the high standard which is considered to be necessary, both for the course and the work which follows.

Accommodation.—This year again there was no difficulty in finding accommodation as it was still available for 18 students in the Nurses' Home at Meanwood Park Hospital at reasonable cost. The students are encouraged to take advantage of these amenities, not the least of which is the excellent care given to anyone who is sick.

Theoretical and Practical Work.—The course of lectures continued on similar lines to those of previous years, conforming to the syllabus of the Royal Society of Health. Alterations and additions to the course of lectures are made when they become necessary and this year the emphasis has inevitably been on mental health and related subjects.

The practical instruction was, as usual, carefully planned by the Leeds and West Riding tutors to give each student comparable and varied experience of the statutory and voluntary social work carried out in the area. This was achieved by a progress of exchange from one local authority to another and by sending successive small groups, or individual students, to the various departments concerned. Great credit is due to the officials who have repeatedly given up so much of their time to the instruction of the students, both by talks and demonstrations.

Tutorials and Discussions.—Tutorials and discussions serve to show the relationship between theoretical and practical work and help the students to overcome the many difficulties involved in such a concentrated course. The terminal examinations give experience in technique; teaching practice gives confidence to many who would not otherwise attempt group teaching.

The health visitors and school nurses, as always, have played a major part in the practical training of students. In addition to instruction in general duties, two of the tuberculosis health visitors have given talks on the visiting of notified cases and examination of contacts; three other health visitors have given talks and demonstrations on deaf testing of young children, with a view to early ascertainment.

Social Activities.—The Health Society again produced the annual journal and organised the Reunion, which was well managed and much enjoyed by all who attended.

Examination.—The examination of the Royal Society of Health was held in July and eight of the nine Leeds students were successful at the first attempt. The course for the 1958-59 session commenced in October with 42 registrations, 12 of which are Leeds Assisted students.

SECTION 25

HOME NURSING

BY

EDITH G. MEADOWS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Superintendent Home Nurse

For the first full year, supervision of the District Nursing Service for the city as a whole was carried out by Miss E. G. Meadows. Miss E. M. Boulton continued to be in charge of arrangements for loan equipment.

SOURCES OF CASES 1956-1958

	1956	1957	1958
General practitioners	6,753	7,728	6,931
Hospitals	1,791	2,340	2,143
All Sections of the Public Health Department	2,586	317	150
Direct application and/or relatives, etc.	37	166	124
Totals	11,167	10,551	9,348

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES, 1956-1958

Classification	1956		1957		1958	
	New Cases	Visits	New Cases	Visits	New Cases	Visits
Medical	8,093	216,844	7,870	232,746	6,835	219,906
Surgical	1,819	34,676	1,666	33,165	1,718	33,114
Children under 5 years	726	6,225	643	5,369	574	5,337
Pneumonia	253	2,440	197	1,854	83	903
Tuberculosis	191	11,596	109	6,258	100	5,389
Maternal complications	74	659	61	341	33	252
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1	8	1	2	3	23
Infectious diseases	10	71	4	25	2	9
Totals	11,167	272,519	10,551	279,760	9,348	264,933

There has been a decrease of 1,203 new patients and 14,827 visits on the previous year. Of the 9,348 patients, 4,099 received injection treatment of various types, necessitating 140,480 visits.

During the year 3,857 patients aged 65 years and over were nursed and received 152,682 visits compared with 3,583 patients and 161,216 visits during 1957.

The following tables give the number of patients nursed aged 65 years and over and tuberculous patients nursed:—

		Patients	Visits
1956	..	.. 4,271	149,421
1957	..	.. 3,583	161,216
1958	..	.. 3,857	152,682

		Tuberculous Patients Nursed	
		Patients	Visits
1956	..	.. 191	11,596
1957	..	.. 109	6,258
1958	..	.. 100	5,389

The nursing staff is as follows :—

		Full-time	Part-time	Staff in terms of full-time
December, 1956	..	61	14	68
„ 1957	..	59	14	66
„ 1958	..	57	10	62

There are 16 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 3,387 articles were loaned, a decrease of 739 on the figure for the previous year, and 3,399 returned as against 4,103. There were 5,086 applications for extensions of loan periods and 586 persons defaulted with regard to conditions of loan, 65 more than in 1957. The number of articles on loan on 31st December, 1958, was 1,404.

CLASSIFICATION OF MEDICAL REQUISITES

Articles							Loaned	Returned
Air rings	..	..	..	..	..	..	638	660
Bed pans	..	..	..	..	..	..	787	800
Mackintosh sheets	..	..	..	..	..	..	910	878
Back rests	..	..	..	..	..	..	440	456
Urinals	..	..	..	..	..	..	301	321
Cradles	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	130
Commodes	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	45
Crutches	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6
Douche outfits	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7
Spinal carriage	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Rubber bed pans	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	9
Bed trays and tables	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3
Dunlopillo mattress and cover	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
Wheel chairs	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	43
Bedstead with chain and pulley	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5
Sand bags	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Relaxation chairs	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5
Bed blocks	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Stand pulleys	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
Dietary scales	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Single bed	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3
Mattress	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3
Bed with cot sides	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Walking sticks	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Geriatric chair	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hydraulic patient hoists	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Walking aid	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,387	3,399

Training of Home Nurses.—During the year 8 Leeds and 7 West Riding students took the course of training for the examination of the Queen's Institute ; 9 students from other authorities attended the block theoretical section of four weeks.

Student nurses from the United Leeds Hospitals gain insight into home nursing by a lecture on the service, accompanying a nurse on her district, and a discussion group.

In September, 1958, a refresher course of four lectures and demonstrations was instituted at the Leeds General Infirmary Skin Out-Patients Department for the benefit of district nurses, who attended in groups of six. The course is greatly appreciated by the nursing staff.

SECTION 26

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

BY

ARNOLD SHAW, M.B., B.S.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Immunisation

For most of the year, Salk poliomyelitis vaccine was freely available although British vaccine continued to be in short supply. As a safeguard against provocation poliomyelitis, separate injections of diphtheria and whooping cough antigens were continued, following the advice given in Ministry of Health Circular 8/57. These two factors, together with the necessity for giving third injections against poliomyelitis, had the effect of increasing threefold the amount of work done by the Department.

During the year one case of diphtheria was notified, in an unimmunised adult of 58.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.—Early in the year it became apparent that supplies of British vaccine would be insufficient to meet the demand for polio vaccination and the Government decision to import Salk vaccine from America and Canada was opportune. It was proposed to test this vaccine for safety in Great Britain before issuing it for use. Later it was found that it was not possible to test all the imported vaccine and that some of it would have to be issued without British safety tests.

The result was that there were three types of vaccine in use, viz. (i) British vaccine, (ii) imported vaccine tested both in the country of origin and in Great Britain, and (iii) imported vaccine tested only in the country of origin.

The Medical Research Council, in a statement issued in April, said "the risk of producing paralytic poliomyelitis by injecting any one of these three vaccines is very slight and that a person vaccinated with any one of them is substantially less likely to contract paralytic poliomyelitis than if he is left uninoculated. Nevertheless, no vaccine can be guaranteed to be wholly free from risk and the

preference should always be for the safest known vaccine." This statement, which was given wide publicity, had the effect of raising against imported vaccine a prejudice which is only slowly dying down. At the end of the year there were 7,000 children still awaiting British vaccine, although ample supplies of imported vaccine were available for protection in what proved to be a year of heavy poliomyelitis incidence.

The tables below show the progress of the polio vaccination scheme since 1956 and also the proportions of the various age groups vaccinated.

ANTI-POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION
Progress of Vaccination Scheme since 1956.

Year of Birth	Number of persons vaccinated with 2 injections			
	1956	1957	1958	Total
1933-42	..	27	1,445	1,472
1943	..	21	3,063	3,084
1944	..	21	4,379	4,400
1945	..	27	4,155	4,182
1946	..	37	5,419	5,456
1947	345	2,573	3,376	6,294
1948	339	2,315	2,989	5,643
1949	311	1,980	2,957	5,248
1950	302	1,835	3,002	5,139
1951	216	879	3,899	4,994
1952	53	514	4,067	4,634
1953	61	559	2,337	2,957
1954	27	431	2,193	2,651
1955	..	538	2,224	2,762
1956	..	407	2,393	2,800
1957	..	7	2,516	2,523
1958	..	..	385	385
Expectant mothers ..	..	4	988	992
Other groups	..	..	405	405
Totals	1,654	12,175	52,192	66,021

The total for 1958 includes 8,411 persons vaccinated by family doctors. In addition, 10,948 third injections were given including 1,950 by family doctors.

PERCENTAGES OF CHILDREN IN VARIOUS AGE GROUPS
Vaccinated Against Poliomyelitis

Age (years)	0-4	5-9	10-14	5-14	0-14
Percentage vaccinated..	29.0	65.3	64.3	64.8	52.7

The high percentage attained in the 5-14 age group is almost entirely due to the efforts of the staff of the School Health Service, who conducted a campaign in schools in which 30,931 children were vaccinated.

The results in children under school age are less good. Children under the age of 5 years as a group are not so accessible as school children. In addition it was not possible until June to offer vaccination at Infant Welfare Centres. Now that the vaccine is available at routine immunisation sessions the response has been encouraging. In the last three months of the year the number of pre-school children and expectant mothers vaccinated at Infant Welfare Clinics was nearly 1,000 per month. For this increase our health visitors deserve special praise.

In September the Ministry of Health raised the age limit of eligibility for polio vaccination to 25. At the same time third injections were authorised. The Ministry expressed the hope that most of the 15-25 age group would be vaccinated by family doctors. The response so far has been disappointing, although two 'open' sessions held in the evening at Park Square resulted in 800 persons attending. 17,433 persons were due for third injections by the end of the year and were offered Salk vaccine but 6,485 preferred to wait until British vaccine was available.

Poliomyelitis occurring in children who had received injections of polio vaccine.—Poliomyelitis occurred in twelve children who had received polio vaccine. Four of these children had received only one injection and cannot be considered to have been fully immunised. Of the eight other cases, four were paralytic and four non-paralytic. All of the paralytic cases were mild and in only one of them is there left a very slight residual weakness.

ISSUE OF PROPHYLACTIC MATERIAL TO PRACTITIONERS

Material	1957	1958
Diphtheria (P.T.A.P.)	605 doses	..
Diphtheria (T.A.F.)	288 ..	314 doses
Diphtheria (F.T.)	300 ..	2,538 ..
Combined diphtheria and whooping cough	4,049 ..	3,732 ..
Whooping cough vaccine ..	1,090 ..	3,962 ..
Diphtheria/Tetanus/Pertussis	3,744 ..	3,324 ..
Polio vaccine	4,993 ..	25,114 ..

Smallpox 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	1958 Total	1957 Total
Vaccinated (a)	1,374	219	10	12	1,615	1,894
(b)	2,672	392	73	158	3,295	3,069
Re-vaccinated						
(a)	..	6	14	132	152	593
(b)	..	30	118	809	957	863
Totals ..	4,046	647	215	1,111	6,019	6,419

(a) by clinic staff.

(b) by general practitioners.

From the returns of primary vaccinations in infants, it is calculated that approximately 48.6 per cent. of the infant population born between July, 1957, and June, 1958, has been protected.

Diphtheria Immunisation.—For a large part of the year diphtheria immunisation teams were unable to work in schools because of the polio vaccine campaign. The number of refresher doses given was lower than usual but primary immunisations against diphtheria were kept at a fairly high level. For primary immunisation under the age of 12 years, two doses of Formol Toxoid (60 Lf per dose) were given. It remains to be seen whether Formol Toxoid in this dosage gives an adequate basal immunity. Older children received three doses of T.A.F.

The following table shows immunisation work done by clinic doctors and private practitioners during 1958.

Prophylactic	Clinic doctors :—				General Practnrs.	Total
	I.W.C.'s	Schools	Home visits	Mobile Clinics		
Diphtheria only ..	1,895	393	65	107	706	3,166
Diphtheria/ Whooping Cough ..	314	..	23	30	1,082	1,449
Triple Antigen ..	37	..	..	..	1,156	1,193
Whooping Cough only	2,957	..	80	170	655	3,862
Total protected against Diphtheria	2,246	393	88	137	2,944	5,808
Total protected against Whooping Cough	3,308	..	103	200	2,893	6,504
Refresher Doses :—						
Diphtheria only ..	57	3,197	..	25	440	3,719
Diphtheria/ Whooping Cough ..	..	..	..	..	149	149
Triple Antigen ..	..	..	..	..	64	64
Whooping Cough only	2	..	1	..	16	19

Estimates of the Child Population immunised against Diphtheria.—
Estimates of the child population immunised against diphtheria on 31st December, 1958, and in previous years are shown in the following table :—

Year	Percentage in age group			
	0-4 years	1-4 years	5-14 years	0-14 years
1951	67.3	72.8	95.7	84.5
1952	72.5	79.3	94.5	86.4
1953	70.5	78.0	94.0	85.8
1954	67.1	73.3	96.1	86.1
1955	65.2	72.2	95.0	85.0
1956	64.0	70.6	94.3	84.2
1957	61.0	66.9	94.5	83.3
1958	59.6	65.0	93.6	82.1

The success of the diphtheria immunisation campaign in the 1940's in eradicating epidemic diphtheria, has led to a fall in the proportion of the immunised population. With the decline in incidence of diphtheria there has been a fall in the carrier rate. Consequently the possibility of developing immunity through sub-clinical infections is only remote. The only sure way to ensure immunity is by active immunisation in the first year of life and by reinforcing doses in later years. Diphtheria immunisation is just as necessary in the absence of diphtheria epidemics as in their presence. If the level of the immunised population falls below 75 per cent. there is a strong possibility that epidemic diphtheria may return. Although the figures for Leeds are better than those for the country as a whole, there is no room for complacency in the face of the slight fall shown above.

The table on page 94 indicates the progress of the diphtheria immunisation scheme since its inception.

Home Visiting.—This service is provided for the benefit of mothers who, for some good reason, are unable to bring their children to the clinic. During the year 439 visits were made.

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

Year				Percentage of children under 5 who had Whooping Cough prophylactic	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	..	..	..	53.4	5,276
1955	..	..	..	57.6	4,593
1956	..	..	..	60.0	5,238
1957	..	..	..	62.8	4,894
1958	..	..	..	69.2	6,504
Totals				..	43,511

Inoculations for Travellers going Overseas.—The number and type of inoculations are shown below (for completed courses).

Smallpox vaccination	..	637
Typhoid	.. ..	141 (and 11 refreshers)
Cholera	.. ..	119 (and 7 refreshers)
Tetanus	.. ..	25 (and 7 refreshers)

Other Work undertaken by the Department.—*Research.*— In co-operation with the Medical Research Council, the Immunisation Department undertook an investigation into the properties of Formol Toxoid. The investigation continues and the results are not yet ready for publication.

Examination of Convalescents.—During the year 608 applicants for convalescence, including 454 children, were medically examined.

Training.—A special session in the theoretical and practical aspects of immunisation was given to student health visitors.

Voluntary Workers.—The Ladies of the Leeds Babies' Welcome Association again provided invaluable assistance at immunisation clinics. We are very grateful to them.

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	1928-1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	Total
Under 1 year ..	1,037	38	75	24	..	..	..	..	..	788	3,127	3,301	2,561	3,479	3,450	3,143	3,241	2,678	3,077	3,177	3,247	Total
1-2 years ..	2,574	215	411	941	3,980	3,990	4,412	5,110	5,137	5,304	4,923	3,078	2,931	2,714	2,056	1,757	1,898	1,658	1,857	1,413	1,506	under 5 years at end of 1958
2-3 ..	2,470	116	178	814	2,262	1,024	469	240	777	418	455	438	457	514	391	234	295	247	266	208	211	22,817
3-4 ..	2,888	96	121	943	2,053	1,063	463	220	557	327	220	231	249	277	212	137	144	128	142	111	103	
4-5 ..	3,558	64	62	865	1,940	1,043	381	257	463	288	260	196	147	193	152	111	146	102	102	70	64	
5-6 ..	4,917	46	30	1,563	1,486	1,667	451	359	556	366	323	328	290	263	321	274	270	338	301	288	195	Total
6-7 ..	5,171	12	10	1,450	940	1,622	302	233	467	296	229	286	215	234	320	348	315	393	387	262	194	5-10 years
7-8 ..	4,247	7	6	1,174	676	1,482	197	185	392	225	165	143	141	108	144	147	191	217	174	117	99	33,428
8-9 ..	3,485	13	6	979	466	1,357	164	188	275	153	126	132	95	72	71	109	99	133	101	68	43	
9-10 ..	3,336	6	3	926	325	1,271	157	142	259	142	110	119	70	51	65	68	70	82	79	62	34	
10-11 ..	3,539	19	4	892	252	1,197	130	152	250	100	90	108	79	64	61	71	63	57	55	41	31	Total
11-12 ..	3,383	17	4	921	205	1,089	109	128	249	113	67	73	60	55	37	31	42	40	26	27	18	10-15 years
12-13 ..	3,348	19	5	839	193	1,193	96	109	185	97	80	69	55	40	48	28	26	43	33	6	14	37,323
13-14 ..	3,005	32	7	704	175	1,035	78	79	138	100	61	55	35	40	48	25	29	24	21	23	12	
14-15 ..	644	20	..	74	148	382	8	29	34	13	49	54	31	27	38	23	20	41	29	23	24	
15 years and over	1,404	174	37	65	..	..	55	70	83	43	53	54	48	23	42	4	8	8	10	8	13	Total
Age not known	700	..	213	34	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15 years & over 118,558 Total age not known 958
TOTALS ..	49,706	894	1,167	13,208	16,101	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	5,904	5,808	213,084

SECTION 27

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Mr. F. E. J. Large, Ambulance Officer, retired on 19th October, 1958. He was therefore responsible for the Ambulance Service during the greater part of the year. The vacancy was not immediately filled and the work normally undertaken by the Ambulance Officer was carried out during the last two and a half months of the year by the two Station Officers, Mr. V. R. North and Mr. E. Richmond.

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

Type of Case	Number	Mileage
By Ambulance :—		
Accidents (Road)	2,081	} 350,394
" (Emergency Calls)	2,074	
Illness	4,304	
Maternity	4,409	
Tuberculosis	45	
Hospital admissions and discharges	18,050	
Infectious diseases	886	
Mental	233	
Lunacy	2	
Special treatment	31,919	
Others (incl. fruitless journeys)	4,687	
Total	68,690	
By Sitting Case vehicles :—		
Maternity and Child Welfare	107	} 479,757
Special treatment	152,342	
Immunisation	20	
Doctors and Midwives	1,897	
Others (incl. fruitless journeys)	1,573	
Total	155,939	
Mortuary Service :—		
Bodies removed	764	3,775
Hospital Car Pool :—		
Special treatment	5,145	34,490
Grand Totals	230,538	868,416

In addition to the foregoing, 5,667 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 Ambulance Service vehicles during the year. The figures for the five preceding years are given for comparison year.

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Cases :—						
Ambulance ..	73,657	77,475	68,667	70,000	66,442	68,690
S.C. vehicles ..	114,018	141,574	164,245	164,135	155,015	155,939
Total ..	187,675	219,049	232,912	234,135	221,457	224,629
Mileage :—						
Ambulance ..	353,063	372,221	352,701	355,561	348,715	350,394
S.C. vehicles ..	415,634	469,358	504,117	503,619	483,427	479,757
Total ..	768,697	841,579	856,818	859,180	832,142	830,151

It will be noted from the table that there has been a slight increase in the number of cases carried but the mileage covered has fallen.

“ 999 ” Calls.—The total number of calls of this type received during the year was 5,772.

Staff.—The establishment is now made up as follows :—

Administrative and Clerical :—

Ambulance Officer ..	..	..	..	1
Station Officers ..	..	..	..	2
Chief Clerk ..	..	..	..	1
Control Clerks (Male) ..	..	..	..	7
Clerks (Radio Control) (Male) ..	..	..	..	2
Clerks (Car Control) (Female) ..	..	..	..	2
Telephonist ..	..	..	..	1

Operational :—

Shift leaders ..	..	..	..	5
Driver/Attendants (Male) ..	..	..	..	82
“ “ (Female) ..	..	..	..	2
Female attendants ..	..	..	..	17
Mortuary Service Drivers ..	..	..	..	2

Maintenance:—

Mechanics	2
Semi-skilled hands	2
Car Washers	2
Garage hand	1
Store-keeper	1

Domestic :—

Cleaners	4 (1 Part-time)
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Total Staff .. 136

Vehicles.—The present strength is 55 vehicles, made up as follows :—ambulances 27, sitting-case ambulances 18, cars 8 and mortuary vans 2.

Accidents.—During the year accidents to vehicles numbered 45, giving an average of one accident per 19,340 miles.

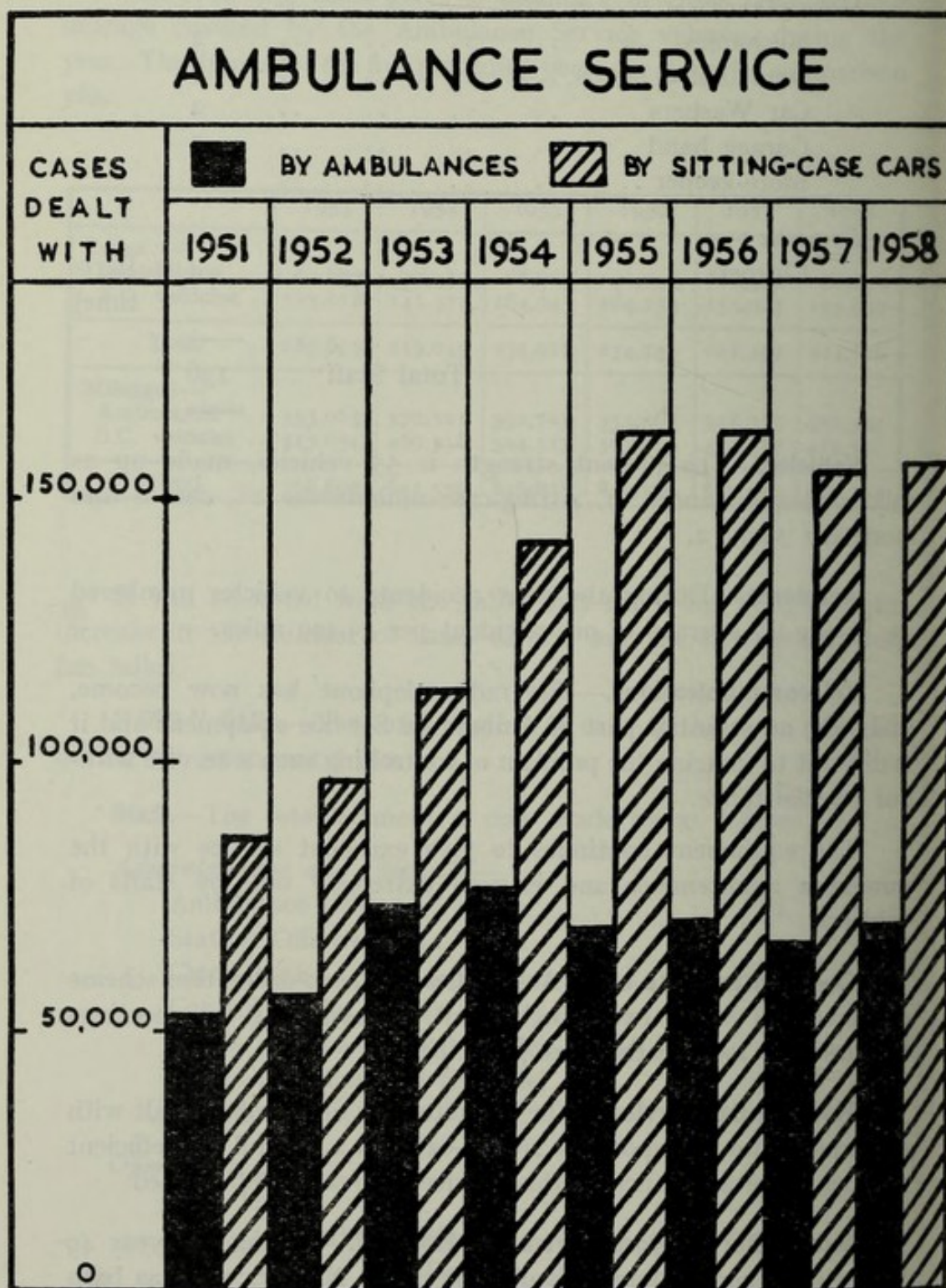
Telecommunications.—The radio-telephone has now become, in Leeds, an essential part of Ambulance Service equipment and it is difficult to imagine the problem of controlling such a service without its assistance.

The equipment continues to give excellent service with the minimum maintenance and is used extremely well by staffs of vehicles.

Co-operation with other Authorities.—The co-ordination scheme continues to work exceedingly well, necessitating no meetings between the local authorities participating.

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 49 babies were born before arrival at hospital. No difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the services of a municipal midwife on any occasion.



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 42 and 43 (TUBERCULOSIS) and page 119 (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.

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.

"Guard that Fire" Campaign.—A circular from the Home Secretary in July drew attention to the number of burning accidents which occur in the home and recommended that in November all

local authorities should take part in a publicity campaign on guarding fires. Members of the Public Health Department staff served on the Campaign Committee which was formed by committee members and staff of various departments of the authority and members of the Leeds Home and Child Joint Safety Committee. During the two weeks of the campaign, special posters chosen by the Campaign Committee were exhibited in the clinics and some of the health visitors arranged displays.

Leaflets were distributed by health visitors in the homes and clinics and demonstration materials were lent for use in one of the schools. A special poster was designed by one of the health visitors for display in the entrance hall of the Public Health Department. Health visitors assisted with the adjudication of schoolchildren's entries to the competitions which were held in primary and secondary schools.

The prevention of accidents in the home is a subject which is always given prominence in health education. The "Guard that Fire" campaign provided a welcome opportunity for members of the Public Health Department staff to co-operate with their colleagues in other departments on this important topic.

The Health Visitors' part in Health Education.—Owing to an unfilled vacancy on the health visiting staff, the health visitors' activities in health education were somewhat curtailed.

Twenty talks were given to outside organisations and 16 displays were arranged in clinics. Flannelgraphs were loaned for use in the Leeds Maternity Hospital Ante-Natal Clinic and Home Safety equipment was provided for a display in one of the secondary modern schools. The "Health Education Group" continued to meet whenever possible and contributed materials for 3 exhibitions during the year. In January, a display of visual aids was arranged in the Public Health Department in connection with the Royal Society of Health sessional meeting, which was held in Leeds.

In March, examples of the various types of visual aid were exhibited at a conference of teachers in the Parkinson Building.

In September, a stand was allocated to the Public Health Department at the North of England Nursing Services Exhibition and it was used to show some aspects of the public health nursing services in the city.

Lectures to Students.—Two health visitors gave lectures to district nurse students as in previous years. Two also continued to give talks and demonstrations to health visitor students on the deaf testing of young children, and one gave talks on the supervision of tuberculosis contacts.

The Health Visitor Tutor and Superintendent Health Visitor continued to give lectures to student nurses at the Leeds General Infirmary and St. James's Hospital respectively.

VENEREAL DISEASES

BY

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

*Venereologist**The General Infirmary, Leeds*

Work of the Treatment Centre.—The tables summarising the work of the Venereal Diseases Department of the General Infirmary at Leeds have been slightly modified this year to show the number of cases of yaws. In previous years the small number of cases of yaws was included in the syphilis cases. The Ministry of Health Annual Return now includes yaws under a separate heading.

Of the total of 1,317 new male cases seen at the Clinic in 1958, 981 were white and 336 (25 per cent.) coloured, 253 of whom were West Indians. On the other hand, of the 495 new female cases, only 48 (10 per cent.) were coloured. Some idea of the cosmopolitan nature of the patients examined can be got from their country of origin. Apart from the Home Countries, patients attended from Brazil, Ceylon, China, Cyprus, Egypt, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Norway, Persia, Poland, Roumania, South Africa, the Sudan, Turkey, Ukraine, United States of America, Uruguay, West Indies and Yugoslavia.

The increase in the incidence of gonorrhoea which started in 1956 continued and accounts for the total increase in numbers which occurred in 1958. However, as the number of immigrants to the city, especially from the West Indies, is falling, it is likely that the peak has now been passed. This possibility is strengthened as many of the immigrants from the West Indies are now women and children, which should help to create a more stable community. Much vigilance is still required and great efforts must be made to trace and treat consorts, particularly the young prostitutes.

There were 426 male cases of gonorrhoea during the year; 216 were white and 210 coloured. Of the coloured, 163 were West Indians. 57 patients were infected more than once with gonorrhoea;

16 white patients had 33 infections and 41 coloured had 111 infections, including one patient who had gonorrhoea on 6 occasions. Many of these patients with gonorrhoea also attended the Clinic for other conditions. Whereas most male patients with gonorrhoea are not referred to the Clinic, but report of their own accord, the pattern of attendance in the female patient is quite different. No fewer than 83 of the 131 new patients with gonorrhoea were brought to the Clinic by the efforts of the Department.

There were 7 cases of early acquired syphilis (including 3 from the West Riding) during the year. All were white patients, of whom 5 were male and 2 female. Three of the male cases were related homosexual contacts.

For the sixth successive year there was no case of early congenital syphilis, i.e. in the child under one year of age, which demonstrates the success of the screening tests done at the Local Health Authority and hospital ante-natal clinics.

There was a fall in the numbers of new cases of late acquired and late congenital syphilis.

The incidence of non-gonococcal urethritis remained steady.

Staff.—Miss E. C. Clarkson, S.R.N., H.V., continues to play an important part in the medico-social work of the Department.

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

	Year 1958		Year 1957		Increase or Decrease	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Syphilis	52	43	85	53	—33	—10
Yaws*	13	3	Not recorded		+13	+3
Gonorrhœa	426	131	339	79	+87	+52
Non-gonococcal urethritis	232	..	240	..	—8	..
Other conditions	594	318	572	326	+22	—8
Total	1,317	495	1,236	458	+81	+37
Total attendances	6,877		6,509		+368	

*Included with syphilis in previous years

Details of new patients resident in Leeds registered during 1958 are given in the following table:—

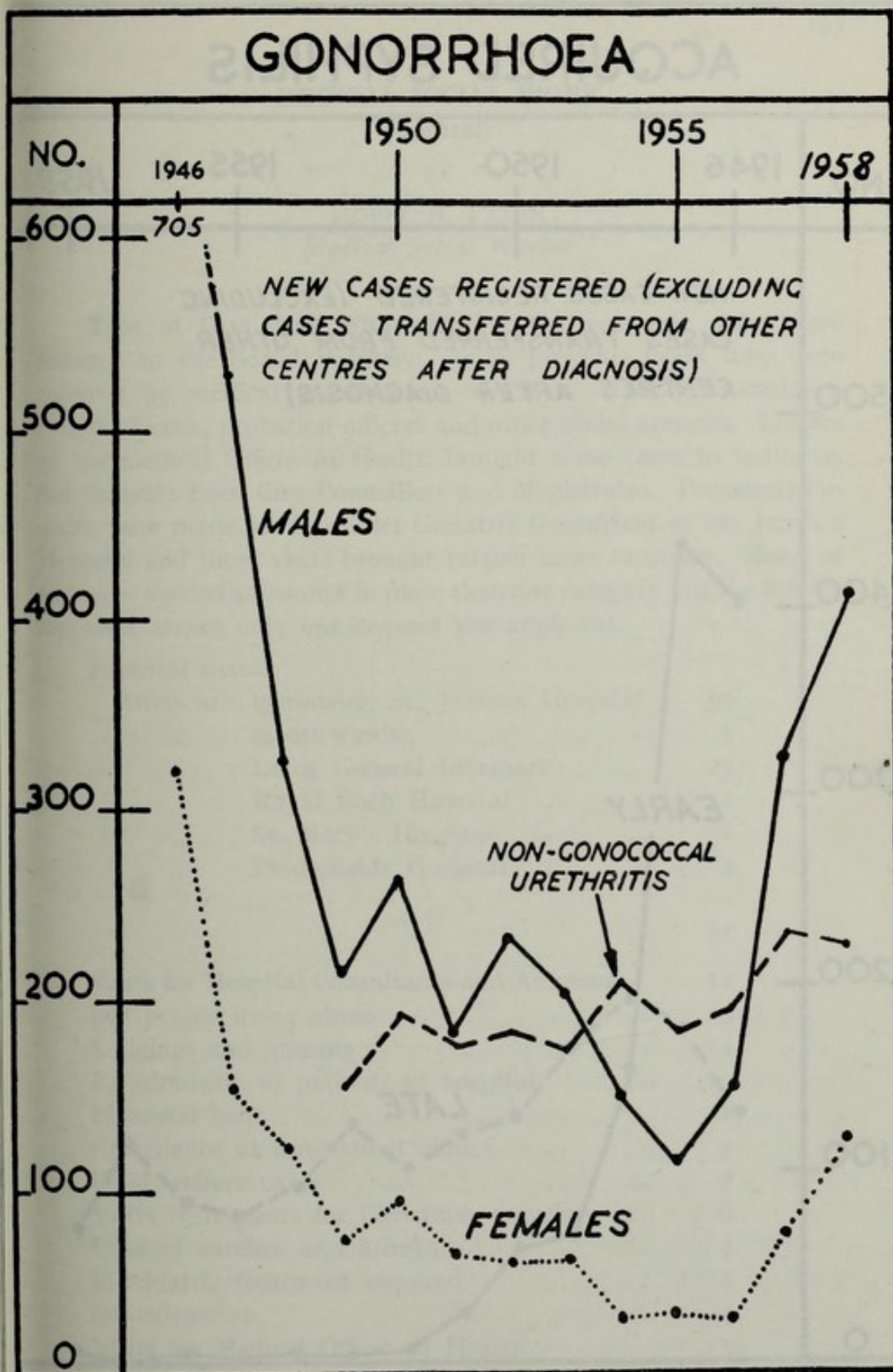
LEEDS PATIENTS.

