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THE HEALTH OF LEICESTER DURING 1944

E. K. MACDONALD
O.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.



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THE NINETY-SIXTH
ANNUAL REPORT UPON



**THE HEALTH OF
LEICESTER
DURING
1944**

E. K. MACDONALD
O.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.

CITY OF LEICESTER

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman.

ALD. G. PARBURY.

Vice-Chairman.

DR. ASTLEY CLARKE, D.L., J.P.

MR. BOWDEN.	MISS M. GOODWIN,	MR. ROUND, J.P.
" CAVE.	M.B.E., J.P.	MRS. SIMPSON, J.P.
MISS CHAMBERLAIN.	ALD. HAND, J.P.	MR. F. S. SMITH.
MR. COOPER.	MR. HARRIS.	MRS. SWAINSTON, M.B.E.
" CORT.	" HARRISON, M.B.E., J.P.	ALD. IDA WARNER,
MISS FORTEY, J.P., B.Sc.	" HOLYOAK.	M.B.E., J.P.
" FRISBY, J.P.	" JACKSON.	" WILFORD, J.P.

The Committee meet on the 4th Friday in each month in the Committee Room, Town Hall, at 3.30 p.m.

The Health Committee, together with the following co-opted members, not being members of the City Council, constitute the Statutory Maternity and Child Welfare Committee:—Mrs. Banton, Mrs. Taylor, Miss E. J. Windley, B.A.

Accounts Sub-Committee.

MR. ROUND.	MRS. SWAINSTON.
" HOLYOAK.	

Health Inspection Sub-Committee.

MR. CORT (Chairman).	MISS FRISBY.
" CAVE.	" GOODWIN.
DR. ASTLEY CLARKE.	MR. PARAGREEN.
MR. COOPER.	ALD. PARBURY.
MISS FORTEY.	" IDA WARNER.

Isolation Hospital and Dispensary and Venereal Diseases Sub-Committee.

MR. HARRISON (Chairman).	MR. HARRIS.
" CAVE.	" JACKSON.
DR. ASTLEY CLARKE.	ALD. PARBURY.
MR. COOPER.	MR. ROUND.
" CORT.	MRS. SWAINSTON.
MISS FORTEY.	ALD. WILFORD.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL SUB-COMMITTEES.

Grounds.	
MR. COOPER (Chairman).	MR. HARRISON.
" CORT.	ALD. PARBURY.
DR. ASTLEY CLARKE.	MR. ROUND.
Dietary.	
MR. ROUND (Chairman).	MR. HARRIS.
DR. ASTLEY CLARKE.	" HARRISON.
MR. CORT.	ALD. PARBURY.

"Home Place" Management Sub-Committee.

ALD. WILFORD (Chairman).	ALD. PARBURY.
DR. ASTLEY CLARKE.	MRS. SWAINSTON.
MR. CORT.	

Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee.

MISS FORTEY (Chairman).	MR. PARAGREEN.
MR. CAVE.	ALD. PARBURY.
MISS CHAMBERLAIN.	MR. F. S. SMITH.
DR. ASTLEY CLARKE.	MRS. SIMPSON.
MR. COOPER.	" BANTON.
MISS FRISBY.	" TAYLOR.
" GOODWIN.	MISS WINDLEY.

Necessitous Maternity Cases.

MRS. SIMPSON.	MISS WINDLEY.
---------------	---------------

Maternity Home and Day Nursery Management Sub-Committee.

ALD. HAND (Chairman).	MR. PARAGREEN.
MISS CHAMBERLAIN.	ALD. PARBURY.
DR. ASTLEY CLARKE.	MRS. SIMPSON.
MISS FORTEY.	" BANTON.
" FRISBY.	" TAYLOR.
" GOODWIN.	MISS WINDLEY.

General Purposes Sub-Committee.

ALD. PARBURY (Chairman).	MR. HARRIS.
DR. ASTLEY CLARKE.	" HARRISON.
MR. CORT.	" JACKSON.
" COOPER.	" ROUND.
MISS FORTEY.	ALD. WILFORD.

City General Hospital Sub-Committee.

DR. ASTLEY CLARKE (Chairman).	MR. HARRISON.
MR. COOPER.	ALD. PARBURY.
" CORT.	MR. ROUND.
MISS FORTEY.	MRS. SIMPSON.
" FRISBY.	" SWAINSTON.
MR. HARRIS.	ALD. IDA WARNER.
	" WILFORD.

CITY GENERAL HOSPITAL SUB-COMMITTEES.

Assessments.

DR. ASTLEY CLARKE.	MR. CORT.
MR. COOPER.	ALD. PARBURY.

Farms, Grounds and Buildings.

MR. CORT (Chairman).	MR. HARRISON.
DR. ASTLEY CLARKE.	ALD. PARBURY.
MR. COOPER.	MR. ROUND.

Dietary.

MR. HARRIS (Chairman).	ALD. PARBURY.
DR. ASTLEY CLARKE.	MR. ROUND.
MISS FORTEY.	MRS. SWAINSTON.

Slum Clearance and Property Inspection Sub-Committee.

ALD. PARBURY (Chairman).	MR. HARRIS.
DR. ASTLEY CLARKE.	" HARRISON.
MR. COOPER.	" JACKSON.
" CORT.	" ROUND.
MISS FORTEY.	ALD. IDA WARNER.

Office Accommodation Sub-Committee.

ALD. PARBURY (Chairman)	MISS FRISBY.
MR. CAVE.	ALD. HAND.
DR. ASTLEY CLARKE.	MR. HARRIS.
MR. COOPER.	" HARRISON.
" CORT.	ALD. WILFORD.
MISS FORTEY.	

City Ambulance Service Sub-Committee.

DR. ASTLEY CLARKE.	MR. HARRISON.
MR. COOPER.	" JACKSON.
MISS FORTEY.	ALD. PARBURY.
" GOODWIN.	

Staff of the Health Department

(As constituted January, 1945.)

Medical Officer of Health.

E. K. MACDONALD, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Tuberculosis Officer.

WYVILLE S. THOMSON, M.D., D.P.H.

Secretary.

WILFRID CARR, F.C.C.S.

Medical Officers in Charge of Departments.

Medical Superintendent, City General Hospital .. A. P. M. PAGE, M.D., M.R.C.P.
Medical Superintendent, City Isolation Hospital .. J. C. H. MACKENZIE, M.D., D.P.H.
Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare .. E. B. B. HUMPHREYS, M.B., Ch.B.
Pathologist R. S. WALE, M.D.

Assistant Medical Officer.

Assistant Tuberculosis Officer E. G. LAWRIE, M.B., Ch.B.

Assistant Medical Officers (and Assistant School Medical Officers.)

K McALPINE, M.B., Ch.B.	MOLLY B. WILSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
GLADYS RANDALL, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.	*ANNYS M. CUSACK, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
*MARGARET D. HIRD, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	I. DUB, M.D.
JANET M. DONE, M.D., D.P.H.	PAULINE K. HEARTH, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

City General Hospital.

Deputy Medical Superintendent and Surgeon .. T. M. J. d'OFFAY, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.
Obstetrician and Gynaecologist D. R. CAIRNS, M.B., M.R.C.O.G.
Assistant Pathologist (Miss) GERTRUDE M. DOBRASHIAN,
M.B., B.S.
Orthopaedic Registrar M. McLEARIE, M.B., F.R.F.P.S.

and Four Resident Medical Officers

<i>Radiographers</i>	{ (Miss) A. McLOUGHLIN, M.S.R.
	{ (Miss) H. BRIGHT, M.S.R.
<i>Laboratory Technicians</i>	{ F. H. G. HAYES
	{ (Miss) L. BARNES
<i>Physiotherapists</i>	{ (Mrs.) D. KELLOCK, C.S.P.
	{ (Mrs.) B. BIKKER, C.S.P.
	{ (Mrs.) J. DRURY, C.S.P.

City Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium.

Deputy Medical Superintendent C. W. C. KARRAN, M.D., D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.
and Two Resident Medical Officers
Radiographer (Mrs.) M. J. STEPHENS, M.S.R.
Laboratory Technician Mr. J. LAUDER

* On Active Service.

Consultant Medical Officers (all Departments).

Physicians	{ J. V. C. BRAITHWAITE, M.D., F.R.C.P. R. M. CAIRNS, M.D., Ch.B.
Cardiologist	J. P. W. JAMIE, M.A., M.D., B.Ch.
Gynaecologist	T. C. CLARE, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G. E. R. FRIZELLE, M.Ch., F.R.C.S.E.
Surgeons	D. B. MCGAVIN, M.Ch., F.R.C.S. J. C. BARRATT, V.C., M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.
Gynaecological Surgeon	R. LODGE, M.B., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.O.G.
Orthopaedic Surgeon	L. MORRIS, M.D., F.R.C.S.
Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon	N. E. KENDALL, F.R.C.S.
Ophthalmic Surgeon	*A. L. MCCURRY, M.D., D.O.M.S.
Acting Ophthalmic Surgeon	(Mrs.) D. K. SOUPER, M.B., D.O.M.S.
Obstetric Surgeon (to Westcotes)	T. W. ALLEN, B.A., M.B., D.R.C.O.G.
Radiodiagnostician	D. F. LAWSON, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., D.M.R.E.
Dermatologist	F. A. E. SILCOCK, M.D., D.P.H.
Thoracic Surgeon	T. HOLMES SELLORS, D.M., M.Ch., F.R.C.S.
Anaesthetists	D. JUSTIN DAVIES, M.B., D.A. *(Mrs.) BERYL MASON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.A. (Miss) J. S. B. McNEIL, M.B., Ch.B., D.A. S. RODKER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. C. H. WILKIE, M.D., Ch.B., B.Sc., Director of V.D. Services
Venereologists	H. N. C. ATKINSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Mrs.) K. M. LODGE, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Public Vaccinators	(Mrs.) U. E. LACEY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. A. J. L. SPEECHLEY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. C. H. PARKER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
District Medical Officers	No. 1. A. MORRICK, M.B., Ch.B. 2. A. J. L. SPEECHLEY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. 2a. W. WHITELAW, M.B., Ch.B. 3. J. H. NOBLE, M.D., M.R.C.P. 4. F. T. DOLEMAN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. 5. P. J. J. HUGHES, M.B., B.Ch. 6. I. PLATT, M.B., Ch.B. 7. G. SMITH, M.D., Ch.B.
Dental Surgeon	J. ROWLETT, L.D.S.

Matrons.

City General Hospital	Miss E. L. LIVERMORE (Acting) S.R.N., S.C.M.
City Isolation Hospital	B. NESBITT, S.R.N.
Westcotes Maternity Home	E. BRADSHAW, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Day Nursery	I. R. CUTLER, S.R.N., S.C.M.
"Home Place," Holt	R. E. FRY.

Engineer to Health Department.

R. H. LETCHFORD, A.I.E.E., A.M.I.H.V.E.

Public Analyst's Laboratory.

Public Analyst	F. C. BULLOCK, B.Sc., P.A.Inst.W.B., F.R.I.C.
Assistants	{ N. HERON, F.R.I.C. J. SMART. *P. G. WRIGHT. H. M. BEE.

Sanitary Inspectors.

Chief Inspector	F. G. MCHUGH, 1 3 4 5
Deputy Chief Inspector	A. T. PRICE, 1 3

Inspectors—

R. T. BLAYLOCK, 1 3 4 7	F. W. MURRAY, 7 8
T. W. BERESFORD, 2 3	W. MUSTON, 1 3
H. BURLEY, 2 3	J. W. NORTH, 1 3
H. CLOUGH, 1 3	*E. OWEN, 2 3 14
M. C. CRIPPS, 1 3	W. J. PARKINSON, 1 3 6
H. ELKINGTON, 3 5	*G. V. PENN, 2 3
R. V. FIDDES, 1 3	*A. SMITH, 2 3 4 14
G. H. FYFE, 2 3	E. THOMPSON, 1 3
W. J. GETGOOD, 1 3 4	*A. G. WATKIN, 2 3 16
T. HINES, 1 3	A. WELTON, 1 3
W. C. LONG, 1 3	J. WRIGHT, 2 3
G. H. MAWHINNEY, 2 3 4 15	J. YATES, 1 3
*A. MCCARTNEY, 2 14	

* On Active Service.

Health Visitors.

Superintendent MRS. REED, 9 10
Deputy Superintendent Miss E. M. CRAGG, 9 10 13

District Health Visitors—

Miss D. M. ABBOT, 9 12 13	Miss D. L. MALLISON, 9 12 13
" M. ASH, 9 12 13	" J. G. MASTERS, 9 10
" C. M. CASSON, 9 10 13	" E. MYCOCK, 9 10 13
" L. CHAMBERS, 9 13	" E. J. OWEN, 9 12 13
" M. CONLON, 9 12 13	" H. E. RICH, 9 12 13
" H. M. DENSHAM, 9 12 13	" F. E. TOON, 9 12 13
" K. L. HOULTON, 9 12 13	" M. WATCHORN, 9 12 13
" A. KAVANAGH, 9 12 13	" E. WILFORD, 9 13
" E. LEWIS, 9 12 13	" A. E. WILLIAMS, 9 12 13
" M. D. LLOYD, 9, 10, 13	" E. L. WOLLASTON, 9, 13

Tuberculosis Nurses { Miss F. BEASLEY, 9 13
" E. MOUND, 9 13
" C. NEILL, 11

Diphtheria Immunisation MRS. E. A. GRAINGER, 9 13

1. Holds Sanitary Inspector's Certif. Roy. San. Inst.
2. Holds Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors Exam. Joint-Board Certificate.
3. Holds Meat and Food Inspector's Certif. Roy. San. Inst.
4. Holds Certif. of Roy. San. Inst. for San. Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works.
5. Holds Sanitary Inspector's Certif. under Public Health (London) Act, 1891.
6. Holds Sanitary Inspector's Certif. San. Inspectors' Assocn.
7. Holds Certif. of Royal San. Assocn. of Scotland for Meat Inspection.
8. Holds Certif. of Royal San. Assocn. of Scotland for Sanitary Science.
9. Holds Certif. of the Central Midwives' Board.
10. Holds Health Visitor's Certif. of the Roy. San. Inst.
11. Holds Certif. as fully Trained Nurse.
12. Holds Health Visitor's Certificate.
13. Holds State Registered Nursing Certificate.
14. Holds Liverpool University Certificate of Competency as Meat and Food Inspector.
15. Holds Diploma of Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.
16. Holds Smoke Inspector's Certificate, R.S.I.

Municipal Midwives.

Area No 1. Saffron Lane.

Miss BIGGIN, S.R.N., S.C.M., 30, Dartford Road	.. .. .	Tel No. 32649
Mrs. DODSON, S.C.M., 2, Burnaston Road	.. .. .	" 32172
Miss GREEN, S.C.M., 2, Burnaston Road	.. .. .	" 32172
Miss JEFFS, S.R.N., S.C.M., 10, Sheridan Street	.. .. .	" 32182

Area No. 2. Braunstone.

Miss HOPKINS, S.C.M., 17, Imperial Avenue	.. .. .	" 34398
Miss McCaull, S.C.M., 13, Braunstone Avenue	.. .. .	" 22323
Miss PRINCE, S.R.N., S.C.M., 124, Ainsdale Road	.. .. .	" 88865
Mrs. RITCHIE, S.C.M., 29, Camville Road	.. .. .	" 88598

Area No. 3. Western.

Miss CONWAY, S.R.N., S.C.M., 145, Glenfield Road	.. .. .	" 88350
Miss P. SPINK, S.R.N., S.C.M., 205, Fosse Road North	.. .. .	"

Area No. 4. Central.

Miss K. CLARKE, S.R.N., S.C.M., 47, Princess Road	.. .. .	" 65475
Mrs. LEDGER, S.C.M., 205, Birstall Street	.. .. .	" 20502

Area No. 5. Northern.

Mrs. V. E. CLARKE, S.C.M., 186, Canon Street Extension	.. .. .	" 61483
Mrs. FEARN, S.C.M., 13, Perseverance Road, Birstall	.. .. .	" 84354
Mrs. G. SMITH, S.C.M., 141, Catherine Street Extension	.. .. .	" 61664
Miss HATELY, S.R.N., S.C.M., 37, Wavertree Drive	.. .. .	" 61726

Area No. 6. Humberstone.

Miss BARKER, S.R.N., S.C.M., 22, Swainston Road	.. .. .	" 28040
Miss WATT, S.R.N., S.C.M., 41, Barkby Road	.. .. .	" 62021

Area No. 7. Spinney Hill.

Mrs. HURD, S.R.N., S.C.M., 34, Diseworth Street	.. .. .	" 65481
Miss E. REDHEAD, S.R.N., S.C.M., 34, Diseworth Street	.. .. .	" 65481

Area No. 8. Stoneygate and Evington.

Miss MANSFIELD, S.C.M., 165, Clarendon Park Road	" 78085
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Temporary Midwife—

Mrs. SEALE, S.C.M., 3, Bakewell Street	" 59216
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Chest Radiography Unit.

Senior Radiographer	Miss M. V. RAY
Junior Radiographer	Miss P. MULHOLLAND
Dark Room Technician	..	..	..	Miss A. BRYAN
Liaison Officer	..	..	..	Miss D. HAMPSON
. Three Clerks				

City Ambulance Service.

Ambulance Officers	A. E. PIGGOTT
				H. GOODRIDGE
				L. J. MILLARD

Clerical Staff.

Chief Clerk	F. KELLETT.
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General Clerks—

T. P. POYNOR.	MISS D. R. POTTERTON.	MISS L. HOLMES.
E. SLINGSBY.	" V. DAWN	" J. BROOKS.
*G. H. SEAL.	" V. NETHERCOT.	" K. M. TUSTAIN.
*R. FIELDMAN.	MRS. E. MCCARTHY.	" E. E. BATTLE.
*D. BOUGHTON.	" M. WARD.	MRS. G. UTTING.
J. A. JACKSON.		MISS N. J. DUNN.

Tuberculosis Dispensary	..	..	..	..	{ Miss J. HEATON.
					" B. M. BOND.

Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium—

Steward	..	..	..	..	..	H. I. REES.*
						{ F. W. HYDE.
						L. H. REES.
Clerks	..	..	..	..	..	Miss V. ALLSOP.
						" E. J. DODSON.
						" A. M. NORTHCOTE.*
						" E. J. Y. SPIBY.

City General Hospital—

Steward	..	..	..	..	..	E. H. BALL.
Asst. Steward	..	..	..	..	..	S. WHATSIZE.
						{ L. HEATHERLEY.*
						Miss M. MILLIS.
						" C. STONE.
						" J. GUILLAIN.
Clerks	..	..	..	..	..	" D. E. WORTHINGTON.
						" K. WRIGHT.
						" M. A. RAWSON.
						" S. WRIGHT.
						" P. CUMBERLAND

Milk Depot	{ Mrs. BREWIN.
						Miss L. HARDING

Vaccination Officer	J. H. LOCKWOOD
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* On Active Service.

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SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

FOR THE YEAR 1944.

CITY OF LEICESTER.

Population at Census, 1931	239,169
„ (estimated) 1944	257,450
Marriages	2,311
Births (corrected)	5,232
Birth-rate	20.3
Deaths (corrected for transferable deaths)	3,074
Death-rate	11.9
Deaths under One Year	204
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 Births)	39.0
Maternal Mortality (per 1,000 total births)	0.93
Zymotic-rate (per 1,000 population)	0.28
Respiratory Disease death-rate	1.20
Cancer death-rate „	2.02
Tuberculosis death-rate „	0.76
Phthisis-death-rate „	0.67

Area of City (in acres)	16,979
Number of persons per acre at Census, 1931	27.9
Number of persons per “structurally separate dwelling” at Census, 1931	3.80
Number of Inhabited Tenements, January, 1945	79,168
Number of Empty Houses, January, 1945	100
Number of Empty Cottages, January, 1945	15
Rateable value (1944-1945)	£2,103,575
General Rate for the year, 1944-1945	15/2 in £

	England and Wales	County Boroughs	London Adminis- trative County
Birth-rate	17.6	20.3	15.0
Death-rate	11.6	13.7	15.7
Infant Mortality (per 1,000 Births)	46	52	61

(Registrar General's Figures.)

*To the Chairman, Lord Mayor and Members of the
Health Committee.*

Mr. Chairman, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report on the Health of Leicester for the year 1944.

ALDERMAN ASTLEY CLARKE, M.A., M.D., D.L., J.P. The death of Dr. Astley Clarke, in February, 1945, ended a notable period of service on the City Council and particularly as Vice-Chairman of the City Health Committee, which office he had held since 1937.

Dr. Clarke's special medical knowledge, together with his broad experience of matters of administration, made him of the greatest value to the Committee and Staff of the Department alike.

His kindly personality will be much missed.

STATISTICS. It is now permissible to record full details of population figures, etc., which, for security reasons, had to be omitted from the Annual Reports during the war.

POPULATION. The Registrar-General estimates the mid-1944 population as 257,450. This compares with 262,900 in 1939.

Most Leicester people would have said that the 1944 population was much in excess of the 1939 figure, if difficulty in obtaining housing accommodation, food queues, etc., were any criteria.

BIRTHS. The number of births during the year, 5,232, was the highest for many years. The birth rate was 20.3

INFANTILE MORTALITY. This rate, at 39.0, was the lowest the City has ever recorded. It is an extraordinary testimonial to the stamina and fecundity of the population that, after five years of war with all the attendant worries, difficulties and privations, there should be this high birth rate and, more extraordinary still, this very low infant death rate. The high birth rate is understandable, but the low infant death rate is eloquent testimony to the health of the people, to the efficiency of the Ministry of Food, and to that of the Nation's Health Services.

DEATHS. The total number of deaths was 3,074, giving a rate of 11.9. There is nothing particularly of significance to report, except the increased incidence of cancer.

CITY AMBULANCE SERVICE. This Service was taken over by the Health Committee on the 15th November, 1944. The change of administration was practically only a change of name and the Service continued to operate substantially as formerly.

TUBERCULOSIS. I have commented on the retirement of Dr. W. S. Thomson, after over 32 years' service, in the Foreword to Appendix I. It is sufficient here to record that his period of service has seen an immense improvement in the incidence of and fatality from tuberculosis. He has played no small part in bringing this about.

GENERAL. With the cessation of hostilities in Europe such a recent event, it is difficult to realise that "the war is over" (with, of course, the exception of that against Japan) or to gain a proper perspective of the experiences we have all gone through.

As far as Leicester is concerned, the city has been most fortunate ; bombing was comparatively light and fatalities few. Difficulties and discomfort there have been in plenty, but we can be very thankful that we have been spared the terrible ordeals that so many of our less fortunate cities have suffered.

In next year's Report I hope to give a more detailed survey of the working of the City Civil Defence Casualty Services, but in this present Report I may perhaps be allowed to refer to two outstanding matters which have been prominent in my mind, as Medical Officer of Health, during the war.

The first is the truly amazing spirit of service that has been shown by the citizens on all sides and on every occasion. War is evil, but out of evil good can come, and I place high on the positive side of the balance, the self-sacrifice, good neighbourliness and devotion to duty shown unstintedly by one and all.

The second is not such a happy memory. The enforced tragedy of bad housing, brought about by a multitude of causes and directly inherent from the war, has produced a situation in Leicester as in all other towns that will require the utmost effort to correct. The cessation of slum clearance, the tempo of which was satisfactorily increasing in 1939, was a severe blow to health progress. How can an overcrowded family retain its self-respect ? Houses long overdue for demolition are

still in use—how can the people who live in them remain healthy? “One family, one house” is the only goal a progressive community must have as its aim and it is a *sine qua non* that the house must be adequate for the size and income of the family, and entirely fit to live in. Now that the “war is over,” there is no more important matter, apart from the successful prosecution of the war against Japan, than the provision of houses and still more houses until the clamant need is met.

Mr. Chairman, in presenting this Report to you and to your Committee, I wish to thank you and them for your continued interest in our work and for the inspiring guidance you have given.

Co-operation between the representatives of the public and the paid officers of the Department is one of the choicest fruits of democracy and, in my opinion, of the highest value.

To the staff of the Department I wish to record my very grateful thanks for another year's service given wholeheartedly to the community.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

E. K. MACDONALD, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Health Department,
Grey Friars,
Leicester,
31st December, 1944.

Telephone No. 5118.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1944

SECTION A.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area

Statistics

The needs of security having now terminated, full statistics are given in this Report.

Population

The Registrar-General estimates the population at mid-1944 as 257,450. (See Table I.)

Birth Rate

The number of births for 1944 is the highest for many years.

There were 2,696 male births, 2,536 female births, a total of 5,232, giving a birth rate of 20.3 per 1,000 population.

The last time this birth rate was exceeded was in 1921.

The figures for the years 1938 to 1944 are shown in Table I.

Of the total live births (5,232), 474 were illegitimate (242 males and 232 females), giving an illegitimate birth rate of 1.8.

The illegitimate live births comprised 9.1% of the total live births.

Stillbirths

There was a total of 129 stillbirths, 64 being males and 65 females. Six of each sex were illegitimate, being 9.3% of the total stillbirths.

Infantile Mortality Rate

The total deaths of infants under one year of age were 204, giving an infantile mortality rate of 39.0 per 1,000 live births.

Table 1.

Year	Estimated Population	BIRTHS				DEATHS				INFANTILE MORTALITY	
		Male	Female	Total	Rate	Male	Female	Total	Rate	Deaths under 1 year	Rate
1938	263,300	1,942	1,931	3,873	14.7	1,526	1,425	2,951	11.2	178	45.95
1939	262,900	1,848	1,819	3,667	13.9	1,531	1,497	3,028	11.5	180	49.1
1940	259,400	1,901	1,703	3,604	13.9	1,941	1,813	3,754	14.5	187	51.2
1941	265,310	1,917	1,765	3,682	13.9	1,676	1,570	3,246	12.2	207	55.0
1942	259,400	2,205	2,119	4,324	16.7	1,515	1,401	2,916	11.2	219	50.6
1943	254,800	2,467	2,280	4,747	18.6	1,642	1,610	3,252	12.8	230	48.5
1944	257,450	2,696	2,536	5,232	20.3	1,615	1,459	3,074	11.9	204	39.0

This rate is easily the lowest the City has ever had, the rate for 1938 at 46.0 (45.95) being the next lowest.

Of the 204 total deaths, 126 were among males and 78 among females.

The main causes of death were :

Males :			Females :		
Pneumonia ..	..	15	Pneumonia ..	..	15
Diarrhoea ..	..	16	Diarrhoea ..	..	7
Prematurity ..	..	38	Prematurity ..	..	19
Congenital causes ..	..	37	Congenital causes ..	..	21
<hr/>			<hr/>		
106			62		
<hr/>			<hr/>		

A further discussion on this matter will be found in the Report of the Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer on page 46.

Marriages

The number of marriages solemnised in Leicester was :

				1944
Church of England ..	..	..	..	1,288
Elsewhere ..	..	..	..	1,023
<hr/>				
Total ..	..	..	..	2,311
<hr/>				

Death Rate

The total number (corrected) of deaths was 3,074, namely 1,615 males and 1,459 females.

The death rate was 11.9. For comparison with the other war years, see Table I.

Comments on Causes of Death

Table 3 shows the deaths classified according to certain specified causes and to age and sex. Graph I shows certain of the more important causes of death arranged as proportionate parts of a disc.

A comparison with the disc published in the 1938 Report (page 9) shows various interesting facts.

TABLE 2

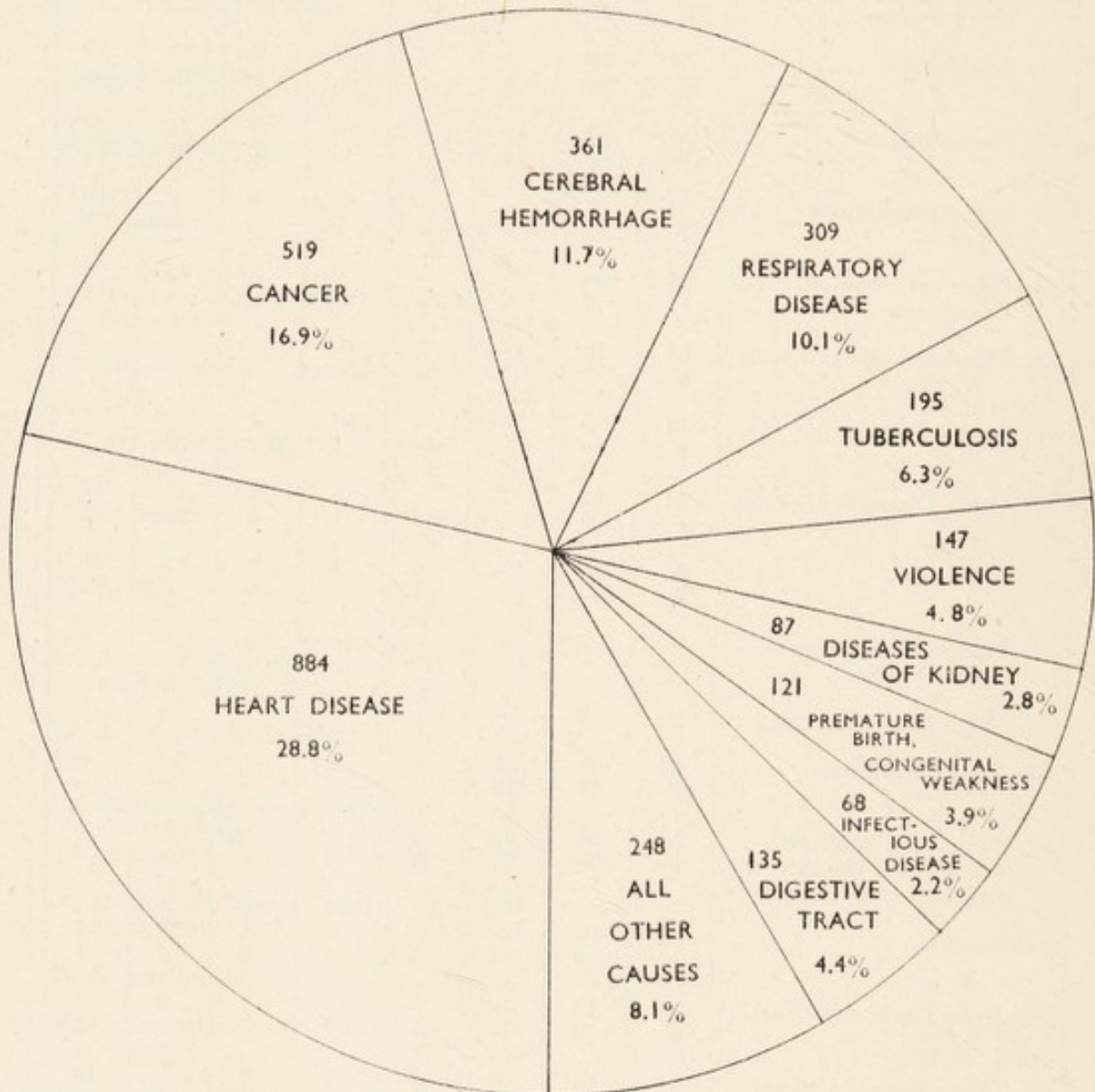
CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—
ALL CAUSES	M	1615	126	25	31	138	453	842
	F	1459	78	18	12	157	361	833
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough ..	M	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
	F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria	M	6	—	1	5	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	109	—	—	1	45	53	10
	F	64	—	2	1	39	18	4
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis	M	11	—	2	3	3	2	1
	F	11	—	4	1	5	1	—
8. Syphilitic Disease ..	M	12	—	—	—	1	6	5
	F	3	—	—	—	—	3	—
9. Influenza	M	11	1	1	—	1	3	5
	F	5	—	—	—	1	1	3
10. Measles	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Acute Inf. Encephalitis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
13. Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (M) ..	M	29	—	—	—	1	8	20
Uterus (F)	F	26	—	—	—	2	13	11
14. Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	55	—	—	—	7	24	24
	F	45	—	—	—	1	16	28
15. Cancer of Breast ..	F	50	—	—	—	6	23	21
16. Cancer of all other Sites	M	171	—	—	1	9	67	94
	F	143	—	1	—	12	63	67
17. Diabetes	M	6	—	—	—	1	1	4
	F	9	—	—	—	—	4	5
18. Intra Cranial Vascular Lesions ..	M	121	—	—	—	4	29	88
	F	240	1	—	—	5	56	178

TABLE 2—continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—
19. Heart Disease ..	M	390	—	1	—	9	85	295
	F	365	—	—	1	18	60	286
20. Other Diseases of Circulatory System ..	M	57	—	—	—	1	5	51
	F	72	—	—	—	3	12	57
21. Bronchitis	M	98	1	2	2	7	29	57
	F	64	4	1	—	1	12	46
22. Pneumonia	M	65	15	3	—	3	24	20
	F	47	15	—	—	7	13	12
23. Other Respiratory Diseases ..	M	18	—	—	—	1	7	10
	F	17	—	—	1	6	3	7
24. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	36	—	—	—	3	25	8
	F	9	—	—	—	—	5	4
25. Diarrhoea, under 2 years	M	18	16	2	—	—	—	—
	F	7	7	—	—	—	—	—
26. Appendicitis	M	9	—	—	4	1	—	4
	F	10	—	—	1	3	5	1
27. Other Digestive Diseases	M	42	2	1	—	7	15	17
	F	29	—	2	1	4	11	11
28. Nephritis	M	50	—	—	1	9	12	28
	F	37	—	1	—	5	9	22
29. Puerperal and Post-Abortive Sepsis ..	F	3	—	—	—	3	—	—
30. Other Maternal Causes ..	F	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
31. Premature Births ..	M	38	38	—	—	—	—	—
	F	19	19	—	—	—	—	—
32. Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries, Infant Disorders ..	M	38	37	1	—	—	—	—
	F	26	21	1	1	3	—	—
33. Suicide	M	27	—	—	—	4	12	11
	F	9	—	—	—	3	5	1
34. Road Traffic Accidents ..	M	19	—	—	3	4	6	6
	F	9	—	1	3	2	1	2
35. Other Violent Causes ..	M	46	6	5	7	7	5	16
	F	37	3	1	—	5	5	23
36. All Other Causes ..	M	130	10	3	4	10	35	68
	F	98	6	4	2	21	21	44

GRAPH 1.

Showing proportion of Deaths from Principal Causes,
1944



Disease	1944		1938	
	No. of Deaths	Per-centage of Total	No. of Deaths	Per-centage of Total
Heart and Circulatory System	884	28.8	722	24.1
Cancer	519	16.9	432	14.6
Cerebral Haemorrhage ..	361	11.7	233	7.9
Respiratory Disease ..	309	10.1	247	8.3
Tuberculosis	195	6.3	198	6.7
Violence	147	4.8	157	5.9
Digestive Tract	135	4.4	113	3.7
Prematurity and Congenital Defects	121	3.9	126	4.2
Kidney	87	2.8	84	2.8
Infectious Disease (other than Tuberculosis)	68	2.2	96	3.3
All other causes	248	8.1	543	18.5

Various points emerge from a study of the above comparative figures.

All other causes. In 1938, 93 deaths from senility were included in the total. They are more correctly assigned to the cause of death in 1944, which also accounts for much of the remaining discrepancy under this heading, i.e., more correct assignment.

Cancer. There has been a marked increase. This is no doubt due partly to the ageing of the population as a whole, which is, therefore, becoming more "at risk."

Heart Disease and Cerebral Haemorrhage. These two causes between them account for over one-third of the total deaths. The phrase "Heart Disease" includes disease of the Circulatory System and is an indefinite term. No doubt the strain of the war years is specifically indicated by the increase.

Digestive Tract. There is undoubtedly an increased incidence in disease of the digestive tract, especially in gastric and duodenal ulcer. These conditions, too, are often associated with nervous strain. It is worth while noting, therefore, that there has been an absolute increase in the number of deaths from these causes. In 1938, 14 male deaths were ascribed to "peptic" ulcer and four female deaths. In 1944, there were 36 male deaths and nine female deaths from this cause. In both sexes, the fatal incidence of the condition has increased by more than 100 per cent.

Infectious Disease (excluding Tuberculosis). The improvement in the 1944 figures is largely due to the marked diminution in the fatal cases of diphtheria. In 1938, 33 deaths occurred from this cause, whereas in 1944, only six were registered.

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers

Only one case of paratyphoid fever was reported during the year. There were no deaths. The infection was probably contracted while on holiday in Lancashire.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever

20 notifications and one death.

Scarlet Fever

514 notifications and no death. (1943, 430 and 0 respectively.)

Whooping Cough

350 notifications and 4 deaths. (1943, 891 and 7 respectively.)

Diphtheria

133 notifications and 6 deaths. For further comments, see Appendix II.

Diphtheria Immunisation

	1944		<i>Since start of Scheme</i>
	<i>Under 5</i>	<i>Over 5</i>	
Number of children immunised ..	3,398	1,052	39,968
Percentage of children immunised ..	<i>Under 5</i> 52%		5—15 80%
Number of cases of genuine Diphtheria during 1944 in "immunised" children			27
Number of deaths from genuine Diphtheria during 1944 in "immunised" children			1

Note.—The child who died from Diphtheria had not been immunised in Leicester but under another Local Authority. He had not

had the efficiency of his immunisation confirmed by a Post Schick test. This is unfortunate as it leads to a false idea of security. In theory, all children who have received immunisation procedure should be "Post Schicked." This is very difficult in practice and during the war years owing to shortage of staff has been omitted.

The incidence of Diphtheria remains low.

Influenza

This disease is not notified, but no major epidemic occurred. 16 deaths were registered.

Measles

257 notifications and no deaths.

It is very interesting to note the present low incidence in fatality of this disease. Whereas Measles used to be one of the more important diseases of young childhood, today that is not the case.

Pneumonia

328 notifications, 112 deaths. These figures are about the average.

Smallpox

No case occurred during the year, but contacts of imported cases have been kept under surveillance on several occasions. In one instance, all the members of an ambulance train convoy had to keep partial quarantine because they had been in contact with cases on shipboard.

TABLE 3
Population, Birth-rates, Death-rates, Zymotic Death-rates, Maternal Mortality, etc., in 16 Large Towns
for the year 1944

for the year 1944

NAME OF TOWN	Population as esti- mated by Registrar- General, Mid-1944	Per 1,000 Population		Death Rates per 1,000 population from—											Infantile Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality per 1,000 total births		
		Birth Rate	Death Rate	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	Diarrhoea, under 2 years	Influenza	Cancer	Tuberculosis		From Sepsis		From Other Causes	Total	
												Pulmonary	Other Forms					
BIRMINGHAM	990,000	22.7	11.3	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.02	—	0.14	0.11	1.75	0.70	0.09	42	0.60	0.74	1.34	
BRADFORD	261,890	17.7	15.0	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.06	0.01	0.07	0.11	2.32	0.44	0.10	53	0.83	1.67	2.50	
BRISTOL	405,530	19.15	10.99	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.01	—	0.08	0.07	1.85	0.55	0.08	35	0.38	0.88	1.25	
CARDIFF	215,130	20.72	12.54	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.00	4.04*	0.10	1.75	0.69	0.12	46	1.52	0.87	2.39	
COVENTRY	240,000	22.8	9.0	0.03	—	0.01	0.02	—	0.14	0.05	1.45	0.59	0.08	48	0.55	2.19	2.74	
HULL	229,640	21.6	14.0	—	0.00	0.02	0.02	—	0.23	0.10	2.13	0.72	0.16	58	1.37	0.58	1.95	
LEEDS	451,100	18.9	13.6	—	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	8.9*	0.09	2.03	0.61	0.09	50	—	1.37	1.37	
LEICESTER	257,450	20.3	11.9	—	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.10	0.06	2.02	0.67	0.09	39	0.56	0.37	0.93	
LIVERPOOL	666,230	23.1	13.5	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.08	0.09	1.82	0.89	0.12	57	0.82	1.13	1.95	
MANCHESTER	614,760	19.8	14.2	0.01	—	0.04	0.01	—	0.12	0.08	2.09	0.80	0.11	54	0.64	1.19	1.83	
NEWCASTLE	262,920	20.4	13.1	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.12	0.03	1.97	0.86	0.25	50	0.19	3.17	3.36	
NOTTINGHAM	262,310	21.73	13.3	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.01	—	0.31	0.09	1.93	0.71	0.13	56	0.34	0.51	0.85	
PORTSMOUTH	155,860	23.53	15.23	0.02	—	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.09	2.22	0.90	0.13	45	0.52	0.79	1.32	
SHEFFIELD	474,180	21.24	12.45	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.03	—	0.08	0.11	1.87	0.52	0.11	41	0.19	0.68	0.87	
STOKE-ON-TRENT	250,500	21.4	11.6	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.03	—	7.1*	0.90	1.69	0.64	0.12	51	1.07	1.07	2.14	
SUNDERLAND	161,450	22.5	13.2	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.33	0.06	1.62	0.63	0.15	72	0.27	1.33	1.60	

*Rate per 1,000 births

SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services for the Area

City Ambulance Service

This Service was described in detail in my Annual Report for 1943.

The only difference in administration to report is that the service which had previously been under the control of the Civil Defence Committee was taken over by the City Health Committee on the 15th November, 1944. As the Service had been previously administered by the Medical Officer of Health, this meant that in fact there was no change of substance.

The analysis of calls dealt with during 1944 is as follows :

Total number of calls dealt with				Year ending 31st December, 1944	
				06.00—18.00 hours	18.00—06.00 hours
City .. .. .	..	..	..	8,968	2,694
County .. .. .	..	..	..	454	355
				—	—
Totals .. .. .	..	..	..	9,422	3,049
				—	—
Journeys to accidents in factories	..	..	..	..	338
Journeys to accidents in streets	..	..	..	..	694
Journeys to sudden illnesses in streets	..	..	..	..	172
Journeys to D.O.A's and suicides, etc.	..	..	..	..	147
Journeys to cases where services were NOT required	..	..	..	..	86
Journeys to maternity cases ; to hospitals, etc.	..	..	..	..	2,110
Journeys to remove patients to and from hospitals, etc.	..	..	..	..	8,924
				—	—
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	12,471
				—	—

Scabies Clinic, Granby Halls

There was no change in administration.

The year's statistics are as follows :

Scabies figures for the year 1944

Class of Patient	New Cases definite cases of Scabies	Contacts examined and found not to be suffering from Scabies	Attendances of patients for exami- nation by Medical Officer and Treatment		Patients Dis- charged as cured
			Medical Officer	Treatment	
Health Committee					
Patients :					
Adult Males	358	197	1170	1315	395
Adult Females	938	414	2471	2331	748
Children under 5 years of age	312	206	1149	865	245
Education Committee					
Patients :					
Males	554	190	1798	1955	444
Females	531	211	1535	1568	444
GRAND TOTAL	2693	1218	8123	8034	2276

SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

Water Supplies

I am indebted to the courtesy of the Water Engineer and Manager (Mr. T. S. Griffin, M.Inst.C.E.) for the following information relative to the water supplies :

- (i) The supply of water in the statutory water area of the Leicester City Corporation has been satisfactory during the year 1944, both as regards (a) quality and (b) quantity.
- (ii) The following are the number of samples submitted for bacteriological examination to the City Analyst during 1944 from the local reservoirs and the Derwent Valley :

<i>Cropston Reservoir</i>	9 samples of filtered only. 9 samples of chloraminated water.
<i>Swithland Reservoir</i>	15 samples of filtered only. 12 samples of chloraminated water.
<i>Thornton Reservoir</i>	13 samples of filtered only. 13 samples of chloraminated water.
<i>Derwent Valley</i> ..	*1 sample of water as received. *1 sample of water as delivered.