	Year 1958		Year 1957		Increase or Decrease	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Syphilis, acquired						
Early	3	1	..	..	+3	+1
Late	32	31	67	35	—35	—4
Syphilis, congenital						
Under 1 year old	..	..	..	..	..	..
Over 1 year old	..	4	3	4	—3	..
Yaws*	11	3	not recorded		+11	+3
Gonorrhœa	381	113	294	62	+87	+51
Non-gonococcal urethritis ..	171	..	192	..	—21	..
Other conditions	434	281	441	268	—7	+13
Total	1,032	433	997	369	+35	+64
Total attendances	5,760		5,503		+257	
Total No. of In-patient days ..	3,187		2,867		+320	

*Included with syphilis in previous years.

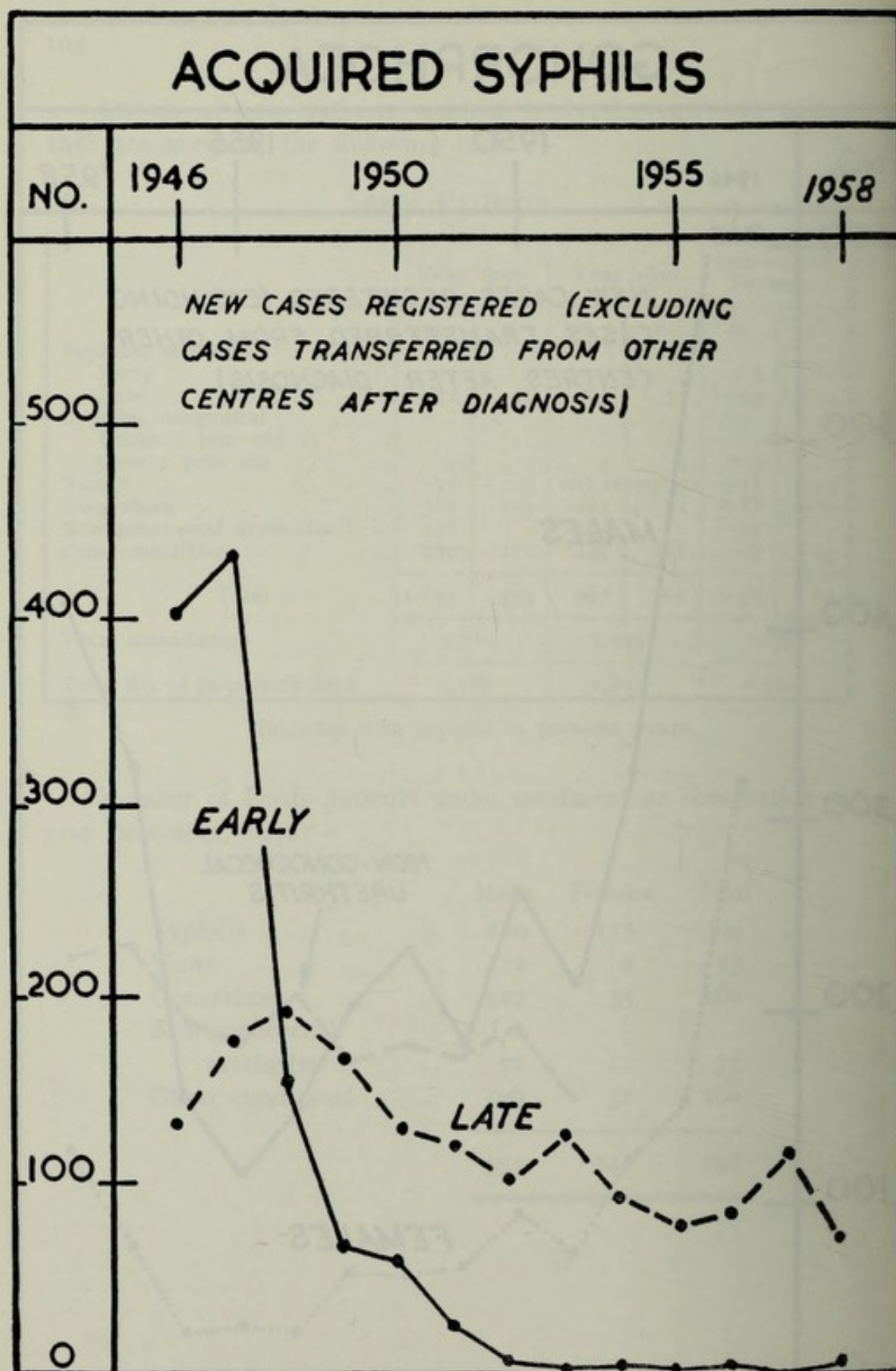
Number of Leeds patients under treatment or observation at 31st December, 1958:—

	Males	Females	Total
Syphilis	219	175	394
Yaws	11	2	13
Gonorrhœa	127	33	160
Non-gonococcal urethritis	71	..	71
Other conditions	129	31	160
	557	241	798



GONORRHOEA—Item 12 of Ministry of Health Form V.D. (R)

NON-GONOCOCCAL URETHRITIS—Item 20 of Ministry of Health Form V.D. (R)



ACQUIRED SYPHILIS—Item 4 of Ministry of Health Form V.D. (R)

"Early"—Primary, secondary and latent in the first year

"Late"—All other cases

MEDICAL SOCIAL WORK

(General)

BY

ISOBEL B. PATON

Medical Social Worker

Type of Case dealt with.—During the year 222 cases were referred to the Social Workers. As in previous years they 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 notice as did requests from City Councillors and Magistrates. Pre-admission visits were made for the Chief Geriatric Consultant at St. James's Hospital and these visits brought further cases to notice. Many of the cases needed assistance in more than one category but the following table shows only one request per applicant.

Hospital cases :

After-care (geriatric), St. James's Hospital	50
„ (acute wards), „ „	5
„ Leeds General Infirmary ..	23
„ Royal Bath Hospital	11
„ St. Mary's Hospital	1
„ Pinderfields Hospital	1
	—
	91
Visits for Hospital Consultants and Almoners	17
Old people living alone	15
Lodgings and housing	14
Re-admission of patients to hospital ..	13
Financial help	12
Attendance at out-patient clinics	7
Child welfare cases	7
Visits re requests for Christmas parcels ..	6
Offer of wireless and furniture	4
Psychiatric treatment required	4
Convalescence	4
Visits for Medical Officer of Health ..	3

Continued on next page

Re-admission to a hostel	3
Problem women and girls	3
Legal aid	2
Cases referred to Welfare Services Department	2
Cases referred to Sanitation Department ..	2
Complaints re neighbours (referred by Magistrates)	2
Re-admission to nursing home	1
Alleged neglect of children	1
Alleged cruelty.. .. .	1
Eye testing and spectacles	1
Chiropody	1
Hearing aid	1
Housekeeper wanted	1
Dirty house	1
Non-payment of rent	1
Escape of gas in house (reported by doctor)..	1
Cases referred to Care of Children Department	1

222

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

After-Care of Patients discharged from Hospital.—These patients are visited according to their need. Old persons living alone and with no family receive frequent visits. The Geriatric Almoner is given a report of the patient's condition from time to time. The co-operation between the Almoners and the Social Workers is most cordial.

Medical Service for the Elderly and Chronic Sick.—Patients referred by their own doctors for admission to hospital receive a postcard informing them that they are on the waiting list and it is customary for the Social Workers to visit them on the same day that the postcard is received. During the year the Social Workers

visited 1,261 patients on the waiting list for admission to the geriatric wards of St. James's Hospital ; this was a decrease of 30 as compared with the number visited in 1957. In many cases the Social Workers were able to allay many of the patients' fears and worries about their homes and finance and inform them that the Almoner at the hospital would give advice.

Sometimes temporary admission to hospital can be arranged for chronically sick patients so that relatives who have been nursing them for long periods can have a short holiday. Family doctors are notified ; they in turn inform the hospital and the Social Workers visit the patient and report to the Geriatric Consultant.

During the year 623 visits were paid to new cases and 1,762 to old cases ; 185 visits were received from new cases and 114 from old cases. 534 visits were paid to St. James's Hospital, the Magistrates' Court and other social agencies in the city. 73 visits were made on behalf of the Home Help Assessor. 23 patients were advised regarding National Assistance, the same number regarding home help and 11 regarding nursing requisites.

Social Care of the Unmarried Mother.—During 1958, 203 women and girls having an illegitimate child were visited and advised. In 151 cases it was the first child, in 27 the second, in 11 the third, in 3 the fourth, in 3 the fifth and in two cases the sixth. Six married women having an illegitimate child were referred for help.

Of the 203 women and girls visited, it was found that 67 were to be married, 31 intended to return home from hospital, 23 to their lodgings, 6 to relatives and 2 to friends. Fifteen made arrangements for a home confinement and 20 applied for admission to the Mount Cross Mother and Baby Home, 7 to Browning House, 4 to St. Margaret's Home and 2 to Oakwell House, Bradford. One girl arranged to be admitted to a private nursing home, 3 were referred to the Church of England Social Worker, 3 girls left Leeds, 3 disappeared, one girl had a miscarriage and one was later found not to be pregnant. Thirteen girls were returning to live with the putative father but in 7 cases they hoped to be married.

All the above women attended the Department's Infant Welfare Centres. Cases referred directly to the Social Workers by a doctor or other social worker were immediately referred to the clinic in the district where the woman resided.

Seventeen girls were assisted in obtaining affiliation orders. The National Assistance Board now refers girls to the Senior Social Worker for help when it is known that they have been previously advised. In a few instances girls have been referred to a lawyer or to the National Assistance Board for help when there have been difficulties.

After-Care.—The after-care of girls going into Mother and Baby Homes is done by the staffs of the Homes. Girls who have their baby at home or in hospital are invited to re-visit the Social Workers if they have any problems and are encouraged to seek assistance in obtaining affiliation orders and assistance when payments are not made regularly.

General.—During the year the Senior Social Worker has, when possible, attended the monthly meetings of St. Margaret's Committee and the Mount Cross Home. She has attended the quarterly meetings of the Leeds Council of Social Service Old People's Welfare Committee and, in April, attended the Ninth Conference of the National Old People's Welfare Council, held at Church House, Westminster, London.

The Social Workers would like to thank the Editor of the "Yorkshire Evening Post" for toys and the Editor of the "Yorkshire Evening News" for 77 Christmas parcels for house-bound lonely old people; 47 old people each received 7s. for coal. These gifts were greatly appreciated.

The Social Workers are much indebted to the British Red Cross Society for help with clothing and to the Organiser of Old People's Welfare and the Women's Voluntary Service. They would also like to express their thanks to the friends who gave them furniture and clothing.

The Senior Social Worker would like to express her thanks to Dr. McAlpin and his staff for help with cases and to Mr. Wallis and Mr. Boyes of the Housing Department for their guidance on housing queries.

CONVALESCENT TREATMENT

During 1958, 2,067 applications for convalescent treatment were received and 15 were brought forward from 1957, making a total of 2,082, as compared with 2,076 for the previous year. Of this number, 1,501 patients were sent to convalescent homes, 541 applications were withdrawn or refused, and 40 were held over until 1959.

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

	Adults	Children
Number sent for convalescence	1,007	494
Weeks away	2,014	1,100
Extensions (weeks)	9	4
Total number of weeks away	2,023	1,104
Average number of weeks per stay	2	2

A charge of £2 2s. is still being made to each adult person receiving two weeks convalescent treatment.

All the Homes now in use are of a high standard and the health and comfort of the patients is well provided for. The value of a period of rest away from home following an illness is particularly seen in many cases of nervous strain.

During the year 142 mothers, with 148 babies, were sent to the Southport Home. Admissions were postponed for one week in May due to infection. The Ambulance Service has continued to provide transport for children and for mothers with babies.

154 adults and 454 children attended at the Central Clinic for medical inspection prior to admission to Convalescent Homes.

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

Home	Adults	Babies	Children	Total
Southport (Mother and Baby Home) ..	176	148	..	324
Blackpool (Horncliffe)	231	..	6	237
Blackpool (Westwood)	152	..	3	155
Bridlington (Yorkshire Foresters) ..	90	..	2	92
St. Annes (Ormerod)	..	..	112	112
St. Annes (Blackburn)	96	..	..	96
St. Annes (Seabright)	105	..	4	109
Morecambe (Craig)	..	..	137	137
Southport (Milne)	85	..	..	85
Grange-over-Sands (Boarbank Hall) ..	32	..	..	32
St. Annes (Rochdale Home)	..	..	82	82
Southport (Jewish Home)	4	..	..	4
Chathill (Shoreston Hall)	7	..	..	7
Harrogate (Metcalfe Smith)	29	..	..	29
Totals	1,007	148	346	1,501

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

	Adults	Mothers and Babies		Children	Total
		(M)	(B)		
January ..	22	..	..	9	31
February ..	30	1	1	10	42
March ..	48	12	12	21	93
April ..	68	12	14	28	122
May ..	133	6	6	35	180
June ..	103	18	18	39	178
July ..	111	20	21	45	197
August ..	126	30	33	32	221
September ..	108	19	22	41	190
October ..	88	19	20	47	174
November ..	23	1	1	19	44
December ..	5	4	..	20	29
Total ..	865	142	148	346	1,501

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.—Visits to the sick, aged and handicapped were continued during the year and close contact with the officers of the Welfare Services Department was maintained. 538 requests for rehousing on medical grounds were investigated by health visitors and these often revealed needs other than rehousing, such as convalescence, the loan of equipment, structural adaptations, home nursing, etc. Often there were no good grounds for rehousing but applicants could be persuaded to accept and make the best of their situation.

The follow-up of patients suffering from diabetes was continued ; defaulters from hospital clinics and some patients discharged from hospital were also visited.

Tuberculosis.—Newly notified cases were all visited as in previous years and arrangements made for the examination of contacts. The fall in the number of notifications did not have a marked effect on the number of visits paid, although no doubt it will in the future. This was partly because considerable effort was made to supervise closely the "hard core" of sputum positive patients.

The total number of visits paid to tuberculous households was 6,197 as compared with 6,387 in 1957, but for the first time ineffective visits were recorded separately and the total of effective visits was 4,998.

Mental Health.—In view of the increasing part which health visitors should play in the promotion of mental health and the likelihood that their help with the after-care of the mentally ill will be needed, Drs. Leahy and Little of the Psychiatric Unit, St. James's Hospital, suggested that they should be given some further training. A series of 8 lectures, discussions and demonstrations was arranged at St. James's Hospital in the autumn and 12 health visitors attended. The course was generally a success and arrangements were made for further courses to be held.

Special Surveys.—The Medical Research Council's survey which is being carried out to ascertain the efficacy of B.C.G. vaccination, continued for its seventh year, but in a modified form. As a result, the number of visits in this category decreased. From August onwards the health visitors undertook the visiting in connection with an attempt to assess the percentage of poliomyelitis carriers in the child population.

The total number of visits to the sick, aged and handicapped and for research purposes remained small (4,636 excluding tuberculosis) compared with the number of visits to children under 5 years (97,016). The time spent on the visits would be greater than the number suggests because visits of this kind are generally lengthy. Detailed reports are required in connection with many of them and others entail several telephone calls in order to obtain the help which is available. There is no doubt, however, that pressure of other work during the year prevented any extension of health visiting among the sick and aged.

SECTION 29

HOME HELP SERVICE

BY

Mrs. DOROTHY W. ALFORD

Organiser

At 31st December, 1958, the Home Help employees numbered:—

Whole-time	83
Part-time	187
	270

During the year 3,642 applications for help were received and 2,166 cases received help. 1,174 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 ..	58	(2½%)
Welfare Services Department ..	280	(13%)
Hospitals	313	(14½%)
General medical practitioners ..	203	(9¼%)
Midwives and district nurses ..	303	(14%)
Chest Clinic	9	(½%)
Mental Health Services, W.V.S., National Assistance Board, Church workers, relatives and members of the general public ..	1,000	(46¼%)

Cases which received help are classified as follows:—

Maternity (including expectant mothers)	444
Chronic sick, aged and infirm	1,130
Others	568
Tuberculosis	24
	2,166

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.

1958	Type of case								Total
	Maternity	Old Age Pensioners	Blind	Emergency Illness	Hospital Discharge	Chronic Sick	Tuberculosis	Nights	
Jan. ..	2,779	17,189	351	3,292	2,524	5,224	930	40	32,329
Feb. ..	1,738	14,612	1,395	2,634	2,415	3,582	770	96	27,242
March ..	2,528	15,112	1,512	2,724	2,124	3,052	608	96	27,756
April ..	2,106	12,332	1,135	2,581	1,654	3,467	535	88	23,898
May ..	2,571	17,122	1,390	3,345	2,080	4,351	845	85	31,789
June ..	2,284	14,258	1,032	2,028	1,568	3,785	756	136	25,847
July ..	2,112	12,835	1,124	2,228	2,108	4,680	784	104	25,975
August ..	1,820	12,755	1,100	1,530	2,205	4,810	800	125	25,145
Sept. ..	1,864	12,785	952	1,888	2,080	4,885	688	136	25,278
Oct. ..	2,595	15,011	1,655	3,025	3,705	6,980	850	130	33,951
Nov. ..	1,884	11,768	1,366	2,888	3,068	6,148	636	112	27,870
Dec. ..	2,028	11,687	1,160	2,236	2,712	5,670	652	144	26,289
Totals ..	26,309	167,466	14,172	30,399	28,243	56,634	8,854	1,292	333,369

As compared with last year, the number of hours worked increased by 28,473. This was accounted for by increases in the amount of help given to all categories of patients except the tuberculous.

Geriatric cases account for 93 per cent. of all the help given. Of these, 361 are over 80 years of age and 49 over 90 years of age. Five of the latter group are living alone. The oldest patient receiving help is a man of 97 years and he lives alone. Loneliness is very common among the very old and infirm, particularly the deaf. The home help is often the only caller—this applies more especially

when the weather is bad. She it is who keeps the home fresh and clean and brings in the food, pension and the news. Strangers are not always appreciated or accepted by the aged but once the home help is accepted she is very welcome. Resentment and refusal to have another home help is usual if it is necessary to move the regular helper.

Only female home helps are employed. Aged men prefer female home helps and can be "jollied" into doing the necessary shaving and linen changing.

The presence of a home help and her ability to feed and, if necessary, dress an arthritic or paralysed aged parent may release a single son or daughter to earn a living for them both and keep the home together. The patient is happier and a hospital or hostel bed is saved.

Problem families and mental sickness cases in the 30-40 years age group need special attention in the selection of home helps. These patients can be very trying, suspicious and wary; tolerance and firmness is required when dealing with them.

A number of poliomyelitis sufferers have received assistance during 1958, including several young mothers with children to care for.

SECTION 51

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

BY

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

AND

J. SQUIRE HOYLE, M.B.E.,
Executive Officer

ADMINISTRATION

The service is administered by a Mental Health Sub-Committee which consists of thirteen elected representatives and three co-opted members having knowledge and experience of the work. Meetings are held monthly.

The approved establishment of the Department is set out in Table I of the Appendix. It has not yet been possible to obtain a senior psychiatric social worker and the staff has been depleted by the resignation of a mental health worker who has taken up a post in another town.

The Department is glad to report continued co-operation with hospitals, the Department of Psychiatry, the Child Guidance Clinic, the Education and Welfare Services Departments; the psychiatric social worker serves on the Joint Committee appointed to deal with matters arising from children neglected or ill-treated in their homes.

No duties are delegated to voluntary associations but the Sub-Committee has representation on the National Association for Mental Health and the Marriage Guidance Council, to whom annual grants are made by the City Council. Contact has been made with the newly-formed Rosemary League (or Friends of the Psychiatric Unit of the local hospital) and a most friendly and useful liaison exists between the Department and the Society of Mentally Handicapped Children, who are permitted to use the occupation centres for their functions and who, in return, have provided most useful and expensive equipment for use in the schools.

Training of Staff.—In the absence of an approved training scheme, the Committee's policy has been to train mental health staff within the Department. During the year places have been provided for training students from the National Association for Mental

Health and from the University ; many organisations have sent visitors for administrative talks and practical help. Arrangements were also made during the year for selected health visitors to be given fortnightly lectures at the local hospital by a consultant psychiatrist in an endeavour to give them an elementary knowledge of the work and treatment which should help them in their own work and that of the Department.

WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY

Prevention, Care and After-Care (*Mr. V. G. J. Bosworth*).—The Local Authority continues to provide services under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act. The amount of work dealt with compares favourably with the previous year when there were also staff fluctuations. The majority of new cases were referred from the Out-Patients Department at St. James's Hospital (75), after discharge from the Psychiatric Unit (141) or from mental hospitals (108) and the rest through various social agencies including the National Assistance Board, Health Department, Probation Department and general practitioners. The total of new cases referred has kept near to 400 for the past three years and as before comprises about half of the total cases dealt with.

The Therapeutic Social Club continues to meet on two nights per week throughout the year. During the summer, two coach outings were organised by members as well as tennis on Monday evenings on Woodhouse Moor. The Club meetings were transferred on 6th October from a small hall to the Hanover Square premises with the kind co-operation of the Welfare Services Committee. The homely, warm atmosphere in the new premises has certainly been responsible for the gradual increase in the number of members whose ability to make easy relationships with other people is impaired. Attendance each evening has ranged between 14 and 33. The Department is indebted to the Welfare Services Officer who has given every facility for the comfort of the members.

Visits to a Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic have been maintained. During these visits the Psychiatric Social Worker discusses with the staff aspects of particular cases that have a bearing on mental health. Similar visits have been exchanged with the staff of the Leeds Council of Social Service. The section has also co-operated with the Department of Social Studies (Leeds University) and the National Association for Mental Health in providing practical work for students.

Co-operation is maintained between the Department and the Psychiatric Unit at St. James's Hospital and means to attaining a still more effective liaison are being sought by both sides. At the Unit, workers can come to know patients on the wards and keep continuity of care after their discharge. These patients will then be included among the numbers of after-care cases. Therefore, the 278 hospital cases tabulated are those seen by the social workers during their hospitalisation and those in-patients or out-patients whose relatives also are seen when the psychiatrists are in need of additional information.

Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930 (*Mr. T. S. Hawkesworth*).—The number of cases referred to the Department shows little change from the previous year but by reason of a change in policy at St. James's Hospital fewer patients were admitted there under Section 20 Orders. Early this year we were asked to arrange, wherever possible, to admit patients on a voluntary basis. This we have done and the number of Section 20 cases has been reduced by about one-third.

During the year difficulties have, for the first time, been encountered in obtaining beds at St. James's Hospital in cases of urgency. On several occasions the assistance of the Senior Administrative Medical Officer, Leeds Regional Hospital Board, has had to be enlisted to obtain accommodation; on eighteen occasions, Stanley Royd Hospital have helped by admitting Section 20 cases, mainly in the evenings and at weekends.

Admissions to mental hospitals on reception orders again show a decrease, the total admissions being 143 as against 195 in 1957. Of this total, 23 were admitted direct to mental hospitals and not via St. James's Hospital after a period of observation, as has been the usual practice, shortage of accommodation at the Psychiatric Unit, St. James's Hospital, making this procedure necessary.

The total of voluntary admissions shows an increase of 121 over 1957, due to some extent to patients being admitted to St. James's Hospital as voluntary patients rather than on Section 20 Orders.

A further 116 certified Leeds patients in the mental hospitals have been transferred to voluntary status.

The problem of old age does not diminish and close co-operation is maintained with the Welfare Services Department and Dr. Droller of St. James's Hospital. Unfortunately, accommodation is not readily available for all persons urgently needing it.

In view of the publicity about elderly people in mental hospitals, it is regrettable to note that of the 143 patients admitted to mental hospitals as certified patients, 39 were aged 65 and over.

Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938.—The numbers of mentally handicapped children and adults notified during the year and the numbers on the register at the close of the year are shown in Tables IV and V of the Appendix. The latter figure represents 3·3 per thousand of the estimated population of the city. A number of young children continue to be referred in an informal manner by the Education Authority, medical practitioners, Paediatric Department, etc., rather than by notification pursuant to Section 57 of the Education Act. Parents, without exception, are glad to avail themselves of the opportunity for their children to attend an occupation centre and no child has yet had to be refused.

All children remaining in the community, whether they attend an occupation centre or not, are regularly visited by social workers.

Occupation or Employment of the Mentally Handicapped.—Of the total of 734 mentally handicapped persons living in the community and under the supervision of mental health workers, 371 or 51 per cent. attend occupation centres or sheltered workshops which are dealt with in another section of this report. Of this number, 221 (108 males and 113 females) are regarded as unemployable and unfit to attend occupation centres. Many of them are quite useful in the home engaged on domestic tasks and some are older persons who would derive little if any benefit from attendance at an occupation centre. Most of the families are in receipt of National Assistance. 134 (96 males and 38 females) are of the higher-grade type, most of them educationally sub-normal school-leavers; they are employed in industry and are either wholly or partially self-supporting. Whilst capable of holding their own in competition with their normal work-mates, they nevertheless at times require a measure of supervision and guidance. In accordance with new trends, notifications to the Local Authority of this type of person are

gradually diminishing and many cases who have established a stability of conduct and have kept their place in the community without help have been removed from the register. There will, however, still be the small proportion who need vocational guidance for a year or two before being left to their own devices.

In spite of the recent recession, it is significant and pleasing to record that only 8 (7 males and one female) of the employable type are out of employment. The following table shows the nature and number of occupations carried out; the wages have averaged £6 10s. per week in the case of males and £4 10s. per week in the cases of females.

EMPLOYMENTS FOLLOWED BY THE MENTALLY HANDICAPPED

MALES					
Canals and Waterways			Brought forward	..	82
Labourer	1		Bakehouse	2	
Shoe factory	4		Vinegar Co.	1	
Garden labourers	3		Packers	2	
Cleansing Department			Sweet factory	1	
labourers	3		Plumber's mate	1	
Brickworks' labourers	9		Bus cleaning	1	
Hotel work	2		Cement works labourer	1	
Tailoring and clothing	5		Parks Department		
Engineers' or builders' labourers	18		labourer	1	
Boot repairing	1		Paper works	1	
Highways labourers	2		Farm labourer	1	
Firewood bundling	2				
Mills	7		Total	94	
Biscuit works	1				
Laundry	1		FEMALES		
Tannery	3		Jam factory	1	
Landscape gardening	1		Domestics	6	
Electricity Board labourer	1		Tailoring	13	
Butcher	1		Mills	7	
Dairy—bottle washing	3		Dairy	1	
Painting traffic lines	1		Laundry	3	
Porters and messengers	5		Dry cleaners	1	
Towel Collection Co.	1		Shirt Company	1	
Remploy	1		Cafes	1	
Scrap metal works	1		Bakehouse	1	
Brewery—bottle cleaning	4		Wallpaper Company	1	
Driver's mate	1		Fish Cannery	1	
Carried forward	82		Total	37	

During the year the Committee has continued to provide homes for patients on licence, under guardianship or as a private arrangement at various addresses in the city. The largest number

are residing with Mrs. Glynn at 17, Spencer Place, Leeds. The following table shows the number of patients so placed :—

Address	No. in residence	
	1959	1958
17, Spencer Place (Mrs. Glynn)	19	15
175, Hyde Park Road (Mrs. Heath) ..	3	3
31, Farm Hill (Mrs. Lee)	2	2
	24	20

Although it is the Committee's intention to provide hostel accommodation, there will always be a need for private care of this kind.

Many of these patients are unable to handle their own finances and a mental health worker visits each week to assist them in disbursing their earnings. Any balance after payment of board and lodging, pocket money and other incidental expenses is paid in to the patient's savings account, out of which clothing, holidays and other amenities are provided.

Arrangements have been made for most of these patients to spend one or two weeks holiday at the seaside at private boarding establishments or holiday camps.

The Committee have given much consideration to the question of providing residential hostels, both for the mentally handicapped and those who have suffered from mental illness. Suitable houses capable of adaptation are difficult to find but one scheme has been approved by the Ministry of Health for the conversion of the Rutland Lodge Industry Centre into a hostel for 40 males, and for erection on the site of hutments to serve as day occupation centres. Other schemes for females are under consideration.

The recommendation of the Royal Commission that Orders should be reviewed and patients allowed to remain informally has been implemented and, by co-operation between the hospitals and the social workers, many patients have been discharged. With few exceptions, all new admissions are now on an informal basis.

INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION CENTRES

Stanningley Occupation Centre (*Miss I. Bye*).—During the year there have been 16 admissions, 6 being from the West Riding. One boy has left to go to work, three boys were transferred to North Leeds Centre and one boy to East Leeds, and one Leeds boy and one West Riding girl have left to be tried at special schools. There are 90 children on the roll, including 10 West Riding children.

One member of the staff left to go to Australia and has not been replaced. One extra general help has been appointed in the Spastic Department. A remedial gymnast was appointed in July, making treatment now continuous all day long.

The Parents' Association activities continue. They have recently provided an electric sewing machine and a record player. They held a very successful sale of work in October, raising £115.

A very enjoyable Garden Party was held in July, combining Childrens' Sports Day, entertainment and tea. Expenses were paid for by the Parents' Association.

The annual trip to Filey was very much appreciated. We had another visit from the top form of a local secondary modern school, who also joined us in a Carol Service. The Christmas Party was also very much enjoyed.

Armley Grange Occupation Centre (*Mrs. K. Taylor*).—The Concert and Open Day on 17th December, followed by the Christmas Dinner Party on 19th December, brought another successful year to its conclusion.

47 women and girls are on the register and the percentage of attendance is very high, thanks to the efficient car service which transports 34 very handicapped patients. During the course of the year, 5 West Riding cases were transferred to their own new centres, 2 girls were transferred to the Pioneer Laundry and 2 were found suitable employment.

The sale of handcrafts has again realised £170 and there is still a big demand for goods.

Domestic training is an important part of the curriculum and every girl is capable of doing a duty on the weekly rota. These duties include washing, ironing, serving meals and also helping in the garden. Flowers were grown from seed and also cabbages and sprouts.

Social activities included a visit to the Circus, six 21st birthday parties and a very enjoyable sunny day for the outing to Bolton Abbey. Travel and cartoon films were shown on three occasions during the winter months and much interest and pleasure was derived from the making of our own film.

The Parents' Association held three whist drives and dances, a successful garden party and gave a very enjoyable Christmas party for the girls and staff.

East Leeds Occupation Centre and Nowell House (*Mrs. A. M. Taylor.*)—At the close of the year, 113 children were attending the Centre, 72 boys and 41 girls of whom 2 girls were from the West Riding area. The youngest child in the centre on 31st December was $2\frac{1}{2}$ years and the oldest 13 years, whilst the average age of the senior class was $11\frac{1}{2}$ years. During the year 16 boys and 10 girls were admitted whilst 9 boys and 9 girls left. Of those who left, 3 children were transferred to an E.S.N. school, 12 children were transferred to other centres in Leeds, one child was admitted to residential care, one child died and another was temporarily to remain at home.

Of the children transferred to other centres in Leeds, 3 were severely cerebral palsied children who were placed in the Spastic Unit at the Stanningley Centre where a physiotherapist attends daily and the children were seen very frequently by the School Medical Officer. The weekly attendance of the physiotherapist at East Leeds has been discontinued and the less severely cerebral palsied children receive their physiotherapy at the nearby school clinic.

The children admitted to the centre during the year have been mostly young children of very low intelligence and the emphasis of the work is based increasingly on the care and training of such children; the policy of staffing the centre with a liberal quota of general helpers continues to prove very satisfactory. The standard of attainment in the specialised subjects such as physical exercise, handwork, music and art, tends to become very limited as the children are so young and of such low intelligence.

The children's hostel has been open throughout the year except for the Christmas holidays and continues to be staffed by members

of the centre staff employed on a part-time basis. During the year 59 boys and 37 girls have been cared for in the home. Of these, 13 cases were from Lancashire County Council, one from Huddersfield and one from Bradford.

The methods of administration described in the annual report for 1957 have proved generally satisfactory and no alterations have been made. The home is conducted as an integral part of the centre and, whenever possible, children resident in the home attend the occupation centre daily. A great deal of interest has been shown in the progress of the home by visitors from many sources and its facilities are greatly appreciated by the parents of Leeds children.

SHELTERED WORKSHOPS

Rutland Lodge Sheltered Workshop and Occupation Centre (*Mr. J. D. Hall.*)—The metalwork department began the year with 7 youths each working 35 hours per week and one youth was recalled from the kitchen to this work in February. Hours of work were temporarily increased to 44 per week for one month during April but, because of the seasonal recession, the number of youths employed fell to 6 in June and then to 4 in July and August. Output started to increase in September and by December 9 youths were working a 44 hour week.

I am glad to report that the same close liaison between the parent firm and ourselves has been maintained, and the standard of workmanship of our youths remains highly satisfactory to them. We have successfully undertaken five new types of component during the year and, in spite of restrictions on output throughout mid-summer, our total number of components handled in the year exceeded 275,000, to a value of over £2,700. This shows a fall of 31 per cent. on last year's turnover but we hope that the trade recession which limited our work in the summer has ended.

The incidence of illness among the workpeople during the year was very small, one being absent sick for five weeks and two for two days each.

The major part of our income is returned in wages to the workpeople; the hourly rates of pay have fluctuated between 2s. 2d. and 3s., giving an average of 2s. 7d.

In July we undertook the casting of concrete slabs for the Parks Committee. We have successfully executed their order for 400 sets of concrete slabs, comprising 1,200 sections, to a value of £200 by the end of the year. The Parks Director is fully satisfied with the quality of our work and has assured us of a continuing demand for these products. He has already placed with us an order for his requirements for the coming year. This new venture has enabled us to give to the five youths engaged in this work an increase in their allowances of up to 15s. per week, in addition to National Assistance.

Occupation Centre.—We began the year with 87 Leeds cases in our care and 12 from the West Riding area. During the year 18 new Leeds cases were admitted, 8 former cases were re-admitted and 17 were withdrawn from the occupation centre. Of these latter, 6 commenced work in the open labour market, 2 were discharged to remain at home and one left us to seek work but failed to obtain it. Four boys were transferred from the occupation centre to the sheltered workshop during the year and all four are now fully employed there. Eight new West Riding cases were admitted during the year; one man left us at the end of March to remain at home and one commenced work after the August holidays, leaving us with 18 West Riding cases at the year end compared with 96 from Leeds.

The class for younger boys begun by Mr. Wardman at the close of the previous year is now conducted by a member of the teaching staff of East Leeds Centre, who took charge of the "transitional class" comprising 15 boys between the ages of 11 and 15, most of whom had been under her care at their former centre. This class, begun as a temporary measure, soon proved so successful that it is now an integral part of our centre, providing for our youngest boys an essential link between their former training and a constructive approach to handcraft work.

All our former types of craft work continue, together with a small amount of boot repairing work. Our day nurseries continue to send in toys for repair and we have renovated several cots and toys for other centres. Two innovations in the weaving work have been the making of a full suit length of Harris-type tweed cloth and a number of lengths of cotton towelling.

Early in September we undertook the sorting of quantities of steel scrap for a local firm and the straightening of several types of nails found among it. This work proved to be within our scope and 6 youths are now employed regularly on it. The resultant income to the end of last year was £56 and this enabled us to increase the youths' allowances by 50 per cent.

Our sporting activities have been successfully maintained throughout the year beginning with regular football matches against teams from Meanwood Park Hospital, East Moor School and two local youth clubs. The highlight of the year was a match against a team of patients at Whixley Colony. Transport was arranged for the players and "supporters" and the whole party enjoyed the outing; the well-matched game ended in a draw. The Hospital Superintendent then entertained us to tea. During the summer we played basket ball and cricket and then returned to daily football practice as often as the weather permitted. The boys show great keenness and enthusiasm in their play and they are now training hard for their next challenge match against East Moor School.

The Annual Excursion to Filey, on 19th June, was disappointingly wet but we secured the use of a Methodist Church schoolroom after lunch. Here the boys enjoyed indoor games and community singing and by the time they had spent their pocket money at the amusement centre they had enjoyed themselves as much as the adverse weather permitted.

The centre now has its own Parents' Association and members are working hard together, holding jumble sales, beetle drives and other functions with the ultimate aim of providing us with a tape recorder. This will be of great value to the teaching staff in their work with the boys and it will be a big help and a source of great pleasure to the boys themselves, especially during their after-lunch free time.

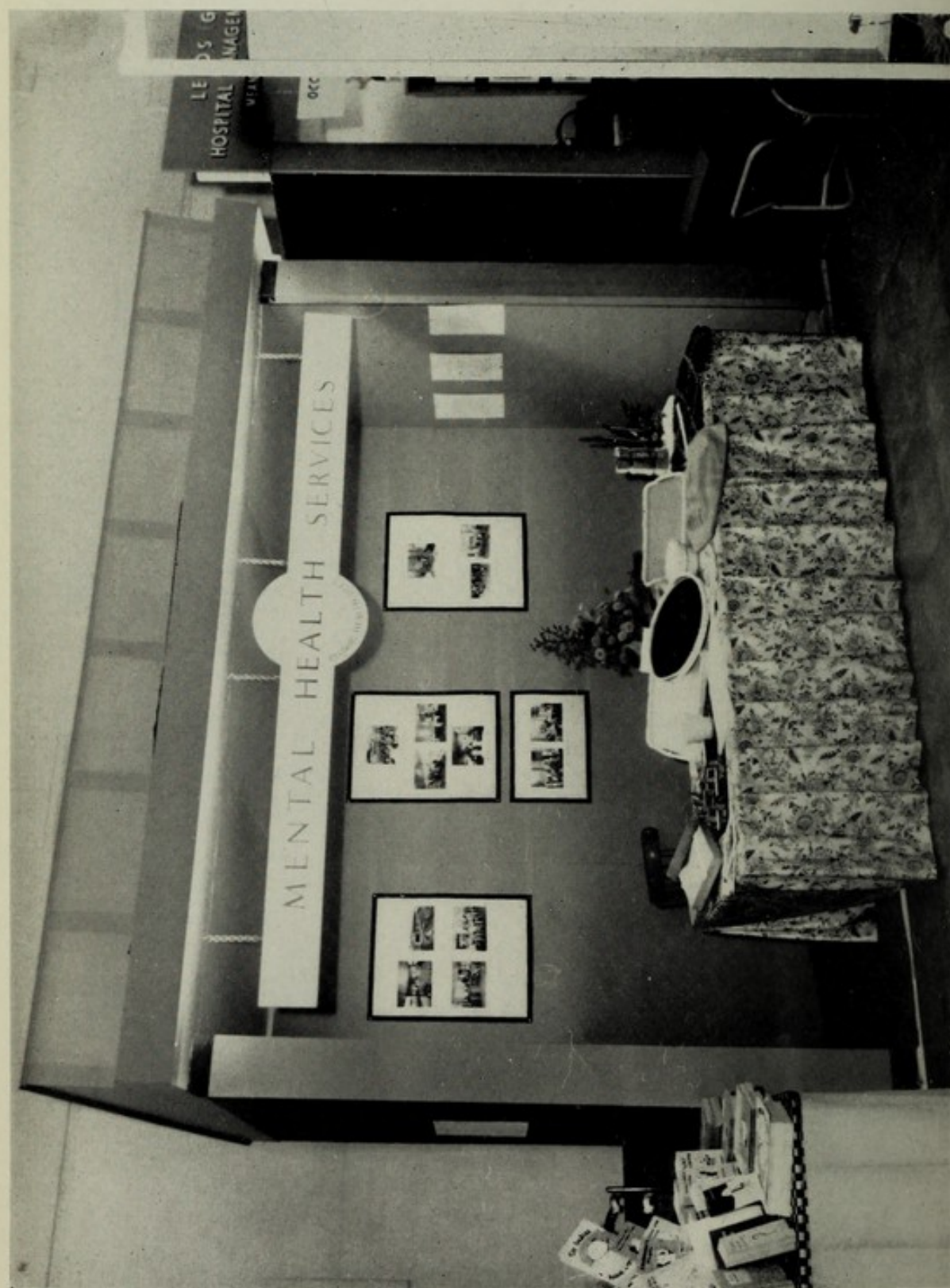
Pioneer Laundry (*Mrs. A. Petty.*)—There were 30 girls in sheltered employment at the beginning of the year. Five new girls were admitted and one left, leaving 34 at the close of the year. Although the structural alterations were completed early in the year, no additional work was received as the Corporation contracts were already let until September. The laundry is now working to full capacity and wages have been revised from time to time according



Cookery Class at an Occupation Centre



Laundry (Sheltered Workshop)



MENTAL HEALTH EXHIBITION
Leeds 17th-22nd November 1958

to ability and output. Each girl receives a free meal and travelling tokens. The social side is not lost sight of and a few girls still attend the evening club where they indulge in sewing and dancing to gramophone records. They have also had a trip to the seaside. The laundry has continued to prove of interest to other local authorities.

Medical Care of Children in the Occupation Centres (*Dr. I. M. Holoran.*)—Through liaison with the School Health Service, all Leeds children who attend occupation centres have a routine medical examination every two years at the centres. Parents are invited to be present so that doctor, staff and parent can exchange information and come to appreciate each child's disabilities. When medical treatment is advised parents are told how they may obtain such treatment. Children are seen at least once in the intervals between the routine examinations when any treatment has been advised or when such a review is considered advisable by the doctor. These arrangements are similar to those obtaining in all special schools in the city.

The care of the cerebral palsied children and any other physically handicapped children who attend occupation centres remains in the hands of the School Health Service orthopaedic team. The experiment whereby Dr. Holoran visits the centres every six months instead of inviting the children to the centre clinic has proved its value and this year Dr. Soutter, the paediatric member of the team, has made it convenient to visit the centres along with Dr. Holoran. By this arrangement, children's disabilities can be discussed with staff and parents, special furniture and apparatus can be seen in use and advice be given from time to time as to what is required. Both therapists arrange to be present at the sessions so that reports can be exchanged directly and instructions can be given. In addition to these sessions children can be invited to attend the Central Clinic when the advice of Mr. Clark, F.R.C.S., the orthopaedic consultant, seems desirable.

This year all the severe cases of cerebral palsy have been concentrated at the Stanningley Centre, so that therapists' time and helpers' time can be used to the best advantage. Mr. Lewis, physiotherapist, attends every morning and Mr. Hunt, remedial gymnast, every afternoon. Each has his own patients. Any of the children

at the East Leeds Centre who may require physiotherapy are treated by the therapist at the neighbouring East Leeds School Clinic by courtesy of the School Health Service. 21 cerebral palsied children are placed at the Armley Centre and 14 at the East Leeds Centre. Of the 21 cerebral palsied children attending the Armley Centre, only 5 can walk alone ; 4 walk with appliances, while 12 are chair-bound. Most of the 12 chairbound children have to be fed and all have to be toileted. In spite of wheel chairs and other devices, a good deal of lifting is involved.

The arrangement whereby some young children attend the centres on a voluntary basis for a time is particularly valuable when the child has a dual defect.

Certain children are admitted on a trial basis to special schools for the physically handicapped if there seems to be some hope of their proving educable. Poor speech and manual disability can make the decision a difficult one. Both parents and doctors are much more satisfied that an accurate assessment has been made of the child's potentialities when a period of observation and treatment follows at the occupation centre before the decision is confirmed. At the same time the mother is relieved of the care of a difficult child during the day.

Several older children have also been re-assessed from time to time when their general progress made this seem desirable.

Conclusion.—The film "Occupation and Training of the Mentally Handicapped" has been projected extensively both in England and abroad and has, in consequence, become somewhat worn. Rather than re-print from the original negative, the Committee has decided to bring the film up-to-date by making a new film entitled "Towards a Happier Life" which, whilst still retaining the theme which has proved so useful for training purposes, incorporates novel features.

The Department, in conjunction with the hospitals, took part in a Mental Health Exhibition in the Leeds Art Gallery in November, and the Medical Officer and the Executive Officer have given regular talks to many organisations on the Mental Health Service. A new and useful series have been talks to school leaver groups at the Bramley Secondary School ; this is considered very useful because

it enables youths going out to the Universities and to industry to acquire some knowledge of the structure of local government, particularly in respect to health and education. Papers given by the leavers as a result of the talks and forums are most revealing and show a serious interest in the prevention of mental illness.

The Department is again pleased to record the valuable co-operation which it has received from Dr. Wilson (Medical Superintendent of Meanwood Park Hospital), the Chief Assistant School Medical Officer, the Chief Constable, the Superintendent of the local mental hospital, and other social organisations.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.
STAFFING

Mr. R. Perry..	..	<i>Deputy Executive Officer</i>	
Mr. W. B. Sykes ..	..	<i>Chief Clerk</i>	
Mr. T. S. Hawkesworth		<i>Senior Authorised Officer</i>	
Post vacant ..	..	<i>Senior Psychiatric Worker</i>	
Mrs. U. A. Fletcher		<i>Senior Mental Health Worker</i>	
Miss M. A. Casson ..	..	<i>Secretarial</i>	
OTHER STAFF			
<i>Administrative Staff :—</i>			
Clerks and Typists ..	..	..	3
Telephonist ..	..	..	1
<i>Clinical Staff :—</i>			
Mental Health Workers ..	..	..	7
Psychiatric Social Worker ..	..	..	1
Part-time Physiotherapist ..	..	..	1
Part-time Remedial Gymnast ..	..	..	1
<i>Sheltered Workshops and Occupation Centres :—</i>			
Supervisors ..	..	..	4
First Assistant Supervisors ..	..	..	3
Assistant Supervisors ..	..	..	17
General helps to above ..	..	..	13
Handcraft Instructors (male) ..	..	..	5
Workshop Foreman ..	..	..	1
Laundry Forewoman ..	..	..	1
Laundry Staff ..	..	..	12
Cooks and Domestics ..	..	..	22
Caretakers ..	..	..	2
Motor Driver ..	..	..	2
			96

TABLE II.
NUMBER OF LEEDS CASES IN HOSPITALS.

	Menston			Stanley Royd			Storthes Hall		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
On books 1.1.58 ..	485	443	928	209	472	681	27	48	75
Admitted 1.1.58- 31.12.58 ..	75	101	176	82	75	157	6	2	8
Deaths and discharges ..	560	544	1,104	291	547	838	33	50	83
Remaining on books 31.12.58	108	96	204	81	95	176	7	4	11
	452	448	900	210	452	662	26	46	72

TABLE III.
CASES DEALT WITH BY AUTHORISED OFFICERS

	Males	Females	Total
1. Visits paid	618	1,302	1,920
2. Removed to St. James's Hospital Stanley Royd, under Section 20 of the Lunacy Act, 1890	171	238	409
3. Certified patients transferred to Menston Hospital	23	45	68
4. Certified patients transferred to Stanley Royd Hospital, Wakefield	13	27	40
5. Certified patients transferred to Storthes Hall Hospital	1	..	1
6. Certified patients transferred to other Mental Hospitals	3	8	11
7. Direct admissions to Mental Hospitals (certified)	6	17	23
8. Total Mental Hospital admissions on Summary Reception Orders or Petition	46	97	143
9. Patients admitted to St. James's Hospital under Section 20 and transferred to Voluntary	51	39	90
10. Voluntary patients admitted to Mental Hospitals	421	392	813
11. Voluntary patients admitted to Mental Hospitals on transfer from St. James's Hospital	26	43	69
12. Total voluntary patients	498	474	972
13. Temporary patients admitted to Mental Hospitals	2	7	9
14. Total admissions to Mental Hospitals (Total of Items 8, 9, 10, 11 and 13) ..	546	578	1,124

TABLE IV.

PARTICULARS OF LEEDS MENTAL DEFECTIVES ON 1st JANUARY, 1959.

	Males	Females	Total
(a) Under Statutory Supervision ..	355	248	603
(b) Under Guardianship	8	9	17
(c) In Hospitals	491	425	916
(d) Under Voluntary Supervision ..	79	52	131
Totals	933	734	1,667

TABLE V.

PARTICULARS OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES ASCERTAINED DURING 1958.

	Males	Females	Total
1. Ascertainment.			
(a) Cases reported by Local Education Authority (Section 57, Education Act, 1944) :—			
(i) Ineducable children	4	8	12
(ii) At 15 years—on leaving Special School	9	4	13
(b) Other cases reported during 1958 and ascertained to be "subject to be dealt with"	..	..	..
(c) Other cases reported during 1958 who are not at present "subject to be dealt with" but for whom the Local Health Authority may subsequently become liable	33	23	56
Total number of cases reported during the year	46	35	81
2. Disposal of cases reported during the year.			
(a) Cases ascertained to be "subject to be dealt with" :—			
(i) Placed under Statutory Supervision	11	12	23
(ii) Placed under Guardianship (by Order)	..	..	..
(iii) Admitted to Institutions (by Order)	2	..	2
(b) Cases not at present "subject to be dealt with" :—			
(i) Placed under Voluntary Supervision	33	20	53
(ii) Admitted informally to hospitals ..	..	3	3
Totals	46	35	81

TABLE VI.
OCCUPATION CENTRES

Centre	Male		Female		Totals
	Under 16	Over 16	Under 16	Over 16	
Occupation Centres					
Stanningley	45	1	37	2	85
Harehills, East Leeds ..	72	..	41	2	115
Rutland Lodge	31	83	..	..	114
Armley Grange	..	..	8	37	45
Sheltered Workshops					
Rutland Lodge	..	9	..	..	9
Pioneer Laundry	..	1	..	33	34
	148	94	86	74	402*

*Includes 27 cases from the West Riding County Council.

TABLE VII.
PSYCHIATRIC AFTER-CARE 1958

	Males	Females	Total
1. Hospital cases (in- and out-patients) ..	79	199	278
2. After-care cases	209	349	558
3. Total cases dealt with	288	548	836
4. Total new cases referred	166	246	412
5. Total visits and interviews	1,509	2,428	3,937

HOUSING ACT, 1957-1958

History, Legislative Committee, Housing and Urban Development

Year	Act	Notes
1957	Housing Act, 1957	First year of the Housing Act, 1957
1958	Housing Act, 1958	Second year of the Housing Act, 1957
1959	Housing Act, 1959	Third year of the Housing Act, 1957
1960	Housing Act, 1960	Fourth year of the Housing Act, 1957
1961	Housing Act, 1961	Fifth year of the Housing Act, 1957
1962	Housing Act, 1962	Sixth year of the Housing Act, 1957
1963	Housing Act, 1963	Seventh year of the Housing Act, 1957
1964	Housing Act, 1964	Eighth year of the Housing Act, 1957
1965	Housing Act, 1965	Ninth year of the Housing Act, 1957
1966	Housing Act, 1966	Tenth year of the Housing Act, 1957
1967	Housing Act, 1967	Eleventh year of the Housing Act, 1957
1968	Housing Act, 1968	Twelfth year of the Housing Act, 1957
1969	Housing Act, 1969	Thirteenth year of the Housing Act, 1957
1970	Housing Act, 1970	Fourteenth year of the Housing Act, 1957
1971	Housing Act, 1971	Fifteenth year of the Housing Act, 1957
1972	Housing Act, 1972	Sixteenth year of the Housing Act, 1957
1973	Housing Act, 1973	Seventeenth year of the Housing Act, 1957
1974	Housing Act, 1974	Eighteenth year of the Housing Act, 1957
1975	Housing Act, 1975	Nineteenth year of the Housing Act, 1957
1976	Housing Act, 1976	Twentieth year of the Housing Act, 1957
1977	Housing Act, 1977	Twenty-first year of the Housing Act, 1957
1978	Housing Act, 1978	Twenty-second year of the Housing Act, 1957
1979	Housing Act, 1979	Twenty-third year of the Housing Act, 1957
1980	Housing Act, 1980	Twenty-fourth year of the Housing Act, 1957
1981	Housing Act, 1981	Twenty-fifth year of the Housing Act, 1957
1982	Housing Act, 1982	Twenty-sixth year of the Housing Act, 1957
1983	Housing Act, 1983	Twenty-seventh year of the Housing Act, 1957
1984	Housing Act, 1984	Twenty-eighth year of the Housing Act, 1957
1985	Housing Act, 1985	Twenty-ninth year of the Housing Act, 1957
1986	Housing Act, 1986	Thirtieth year of the Housing Act, 1957
1987	Housing Act, 1987	Thirty-first year of the Housing Act, 1957
1988	Housing Act, 1988	Thirty-second year of the Housing Act, 1957
1989	Housing Act, 1989	Thirty-third year of the Housing Act, 1957
1990	Housing Act, 1990	Thirty-fourth year of the Housing Act, 1957
1991	Housing Act, 1991	Thirty-fifth year of the Housing Act, 1957
1992	Housing Act, 1992	Thirty-sixth year of the Housing Act, 1957
1993	Housing Act, 1993	Thirty-seventh year of the Housing Act, 1957
1994	Housing Act, 1994	Thirty-eighth year of the Housing Act, 1957
1995	Housing Act, 1995	Thirty-ninth year of the Housing Act, 1957
1996	Housing Act, 1996	Fortieth year of the Housing Act, 1957
1997	Housing Act, 1997	Forty-first year of the Housing Act, 1957
1998	Housing Act, 1998	Forty-second year of the Housing Act, 1957
1999	Housing Act, 1999	Forty-third year of the Housing Act, 1957
2000	Housing Act, 2000	Forty-fourth year of the Housing Act, 1957
2001	Housing Act, 2001	Forty-fifth year of the Housing Act, 1957
2002	Housing Act, 2002	Forty-sixth year of the Housing Act, 1957
2003	Housing Act, 2003	Forty-seventh year of the Housing Act, 1957
2004	Housing Act, 2004	Forty-eighth year of the Housing Act, 1957
2005	Housing Act, 2005	Forty-ninth year of the Housing Act, 1957
2006	Housing Act, 2006	Fiftieth year of the Housing Act, 1957
2007	Housing Act, 2007	Fifty-first year of the Housing Act, 1957
2008	Housing Act, 2008	Fifty-second year of the Housing Act, 1957
2009	Housing Act, 2009	Fifty-third year of the Housing Act, 1957
2010	Housing Act, 2010	Fifty-fourth year of the Housing Act, 1957
2011	Housing Act, 2011	Fifty-fifth year of the Housing Act, 1957
2012	Housing Act, 2012	Fifty-sixth year of the Housing Act, 1957
2013	Housing Act, 2013	Fifty-seventh year of the Housing Act, 1957
2014	Housing Act, 2014	Fifty-eighth year of the Housing Act, 1957
2015	Housing Act, 2015	Fifty-ninth year of the Housing Act, 1957
2016	Housing Act, 2016	Sixtieth year of the Housing Act, 1957
2017	Housing Act, 2017	Sixty-first year of the Housing Act, 1957
2018	Housing Act, 2018	Sixty-second year of the Housing Act, 1957
2019	Housing Act, 2019	Sixty-third year of the Housing Act, 1957
2020	Housing Act, 2020	Sixty-fourth year of the Housing Act, 1957
2021	Housing Act, 2021	Sixty-fifth year of the Housing Act, 1957
2022	Housing Act, 2022	Sixty-sixth year of the Housing Act, 1957
2023	Housing Act, 2023	Sixty-seventh year of the Housing Act, 1957
2024	Housing Act, 2024	Sixty-eighth year of the Housing Act, 1957
2025	Housing Act, 2025	Sixty-ninth year of the Housing Act, 1957
2026	Housing Act, 2026	Seventieth year of the Housing Act, 1957
2027	Housing Act, 2027	Seventy-first year of the Housing Act, 1957
2028	Housing Act, 2028	Seventy-second year of the Housing Act, 1957
2029	Housing Act, 2029	Seventy-third year of the Housing Act, 1957
2030	Housing Act, 2030	Seventy-fourth year of the Housing Act, 1957
2031	Housing Act, 2031	Seventy-fifth year of the Housing Act, 1957
2032	Housing Act, 2032	Seventy-sixth year of the Housing Act, 1957
2033	Housing Act, 2033	Seventy-seventh year of the Housing Act, 1957
2034	Housing Act, 2034	Seventy-eighth year of the Housing Act, 1957
2035	Housing Act, 2035	Seventy-ninth year of the Housing Act, 1957
2036	Housing Act, 2036	Eightieth year of the Housing Act, 1957
2037	Housing Act, 2037	Eighty-first year of the Housing Act, 1957
2038	Housing Act, 2038	Eighty-second year of the Housing Act, 1957
2039	Housing Act, 2039	Eighty-third year of the Housing Act, 1957
2040	Housing Act, 2040	Eighty-fourth year of the Housing Act, 1957
2041	Housing Act, 2041	Eighty-fifth year of the Housing Act, 1957
2042	Housing Act, 2042	Eighty-sixth year of the Housing Act, 1957
2043	Housing Act, 2043	Eighty-seventh year of the Housing Act, 1957
2044	Housing Act, 2044	Eighty-eighth year of the Housing Act, 1957
2045	Housing Act, 2045	Eighty-ninth year of the Housing Act, 1957
2046	Housing Act, 2046	Ninetieth year of the Housing Act, 1957
2047	Housing Act, 2047	Ninety-first year of the Housing Act, 1957
2048	Housing Act, 2048	Ninety-second year of the Housing Act, 1957
2049	Housing Act, 2049	Ninety-third year of the Housing Act, 1957
2050	Housing Act, 2050	Ninety-fourth year of the Housing Act, 1957
2051	Housing Act, 2051	Ninety-fifth year of the Housing Act, 1957
2052	Housing Act, 2052	Ninety-sixth year of the Housing Act, 1957
2053	Housing Act, 2053	Ninety-seventh year of the Housing Act, 1957
2054	Housing Act, 2054	Ninety-eighth year of the Housing Act, 1957
2055	Housing Act, 2055	Ninety-ninth year of the Housing Act, 1957
2056	Housing Act, 2056	One hundredth year of the Housing Act, 1957

Housing

HOUSING ACTS, 1936-1957*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, 1958, was 169,022, made up of 54,265 back-to-back houses and 114,757 through houses and flats.

New Houses.—The number of permanent new houses and flats completed during the year was 3,665; of these, 2,606 were built by the Corporation and 1,059 were erected by other bodies and persons. During the year the Local Authority converted 75 houses into 191 flats and 21 houses were converted into 53 self-contained flats by private owners.

Housing Shortage.—The number of applications for houses on the registers at the Housing Department on 31st December, 1958, was 23,636 of which 21,414 were regarded as inadequately housed. It should be noted that in a partial revision of the Waiting List, 4,189 applications were cancelled during the year.

Overcrowding.—There is a small improvement in the degree of overcrowding, the percentage on Corporation Estates having fallen from 0·70 to 0·60.

There are 40,095 occupied dwellings on the municipal estates in the city and the average percentage of overcrowding during the year was 0·60.

237 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.

HOUSING ACTS, 1936-1957, PART IV.—OVERCROWDING.
January 1st to December 31st, 1958.

	1957	1958
Number of new cases of overcrowding discovered in houses owned by the Corporation	4	23
Number of cases of overcrowding in houses owned by the Corporation which have been relieved	71	47
Number of overcrowding cases relieved during the year in course of slum clearance operations	143	98
A. No. of dwellings known to be overcrowded at the end of the year	1,238	1,072
B. No. of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	413	372
C. No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ..	831	523
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	8	26

372 new cases of overcrowding were reported to the Housing Department ; the number of certificates of permitted numbers issued during the year was 73, making a total of 90,310 certificates issued since the Act became operative.

Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, and Housing Act, 1957.—

No houses in Clearance Areas were considered to be of a sufficient standard for them to be retained as providing accommodation of a standard which is adequate for the time being.

Unfit Houses.—During the year 30,948 dwelling-houses were surveyed and examined and 11,160 nuisances and housing defects were remedied. Houses numbering 5,423 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, 1957, and found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation and capable of repair was 641.

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 29 houses under the Public Health Act at a cost of £134 15s. 2d., this amount being recovered from the owners of the properties concerned.

Demolition of Individual Unfit Houses.—The number of Demolition Orders made was 460 whilst 9 Closing Orders were made on parts of buildings. In the case of 123 houses, the demolition of which was inexpedient because of structural considerations, Closing Orders were made under the terms of Section 17, Proviso to Sub-Section 1 of the Housing Act, 1957.

The number of houses demolished was 194. During the year 515 families affected by either Demolition or Closing Orders were rehoused by the City Council, while 32 families found their own accommodation ; a further 49 houses were demolished by other Corporation Departments.

Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958—Section 3 (2) (a).—During the year 31 houses owned by the City Council were declared to be unfit for human habitation and the necessary certificate of unfitness was furnished in respect of them ; 7 houses affected by action under this Act were demolished.

Clearance Areas.— It was again found possible to increase the rate of representation of unfit houses ; 23 areas comprising 2,289 houses were officially represented to the City Council. This number of houses was approximately double that of the previous year.

During the year three Public Inquiries were held in respect of the following 49 areas, comprising 1,536 houses. In addition, an Inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government held a Hearing on December 17th, 1958, in connection with the Lower Wortley Road Clearance Areas Nos. 1, 3, 10 and 13 Clearance Orders, 1958, which consisted of 28 houses.

No. of houses	Areas	Date of Inquiry
301	Argyle Road (Burmantofts) 1, 2 and 3 ..	18.3.58
407	Kirkstall Road (East) 1-12	18.3.58
243	Theaker Lane (Armley) 1-8	11.11.58
249	Lower Wortley Road 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 12	2.12.58
336	Albert Grove (Camp Road) 1-17	2.12.58

The confirmation by the Minister of Housing and Local Government has been received for 13 areas, the total number of houses affected being 743 as compared with 35 areas involving 1,057 houses in the previous year.

The average number of persons per house in all areas represented since the war was 2.87.

During the year 13,187 enquiries about the position of houses in relation to the City Council's Slum Clearance Programme were answered.

The table below gives a summary of action under the Demolition, Closing and Clearance Sections of the Housing Act, 1957.

	1956	1957	1958
SECTION 17—HOUSING ACT, 1957 :—			
No. of houses represented for demolition	97	184	546
No. of Demolition Orders made	99	172	460
No. of families concerned	101	176	438
No. of persons concerned	299	503	1,323
SECTION 17 (1),—HOUSING ACT, 1957 :—			
No. of dwellings represented for closing	94	96	137
No. of Closing Orders made	71	106	123
No. of families concerned	82	100	134
No. of persons concerned	251	375	465
SECTION 18—HOUSING ACT, 1957 (Parts of Buildings) :—			
No. of dwellings represented for closing	10	9	9
No. of Closing Orders made	9	7	9
No. of families concerned	9	10	9
No. of persons concerned	28	24	35
No. of undertakings accepted from owners	90	52	41
No. of houses demolished	115	72	194
No. of houses (Parts of Buildings) closed	9	13	39
No. of houses closed	73	34	82
No. of families re-housed by Corporation at 31.12.58 (S.S. 17, 17(1) and 18, H.A., 1957)	164	207	515
No. of families awaiting re-housing at 31.12.58 (S.S. 17, 17(1) and 18, H.A., 1957)	59	123	182
No. of families who found own accommodation at 31.12.58 (S.S. 17, 17(1) and 18 H.A., 1957)	12	20	32
No. of families re-housed at 31.12.58 (S.42, H.A., 1957)	1,214	1,625	1,050
No. of families who found own accommodation (S. 42, H.A., 1957)	122	130	85
No. of houses referred for opinion but not represented	257	221	205
No. of dwellings represented (S. 17, 17(1) and 18 H.A., 1957) which stood in Slum Areas	138	234	469

The following table shows the number of houses examined by the Medical Officer of Health as part of the general survey of the City during the year ended 31st December, 1958, and the numbers represented or otherwise dealt with, pursuant to the Public Health Act and Housing Acts.

	1956	1957	1958
Number of new houses erected during the year	2,182	3,251	3,665
(i) By the Local Authority	1,031	2,103	2,606
(ii) By other bodies and persons	1,151	1,148	1,059
1. <i>Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year.</i>			
(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts and the number of inspections made	26,523	23,361	30,948
(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	1,023	2,081	3,874
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	502	1,411	2,981
(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	237	375	641
2. <i>Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices.</i>			
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action	3,897	1,899	3,563
3. <i>Action under Statutory Powers during the year.</i>			
A.—Proceedings under Section 9 of the Housing Acts, 1936 and 1957.			
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	1	1	..
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notices :—			
(a) By owners	2	1	..
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	2	1	..
B.—Proceedings under the Public Health Acts.			
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	3,103	1,297	2,054
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—			
(a) By owners	2,172	1,052	1,860
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	17	50	29
C.—Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing Act, 1957.			
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which			
(a) Demolition Orders were made	99	172	460
(b) Closing Orders were made :—			
(i) S. 18, H.A., 1957	9	7	9
(ii) S.17(1), H.A., 1957	73	106	123
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	115	72	194

Certificates of Disrepair.—Details of the number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair and applications for cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair which have been dealt with since the Rent Act, 1957, came into force on 6th July, 1957, until 31st December, 1958, are given in the following table :—

RENT ACT, 1957.
First Schedule

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR	
(1) No. of applications for certificates	1,177
(2) No. of decisions not to issue certificates	23
(3) No. of decisions to issue certificates :—	
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	906
(b) in respect of all defects	217
(4) No. of undertakings given by landlords under Paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	866
(5) No. of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to Paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	4
(6) No. of certificates issued	216
APPLICATIONS FOR CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR	
(7) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	131
(8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	51
(9) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objections	21
(10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	98

Improvement Grants.—The Housing Committee has continued the making of grants under the provisions of Section 3(2)(a) of the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958, to enable the improvement of sub-standard houses to be carried out by the provision of modern amenities such as bathrooms, internal water closets, food stores, etc.