All the chloraminated samples were passed as satisfactory and the filtered samples as satisfactory subject to adequate chloramination. Both samples of Derwent water were passed as satisfactory.

Apart from the above, samples of water for both chemical examination and bacteriological examination have been taken at random from various points within the area regularly during

* Treated prior to receipt.

the year, both by Officers of the Health Department and the Water Engineer. All samples have been passed as satisfactory for drinking purposes.

- (iii) The raw water from the Derwent Valley, being a soft moorland water, is liable to cause plumbo-solvency, but a continuous treatment by the addition of lime has been carried out by the Derwent Valley Water Board under Section 58 of the Derwent Valley Water Board Act, 1899, as an obligation, and similar treatment has also been carried out by the Leicester Corporation. The City Analyst has not reported that lead has been found in any sample submitted to him and no report has been received of any contamination due to this cause.
- (iv) Any suspected form of contamination has been investigated by the City Analyst and the necessary action taken by the Water Engineer.
- (v) The number of houses in the authorised area of the Leicester Corporation with a piped water supply is 110,000 approximately. Of this number, approximately (a) 108,000 are supplied direct to the house and (b) approximately 2,000 are supplied by taps in yards, etc.

No public standpipes are allowed by the Water Committee of the Leicester Corporation.

SECTION D.

HOUSING

A further 22 houses were demolished. No new houses were provided by the Corporation but eight new houses by private enterprise.

TABLE 4.
HOUSING STATISTICS

For year ended 31st December, 1944.

1.—Unfit Dwelling Houses—Inspection.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	6070
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	10252
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	144
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	2030
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ..	153
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	634

2.—Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority or their officers	1124
---	------

3.—Action under Statutory Powers.

A—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	12
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners	7
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil.

B—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1673
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners	36
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil.

C—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	5

D—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil.
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil.

Report on the Tuberculosis Dispensary for 1944

By

WYVILLE S. THOMSON, M.D., D.P.H.(Edin.)

FOREWORD BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

In Dr. Thomson's report which is submitted herewith, will be found many interesting facts and figures.

Certain matters in particular seem to me to merit special note.

- (a) There was, in 1944, a marked drop in the number of notifications of new cases of non-pulmonary disease.
- (b) But, on the other hand, there was an increase in the number of young adults notified as suffering from pulmonary disease.
- (c) The number of deaths in 1944 was the lowest recorded for the City.
- (d) There was a marked increase in the number of persons examined at the Dispensary and found not to be suffering from any form of Tuberculosis.

This is very satisfactory and indicates an awareness among medical practitioners and the public alike of the importance of "preventive" examination.

- (e) A corollary to the last statement is the increase in the number of X-rays.
- (f) The decision of the Committee to centralise the hospital treatment of Tuberculosis at Groby Road is shown by the decreased number of patients admitted to the City General Hospital and to the co-incident increase in the admissions to the Sanatorium.
- (g) Dr. Thomson's comments on the maintenance allowances of the Ministry of Health and of the local Council emphasise the value of this provision.
- (h) As the Mass X-ray Unit did not come into operation till the 12th February, 1945, I do not propose to comment on it in this year's report.

Dr. W. S. Thomson

Dr. Thomson was first appointed to the Leicester Health Service in 1912 and now, on the 28th July, 1945, retires (on superannuation) after nearly 33 years' service.

As this is the last Report he will submit, he has included a comparative statement showing the incidence of and mortality from Tuberculosis during the two war periods which have coincided, more or less accurately, with the beginning and end of his Leicester service.

The statistics are well worth study. Whereas in the first world war the notifications fluctuated between the figures of 1,060 in 1915 and 753 in 1917, with an average for the war period of 874, during the second world war the greatest number notified in one year was 465 (in 1941) and the least, 444 (in 1940 and 1944), with an average of 451, or 52% of the number notified during the earlier period.

The total deaths showed much the same improvement.

The first period had 421 deaths in 1917, with an average of 391, whereas the worst year in the second period was 1941 with 236, with an average of 214 for the five years. The deaths in the second world war, therefore, only amounted to 55% of those in the first.

To what is this improvement due? Improvements in housing, in sanitation, in knowledge of health matters, and in the general standard of health of the community have undoubtedly played a major part, but the devoted service of officers like Dr. Thomson have, over the years, had a considerable effect. Dr. Thomson's life work has been given to the service of the Leicester sufferer from Tuberculosis. In spite of great personal difficulties, particularly of late years, Dr. Thomson has carried on his work efficiently, quietly and wholeheartedly in the interests of the Service.

If it were possible, in a sentence, to summarise his work, the words loyal, painstaking, self-denying devotion to duty, would perhaps be something near the truth.

He will take with him into his retirement the best wishes of his colleagues for improved health and many happy years with the knowledge of work well done in the service of Leicester.

Report on the Tuberculosis Dispensary for 1944

by

WYVILLE S. THOMSON, M.D., D.P.H.(Edin.)

Premises ; Staff : No Change.

Number of Cases of Tuberculosis in the City (31st Dec., 1944).

PULMONARY.		NON-PULMONARY.		TOTAL CASES
Males	Females	Males	Females	
855	787	227	234	2,103

New Cases Notified during 1944

Four hundred and forty-four new cases of Tuberculosis were notified in 1944, as compared with 452 in 1943—a total decrease of eight. The pulmonary cases increased by 33 (392, as compared with 359), but the non-pulmonary decreased by 41 (52, as compared with 93). Included in the 444 cases are 53 (47 men and six women) who have been discharged from the services on account of Tuberculosis (49 pulmonary and four non-pulmonary.)

The following table gives the number of new cases since 1918 :

1918	....	Pulmonary, 746 ; Non-pulmonary, 82 ; Total, 828			
1919	....	„ 658 ;	„ 47 ;	„ 705	
1920	....	„ 572 ;	„ 59 ;	„ 631	
1921	....	„ 497 ;	„ 105 ;	„ 602	
1922	....	„ 566 ;	„ 43 ;	„ 609	
1923	....	„ 692 ;	„ 71 ;	„ 763	
1924	....	„ 725 ;	„ 65 ;	„ 790	
1925	....	„ 606 ;	„ 77 ;	„ 683	
1926	....	„ 650 ;	„ 77 ;	„ 727	
1927	....	„ 700 ;	„ 80 ;	„ 780	
1928	....	„ 668 ;	„ 117 ;	„ 785	

NEW CASES SINCE 1918—continued

1929	....	Pulmonary, 657 ;	Non-Pulmonary 77 ;	Total 734
1930	....	582 ;	66 ;	648
1931	....	511 ;	61 ;	572
1932	....	442 ;	69 ;	511
1933	....	438 ;	74 ;	512
1934	....	331 ;	72 ;	403
*1935	...	460 ;	100 ;	560
1936	....	355 ;	79 ;	434
1937	....	345 ;	88 ;	433
1938	....	310 ;	84 ;	394
1939	....	299 ;	84 ;	383
1940	....	343 ;	101 ;	444
1941	....	390 ;	75 ;	465
1942	....	365 ;	85 ;	450
1943	....	359 ;	93 ;	452
1944	....	392 ;	52 ;	444

*City Boundary extended and population increased by 20,000. The figure given for 1935 included 139 pulmonary and 23 non-pulmonary taken over from the County.

The following table gives the sex and age periods of those notified during 1944 :

Age Periods	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 & up.	Total
Pulmonary												
Males ..	—	1	5	9	12	35	40	48	35	22	9	216
Females ..	—	1	1	12	32	36	33	31	17	9	4	176
Non-pulmonary												
Males ..	—	3	4	3	3	5	4	2	2	—	1	27
Females ..	—	3	5	3	3	4	1	—	1	3	2	25

The following table gives the number of young adults notified in the age periods 15-19 and 20-24 during the past six years :

Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Young Adults (Notifications)												
(15-24) during the past 6 years												
Ages.	1939		1940		1941		1942		1943		1944	
	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24
Males	32	19	17	20	27	24	31	24	15	23	12	35
Females	16	30	28	25	33	32	29	37	28	32	32	36
Total	48	49	45	45	60	56	60	61	43	55	44	71
Total bothsexes	97		90		116		121		98		115	

This table shows that for the year 1944 there has been an increase of 17 young adults notified, as compared with 1943, but is six less than in 1942. The increase is almost entirely in the 20-24 age period and is much more marked in the case of males than of females. 25 of these young adults were cases discharged from the services for Tuberculosis. Five of them (four males and one female) were in the 15-19 age period and 20 of them (17 males and three females) were in the 20-24 age period.

DEATHS

(Note.—The following figures for 1944 for deaths are those allocated locally.)

Deaths due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis	174
Deaths due to Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	20

The figure of 194 for the total deaths for 1944 is the lowest ever recorded and is a reduction of 12 on the preceding year. The figure is one less than in 1938—the last pre-war year. The pulmonary deaths (174) are five less than in 1943—the number being exactly the same as in 1938. The non-pulmonary deaths (20) are seven less than in 1943, this figure being the third lowest ever recorded. In 1935 there were 18 non-pulmonary deaths and in 1934 there were 19.

<i>Death-rate per 100,000 :</i>	1943	1944
Pulmonary
Non-pulmonary
Total death-rate

Place of death :

City General Hospital.. .. .	.. .. .	11
Grobby Road Sanatorium .. .. .	.. .. .	65
Other institutions .. .. .	.. .. .	16
In patients' own homes .. .. .	.. .. .	102
		—
		194
		—

Number of Deaths from Tubercular Diseases in Leicester in past years.						
Year.	Phthisis.		Other Tuberculous Diseases.		Total Tuberculous Deaths.	
	Deaths.	Rate per 100,000 Population.	Deaths.	Rate per 100,000 Population.	Deaths.	Rate per 100,000 Population.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1931	262	108	49	20	311	129
1932	240	100	33	14	273	113
1933	269	111	32	14	301	125
1934	223	92	19	8	242	100
1935	234	91	18	7	252	98
1936	202	77	28	11	230	88
1937	216	82	35	13	251	95
1938	174	66	21	8	195	74
1939	183	70	25	9	208	79
1940	200	77	34	13	234	90
1941	197	74	39	15	236	89
1942	166	64	37	14	203	78
1943	179	70	27	11	206	81
1944	175	68	20	8	195	76

The following Tables give the Age, Sex Distribution and Occupations of those dying from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during 1944 :—

Age and Sex Distribution of Deaths from Phthisis in 1944.					
Age Period.			Males.	Females.	Total.
0—1	..	..	—	1	1
2—4	..	..	—	1	1
5—9	..	..	—	—	—
10—14	..	..	1	1	2
15—19	..	..	2	5	7
20—24	..	..	7	11	18
25—34	..	..	15	12	27
35—44	..	..	21	12	33
45—54	..	..	28	13	41
55—64	..	..	25	6	31
65 and upwards	..	..	11	3	14
All ages	..	..	110	65	175

Occupations of Persons Dying from Phthisis in 1944.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
SHOE TRADE :					
Finishers	4	—	Army Pensioners ..	1	—
Clickers	5	—	Boxmakers	—	—
Riveters	—	—	Porters	2	—
Pressmen	1	—	Licensed Victuallers ..	1	—
Machinists	4	1	Shop Assistants	1	3
Various	14	—	Warehousemen	—	—
			Various	32	2
Total in Shoes ..	28	1	Occupations not stated (includes Married Women, Widows, Children and Per- sons of no occupa- tion)	1	50
*Hosiery Trades ..	5	5			
Labourers	15	—	Grand Total ..	110	65
Clerks	3	2			
Tailoring Trade ..	2	—			
Vanmen	2	—			
Soldiers	—	—			
Engineers	15	2			
Painters	2	—			
Dressmakers	—	—			

* A large number of *married* women are engaged in the Hosiery Trade, but these are not included, for in the case of deaths of married women and widows, only the husband's occupation is registered.

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS.

PULMONARY CASES HAVING HAD INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.										
Stage when first examined	Died within one month of notification	Within two months	Within three months	Within six months	Within twelve months	Within 18 months	Within two years	Within three years	Lived three years or over	
T.B. - ve cases 8	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	5	
T.B. + ve Stage I. 41 ..	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	8	27	
T.B. + ve Stage II. 63 ..	2	5	1	2	6	10	7	10	20	
T.B. + ve Stage III. 21 ..	5	—	1	3	1	4	1	4	3	
Total 134	7	5	3	5	7	17	12	23	55	

Of the total 134 recorded in this table, 17 were treated at both Groby Road Sanatorium and the City General Hospital, 105 were treated at Groby Road Sanatorium only, and 12 at the City General Hospital only.

PULMONARY CASES NOT HAVING HAD INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.												
Stage when first examined				Died within one month of notification	Within two months	Within three months	Within six months	Within twelve months	Within 18 months	Within two years	Within three years	Lived three years or over
T.B. - ve cases. 6 				—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	2
T.B. + ve Stage I. 0 ..				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
T.B. + ve Stage II. 10 ..				1	3	1	3	1	—	—	—	1
T.B. + ve Stage III. 5 ..				3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total 21 				4	4	2	3	3	—	1	1	3

PULMONARY CASES NOT EXAMINED AT OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE DISPENSARY.

TOTAL	Died within one month of notification	Within two months	Within three months	Within six months	Within twelve months	Within 18 months	Within two years	Within three years	Lived three years or over
13	8	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	1

These tables account for 168 deaths. In addition, there were six deaths of patients who had never been notified as suffering from Tuberculosis. This gives a total of 174 pulmonary deaths.

Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Children (0-14)
During the past six years.

Ages.	1939			1940			1941			1942			1943			1944		
	-4	-9	-14	-4	-9	-14	-4	-9	-14	-4	-9	-14	-4	-9	-14	-4	-9	-14
Males ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Females ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	2	—	1
Total ..	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	1	1	1	—	2	4	—	—	2	—	2
Total each year ..	1			1			5			3			4			4		

Four deaths of children, 14 years of age or under, from Pulmonary Tuberculosis have occurred during 1944, exactly the same as for 1943.

Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Young Adults (15-24) during the past six years.

Ages.	1939		1940		1941		1942		1943		1944	
	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24
Males ..	7	5	2	7	7	7	6	5	4	6	2	7
Females ..	7	7	9	11	10	12	11	15	3	11	5	11
Total ..	14	12	11	18	17	19	17	20	7	17	7	18
Total ..	26		29		36		37		24		25	

There has been one more death from Pulmonary Tuberculosis in young adults in 1944, as compared with 1943, but with the exception of 1943, this is a low record. Two of the young adult deaths were of ex-servicemen in the age period 20-24.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis Deaths.

Bones & Joints	Glands	Renal	Abdominal	Meninges	Miliary	Total
4	—	2	1	11	2	20

Of the 20 non-pulmonary deaths, nine are known to have been in contact with one or more persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Meningitis is again responsible for the greater proportion of these deaths.

Deaths from Tuberculous Meningitis in Children (0-14) during the past six years						
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Males ..	4	5	10	6	2	4
Females ..	3	3	11	5	3	4
Total ..	7	8	21	11	5	8

Eight deaths of children occurred from Meningitis, which is three more than in 1943, but three less than in 1942 and 13 less than in 1941.

Recovered Cases

During the past year the names of 84 patients were removed from the register as having "recovered." Of these, 55 were pulmonary and 31 non-pulmonary.

ANALYSIS OF CASES ON DISPENSARY REGISTER.

DIAGNOSIS	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				Total				Gr'd T'ls.		
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
A. New Cases examined during the year excluding contacts:—															
(a) Definitely Tuberculous ..	163	129	10	12	16	7	4	4	179	136	14	16	345		
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	36	18	20	116		
(c) Non - Tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	411	573	93	83	1160		
B. Contacts examined during the year:—															
(a) Definitely Tuberculous ..	1	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	7	—	14		
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	7	16		
(c) Non - Tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	172	99	109	455		
C. Cases written off Dispensary Register:—															
(a) Recovered ..	24	20	6	3	6	16	4	5	30	36	10	8	84		
(b) Non - Tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	511	770	241	243	1765		
D. Number of Cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st:															
(a) Definitely Tuberculous ..	769	621	60	49	152	155	79	76	921	776	139	125	1961		
(b) Diagnosis not completed ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	62	46	47	222		
1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st				2, 17				2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge				23			
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of" ..				42				4. Cases written off during the year as dead (all causes)				172			
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary ..				10,243				6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on December 31st				60			
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners. (a) Personal (b) Other				25 1,100				8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes of patients for the purpose of examination				268			
9. Number of visits by Nurses to homes for Dispensary purposes ..				6,877				10. Number of : (a) Specimens of sputum (b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work				1,749 3,513			
11. Number of "recovered" cases restored to the Dispensary Register ..				3				12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st				845			

Tuberculosis Dispensary as the "Centre for Diagnosis"

Notes from 108 doctors requesting an opinion on 1,125 patients were received and dealt with during the past twelve months. In addition, many patients, not under medical attention, called on their own initiative desiring to know whether they had consumption.

Clinical Examinations	Men	Women	Children	Total
First examinations ..	692	940	410	2,042
Re-examinations ..	1,268	1,247	458	2,973

"Contact" Examinations		1943	1944
Number of "contacts" examined ..		465	485
Number found to be definitely tuberculous		22	14

Bacteriological Examinations

Nature of Specimen	Positive	Negative	Total
Specimens of Sputum :—			
From Practitioners	38	371	409
From Patients examined at the Dispensary	324	1,104	1,428
Specimens other than sputum ..	—	12	12
Total ..	362	1,487	1,849

Radiological Examinations		1943	1944
Radiological examinations carried out at Groby Road Sanatorium		2,573	3,513

Treatment

At Groby Road Sanatorium :		<i>Adults</i>	<i>Children</i>
Pulmonary		426	78
Non-pulmonary		8	9
At City General Hospital		24	13

Attendances

Total number of attendances		10,243
-----------------------------------	--	--------

Visits

Visits paid by Tuberculosis Officers for purpose of examination					268
Ditto.	Dispensary Nurses	..	..	..	6,977
Ditto.	District Nurses	..	..	..	2,962

Additional Nourishment

Free milk—generally one pint daily—has been granted to necessitous patients whose income falls below a certain scale. During the year, 11 patients were assisted in this way, at a total cost of £42 4s. 4d.

Certificates were granted to many cases with active Tuberculosis in order to enable them to obtain an additional allowance of milk for which they were able to pay.

Financial Assistance to Patients

The Ministry scheme for granting allowances to patients suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was commenced in August, 1943, and has proved of very great value to many of our patients. During the five months of 1943, 95 patients were assisted with these allowances at a total cost of £1,600 18s. 8d. During the full year of 1944, 286 patients received allowances under the scheme, at a total cost of £9,470 1s. 4d.

The Ministry scheme did not provide for those chronic patients in whom there was little or no prospect of recovery or sufficient improvement to allow them to return to work, many of whom were in receipt of relief through the Public Assistance Committee.

In May, 1944, the City Council decided to grant allowances to those patients who were ineligible for grants under the Ministry scheme and who were in need of financial assistance. Under this scheme 50 patients have been assisted at a total cost of £933 2s. 6d. This does not include all those who were being relieved by the Public Assistance Committee as it was found that, in certain cases (e.g., single persons with no dependents), the grant made by the Public Assistance Committee was greater than the scale fixed by the Ministry or City Scheme—these two being the same.

Mass Radiography

Another very important measure introduced in 1944 was Mass Radiography. An X-ray set, capable of taking miniature, as well as full-size films, was obtained and temporarily installed at St. Margaret's Works.

A team consisting of Radiographer, Marshaller and Clerks, but without a Medical Director, was appointed and given a course of training. Not until early in 1945, however, was the team ready to commence operations in the City. By means of Mass Radiography many totally unsuspected cases of Tuberculosis in persons quite free from symptoms, generally in an early and therefore a curable stage are revealed, besides other non-tuberculous lesions of the lungs.

After-Care

After-Care work has been carried on as previously, and a close contact is maintained with every patient as long as his name remains on the Dispensary Register. £20 6s. 0d. has been spent in clothing, dentures, etc., for necessitous patients undergoing institutional treatment. Gifts of clothing, etc., though not nearly so numerous as in pre-coupon days, have also been received and distributed to the poorer patients.

Comparison of Notifications and Deaths during the War Years, 1914-1918 and 1940-1944

As I am due to retire in July, 1945, and this is the last Report I shall have the privilege of making, I should like to record the following figures of notifications and deaths during my early and later years of service with the Corporation. These figures (since corrected by transferred deaths in 1944) I put before the Isolation Hospital Committee in January, 1945.

Two great wars have to no inconsiderable degree impeded the progress we had hoped to make in our fight against Tuberculosis. The first world war commenced within two years of my appointment here and the European part of the second great war was, at the end of 1944, nearing its termination. It is, therefore, not inappropriate to give a comparison of the notifications and deaths from Tuberculosis during these two wars.