In addition to grants to owners of individual houses, a further three areas were surveyed and details of the ownerships and the suitability of these houses for improvement were reported to the Housing Committee. These three areas were situated at Colton Road, Armley and Crosby Road, Holbeck, Areas 1 and 2 ; 226 houses were found to be suitable for improvement. The owners of these houses have been approached and informed of the facilities available for improving their houses and that, since the Improvement Grant was limited to half the cost of the works (with a maximum of £400),

the City Council was prepared to lend that part of the cost to be borne by the owner. Alternatively it was suggested that the City Council would be prepared to purchase the property and to carry out the improvements.

The position from the commencement of the scheme is as follows :—

Number of houses in respect of which applications received	1,606
Number of houses in respect of which applications with-	
drawn	314
Number of houses not suitable for improvement.. ..	426
Number of houses suitable for improvement	868
Number of houses in respect of which formal applications	
have been received	521
Number of formal applications approved by the Local	
Authority	471

All applications are dealt with by the staff of the Public Health Department from reception to completion.

The City Council has continued its interest in the conversion into flats and maisonettes of the houses, which are, by present-day standards, too large to be suitable for occupation by most single families and which are, or may become, the subject of a number of lettings without the provision of adequate facilities. It is felt that such houses, where possible, should be properly converted into flats and maisonettes so that each occupier enjoys satisfactory self-contained accommodation.

A large area of such houses in the Chapeltown district was considered for this treatment and, since it is too large to be dealt with as a single unit, it was divided into sub-areas of 50 houses each (approximately), the following sub-areas being surveyed and reported to the Housing Committee :—

Name of Area	Number of houses	Number of families
Louis Street Area No. 3, Chapeltown	46	78
Louis Street Area No. 4 ..	56	114
Louis Street Area No. 6 ..	62	127
Louis Street Area No. 7 ..	54	97

In these cases an approach was made to the owners informing them that the Council would be glad to acquire these houses (if a satisfactory price could be agreed) in order to ensure the proper conversion of the property and accept the responsibility for seeing that the present occupants are rehoused. Those owners not desirous of selling the property to the Council were informed that Improvement Grants and loans are available to meet the cost of conversion of the houses into self-contained flats and maisonettes.

SUMMARY OF POST-WAR ACTION UNDER SECTION 25 OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1936

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	7
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
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	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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
Cobourgh Street Areas 1 to 8 :—								
Area No. 1 ..	14.12.53	C.O.	2	6	19.1.55	6.7.55	2	..
Areas Nos. 2, 3 and 4 ..	14.12.53	C.P.O.	36	123	19.1.55	6.7.55	35	32
Area No. 5 (part) ..	14.12.53	C.O.	4		19.1.55	6.7.55	4	4
Area No. 6 (part) ..	14.12.53	C.O.	5		19.1.55	6.7.55	5	5
Area No. 5 (part) ..	14.12.53	C.P.O.	2	83	19.1.55	6.7.55	21	20
Area No. 6 (part) ..	14.12.53	C.P.O.	11					
Area No. 7 ..	14.12.53	C.P.O.	3					
Area No. 8 ..	18.1.54	C.P.O.	367	1,140	19.1.55	10.6.55	367	364
Saville Green Areas 2 to 10 ..	18.1.54	C.P.O.	3	3	19.10.54	24.1.55	3	2
Potternewton Lane Area 3 ..	15.2.54	C.P.O.	42	159	19.10.54	24.1.55	42	42
Carlisle Street (Wellington Road) ..	15.2.54	C.P.O.	204	595	19.10.54	24.1.55	202	201
Charing Cross Street and Scott Street (Woodhouse) ..	22.3.54	C.P.O.	154	489	26.10.54	25.2.55	154	154
Pottery Fields Areas 2 to 7 ..	22.3.54	C.P.O.	5	8	..	24.3.55	5	1
New Inn Street (Tong Road) :—	22.3.54	C.P.O.	6	8	..	24.3.55	6	6
Area No. 1 ..	22.3.54	C.P.O.	43	116	1.3.55	5.5.55	43	43
Area No. 2 ..	22.3.54	C.P.O.	69	186	..	24.3.55	69	68
Area No. 3 ..	22.3.54	C.P.O.	11	47	26.10.54	10.2.55	10	7
Area No. 4 ..	22.3.54	C.P.O.	31	114	26.10.54	20.5.55	29	21
Whitelock Street (North Street) :—	22.3.54	C.O.	16	53	26.10.54	20.5.55	16	16
Area No. 1 ..	22.3.54	C.O.	2	8	26.10.54	16.2.55	2	..
Area No. 2 (part) ..	22.3.54	C.P.O.	39	170	26.10.54	20.5.55	39	36
Area No. 3 ..	22.3.54	C.P.O.	154	435	30.8.55	8.11.56	148	26
Area No. 4 (part) ..	21.4.54	C.O.	1	..	..	8.11.56	1	..
Upper Wortley Road Areas 1 to 8 ..	21.4.54	C.O.	6	..	..	8.11.56	6	..
do. Area 2 (part) ..	..	C.O.	7	..	..	8.11.56	7	7
do. Area 4 ..	..	C.O.	3	..	..	8.11.56	3	3
do. Area 8 (part) ..	..	C.O.	..	..	..	..	..	..
do. Area 8 (part) ..	..	C.O.	..	..	..	..	..	..

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
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	62
Green Road (Burmantofts) Areas 1 to 5	16.7.54	C.P.O.	645	1,805	6.10.55	4.2.56	642	590
Town Street (Beeston) Areas 1 to 11	24.9.55	C.P.O.	184	413	25.10.55	20.2.56	185	171
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	..	..	133
Cross Lane Farnley Areas 1 to 5	17.12.54	C.P.O.	146	374	17.4.56	19.7.56	144	143
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	65
Belinda Street (Hunslet) Areas 1 to 6	18.2.55	C.P.O.	126	391	25.9.56	31.1.57	388	114
Michael Street (Hunslet) ..	18.2.55	C.P.O.	12	28	..	2.11.55	12	12
Minor Street (Kirkstall Road) ..	18.2.55	C.P.O.	14	30	..	4.8.55	14	14
Langham Street (Wellington Road) (part) ..	25.3.55	C.P.O.	297	913	19.6.56	8.11.56	287	275
.. (part) ..	25.3.55	C.O.			..	..	8	8
Milnes' Street (Wellington Road) Areas 1 and 2	25.3.55	C.P.O.	33	88	19.6.56	25.10.56	33	30
Area No. 1 ..	25.3.55	C.O.	10	20	19.6.56	25.10.56	10	10
Area No. 2 ..	25.3.55	C.P.O.	429	1,111	19.6.56	3.10.56	429	411
Beckett Street (Burmantofts) Areas 1 and 2 ..	25.3.55	C.P.O.	443	1,194	6.11.56	29.5.57	438	344
Meynell Street (Holbeck) Areas 1 to 5	20.5.55	C.P.O.	4	26	..	9.3.56	4	4
Northfield Villas (Northfield Terrace)	16.6.55	C.P.O.	13	36	..	17.4.56	13	13
Nevin Street (Hunslet Road) ..	14.7.55	C.P.O.	4	17	..	17.4.56	4	4
Ramsden Terrace (North Street) ..	14.7.55	C.P.O.	4	17	..	17.4.56	4	4

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
Buslingthorpe Lane (Meanwood)	14.7.55	C.P.O.	179	471	12.12.56	..	..	146
Areas 1 to 7								
West End Terrace (Hyde Park)	14.9.55	C.P.O.	34	56	24.10.56	21.1.57	..	3
Areas 1 to 4								
Burley Village (Burley Road)	14.9.55	C.P.O.	56	105	19.2.57	17.5.57	..	42
Areas 1 and 2	20.10.55	C.P.O.	3	15	..	..	..	..
Oatland Houses (Duxbury Street)	20.10.55	C.P.O.	71	207	19.2.57	17.5.57	..	60
Meanwood Street (Meanwood Road)	17.11.55	C.P.O.	15	46	24.10.56	4.1.57	15	15
Areas 1 to 4	17.11.55	C.P.O.	40	79	24.10.56	8.3.57	..	19
Bentley Cottages (Meanwood)	17.11.55	C.P.O.	55	173	19.6.56	24.10.56	..	53
Burton Row (Hunslet) Areas 1 and 2	17.11.55	C.P.O.	24	60	..	..	..	24
Rutland Terrace Areas 1 to 4 ..	17.11.55	C.P.O.	2	25	19.6.56	24.10.56	2	2
Old Belle Isle Cottages (Middleton)	15.12.55	C.P.O.	27	64	..	31.7.57	..	27
Areas 1, 2 and 3								
Louis Street	15.12.55	C.P.O.	10	21	24.10.56	31.12.56	10	10
Newsam Square (Halton)	15.12.55	C.P.O.	38	101	24.10.56	12.3.57	..	33
Sowden Row (Crossgates) Areas 1 and 2	15.12.55	C.P.O.	4	10	..	19.10.56	4	4
Mistress Lane (Armley) Areas 1 and 2	15.12.55	C.P.O.	7	26	..	31.10.56	7	7
Strawberry Road (Hall Lane) ..	21.6.56	C.P.O.	291	787	18.3.58	7.10.58	291	..
Byron Street	16.3.57	C.P.O.	30	65	..	19.3.58	30	..
Argyle Road (Burmantofts)	15.6.57	C.P.O.	437	1,096	18.3.58	No. 12:—	23	12
Areas 1, 2 and 3						22.4.58		
Club Row (Kirkstall)						Nos. 6 & 7:—2.6.58	19	..
Kirkstall Road (East) Areas 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 ..						Nos. 1-5:—28.11.58	320	..
Stansfield Row Area	15.6.57	C.P.O.	60	839	..	2.4.58	60	..

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
Albert Grove (Camp Road) Areas 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17	17.10.57	C.P.O.	386	1,290	2.12.58	..	..	1
Lower Wortley Road Areas 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13..	19.12.57	C.P.O.	277	688	2.12.58	..	..	..
Theaker Lane (Armley) Areas 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8	15.11.57	C.P.O.	243	637	11.11.58	..	..	..
Little London (Camp Road) Areas 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7	20.3.58	C.P.O.	438	1,491	..	..	..	..
Buslingthorpe Lane (Sheepscar) ..	16.6.58	C.P.O.	342	990	..	..	..	..
Dolly Lane Areas 1, 2, 3 and 4 ..	15.9.58	C.P.O.	265	691	..	..	..	..
Sayner Lane Areas 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7	15.9.58	C.P.O.	442	1,190	..	..	..	..
Brancepeth Place Areas 1 and 2 ..	15.9.58	C.P.O.	55	157	..	..	..	..
Moor Crescent Road Areas 1 and 2..	18.12.58	C.P.O.	747	1,927	..	..	..	..

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 1958, 5,763 visits were paid by public health inspectors to premises in which foodstuffs, intended for human consumption, were prepared, stored or sold. 1,687 of these were to premises registered with the Local Authority under the provisions of Section 16 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955, *i.e.*, to premises used for the sale or manufacture or storage of ice-cream, or the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale. These visits also included a number of inspections of premises occupied by outworkers and used for the peeling of onions. Such premises also have now in accordance with the Food Hygiene (Amendment) Regulations, 1957, to be registered with the Local Authority. The 4,076 other visits were to places not registered under the Food & Drugs Act, *i.e.*, places such as bakehouses, restaurants, cafes, canteens, butchers' shops, provision merchants, etc. All food premises, whether or not they are registered, must comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, and a considerable amount of work has been done under these Regulations during the year. In fact, some 453 warning letters have been issued to point out contraventions of the Regulations or to require alterations to premises to bring them into line with modern standards. These letters and other action taken by public health inspectors have resulted in a large number of improvements to food premises of all types. Details of this work are contained in the table of work done by public health inspectors printed on page 202.

In my last year's report I mentioned that the condition of the City Markets continued to engage the attention of the Department and that following the improvement of the butchers' shops and the Game Row, approaches had been made to the occupiers of shops in the Fish Row requiring them to make improvements to their premises. A number of these shops have now been reconstructed so as to conform with Food Hygiene Regulations, and pressure is being brought to bear upon those occupiers who have not as yet complied with our requirements. In addition to the improvement of the Fish Row many other food stalls and shops in the Markets have

been regularly visited and improvements secured. For example, several grocers' shops have been reconstructed in accordance with plans approved by this Department, and in many other shops minor improvements such as the fixing of wash-hand basins with hot and cold water supplies and the provision of means of protection against contamination of foodstuffs displayed for sale have been secured. A great deal still remains to be done before every shop and every stall can be regarded as complying strictly with the Regulations, but nevertheless, there is a gradual and visible improvement in conditions throughout the Market.

Restaurants and Cafes.—During the year, responsibility for the food hygiene of restaurants and cafes has been transferred to the Food and Dairies Section of the Department and the work has been carried out by the two female inspectors of the staff. 1,030 visits have been paid to these establishments during the year and the reduction in the number as compared with previous years has been due to illness of one of the inspectors.

The standard of hygiene in food businesses remains satisfactory although it has been necessary in two cases to take legal action. Details relating to these are given in that part of the Report relating to legal proceedings.

Two new restaurants were opened during the year; both of these are Chinese Restaurants and several other Chinese Restaurants are in the process of construction. There are also a number of restaurants in the city run by Cypriots and, in all these establishments, the standard of hygiene is maintained at a high level. The introduction of this type of restaurant has increased the number of meals being served in the late evenings.

The following contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations were noted during visits paid in 1958 :—

Dirty conditions	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Accumulations of refuse	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Smoking in food rooms	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Insufficient sinks and lack of hot water supplies to sinks..							4
Lack of washing facilities (including hot water, soap, nail brushes and towels)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Unsuitable working surfaces	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Lack of accommodation for clothing..		..	..	..	..	..	2

The number of cafes and snack bars in the city is now 245, eleven cafes having been closed during the year.

The public health inspectors who visit factories and workplaces inspect also, as a matter of routine, the canteens and messrooms provided in these places. These again must conform to the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations if food is prepared for sale. During the year 8 warning letters were sent in respect of contraventions found at these premises. The letters referred to the following matters :—

Dirty condition of food-preparing rooms	9
Accumulation of refuse	1
Insufficient refuse containers for kitchen waste	1
Insufficient or defective sinks, and lack of hot water supplies	4
Lack of washing facilities (including hot water, soap, nail brushes and towels)	3
Structural defects in floors, walls, ceilings, of food rooms..	2
Lack of, or unsuitable, ventilation	1
Unsuitable working surfaces	8
Lack of accommodation for outdoor clothing	4
Other matters	6

Conditions in industrial canteens have continued to improve. Certain structural alterations have been made and new equipment has been provided, and the standard of hygiene continues to be comparable with those in commercial kitchens where food is prepared for sale to the general public.

Ice-Cream Premises.—During the year 666 visits were made to the premises in the city which are used for the manufacture and sale of ice-cream.

Fish-Frying Premises.—The number of visits paid to registered fish-frying premises was 643. Five applications for registration were approved during the year.

Other Registered Food-Preparing Premises.—During the year 4,645 visits were made to other registered food-preparing premises such as those used for the manufacture of sausage, or preparation of pork products, meat pies, jams, pickles and sauces. Sixteen applications for registration of premises used for one or other of these purposes were granted subject in six cases to the carrying out of works of alteration to the premises.

Statistics with regard to the 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 1958	1
Number of premises registered for storage of ice-cream during 1958	..
Number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream during 1958	103
Number of premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale (5 fried fish shops, 16 manufacturers of sausages, potted meat, meat pies, etc.)	21
Number of notifications of change of occupier received :— ice-cream premises	66
food-preparing premises	50
Number of premises removed from register :— Ice-cream premises (manufacture)	..
Ice-cream premises (storage)	1
Ice-cream premises (sale)	9
Food preparing premises	15
Number of premises on the register 31st December, 1958 :— (a) used for manufacture of ice-cream	51
(b) used for the sale of ice-cream	1,586
(c) used for the storage of ice-cream intended for sale	8
(d) used for the manufacture of sausages, or preparation of preserved food	772

Transport and Handling of Meat.—Meat and offal have continued to be carried in a reasonably satisfactory way, although there has still been a certain amount of floor loading. It is hoped that soon it will be possible for all meat to be hung from roofs of vehicles. All the vehicles, being now metal-lined, are kept in a reasonably clean condition.

Transport of Fish.—Fish boxes have improved in condition, more use being made of the non-returnable small box.

Legal Proceedings.—*Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.*—A firm of caterers was prosecuted for contravening the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, the offences relating to the dirty condition of the premises, equipment and storage facilities. The defendants were found guilty and fined £10.

The manager of a confectioners shop was prosecuted for failing to protect loaves of bread from the risk of contamination in that they were coming into contact with the coats of customers entering and leaving the shop. The manager was found guilty and fined £1.

The somewhat unusual penalty of disqualification from catering was imposed by the Stipendiary Magistrate in the case of the occupier of a cafe whose premises were discovered to be dirty and who had previously been prosecuted for similar offences. The disqualification, which was granted on the application of the Local Authority, was imposed for the maximum period of two years. In addition, five charges under the Food Hygiene Regulations were preferred against the occupier of the cafe resulting in the imposition of a fine of £10.

An ice-cream manufacturer was prosecuted for selling ice-cream in a mouldy carton. The defendant was found guilty and fined £2 and ordered to pay 16s. costs.

A van driver was prosecuted for smoking while unloading meat from a van at the premises of a retail butcher. The defendant was found guilty and fined £2.

A butcher's assistant was prosecuted for carrying meat without the wearing of protective head covering, the meat being in the process of delivery to a retail butcher's shop. The defendant was found guilty and fined £1.

The owners of two butchers' shops in the city were prosecuted in respect of the dirty condition of their premises. Both defendants were found guilty and were each fined £25.

The owner of a butcher's shop was prosecuted for smoking while handling open food and was fined £3.

The occupier of a sweet shop was prosecuted for smoking in a food room in which there was open food and was fined £5.

Food Sampling.—Supervisory Inspector H. Long reports that the inspectors in the Food and Dairies Section took 487 samples of food and drugs, made up of 467 formal and 20 informal samples. A large variety of food has been sampled and the City Analyst has reported that, with few exceptions, they have been found satisfactory.

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 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 165.

At the beginning of October a complaint was made to the Department relating to the quality of certain tinned milk being sold in the city. On investigation it was found that the particular brand of milk was selling at 1/- per tin, *i.e.* 3d. or 4d. per tin cheaper than the better-known brands. The labels on the tins varied from newly-printed ones to others of obviously great age. The tins themselves varied and in many cases there was extensive corrosion of the tin. An examination of the label showed the name and was followed by an address of London E.2. only. In view of all these circumstances it was decided to make the purchase of a formal sample. This was done by purchasing three unopened tins bearing the same batch number, one of which was submitted to the City Analyst for examination. The City Analyst reported that the evaporated milk had undergone deterioration in quality as a result of excessively long storage. The contents of the can showed a marked gelling, the presence of numerous "sandy" crystals of calcium lactate and a slight darkening in colour as compared with normal evaporated milk.

Arising from this report extensive enquiries were made and it was eventually found that the milk was old stock which had been held by the Ministry of Food and had been disposed of for "export only" sale. Having regard to all the relevant factors it was decided to institute proceedings in this case and the firm was charged with two offences:—(a) under Section 2, Food & Drugs Act, 1955, and (b) The Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923—Paragraph 4 of the First Schedule. The case was taken before the Stipendiary Magistrate for the City and the Company was found guilty of both offences. A total fine of £75 was imposed and an order made for special costs.

Ice-Cream Sampling.—During the year 50 samples of ice-cream were taken for bacteriological examination from the places of manufacture and local vendors. Of this number, 5 samples were classified as unsatisfactory and one very unsatisfactory. 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 sales of loose ice-cream in the city are now very small and the majority of the shops sell only well-known makes of wrapped ice-cream. These have always been found satisfactory, bacteriologically and chemically.

The results are shown in the following table :—

METHYLENE BLUE TEST

Grade	No. of Samples	Percentage	Remarks
1	40	80.0	Good
2	4	8.0	Satisfactory
3	5	10.0	Unsatisfactory
4	1	2.0	Very unsatisfactory

Bacteriological Examination of Food.—Routine bacteriological examinations of various types of food have been carried out during the year and 67 samples have been examined by the Public Health Laboratory Service as follows :—

Tuberculin Tested Milk	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gelatine	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gravy ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Meat Pies	..	..	..	..	..	4
Table Jellies	..	..	..	..	..	1
Blancmange	..	..	..	..	..	4
Sausage Roll	..	..	..	..	..	1
Beef Sausage	..	..	..	..	..	4
Pork Sausage	..	..	..	..	..	3
Custard Powder	..	..	..	..	..	1
Frozen Liquid Egg	..	..	..	..	..	18
Liquid Egg ..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Condensed Milk	..	..	..	..	..	2

Reference should be made to the helpful co-operation of the Laboratory staff at all times and for the valued services performed by them.

Extraneous Matter in Food.—The number of complaints from the public of extraneous matter in food is about the same as last year.

Investigations have been made during the year into several cases of extraneous matter found in food. The premises have been visited in all cases and in some instances the matter was dealt with by a warning letter. One such case related to Porridge Oats which, on examination, were found to contain rodent droppings. The standard of hygiene at the factory was of the highest order and it was found that every precaution was taken to ensure proper cleaning of the rolled oats. The infestation was thought to be due to the method of storage of oats at the farm. In this case the manufacturers concerned were so alarmed at the state of the raw material arriving at the factory that they have now arranged to cease purchasing towards the end of the cereal year (*i.e.* March to July).

In five instances it was necessary to institute legal proceedings and the results of the hearings are set out in the table on page 158. 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 :—

- Insect in fruit pie
- Piece of wood in sliced brown loaf
- Drawing pin in breadcake
- Glass in sugar
- Dirty dough in bread
- Nail in sweet
- Insect in steak pie
- Insect in bilberry pie
- Bluebottle in tin of fruit salad
- Piece of wood in bottle of sterilised milk
- Glass in bottle of stout
- String in loaf
- Metal tack in bread loaf
- Fly in swiss roll
- Hessian adhering to loaf
- Screw in sandwich cake

Continued on next page

Dirt in bottle of milk
 Rodent dropping in porridge oats
 Cigarette stub in loaf of bread
 *Piece of metal in cake
 *Mould growth in crumpets
 *Nail in malt loaf
 Insects in jar of pickles
 *Beetle in jar of jam
 *Piece of metal in sugar bun
 Nail in butter
 Nail in tin of sardines
 Maggot in chocolate
 Nail in bilberry pie
 Glass in cake

* denotes legal proceedings taken.

EXTRANEOUS MATTER IN FOOD.

SUMMONSES ISSUED DURING 1958, UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Article	Extraneous Matter	Result of Hearing
Jar of blackcurrant jam	Contained a beetle ..	Given an absolute discharge on payment of 4s. costs. Manufacturer.
Sweet cake ..	Contained a piece of metal	Fined £10 and ordered to pay 10s. 6d. costs. Baker.
Fruit malt loaf ..	Contained wire nail measuring $\frac{7}{8}$ -in.	Fined £5 and ordered to pay 10s. 6d. costs.
Sugar bun ..	Contained a piece of metal	Given an absolute discharge on payment of 11s. 6d. costs. Baker.
Crumpets	Contained mould growth	Fined £25 and ordered to pay £1 5s. costs. Manufacturers. Manager fined £1 for aiding and abetting.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.—During the year 11 formal samples of fertilisers and one formal sample of feeding stuffs were taken under the above-mentioned Act and submitted to the Agricultural Analyst for examination. Six of the fertiliser samples and the one sample of feeding stuffs 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.

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.

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 55.

Five samples, viz. new rag flock, washed rag flock, washed flock, cotton felt and layered woollen mixture felt were taken and submitted for analysis to the prescribed analyst. Four of the samples passed the prescribed tests. The remaining sample (washed rag flock) failed on chlorine and soluble impurities. On receipt of the result of this analysis the firm supplying the sample discarded the batch of material as not suitable for use.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933 (Part II).—The administrative year for the purpose of the above-mentioned Act is the period 1st May to 30th April. The following table gives a detailed summary of the work done during the year ended 30th April, 1959.

Persons on the List on 30th April, 1958	407
Persons added to the List during the year	25
Persons removed from the List during the year	53
Persons on the List on 30th April, 1959	379
Premises on the List on 30th April, 1958	527
Premises added to the List during the year	27
Premises removed from the List during the year	53
Premises on the List on 30th April, 1959	501
Visits paid to :—	
1. Listed Premises in connection with new applications	..
2. Listed Premises in connection with unpaid fees	2
3. Listed Premises for routine inspection	42
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.

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, 4,267 samples of milk for examination. This figure was made up of 3,106 chemical samples, 1,060 bacteriological samples, 100 biological samples and one special sample which was examined for *Brucella abortus*.

1958 showed a drop in the amount of milk received direct from the farms at the various dairies in the city. All the dairies were approximately $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. below average intake. It has been suggested that this was due to the cold and wet summer, but it is far more probable that it was due to other factors, *e.g.* in the area from which the city draws its milk supplies, many dairy farms have now changed over to the breeding of beef stock.

An appreciation of the statistical information in milk analysis has disclosed that the average fat content of milk has increased slightly during the year. It is, however, noticeable that the solids-not-fat have not shown any similar improvement. The solids-not-fat contain a large proportion of the nutritional value of milk—the proteins, casein and lactalbumin, lactose, B Vitamins, calcium and other nutrient salts, all of which are of utmost value to the growing child. It is therefore unfortunate that the percentage of solids-not-fat has not increased. It would seem that there is now a case for the presumptive legal standard to be abandoned and a minimum legal standard to be introduced.

Reference was made in the previous annual report to the construction of a new dairy by one of the large companies. Owing to the delay in the building work, it has not been possible to bring this dairy into operation this year but it will be brought into use in the next year.

Adulterated Milk.—During the year under review, 3,106 samples of milk have been taken for the purpose of chemical analysis by the sampling officers. Of this number the City Analyst adversely

reported on 57. 30 were found to contain added water, 18 showed a fat deficiency; in 8 samples added water and fat deficiency was reported and one sample contained extraneous matter. From the unsatisfactory samples, legal proceedings involving 10 of the samples were instituted against four farmers.

Milk in Cartons.—In the year under review, one of the large dairy companies introduced the retail sale of milk in cartons from slot machines or “vendors” as they are called. These “vendor” machines have been fitted in some of the large factories in the city and the sales are said to justify the introduction of machines. Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) milk is filled into non-returnable cartons at the dairy. The introduction of the non-returnable container is a noteworthy step in the development of retail milk sales. It may be hoped that the non-returnable carton container will one day become normal practice in the retail milk trade, because it would eliminate numerous complaints relating to the filling of dirty bottles and also complaints about foreign objects in milk bottles. The cost of the material is probably one of the obstacles to the introduction of the non-returnable container, but it is expected that the consumer public will eventually demand this more hygienic form of container.

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

To dairies	..	..	..	..	..	..	387
To pasteurising and sterilising plants	..	..	..	..	..	..	291
To bottled milk shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Other visits of enquiry	..	..	..	..	..	..	153
No access visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Attendance at Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Visits in connection with adulterated samples	..	..	..	..	..	..	23

During the year 1,060 samples of milk were submitted to the City Analyst for bacteriological examination. The samples were taken from dairies, schools and retailers in the streets. They were taken from the following grades of milk :—

“ Pasteurised ”	..	..	..	..	..	..	272
“ Tuberculin Tested ” (Pasteurised)	..	..	..	..	..	..	273
“ Sterilised ”	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
“ Tuberculin Tested ” (Farm Bottled)	..	..	..	..	..	..	415

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.—Of the 1,060 samples submitted to the City Analyst for bacteriological examination, 14 failed to pass the methylene blue test and none failed the phosphatase test.

METHYLENE BLUE (REDUCTION) TEST.

Designation	Total Samples Taken	Result of Test			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
*Pasteurised { Dairies ..	150	150	100·0	..	..
{ Schools ..	122	122	100·0	..	..
*Tuberculin Tested { Dairies ..	234	233	99·6	1	0·4
(Pasteurised) { Schools ..	39	39	100·0	..	..
†Tuberculin Tested (Farm bottled) Dairies	415	402	96·9	13	3·1

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

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

PHOSPHATASE TEST.

Designation	Total Samples Taken	Result of Test			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Pasteurised { Dairies ..	150	150	100·0	..	..
{ Schools ..	122	122	100·0	..	..
Tuberculin Tested { Dairies ..	234	234	100·0	..	..
(Pasteurised) { Schools ..	39	39	100·0	..	..

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

TURBIDITY TEST.

Designation	Total Samples Taken	Result of Test			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Sterilised	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	Distributors of milk
No. on the register on 31st December, 1957 ..	39	41
No. added to the register during the year ..	1	1
No. removed from the register during the year ..	8	7
No. on the register on 31st December, 1958 ..	32	35

DISTRIBUTORS OF BOTTLED MILK ONLY.

No. of distributors of milk on the register on 31st December, 1957.. .. .	877
No. added to the register during the year	172
No. removed from the register during the year.. .. .	156
No. of distributors of milk on the register on 31st December, 1958	893
No. of shops, etc., from which bottled milk only is sold, on 31st December, 1958	1,155

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

Description	Number in force on 31st December		
	1956	1957	1958
To use the designation "Tuberculin Tested"—			
1. To sell by retail	164	156	156
To use the designation "Pasteurised"—			
1. Pasteurisers' Licences	5	4	5
2. To sell by retail	178	168	174
To use the designation "Sterilised"—			
1. Sterilisers' Licences	2	2	2
2. To sell by retail	1,112	1,038	1,063

Biological Examination of Milk.—During the year 100 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.	Percent-age	No.	Percent-age
Tuberculin Tested ..	48	..	..	48	100·0
Pasteurised	1	..	..	1	100·0
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	2	..	..	2	100·0
Ungraded	49	1	2·0	48	98·0
Total	100	1	1·0	99	99·0

Only one of the 100 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.

Brucellosis.—One special sample of milk was submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for examination for *Brucella abortus* and was reported upon as positive. This sample was taken because of information received in regard to a case of brucellosis. The patient, a male, was found to be a regular milk drinker and the supply was traced to a retail producer who bottled the raw milk at his farm premises. As the farm which was the source of this milk supply was outside the city, the information was 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 information. Later samples of the milk were returned as being negative.

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949—Regulation 20.—During the year it was not found necessary to serve any notices under the above-mentioned Regulations.

SUMMONSES ISSUED DURING 1958 UNDER THE FOOD AND
DRUGS ACT, 1955.

No. of Sample	Article.	Adulteration or Deficiency.	Result of Hearing
256/J	Milk	3.3% added water ..	Fined £4 and ordered to pay £2 16s. costs. Producer.
257/J	Milk	3.0% added water ..	
361/J	Beef sausage	10.0% deficient in meat content	Fined £5 and ordered to pay £5 costs. Manufacturer.
362/J	Pork sausage	32.0% deficient in meat content	
1780/J	Milk	4.5% added water ..	Given an absolute discharge on payment of £3 costs. Producer.
1792/J	Milk	8.0% added water ..	
266/L	Milk	26.7% added water ..	Fined £75 and ordered to pay £7 6s. 9d. costs. Producer.
281/L	Milk	26.3% added water ..	
285/L	Milk	14.4% added water ..	
300/L	Milk	8.9% added water ..	
519/L	Milk	6.7% added water ..	Fined £4 and ordered to pay £2 16s. costs. Producer.
529/L	Milk	4.8% added water ..	
912/L	Full Cream Evaporated Milk	Showed marked "gelling" and the presence of numerous "candy" crystals of calcium lactate indicating deterioration in quality as a result of excessively long storage. The tin containing the milk was incorrectly labelled in contravention of the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923.	Fined £50 and ordered to pay £2 10s. costs under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for selling milk not of the quality demanded and fined £25 in respect of the labelling irregularity. Wholesaler.
139/M	Buttered Teacake	Spreading consisted of 100.0% margarine	Fined £25 and ordered to pay £2 10s. costs. Retailer.
141/M	Buttered Teacake	Spread with a mixture of 30.0% butter and 70.0% margarine	Fined £5. Retailer.
157/M	Buttered Long Bun	Spread with mixture of 10.0% butter and 90.0% margarine	Fined £5 and ordered to pay £2 10s. costs. Retailer.

MEAT INSPECTION

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 from reports submitted by Mr. D. Forbes, Supervisory Public Health Inspector for Meat and Other Foods.

Animals Slaughtered.—During the year 264,279 animals were slaughtered for human consumption at the Public Abattoir and private slaughterhouses, a decrease of 2,361 on the figure for 1957.

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 ..	{ 1957	23,954	9,938	29,071	132,317	16,138	211,418
	{ 1958	22,653	11,563	17,394	134,392	19,076	205,078
Danube Road ..	{ 1957	5,663	..	1	11,922	11,383	28,969
	{ 1958	5,184	..	..	11,567	11,410	28,161
26, Gelderd Road ..	{ 1957	..	..	4	..	17,773	17,777
	{ 1958	..	..	..	..	21,772	21,772
Marshall Street, Cross- gates	{ 1957	245	..	4	1,020	1,922	3,191
	{ 1958	247	..	3	1,218	2,191	3,659
Cross Lane, Wortley	{ 1957	474	317	2	1,242	1	2,036
	{ 1958	303	318	4	1,374	3	2,002
Harrison's Yard, Bramley	{ 1957	..	..	..	..	3,249	3,249
	{ 1958	..	..	..	..	3,607	3,607

It can be seen from the foregoing table that the number of bovine animals slaughtered for human consumption has decreased from 69,673 in 1957 to 57,669 in 1958. The decreases were as follows :—cattle 1,949 and calves 11,681. There were increases of 2,050 and 7,593 respectively in the number of sheep and pigs slaughtered.

The Slaughterhouses Act, 1958.—This Act which came into operation in August, 1958, effects a number of changes in slaughterhouse legislation and prepares the way for radical improvements in the general constructional standards of slaughterhouses.

One of the most important provisions requires the Local Authority to submit a report to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food setting out the existing and probable future requirements of the district in regard to slaughterhouse facilities and stating what facilities are in fact likely to become available to meet these requirements. The report is required to be submitted within twelve months of an Appointed Day (November 2nd, 1959), and is required to be preceded by consultations with such organisations as appear to the Authority to have an interest in the matter.

The Act also provides for a limited " period of freedom " during which, subject to certain conditions, traders are entitled to licences in respect of new slaughterhouses of their own design. This freedom period is terminated by the submission of the Report already mentioned. From this time all applications for slaughterhouse licences are required to be approved by the Minister and will be granted only if adequate slaughtering facilities are not already available.

In addition to defining the broad lines of slaughterhouse development the Act applies itself to specific issues through the medium of Regulations. These Regulations concern themselves *inter alia* with the improvement of hygienic conditions in slaughterhouses, and with the avoidance of cruelty. Certain of the Regulations became operative on January 1st, 1959, whilst others come into force successively on dates to be appointed. Steps have been taken to secure the compliance at all slaughterhouses in the city of the Regulations already in operation.

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

The five private slaughterhouses in the city have continued to kill a good class of animal and have been conducted in a satisfactory manner.

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 three premises for the confinement of animals awaiting slaughter as follows:—Leeds Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd. (lairage in Gelderd Road); H. Sherburn (lairage at piggeries, Field End Road, Halton) and 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.

In accordance with the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty Regulations), 1958, Mr. J. R. C. Wilkinson submitted a return to the Local Authority showing the number of horses slaughtered and the number of carcasses of horses received during the year as follows:—

	1957	1958
Horses slaughtered at knacker's yard ..	20	18
Horses slaughtered at collieries	36	27
Horses slaughtered at farms and customers' own premises	11	5
Horse carcasses received	58	26

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958.—During the year 9 new licences to slaughter or stun animals were granted by the City Council and 149 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 ..	28,387	11,881	17,401	148,551	58,059	..
NUMBER INSPECTED ..	28,387	11,881	17,401	148,551	58,059	..
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI						
Whole carcasses con- demned ..	24	81	123	299	79	..
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	2,498	1,375	13	7,217	3,648	..
Percentage of numbers inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci ..	8.88	12.25	0.78	5.06	6.42	..
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY						
Whole carcasses con- demned ..	38	71	4	..	13	..
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	1,630	895	..	..	999	..
Percentage of numbers inspected affected with tuberculosis ..	5.88	8.13	0.02	..	1.74	..
CYSTICERCOSIS						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	73	3	..	20	..	..
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrig- eration ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Generalised and totally condemned ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Meat and Other Foods condemned as unsound.—The total weight of food destroyed by consent during the year was 512,461 lbs. as compared with 491,501 lbs. in the previous year. About 68 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 table on page 171.

Cysticercus Bovis and Ovis.—Inspection was carried out in the approved manner and a reduction in the number of affected animals was found. 73 bullocks, 3 cows and 20 sheep were found to be infested with cysts most of which were in a degenerated condition, and in only one case was it found necessary to refrigerate the carcass for the appropriate period. No carcasses were condemned.

The Slaughterhouses (Meat Inspection Grant) Regulations, 1958.—For many years past the weekly kill has been in excess of the requirements of the city.

These circumstances were acknowledged in 1957 by the scheme whereby Exchequer Grants became available to local authorities inspecting meat in excess of their own requirements. The scheme was based upon the application of a national "per caput" figure to each local authority in terms of "inspection units". An inspection unit is a device to take account of the varying amounts of time required to be spent in inspecting the different classes of animal. The number of "inspection units" in excess of normal requirements thus calculated is termed the "export figure".

Following an experimental period the scheme was given full statutory authority by the publication of the Slaughterhouse (Meat Inspection Grant) Regulations, 1958, which came into force on October 2nd of that year.

At the time of writing two such Exchequer Grants have been allocated to the city and a third application is pending.

Details of the figures upon which the applications were based are set out in the following table :—

		1956-7	1957-8	1958-9
Total units inspected	..	926,139	972,906	906,895
*Datum figure	.. ..	762,900	765,150	767,400
Export figure	.. ..	163,239	207,756	139,495

* Datum figure based upon population x 1.5 caput figure

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 a firm of wholesale offal dealers 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. A Company owning a private slaughterhouse has sold its condemned meat and offal to the firm of Messrs. Wadsworth, Barnsley, where it was put through a digester and used for meat meal and fertiliser. All condemned meat and offal were stained with a vegetable dye before leaving the premises of slaughter.

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

MEAT, ETC., DESTROYED BY CONSENT.

	1958	1957	1956	1955
Beef	116,527 lbs.	124,296 lbs.	142,457 lbs.	124,073 lbs.
Veal	5,699 "	5,763 "	3,578 "	3,551 "
Mutton	15,378 "	15,053 "	11,902 "	10,428 "
Pork	22,366 "	27,062 "	27,488 "	38,501 "
Bacon and Ham ..	813 "	232 "	256 "	773 "
Offals	188,165 "	184,900 "	185,107 "	181,641 "
Rabbits	804 "	715 "	169 "	2,565 "
Poultry	858 "	770 "	1,561 "	1,278 "
Game	37 "	26 "	220 "	54 "
Horseflesh	..	..	..	1,190 "
Horse Offals	..	..	..	1,127 "
Fish	13,744 lbs.	21,518 lbs.	29,826 lbs.	31,250 "
Shellfish	127 "	3,184 "	4,924 "	5,302 "
Vegetables	67,702 "	38,413 "	39,786 "	48,436 "
Fruit	9,848 "	14,224 "	8,451 "	7,329 "
Tinned goods	49,086 "	51,576 "	39,277 "	68,780 "
Cheese	57 "	124 "	131 "	1,624 "
Edible fungi	..	..	152 "	222 "
Bread and Cereals ..	1,214 lbs.	..	200 "	..
Flour	..	..	..	..
Confectionery	138 lbs.	378 lbs.	508 lbs.	589 lbs.
Sundries	19,898 "	3,267 "	6,504 "	17,316 "
Totals	512,461 lbs.	491,501 lbs.	502,497 lbs.	546,029 lbs.

Fish.—There has been a notable drop in the quantity of fish condemned and destroyed by consent, from 21,518 lbs. in 1957 to 13,744 lbs. in 1958. The condition of fish arriving in the city depends to a certain extent on the amounts available at the ports ; in times

of shortage quantities of very poor fish arrive in the market. This particularly applies to foreign fish which may arrive in this country as fillets in boxes, and often has been found in a stale condition. Rather than have the fish condemned the port wholesalers will ask for the fish to be sent back to them and this has been done on numerous occasions.

Shellfish.—Five samples of mussels were taken during the year, two from Denmark and three from Eire. All were purified mussels and were found to be satisfactory. These were the only two places from which mussels were sent to the Leeds Market.

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

Rabbits.—There has been a notable increase in the number of rabbits arriving in the market. It is thought that, owing to the higher prices they now make, they are better looked after and only in adverse weather conditions has condemnation been necessary. Frozen skinned rabbits continue to arrive in good condition.

Vegetables.—Condemnations of vegetables have almost doubled as compared with the previous year, being 67,702 lbs. in 1958 as compared with 38,413 lbs. in 1957. This has been mainly due to the wet summer months when vegetables brought into the market in a wet state deteriorated very rapidly, particularly peas and beans.

Dried Fruit.—Condemnations are very small, the usual cause being mould due to unsatisfactory storage or infestation with grubs or maggots.

Tinned Goods.—The amount of this type of foodstuff condemned has remained fairly constant, around 50,000 lbs. weight. A large quantity of these condemnations has been due to multiple firms with local shops submitting their bad stock to the Department for examination for the purpose of obtaining credit.

Cheese.—The quantity of cheese now brought for inspection is very small and the cheese is usually of the processed type which has gone mouldy.

Whole Liquid Egg.—On a request from the Ministry, liquid egg which had been cracked out in a dealers' premises in the city was sampled prior to and subsequent to freezing and cold storage. The number of samples of whole liquid egg taken was 26 and the number of samples of whole frozen liquid egg was 18. All the samples were found to be satisfactory.

Fruit.—A report was received from the Medical Officer of Health for Liverpool that apples, which had been imported from the Lebanon and delivered to Leeds, were contaminated with arsenic and lead. Samples of these apples were submitted to the City Analyst who reported that all the apples showed evidence of spray residues. Determination of arsenic and lead contents gave the following results :—

			<i>Arsenic</i>	<i>Lead</i>
Sample "A"	..	..	5 p.p.m.	14 p.p.m.
Sample "B"	..	..	5 p.p.m.	11 p.p.m.
Recommended limits	..		1 p.p.m.	2 p.p.m.

The apples, being unsuitable for human consumption, were returned to the suppliers at Liverpool.

Another report was received from the Medical Officer of Health for Kingston-upon-Hull that apples, which had been imported from Italy and delivered to Leeds, were contaminated with arsenical salts. Samples of these apples were submitted to the City Analyst who reported that all the apples showed evidence of spray residues and determination of arsenic and lead contents gave the following results :—arsenic 1.1 p.p.m., lead 3.0 p.p.m.

The apples, being unsuitable for human consumption, were returned to the suppliers at Liverpool and arrangements have been made by the Medical Officer of Health for Liverpool for appropriate action to be taken regarding the 233 cases of apples.

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.
I	..	I

Swine Fever Order of 1938.—During the year four 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, 361 licences for the disposal of 3,757 store and fat pigs from the Whitkirk Auction Mart were issued and 615 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, 46 licences have been issued for the movement of pigs within the city.

Anthrax Order of 1938.—Three cases of suspected anthrax were reported during the year; on post-mortem examination of the carcasses it was found that death had ensued from causes other than anthrax.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order of 1928.—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 but were not confirmed.

The Poultry Premises and Vehicles (Disinfection) Order, 1956.—During the year 76 visits were paid to the Jewish poultry dealers in this city to inspect their premises, vehicles and equipment. In general it has been found that cleansing and disinfection of premises, vehicles and crates has been satisfactory during the year.

The Live Poultry (Movement Records) Order, 1958.—This Order came into operation on the 1st September, 1958, and revoked the Live Poultry (Movement Records) Order, 1954, and re-enacts it with amendments. The principal amendment is the introduction of a provision requiring persons carrying on the business of slaughtering poultry to keep a record of the poultry they slaughter.

The records of the movement of poultry have been inspected at the time of the inspector's visit to the premises.

Warble Fly (Dressing of Cattle) Order of 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 cattle farmers, together with a postcard (prepaid) asking that in the event of infestation being discovered, the postcards be completed and returned. 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 the operation of the Order, all premises where cattle are kept were visited and the cattle inspected.

Notification by postcard of intention to dress infested cattle was received at this office from six owners and the farms in question were visited for the purpose of inspection and supervising dressing, the number of cattle involved being 26.

The Lay Inspector under the Diseases of Animals Act found 32 infested cattle in the course of routine inspection.

In addition to the above, 507 non-infested cattle were treated voluntarily.

There was a marked increase in the number of infested cattle as compared with the previous year ; part of the increase was due to the importation of 92 cattle from Ireland to farms in the city during the months of May and June. These animals were examined at the Port of Landing by a Veterinary Officer of the Ministry and found to be infested with Warble Fly. Instructions were issued for the animals to be dressed on arrival at the farm, the dressing being carried out under the supervision of the Lay Inspector.

It was not found necessary to institute any proceedings under the Order.

DETAILS OF WORK DONE				1956	1957	1958
No. of visits paid to farms	200	105	149			
No. of cattle inspected on farms	2,291	1,376	1,511			
No. of leaflets and cards distributed	72	52	64			
No. of cattle infested	27	93	150			
No. of infested cattle treated	27	93	150			
No. of non-infested cattle treated voluntarily	387	581	507			

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 eight farms keeping sheep in the city.

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

At another farm the sheep had not been dipped. In December the farmer made application for exemption under Article 2 of the Sheep Dipping Regulations from the dipping of 33 ewes on the grounds that they were due to commence lambing on December 28th. The matter was considered by the Sub-Health (Sanitation, Food and Drugs) Committee and a resolution was passed that the exemption be not granted. The farmer was notified by letter of the

Committee's decision, and was given a further opportunity to dip his sheep but he still refused. Legal proceedings were instituted against the farmer (see page 178).

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

J. S. Rowling and Son, King Lane Farm,			
Alwoodley	.. .. .	126	sheep dipped
G. Whitfield, Park Farm, Colton	.. .. .	65	„ „
H. C. Peate, Owlet Hall Farm, Eccup	.. .. .	18	„ „
G. H. Dalby, Bank House Farm, Eccup	.. .. .	64	„ „
H. Warrington, Grove Farm, Eccup	.. .. .	76	„ „
O. Lister, Black Hill Farm, Eccup	.. .. .	191	„ „
E. E. Todd, Mount Pleasant Farm, Eccup	.. .. .	68	„ „

Animals (Landing from Channel Islands, Isle of Man, Northern Ireland and Republic of Ireland) Order, 1955.—During the year, 6,633 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 2,477. The number of Irish pigs received at the Public Abattoir and the Leeds Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd. Slaughterhouse under licence was 140.

Diseases of Animals Act, 1950 (Second Schedule).—During the year 3,773 Irish cattle were received under licence for immediate slaughter at the Public Abattoir and the Leeds Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd. Slaughterhouse, Gelderd Road, Leeds. In addition, 54 licensed Irish store cattle were received at farms in the city and these were all duly inspected on arrival; further visits were paid to see that they were isolated and detained for the prescribed period of six clear days following their arrival in accordance with the Order. As compared with the previous year, the number of imported cattle decreased by 760.

The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957.—During the year 10 new applications were received for licence to operate waste food boiling plants under the above-mentioned Order. There were 88 licensed boiling plants in the city at the end of the year. Visits to boiling plants during the year numbered 129.

Legal Proceedings.—A farmer was prosecuted under the Regulation of Movement of Swine Order, 1954, for moving pigs from the Whitkirk Auction Mart to his farm premises without a licence. The defendant was found guilty and fined £1.

A farmer was prosecuted under the Tuberculosis Order of 1938 for disposing of a cow which was the subject of a Form A Notice (requiring the detention and isolation of an animal suspected to be suffering from Tuberculosis). The Form A had been served in consequence of a sample of milk having proved positive for tubercle bacilli and the farmer had disposed of the cow by sale at Whitkirk Auction Mart. The cow was purchased by a butcher and, following slaughter on the day of purchase, was passed as fit for human consumption. In the subsequent Court proceedings the Stipendiary Magistrate stated that in view of the fact that the carcass had been passed as fit for human consumption he felt justified in taking a lenient course. The defendant was granted an absolute discharge on payment of 19s. costs.

A farmer was prosecuted under the Sheep Dipping Regulations, 1953, for failing to dip his sheep as required by the above Regulations. The defendant was found guilty and fined £5.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES
 The following are the results of the inspection of the factories in the district of ...
 The first factory inspected was the ...
 The second factory inspected was the ...
 The third factory inspected was the ...
 The fourth factory inspected was the ...
 The fifth factory inspected was the ...
 The sixth factory inspected was the ...
 The seventh factory inspected was the ...
 The eighth factory inspected was the ...
 The ninth factory inspected was the ...
 The tenth factory inspected was the ...
 The eleventh factory inspected was the ...
 The twelfth factory inspected was the ...
 The thirteenth factory inspected was the ...
 The fourteenth factory inspected was the ...
 The fifteenth factory inspected was the ...
 The sixteenth factory inspected was the ...
 The seventeenth factory inspected was the ...
 The eighteenth factory inspected was the ...
 The nineteenth factory inspected was the ...
 The twentieth factory inspected was the ...

General Sanitation

The following are the results of the inspection of the general sanitation in the district of ...
 The first inspection was made of the ...
 The second inspection was made of the ...
 The third inspection was made of the ...
 The fourth inspection was made of the ...
 The fifth inspection was made of the ...
 The sixth inspection was made of the ...
 The seventh inspection was made of the ...
 The eighth inspection was made of the ...
 The ninth inspection was made of the ...
 The tenth inspection was made of the ...
 The eleventh inspection was made of the ...
 The twelfth inspection was made of the ...
 The thirteenth inspection was made of the ...
 The fourteenth inspection was made of the ...
 The fifteenth inspection was made of the ...
 The sixteenth inspection was made of the ...
 The seventeenth inspection was made of the ...
 The eighteenth inspection was made of the ...
 The nineteenth inspection was made of the ...
 The twentieth inspection was made of the ...

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

BY

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

Chief Public Health Inspector

Mr. J. Norton, Supervisory Inspector of the Factories Section, has furnished details for the report as follows.

A very large part of the work of the Factories Section in 1958 has been occupied by the administration of the provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, particularly with regard to the establishment of smoke control areas. Details of the work done in this respect are set out in the section of the Report which deals with the prevention of atmospheric pollution.

Factories.—The inspection of factories is carried out by inspectors working in the Factories Section of the Department and details of the work done in this connection during 1958 are given in the four tables printed on pages 185 to 187.

Of these tables, the first three are extracted from the return made by the Medical Officer of Health to the Minister of Labour and National Service under the provisions of Section 128(3) of the Factories Act, 1937. Inspectors of this Department deal with the provisions of Part (i) and Part (viii) of the Factories Act, 1937, which have been delegated to the City Council for administration. The question of means of escape in the case of fire is dealt with by inspectors working under the direction of the City Engineer and no details about this part of the Act are available. Of the four tables mentioned above, the first two, i.e. the tables showing details of inspections of factories for the purpose of provisions as to health and the number of cases in which defects were found, represent the work of the male inspectors of the staff, whilst the other two tables dealing with outwork and other matters represent principally the work of the two female inspectors.

The register of factories, which the City Council is required to keep, now contains the addresses of 180 non-mechanical factories and 2,985 mechanical factories. The number of non-mechanical factories, which has shown a steady fall since the end of the war, now appears to be stabilizing itself, and it would seem that the

factories concerned are those in which the processes operated are such that mechanical means cannot be devised for carrying out the work. Examples of the type of work carried on in such factories are burling and mending, certain types of arts and crafts, and the making of millinery. In addition to the number of factories above-mentioned, there are some 44 other premises in which Section 7 of the Factories Act, 1937 (dealing with the provision of sanitary accommodation) is enforced by the City Council. These premises consist principally of works of building and engineering construction. This number of 44 compares with a total of 164 on the register during 1957. The apparent discrepancy is due entirely to the completion of a large number of building contracts.

During the year inspections of mechanical and non-mechanical factories were made in order to ascertain whether the provisions of the Factories Act were being contravened. In 219 instances contraventions of the Act or other defects were found and, of these, 144 were remedied by the end of the year. The number of notices served to deal with these contraventions was 121. The works which were outstanding at the end of the year are being followed-up and will be carried out in due course. There was no necessity during the year to institute legal proceedings to enforce compliance with the Act.

The number of works of building and engineering construction on the register, i.e. 44, indicates a fall of some 120 from the 1957 figures. As previously stated, this very noticeable discrepancy is due principally to the completion of many small building contracts. During the year 74 visits were paid to these sites and in two instances written notices were served requiring the provision of, or improvement of, sanitary accommodation. The trend these days appears to be the provision of water-closet accommodation for building workers. On large sites this becomes possible because of the practice now adopted of making roads and providing ancillary services such as water and sewerage before building is actually begun. In such instances it is easy to provide reasonable sanitary accommodation in the form of water-closets rather than the somewhat crude arrangements which otherwise would apply. In cases where it is impossible to provide water-closet accommodation, suitable chemical closets, satisfactorily screened and provided with proper deodorising fluid are required.

The table of cases in which defects were found on page 186 contains details of 52 reports which were received from H.M. Inspector, listed under various headings. Two of these reports refer to want of cleanliness, but one was concerned with a bakehouse in which mechanical power was used.

The cleanliness of bakehouses is dealt with by this Department under the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, and the figure of 3 instances in which dirty conditions were remedied (which appears in the table above-mentioned) does not include this particular bakehouse which is dealt with in the section of the Report which deals with food premises. The three instances mentioned above refer, therefore, only to non-mechanical factories other than food-handling factories. In the report received from H.M. Inspectors, 11 factories were said to have insufficient sanitary accommodation. At the time of the inspection however, it was found that only 8 of these premises had insufficient sanitary accommodation, the difference being accounted for by re-arrangement of existing conveniences by the occupiers of the factories prior to the City Council Inspector's visit.

The table which is headed " Other Matters " and which appears on page 187 gives the number of bakehouses in the register of factories as 155. This includes 2 non-mechanical and 153 mechanical bakehouses. The figure does not include every bakehouse in the city as there are a number which are not registered under the Factories Act by H.M. Inspectors. The number of bakehouses continues to decline, principally because of intensive competition from large establishments which produce bread and confectionery on a wholesale basis. There are no basement bakehouses in the city which have a certificate of suitability under the Factories Act.

The tables which are printed on pages 185 and 186 and which give details of the visits paid to factories and the work carried out in factories refer only to work done under the provisions of the Factories Act which are delegated to the City Council. They do not give a full picture of the Public Health Inspector's work, inasmuch as a large number of complaints are received year by year about conditions in factories which can only be dealt with by action under the Public Health Acts, the Food and Drugs Act, the Clean Air Act and other

associated legislation. The figures in connection with this work are included in the table of work done by public health inspectors which is set out on page 202. For example, inspectors in the Factories Section paid 122 visits during the year to the large food factories in the city, i.e. to bakehouses, pickle factories, sugar confectionery factories, etc. and dealt with 64 deficiencies under the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Many complaints are received year by year about nuisances caused by various trade processes and 1958 has been no exception to this rule. For example, complaints referring to nuisance from dust emissions from dust extract plant, from shot blast plants and from foundries have been received and action has been taken to deal with these. Amongst unusual complaints received during the year was one which referred to a nuisance from feathers blowing about the streets and entering houses near the works of a bedding manufacturer. In this particular case the nuisance was caused by the lack of proper arrangements for unloading bulk supplies of feathers; it has now been abated by the provision of a totally enclosed unloading bay. Another nuisance which was dealt with during the year was a complaint of fly infestation and offensive smells following a serious fire at a warehouse used for storage of goods in transit, including foodstuffs. The complaint was dealt with, following representations by this Department, by the removal of some hundreds of tons of damaged foodstuffs to a site on the outskirts of the city where it was tipped under controlled conditions and eventually covered with a consolidated layer of inert material. The fly infestation of the warehouse was controlled by continual spraying of the walls and the damaged goods with a persistent insecticide by the Disinfestation Section of this Department.

Some of the complaints received refer to factories which are registered with H.M. Inspector of Alkali, etc. Works and in such cases the Department has a close liaison with H.M. Inspector. One particular complaint of offensive smell in the neighbourhood of an alkali works was dealt with jointly by the Department's inspectors and H. M. Inspector and, as a result, fumes from the processes involved are now incinerated before being discharged to the atmosphere. No further complaints about this have been received.

The abatement of nuisances from manufacturing processes, generally speaking, involves constant re-visiting by inspectors and nuisances from such processes may at times take a very long period before abatement is achieved.

During the year 12 complaints of noise and vibration were received. After careful investigation, six of these complaints were found to be not justified. In five of the remaining six cases, a remedy was found and in the sixth instance investigations are continuing. The legal powers invoked in dealing with such nuisances are those invested in the Local Authority by the Leeds Corporation Act, 1956, which makes any excessive, unreasonable or unnecessary noise a nuisance under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936. Nuisances other than those created by processes carried on in factories and with which public health inspectors are frequently required to deal are those caused by defects in the structure of factory buildings. Such defects may affect the health and comfort of workpeople and may be regarded as prejudicial to health.

In visits to factories the public health inspectors look at canteens and messrooms provided to ensure that they are in a satisfactory condition, especially as regards the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955. Details of this work are included in the section of the Report dealing with Food Hygiene.

The arrangement which exists between the City Engineer's Department and this Department for exchange of information as to the establishment of factories in the city continues to function and a copy of the list of changes in occupation in factories which is received each month from H.M. Inspector is forwarded to the City Engineer. The City Engineer's Department in turn takes advantage of the Department's knowledge of industry in the city by asking for advice as to whether particular processes are suitable for establishment in various parts of the city.

Outworkers.—The number of outworkers in the August list was 1,121. 982 of these were concerned with the making of wearing apparel, 138 with textile weaving and one with the making of paper boxes. In one instance during the year it was necessary to institute proceedings for the non-return of the list of outworkers which must



FIRE DAMAGE AT A FOOD WAREHOUSE

Hundreds of tons of fire and water-damaged foodstuffs produced a serious nuisance from flies and smells. The disinfestation, removal and disposal of the fly infested goods was supervised by public health inspectors.



be made and the firm concerned was fined £2. The number of addresses of outworkers received from other Authorities was 112 and the number sent from Leeds to other Authorities was 244. During the year 236 inspections of outworkers' premises were made and in no instance was work found to be carried on in unwholesome premises. There were no cases of notifiable diseases at any of the outworkers' premises during the year.

Workplaces.—In 1958, 765 visits were made to workplaces. Conditions generally in these premises were found to be good and two complaints only were dealt with. In one instance a dirty office was cleansed and in another instance a complaint of offensive smells in an office was traced to the over-heating of certain electrical equipment.

Shops.—The provisions of Section 38 of the Shops Act, 1950, have been delegated to the Health Committee for administration. The other contents of the Shops Act, namely, hours of employment, etc., are dealt with by the inspectors in the Weights and Measures Department. During the year 447 visits were made to shops and 13 notices were served in respect of defects found. The defects which were put right in response to these notices are as follows :—

Shops ventilated	1
Washing facilities provided ..	4
Other defects remedied	7

**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	180	35	2	..
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2,985	1,563	121	..
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	44	74	2	..
Total	3,209	1,672	125	..

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) ..	6	3	..	2	..
Overcrowding (S. 2) ..	..	..	..	..	..
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3)	1	1	..	1	..
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4) ..	..	..	..	..	..
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6) ..	..	..	..	..	..
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7)—					
(a) Insufficient ..	8	8	..	11	..
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	194	127	..	36	..
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	5	5	..	2	..
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	5	..	5	..	..
Total ..	219	144	5	52	..

OUTWORK
Sections 110 and 111

Nature of Work	SECTION 110			SECTION 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions.
Wearing apparel :—						
Making, etc., Cleaning and Washing ..	982	1	1	..	..	..
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Textile weaving ..	138	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,121	1	1	..	..	..

OTHER MATTERS

	Number of		
	Lists.	Outworkers.	
Homework :—		C.	W.
<i>Lists of Outworkers (S. 110) :—</i>			
Lists received twice in the year	388	620	1,446
“ “ once in the year	7	..	28
Addresses of } received from other Authorities.. ..		112	
outworkers } forwarded to other Authorities		244	
Notices to occupiers as to keeping or sending lists		399	
Inspection of Homeworkers' premises		236	
<i>Homework in unwholesome premises :—</i>			
Instances		..	
Notices (S. 111)		..	
Prosecutions.. .. .		..	
<i>Homework in infected premises —</i>			
Instances		..	
Public Health Act, 1936 (S. 153) { Orders made		..	
[Infectious Cases—Nil] { Prosecutions		..	
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—			
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factories Act, 1937			
(S. 128)		5	
Action taken in matters referred by { Notified by H.M.			
H.M. Inspectors { Inspectors		51	
.. .. . { Reports (of action			
.. .. . { taken) sent to			
.. .. . { H.M. Inspectors..		51	
Total number of factories on Register		3,165	
The above includes 155 bakehouses.			

SANITATION

BY

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

Water.—During the year 410 samples of drinking water were taken by the Department for bacteriological examination. 389 of the samples were taken from the Corporation's mains supply, 13 were samples of well water and 8 samples were taken from springs. Nine samples of town's water were unsatisfactory but subsequent samples taken from the same domestic taps proved satisfactory. Five samples of well water and four samples of spring water were 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 1958 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. 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 ..		305	119	
Probable No. of B.Coli Type 1 in 100 ml. water ..		305	68	
Anaerobes in 40 ml. water (Wilson and Blair's Test) ..		52	2	
Agar Plate Count, 48 hours at 37°C. Colonies per ml. ..		51	38	
WATER GOING INTO SUPPLY AFTER FILTRATION AND CHLORINATION				
(a) Water entering the Distribution System				
No. of samples	Ministry of Health Classification (1956)			
	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4
692	99·14%	0·14%	Nil	0·72%
(b) Samples taken from Service Reservoirs and Consumers' Premises (excluding samples taken by Public Health Dept.)				
No. of Samples ..	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
1,041	98·65%		1·35%	

During the year 212 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, 1958. SUMMARY BASED ON 212 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)	20	48	5
*pH.	7.1	8.0	6.7
Free Carbon Dioxide	1.6	3.2	Trace
Alkalinity (Carbonate or temporary hardness) (in terms of CaCO_3)	18	27	12
Total Hardness (in terms of CaCO_3)	50	60	42
Non-Carbonate (Permanent) Hardness (in terms of CaCO_3)	32	44	23
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C.	2.05	4.1	0.95
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (in terms of N)	0.003	0.013	Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen („ „ „ „)	0.056	0.090	0.020
Nitrite Nitrogen („ „ „ „)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitrate Nitrogen („ „ „ „)	0.45	0.60	0.35
Chlorine present as Chloride (in terms of Cl)	13	15	11
Silica (in terms of SiO_2)	7	8	6
Iron compounds (in terms of Fe)	0.03	0.3	Nil
Manganese „ („ „ „ Mn)	Nil	0.04	Nil
Lead „ („ „ „ Pb)	Less than 0.01	0.08	Nil
Total solids dried at 180°C.	99	107	88
*Electrical Conductivity—			
Micro-ohms/ CM_3 at 20°C.	128	150	115
*Residual Chlorine (on reaching consumer)	Nil/Trace		

* 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.

Regular determinations of pH and alkalinity are made on samples of water taken from various points in the distribution system and 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 in 1958 was 0.08 p.p.m.

Action in respect of any form of contamination.—Service reservoirs in which the presence of B. Coli Type 1 was confirmed were treated with a solution of sodium hypochlorite, even though the numbers present did not exceed 2 per 100 ml. Service reservoirs so treated were Farnley (once in January and once in July) and Wortley (once in July). Farnley service reservoir was also treated in September, as a precaution, when a high coliform count was obtained in a sample from this source.

On only two occasions during the year were unsatisfactory samples obtained from consumers' premises. On the first occasion, three streets in the Wortley area were affected. The mains in these streets had dead ends and flushing of the mains was sufficient to return the water supply to its normal purity.

On the second occasion, two mains in the Armley district were found to be contaminated following repair work. Thorough flushing of the mains did not remove all the contamination and the mains had to be taken out of service and sterilised by chlorination.

Particulars of the number of dwelling-houses and the number of the population supplied from the public water mains.—(a) (i) Number of dwelling-houses within the statutory area of supply—178,309, (ii) Number of dwelling-houses attached to shops—6,720; (b) Population supplied from the public water mains: (i) direct to houses—518,327 (estimated), (ii) by means of stand-pipes—none. (N.B.—These particulars relate to the statutory area of supply at 31st March, 1959).

The number of cistern water-closets in use at 31st March, 1959, was 213,983.