Comparison of Notifications and Deaths during the 1914-1918 and present Great Wars

NOTIFICATIONS DURING THE FIRST GREAT WAR					
	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Pulmonary ..	730	901	730	655	746
Non-pulmonary	138	159	134	98	82
	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	868	1060	864	753	828
	—	—	—	—	—

Average number
of notifications
each year=874

AND DURING THE PRESENT WAR

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	
Pulmonary ..	343	390	365	359	392	Average number of notifications each year=451
Non-pulmonary	101	75	85	93	52	
Total ..	444	465	450	452	444	

DEATHS DURING FIRST GREAT WAR

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	
Pulmonary ..	273	325	306	343	316	Average number of deaths each year=391
Non-pulmonary	88	76	67	78	82	
Total ..	361	401	373	421	398	

AND DURING THE PRESENT WAR

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	
Pulmonary ..	200	197	166	179	174	Average number of deaths each year=214
Non-pulmonary	34	39	37	27	20	
Total ..	234	236	203	206	194	

In considering these figures, it is necessary to remember that the population of the City has increased considerably since 1914. It was then estimated at 232,644. In addition to the natural increase, the extension of the City boundary in 1935 added 20,000 to the population. With these, we took over from the County 139 pulmonary and 23 non-pulmonary cases of Tuberculosis.

During the present war the population has been increased by large numbers of evacuees and there has been much overcrowding. In spite of this and all the difficulties of the black-out, shelter life, queueing for food, etc., etc., no great increase has occurred in either notifications or deaths—in fact, the total deaths from Tuberculosis for the year 1944 constitute a new low record.

WYVILLE S. THOMSON.

APPENDIX II.

Report on the Isolation Hospital and Sanatorium for the year 1944

By

J. C. HAMILTON MACKENZIE, M.D.(Glas.), D.P.H.(Lond.),
Medical Superintendent

The following is an abridged report on the work of the Hospital for the year 1944.

The general statistics are based on verified diagnosis on patients discharged.

SCARLET FEVER

Verified cases discharged	..	..	..	..	199
Deaths	..	..	..	..	Nil
Concurrent double infections :					
Sonne Dysentery	..	..	..	..	1
Abscess of Eye	..	..	..	..	1
Cross Infections	..	..	..	..	Nil
Complications :					
Otorrhoea	..	..	..	..	8
Zygomatic Mastoid	..	..	..	..	1
Pan-Sinusitis	..	..	..	..	1
Serum Rashes	..	..	..	..	8
Serum Reactions	..	..	..	..	9

Comments

Throughout the year 1944, Scarlet Fever remained a mild disease, only selected cases being admitted, complications and suitability of home conditions for nursing being the factors in selection. There were no deaths.

The complications were mild, otorrhoea being the principal compli-

cation, two occurring prior to admission to hospital. There was one case of mastoiditis which cleared up without operation.

There was a slight increase in serum rashes, a condition which may vary with the different batches of antitoxin.

DIPHTHERIA

Verified cases discharged	..	..	..	..	135
Deaths	..	..	..	..	6
Mortality rate	..	..	..	..	4.4%
Number of cases in which diagnosis was altered	..	..	..	..	90
Contacts	..	..	..	..	3

Concurrent Diseases :

Chickenpox	..	..	..	..	2
Scabies	..	..	..	..	1
Tuberculous Adenitis	..	..	..	..	1

Cross infections	Nil
------------------	----	----	----	----	-----

Complications :

Paralysis of heart (severe)	..	..	..	..	6
„ „ (slight)	..	..	..	..	16
„ palate	..	..	..	..	10
„ ciliary muscles	..	..	..	..	6
„ external ocular muscles	..	..	..	..	2
„ pharynx	..	..	..	..	2

Grouping of cases according to severity

A = Severe. B = Moderately severe. C = Mild.

Group of Disease	Number of Cases	Deaths	Mortality Rate of the Group
A	12	6	50%
B	21	Nil	—
C	66	Nil	—
Laryngeal ..	Nil	Nil	—
Nasal	14	—	—
Bacteriological ..	22	—	—

Classification of types of infecting organism :

				1942	1943	1944
Gravis	..	..	..	338	82	59
Intermedius	..	..	..	78	59	23
Mitis	..	..	..	55	62	53
Atypical	..	..	..	15	2	—

Types of infecting organism in fatal cases :

Gravis	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Intermedius	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

Analysis of fatal cases :

- (1) Child, aged 4, "gravis" infection, non-immunised, late case on admission—seventh day. Death from early cardiac failure, 10 days in hospital.
- (2) Child, aged 7, "gravis" infection, non-immunised, late case—fifth day of disease. Death from early cardiac paresis, two days in hospital.
- (3) Child, aged 11, "gravis" infection, non-immunised. Sixth day of disease on admission. Death from early cardiac failure, 12 days in hospital.
- (4) Child, aged 13, "intermedius" infection, non-immunised, third day of disease. Death from early cardiac failure, seven days in hospital.
- (5) Child, aged 9, "intermedius" infection, non-immunised, fourth day of disease. Death from early cardiac failure, 18 days in hospital.
- (6) Child, aged 11, "intermedius" infection, immunised, chronic nephritis. Seventh day of disease on admission. Death from early cardiac failure, 10 days in hospital.

Operations :

Tonsillectomy (for carriers)	..	..	..	..	17
Antrum Washout (for persistent carriers)	..	..	..	..	1

Comments

The decline in the epidemic of Diphtheria which commenced in the city in 1937 is again evidenced by the number of cases discharged in the current year, i.e., 135.

The change in type of the infecting organism is noted for this year as it was in the year 1943, namely, a reduction in the incidence of

"gravis" and "intermedius" infections and a relative increase in "mitis" type.

A feature of diphtheria in the year was the relatively high proportion of late cases, which is responsible for the increased mortality rate, although the latter figure is based on a small number of cases.

The lesson is again brought home that the only safe procedure in the treatment of Diphtheria is effective active immunisation in childhood.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

Total discharges	..	..	..	..	..	85
Admitted as Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	..	..	35
Admitted as Septic Abortion	..	..	..	..	..	50
Deaths	..	..	..	..	..	2

PUERPERAL CASES :

Uterine sepsis	..	..	..	26 (streptococcal 11)
Puerperal mastitis	..	..	..	4
Urinary infection	..	..	..	2
Pyrexia ? cause	..	..	..	2
R.P.C.	..	..	..	1

There were no fatal cases. Nine of the 11 streptococcal cases responded to sulphonamides. One did not, but recovered. One case of pelvic cellulitis failed to respond to sulphonamide therapy, but was successfully cleared up with penicillin.

All cases were sporadic.

ABORTAL CASES :

Verified septic abortion	..	..	..	..	28
Verified not septic	..	..	..	..	22

There were two fatal cases :

- Case 1. Streptococcal thrombophlebitis and endocarditis. Did not respond to sulphonamides.
- Case 2. General peritonitis due to streptococcus viridans. No response to sulphonamides, and a transient improvement only with penicillin.

One case of streptococcal pelvic cellulitis was successfully cleared up with penicillin.

Supplies of penicillin became available for civilian use in September of this year.

Although first reports from other centres are somewhat gloomy, experience here with the small number of cases so far treated suggests that penicillin will prove of the greatest value for the small group of puerperal infections which, for one reason or another, do not respond to treatment with the sulphonamides.

The Puerperal Unit is the responsibility of Dr. C. W. C. Karran, Deputy Medical Superintendent.

MEASLES

Verified cases discharged	9
Deaths	Nil

Complications :

Bronchopneumonia	1
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Only a small number of cases of Measles was admitted, partly due to staffing difficulties, and partly due to the fact that 1944 was not a "measles" year.

WHOOPIING COUGH

Verified cases discharged	..	..	..	..	38
Deaths	..	..	..	..	5

Complications :

Bronchopneumonia	..	..	..	..	17
Convulsions	..	..	..	..	2

All deaths were due to Bronchopneumonia complicating Whooping Cough ; the majority of cases had Bronchopneumonia on admission.

MENINGITIS

Verified cases discharged	..	..	..	..	40
Deaths	..	..	..	..	40

Classification :

			Discharged	Died
Meningococcal Meningitis	..	..	25	Nil
T.B. Meningitis	..	..	8	8
Pfeiffer Meningitis	..	..	1	1
Pneumococcal Meningitis	..	..	1	1
Meningism	..	..	5	Nil

OTHER DISEASES ADMITTED AS INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Disease :				Verified Cases discharged	Deaths
Abscess, Lung	..	..	..	2	1
„ Peritonsillar	..	..	..	14	—
„ Cervical	..	..	..	2	—
Bronchitis	..	..	..	13	—
Chickenpox	..	..	..	43	—
Cavernous Sinus Thrombosis	..	..	..	1	1
Colitis, Ulcerative	..	..	..	3	—
Coryza, Acute	..	..	..	4	—
Dysentery, Sonne	..	..	..	42	—
Enteritis	..	..	..	17	2
Erysipelas	..	..	..	14	—
Furunculosis	..	..	..	3	—
Haemorrhage, Subarachnoid	..	..	..	4	1
Impetigo	..	..	..	4	—
Influenza	..	..	..	13	—
Jaundice	..	..	..	4	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	..	7	—
Otitis Media	..	..	..	3	—
Parotitis	..	..	..	27	—
Pemphigus Neonatorum	..	..	..	2	—
Pleural Effusion	..	..	..	6	—
Pleurisy	..	..	..	3	—
Pleurodynia	..	..	..	1	—
Pneumonitis	..	..	..	2	—
Pneumonia—Broncho	..	..	..	28	5
„ Lobar	..	..	..	14	1
Poliomyelitis, Acute	..	..	..	2	—
P.U.O.	..	..	..	16	—
Pyelitis	..	..	..	3	—
Paratyphoid B.	..	..	..	2	—
Rubella	..	..	..	24	—
Salmonella Infection	..	..	..	2	—
Scabies	..	..	..	15	—
Sciatica	..	..	..	2	—
Tonsillitis	..	..	..	105	—
Toxic Rash	..	..	..	8	1
Typhoid Fever	..	..	..	1	—
Vaccination Reaction	..	..	..	8	—
Vincent's Angina	..	..	..	17	—
Other Diseases	..	..	..	63	12
Staff Illnesses	..	..	..	46	—
Mother admitted with Baby	..	..	..	8	—
Baby admitted with Mother	..	..	..	35	—

TUBERCULOSIS

Classified cases admitted	453
Classified cases discharged	399
Deaths	59
Observation cases admitted	47
Observation cases discharged	43

Surgical Treatment carried out in the Chest Hospital for year 1944

Operations carried out by Thoracic Surgeon :

	City Cases	E.M.S. Cases	County Cases	Total
1st Stage Thoracoplasty	20	—	1	21
2nd Stage Thoracoplasty	12	—	1	13
Anterior Ribs (1st Stage Thora- coplasty)	6	—	1	7
Lobectomy	—	1	—	1
Removal of foreign body in lung ..	—	43	—	43
Thoracotomy	1	12	—	13
Rib Resection	1	12	—	13
Drainage of Lung Abscess	1	5	—	6
Decortication	—	7	—	7
Removal of Lung Tumor	1	5	—	6
Pack removal	—	1	1	2
Phrenic Operations	26	—	2	28
Adhesion Sections	40	2	5	47
Monaldi Operations	5	—	—	5
Bronchoscopy	14	11	5	30

Other work carried out in Theatre :

Tonsillectomy	30
Mastoidectomy	1
Antrum Washouts	1
Monaldi Operation	5
Bronchoscopy	16
Cauterisation of Larynx	1
Curettage of Glands	1
Bronchograms under G.A.	10

Collapse Therapy :

Artificial Pneumothorax, new cases induced	118
Artificial Pneumoperitoneum, new cases induced	12
Refills (In-patients)	3267
Refills (Out-patients)	3292
Aspirations and Pleural Lavage (In-patients)	119
Aspirations and Pleural Lavage (Out-patients)	162
Gold Injections	842
Blood Examinations	1948

Comments

The chest side of the Hospital had to work under difficulties of large waiting lists and staff shortage.

Schemes for additional accommodation were instituted during the year, an additional block of 82 beds was commenced in 1945. Shortage of staff is probably the most potent difficulty we have encountered; unfortunately, there is no apparent prospect of resolution of this difficulty in the near future.

We had the honour of contributing to the national cause by furnishing 40 beds as the Regional E.M.S. Chest Unit, commencing from "D" Day. The figures shown in the table above is an index of the valuable work which was accomplished by this Unit.

Mr. T. Holmes Sellors was the Thoracic Surgeon to the Unit and Dr. A. I. Parry Browne the Chest Anaesthetist.

X-RAY DEPARTMENT

			In-patients	Out-patients	Total
Chest Films	..	..	2,252	4,418	6,670
Bronchograms	..	..	70	—	70
Films of Bones and Joints	..	..	89	182	271
Screen Examinations	..	..	2,754	2,411	5,165
Dental Films	..	..	9	—	9
Staff	..	..	403	72	475
Sinuses	..	..	17	—	17
Medical Practitioners	..	..	—	192	192
E.M.S. Unit	..	..	585	—	585
E.M.S. Frith	..	..	—	6	6
M.O.H.A.	..	..	—	17	17
N.S.M.B.	..	..	—	121	121
City Mental Hospital	..	..	—	192	192
City General Hospital	..	..	—	5	5
Adcock & Shipley, American					
Red Cross (Mass Radio-					
graphy)	..	..	—	217	217
Day Nursery	..	..	—	111	111
M.S. Clinic	..	..	—	286	286
Totals	..	..	6,179	8,230	14,409

DENTAL CLINIC

Extraction Cases	..	..	..	..	..	94
Filling Cases ..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Examinations ..	..	..	..	..	..	65
Impression for Dentures	..	..	..	..	..	10

LABORATORY

All the bacteriological investigations for the Hospital are now carried out by the Emergency Public Health Laboratory under the direction of Dr. R. Knox, which is situated in the Hospital.

The clinical pathology of the Hospital is performed under the direction of the Pathologist of the Area Laboratory, which is situated at the City General Hospital.

J. C. H. MACKENZIE.

APPENDIX III.

Report on the City General Hospital, Leicester, for the year 1944

By

A. P. M. PAGE, M.D., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.P.(Lond.),
D.C.H. (R.C.P. & S.)

Medical Superintendent and Physician

FOREWORD BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Once again, Dr. Page, in submitting his report on the work of the Hospital for 1944, can point to a year of outstanding progress.

A glance at the statistical table on page 42 which shows the work of the last nine years, is clear evidence of this state of affairs.

I only wish to comment on one or two points.

The record number of patients admitted in any one year, viz., 7,850, is not quite so significant as it might appear, due to the fact that many of the admissions were short stay cases from convoys. Nevertheless, the increase in the average number of beds filled shows clearly that there is a real increase in the work of the Hospital.

The number of deaths, at 371, is 149 less than in 1943.

Penicillin came into use during the year, though at first only for Service patients. The huge total of a hundred million units is equivalent approximately to the treatment for one day of a thousand patients. As each patient usually requires several days' treatment, it will be seen that penicillin could only be used for a fraction of the patients admitted. In addition, of course, it is only suitable for certain types of diseases. Nevertheless, its less restricted use for civilian cases will prove of the greatest benefit.

Report on the City General Hospital, Leicester, for the year 1944

By

A. P. M. PAGE, M.D., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.P.(Lond.),
D.C.H. (R.C.P. & S.)

Medical Superintendent and Physician

I herewith submit an abridged report covering the activities of the various Departments of the Hospital.

A record number of patients was admitted—7,850, as compared with the previous highest figure of 6,540 in 1943.

The war situation caused a great increase in the operations performed and in Service patients admitted generally. The detailed analysis of cases refers, in the main, to civilian patients only, as it has not been found possible to analyse the disorders of Service patients. Service admissions for the year were 2,797.

I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to all the members of the various Departments of the Staff for their valuable services and especially to name the following voluntary workers for their continued assistance: Miss M. Elkins, Ph.D., Biochemist (left March, 1944), Mrs. York and Miss Goddard, Librarians, Mrs. Timson, Occupational Therapist. I should also like to express my thanks for the invaluable work carried out by the Joint War Organisation of the British Red Cross Society and Order of St. John for the many Service patients in this Hospital.

GENERAL STATISTICS.					1943	1944
Accommodation of Hospital expanded is 700 Beds.						
Admissions	...	...	...	...	6,540	7,850
Discharges	...	...	...	...	6,024	7,413
Deaths	...	...	...	...	520	371
Deaths occurring within seven days of admission	...	...	...	...	235	155
Number of Patient Days	...	...	...	...	176,524	181,808
Average duration of residence (in days)	...	...	...	...	26.99	23.16
Average number of beds occupied	...	...	...	...	483.637	496.74
Highest—On 17.3.43	...	...	...	...	570	—
On 14.8.44	...	...	...	...	—	597
Lowest—On 19.7.43	...	...	...	...	413	—
On 23.5.44	...	...	...	...	—	384

STATISTICAL TABLE.
Showing progress in Special Departments in the past 9 years.

	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Admissions ..	3,357	4,065	4,182	4,581	6,142	6,497	6,130	6,540	7,850
Average stay in Hospital	47	46.7	36.98	30.86	26.99	26.83	28.59	26.99	23.16
Confinements	222	339	552	728	895	1,091	906	946	1,034
Operations Performed ..	587	621	852	1,001	1,082	1,158	1,244	1,532	1,929
X-Ray Cases									
Filmed ..	2,096	2,744	2,139	1,999	2,802	3,198	3,788	3,996	4,167
Pathology ..	7,247	6,486	8,521	8,794	12,750	21,294	22,720	24,430	23,077
Physiotherapy (cases)	—	—	160	240	300	380	448	485	600
Average No. of beds filled ..	427	433	423	386	453	478	480	484	497

SUMMARY OF YEARLY RETURN OF CASES.

	Remaining on 31/12/43	Admitted	Discharged	Died	Remaining on 31/12/44
Men	173	3505	3251	157	270
Women ..	105	2538	2424	129	90
Children (under 16 years) ..	165	1807	1738	85	149
Totals	443	7850	7413	371	509

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE

MEDICAL CASES

Disorders of Alimentary System	150
„ „ Bones, Joints, Fibrous Tissues and Glands ..	82
„ „ Genito-Urinary System	69
„ „ Heart and Circulation	203
„ „ Haemopoietic System	47
„ „ Metabolic and Endocrinal System	34
„ „ Nervous System	106
„ „ Respiratory System	423
„ „ Skin	209
General Infections	144
Intoxications, Poisonings, etc. . .	6
Mental Disorders	21
Nutritional and Congenital Defects	46
Venereal Diseases	8
	<hr/> 1548
Electrocardiographic Examinations	60
Physiotherapy (Massage) Department—cases treated ..	600

DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY

SURGICAL CASES

Alimentary System	441
Bones, Joints and Fibrous Tissue	41
Eye	5
Genito-Urinary System	99
Malignant Growths	119
Miscellaneous	175
Mouth, Ear, Nose and Throat	109
Orthopaedic	113
Respiratory System	21
	<hr/>
	1123

TABLE OF OPERATIONS.

1. General	987
Abdominal	401
Genito-Urinary	92
Respiratory	22
Bones	16
Ear, Nose and Throat, and Eyes	127
Head	3
Miscellaneous	326
2. Gynaecological Operations	376
3. Orthopaedic Operations	566
	<hr/>
	1929
	<hr/>
Anaesthetics Administered	1909
Dental Extractions, etc.	107

DEPARTMENT OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY

Ante-Natal Clinic :	1943	1944
Total number of first examinations	1324	1065
Total number of attendances	8898	8424
	<hr/>	
Number of Maternity Beds provided	45	45
Number of Cases delivered	946	1034
Number of cases notified as Puerperal Pyrexia	23	13
Number of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Nil	Nil
Maternal deaths	2	2

Causes of Maternal Deaths :

1. Acute Heart Failure ; Essential Hypertension ; 2nd day Puerperium.
2. Circulatory Collapse ; Secondary Anaemia ; Chronic Nephritis ; Puerperium.

Abnormal Deliveries :

Breech Presentation	..	..	..	..	28
Forceps Deliveries..	..	..	..	..	57
Caesarean Sections	..	..	..	..	25
Retained Placenta ..	..	..	..	..	9
Ante-natal cases admitted for treatment	..	..	..	..	133

Gynaecology :

Total number of patients admitted	..	..	..	..	389
Abortions	..	..	..	..	153
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	236
Gynaecological Operations	..	..	..	..	376

DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY

(LABORATORY REPORT)

By Dr. R. S. WALE

Twenty-three thousand and seventy-seven investigations were carried out during the year, a slight decrease on last year's record figures.

During the course of the year resignations and illness so depleted the staff that it was impossible fully to carry out the commitments of the Laboratory. Dr. Elkins, Biochemist, and R. Ayres, Junior Laboratory Technician, left in May, and Dr. Dobrashian, Assistant Pathologist, in November. In September, G. Green was appointed to fill the vacancy of Junior Technician, the other two posts remaining unfilled at the end of the year.

The Department accepted full responsibility for the Penicillin used in the Hospital, including ordering, dispensing and making the necessarily complex returns and acted in an advisory capacity in all matters connected with it. As over 100,000,000 units were handled, this represented a very large amount of work which does not figure in the numerical returns.

The Department continued to bleed donors for the use of the Hospital and for the plasma processing depot at Nottingham. There was a

considerable increase in this work coincident with the invasion of the Continent.