Sewage Disposal (Report of Mr. D. Currie, City Engineer).—During 1958, 8 per cent. of the bacteria beds were out of action while repairs were in progress. The corresponding figure for 1957 was 7 per cent. The average analyses of final effluent at Knostrop Sewage Works from January 1st to December 31st, 1958, were :—

Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours	..	2.22	parts per 100,000
Suspended solids	.. .. .	3.9	„ „ „

Public Cleansing (Report of Mr. G. F. Mellor, Director of Public Cleansing).—Particulars of refuse collection and disposal during 1958 are as follows :—

	Tons
Household refuse and nightsoil collected	173,518
(a) dealt with at destructors	73,571
(b) disposed of at tips and for agricultural purposes	87,164
(c) number of tons of cesspool contents discharged into Corporation sewers	12,783
The quantity of screened refuse dust sold as manure to farmers was 22,003 tons.	

Dustbins and Ashpits.—The number of dustbins provided by the Cleansing Department and delivered to dwelling-houses in Leeds during the year was 13,108. The total number provided since the inception of the scheme in December, 1946, is 144,821.

During the year the Health Department secured the abolition of 66 ashpits and the Corporation approved grants-in-aid amounting to £384 2s. 4d. in connection with the abolition of these ashpits.

Keeping of Animals.—The number of pig-keepers in the city decreased to 175 and the number of pigs kept was 3,994.

During the year two pig-keepers were prosecuted under the City of Leeds Byelaws with regard to the keeping of swine. One case related to the insanitary condition of the piggery occupied by the defendant and he was found guilty and fined £10.

In the other case, over 100 pigs instead of the permitted number of three were kept within 150 ft. of a dwelling-house in contravention of the Byelaws. The defendant was found guilty and a fine of 20s. was imposed.

Closet Accommodation.—During the year a survey of existing privy middens serving premises in the city was carried out. There were certain premises in isolated areas where privy middens could only be abolished by providing pail closets and dustbins in lieu, due to the fact that a Corporation sewer was not available. The Health Committee agreed to bear the cost of the structural work necessary in these cases and the Cleansing Committee agreed to provide pail closets and dustbins without charge to the owner of the premises concerned. 44 of these unsatisfactory privy middens were abolished.

Two pail closets serving premises in the city were abolished and water closets provided in lieu. Grants amounting to £15 17s. 6d. were paid to the owners of the property concerned.

A total of 195 statutory notices was served under the provisions of Section 45, Public Health Act, 1936, in connection with closet accommodation. In the owners default, the water closets appurtenant to 22 houses were repaired at a cost of £66 16s. 2d.

Offensive Trades.—The number of premises in the city where offensive trades are carried on is 108. During the year 57 visits of inspection were made.

Common Lodging Houses.—During the year 241 visits were made to common lodging houses.

Houses-let-in-Lodgings.—The total number of visits paid to houses of this type was 395.

Cellar Dwellings and Underground Sleeping Rooms.—During the year 226 visits were made to underground sleeping rooms.

Caravan Sites.—*Five Lane Ends Camping Site, Eccup.*—During the year objections were made to the Minister of Housing and Local Government against the Corporation's Order prohibiting camping on land within the catchment area of Eccup Reservoir, made under Section 157 of the Leeds Corporation Act, 1956. A Public Enquiry was held at the Civic Hall, Leeds, in June, 1958, and the result of the Enquiry is still awaited.

New Adel Lane Camping Site, Far Headingley.—During the year an appeal was lodged against the Council's refusal to grant a licence to allow land to be used as a site for 50 moveable dwellings in respect of 4 acres of land at New Adel Lane. This appeal was made to the Magistrates' Court and, at the hearing by the Stipendiary Magistrate, the appeal was refused. A period of six months was allowed for all caravan dwellers to vacate the site and remove their caravans.

At the end of the six months period it was found necessary to institute court proceedings against the then remaining 19 caravan dwellers. The Court hearing of these cases was held before the Stipendiary Magistrate on October 24th, 1958, when the case was

adjourned until 5th December, 1958. At the resumed hearing, it was reported that only 5 caravans remained on the site and the occupiers of these were awaiting the completion of newly purchased houses to enable them to quit. The cases were adjourned *sine die*.

Land at White Laithe Farm, Whitkirk.—An appeal was made to the Minister of Housing and Local Government against the Corporation's refusal of planning permission for the continued use of this site for three moveable dwellings. A Local Public Enquiry into this appeal was held at the Civic Hall in February, 1958, and the appeal was upheld. In these circumstances the Corporation renewed this licence to use the land as a site for three moveable dwellings, such licence to continue in force for a period up to 14th May, 1959.

Other Sites.—An application was received from a firm of building contractors for a licence to use land on the building sites of the Silver Royd Secondary Modern School. This application was refused and no appeal against the refusal was made.

A further application was received from the owner of land adjoining Half Mile Cottage, Stanningley, to use the land as a site for moveable dwellings. In this case no hard standings were provided for the caravans, there were no proper facilities for the disposal of waste water and, as the site was considered unsuitable, the licence was refused.

An application for the renewal of a licence in respect of a site at 51, Cardigan Lane for 8 moveable dwellings was granted, subject to the following conditions :—

1. That this licence shall continue in force for a period up to 31st March, 1959.
2. That not more than 8 moveable dwellings be allowed on the site at one time.
3. That the class of moveable dwellings which may be kept thereon shall be of the modern trailer type of proprietary design, in good condition and readily mobile.
4. That the caravans shall be situated at least 15 ft. apart.
5. That a proper supply of town's water, accessible at all times and properly protected against damage from frost, shall be maintained.

6. (a) That satisfactory water closet accommodation shall be maintained for the caravan dwellers, such accommodation to be separate for the sexes, adequately screened and indicated.
 - (b) That a drain inlet shall be provided for the disposal of waste water by the caravan dwellers, such inlet to be in an approved position and indicated.
 - (c) That galvanised metal dustbins shall be provided in the ratio of one dustbin to two caravans, such dustbins to be maintained in good condition and provided with tight-fitting lids and placed on an approved, impervious hard standing.
 - (d) That a suitable receptacle shall be provided for the storage of solid fuel in connection with every caravan using such type of fuel.
 - (e) That there shall be provided on the surface of each caravan site, a suitable approved hard standing, the length and breadth of which shall exceed those of the caravan by 3 ft.
 - (f) That the land shall be provided with suitable approach roads to the hard standings and suitable paths from the hard standings to the accommodation provided by way of dustbins, water closets and water supply.
7. That the trees on the site be preserved.

Canal Boats.—The number of canal boats on the register at the end of the year was 120. Periodical visits of inspection were made to wharves and locks and a complete inspection was made of 445 boats. One boat was re-registered during the year due to change of ownership and the registration of three boats was cancelled at the owner's request as the craft were no longer being used by the crew as a dwelling.

Public Sewers.—During the year 816 public sewers affecting 2,637 houses or other premises were cleansed at a cost to the Department of £1,490 8s. 9d. Works of repair or maintenance were carried out to 109 defective public sewers affecting 360 houses or other premises and the cost of this work, amounting to £1,191 12s., was recovered from the owners of the premises served by the sewers.

Drains.—It was necessary to carry out 3,151 drain tests, 1,273 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 480 cases it was necessary to serve statutory notices under Section 39 of the Public Health Act, 1936. 71 statutory notices were served under the provisions of Section 111, Leeds Corporation Act, 1956, in respect of stopped drains.

The drains or other appliances of 29 houses were repaired or renewed by the Department in default as a matter of urgency at a cost of £134 15s. 2d. which was recovered from the owners concerned. The drains of 1,541 houses or other premises belonging to other Corporation Departments were repaired or renewed at a cost of £987 17s. 5d. which was recovered from the Departments concerned.

The cleansing and repair of drains serving 298 houses was undertaken by the Department under the provisions of Section 112, Leeds Corporation Act, 1956, at the owners' request, and the cost of this work, amounting to £668 18s. 7d., was recovered from the owners concerned.

Removal of Persons in Need of Care and Attention (Section 47, National Assistance Act, 1948).—During the year many cases of aged, infirm persons alleged to be living in insanitary surroundings, unable to devote to themselves and not receiving from other persons proper care and attention, were brought to the notice of the Department. In 8 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.

Articles Exchanged for Rags.—During the year three persons were prosecuted for offences against Section 154 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which places restrictions on the exchanging of articles for rags. One defendant was fined 40s. and the other two were each fined 20s.

Examination of Plans.—The arrangements whereby certain plans of new work submitted to the Building Surveyor's Office are forwarded to this Department for comment continued during the year. 931 such plans were forwarded to the Department for the Medical Officer of Health's comments.

District Inspection and Investigation of Complaints.—The total number of houses surveyed and examined was 28,659. The number of complaints investigated during the year was 7,966 and 8,081 nuisances and housing defects were remedied.

The tables on pages 200 to 203 give details of the work done by Public Health Inspectors in 1958.

Notices.—The number of informal notices served in relation to Public Health Act matters was 3,169 and statutory notices served in this connection numbered 1,669.

Hairdressers and Barbers.—During the year, under powers contained in Section 244 of the Leeds Corporation Act, 1956, 47 persons carrying on the trade of hairdresser or barber and their premises in the city were registered. The total number on the register on 31st December, 1958, was 431.

Legal Proceedings.—Public Health Act, 1936.—During the year 4 owners of dwelling-houses were summoned for non-compliance with abatement notices served in respect of nuisances arising from various defects of repair.

In one case the defendant was found guilty and fined £5 and a nuisance order was made. In the three other cases, the works required by the notices had been carried out subsequent to the service of the summons and the 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 1,889 complaints were received by the Rodent Control Section. Of this number, 1,079 referred to rats, 724 to mice, 74 to pigeons and there were 12 complaints of damage by rabbits.

The following table shows the number of complaints of rats and mice received during the year, analysed according to months and types of premises affected.

Included in the table, under the headings of business premises and private dwellings, are complaints of 7 Local Authority owned business premises, 132 Local Authority owned houses where

there was some measure of rat infestation, 27 Local Authority business premises and 110 Local Authority houses where mice infestation was reported.

1958	Rats					Mice				
	B	PD	LA	A	Total	B	PD	LA	A	Total
January	20	48	1	..	69	18	44	6	..	68
February	11	36	4	..	51	12	42	2	..	56
March ..	17	63	2	..	82	19	21	3	..	43
April ..	16	69	9	..	94	14	41	2	..	57
May ..	14	93	2	..	109	10	30	1	..	41
June ..	33	86	6	..	125	19	39	4	..	62
July ..	19	81	1	..	101	20	23	10	..	53
August ..	11	60	2	..	73	15	30	2	..	47
Septr. ..	23	56	4	..	83	19	36	7	..	62
Octr. ..	30	73	4	..	107	17	52	7	..	76
Novr. ..	28	67	6	..	101	21	56	6	..	83
Decr. ..	23	56	5	..	84	26	44	6	..	76
Total	245	788	46	..	1,079	210	458	56	..	724

B—Business Premises
PD—Private Dwellings

LA—Local Authority's premises only
A—Agricultural or Horticultural Premises

Inspections.—The total number of inspections made in relation to rodent control for the year was 27,157. The number of inspections and visits made in connection with complaints received and for the servicing of infested premises was 10,658; the figure for inspection of Leeds Corporation sewer manholes was 16,499.

Sewer Baiting.—This work continued throughout the year in accordance with the Ministry's recommendation and, with the inclusion of new estates, the number of baitable manholes within the city boundary now totals 7,503.

After test baiting, maintenance treatments have been proceeded with in the case of manholes where takes have been recorded and in the requisite number of manholes on either side. The new technique of 1: 4: 9 baiting appears to be working satisfactorily; this procedure gives the rats more time to find and take the prebait before the poison is added. The souring of the bait base, over the longer period of time, has largely been overcome by the addition of parantrophenal as a preservative. A number of manholes in the centre were selected

for direct poisoning with Warfarin, with satisfactory results. This procedure is being adopted on the present maintenance treatment and, if results remain satisfactory, direct poisoning of this nature will be extended to a larger area.

The photograph opposite illustrates how rats, gaining access from a defective drain, burrowed under the footpath, reared a nest of young and, prior to the excavation, burrowed to such an extent as to cause the footpath to subside, necessitating its relaying.

Treatments.—During the year, 1,033 new infestations were recorded, 462 premises were found to be infested by mice and 571 premises were found to have some degree of rat infestation. Of these, 1,010 premises were treated by the Rodent Control Section of the Department. At some properties the occupiers carried out their own treatment; advice and instructions were given as to the best method of procedure.

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 19. During the year 36 premises were proofed against rodents and in this regard I would like to comment on the good co-operation that has been given by owners and occupiers of premises and other Departments of the Local Authority; their help has been much appreciated.

All major 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.

Pigeons.—During the year 74 complaints were received from occupiers of private dwellings and business premises of nuisance from wild pigeons. Each complaint was investigated and visits were also made to premises where pigeons were deemed to be a public nuisance and action was taken in the majority of cases. The total number of inspections and visits was 2,408 and by shooting, trapping and netting the number of pigeons killed was 2,955.

This figure is a decrease as compared with last year, but this is accounted for by a reduction in the number of complaints received in regard to premises where pigeons were a nuisance.



RATS' NEST UNDER FLAGS IN PUBLIC FOOTPATH

These sewer rats emanated from the defective drain shown



General.—During the year only two major rat infestations were found, the remainder being of a minor nature, but much time and labour was expended on the latter for only a small kill.

It is estimated that damage by rats in this country amounts to approximately £25,000,000 per year. In order to help the community by reducing wastage of food, reducing structural damage and by preventing the spread of disease which may be fatal to human beings, treatment of infested premises must be rigidly enforced.

One cannot stress too often to occupiers and owners of premises the necessity for practising hygiene, the proper disposal of waste food, the removal of lumber and refuse in which rodents may live and breed and the necessity for reporting immediately any infestation which may arise so that the necessary action can be taken to keep the city's rodent population to a minimum.

Warfarin still remains the main poison used for surface treatments of rats and mice. No estimated kill by this method has been made but during the year 1,989 dead rodents (including 34 rabbits) were collected and destroyed.

ANALYSIS OF INSPECTIONS								(a) Canal Boats & Common Lodging Houses	Food and Dairies	Tot
	North Div.	South Div.	East Div.	West Div.	Fact- ories Div.	Hous- ing Div.	(b) Rodent			
DWELLINGS.										
1. Houses fit in all respects	90	115	34	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Houses unfit and capable of repair	327	251	47	6	..	10	..	..	..	..
3. Houses unfit and incapable of repair	21	139	105	156	..	2,448	(a) 59	..	..	2,4
4. Underground dwellings and parts of buildings	74	77	17	8	..	50	..	..	..	..
5. Houses for drainage	4,877	4,084	4,345	2,601	..	..	(a) 1	..	..	15,3
6. Houses for ashes accommodation	646	1,071	367	250	..	..	..	..	..	2,3
7. Houses for closet accommodation	928	449	658	267	..	..	..	..	..	2,3
8. Houses for complaints and defects	1,965	1,918	2,287	1,796	..	..	..	..	..	7,5
9. Houses for infectious diseases	..	2	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Houses for overcrowding	90	98	114	38	..	..	(a) 3	..	..	..
11. Houses for filthy conditions	115	81	29	66	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Houses for verminous conditions	166	47	50	41	..	39	..	..	..	..
13. Housing re-inspections	3,818	8,387	3,504	3,437	..	681	(a) 5	..	..	19,8
14. Houses let in lodgings	297	41	36	19	..	2	..	..	..	..
15. Separate dwellings within houses let in lodgings	916	48	79	76	..	3	..	..	..	1,1
16. Common lodging houses	7	1	..	..	..	..	(a) 233	..	..	..
17. Canal boats	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) 445	..	..	..
18. Sites for tents, vans, sheds, etc.	1	9	..	5	..	..	(a) 171	..	..	1
19. Tents, vans or sheds	1	7	1	4	..	..	(a) 2,756	..	..	2,7
20. Other visits not included above	391	693	844	454	..	10,922	(a) 605	..	..	13,9
FOOD AND DRUGS PREMISES.										
21. Dairies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	387	..	..
22. Pasteurising and sterilising plants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	291	..	..
23. Bottled Milk Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..
24. Railway stations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..
25. Ice-cream	24	270	282	90	..	..	..	1	..	..
26. Fried Fish	55	356	142	90	..	..	..	..	..	..
27. Pickles and sauces	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28. Sausages and pork products	7	157	79	20	13	..	..	..	..	..
29. Other registered premises	31	4	54	7	5	..	..	..	..	..
30. Bakehouses	61	155	87	55	40	..	..	5	..	..
31. Private slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,290	..	1,2
32. Butchers	118	253	227	162	8	..	..	59	..	..
33. Provision merchants	10	30	203	208	3	..	..	80	..	..
34. Restaurants, cafes, kitchens	4	5	6	2	37	..	..	1,030	..	1,0
35. Markets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36. Other food premises	233	78	796	161	16	..	..	57	..	1,3
37. Food manufacturing premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..
38. Visits for enquiry	23	38	1,048	4	5	..	..	303	..	1,4
39. No access visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..
40. Attendance at Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..
41. Visits re adulterated samples	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..
42. Notices served under Reg. 20 M. & D. Regs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT.										
Visits paid to premises :—										
43. New applicants for listing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44. Routine inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	..
45. Unlisted premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
46. Other visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
47. No access visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT.										
Visits paid to premises :—										
48. Registration	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49. Licensing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50. Routine inspection of Registered premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51. Routine inspection of Licensed premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52. Enquiries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53. No access visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT										
Visits paid to premises :—										
54. Enquiries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
55. Other visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

WORK DONE BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS, 1958.—contd.

ANALYSIS OF INSPECTIONS		North Div.	South Div.	East Div.	West Div.	Fact- ories Div.	Hous- ing Div.	(a) Canal Boats & Common Lodging Houses (b) Rodent	Food and Dairies	Total
DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.										
Visits paid to piggeries:—										
5	Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	739	739
5	Enquiries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	39
Visits paid to farms:—										
5	Warble Fly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170	170
5	T.B. Order—Disinfection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Foot and mouth disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Anthrax	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Visits paid to:—										
6	Whitkirk Auction Mart	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	45
6	Victoria Cattle Market	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Poultry Market and Shows	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	145	145
TRADES AND BUSINESSES.										
6	Factories with mechanical power	2	8	..	1	1,552	..	..	..	1,563
6	Factories without mechanical power	..	2	1	..	30	..	..	2	35
6	Other premises, constructional work, etc.	..	3	..	..	71	..	..	..	74
6	Workplaces	2	3	3	..	756	..	..	1	765
6	Hairdressers	18	22	56	20	..	..	..	13	129
7	Shops	6	5	28	26	382	..	..	2	449
7	Outworkers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	236	236
7	Offensive trades	12	21	9	13	2	..	..	..	57
7	Visits for enquiry	1	15	6	7	582	..	..	8	619
SMOKE ABATEMENT.										
7	Smoke observations	9	28	..	4	181	..	..	..	222
7	Grit deposit records	..	..	..	..	110	..	..	..	110
7	Boiler plant	..	14	..	3	224	..	..	..	241
7	Visits for enquiry	3	1	1	1	16,436	..	..	..	16,442
GENERAL.										
7	Rodent infestations	39	89	48	7	1	..	*(b) 26,973	..	27,157
7	Visits re Pigeons	..	16	15	2	..	..	(b) 2,382	..	2,415
8	Farms	1	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
8	Stables	17	6	..	8	..	..	..	..	31
8	Pig-styes	12	215	10	32	..	..	..	..	269
8	Poultry and other animals	12	30	144	13	..	..	..	..	199
8	Water supply	101	171	107	109	..	..	..	..	488
8	Infirm and diseased persons	2	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	7
8	Watercourses and ditches	80	62	13	35	..	..	..	..	190
8	Culverts	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
8	Other nuisances	26	22	29	7	7	..	..	..	91
8	Public conveniences	94	139	135	112	..	..	..	415	895
9	Visits for enquiry	677	1,111	183	308	7	118	..	33	2,437
9	No access visits	1,547	1,234	828	790	270	1,148	(a) 21	78	5,916
9	Other visits (not included in above)	63	56	54	34	11	62	..	218	498
REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.										
9	Roofs, valley gutters, flashings, etc.	287	245	164	199	..	..	..	..	895
9	Chimney stacks, flues, pots, etc.	24	51	32	58	..	..	..	..	165
9	Eaves spouts	162	143	141	206	..	..	..	..	652
9	Fallpipes	123	115	84	80	..	..	..	..	402
9	Walls, brickwork, pointing	46	54	26	95	..	..	..	..	221
9	Damp-proof courses provided	10	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	16
9	Dampness otherwise remedied	16	54	20	31	..	..	..	..	121
10	Wallplaster	19	68	43	53	..	..	..	..	183
10	Ceilings	12	21	24	44	..	..	..	..	101
10	Floors	18	29	12	29	..	..	..	..	88
10	Windows, frames, cords, etc.	37	118	31	53	..	..	..	..	239
10	Doors, door-frames	10	32	16	28	..	..	..	..	86
10	Ovens, fire-ranges, grates, etc.	16	52	17	37	..	..	..	..	122
10	Washing boilers, setpots, etc.	4	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	11
10	Sinks, lavatory basins, etc.	12	21	7	23	..	..	..	..	63
10	Waste pipes	28	37	16	16	..	..	..	..	97
10	Water supply provided	4	12	2	1	..	..	..	..	19

* Includes 16,499 for sewer baiting

PREVENTION OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

BY

J. H. WYATT,

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

Investigation of the degree of atmospheric pollution in Leeds continued during 1958 with the aid of instruments situated at several atmospheric pollution stations within the city. Four types of instruments are commonly in use for this purpose :—

- (1) The Standard Deposit Gauge which is used to measure solid deposits.
- (2) The Smoke Filter Apparatus which measures the smoke pollution of the atmosphere.
- (3) The Lead Peroxide Instrument which is used to estimate the amount of sulphur compounds in the air.
- (4) The Volumetric Sulphur Dioxide Instrument which measures the amount of gaseous sulphur impurities in the atmosphere.

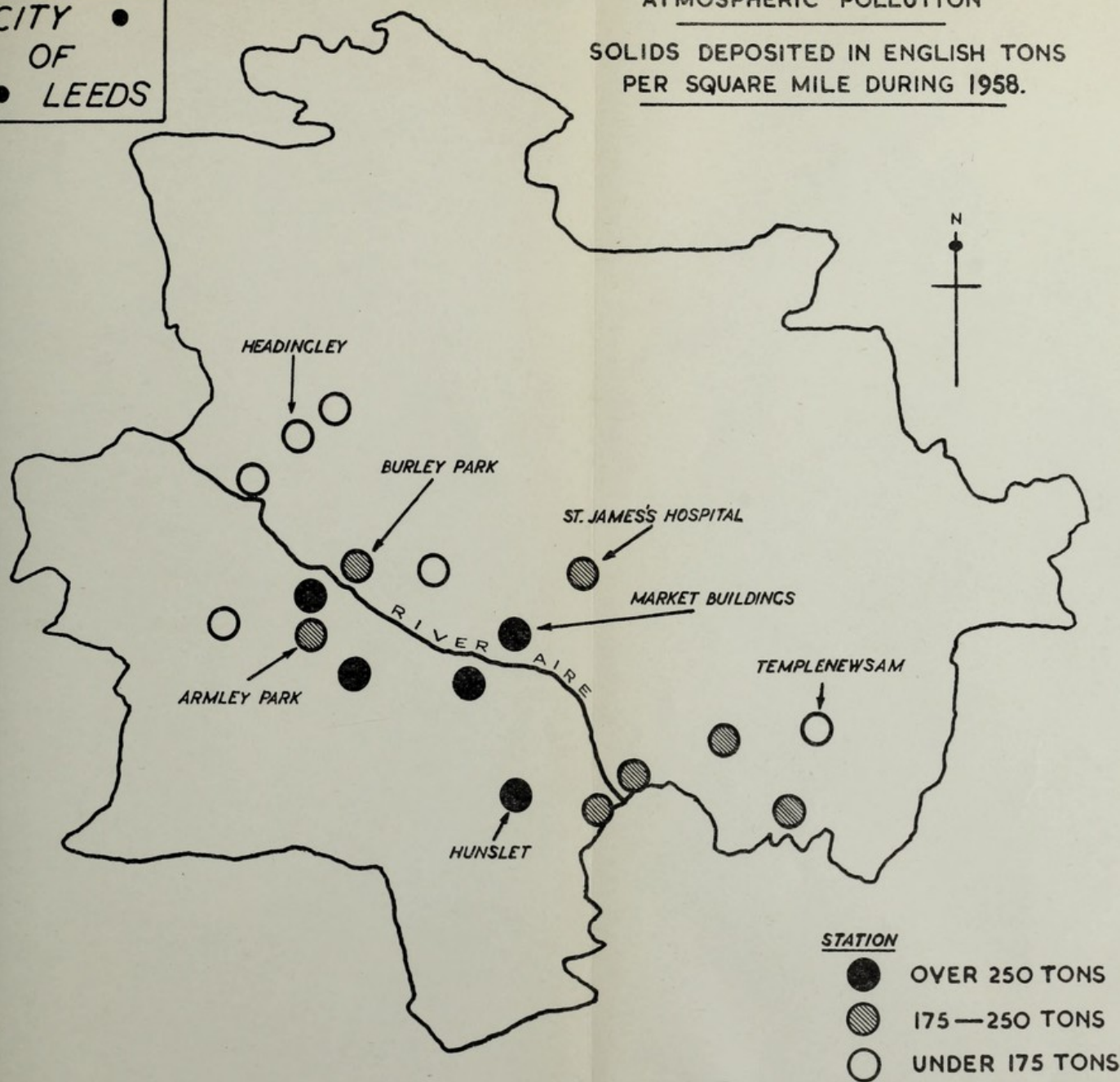
The Council now operates eight atmospheric pollution stations, each with a standard deposit gauge and a lead peroxide instrument. These stations are situated at Hunslet, Headingley, Temple Newsam, Market Buildings, Armley Park, St. James's Hospital, Burley Park and Roundhay Hall. They are intended to cover as evenly as possible the whole area of the city and their approximate positions (with the exception of Roundhay Hall which came into operation on 1st June, 1958) are shown on the map of the city which will be found opposite.

In addition to the above, the Council also operates five stations which have smoke filter and volumetric sulphur dioxide apparatus. These are situated at (i) the City Analyst's Laboratory, 12, Market Buildings, (ii) the Department of Preventive Medicine and Public Health (Leeds University), 32, Hyde Terrace, (iii) the Public Health Department Day Nursery, Blenheim Lodge, Blackman Lane, (iv) the Y.W.C.A. Hostel in Lovell Street and (v) the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic and Blood Transfusion Centre, Park Square, Leeds, 1.

CITY ●
OF
● LEEDS

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

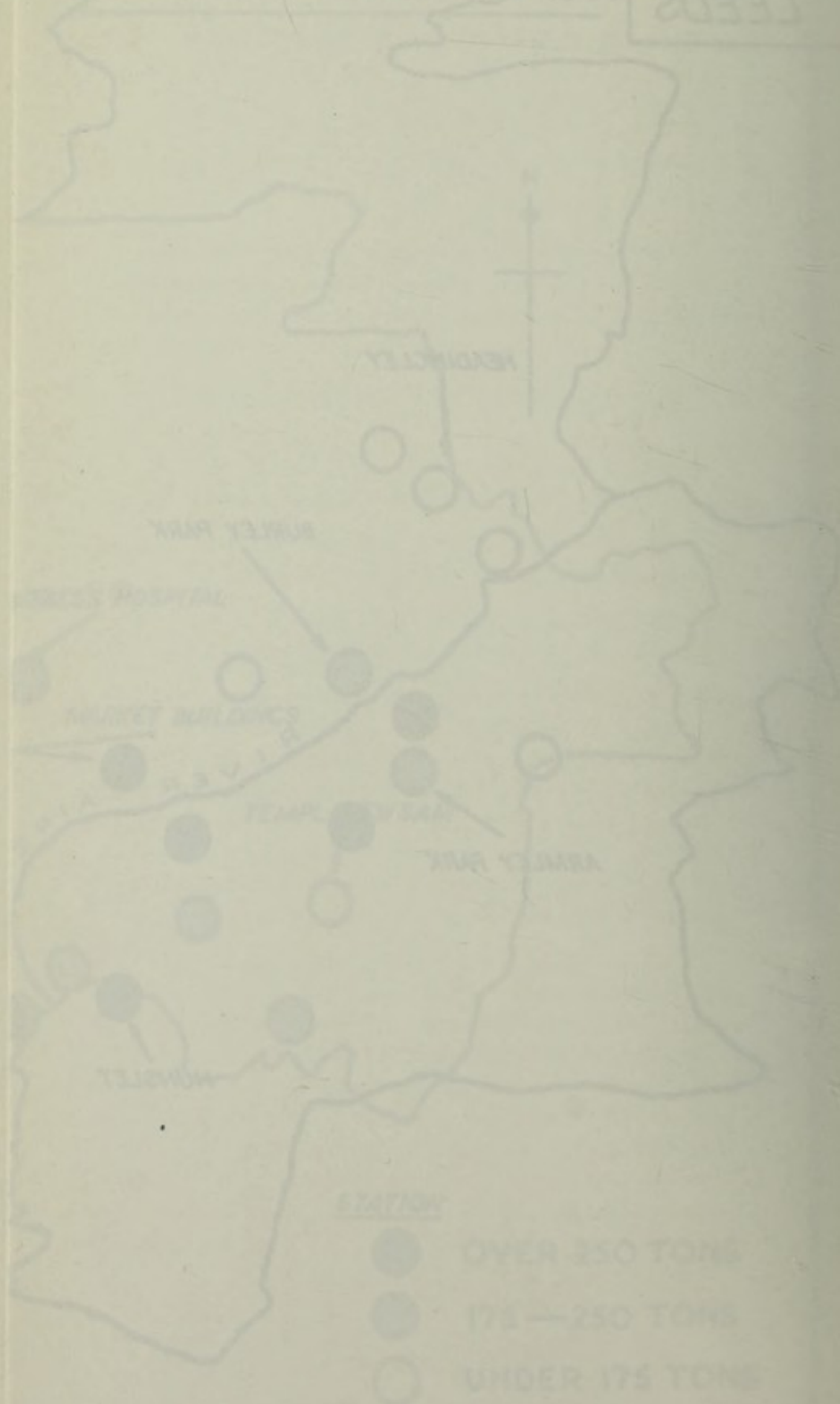
SOLIDS DEPOSITED IN ENGLISH TONS
PER SQUARE MILE DURING 1958.



ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

SOLIDS DEPOSITED IN ENGLISH TONS
PER SQUARE MILE DURING 1958

CITY
OF
LEEDS



The latter four instruments were installed at the request of the Fuel Research Station in order to obtain some idea of the improvement, if any, in the degree of atmospheric pollution produced by the declaration of the very large Central Smoke Control Area. It is hoped that when the Smoke Control Order comes into operation, considerable reductions in the amount of smoke pollution in the atmosphere will be recorded.

In addition to the various stations maintained by the City Council, the Central Electricity Authority has twelve deposit gauges and fifteen lead peroxide instruments sited so as to monitor emissions from Kirkstall and Skelton Grange Power Stations. The positions of eleven of these are indicated on the map previously referred to opposite page 204.

The National Coal Board also operated a smoke filter and sulphur dioxide volumetric instrument at their Coal Research Laboratory in Raglan Road, Leeds.

In addition to the above instruments, the Department has a deposit gauge for experimental purposes. This gauge is sited at the moment on the roof of a building at the West Yorkshire Foundries, Ltd., Sayner Lane, Leeds, in an attempt to measure solid deposits emitted from that foundry. There have been complaints about excessive emissions from these premises.

The monthly examination of the Council's deposit gauges and lead peroxide instruments and the daily testing of the smoke filter and volumetric sulphur dioxide instruments is carried out by Mr. R. A. Dalley, the City Analyst, and his staff; I must place on record an appreciation of the very great help he has given us in this respect and for his advice and assistance in the efficient operation and maintenance of the equipment.

Standard Deposit Gauges.—The table on page 218 shows the monthly deposit of solids from the atmosphere in tons per square mile during the years 1957 and 1958. Once again the station having the highest monthly average was Hunslet which, in 1958, recorded 40·07 tons per square mile. The station showing the lowest monthly average was Temple Newsam which, in 1958, recorded 9·86 tons per square mile as compared with the figures for Headingley in 1957 of 10·46 tons per square mile. Incidentally, the figures for Temple Newsam in 1958 show a substantial reduction on the deposits in this area as compared with 1957.

The table on page 217 sets out records of the deposits of solids from the atmosphere in tons per square mile at the eight stations previously referred to for the years 1926 to 1958 inclusive. These records, upon detailed examination, seem to show little improvement in the degree of pollution in the atmosphere over this long period.