General Examinations	..	..	..	..	23,077
Blood Donors used	..	..	..	..	1,264
Blood Transfusions given	..	..	..	..	244
Histological Examinations	..	..	..	..	427
Post Mortems performed	..	..	..	..	166
Wassermann Reactions	..	..	..	..	1,814
Specimens examined at outside Laboratories for the Area					
Laboratory	..	..	..	..	441

DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

		1943	1944
Number of Cases radiologically diagnosed	..	3,996	4,167
Number of Cases treated	.. ..	112	75
(Superficial X-ray therapy)			

ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Disorders of Alimentary System	..	..	..	64
„ „ Bones and Joints	..	..	..	5
„ „ Circulatory System	..	..	..	79
„ „ Ear, Nose and Throat	..	..	..	2
„ „ Genito-Urinary System	..	..	..	28
„ „ Haemopoietic System	..	..	..	4
„ „ Metabolic and Endocrine System	..	..	..	3
„ „ Nervous System	..	..	..	38
„ „ Respiratory System	..	..	..	74
„ „ Skin	..	..	..	1
General Infections	..	..	..	19
Maternity and Gynaecological	..	..	..	5
Mental Disorders	..	..	..	—
Nutritional and Congenital Defects	..	..	..	39
Orthopaedic	..	..	..	2
Poisonings, intoxications, etc.	..	..	..	1
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	7
				371

Report on Maternity and Child Welfare for the year 1944.

By

E. B. BERENICE HUMPHREYS, M.B., Ch.B.(Edin.)
Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer.

STAFF

Medical Staff

Dr. L. Lichtenstein, who joined the Department in March, 1942, left in April, 1944, to take up a post near London.

Health Visitors

During 1944, the following persons left the Department :

Miss Doris Atkins left in May, 1944, to take up a post in Lincolnshire, near her home.

Mrs. Audrey Mathis was attached to the Department temporarily from the 8th May to the 16th September, when she travelled to America to join her husband.

Miss Ruby I. Walker left the Department on the 6th May, 1944, on the occasion of her marriage.

During the year the following Health Visitors were appointed to the Department : Miss D. L. Mallison (who had previously been on the staff) and Miss W. M. Watchorn.

Midwives

Mrs. Oldham did duty from the 12th June to the 30th September, when she resigned for personal reasons.

Mrs. Margaret Howard resigned on the 31st October, upon the occasion of her marriage.

Mrs. Oldham was replaced by Miss Jeffs on the 8th December and Mrs. Howard by Miss Watt on the 20th December.

Health Visiting

(Corresponding figures for the previous year are shown in brackets)

Number of first visits to children under one year old	5,049	(4,721)
„ „ revisits to children under one year old ..	17,920	(18,953)
„ „ visits to children one to five years old ..	22,827	(24,525)
„ „ visits to cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum	32	(26)
„ „ first visits to ante-natal cases	1,145	(1,087)
„ „ other visits to ante-natal cases	122	(140)
„ „ visits to children under Infant Life Protection Act	854	(851)
„ „ other visits (no access)	7,875	(9,026)
„ „ „ „ (not classified)	1,947	(1,794)
Totals	57,771	(61,123)

The total figures show a decrease in the amount of district work, which was anticipated in view of loss of staff without replacement and prolonged sick leave amongst the staff. In addition, various extra duties due to wartime conditions have been undertaken by Health Visitors and it is the district work which inevitably has to suffer.

An analysis of the current figures indicates that the policy has been to maintain, as far as possible, visits to children under one year of age ; the decrease has been chiefly in the revisits to children after their first birthday.

In addition to their ordinary work, Health Visitors have continued to staff the 11 Vitamin Distributing Centres each week. It is not intended to continue this work in subsequent years.

Attendance of Health Visitors at Clinic sessions :—

Infant Welfare Centres	2,299	(2,299)
Ante-Natal Clinics	1,078	(1,004)
Post-Natal Clinics	70	(81)
Birth Control Clinic	103	(102)

It will be seen that the attendances of Health Visitors at Clinics has been maintained as it is essential that clinics should be staffed, though it is regrettable that this has to be done at the expense of the vital work of district visiting.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

The number of ante-natal sessions held and the attendances during 1944 was as follows :

(Corresponding figures, where available, for the previous year are in brackets)

Clinic	No. of Sessions	ATTENDANCES			
		First Visits	Re-Visits	Total	Avg. per Session
Cort Crescent	51 (52)	202 (147)	923 (825)	1125 (972)	22
13 Crescent Street ..	49 (50)	365 (293)	1210 (1113)	1575 (1406)	32
119 Highcross St.—Wed.	51	407	1640	2047	40
—Friday	44 (52)	133 (394)	592 (1539)	725 (1933)	16
Belgrave Hall—Monday	48 (48)	271 (176)	997 (858)	1268 (1034)	26
Wednesday	51 (52)	197 (254)	879 (997)	1076 (1251)	21
Newby Street—a.m. ..	51	358	1529	1887	37
p.m. ..	18 (51)	42 (337)	253 (1269)	295 (1606)	16
St. Christopher's—a.m.	51 (45)	125 (105)	811 (629)	936 (734)	18
p.m.	51 (50)	193 (189)	828 (846)	1021 (1035)	20
Braunstone	48 (48)	221 (177)	1010 (751)	1231 (928)	26
Totals	513 (448)	2514 (2072)	10672 (8827)	13186 (10899)	26
Municipal Maternity Home	101 (102)	377 (402)	1880 (1881)	2257 (2283)	22
City General Hospital ..	156 (204)	1065 (1324)	7359 (7574)	8424 (8898)	54
Leicester and Leicester-shire Maternity Hosp.	153 (150)	925 (963)	6834 (7084)	7759 (8047)	51
Royal Infirmary ..	104 (105)	350 (324)	160 (217)	510 (541)	5
Totals	1027 (1009)	5231 (5085)	26905 (25583)	32136 (30668)	30

The following are particulars concerning the source of the new patients who attended the *district* clinics :

(The corresponding figures for the previous year are in brackets)

CLINIC	Referred by							
	Health Visitors	Mid-wives	Doctors	Ex-patients or friends	City General Hosp.	Other Sources	Other Clinics	Came of own accord
Cort Crescent	27 (31)	38 (38)	2 (3)	10 (20)	2 (1)	11 (-)	2 (6)	110 (48)
13 Crescent Street ..	21 (19)	165 (150)	24 (15)	15 (18)	9 (5)	43 (21)	4 (4)	84 (61)
119 Highcross St.—Wed.	14 (37)	152 (185)	15 (14)	31 (10)	20 (7)	49 (20)	1 (9)	125 (112)
Friday	8	65	4	2	8	20	2	24
Belgrave Hall	36 (34)	206 (203)	20 (12)	44 (39)	22 (13)	28 (10)	9 (7)	103 (112)
Newby Street	32 (31)	167 (160)	23 (28)	34 (33)	20 (5)	53 (12)	12 (12)	59 (56)
St. Christopher's ..	47 (34)	224 (241)	4 (2)	3 (-)	15 (1)	3 (1)	5 (5)	17 (10)
Braunstone	11 (14)	143 (120)	9 (1)	3 (7)	3 (1)	29 (8)	10 (3)	13 (23)
Totals	196 (200)	1160 (1097)	101 (75)	142 (127)	99 (33)	236 (72)	45 (46)	535 (422)

The attendance at the district clinics shows a further increase during the year of 442 new patients in a total of 2,514 such patients and an increase of 1,845 revisits in a total attendance of 13,186. This is a very marked increase as compared with the previous year, which itself had showed a definite increase in the volume of work.

The clinic work at some sessions has been extremely heavy and in spite of the difficulties of staffing it has been necessary to establish additional sessions during the year under review. Highcross Street Clinic was divided into two weekly sessions from the 9th March and Newby Street Clinic similarly from the 31st August.

MIDWIVES

During the year 1944, 93 midwives notified their intention to practise. Of these, 21 were Municipal Midwives, one relief Municipal Midwife, 18 were midwives in independent practice, and the remaining 53 were practising in maternity hospitals or maternity homes.

THE MUNICIPAL MIDWIFERY SCHEME

The organisation of this service, which was summarised in the Annual Report for 1938, remains essentially the same. Twenty-one midwives serve the city, which is divided into eight areas, each served by a team of one to four midwives.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES IN 1944

Area	No. of Midwives	Cases Attended	Gas and Air Administered	VISITS		
				Post-Natal	Ante-Natal	Total
1	4	264	35	6,694	1,144	7,838
2	4	328	129	8,474	2,142	10,616
3	2	198	9	4,677	1,138	5,815
4	2	212	6	5,134	708	5,842
5	4	351	37	8,433	1,080	9,513
6	2	148	—	3,430	402	3,832
7	2	221	2	4,312	423	4,735
8	1	66	1	1,725	362	2,087
Relief	1	31	—	2,038	17	2,055
Grand Total		1,819	219	44,917	7,416	52,333

The figures show a further increase in the number of cases attended and visits paid over the number for 1943 when it was noted that midwives were then working beyond the optimum number and patients would thus not be able to have all the attention desirable for domiciliary cases. The number attended was 284 in excess of that of 1943, and 422 in excess of 1942.

There has been no increase in staff, though a relief midwife has worked throughout the year, mainly in Area No. 7 and partly in Areas Nos. 6 and 4, but as there have been several changes of staff, with the inevitable deficiency at the exchange period, the Service has not had the services of an additional midwife for many weeks during the year. At present the staff is complete, but the services of a relief midwife can be fully used.

In order to equalise the amount of work and the number of patients for each midwife, adjustments of certain boundaries are under consideration.

Analgesia

During the year, the use of gas and air analgesia in domiciliary midwifery was inaugurated. The original scheme whereby the apparatus was obtained from local First Aid Posts had to be abandoned when these closed, but the new arrangement of obtaining it from the Central Ambulance Depot is working well and is simpler in organisation.

All the midwives had not obtained their certificates at the beginning of 1944, so the figures showing the use of analgesia are not truly representative this year.

The fact also that midwives are attending large numbers of cases is against the use of analgesia and often the midwives are not able to spend sufficient time with the patient to warrant sending for the apparatus. Owing to pressure of work, midwives frequently have to leave a patient in labour to make other visits, where ideally they should stay and administer analgesia.

It is to be noted in Area No. 2, where most use was made of analgesia, each midwife has a student midwife and she is, therefore, not under such pressure of work as is another midwife attending the same number of cases singly.

Circular 20/44 of the Ministry of Health, dated 22nd March, 1944.

The above Circular deals extensively with the provisions which are desirable concerning the care of the premature infants and its relation to the problem of neo-natal mortality. It is recognised that at the

present time the recommendations in general cannot be put into operation.

The contents of the Circular have been made widely known to midwives and to all maternity units, including private Maternity Homes.

The only recommendation which could be adopted upon receipt of the Circular was provision 1, which concerns more accurate information. Steps were at once taken to obtain information as to the weight at birth when this was 5½ lbs, or less. Later, this was modified and the weight at birth in all instances is now asked for by the Local Authority.

The recommendations of the Circular are being kept in mind so that they may be incorporated in future plans as and when circumstances permit.

OBSTETRIC CONSULTANTS

During 1944, a consultant was called in to five emergencies, namely, a case of prolonged labour ; a case of severe hyperemesis, complicated by a contracted pelvis ; a case of serious delay in the first stage of labour ; a case of retained placenta with severe shock after delivery of twins, and a case of surgical emphysema following labour.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

During the year there were 135 notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia, and the following table shows the place of confinement and of treatment, with the results of treatment. The figures include 50 cases of abortion. The policy of removal of all cases of potential sepsis to the puerperal fever unit of the City Isolation Hospital has been maintained and the results obtained fully justified the procedure.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

The following details show the incidence and results of treatment of this disease of the new-born during 1944 :

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM 1944

Cases notified during year	..	..	..	23
Visited by Health Visitors	..	..	..	23
Removed to hospitals	..	..	..	9
Treated in hospital	..	..	..	9
Result of Treatment :				
Vision unimpaired	..	..	..	19
„ impaired	..	..	..	—
„ lost	..	..	..	—
Still under treatment at end of year				1
Patients died	..	..	..	2
Removed from district	..	..	..	1
Total	..	..	..	23

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

Notifications and Result of Treatment. 1944.

CONFINED AT		TREATED AT					RESULT OF TREATMENT					
							Recovered at			Died at		
Home.	73	Maternity Home	39	21	2		Home.	3	20	90	18	2
		or Hospital.					Maternity Home	20				
		City General					City Isolation	90				
		Hospital.					City General	18				
		Royal					Hospital.					
		Infirm.					Royal	2				
							Infirm.					
							Home.					
							Maternity Home					
							or Hospital.					
							City Isolation					
							City General					
							Hospital.					
							Royal					
							Infirm.					

TABLE 5

LIST OF REGISTERED NURSING HOMES

(INCLUDING MATERNITY HOMES.)

ADDRESS.	NO. OF BEDS.
9 Mere Road	1
66 Uppingham Road	4
56 Clarendon Park Road	17
348 Aylestone Road	15
306 Aylestone Road	2
Stoneygate Nursing Home, Stoneygate Road ..	10
39 Scraftoft Lane	4
"Broadview," Goodwood Road	5
337 Fosse Road North	14
"Clifton Nursing Home," 58 Fosse Road Central ..	7
Central Nursing Home, 6 University Road	15
350 Aylestone Road	8
The Laurels, 185 Uppingham Road	8
Sundial Nursing Home, Aylestone Road	17
85 Narborough Road	10
St. Francis Private Hospital, 362 London Road ..	26
St. Mary's Nursing Home, 71 Abbot's Road ..	4
NEW REGISTRATIONS :	
Springfield Nursing Home, 271 London Road ..	8
The Woodlands Nursing Home, Uplands Road, Groby Road	3
Springfield Road Rest Home, 35 Springfield Road	4

REGISTERED NURSING HOMES

Concerning the ascertainment of Homes which may not be registered, this matter is kept constantly in mind and all domiciliary births which take place at addresses other than home addresses are carefully scrutinised and then followed up by the Health Visitor.

During the year, many births took place at the homes of friends and neighbours owing to lack of domestic help in the homes and the absence of husbands on active service.

One unregistered Home, which was receiving chronic medical patients came to the notice of the Department during the year under review and steps were taken for no further patients to be admitted to this Home.

MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOME

The number of confinements at the Home during 1944 was 428, as compared with 420 during the previous year. The corresponding figures for the previous five years were :

1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
391	358	353	416	420

The ante-natal clinic is held twice weekly in premises in the locality, as facilities at the Home proved inadequate.

Staff

Dr. T. W. Allen continues as Medical Officer on call for the Home on a part-time salaried basis.

TRAINING OF PUPIL MIDWIVES

The scheme for the training of pupil midwives remains the same as that described for the year 1938, and the number of pupils accepted for training during the year under review was :

		Part I.	Part II.
Number of Pupils in training at beginning of 1944	..	32	11
„ „ „ accepted for training during 1944	..	78	34
„ „ „ who commenced training	..	69	28
„ „ „ who completed training and successfully passed examination at first attempt	..	36	21
„ „ „ who failed to pass examination, but re-sat and passed	..	11	4
„ „ „ who completely failed	..	1	1
„ „ „ in training at end of 1944	..	50	13
„ „ „ who did not complete training	..	3	—

TABLE 6. MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOME

Return relating to Maternity Homes maintained or subsidised by the Council, as required by the Ministry of Health, for year 1944.

FORM M.C.W. 96a.

1.	Name and address of Institution :	
	Municipal Maternity Home, Westcotes Drive, Leicester.	
2.	Number of beds in the Institution (exclusive of isolation and labour beds) at 31st December, 1944	25
2a.	Number of beds, if any, included under item 2 which have been allocated to, and reserved for, expectant mothers in need of Hospital treatment	3
3.	Number of maternity cases admitted during the year :	
	Admissions	445
	Patients	428
3a.	Number of women treated during the year in the beds shown against item 2a. (These women should be included also against item 3)	17
3b.	Average duration of treatment of Expectant Mothers in beds shown against item 2a	4.47 days
4.	Average duration of stay of cases included against item 3 ..	14.43 days
5.	Number of cases delivered by :	
	(a) Midwives	374
	(b) Doctors	50
		+ 4 B.B.As.
6.	Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by a midwife in emergency	171
7.	Number of cases admitted after delivery	4
8.	Number of cases notified as :	
	(a) Puerperal Fever	—
	(b) Puerperal Pyrexia	10
9.	Number of cases of pemphigus neonatorum	—
10.	(a) Number of infants who have at any time received a supplementary or complementary feed while in the Institution	36
	(b) Number of infants wholly breast-fed on leaving Institution	396
11.	(a) Number of cases notified as ophthalmia neonatorum ..	—
	(b) Result of treatment in each case	—
12.	(a) Number of maternal deaths	Nil
	(b) Cause of death in each case	—
13.	(a) Number of stillbirths	11
	(b) Cause of death in each case and results of post-mortem examination (if obtainable) :	
	Toxaemia	1
	Ante-Partum Haemorrhage	1
	Prolapse Cord	1
	Foetal Ascites	1
	Anencephalic	2
	Malpresentation (Twins)	1
	Extended Breech	1
	Cause unknown	3
14.	(a) Number of infant deaths within 10 days of birth ..	3
	(b) Cause of death in each case and results of post-mortem (if obtainable) :	
	Intra Cranial Haemorrhage	1
	Supra Renal Haemorrhage	1
	Developmental Deformities (Asphyxia Neonatorum) ..	1

POST-NATAL CLINIC

The only Post-Natal Clinic, opened in 1938, is limited to women confined in the Municipal Maternity Home.

The following figures give details of attendances during 1944 and of treatment carried out when found necessary :

Number of new patients invited	..	..	..	379
Number of new patients attending (i.e., first visits)	..	..	..	259
Number of patients who paid second visit	..	..	..	40
Number of patients who paid third visit	..	..	..	46
Total attendances (first and subsequent visits)	..	..	..	457

Of the new patients examined at first visit :

Found to be normal	..	..	..	..	142
Found to be abnormal	..	..	..	..	116
Not examined (nervousness)	..	..	..	..	1

Treated and advised at Clinic :

Cauterised	..	..	..	..	..	80
Advised at Clinic re future treatment	..	..	..	..	..	1
Referred to own doctor re treatment	..	..	..	..	..	18
Failed to return	..	..	..	..	..	17

Of patients referred to own doctor :

Referred back for surgical treatment in hospital	..	..	..	..	4
Referred back for treatment at Clinic and pessary fitted at own doctor's request	..	..	..	..	12
No report available	..	..	..	..	2
	—
Total	..	..	..	..	18
	—

A written report and request for treatment at the clinic is sent to the patient's own doctor before this is undertaken. The figures show that this method is acceptable to the private doctor.

BIRTH CONTROL CLINIC

The following figures refer to the year 1944 :

			<i>City</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of patients who sought advice	..		112	46	158
„	„	were accepted for			
		advice	..	..	..
			99	43	142
„	„	were refused advice	13	3	16

Concerning the 142 women accepted for advice, the following are the medical reasons for which the advice was given :

Husband :				<i>City</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Total</i>
Active Tuberculosis	..	..	..	4	—	4
Other diseases	..	..	..	4	—	4
Children :						
Hereditary disease	..	..	..	2	—	2
Patient :						
Nervous debility	..	..	..	3	—	3
General debility	..	..	..	36	15	51
Anaemia	..	..	..	2	3	5
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	..	..	7	1	8
Heart disease	..	..	..	3	1	4
Kidney Trouble	..	..	..	2	3	5
Albuminuria of pregnancy	..	..	..	2	2	4
Toxaemia of pregnancy	..	..	..	4	6	10
Obstetric complications	..	..	..	14	3	17
Gynaecological conditions	..	..	..	8	3	11
Various other conditions	..	..	..	8	6	14

Cases in which advice was refused

Advice was refused to 16 women (13 City and three County). In nine of the women there were no medical grounds for contraception, four women were advised re sterility and three were advised concerning a gynaecological condition associated with sterility.

SCHOOLS FOR MOTHERS AND INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

The appointment basis, instituted at the outbreak of war, has continued and, in general, has worked well. The medical staffing has been undertaken partially by part-time Medical Practitioners to replace whole-time staff called up for military service.

The following statistical details for the year 1944 are some indication of the work which is undertaken at the Centres :

'Corresponding figures for the previous year in brackets)

Number of Infant Welfare Centres	22	(22)	
„ „ Medical Weekly Sessions	24	(24)	
Number of Sessions held ..	1,199	(1,205)	
Total attendances of Mothers	60,647	(53,554)	
Total attendances of Children :			
Under one year old ..	47,298	64,067	(42,794)
Over one year old ..	16,769		
			(56,419)
First visits of Children :			
Under one year old ..	4,460	5,207	(3,645)
Over one year old ..	747		
			(4,101)
Number of Children attending :			
Under one year old ..	3,999	9,452	(3,233)
Over one year old ..	5,453		
			(7,779)
Number of Sessions at which a doctor was present ..	1,173		(1,173)
Number of children seen by a doctor	25,475		(23,517)

The figures show :

- (1) That the number of sessions and the medical staffing have been maintained.
- (2) The total attendance of mothers increased by 7,093, as compared with the figures for the previous year, which was itself a record.
- (3) The total first visits and re-visits show an increase in all age groups.
- (4) The absence of a doctor from only 26 out of the 1,199 sessions held is satisfactory for present-day conditions.
- (5) The average number of children seen by a doctor at each session was 22, as compared with 20 during the previous year.

Diphtheria Immunisation

Facilities were made available during the year for children attending Infant Welfare Centres to be immunised at the ordinary weekly session. This has proved to be a very great convenience to the mothers and has made a substantial contribution to the success of the immunisation campaign.

INFANTS' MILK DEPOT

The work of this Depot at 13 Crescent Street continues unchanged. The depot is also a distributing centre in connection with Vitamin products.