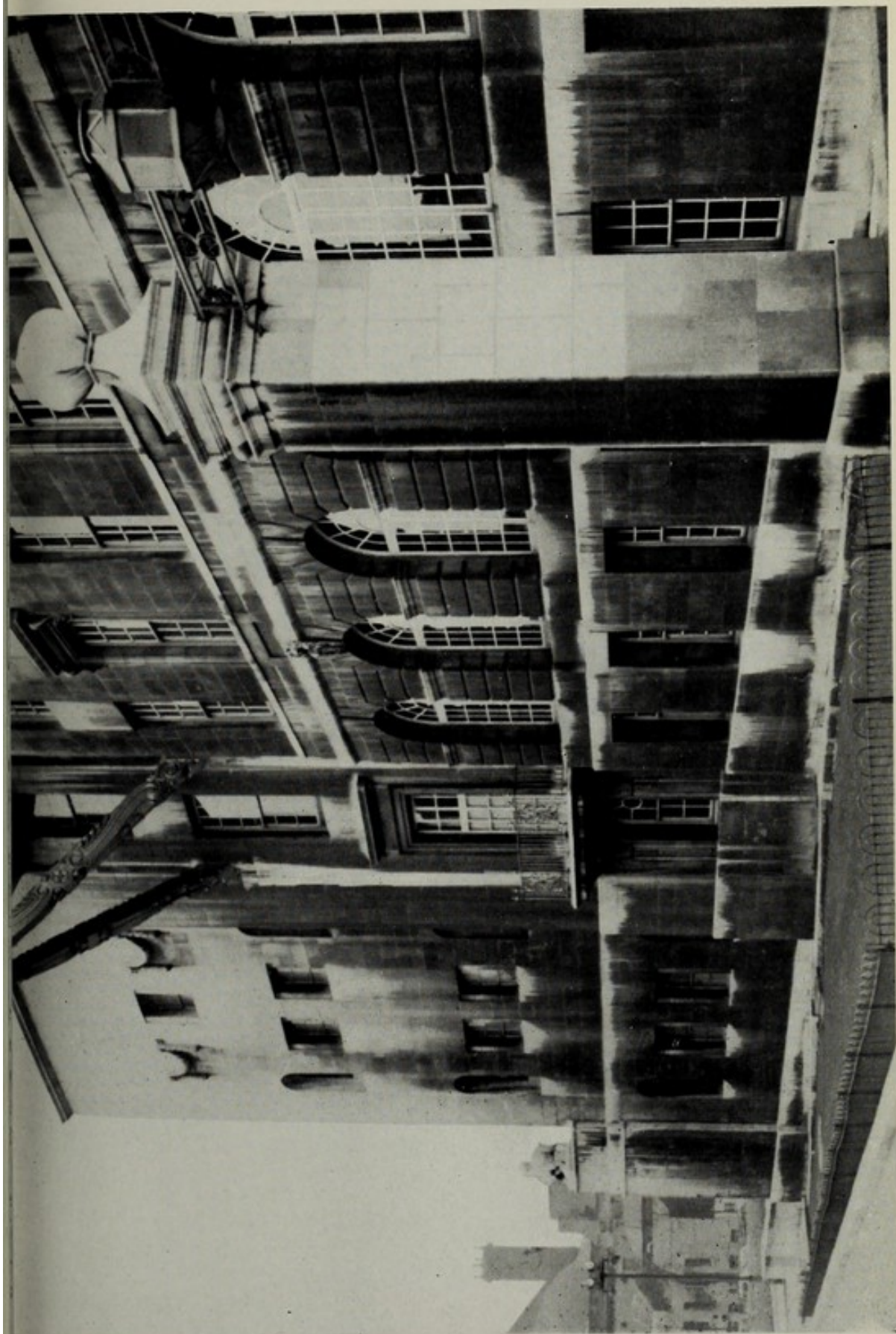
Estimation of Atmospheric Pollution by the Lead Peroxide Method.—The table on page 219 sets out the results of the examination of the various Lead Peroxide Instruments during the years 1957 and 1958. The Station showing the highest monthly average of sulphur compounds in the atmosphere was again Hunslet with an average of 4.10 milligrammes of sulphur trioxide per 100 square centimetres, compared with an average of 4.13 milligrammes at the same station in 1957. The station with the lowest monthly average was Roundhay with 1.78 milligrammes of sulphur trioxide for seven months of 1958 as compared with a monthly average in 1957 at Headingley of 2.42 milligrammes.

The monthly average of SO_2 in milligrammes per day for all stations in the city is shown graphically on page 220. This graph indicates quite clearly the increase in sulphur contamination of the atmosphere during the months when domestic fires are commonly in use.

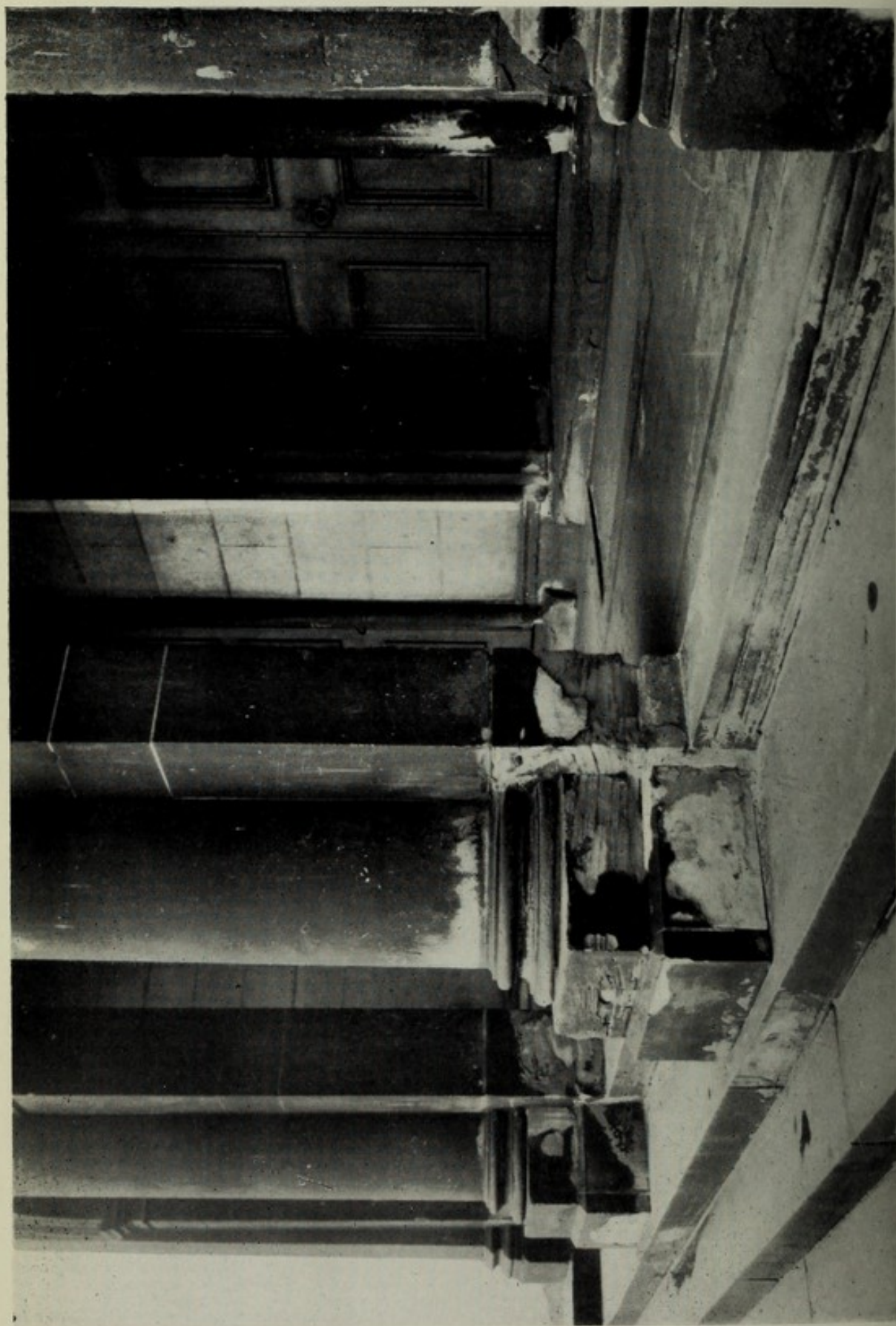
Concentration of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide by the Smoke Filter and Volumetric Method.—As previously stated there are now five of these instruments operated by the Council, and records of the information obtained from these are given in the two tables set out on pages 215-216. The station operated by the National Coal Board at their Laboratory in Raglan Road closed down in November, 1958, following the transfer of the Laboratory to other premises, and records of this Station cover ten months only.

A special Smoke Filter was operated during 1958 at Market Buildings on behalf of the Medical Research Council to assist them in their study of Air Pollution and Mortality. The examination of the filter papers from this apparatus was carried out by the Fuel Research Station in London, and no records of the results are available for publication.

The need for a strong clean air policy is shown in the photographs reproduced opposite pages 206, 207 and 208. These illustrate (i) the soiling effect of the smoke laden atmosphere of the city upon buildings—the example shown is the Civic Hall, which should be creamy-white



THE EFFECT OF SMOKE
The Civic Hall, Leeds.



THE EFFECT OF SMOKE
The Baptist Chapel, York Road, Leeds

in colour but which has become heavily coated with sooty deposits, (ii) the damage to stonework caused by prolonged exposure to smoke pollution—the photograph shows the erosion of stonework even in places protected from the direct action of rainfall, and (iii) the haze of smoke produced from domestic chimneys. The Corporation are attempting to deal with the problem by action under the Clean Air Act against offending industrial chimneys and by the declaration of Smoke Control Areas. The Corporation are also playing their part by redeveloping cleared areas and constructing new estates which will be completely smokeless. The photograph opposite page 209 illustrates the latest trend in new Corporation dwellings, i.e., houses with no chimneys and heated by electric under-floor units taking off-peak electricity.

Clean Air Act, 1956.—The remaining provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, came into operation on 1st June, 1958 (the second appointed day). These provisions were concerned with (i) the prohibition of the emission of dark smoke from chimneys and certain temporary exemptions in connection with this, (ii) the control of grit and dust from furnaces, (iii) the abatement of smoke nuisances, (iv) the control of smoke from railway engines and (v) the control of smoke from vessels.

Prohibition of Dark Smoke from Chimneys.—This is contained in Sections 1 and 2 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, and in Regulations made under the provisions of Section 1. These Regulations, called the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958, came into operation on 1st June, 1958. They specify the periods during which dark or black smoke may be emitted from chimneys of buildings, or from chimneys serving the furnace of any boiler or industrial plant attached to a building or fixed or installed on any land, without creating an offence under the provisions of Section 1 of the Act.

Section 2 of the Act allows certain temporary exemptions to be given in the case of buildings where it has not been found practicable to alter or equip the building so as to enable it to be used in such a way as to conform to the provisions of Section 1 of the Act with regard to emissions of dark smoke. In the seven months since the coming into operation of this provision, no such exemptions were considered. Tentative enquiries were received in three instances about the issue of such Exemption Certificates but no formal applications were made.

During the year the Health Committee agreed, in pursuance of their powers contained in Section 21 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, to exempt the University of Leeds from the provisions of Sections 1, 5 and 16 of the above Act in respect of the proposed chimney to the boiler house of the Engineering Department. This exemption is for a period of one year and is granted for the purpose of enabling investigations or research relevant to the problem of the pollution of the air to be carried out. The exemption will, of course, only apply whilst such investigations or research are being carried out and it is a condition of such exemption that a register shall be kept in accordance with the requirements of the Medical Officer of Health of all periods when investigations or research are being carried out and that such records shall be available at all reasonable times to persons authorised by the Corporation.

In connection with this part of the Act, 222 smoke observations were taken during the year, and a large number of visits were paid to boiler plants in order to give advice upon methods to be adopted to comply with the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations.

The Installation of New Furnaces and Prior Approval of Furnaces.—Section 3 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, provides for notification to the Local Authority of the installation of new furnaces and lays it down that such new furnaces which are installed must be capable of operating continuously without emitting smoke while burning fuel of the type for which they were designed. The Section also provides for prior approval of new installations by the Local Authority.

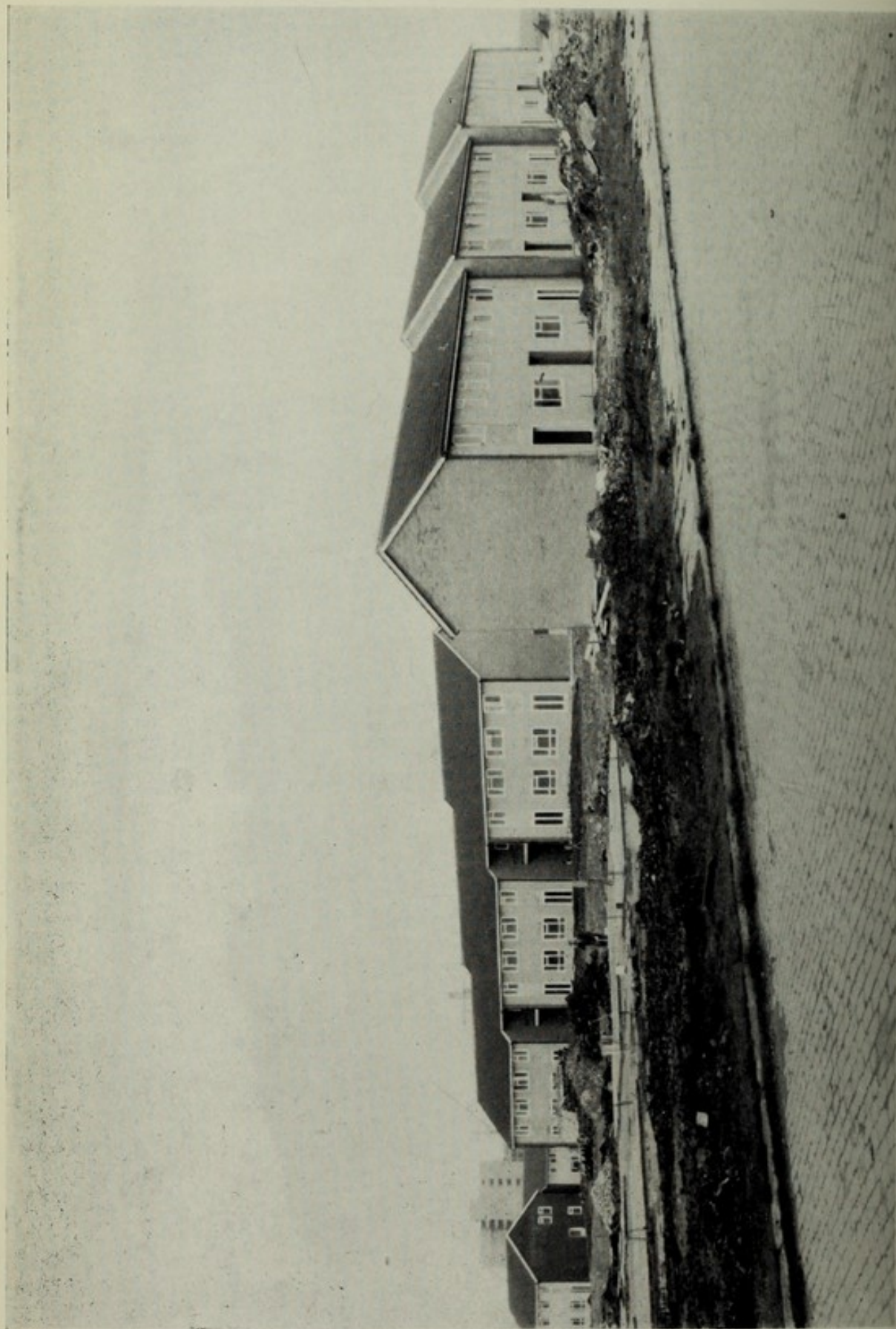
In 1958, 51 notifications of the installation of new furnaces were received and included in these were 14 applications for prior approval. All these applications for prior approval were approved by Committee during the year.

Control of Grit and Dust from Furnaces.—This is dealt with by Sections 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the Clean Air Act, 1956. The Act requires, amongst other things, that the occupier of any building in which is installed a furnace which burns solid fuel or solid waste must use any practicable means there may be of minimising the emission of grit and dust from the chimney. It also provides that if a furnace is



DOMESTIC SMOKE

View of smoke haze from domestic chimneys as seen from Belle Vue Road, Leeds



SMOKELESS HOUSES
New Convention houses in the York Road Development, York, Pa.

designed to burn pulverised fuel, or to burn solid fuel or solid waste at a rate of one ton per hour or more, it must be provided with apparatus for arresting grit and dust which has been approved by the Local Authority, and which is properly maintained and used.

The Act also provides for the making of Regulations by the Minister as to the measurement of grit and dust emitted from furnaces, but no Regulations have as yet been issued.

Several complaints have been received about the excessive emissions of grit and dust from various plants in the city and suitable action has been taken by representations to the management to deal with these complaints. In one particular case the firm operating the boilerplant have been persuaded to change from solid fuel to liquid fuel.

In connection with these complaints, 110 grit deposit records were taken.

Heights of Chimneys.—Section 10 of the Clean Air Act gives the Local Authority power to control the heights of chimneys from certain types of new buildings. This Section is, in Leeds, supplemented by the provisions of Section 120 of the Leeds Corporation Act, 1956, which extends this power to all types of new buildings where the height of the chimney is likely to be insufficient to prevent nuisance. In 1958, 83 plans of buildings on which proposals for new chimneys appeared were examined and commented upon. In making these comments in accordance with the Section of the Act concerned, we have regard to (a) the purpose of the chimney, (b) the position and description of buildings nearby, (c) the levels of the neighbouring ground, and (d) any other matters requiring consideration in the circumstances. This Section appears to be the only power possessed by Local Authorities which gives some control over the dispersion of sulphur dioxide emitted to atmosphere from chimneys, and, in this connection, whenever this appears to be relevant, we also use Sutton's Formula for ground level concentrations of sulphur dioxide in order to ascertain whether the chimney height suggested would not give an unreasonable degree of concentration of sulphur dioxide at ground level. The question of chimney heights is an extremely difficult problem in certain respects and often involves a conflict between

architects who are concerned with the appearance of the building and this Department which is concerned principally with the effects of chimney emissions upon health.

Smoke Control Areas.—Up to the end of 1958, seven areas in the city have been considered by the Health Committee for the making of Smoke Control Areas. Six of these are in housing estates in various parts of the city, and the seventh included the central parts of the city. Five of the proposed Areas in the housing estates, namely those at Beckett Park, Spen Hill, Ireland Wood and Tinshill Nos. 1 and 2 are still under consideration by the Housing Committee.

Roman Avenue Smoke Control Area.—The Roman Avenue Housing Estate of flats and houses was originally built as a smokeless estate and the tenancy agreement for the houses and flats there required that only smokeless fuels should be burned. When the Clean Air Act came into operation it was thought advisable that this tenancy agreement should be reinforced by the making of a Smoke Control Order in respect of these houses. The proposal was submitted to the Minister and approval in principle was received. Following this, at their meeting on the 16th May, 1958, the Health Committee recommended that the Council make an Order in respect of this Area—to be known as the City of Leeds (Roman Avenue) Smoke Control Order, 1958—and that it should be submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for confirmation. Confirmation of this Order has not yet been received.

Central Smoke Control Area.—Preliminary work in connection with the proposed Central Smoke Control Area began in March, 1957, and the initial survey was completed in January, 1958. This survey involved the making of thousands of visits to premises of all types within the proposed area. Following this, at their meeting in February, 1958, the Health Committee resolved that the proposals for the Central Smoke Control Area be submitted to the Minister for approval in principle. In September, 1958, the Town Clerk reported that the Minister of Housing and Local Government had agreed that the Council might proceed with the making of a Central Smoke Control Order. Following this a further detailed survey of the Area was commenced, and, at the end of the year, had not been fully completed. Nevertheless, during the year some thousands of visits have been paid in connection with this Order.

The extent of the proposed Central Area is indicated on the plan opposite page 212. The Area suggested covers in fact 1,168 acres—that is, nearly 2 square miles. It includes so far as can be ascertained the following premises :—

Domestic premises	..	..	..	..	6,418
Commercial „	..	..	..	..	3,771
Industrial „	..	..	..	..	795
Other premises	..	..	..	..	971
Vacant—other than Domestic	..	..	..	..	196
Total of separate premises	..	..	..	..	12,151

Included in the 6,418 domestic premises are 1,980 premises which are to be exempted from the operation of the Order for the period of their life because they will be dealt with by clearance procedure of various kinds within the next 5 years.

The fireplaces in domestic properties which are not to be exempted will in general require adaptation in order to make them suitable for burning authorised fuels. The cost of this will be met partly by a contribution from the Local Authority of 7/10ths of the cost of alterations.

It is suggested at the moment that the Smoke Control Order should come into operation on the 1st September, 1960, and the alterations to the houses mentioned above will require to be done during the 6-9 months prior to that date.

The Abatement of Smoke Nuisances.—Section 16 of the Clean Air Act which deals with the Abatement of Smoke Nuisances came into operation on 1st June, 1958, and replaced and extended previous legislation in the Public Health Act, 1936. This Section provides that smoke, other than smoke from the chimney of a private dwelling, or dark smoke emitted from the chimney of a building, shall, if it is a nuisance to inhabitants of the neighbourhood, be a statutory nuisance in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936. This section, in other words, is designed to deal with emissions of smoke which do not contravene the provisions of Section 1 of the Act but which may nevertheless be a nuisance in other ways. The Section can, for example, be used to take action in connection with emissions of smoke caused by the burning of refuse or other material on open land. Several complaints of this type have been received and have been dealt with under this part

of the Act, notably the burning of shoddy rags on open land which created a serious nuisance to neighbouring houses and the burning out of paint cans in the yard of a painter and decorator's premises. It would have been difficult under previous legislation to deal with either of these two complaints.

Alkali, etc. Works.—The Clean Air Act provides for the transfer of the control of certain premises which are registered under the Alkali Etc. Works Regulations Act, 1906, from the Local Authority to the Alkali Inspectorate insofar as smoke emissions are concerned. It also gives power to the Minister to make Orders extending the list of works which are dealt with under the Alkali Etc. Works Regulations Act. The Minister has, in fact, made an Order—The Alkali Etc. Works Order, 1958—which came into operation on 1st June, 1958, extending the list of works above-mentioned. This extension means that in Leeds some 22 firms will be removed from the control of the Local Authority so far as the processes they operate are controlled by the Alkali Etc. Works Regulation Act. This transfer of control will involve some duplication of inspection by Ministry Inspectors and Local Government Inspectors inasmuch as if the firm operates boiler plant separate from the actual process work then the control of the former still remains with the Local Authority.

We have, in the past, had close co-operation with the Alkali Inspectorate whenever complaints have been received about emissions from Alkali works, and I have no doubt that this co-operation and help will continue under the new legislation.

Colliery Spoilbanks.—Further complaints were received during the year about a nuisance from smoke and fumes from a burning colliery spoilbank in the Southern part of the city. Approaches have been made to the owner of the spoilbank and some improvement has been secured, but even so a certain amount of nuisance still occurs from time to time.

Control of Smoke from Railway Engines.—Section 19 of the Clean Air Act which deals with smoke from railway engines was brought into operation on 1st June, 1958. It applies Section 1 of the Clean Air Act and the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations to railway engines as if they were buildings. No action has been taken under this section during the year.

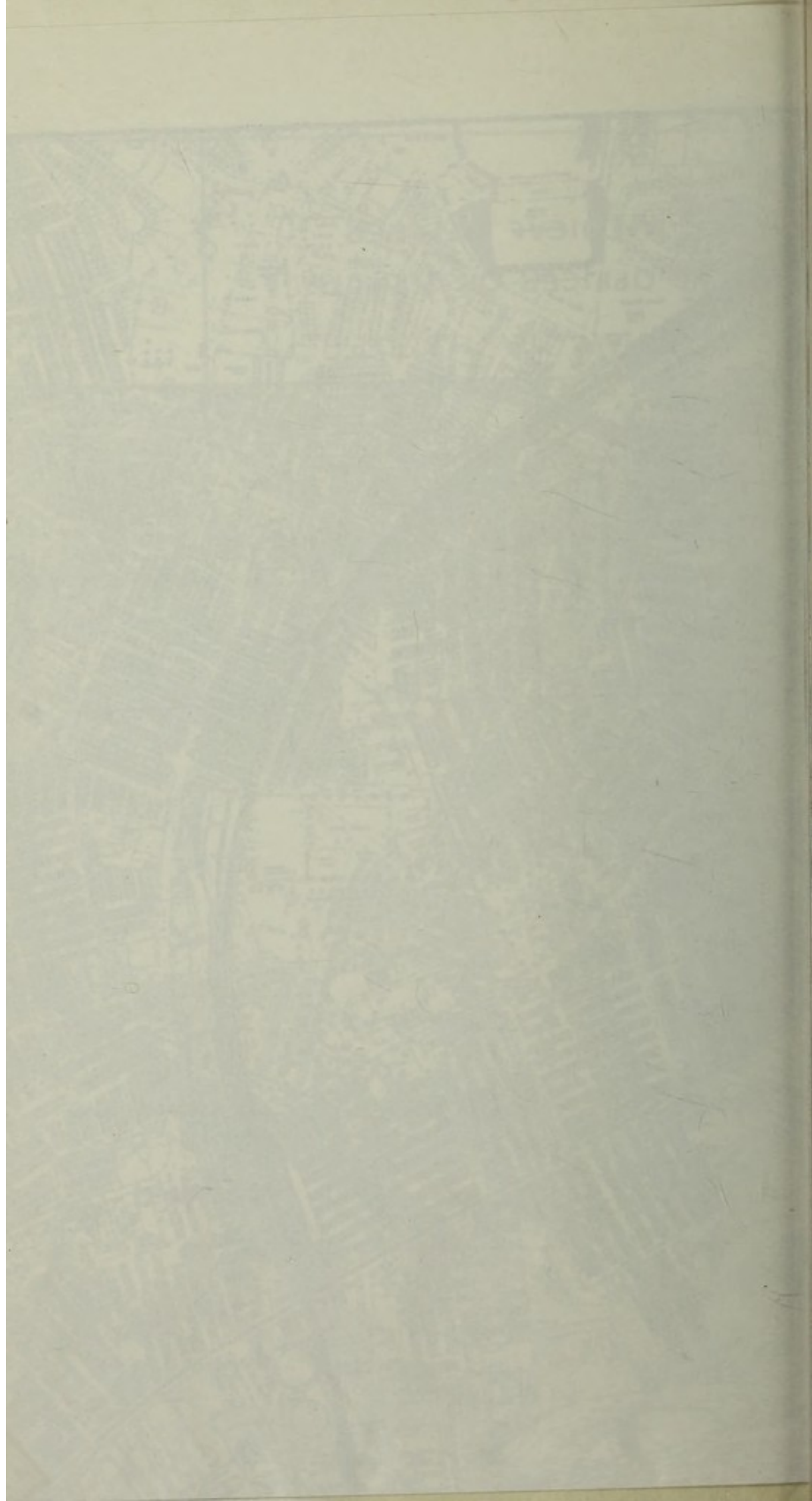


D. B. BRADSHAW, M.A., M.B., D.P.H.,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH &
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER,
LEEDS.

CLEAN AIR ACT 1956.
PROPOSED CENTRAL SMOKE CONTROL AREA
SCALE 12½" TO 1 MILE

J. GOODFELLOW, F.R.S.H., M.P.H.E.,
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR &
CHIEF SMOKE INSPECTOR,
LEEDS.

(N.B. The scale of this reduced reproduction is approximately 7½" to 1 mile)



Control of Smoke from Vessels.—Section 20 of the Clean Air Act applies to vessels the provisions of Sections 1 and 2 of the Act as if the vessels were buildings. The Minister has, however, made special Regulations with regard to emissions of smoke from vessels. These are called the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) (Vessels) Regulations, 1958. The Section applies to vessels while they are in any waters within the district of this Local Authority. After the coming into operation of the Regulations above-mentioned and, as a result of complaints, observations were made upon the chimney of a tugboat which was moored in New Dock Basin, Chadwick Street. This boat was being used to provide steam for certain shore installations. Notice was served upon the owners of the boat in respect of the contravention of Section 1 of the Act and, following this, an application was received from the owners for a temporary exemption of the tugboat under the provisions of Section 2 of the Clean Air Act. The exemption was applied for on the grounds that the tugboat would be required to provide steam for a limited time only until a permanent shore installation was constructed and that it was impossible to alter the equipment on the boat to make it capable of complying at all times with the provisions of Section 1 of the Act and the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) (Vessels) Regulations. The Committee considered this application at their meeting in October and agreed to grant the Certificate of Exemption for a period of six months. The use of this tugboat for supplying steam was in fact discontinued before the expiration of the six month exemption period.

Building Byelaws.—The Council's Building Byelaws have been amended in accordance with Section 24 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, so as to require the provision in new buildings of such arrangements for heating or cooking as are calculated to prevent emission of smoke ; all approvals of new buildings are now made by the Town Planning and Improvements Committee subject to compliance with these amended Byelaws.

General.—The work of the public health inspectors in connection with smoke abatement during 1958 was as follows :—

Smoke observations	222
Grit deposit records	110
Visits to boiler plant	241
Visits for other enquiries	16,442

The grit deposit records are accounted for by investigation of complaints of grit emissions from an iron foundry and these investigations still continue.

The visits for enquiry and the visits to boiler plants reflect the enormous amount of work necessary before the declaration of Smoke Control Areas.

Public Health Act, 1936.—Up to 31st May, 1958, complaints with regard to smoke emissions were dealt with under the provisions of Part 3 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and under Byelaws with regard to 'Black Smoke Emissions' made under the provisions of that Act and the Public Health Smoke Abatement Act, 1926. The work done under this legislation is included in the general figures of the work of the public health inspectors. In particular, however, a complaint was received about excessive smoke emissions from a dyeworks in the city and, after many observations on the chimney had revealed contraventions of the Byelaws then in force, proceedings were taken before the Stipendiary Magistrate. After extensive arguments and a deferment so that the Stipendiary Magistrate could consider a report upon the plant by the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service, he found the firm guilty and made a Nuisance Order. In view of the difficulties under which the firm were operating, however, he made a nominal fine only of 40s.

SMOKE FILTER APPARATUS.
Concentration of Smoke in Milligrammes per 100 cubic metres.

1958	MONTHLY AVERAGE						HIGHEST DAILY AVERAGE					
	Market Buildings	Blenheim	Hyde Terrace	Park Square	Y.W.C.A.	*Hyde Park	Market Buildings	Blenheim	Hyde Terrace	Park Square	Y.W.C.A.	*Hyde Park
January	138	107	117	113	109	24	319	195	230	226	215	53
February	106	84	89	85	83	13	185	179	217	200	175	47
March ..	97	81	77	75	77	19	185	164	171	139	150	76
April ..	77	55	54	52	56	13	111	89	99	97	87	29
May ..	46	33	34	34	32	11	87	74	81	83	65	30
June ..	37	27	25	25	25	9	72	51	47	49	43	20
July ..	15	12	11	12	12	9	25	30	24	23	28	15
August	16	12	12	12	11	13	24	23	26	24	20	58
September	17	15	17	15	14	11	40	39	42	30	26	34
October	43	48	54	42	45	19	254	256	220	207	238	104
November	63	76	74	65	69	29	184	234	251	199	227	51
December	60	68	63	60	67	..	156	142	156	143	200	..

Note :—As from 22nd July results in this table for all Stations except Hyde Park were obtained by the use of a reflectometer.

*The Hyde Park Station which was operated by the National Coal Board was closed on 26th November, 1958.

SULPHUR DIOXIDE VOLUMETRIC APPARATUS.
Concentration of Sulphur Dioxide in parts per 100 Million of Air.

1958	MONTHLY AVERAGE						HIGHEST DAILY AVERAGE					
	Market Buildings	Blenheim	Hyde Terrace	Park Square	Y.W.C.A.	*Hyde Park	Market Buildings	Blenheim	Hyde Terrace	Park Square	Y.W.C.A.	*Hyde Park
January	23	18	20	18	22	15	40	37	43	30	44	32
February	17	13	14	14	16	7	37	39	44	24	41	19
March ..	12	11	12	12	13	7	26	20	23	20	24	24
April ..	10	9	9	10	9	5	15	13	18	15	14	15
May ..	8	7	8	7	10	6	15	12	15	16	23	14
June ..	7	6	7	7	10	5	12	10	10	11	16	10
July ..	5	5	5	5	10	4	8	7	11	8	14	7
August	7	7	7	6	11	4	11	11	12	16	21	9
September	6	7	11	7	13	5	13	23	27	19	30	10
October	16	14	16	15	24	10	57	56	56	50	48	50
November	23	22	24	25	32	17	68	59	57	51	46	35
December	23	21	21	23	27	..	57	64	43	62	56	..

* The Hyde Park Station which was operated by the National Coal Board was closed on 26th November, 1958.

Year	STATIONS						
	Headingley	City Centre	York Road	Hunslet	Temple- newsam	Armley Park	St. James's Hospital
1926..	98.02	307.7	*288.1	362.8	..	..	..
1927..	*133.5	354.5	391.9	501.2	..	..	..
1928..	141.9	349.5	319.2	304.3	† 61.2	..	..
1929..	*108.4	321.0	302.6	305.4	† 80.4	..	..
1930..	123.9	344.3	299.5	290.5	101.8	..	..
1931..	126.5	336.2	*266.9	268.5	109.3	..	..
1932..	105.8	320.7	264.7	255.6	87.5	..	..
1933..	107.86	305.0	277.83	*276.32	* 81.59	..	..
1934..	124.28	341.7	284.74	294.49	86.24	..	..
1935..	*131.92	358.88	321.25	*317.55	†108.67	..	..
1936..	136.95	381.40	301.89	290.13	*118.20	..	..
1937..	135.93	*331.53	325.35	301.71	*123.39	..	..
1938..	*119.80	359.51	289.56	*231.39	133.37	..	..
1939..	155.32	314.96	255.15	*234.74	122.67	..	..
1940..	†180.30	†413.29	¶247.36	†279.58	†243.33	..	..
1941..	†188.31	†285.51	§129.75	*301.31	164.21	..	..
1942..	†138.21	*371.14	..	*235.37	*159.03	..	..
1943..	186.93	389.03	..	271.82	171.43	..	..
1944..	175.37	374.50	..	277.14	†114.80	..	..
1945..	*151.29	*288.44	..	*262.11	*139.27	..	..
1946..	*146.50	326.26	..	*267.10	*166.64	..	..
1947..	||121.94	288.76	..	*209.66	149.12	§176.12	§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
1951..	*228.04	403.97	..	229.99	162.32	494.91	205.88
1952..	*135.00	356.58	..	199.43	126.34	532.86	†199.00
1953..	159.28	348.84	..	183.17	117.59	370.85	*184.39
1954..	184.21	354.14	..	||245.99	†109.14	400.56	182.72
1955..	*115.74	288.50	..	†316.83	*120.47	383.11	208.49
1956..	*129.81	287.22	..	†359.44	†100.97	296.30	177.16
1957..	125.46	264.27	..	385.63	*140.30	284.95	195.15
1958..	*115.75	265.82	..	*440.80	†98.64	239.06	188.00
						249.96	212.94

|| 9 months
¶ 8 months

* 11 months
† 7 months

† 10 months
§ 5 months

Roundhay Station was established 1st June, 1958.

Burley
Park

St. James's
Hospital

Armley
Park

Temple-
newsam

Hunslet

York Road

City Centre

Headingley

Year

Roundhay

74.87

ESTIMATION OF ATMOSPHERIC SULPHUR POLLUTION BY LEAD PEROXIDE METHOD.
(Weight of SO_3 calculated per 100 square centimetres of exposed fabric in milligrammes per day.)

Period	STATIONS													
	Headingley		City Centre		Hunslet		Temple Newsam		Armley Park		St. James's Hospital		Burley Park	
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958
January	3.24	4.38	4.85	6.23	5.17	6.84	4.02	6.42	3.69	4.97	3.74	5.38	4.62	4.81
February	3.89	2.86	5.94	4.87	6.70	5.44	4.25	4.45	4.69	3.40	4.59	3.80	5.08	3.63
March	4.04	2.80	3.89	4.12	5.28	4.54	3.72	2.30	4.20	3.35	3.92	2.82	4.20	2.56
April	1.71	1.76	3.24	3.46	3.74	3.60	2.00	2.50	2.78	2.22	2.43	2.63	2.47	2.48
May	1.58	1.86	2.69	2.70	3.02	2.94	1.48	1.47	2.11	2.02	1.79	2.21	1.54	1.82
June	1.00	1.11	1.68	2.18	2.04	2.28	1.42	1.16	1.18	1.61	1.40	1.47	1.38	1.39
July	1.18	1.01	2.20	1.86	2.30	2.15	1.69	1.40	1.32	1.19	1.60	1.59	1.31	1.48
August	1.06	1.27	1.85	2.32	2.09	2.55	2.21	1.75	1.24	1.26	1.81	1.58	1.18	0.96
September	1.77	1.73	2.72	2.71	3.25	2.50	2.21	2.05	1.97	1.65	2.45	1.59	1.55	0.99
October	2.71	2.49	4.15	4.23	4.46	4.34	4.72	1.74	3.00	2.53	3.81	2.98	3.40	2.81
November	3.07	3.89	4.53	6.12	5.17	6.22	3.44	4.17	3.37	3.53	4.02	4.52	3.22	1.60
December	3.75	3.74	6.23	5.66	6.28	5.80	5.44	5.27	3.89	3.99	5.30	4.82	4.09	4.20
Monthly Average	2.42	2.42	3.66	3.87	4.13	4.10	3.05	2.89	2.79	2.64	3.07	2.95	2.84	2.39
														1.78

* Roundhay Station operated from 1st June, 1958.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORIAL STAFF

BY

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

Chief Public Health Inspector

Mr. Cyril Busfield, former Supervisory Public Health Inspector, Eastern Division, retired after 32 years service in the Public Health Department. Inspector Busfield was Supervisory Inspector of the Eastern Division for 10 years from 1948 to 1957, when he retired from his post as Supervisory Inspector on reaching the age of 65, but was appointed Public Health Inspector. During his tenure of office as Supervisory Inspector, Eastern Division, and subsequently, Mr. Busfield has had a special interest in food hygiene and food retail sales premises; much of the improvement that has been seen to take place in the Kirkgate Market in recent years has been due to his untiring work.

The staffing position as regards public health inspectors has slightly improved during the year. The establishment is 57 and the Department started the year with a staff of 47 inspectors. During the year one inspector retired on account of age limit and one resigned on obtaining an appointment with another authority. Six newly qualified inspectors were appointed. Thus, at the end of the year, the number of vacancies was reduced to six.

The scheme for the training of student public health inspectors, established by the City Council for the training of 15 students, continued to function satisfactorily during the year. Practical training was provided in all aspects of the Department's work. Theoretical training was arranged by the Leeds College of Technology.

There has been no difficulty in filling student vacancies as they occurred and the candidates coming forward for appointment as student public health inspectors have been of a very good type.

During the year five student inspectors were successful in passing the qualifying examination of the Public Health Inspectors' Education Board and they were appointed public health inspectors.

MUNICIPAL LABORATORY

Report of the City Analyst

MUNICIPAL LABORATORY

BY

R. A. DALLEY, F.R.I.C.

City Analyst

The total number of samples received for analysis during 1958 was 8,731. This is the highest number of samples analysed in any year since the laboratory was established in 1928. It represents a 25 per cent. increase on last year's figures and a 95 per cent. increase on those for 1956. As can be seen from the following table the advance has occurred in most phases of the laboratory work, but has been particularly marked in respect of atmospheric pollution samples, as a consequence of the proposed Central Smoke Control Area :—

	1956	1957	1958
Total number of samples	4,474	6,982	8,731
Food and Drug samples	2,231	3,281	3,593
Bacteriological milks and ice-cream.. ..	1,142	1,197	1,110
Atmospheric pollution samples	790	2,048	3,626
Samples for other Corporation Departments	90	172	154

Recent legislation and last year's acquisition of new instruments resulted in a greater amount of work than hitherto being carried out on many individual samples, so that the total volume of work exceeds that indicated merely by the increase in the number of samples. Margarine provides a typical example of this—the time required to examine a single sample has been greatly lengthened now that it is possible (as a result of possessing a spectrophotometer) to determine the Vitamin A content.

Much time was spent during the year in considering the responsibilities of the laboratory with regard to radioactivity measurements. The increasing use of radioactive isotopes in medicine and industry, and the build-up of radioactivity in water and food-stuffs have produced the necessity for some form of public control to ensure the health and safety of the general public. This is a new public health hazard, but one to which an increasing number of the

larger Authorities are paying attention. Following the presentation of a report on the subject to the Health Committee, authority was given for the purchase of the necessary specialised instruments to enable routine monitoring of low level radiation to be undertaken. Delivery of this equipment was not completed until after the year's end.

Other activities which are not represented by actual samples have included the answering of many enquiries from industrial firms and members of the public, and the giving of lectures on the work of the laboratory to a number of organisations both within and outside the city.

At the request of the Ministry of Health and the Colonial Office, a technician from the Government Laboratory, Malta, underwent a two-month course of training in this laboratory.

I welcome this opportunity of expressing to my Deputy, Mr. L. A. Perkin, and all members of the staff my sincere appreciation of their hard work and loyal support throughout the year, without which it would not have been possible to carry out the record volume of work described in the following pages. I am also glad to express to the Senior Sampling Officer, Mr. H. Long, my thanks for his continued ready co-operation.

The following is a summary of the analyses made during 1958 :—
Samples submitted by the Public Health Department :—

Food and Drug samples	3,593
Milks for bacteriological examination	1,060
Ice-cream for bacteriological examination	50
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs	12
Atmospheric Pollution :	
Rain Gauges	103
Lead Peroxide cylinders	91
Daily Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide determinations	3,432
Miscellaneous samples	21
	————— 8,362

(Continued on next page)

Samples submitted by other Departments :—

Central Purchasing Department	..	..	7
City Architect's Department	..	..	2
City Coroner	..	..	34
City Engineer's Department	..	..	2
Education Department	..	..	2
Parks Department	..	..	1
Police Headquarters	..	..	8
Transport Department	..	..	85
Waterworks Department	..	..	12
Weights and Measures Department	..	..	1
			154

Samples received from other sources :—

Craven District Coroner	..	..	5
Leeds " B " Group Hospital Management Committee	..	..	6
Rothwell Urban District Council	..	..	6
Wakefield Corporation	..	..	198
			215
Total ..			8,731

FOOD AND DRUGS

The table on pages 240 to 243 summarises the samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

The pattern of sampling between milks and other food and drugs, about which comment was made in a previous report, is slowly moving in the right direction, the proportion of milk samples having fallen from 94 per cent. of the total in 1956, to 89 per cent. last year, and 86 per cent. in the year under review.

The percentage of samples found to be adulterated or otherwise unsatisfactory was 2.9 per cent., as compared with 3.7 per cent. for 1957 and 1.9 per cent. for 1956.

The table on page 165 lists the results of the summonses issued in respect of those adulterated samples concerning which legal proceedings were instituted.

MILK :—

The average composition of the 3,106 samples submitted is shown in the following table, the corresponding figures for the last two years being given for comparison :—

	1958	1957	1956	Minimum legal requirement
Number of Samples ..	3,106	2,922	2,096	
Non-fatty solids ..	8.76%	8.71%	8.77%	8.50%
Fat	3.73%	3.71%	3.67%	3.00%
Total solids ..	12.49%	12.42%	12.44%	11.50%

The adulteration rate was 1.8 per cent. as against 2.9 per cent. in 1957 and 1.4 per cent. in 1956.

Of the 57 unsatisfactory samples 30 contained added water, 18 were fat deficient, 8 showed both added water and fat deficiency, and one contained extraneous matter.

The highest amount of added water found was 26.7 per cent., and the greatest fat deficiency 43 per cent. (informal) and 20 per cent. (formal).

This amount of added water was the greatest found in any sample submitted to the laboratory since 1951. The sample concerned (*No. 266/L*) was one of fourteen taken from a like number of churns, all of which had been sent to the city by the same farmer over a period of four days. Twelve of the fourteen samples contained added water, the total quantity of added water during the four days amounting to 18 gallons. Legal proceedings were instituted and a fine of £75 was imposed together with £7 6s. 9d. costs.

238 milks had non-fatty solids of less than 8.5 per cent. and therefore added water was suspected, but in each case the freezing point showed that the deficiency was due to natural causes (that is cows giving poor quality milk), and not to added water.

FOODS OTHER THAN MILK :—

The number of such samples increased from 135 in 1956 to 359 last year and 402 in the year under review. Of these, 42 (10·9 per cent.) were unsatisfactory, this being the third successive year in which more than 10 per cent. of the food samples other than milk have proved to be unsatisfactory.

Details of the more interesting cases of adulteration, together with comments upon a few of the genuine samples will be found in the following paragraphs.

Sausages.—Of 44 samples received during the year 6 were reported against for having meat contents below the accepted standards of 50 per cent. for beef and 65 per cent. for pork. Proceedings were successfully instituted in respect of two samples manufactured by the same butcher, beef sausage (*No. 361/J*) which was 10 per cent. deficient in meat content, and pork sausage (*No. 362/J*) which was 32 per cent. deficient. The other four samples showed only slight deficiencies. The average meat content was 58·2 per cent. in the case of beef sausages (23 samples) and 65·2 per cent. for pork (18 samples).

Canned Meat Products.—Of fifteen samples analysed during the year two Pork Luncheon Meat (*No. 571/J and 1609/J*) and one Casserole Steak (*No. 69/S*) were reported against because of low meat contents. It may be recalled that comment was made in my last annual report regarding the falling meat contents of many canned meat products, and the difficulty of taking effective action in the absence of legal standards. Fortunately there is now reason to hope that standards for minimum meat contents will be agreed in the near future, for at least some varieties of canned meat products.

Similar standards for canned and bottled chicken preparations were brought into being during the year. The result of this has been that whereas in 1957 five such preparations were reported against, this year all eight samples were accurately labelled and contained satisfactory amounts of chicken.

Chicken Fingers (*No. 338/J*) were similar to those reported last year, consisting of seasoned mashed potato, rolled in breadcrumbs and fried, and containing no chicken whatsoever.

Potted Meat.—Two samples (*Nos. 59/M and 138/M*) contained 16.5 per cent. and 26 per cent. of moist cereal filler respectively, and should have been described as "Meat Pastes." Potted Meat has long been accepted as a superior article free from cereal filler. This is recognised by the Food Manufacturers' Federation whose Code of Practice states "Only if a paste or spread contains no filler may it be sold as potted meat."

Soup Powder (*No. 39/S*) was described as "Cream of Asparagus Soup", but when prepared according to the instructions on the packet contained less than one third of the fat content required by the Ministry of Food Code of Practice for a product described as "Cream" soup. The manufacturers agreed to omit the word "Cream" from the label.

Flour.—The Flour (Composition) Regulations, 1956, require all flour to contain iron, Vitamin B₁, and nicotinic acid, in not less than certain specified amounts, and all except wholemeal flour to contain a specified amount of added creta praeparata (chalk). Of the eighteen samples analysed, four were deficient in creta praeparata, the actual deficiencies amounting to 32 per cent. (*No. 93/S*), 45 per cent. (*No. 73/M*), 53 per cent. (*No. 115/M*) and 87 per cent. (*No. 875/J*). The last sample was also 29 per cent. deficient in Vitamin B₁, and 18 per cent. deficient in iron, as compared with the minimum contents required by the Regulations.

Golden Raising Mixture (*No. 56/S*) contained 4.6 per cent. Available Carbon Dioxide, as compared with the legal requirement of not less than 6 per cent. (a 23 per cent. deficiency). A further sample (*No. 1441/J*) of the same brand taken a few weeks later was also unsatisfactory containing 4.9 per cent. Available Carbon Dioxide (18 per cent. deficient).

Parkin Mixture (*No. 81/M*) was 90 per cent. deficient in Available Carbon Dioxide, and the label on the packet did not conform to the Code of Practice for the labelling of Cake Mixtures. It is known that, following representations from this Department, the firm concerned modified the label some twelve months ago, and it therefore seems likely that this particular sample represented old stock.

Cream Buns (No. 13/M) were filled not with genuine but with imitation cream, this being an offence against Section 47 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Chocolate Roll.—Two samples (No. 116/M and No. 137/M) were reported against for containing insufficient cocoa. Although no legal standard exists, it is recognised in the Trade that chocolate rolls and sponges should contain not less than 3 per cent. dry, fat-free cocoa, whereas the above samples contained only 0.5 per cent. and 1.5 per cent. (83 per cent. and 50 per cent. deficient respectively). Both manufacturers agreed to increase the cocoa content.

Full-cream Evaporated Milk (Canned).—Six samples (Nos. 912/L, 913/L, 914/L, 915/L, 916/L and 919/L) were reported against because of deterioration in quality due to overlong storage. The deterioration took the form of gelling, together with the deposition of gritty crystals of calcium citrate. Condensed Milk has to be stored for many years before it undergoes this change, and the opinion was expressed that the tins consisted of surplus Government stock which had been relabelled. Subsequent enquiries confirmed the accuracy of this opinion and also revealed that a condition of the sale by the Ministry of Food had been that the milk should not be retailed on the home market.

The milk was not unfit for human consumption, but its unusual consistency would probably lead many housewives to throw away the contents of the tin, and it is known that several customers complained to the grocer from whom they had purchased the milk.

Proceedings were instituted and the London firm responsible for relabelling and putting this milk on the market was fined £50 for selling evaporated milk "not of the quality demanded," and a further £25 for selling evaporated milk not labelled in accordance with the requirements of the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations.

Canned Rice Pudding (*No. 108/S*) being a pre-packed article was required to specify on the label the designation of each of the ingredients, in the order of the proportions in which they were used, the ingredient present in the greatest proportion being specified first. The ingredients were listed as "Full-cream milk, sugar, rice, salt," but analysis showed there to be more rice present than sugar and these two items were therefore listed in the wrong order. It is not suggested that this is a very serious offence, but the value of such a finding is that the manufacturers (a well known company, who at once admitted the mistake) have their attention drawn to the fact that their products are subject to close examination.

The Rice Pudding of another manufacturer (*No. 67/S*) although described as "Creamy" Rice Pudding and stated on the label to be made from "full-cream" milk contained 15 per cent. of added water. The manufacturers at first strongly denied that any water had been added, but after being provided with fuller details of the analysis they admitted that a fault in the flow-line was responsible for the results found. They forwarded to the Department two tins representative of their recent production, the composition of both proving entirely satisfactory.

Bread and Butter ; Buttered Teacake, etc.—Of the eight samples received, five had been spread with pure butter, one (*No. 139/M*) with 100 per cent. margarine, and two (*Nos. 141 and 157/M*) with mixtures of margarine and butter, containing 70 per cent. and 90 per cent. margarine respectively. Now that rationing is a thing of the past the public is entitled to expect restaurants and cafes to supply butter when that term is used on their menus. Legal proceedings were successfully instituted in all three cases.

Complaint samples from members of the public were mostly in respect of foreign bodies in food and included mouse droppings in rolled oats, wood shavings in jam, a large piece of yeast in one loaf of bread and mineral oil contamination in another.

A complaint that a bottle of mineral water smelled and tasted of disinfectant was confirmed, and 0.4 part per million of phenol was found in the sample.

A complaint that a **Bilberry Tart** contained apple as well as bilberries was also confirmed, the filling consisting of a mixture of 70 per cent. bilberry and 30 per cent. apple.

Two instances arose where it was not possible to support the complainant. A piece of meat served as steak to a customer in a restaurant was alleged by him to be horse-meat. Analysis showed it was in fact beef, but in fairness to the customer it should be added that it appeared to be a particularly tough specimen. The other sample, also sold as part of a meal in a restaurant, was a portion of butter which the customer was convinced consisted of margarine. Here again analysis showed that the customer is not always right.

DRUGS

The number of drug samples increased from 12 in 1956 to 69 in 1957 and 85 in the year under review, four of the latter proving unsatisfactory.

Two samples of **Bronchial Tablets** (*No. 365/J and No. 524/J*) were found to contain no chloroform although, according to the list of active ingredients on the label, 1.07 per cent. of this drug should have been present.

A sample of **Cough Syrup** (*No. 62/M*) was also deficient in chloroform to the extent of 88 per cent.

A **Compound Vitamin Preparation** (*No. 98/S*) was stated to contain 3,000 International Units of Vitamin A per 5 c.c., but the amount actually present was only 2,100 International Units (30 per cent. deficient). When the manufacturer's attention was drawn to this deficiency they analysed their retained sample of the

same batch, and found that it too had deteriorated. They were unable to explain the exceptional loss of potency of this particular batch, since older stocks were still satisfactory, but at once arranged to withdraw it from sale.

BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLES

1,060 Milks and 50 Ice-creams were submitted to the required Tests, the results being shown in the table below.

The Methylene Blue Test measures the keeping quality of the milk, and the Phosphatase Test the efficiency of pasteurisation. The Turbidity Test, which is only carried out on Sterilised Milk, is designed to show whether or not it has been sufficiently heated.

MILK

Designation	Number examined	Unsatisfactory by			Percentage reported unsatisfactory
		Methylene Blue test	Phosphatase test	Turbidity test	
T.T. Raw ..	415	13	..	..	3·1
Sterilised ..	100	..	..	..	..
Pasteurised :—					
Dairies ..	150	..	..	..	..
Schools ..	122	..	..	..	..
T.T. Pasteurised :—					
Dairies ..	234	1	..	..	0·4
Schools ..	39	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,060	14	..	..	1·3

ICE-CREAM

Grade	Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue at 37°C	Number	Percentage	Quality
1.	4½ hours or more ..	40	80.0	Good
2.	2½ to 4 hours	4	8.0	Satisfactory
3.	½ to 2 hours	5	10.0	Unsatisfactory
4.	Nil	1	2.0	Very unsatisfactory
		50	100.0	

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS

The 12 samples submitted comprised 11 fertilisers and one feeding stuff. Of these, the feeding stuff and 6 fertilisers were unsatisfactory in one respect or another, details being shown in the following table.

Sample Number	Description	Offence
2/L	Bone Meal	3.7 per cent. excess phosphoric acid
4/L	Feeding Meat and Bone Meal	2.9 per cent. deficient in phosphoric acid
8/J	Tonks Rose Manure ..	1.1 per cent. deficient in soluble phosphoric acid
9/J	Tomato Fertiliser	1.1 per cent. excess nitrogen
10/J	Bone Meal	19.7 per cent. deficient in soluble phosphoric acid. Statutory statement should have declared insoluble not soluble phosphoric acid
11/J	Growmore Fertiliser ..	1.3 per cent. deficient in potash
12/J	Oxley's Hop Manure ..	0.7 per cent. deficient in nitrogen, 0.6 per cent. deficient in soluble phosphoric acid, 0.9 per cent. deficient in potash.

Some of the deficiencies may seem very small, but they are not so when considered in the light of the total quantities present. The **Hop Manure**, for example, contained little more than half the nitrogen claimed, and less than half the soluble phosphoric acid and potash.

MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES SUBMITTED BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Nine waters taken from flooded cellars were analysed in order to assist in determining their origin, attempts to elucidate this by other means having proved unsuccessful.

Three samples of imported apples (two from the Lebanon and one from Italy) were submitted because of a suspicion that the skins carried residues from lead arsenate sprays. The quantities of lead and arsenic found were as follows :—

	Lead	Arsenic
Italy	3·0	1·1 parts per million
Lebanon "A"	14·0	5·0 parts per million
Lebanon "B"	11·0	5·0 parts per million

All the figures are in excess of the recommended limits of 2 parts per million for lead and 1 part per million for arsenic, and the sale of the apples was forbidden by the Medical Officer of Health.

A sample of milk contained in a waxed carton was examined for the possible presence of wax in the milk, but none was found.

A sample of Calamine Lotion, the use of which was alleged to have resulted in numerous unpleasant symptoms lasting for more than twelve months, was analysed. No abnormality could be found nor were any ill-effects produced when it was applied to the skin of members of the staff.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The measurement of atmospheric pollution in the city using deposit gauges and lead peroxide candles, has continued at the same seven stations as in previous years. In June an additional permanent station was set up at Roundhay in order to obtain records for the North-Eastern outskirts of the City.

Of the two temporary deposit gauges in use last year to investigate the position at sites where there had been complaints of particularly bad pollution, that at Sayner Lane has been retained, but the Kirkstall gauge was removed in May. The results are shown in the table below.

SITE	DEPOSIT GAUGES		LEAD PEROXIDE CANDLES	
	Average monthly deposit in tons per sq. mile		Average daily sulphur pollution as mgrms. of SO ₃ per 100 sq. cms. of fabric exposed	
	1958	1957	1958	1957
Headingley	10.5	10.4	2.4	2.4
Market Buildings	22.1	22.0	3.9	3.6
Hunslet	40.0	32.1	4.1	4.1
Temple Newsam	9.9	12.7	2.9	3.0
Armley Park	20.8	19.9	2.6	2.8
St. James's Hospital	17.7	15.7	2.9	3.0
Burley Park	18.6	22.4	2.4	2.8
Roundhay	10.7	..	1.8	..
Kirkstall (Temporary)	21.6	18.3	..	..
Sayner Lane „	44.8	45.3	..	..
Average of all permanent sites ..	18.8	19.3	2.9	3.1

As was the case last year, the overall averages again suggest that there has been a very slight improvement in the atmospheric pollution problem in Leeds during the year, despite the noticeably heavier deposit at Hunslet. It is doubtful, however, whether these annual variations are of any real significance since they are very dependent upon climatic variations.

The daily measurements of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide in the atmosphere have also continued, using the apparatus installed in the laboratory and at the four sites within the proposed Central Smoke Control Area. The results are summarised in the following table :—

STATION	SMOKE		SULPHUR DIOXIDE	
	Milligrams per 100 cubic metres		Parts per 100 million	
	Daily Average		Daily Average	
	1958	1957	1958	1957
Market Buildings	60	80	13	13
Blenheim* ..	51	68	12	11
Hyde Terrace* ..	52	74	13	13
Park Square* ..	49	71	12	13
Y.W.C.A.* ..	50	69	16	13

* Station operating since 1st August, 1957.

The apparent improvement in the smoke figures at each site is accounted for by the fact that from mid-July onwards the intensity of the smoke stains was determined by means of a Photoelectric Reflectometer instead of the previous method of visual assessment.

This instrument has been designed to eliminate the uncertainties and errors of matching by eye, and comparative tests over several weeks showed that the previous method had been giving high results.

SAMPLES SUBMITTED BY OTHER CORPORATION DEPARTMENTS

Central Purchasing Department.—One sample of fish cakes was analysed and found to comply with the contract specification.

A sample of full-cream dried milk was found to consist not of the genuine article but of so-called " filled " milk, that is milk powder in which the milk-fat has been replaced by vegetable fat.

Four samples of synthetic detergents were analysed, but having regard to their strength and price none was considered as good a proposition as the detergent at present being purchased by the Corporation,

A sample of soap powder taken from a delivery was analysed and found to comply with the contract specification.

City Architect's Department.—Two samples of plaster which had fallen away from the walls of a Corporation house were submitted. Analysis showed the cause to be an excessive proportion of sand in the plaster, there being 9 parts of sand to 1 part gypsum, whereas the contract specification required not more than 5 parts of sand to 1 part gypsum.

City Coroner.—34 specimens were analysed in connection with 13 deaths. In two cases the results were negative thus excluding the possibility of poisoning as a cause of death. In each of the other eleven cases quantities of poisons exceeding the respective fatal doses were isolated. The actual poisons involved were amytal (3 cases), soneryl (3 cases), phenobarbitone (2 cases), nembutal, seconal and persomnia.

City Engineer.—Two ground waters were analysed for determination of sulphate content. The figures obtained were sufficiently low to indicate that ordinary Portland cement could be used without fear of disintegration of the resultant concrete.

Education Department.—Two synthetic detergents were analysed.

Parks Department.—A sample of liquid manure was analysed.

Police Headquarters.—8 samples of alleged intoxicating liquor were analysed for determination of alcoholic strength.

Transport Department.—The analysis of fuel oil was continued, 85 samples being analysed during the year. All the samples proved satisfactory apart from one which contained a small proportion of petroleum spirit. The attention of the suppliers was drawn to this and they admitted that contamination had occurred as a result of using a tanker whose previous consignment of petroleum spirit had not been entirely discharged before it was refilled with diesel fuel.

Waterworks Department.—The customary independent analysis of the City water was carried out each month, all samples proving entirely satisfactory.

Weights and Measures Department.—A sample of solid fuel about which a complaint had been received was submitted for analysis. It was found to consist of approximately two thirds clinker and ashes, and one third coke breeze. As a practical test the fuel was fed to a closed stove, and maintained the fire for six hours. The opinion was expressed that whilst the sale of this type of fuel is to be deplored its quality was not unreasonable at the price charged (25s. per ton).

SAMPLES RECEIVED FROM OTHER SOURCES

Craven District Coroner.—Five specimens were analysed in connection with two deaths, but in neither case was any poison present.

Leeds Group "B" Hospital Management Committee.—Five samples of orange squash and one of margarine were analysed.

Rothwell Urban District Council.—Six samples of drinking water were analysed.

Wakefield Corporation.—188 food and drug samples, 4 fertilisers, 5 feeding stuffs and one sample of water were analysed.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.
SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE CITY ANALYST DURING 1958.

Article	Number examined	Number unsatis- factory
FOODS (3,508)		
Almond essence	1	..
Almonds, ground	6	..
Aspic jelly, granulated (canned) ..	1	..
Baby Foods	4	..
Baking Powder	1	..
Barley, pearl	1	..
Beer	8	..
Beverages, powdered	7	..
Bisk-O-Lait	1	..
Brawn	1	..
Bread	2	2
Butter	5	..
Butter, brandy flavour	1	..
Butter, rum flavour	1	..
Buttered teacakes and longbuns ..	8	3
Cake decorations	4	..
Cake and bun mixtures	17	3
Cakes and tarts	18	5
Cheese spread	4	..
Cherries, glacé	1	..
Cherries in Maraschino	1	..
Chicken fingers	1	1
Chicken preparations (canned and bottled)	8	..
Coconut, desiccated	2	..
Coffee, coffee extract and essences ..	6	..
Cornflour	3	..
Crab, (canned and bottled) dressed ..	3	..
Cream (canned and bottled)	8	..
Curry Powder	1	..
Custard powder	4	..
Dextrin Maltose	1	..
Dripping	2	..
Fish Cakes	1	..
Flavouring	1	..
Flour	18	4
Fruit, dried	2	..
Carried forward	154	18

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.
 SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE CITY ANALYST DURING 1958—*continued*

Article	Number examined	Number unsatis- factory
Brought forward	154	18
Fruit juices	5	..
Ginger, ground	2	..
Glucodin	1	..
Gravy salt and browning	3	..
Ice-cream and ice-cream mix	3	..
Instant Whip	1	..
Jellies and jelly crystals	4	..
Lard and cooking fats	7	..
Margarine	12	..
Marzipan and marzipan decorations	6	..
Meat extract	1	..
Meat paste and potted meat	9	2
Meat products (canned) :		
Braised kidneys	2	..
Casserole steak	2	1
Chopped ham	1	..
Corned beef	1	..
Ham and chicken	1	..
Jellied pork	1	..
Meat loaf, minced	2	..
Pork luncheon meat	2	2
Steak and kidney pie	1	..
Steak, stewed	1	..
Steak and onion casserole	1	..
Milk	3,106	57
Milk, evaporated (canned)	11	6
Milk shake mixture	1	..
Mushrooms, creamed (canned)	1	..
Nut mix, ground	1	..
Oatmeal and rolled oats	6	1
Pastry mix	1	..
Peanut butter	2	..
Pepper	4	..
Pickles and sauces	14	..
Polony	1	..
Pork pie	1	..
Preserves (jam, marmalade, honey, etc.)	17	1
Carried forward	3,389	88

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955
 SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE CITY ANALYST DURING 1958—*continued*

Article	Number examined	Number unsatis- factory
Brought forward	3,389	88
Rice Creamola	2	..
Rice, ground	4	..
Rice pudding (canned)	3	2
Salad cream and dressing	2	..
Salmon paste	2	..
Salt, iodised	1	..
Sausages	44	6
Seasoning compound	1	..
Semolina	1	..
Soft drinks	20	1
Soft drink powder	1	..
Soups (canned) and soup powders	4	1
Spirits	6	..
Stuffing, various	3	..
Suet, shredded beef	2	..
Suet dumpling mixture	1	..
Sweets	2	..
Tapioca	1	..
Tea	2	..
Turkey, minced (bottled)	1	..
Veev multi-wonder food	1	1
Vegetables, mixed (canned)	1	..
Vegetarian luncheon roll	1	..
Vinegar	7	..
Yeastrel	1	..
Yex	1	..
Wine	4	..
DRUGS (85)		
Antiseptic lozenges	7	..
Beechams powders	1	..
Blood and stomach pills	1	..
Cold liver oil	1	..
Cold and influenza mixtures	6	..
Cough mixtures, lozenges and pastilles	20	3
Digestive syrup and tablets	4	..
Carried forward	3,548	102

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.
 SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE CITY ANALYST DURING 1958—*continued*

Article	Number examined	Number unsatis- factory
Brought forward	3,548	102
Halibut oil capsules	1	..
Indigestion mixtures and tablets	6	..
Juniper pills	1	..
Laxative preparations	8	..
Multivitamin preparations	8	1
Olive oil	1	..
Optrex	1	..
Persomnia tablets	1	..
Pro-plus tablets	1	..
Rose hip syrup	1	..
Tonic preparations	8	..
Tranquilisers	1	..
Travel sickness tablets	1	..
Wheat germ oil capsules	1	..
Yeast tablets	4	..
Zinc and castor oil cream	1	..
TOTAL FOOD AND DRUGS	3,593	103

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