Mrs. Holland, the Assistant, resigned in July and was replaced by Miss Harding.

PROMOTION OF CLEANLINESS AND GOOD HABITS AND THE ELIMINATION OF VERMINOUS CHILDREN

(Circular 2,831 of Ministry of Health, dated July, 1943)

Ascertainment

Since the receipt of this Circular, Health Visitors now include the examination of children's heads as part of their routine work, both in the homes and at clinics.

The Health Visitor's approach is on individual and family lines rather than by the method of collective teaching.

The classification used is that any child who on three or more occasions is found to have vermin or many nits in the hair is considered to be verminous.

It was not anticipated that the number of such children, under 5 years of age, would be large, but to ensure the inclusion of all such children, collaboration is maintained with the School Medical Service Department, who supply particulars of persistently verminous school children so that special attention is paid to any children under 5 years in such families.

The number of children under five years of age known to the Department to be persistently verminous during the year under review was 14 and, in general, they belonged to families where the mother was not unduly concerned about the presence of head lice.

The Method of Cleansing

Comparative methods were undertaken by the School Medical Service Department where the problem was of greater magnitude and the recommendation of the School Medical Officer as to the most satisfactory method was adopted for the children under five years of age, viz., mechanical removal of lice and nits by a steel comb.

A stock of steel combs is therefore kept in the Department and combs are available on demand.

No Cleansing Station, as such, has been provided in the area as it has been considered that the onus of cleansing the child should be placed on the parents, but in selected cases where domestic difficulties have been present, the Cleansing Centre established under the Scabies Order has been used for certain verminous children.

TREATMENT AT SCHOOL CLINICS

No change except as shown hereunder.

Dental Clinic

Details of the work done during the previous year are set out below :

(The corresponding totals for the previous year are shown in brackets)

	<i>Children under 5 years</i>	<i>Adults</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Number of cases treated ..	54	276	330	(338)
Number of attendances ..	59	1,208	1,267	(1,340)
Extractions—Permanent teeth ..	—	1,753	1,753	(1,980)
Temporary teeth	77	—	77	(107)
Anaesthetics—Local ..	41	343	384	(334)
Gas ..	—	32	32	(29)
Fillings—Permanent teeth ..	—	111	111	(49)
Temporary teeth ..	3	—	3	(8)
Scalings ..	—	30	30	(44)
Dentures ..	—	205	205	(233)
Prosthetic dressings, etc. ..	6	492	498	(542)
Repairs, etc. ..	—	7	7	(8)
Consultations ..	9	77	86	(117)
Number of sessions held ..	—	—	145	(141)

Artificial Sunlight

There were 215 children treated, 117 completed treatment, and 50 children were still under treatment.

Results of treatment :

	<i>Good Results</i>		<i>Fair or Unchanged</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	
Rickets ..	23	18	3	—	44
Debility ..	21	19	2	3	45
Anaemia ..	7	5	1	—	13
Various ..	4	9	—	2	15
	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	55	51	6	5	117
	—	—	—	—	—

Orthopaedic Clinic. No change.

Other School Clinics

There were 170 children under five years of age admitted to the Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic, 184 to the Eyes Clinic, and 219 to the Skins and Minor Ailments Clinic.

ASSISTANCE IN NECESSITOUS CASES

A special sub-committee, of which Mrs. Councillor Simpson is Chairman, meets as required to consider applications for help in necessitous cases of mothers or children under five years of age.

The amount and variety of assistance granted may be seen from the following figures :

(The corresponding figures for the previous year are shown in brackets)

Number of cases granted dried milk free ..	1	(28)
Number of cases admitted to the Day Nursery free or at reduced rates	2	(2)
Number of cases admitted to the Maternity Home at reduced rate	—	(—)
Number of cases in which doctors' fees were wholly or partly remitted	8	(1)
Number of cases in which part or total fees for midwives were allowed	3	(2)
Number of cases in which dental fees were fully or partly remitted	3	(8)
Number of cases in which Home Help fee was wholly or partly remitted	2	(1)
Number of cases in which no action was taken ..	4	(3)

Liquid milk is no longer granted by this Sub-Committee since the introduction of the National Milk Scheme during 1940.

DAY NURSERIES

The War-Time Day Nursery Scheme was outlined in my report for 1941. H.M. Inspector of Schools recommended the appointment of a college-trained nursery teacher as an Educational Supervisor for the War-Time Day Nurseries, and Miss A. R. Doig was appointed and commenced duties in this capacity on 22nd November, 1943. She resigned in October, 1944, and took up a similar post in Derby on the 1st November.

The Ministry of Health's recommendation concerning the establishment of three additional hutted Nurseries was proceeded with during the year under review, though the Nurseries are not yet completed.

A Nurses' Home, particularly to accommodate staff at these additional hutted Nurseries, was opened during the year at 100 Welford Road, and has proved a great asset to the whole training scheme.

The attendances at each Nursery are detailed below :

Attendances :				<i>Whole Day</i>	<i>Half Day</i>	<i>Daily Average</i>
St. Martin's	..	..	13,522	1,850	50.7
Glen Street	..	..	12,451	1,643	46.5
Humberstone Road		..	8,580	1,002	31.6	
Fosse Road	..	..	7,749	1,066	29.1
Narborough Road		..	8,014	789	29.0	
Fairway	..	..	8,344	1,093	31.2
New Walk	..	..	7,737	850	28.3
Bradgate Street	..	..	8,497	831	30.8
College Street	..	..	8,324	1,014	30.8
Belgrave House	..	..	10,195	1,093	37.2

All existing Nurseries are working to capacity and many have waiting lists which there is no hope of reducing.

The figures fluctuate from time to time owing to temporary absence of the children, particularly when their fathers come home on leave.

In spite of the changes of staff, it has been possible, in general, to maintain a State Registered Nurse and Nursery Trained Nurses and Student Nurses at all the Day Nurseries.

There is a shortage of Nursery Assistants on the educational side and some Nurseries have been without an educational worker for many months. The Educational Supervisor has not been replaced.

PRE-NURSING SCHEME

A revised scheme has been arranged through the Health and Education Committees to provide a pre-nursing training for girls, which will usually last two years, in the period between school-leaving age and the age at which they are accepted for general training.

The Course of Training is recognised by the General Nursing Council and enables candidates to take Part I of the Preliminary State Examination before entering Hospital.

The practical work will be undertaken at Day Nurseries during the first year and at Nursery Classes or Schools during the second year. The lectures—comprising courses of special instructions as well as a continuation of general education—will be given at the College of Technology and Commerce.

Residential Nursery

It is a matter of great regret and concern to various sections of the Department that, in spite of continued efforts, suitable premises have not yet been secured for the establishment of a Residential Nursery.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION

Staff

The work is carried on by one Health Visitor only and it occupied most of her time.

Statistical Table

Visits	854
Applications for registration ..	53
Applications refused	3
Legal proceedings	—
Number on register at 31st December,	
1944	77 persons (82 children)

The cases in which registration is refused are followed up and alternative provision found for the child without legal proceedings being necessary, though it sometimes means that the child remains for an unduly long time with the foster parent who has been refused registration. Under no circumstances is this permitted if the child is in any immediate danger.

X **CIRCULAR 2866 of the MINISTRY OF HEALTH**, dated October, 1943.

The Care of Illegitimate Children

In accordance with the provision of the above Circular, a scheme was prepared in collaboration with the Diocesan Moral Welfare Association and came into operation on 1st April, 1944.

The scheme provides for the services of an existing Moral Welfare Worker to undertake the appropriate duties detailed in the Circular, the Local Authority subsidising the salary of this worker.

Particulars of all illegitimate children known to the Department are supplied to the Social Service Workers with an indication of the type of help, if any, known to be required. Interchange of all relevant

information continues as the necessity arises and the closest collaboration exists between the health visitors and the social service worker.

The following are numerical details of the amount of work and the type of assistance given :

Total number of cases referred during 1944 .. 463

Many of these did not require immediate help. The nature of the assistance given in the remaining cases was as follows :

Adoption	87
Affiliation	21
Confinement	58
Legal Aid	8
Lodgings for—Expectant mothers ..	5
Nursing mothers ..	3
Work for expectant mothers ..	4
Foster Homes	7
Various	32

It is noteworthy that the amount of material help given—in the matter of approved lodgings and payments to approved foster parents—falls very short of the estimated amount and is in itself a very small part of the work undertaken.

The absence of a Residential Nursery in the area is of great detriment to the work of providing for illegitimate children. The need for finding suitable residential accommodation for such children immediately after the fourteenth day following confinement forces a decision re adoption which might otherwise not be taken if the unmarried mother has opportunity and time to re-establish herself and to resume work without the handicap of the infant for whom she is unable to provide in this interim period.

Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act, 1939

The Leicester Diocesan Moral Welfare Association continues its work as the only local organisation registered as an Adoption Society under the Act. It ensures continuity of work under Circular 2866 of the Ministry of Health and the closest collaboration exists between the Society and the Maternity and Child Welfare Department. Details of the work of the Society during 1944 are as follows :

Applications from persons wishing to adopt a child ..	114
Number of children offered to the Society with a view to adoption	81
Number of children taken into hostels under the direct control of the Society	None
Number of children placed by the Society pending adoption in foster homes or hostels not under the direct control of the Society	None
Number of children placed with a view to adoption ..	52
Number of adoption orders made in respect of children placed by the Society	28
Number of children placed for adoption by the Society and awaiting adoption orders at the end of the year ..	24
Number of children in hostels under the direct control of the Society at the end of the year	None
Number of children at the end of the year in foster homes or hostels in which they had been placed by the Society but which are not under the Society's direct control ..	None

Private Adoptions

The Act permits of adoptions being undertaken privately, information to be supplied to the Department seven days prior to reception. In practice, such notifications are rare, there being only three such during 1944. But with wider publicity it is expected that "private" adoptions will become more widely known to the Department so that the services of the Health Visitor will not be lost to these children.

STATISTICS

Birth Rate

The number of births for 1944 is the highest for many years.

There were 2,696 male births, 2,536 female births, a total of 5,232, giving a birth rate of 20.3 per 1,000 population.

Of the total births, 5,232, 474 were illegitimate (242 males and 232 females), giving an *illegitimate birth rate* of 1.8.

Stillbirths

There were 129 stillbirths, 64 males and 65 females.

Infant Mortality Rate

Number of deaths in infants under 1 year	204
Corrected number of births	5232
Infant death rate	39.0

The rates for England and Wales and the Great Towns were 46 and 52 respectively.

The total deaths of infants under one year were 204, 126 males and 78 females.

This gives an infant death rate of 39.0 per 1,000 live births. It is the lowest figure ever recorded for the city, the next lowest being in 1938 when the rate was 46.0.

The main causes of deaths in infants were :

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Pneumonia	15	15
Diarrhoea	16	7
Prematurity	38	19
Congenital causes	37	21
	—	—
	106	62
	—	—

A special record card for all stillbirths and infant deaths has been in use in the department for several years, though during the war years it has not been possible to make any analysis of the information thus collected.

But, from a survey of these records, it is apparent that there are many factors which have contributed to this record low infant death rate.

The provision made for the supply to expectant mothers of food of the right kind during pregnancy, the priority milk scheme and supplying of vitamins for expectant mothers and young children, should have the effect of reducing the incidence of toxæmias of pregnancies and of maintaining the resistance of infants to certain diseases. Further, economic conditions prevailing in war-time have tended to increase the family income amongst those persons who were often necessitous in pre-war years.

Reference to the figures on page 48 will show that there was a record attendance of expectant mothers at the various ante-natal clinics in the city during the year and it is reasonable to suppose that this vigilant ante-natal supervision, made much more general since the establishment of a municipal midwifery scheme, is reflected in the low infant mortality rate. Further, the continuous care of mother and child by the midwife throughout the 14 days puerperium is a valuable contribution to the preservation of child life. Whenever a mother and child return home from a maternity unit before the fourteenth day, supervision by

the domiciliary midwife is ensured to the end of the puerperium. There is also the closest collaboration in the department concerning any abnormal, weakly, or premature infant. Information is available to the Health Visitor before or at the fourteenth day so that her primary visit is paid promptly and with full knowledge of the facts of the case.

Special attention is given to premature infants in accordance with Circular 20/44 of the Ministry of Health.

Owing to increase of work (e.g., the higher birth rate), and to additional duties, with depleted staff, some reorganisation of the work of health visitors was necessary and it was decided that visits to infants in their first year of life should have priority over visits at a later age. This decision seems to have been justified by the record low infant death rate, the achievement of which is a tribute to all members of the department for their work during the pre-natal, natal and post-natal periods throughout which there has been a general policy of watchful care.

But a perusal of the Infant Mortality Table will show, amongst other things, that more than half the infant deaths, viz., 119 in a total of 204, occurred during the first month of life and that 56 of the 119 neo-natal deaths were due to prematurity so that the need for continued care and extension of facilities during this period of infant life and the pre-natal period are necessary if the satisfactory rate for the year under review is to be maintained.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Number of deaths during the year	..	..	..	5
From puerperal sepsis	..	..	..	3
From other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition	..	..	..	2
				—
Total	..	..	..	5
				—

			1944	1943
Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	..	..	0.93	1.43
Puerperal Sepsis rate	..	..	0.56	0.82
Figures for England and Wales :				
Maternal mortality rate	..	..	..	1.93
Puerperal sepsis rate	..	..	..	0.59

The above figures agree with the Registrar-General and indicate a satisfactory Maternity Mortality Rate.

E. B. BERENICE HUMPHREYS

June, 1945

TABLE 7. City of Leicester.

INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1944.

Net Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under 1 year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week	1 to 2 Weeks	2 to 3 Weeks	3 to 4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 9 Months	9 to 12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 Year
All Causes Certified.	86	14	9	10	119	29	27	20	9	204
Congenital Malformations..	19	4	4	2	29	4	1	—	—	34
Birth Injuries	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	8
Atelectasis	4	—	—	1	5	—	1	—	—	6
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3
Premature Births	48	5	—	3	56	3	—	—	—	59
Diarrhoea, etc.	—	—	—	2	2	5	9	6	1	23
Convulsions	2	1	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	5
Icterus Neonatorum ..	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Pemphigus	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Pink Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal Tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis. (Not Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Bronchitis	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	4
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	—	1	3	—	4	7	8	6	5	30
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	2
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever ..	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	6
Other Causes	2	2	—	—	4	3	3	4	1	15

Net Births in the Year (legitimate, 4,758.
illegitimate, 474.

Net Deaths in the Year of (legitimate infants, 170.
illegitimate infants, 34.

Report of the City Analyst

For the Year 1944.

By F. C. BULLOCK, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., P.A.Inst.W.E.,
Public Analyst and Official Agricultural Analyst

FOREWORD BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

In his opening remarks, Mr. Bullock refers to the physical difficulties under which his department is labouring and states that his laboratory is an important link in the chain of public health measures.

Both these statements are true. With the coming of peace, the question of a new Health Department must again be considered, and considered as a matter of urgency. Practically every member of the staff is working under conditions that are inimical to health and to good work. The laboratory is no exception to this generalisation.

That the second statement is also true will be obvious to anyone reading through the Analyst's report with an imaginative eye.

The analytical control of the quality of our milk supply, of innumerable articles of food and drink, and even of "the bottle of medicine," plays no small part in promoting the health of the citizens.

Report of the City Analyst

For the Year 1944.

By F. C. BULLOCK, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., P.A.Inst.W.E.

Public Analyst and Official Agricultural Analyst

Staff

There were no staff changes during the year to be recorded. Mr. J. V. Smart passed the examination for the Associateship of the Royal Institute of Chemistry, and towards the end of the year gave notice to leave, having obtained a more remunerative post in industry. The Committee approved the principle of a whole-time clerk being included on the staff of the Department, but no appointment was made during the year.

Accommodation

The present premises now functioning as the City Laboratory have been in use nearly twenty years. During that period, Analytical Chemistry has progressed considerably and many processes which are now a daily routine were quite unheard of much less than twenty years ago. Food legislation has advanced much during the war years, and it is unlikely that the scope for further improvement and development which remains will be neglected in the post-war years. The few retrograde steps which have been unavoidable under war conditions, e.g., relaxation of Preservative Regulations and provision of maximum standards for valuable ingredients in foodstuffs will, we hope, be speedily rescinded. With the schemes for social improvement pending, it is evident that an all-round higher standard of life is contemplated, in which, from every angle, emphasis will be placed on prevention rather than cure in dealing with matters of Public Health.

In playing some part in ensuring to the local community, pure, wholesome food, safe water to drink, safe swimming bath water and a clean atmosphere, thereby preventing a good deal of ill-health, the Public Analyst's laboratory is an important link in the chain of public health measures.

The Committee have appreciated for some time that we are working in obsolete premises, and having to do the best possible under difficult

circumstances ; but I feel it my duty to report now that the need for improvement is becoming urgent.

Current Food Legislation is increasing the volume and intricacy of the work to be carried out by Public Analysts, and it will shortly be necessary for us to do work which requires conditions unachievable in our present accommodation. I hope, when the change is made, no half-measures will be contemplated, but a laboratory worthy of the City will be established.

Legal

The year 1944 produced more war-time S. R. & O.'s controlling the composition of foodstuffs than any previous year.

As from January 1st, 1944, Section 6 of the Foods and Drugs Act, so far as it relates to food, was replaced by the Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, 1943. Also by these Regulations the Minister of Food was given power to prescribe standards controlling the composition of any description of food. The object of these standards is to ensure that the purchaser is obtaining a product of the standard he expects to receive. Accordingly, the following S. R. & O.'s have been issued :

No. 44. Self-raising flour to contain not less than 0.45% available carbon dioxide and not more than 0.65% total carbon dioxide.

No. 45. Shredded suet to consist of not less than 83% of fat.

No. 46. Baking powder to contain not less than 8% available carbon dioxide and not more than 1.5% residual carbon dioxide.

No. 275. Mustard is to contain not less than 0.35% of mustard oil and not more than 20% amylaceous flours and spices.

Other Orders controlling the composition and sale of foods are as follow :

No. 1. National Flour to be flour of 85% extraction. This figure was later amended by No. 1088 to 82½% and then by No. 1436 to 80%. (Before the war the extraction was 70% to 72%.)

No. 69. Saccharin tablets are to contain 0.18 to 0.22 grain of saccharin and sweetening tablets must contain 0.081 to 0.099 grain of saccharin and 0.054 to 0.066 grain of dulcin.

No. 136. Flour confectionery which is retailed at more than 8d. per lb. must contain not less than 14% of fat. For uncooked pastry the minimum fat content is fixed at 25%.

No. 763. The meat content of pork sausage and pork sausage meat is increased from $37\frac{1}{2}\%$ to 50% , beef sausage still containing $37\frac{1}{2}\%$ of meat. The soya content of beef and pork sausages and pork sausage meat was fixed at $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ but was later reduced, in the case of pork sausage and pork sausage meat, to 5% by No. 888. The meat content of meat pastes is standardised at 55% and the fish content of fish pastes is increased to 70% . Meat roll or galantine is to contain 30% to 45% of meat.

No. 842. Mincemeat and fruit curds have been brought within the scope of the Preserves Order, the percentage of soluble solids not to be less than 65% .

No. 1280. The 1942 Order, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of ice cream, has been revoked, allowing this product again to appear on the market.

No. 1778. The minimum fish content of fish cakes has been increased from 25% to 35% and the minimum weight of the cakes has also been increased from $2\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. to $2\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.

At the time of writing (April, 1945) a number of amendments of some of the above and other Orders are already in force modifying the composition of various foods, including pork sausage, mustard and coffee mixtures.

Milk

Milk has always been regarded as the most important single article of food by doctors and intelligent mothers ; and their empirical conclusions have been amply confirmed by the work of nutritionists over the last thirty years. The chemical, physical and biological properties of milk combine to make it unique as a food, a proud position which is unlikely to be challenged ever, even by the versatile soya bean. Tacit recognition of this fact was made by the Ministry of Food in 1941 when, in giving its blessing to a number of substitutes for certain foods (as we hope a purely stop-gap measure during the war), it refused to consider any possible combination of the usual stock-in-trade of food substitute manufacturers—starch, gum, salt, bicarbonate of soda and, of course, water and colouring matter, as suitable for sale to the general public as a milk substitute.

In parenthesis, it will be disconcerting to many people to read to-day (12th April, 1945) of the "lamentable admission" made in a debate on milk in the House of Lords of the unsatisfactory state of the British Milk Industry, and the low average consumption—stale news, of course, to those in touch with the subject.

Milk has always, likewise, been regarded as the most important single article of food by those administering the Food and Drugs Act, but from a different angle, namely, the almost unbelievable variety of accidental circumstances by which extraneous water can gain access to milk.

Table C, in which are set out the milk samples reported against in 1944, confirms a trend which has been observed for some years now and referred to in previous reports, namely, that instances of gross watering detected by analysts become fewer. This may or may not represent the actual state of affairs; but what certainly is true is that a detectable amount of added water in a small individual supply becomes obscured if it is bulked with other supplies of genuine milk; and as the majority of milk sold to-day is bulked, it is possible that a considerable amount of water becomes so spread out that it goes unreported. Public analysts have practically no option but to give the benefit of the doubt to certain samples of milk over which they are not perfectly happy.

Valuable as the Hortvet freezing point test is in confirming indisputably the presence of water in many samples and, on the other hand, in exonerating many genuine samples of milk of abnormally low composition, there unfortunately remains one type of sample where the test remains inconclusive. This is the case of the genuine milk, whatever its S.n.F. content, which originally had a freezing point depression of 0.540°C . or more, and to which a small amount of water has been added, say, not more than 2% so that the freezing point depression of the final sample is not appreciably less than 0.530°C .

As this latter figure is possible though unusual for genuine milk, the Public Analyst would have to certify such a watered sample as genuine, unless he had confirmatory evidence, for example, reaction for nitrates, of the presence of added water.

Towards the end of the year a good many milk samples of "border line" composition were found with freezing points in this vague region, round about -0.530°C .

Whether, contrary to classical theory, several years of war-time feeding are beginning to have an effect on the composition of the milk rather than on the yield, or whether scientific watering, using the freezing point test as a control measure is being practised, it is impossible to say. It is conceivable that if the cumulative effect of several years of makeshift feeding is now influencing the composition of milk, it may also slightly affect the average freezing point.

It is, moreover, somewhat startling to realise that of the 2,000,000,000 gallons of milk which ought to be sold in this country annually, a good

1%, or 20,000,000 gallons, could be added water without anyone running much danger of being brought to book.

From the point of view of the consumer, rich milk, slightly watered, can very well be a better article than undiluted milk of poor quality. There is a considerable body of opinion which recognises this and considers that the time is ripe for fixing an absolute standard of chemical composition for milk. At present any liquid resembling milk, whatever its composition, if it can be proved in court to be "the actual product of the cow" must be passed as genuine (Hunt v. Richardson 1916.)

Probably our most useful work in connection with milk at the present time is the application of the Phosphatase Test to daily samples of milk from all treatment plants in the City.

Whatever one thinks about the merits or demerits of pasteurised milk as against raw milk ; there is little doubt that inefficiently pasteurised milk is a more dangerous article than the original milk before treatment, if the latter carried any danger ; and such a milk would be treacherous to anyone consuming it believing it to be in fact pasteurised milk.

Table L needs little comment. It shows that of 1,655 samples tested, all but 20, or 98.6% were satisfactorily pasteurised.

Table E sets out the results of the bacteriological examination of milk samples. While the general quality, compared with previous years, was fairly well maintained, the failure of about 25% of the samples of T.T. milk and Accredited Milk to satisfy the legal standards as regards the absence of coliform organisms indicates the difficulty of producing raw milk free from that form of contamination.

The problem of the dirty milk bottle has been referred to in previous reports. A glaring instance of the misuse of milk bottles occurred during 1944 and the defendant was convicted and fined £10.

FOODS

Sausage

Several cases of meat deficiency occurred during the year. These were dealt with by giving a warning to the maker at a personal interview. The explanation usually boiled down to the facts of unskilled labour and faulty arithmetic in working out the proportions of the various ingredients.

Some manufacturers showed an inclination to omit the low fat soya grit from their recipes because their customers could not acquire a liking

for the flavour of the soya meal. These manufacturers, however, were advised to adhere to the regulations in force at any time. In one instance, 0.04% boric acid was found present in a sample of beef sausage (No. 1554). An investigation of the ingredients showed that the boric acid was introduced by bacon, added as part of the meat content. As borax is permissible in bacon, and as a certain proportion of pork may rank as beef in sausage manufacture, no action was taken.

A sample of meat paste, No. 1099, also gave reaction for boric acid and the amount found present was 0.012%. In correspondence, the manufacturer gave a complete list of the various meats and offals that were supplied to him for incorporating into his meat paste, and there seemed sufficient grounds for a trace of boric acid to be present through one or another of these ingredients.

Gelatine

Some comments were made on this commodity in the 1943 Report. What we consider a bad instance of industrial glue flavoured and sold as edible gelatine was made the subject of prosecution, but no conviction was obtained (Nos. 2390 and 2391). The low setting power of much gelatine now on the market seems to be covered by the vendors giving instructions that 1 oz. should be used to make 1 pint of jelly. This amounts to a 5% solution, which makes the B.P. specification of 2% look stringent. There are, however, samples of gelatine on the market which give quite a good jelly of 2% strength. It would be unreasonable to enforce the standards of the B.P. for gelatine used in drug manufacture to apply to ordinary gelatine for general edible purposes.

Jam

A number of samples of jam (Blackcurrant Jam No. 1059, Raspberry Jam No. 1560, Raspberry Jam No. 1591) were reported low in fruit content. Some brands bear a label stating that the fruit content of the jam is limited in accordance with official recommendations. We can find no legal basis for this practice. There are difficulties in enforcing proceedings over jams low in fruit content, as the maker is inclined to blame the quality of the pulp, and this is all supplied by the Ministry of Food, who is the appropriate authority to enforce the regulations governing the quality of jam. At the present time, therefore, it does not seem easy to give the public full protection in the matter of low quality jam as the above state of affairs is conducive to the development of almost impenetrable "pockets of resistance."

DRUGS

A sample of Phenacetin and Caffeine Tablets, No. 846, was deficient of 18% of phenacetin. Follow-up samples were satisfactory.

A sample of Tincture of Iodine, No. 850, was deficient of 9.2% of iodine, but contained 25% excess potassium iodide. There seems a tendency with tincture of iodine, when stored for a period in rubber-stoppered bottles, for the iodine to change from the free to the combined form. In such samples there is no question of fraud and it is doubtful if the purchaser is very much prejudiced.

Two samples of Cod Liver Oil and Malt, Nos. 1604 and 1538, both contained about 50% excess of cod liver oil. Similar instances have occurred in the past and seem to arise from the mistake on the part of the manufacturer in calculating the cod liver oil as 15% by weight instead of 15% by volume. The very different densities of the oil and the malt extract account for the big difference in final composition, according to which method of calculation is adopted. As the oil is more expensive than the extract, it is to the makers' pecuniary advantage to use the right method of calculation.

A sample of prescribed medicine, No. 1162, was deficient of 79% of the required amount of alcohol. The sample was prescribed to contain 30 minims of Spiritus Aetheris per dose. The dispenser had noted in the Shortage of Drugs Order (S. R. & O., 1942, No. 709) that it was permissible to use certain concentrated preparations in place of certain official spirits or tinctures used in prescriptions, with the object of saving alcohol. He had noted in particular that the above Order included permission to replace Spiritus Aetheris Nitrosi by a similar product consisting of a concentrated solution in alcohol, diluted with seven volumes of water and had erroneously thought that this permission also included for the replacement of Spiritus Aetheris. This, however, was not provided for by the above Order, and the pharmacist was cautioned.

Sweet Spirit of Nitre

This drug has always given difficulty in the past owing to its comparative instability, but war-time modifications have proved rather worse in this respect. Where a sample has been labelled "War-time Formula," a broad-minded view has been taken of slight deficiencies of ethyl nitrite. The unsatisfactory nature of the war-time substitute caused definite worry to conscientious pharmacists, and a note was sent to the Health Committee, of which the following is an extract :

"Under the Shortage of Drugs Order (S. R. & O., 1942, No. 709) it is permitted to use alternatives to certain B.P. preparations when the

latter are asked for. In particular, when Spiritus Aetheris Nitrosi (sweet spirit of nitre) is asked for, a preparation can be supplied consisting of Liquor Aethylis Nitritus Concentratus (B.P. 5th supplement), one part diluted with seven parts of water. This article has a much lower alcohol content than sweet spirit of nitre B.P. and is correspondingly less stable.

"It is well recognised (Q.J.P., Vol. XVII, No. B.P. 177) that a loss of ethyl nitrite amounting to about 50% of the total occurs actually at the time of dilution. We have confirmed this by our own experiments. It is, therefore, impossible for the present war-time substitute for sweet spirit of nitre to comply with the principal requirements of the B.P. specification.

"It would be well to refrain from taking official samples of this commodity for the time being."

Special mention, however, must be made of Sample No. 1570 where a pharmacist considered he was fortunate in having in stock a little of the pre-war official article. This he was keeping for special customers, but owing to the age of the material these favoured clients were coming off rather worse, if possible, than those getting the war-time modification. The sample we got of this particular specimen was deficient of 71% of the required amount of ethyl nitrite.

Samples Submitted by the Public

A total of 23 samples were submitted privately by members of the public. Three of them were poor quality wines for which too high a price had been paid. There is no price control of these luxuries when the wording on the label is sufficiently guarded.

A local club submitted a sample of spirits with regard to which they had had complaints from members. The sample contained 30% added water, and the slightly turbid appearance which gave the original clue for the complaint was the usual appearance which arises when spirits are diluted with average tap water.

(Scientific watering of spirits should always be carried out with distilled water !)

Following up this one sample, the total stock from the club was examined, amounting to 14 bottles of spirits. In every case, there were signs that the seals of the bottles had been tampered with and every bottle had, in fact, had about one-third of the spirits withdrawn from it, which had been replaced by water. In some bottles, the water and spirit still formed two layers in the bottle when the sample was received ; furnishing very good evidence that the adulteration had been carried out in the bottle.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act

The samples examined under this Act are set out in Table G. Vendors encountered the usual pitfalls over making the required statutory statements, but only one sample was reported defective in composition.

This was a sample of sulphate of ammonia, which was sold as neutral, but actually contained 0.28% sulphuric acid.

Swimming Bath Waters

Table F summarises the results of swimming bath waters examined during the year. The difficulties of swimming bath engineers in accommodating the chlorine dose to the bathing load are appreciated, and it is a matter of luck when the sample is taken whether the attendant has just admitted a big class of schoolchildren or whether he has built up a good residual of chlorine in anticipation of a party of R.A.F. personnel coming in for dinghy practice.

I think the main point to make now is that those responsible at the various local swimming establishments, both privately-owned and those belonging to the Corporation, are alive to the need for keeping the water in a safe condition, and for co-operating with us to the best of their ability.

Drinking Water

All samples of drinking water representing that in actual supply to the public were passed as satisfactory and safe for drinking purposes.

I have much pleasure, once again, in referring to the loyal co-operation and support received from my staff throughout the year.

F. C. BULLOCK,
B.Sc., F.R.I.C., P.A.Inst.W.E.,
Public Analyst and Official Agricultural Analyst

TABLE A.

Summary of Samples Analysed during 1944.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938 :

Samples submitted by Sanitary Inspectors	592
" " " The Public ..	23
Shellfish (Bacteriological Samples) ..	27
Artificial Cream (Bacteriological Samples)	3
	<hr/>
Total	645

Bacteriological Milk samples examined for chemical composition	430
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Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926 :

Samples submitted by Sanitary Inspectors	14
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Rag Flock Act, 1911	6
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Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936	753
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Milk (Phosphatase Test)	1,372
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Reference Samples	18
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Atmospheric Pollution Samples	44
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Civil Defence Samples	7
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Miscellaneous Samples from other sources :

Health Department	157
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Water Department	465
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Miscellaneous	115
	<hr/>

Total	737
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Grand Total	4,026
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TABLE B
FOODS AND DRUGS ANALYSED DURING 1944

(Sampled by Sanitary Inspectors under the Food and Drugs Act)

Foods Analysed.

Sample	No.	Sample	No.
Milk	219	Honey Grains	1
Arrowroot	1	Honey	1
Baking Powder	6	Junket Powder	1
Beer	3	Lard	7
Bread	3	Lemon Substitute	1
Bread Crumbs	1	Lemons	1
Butter	10	Malt Vinegar	6
Cakes	1	Margarine	7
Cake Flour	5	Meat Paste	1
Celery Salt	1	Mince meat	2
Cheese	5	Mixed Spice	2
Christmas Puddings	4	Mustard	5
Cocoa	4	Mustard (Prepared)	3
Coffee	4	Oranges	1
Coffee and Chicory	6	Pepper	10
Coffee and Chicory Essence	2	Pimento	1
Cooking Fat	1	Preserves	32
Cordials	4	Pudding Mixture	6
Currie Powder	4	Rice	9
Custard Powder	2	Salad Spread	1
Dessert Powder	1	Sausage	22
Egg Substitute Powder	1	Self-Raising Flour	8
Flour	5	Semolina	3
Gelatine	11	Soya Flour	4
Ginger	4	Spirits	4
Ground Almonds	1	Sugar	3
Ground Almond Substitute	1	Sugar and Honey	1
Ground Aniseed	1	Tea	3
Ground Cinnamon	2		
Ground Nutmeg	2		
Gravy Powder	2	Total	463

Drugs Analysed.

Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	1	Liquorice Powder	3
Aspirin Tablets	8	Malt and Cod Liver Oil	4
Aspirin, Phenacetin and Caffeine Tablets	2	Milk of Magnesia	1
Basilicon Ointment	3	Paregoric	3
Bicarbonate of Soda	8	Phenacetin and Caffeine Tablets	2
Bismuth Tablets	3	Prescriptions	7
Boracic Ointment	6	Seidlitz Powders	3
Borax	3	Sweet Spirit of Nitre	2
Cascara Sagrada	3	Sweet Spirit of Nitre Substitute	1
Castor Oil	6	Tincture of Iodine	13
Camphorated Oil	8	White Precipitate Ointment	3
Cod Liver Oil	4	Yeast Tablets	1
Epsom Salts	8	Zinc and Castor Oil Cream	2
Friars Balsam	2	Zinc Ointment	3
Glauber's Salts	8		
Glycerin	3	Total Drugs	129
Glycerin Substitute	5	Total Foods	463
		Total Foods and Drugs	592

TABLE C. Milk Samples reported "Not Genuine"

Sample No.	Article	Formal or Informal	Nature of Offence	Action taken
2322	Pasteurised Milk	Formal	2.3% deficient in solids-not-fat	Cautioned by M.O.H.
644	T.T. (Certified) Milk	Informal	6% fat ..	"
674	Accredited Milk ..	"	13% ..	"
153	Pasteurised Milk	"	3% ..	"
171	" ..	"	3% ..	"
190	Tuberculin Tested Milk	"	6% ..	"
501	T.T. (Certified) Milk	"	10% ..	"
564	" ..	"	6% ..	"
570	Accredited Milk ..	"	6% ..	"
P.1026	Pasteurised Milk	"	30.6% added water ..	Formal sample taken
1138	" ..	Formal	Incorrectly pasteurised or contaminated raw milk	Caution
1544	Milk ..	"	2.3% added water ..	Repeat sample taken
1550	" ..	"	2.6% deficient in solids-not-fat ..	Cautioned by M.O.H.

TABLE D. Samples other than Milk reported "Not Genuine"

Sample No.	Article	Formal, Informal or Private	Nature of Offence	Action taken
1500	Pork Sausage ..	Informal	Contained 164 p.p.m. sulphur dioxide—undeclared	
2392	Sausage ..	"	Contained 95 p.p.m. sulphur dioxide—undeclared	
2394	" ..	"	Contained 61 p.p.m. sulphur dioxide—undeclared	
2395	Beef Sausage ..	"	27% deficient in meat	Formal sample taken
2396	Preserved Pork Sausage ..	"	No preservative	"
2308	Pepper ..	"	Contained 100 p.p.m. lead	"
2326	" ..	Formal	70	"
2338	Coffee with Chicory ..	Informal	17% deficient in coffee	Informed wholesaler
2371	Gelatine (Lemon flavour) ..	"	120 p.p.m. zinc. Offensive smell	Formal samples taken. See Nos. 2390 and 2391
2372	" (Orange flavour) ..	"	Offensive smell ..	Prosecution
2390	" (Lemon flavour) ..	Formal	140 p.p.m. zinc. Offensive smell	"
2391	" (Orange flavour) ..	"	Offensive smell ..	"
2369	Dessert Powder ..	Informal	Infested with mites	
2397	Gelatine ..	"	120 p.p.m. zinc	
2399	" ..	"	Poor setting power	
809	Lemon Barley ..	"	54% deficient in citric acid	Formal sample "Genuine"
H458	Coffee and Chicory Essence	Private	Mouldy	

TABLE D—continued

Sample No.	Article	Formal, Informal or Private	Nature of Offence	Action taken
H447	Milk Bottle ..	Private	Used for improper purpose ..	Prosecution, £10 fine
1034	Blackberry Jam ..	Informal	Excess preservative	
1059	Blackcurrant Jam ..	"	23% deficient in fruit	
1076	Malt Vinegar ..	"	Infested with vinegar eels	
846	Phenacetin and Caffeine ..	"	18% deficient in phenacetin ..	Wrote to vendor
	Tablets		20% deficient in caffeine	
850	Tincture of Iodine ..	"	9.2% deficient in iodine ..	Wrote to vendor
848	Glycerine Substitute ..	"	25% excess potassium iodide	
1128	Baking Powder ..	"	Gum substitute	Formal sample unobtainable
			68% deficient in available carbon dioxide	
1099	Meat Paste ..	"	Contained 0.012% boric acid ..	
1503	Cocoa ..	"	Contained 45 p.p.m. copper ..	Formal sample taken
1518	" ..	Formal	Contained 41 p.p.m. copper ..	Wrote to manufacturer
1604	Cod Liver Oil and Malt ..	Informal	46% excess cod liver oil ..	Repeat sample taken, No. 1538
1538	" " " "	"	52.7% " " " "	Wrote to vendor
1613	Camphorated Oil ..	Informal	Labelling offence ..	Wrote to vendor
S17	Milk Bottle (T.T. Pasteurised Milk)	Private	Contaminated by dirt	Wrote to vendor
S18	Milk Bottle (T.T. Pasteurised Milk)	"	" " "	" "

TABLE D.—*continued.*

Sample No.	Article	Formal, Informal or Private	Nature of Offence	Action taken
1638	Basilicon Ointment	Informal	Labelling offence	Wrote to vender
1681	Bismuth Tablets	"	Infringed Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941	
S19	Ground Almonds	Private	Consisted of flour and soya flour	Formal sample taken
1683	" ..	Formal	" " " "	Wrote to vender
1685	Pork Sausage ..	"	31% deficient in meat ..	Cautioned by M.O.H.
H149	Coffee Berries ..	Private	Contaminated by creosote ..	Stock destroyed
1153	Tincture of Iodine	Informal	9% deficient in iodine ..	Wrote to vender
942	Mussels ..	"	22% excess potassium iodide ..	
			Failed to reach standard of cleanliness	Stock confiscated
1560	Raspberry Jam ..	"	21% deficient in fruit ..	Formal sample taken, No. 1591
1591	" ..	Formal	36% " " "	
1554	Beef Sausage ..	"	Contained 0.04% boric acid ..	Investigated ingredients
1162	Prescribed Medicine	Informal	79% deficient in alcohol ..	Formal sample taken, No. 891
891	" ..	Formal	" " " "	Cautioned by M.O.H.
1558	Pork Sausage ..	"	21% deficient in meat ..	" "
1562	Glycerine Syrup Substitute	Informal	Mislabelled	Formal sample taken, No. 1599
1599	Artificial Glycerine ..	Formal	Misleading label and deficient in ingredients	
1570	Sweet Spirit of Nitre ..	Informal	71% deficient in ethyl nitrite ..	Wrote to vender
S23	Pickles ..	Private	Fermented by yeast	" "

TABLE E.
Results of Bacteriological Examinations of Milk, 1944

Grade	Total No. examined	Passed as satis- factory	No. which failed Me. Blue Test	Total count too high	B. Coli too numerous	% satisfactory		
						1942	1943	1944
Tuberculin Tested (Certified)	63	59	—	—	4	91.0	93.3	93.6
Tuberculin Tested ..	134	87	26	—	35	—	—	64.9
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	41	40	—	1	—	100.0	88.8	97.6
Accredited ..	122	77	31	—	32	65.4	77.8	63.1
Pasteurised ..	303	289	—	14	—	83.9	89.9	95.4
School Milk (Pasteurised) ..	73	65	—	8	—	83.9	94.2	89.1
Sterilised ..	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	50.0
Total ..	738	618	57	24	71	81.0	87.8	83.8

TABLE F. Swimming Bath Waters Examined during 1944.

Bath	No. examined	No. having satisfactory bacteriological quality	Unsatisfactory		% passed as bacteriologically satisfactory
			Total organisms too numerous	B. Coli too numerous	
Vestry Street	23	19	4	—	82.6
Aylestone	7	7	—	—	100.0
Total (Corporation Baths)	30	26	4	—	86.7
Kenwood Pool	6	5	—	1	83.4
Humberstone Lido	6	5	1	—	83.4
Wyggeston School	1	1	—	—	100.0
Total (all Baths)	43	37	5	1	86.1

TABLE G. Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Analysed under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act during 1944

Sample	Number Examined	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory		
			Composition Incorrect	Statutory Declaration Defective	Total Unsatisfactory
Sulphate of Ammonia	2	1	1	—	1
Superphosphate of Lime	1	1	—	—	—
Bone Meal	1	1	—	—	—
General Fertiliser	1	1	—	—	—
Nitro-Chalk	1	1	—	—	—
Unrationed Poultry Meal	1	—	—	1	1
Poultry Balancer Meal	3	—	—	3	3
Rabbit Food	2	2	—	—	—
Bran	1	—	—	1	1
Pig Meal	1	1	—	—	—
Total	14	8	1	5	6

TABLE J. Samples submitted by Members of the Public.

Article	No.	Article	No.
British Sherry	1	Pickles	1
Gin	1	Spirits	14
Ground Almonds	1	Wines	2
Milk	1		
Milk Bottles	2	Total	23

TABLE H. Miscellaneous Samples examined for various Committees

Health Department		City Farms	
Sulphur Cylinders ..	33	Milk (Chemical) ..	2
Rain Waters ..	11		2
	44		
City Mental Hospital			
Waters—Chemical :		Flour ..	2
Brook Waters ..	48		2
City Supply ..	5		
Well Water ..	2		
	55		
City Surveyor			
Waters—Bacteriological :		Flue Dust ..	1
Brook Waters ..	14		1
City Supply ..	7		
	21		
Education Department			
Bath Waters ..	43	Potatoes ..	1
Milks (Human) ..	14		1
„ (Phosphatase) ..	1372		
„ (Dried) ..	9		
„ (Bacteriological) ..	9		
„ (Chemical) ..	1		
Milk Bottle ..	1		
Air ..	3		
Acetic Acid ..	1		
Coffee Berries ..	1		
Coffee and Chicory Extract	1		
Derris Dust ..	1		
Dried Peas ..	1		
Tinned Meat ..	1		
Orange Juice—Concentrate	1		
Sweets ..	2		
Tonic Tablets ..	1		
	1582		
H.M. Prison			
		Oatmeal ..	1
			1
Civil Defence Authorities			
		Glass Capsule ..	1
		“Neonite” ..	1
		Nitro Wood Pulp ..	1
		Anti-gas Ointment ..	2
		Dead Mouse ..	1
		Decontaminating Fluid ..	1
			7
Cleansing Department			
Feeding Stuff ..	1		
Kitchen Waste ..	3		
	4		
Water Department			
		Water (Chemical) ..	266
		„ (Bacteriological) ..	125
		„ (Biological) ..	53
		Indicator Fluid ..	2
		Tap Washers ..	2
		Deposit ..	1
		Solder ..	1
		Metal from Water Main ..	1
		Sand ..	14
			465
		Total ..	2065

TABLE I. Miscellaneous Samples examined from other sources

Article	No.	Article	No.
Milk (Pasteurised) ..	4	Malt and Cod Liver Oil ..	1
Milk (Bacteriological) ..	3	Meal Items ..	4
Milk (Chemical) ..	2	Paint ..	1
Water (Bacteriological) ..	18	Pork ..	1
Water (Chemical) ..	29	Preservative ..	2
Bacon Fat ..	1	Rag Flock ..	1
Cod Liver Oil ..	1	Rhubarb Pie ..	1
Concentrated Fruit Juice ..	7	Sausage ..	2
Cordials ..	12	Self-Raising Flour ..	3
Derris Dust ..	2	Soap Substitute ..	1
Flux ..	1	Sparkling Specials ..	2
Fruit Concentrate ..	1	Syrup ..	1
Gelatine ..	2		
Halibut Liver Oil ..	1	Total ..	104

TABLE L.
Samples of Milk examined by the Phosphatase Test, 1944.

Dairy	Number Examined	No. giving less than 2.3 Blue Units, Efficiently Pasteurised	% of Total Satisfactory 1944	% Satisfactory in previous years		
				1943	1942	1941
1 ..	250	240	96.0	95.6	98.4	94.0
2 ..	231	231	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.3
3 ..	246	246	100.0	99.6	98.3	94.6
4 ..	207	207	100.0	99.5	98.9	97.5
7 ..	191	190	99.5	97.5	92.2	98.4
8 ..	247	241	97.6	99.6	100.0	—
Miscellaneous (mainly Bacteriological)	283	280	99.0	97.2	100.0	96.9
Total	1655	1635	98.6	98.3	96.8	94.7

TABLE K

Summary of Samples examined by Bacteriological Methods in 1944

Milk.. .. .	680
Pasteurised Milk supplied to Schools	73
Artificial Cream	3
Reservoir and other Waters (for Water Committee)	125
Waters (for Health Committee)	21
Miscellaneous Waters	18
Swimming Bath Waters	43
Shellfish (for Health Committee)	27
Total	990

TABLE M.

B. Coli Content of Reservoir Water, 1944

Reservoir	No. of Samples	Probable Number of B. Coli per 100 mls.				
		B. Coli Absent	0—2	3—10	11—25	More than 25
Swithland						
Filtered Water	16	3	3	9	1	—
Filtered and Chloraminated Water ..	19	19	—	—	—	—
Cropston						
Filtered Water	9	1	2	4	2	—
Filtered and Chloraminated Water ..	9	9	—	—	—	—
Thornton						
Filtered Water	13	—	2	9	2	—
Filtered and Chloraminated Water ..	15	15	—	—	—	—
Derwent ..	7	7	—	—	—	—
City Supply ..	8	8	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX VI.

Report on the Sanitary Inspection Department

for the year 1944.

By

F. G. McHUGH, F.R.San.I., F.S.I.A.,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Staff

Mr. T. W. Beresford, Sanitary Inspector, returned to duty 1-3-44, after discharge from the Royal Air Force on grounds of ill-health.

SYNOPSIS OF SANITARY INSPECTION WORK.

An "inspection" is the first visit paid to premises.

A "re-inspection" is a visit made after notice has been given for the remedying of a defect.

	Inspections	Re-inspections	Total
Re Accumulations	131	—	131
Air Raid Shelters	301	—	301
Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act	42	—	42
Re Animals, Poultry, Swine, etc. ..	133	—	133
Ashpits and Ashbins	430	—	430
Bakehouses—Factory	63	—	63
Non-Factory	60	—	60
Canal Boats	—	—	—
Cesspools	12	—	12
Closets—Water	872	202	1074
Privies	—	—	—
Pails	30	—	30
Cold Stores	23	—	23
Common Lodging Houses—Day ..	65	—	65
Night	3	—	3
Complaints Received	2771	2179	4950
Complaints Confirmed	2281	9923	12204
Cowsheds	154	—	154
Dairies and Milkshops	306	—	306
Dangerous Structures	31	—	31
Drains Inspected—Smoke Tests ..	659	—	659
Chemical Tests	26	—	26
Colour Tests	128	—	128
Drains Inspected	1639	2171	3810
Ditches and Watercourses	156	—	156
Entertainment Houses	38	—	38
Factories	201	—	201
Fish Frying Premises	87	—	87
Food Manufacturing Premises ..	384	—	384
Carried forward	11026	14475	25501

	Inspections.	Re-inspections.	Total.
Brought forward	11026	14475	25501
Food Warehouses	867	—	867
Houses re Contagious Disease ..	2590	—	2590
Contagious Disease Contacts ..	380	—	380
Disinfection	188	—	188
Overcrowding	44	—	44
Vermin	526	—	526
Housing Acts—Houses	104	1906	2010
Other Buildings	11	—	11
Housing Acts (Slum Clearance) :			
Section 25—Houses	29	102	131
Other Buildings	—	—	—
Section 11—Houses	22	—	22
Special Visits	55	—	55
Houses Let in Lodgings—Day ..	40	—	40
Hotel and Restaurant Kitchens ..	142	—	142
Ice Cream Premises	10	—	10
Location of Retail Businesses Order, 1941	249	—	249
Markets—Retail Meat	366	—	366
Fish and Fruit	510	—	510
Wholesale Fish and Fruit	552	—	552
Wholesale Meat	—	—	—
Wholesale Tripe	—	—	—
Meeting with Owner or Tradesman ..	3703	—	3703
Merchandise Marks Act	228	—	228
Offensive Trade Premises	43	—	43
Piggeries	26	—	26
Shops—Meat	612	—	612
Fish	81	—	81
Fruit	32	—	32
Other Food Shops	784	—	784
Shops Acts	731	100	831
Slaughterhouses—Corporation ..	—	—	—
Private	207	—	207
Schools	16	—	16
Smoke Observations	11	—	11
Special Visits re Smoke	48	—	48
Special Visits	3026	—	3026
Sewers, etc.	36	—	36
Street Gullies	12	—	12
Streets or Back Roads	32	—	32
Stables	30	—	30
Tips	18	—	18
Urinal—Public	37	—	37
Private	38	—	38
Van Dwellings	38	—	38
Workshops and Workplaces (excluding Bakehouses)	57	—	57
Yards and Courts	272	—	272
Grand Totals	27829	16583	44412
Notices—Served—Informal			1280
Formal			73
Complied with—Informal			694
Formal			38
Samples—Food and Drugs Acts ..			645
Bacteriological			753
Shell Fish			27
Milk for T.B.			52
Rag Flock Act			6
Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Act ..			14

CANAL BOATS

Although visits have been made as usual to the wharves, no canal boats have been found there. It appears that no boats have docked at the wharves during the year, and that is partly due to the insufficiency of water for the satisfactory working of the boats through the locks and partly to the transference of boats to other areas by the Ministry of Transport.

TABLE OF CESSPOOLS, PRIVIES AND PAIL CLOSETS IN CITY.

	Cesspools.	Privies.	Pail Closets.	Chemical Closets.
No. remaining December, 1943	97	—	119	3
No. abolished during year 1944	4	—	11	2
No. remaining December, 1944	93	—	108	1

COWSHEDS.

Number of Dairy Farms in city at end of 1944 ..	20
Number of Cows in city at end of 1944	470

DISINFECTION.

No. of articles disinfected	2111
Houses or parts of houses disinfected ..	1251

DISINFESTATION.

				<i>Council.</i>	<i>Other.</i>
Houses.	1.	Infested		171	221
		Disinfested		171	221
	2.	No change.			
	3.	No change.			
	4.	No change.			

Personnel. 2 cases.

Clothing and Bedding. From 12 houses.

DRAINS.

Voluntary Cleansing of Stopped Drains by Health Department.

Sixty-five drains were attended to and of these 45 were unstopped immediately. In the remaining 20 cases the owners' attention had to be called to them.

IMPROVEMENTS TO HOUSES.

No. of
Houses.

Separate internal water supply in place of taps in common yards	4
Additional water closets .. .	51

SUMMARY OF FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED.

Table A.

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.		
Meat ..	245	19	3	21	Sugar	341 lbs.
Fish ..	14	11	1	13	Pudding Mixture	6,347 packets
Fruit ..	3	11	3	9	Oatmeal ..	56 lbs.
Vegetables	37	16	3	17	Chocolate ..	48 "
Rabbits ..			461		Biscuits ..	334 "
Preserved Foods					Macaroni ..	646 "
(Tinned Goods)		19,587			Sultanas ..	
Poultry ..			3 head		Semolina ..	1,536 "
Eggs ..			856		Puddings ..	1,224
Lobsters ..			4		Bread ..	1,080
Mussels ..			15,008 lbs.		Tea ..	79 "
Cheese ..			135 "		Brawn ..	270 "
Sausage ..			1333 "		Sweets ..	60 "
Butter ..			220 "		Coffee Beans ..	114 "
Ground Rice			40 "		Dessert Powders	144
Jam ..			174 "		Dried Fruit ..	25 "
Bacon ..			5,015 "		Flour ..	528 "
Syrup ..			560 "		Pork Pies ..	108
Lard ..			56 "		Fish Cakes ..	1,261
Rolled Oats			711 "		Oysters ..	1,000

TABLE A. Totals of Meat Condemned

	British Meat			Imported Meat			British Offal			Imported Offal			Totals		
	T.	C.	Qrs. Lbs.	T.	C.	Qrs. Lbs.	T.	C.	Qrs. Lbs.	T.	C.	Qrs. Lbs.	T.	C.	Qrs. Lbs.
Private Slaughterhouses, Cold Stores, Retail Markets, etc. ...	-	15	3 19	-	-	-	-	5	0 2	-	-	-	1	0	3 21
Ministry of Food's Central Slaughterhouse	151	14	1 6	-	-	-	89	6	1 4	-	-	-	241	0	2 10
	-	-	-	2	5	2 7	-	-	-	1	12	3 11	3	18	1 18
Totals ...	152	10	0 25	2	5	2 7	89	11	1 6	1	12	3 11	245	19	3 21

TABLE B. Meat condemned at Ministry of Food's Slaughterhouse.
Total number of Animals slaughtered 90,595, comprising :

	Bulls	Bullocks	Heifers	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Totals
Casualties ...	247 45	9327 124	2366 134	4171 506	12656 198	44687 458	14964 712	88418 2177
Totals ...	292	9451	2500	4677	12854	45145	15676	90595

TABLE C. Number of Animals, Parts and Offals affected with Tuberculosis and other Diseases.

	Beasts			Calves			Sheep and Lambs			Pigs			Totals
	Carcass	Part	Offal	Carcass	Part	Offal	Carcass	Part	Offal	Carcass	Part	Offal	
Tuberculosis	373	1586	1573	10	0	1	-	-	-	41	789	197	4570
Other Diseases	93	144	1426	288	3	21	131	29	1879	70	125	338	4547
Totals	466	1730	2999	298	3	22	131	29	1879	111	914	535	9117

TABLE D.

Percentage of all Animals affected with Disease 10.06 per cent. Percentage of Animals affected with Tuberculosis and other Diseases.

	Bulls	Bullocks	Heifers	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
T.B. Order	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	19.86	13.96	8.64	41.37	0.085	-	6.55
Other Diseases	4.1	8.12	2.96	17.27	2.43	4.51	3.4

TABLE E.

Percentage of Whole Carcasses rejected.

	Bulls	Bullocks	Heifers	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
T.B. Order	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	2.4	0.19	1.08	6.86	.077	-	0.26
Other Diseases	0.68	0.07	0.32	1.62	2.24	0.29	0.44

TABLE F
Tabulated List of other defined Diseases and their incidence in Carcasses rejected

Disease	Cows	Bulls	Heifers	Bullocks	Calves	Sheep	Lambs	Pigs	Total
Malignant Neoplasm	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Dropsy	7	-	-	2	18	86	-	20	133
Fever—Acute	6	-	-	-	17	7	-	3	33
Melanosis	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	1	-	1	-	6	6	-	2	16
Dead Animals	-	-	-	-	5	20	-	7	32
Immaturity	-	-	-	-	227	-	-	16	243
Bruising—Extensive	3	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	9
Red Water	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Septic Metritis	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Gangrene	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	5
Johnnes' Disease	45	1	6	-	1	-	-	-	53
Jaundice	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	4
Swine Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15
Acute Enteritis	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	4	10
Leukæmia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Septic Mastitis	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Uraemia	5	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	8
Septic Conditions	2	1	1	4	2	-	-	-	10
Total	76	2	8	7	288	131	-	70	582

Inspection of Dairy Cows

Summary of reports received from local office of Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries :

"One report was received notifying the presence of tubercle bacilli in samples of milk supplied to the various dairies in the city. On investigation no animals were found to be affected and control samples were negative. It was found that two cows had been sold prior to the visit of the Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry.

One hundred and seventy animals in non-designated herds were examined under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 ; seven were found affected with mastitis. No animals were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order of 1938.

Tuberculin Tested Herds

There is one producer in the city holding a tuberculin tested licence.

Two producers holding attested licences are on the register of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, namely, the Leicester Frith Institution Farm and the Leicester Mental Hospital.

Accredited Herds

There are six producers holding accredited licences. Three hundred and eleven animals were examined ; seven were found to be affected with mastitis. No animals were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order of 1938."

Milk Traders—Licensing and Registration.

		Number
Milk and Dairies Order 1926	Application for registration of persons as "dairymen"	30
Milk (Special) Designations) Order 1936	Application from cowkeeper to use designation "Tuberculin Tested"	1
	Application from cowkeepers to use designation "Accredited"	6

Foods and Drugs (Adulteration) Act.
NUMBER OF SAMPLES TAKEN FOR CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
1600	1093	783	737	622

Number of Samples taken under Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926 14

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.
NUMBER OF SAMPLES TAKEN FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
686	574	621	719	753

**ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION REGARDING SAMPLES
NOT REPORTED TO BE 'GENUINE.'**

(For details of analysis, see Report of the Public Analyst, page 81.)

MILK SAMPLES REPORTED 'NOT GENUINE.'

				Formal	Informal
Milk	..	..	..	2	-
Pasteurised Milk	..	..	..	2	2
Accredited Milk	..	..	..	-	2
T.T. Milk	..	..	..	-	1
T.T. Certified Milk	..	..	..	-	3

**SAMPLES OTHER THAN MILK REPORTED
'NOT GENUINE.'**

				Formal	Informal
Baking Powder	..	..	..	-	1
Cocoa	..	..	..	1	1
Coffee and Chicory	..	..	..	-	1
Dessert Powder	..	..	..	-	1
Gelatine	..	..	..	2	4
Ground Almonds	..	..	..	1	1 (private)
Jam	..	..	..	1	3
Lemon Barley Cordial	..	..	..	-	1
Malt Vinegar	..	..	..	-	1
Meat Paste	..	..	..	1	-
Mussels	..	..	..	-	1
Pepper	..	..	..	1	1

Samples other than Milk reported 'Not Genuine'—continued

	Formal	Informal
Pickles	—	1 (private)
Sausage	3	5
Basilicon Ointment	—	1
Bismuth Tablets	—	1
Camphorated Oil	—	1
Cod Liver Oil and Malt	—	2
Glycerin Artificial	1	2
Phenacetin and Caffeine Tablets	—	1
Prescription	1	1
Sweet Spirit of Nitre	—	1
Tincture of Iodine	—	2
Bran	—	1
Poultry Balancer Meal	—	3
Unrationed Poultry Meal	—	1

In all cases where proceedings were not taken, written cautions were sent or "follow-up" samples were immediately obtained.

EXAMINATION OF MILK FOR PRESENCE OF TUBERCLE BACILLI.

Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915.

Number of Samples of Milk taken for microscopical and biological examination for Tubercle Bacilli—

Year.	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Number taken ..	44	54	87	54	52
Percentage containing Tubercle Bacilli	—	5.55	5.75	—	3.84

Details respecting samples taken, 1944.

	Number of Samples taken.	Number reported containing Tubercle Bacilli.	Number reported negative.	Number unsatisfactory although negative as regards Tubercle Bacilli.
Cowkeepers with registered premises within City boundaries ..	15	1	14	—
Cowkeepers with premises outside City boundaries ..	37	1	36	—
Totals ..	52	2	50	—

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Particulars of all offensive Trades in the City.

Number of Tripe Dressers	..	..	..	..	..	12
„ Marine Store Dealers	..	..	..	..	..	14

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Particulars of all Slaughterhouses in the City.

Private Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	34*
Licensed Private Slaughterhouses (includes two Knackers' Yards)	..	..	..	..	..	3
Corporation Slaughterhouses situated at Cattle Market and let off as Private Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	19
Corporation Slaughterhouses situated at City Hospitals :						
City Mental Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	1
City General Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	1
						—
Total Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	58
						—

* No slaughtering is being done in these slaughterhouses at present.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926	..	..	..	..	..	1
Food and Drugs Act	..	..	..	..	..	1

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Acts, Bye-laws or Regulations under which proceedings were instituted	Default or Offence	Result	Fines			Costs		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Milk and Dairies Order, 1926	Improper use of milk bottles	Conviction	10	0	0	1	1	0
Food and Drugs Act	Selling gelatine containing excess of arsenic	Ditto	5	0	0	—		

F. G. McHUGH, F.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., *Chief Sanitary Inspector*

Report on the Venereal Diseases Scheme

For the Year 1944

By

C. HAMILTON WILKIE, M.D., Ch.B., B.Sc.(Glas.),
Director of Venereal Diseases Services

FOREWORD BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

In my Report for 1943, on page 86, I outlined the procedure for following up contacts under Regulation 33B. The following Table shows the results of the working of the Regulation in Leicester during the year now under review :

	M.	F.	Total
1. Total number of individuals in respect of whom Form 1 was received	3	105	108
2. Number of cases in 1 in which attempts were made outside the scope of the Regulation to persuade the contact to be examined before the latter had been named in a second Form 1 :			
Contacts found	0	39	39
Contacts examined	0	31	31
3. Number of those in 1 in respect of whom two or more Forms 1 were received	0	5	5
4. Number of those in 3 who were :			
(a) Found	0	2	2
(b) Examined after persuasion	0	1	1
(c) Served with Form 2	0	1	1
(d) Examined after service of Form 2	0	0	0
(e) Prosecuted for failure to submit to and continue treatment	0	1	1

Perusal of the above Table indicates that in a large number of cases no action was or could be taken. The following Table analyses these cases :

5. Number of those in 1 in respect of whom the address was insufficient	M. 3	F. 29	Total 32
6. Number of those in 1 who lived in other localities	0	5	5
7. Number of those in 1 who were not followed up though living in Leicester	0	30	30

It is very regrettable that, owing to shortage of staff, it was impossible to follow up the 30 contacts referred to in Item 7. During the earlier part of the year, for a few months, there was a social worker attached to the Royal Infirmary, but following her resignation no one could be found to carry out the work, with the result that the follow-up of contacts was seriously deficient. The position has been somewhat eased in 1945 by the appointment of a health visitor who will devote approximately half her time to this work.

Report on the Venereal Diseases Scheme

for the Year 1944

By

C. HAMILTON WILKIE, M.D., Ch.B., B.Sc.(Glas.),
Director of V.D. Services

The following is a Report on the Venereal Diseases Scheme for Leicester and Leicestershire.

The main centre is at Leicester Royal Infirmary and consists of in-patient and out-patient departments. A subsidiary centre is held at Loughborough General Hospital for out-patients only. Both centres are for venereal disease cases or for those patients who may suspect that they have contracted venereal disease. Patients who have other acute infections of the sex parts or who only desire tests (e.g., prior to marriage) are also dealt with.

Venereal disease specialists are in attendance at the Leicester centre on each of the first five week-days, and at the Loughborough centre each Monday evening. The special times at which the clinics are open are as follow :

Leicester Royal Infirmary

Males :

Monday .. 2-30 to 4 p.m.
Tuesday .. 10 to 11 a.m.
Wednesday .. 6 to 7-30 p.m.
Thursday .. 4-30 to 6 p.m.
Friday .. 5-30 to 7 p.m.

Females :

Monday .. 5-30 to 7 p.m.
Tuesday .. 2-30 to 4 p.m.
Wednesday .. 10 to 11 a.m.
and 2-30 to 4 p.m.
Friday .. 2-30 to 4 p.m.

Intermediate treatment by nursing staff, under the supervision of the venereal disease specialists, is given every week-day at special times arranged to suit the individual case.

Loughborough General Hospital

Females :

Males :

Monday . . 5 to 6 p.m.

Monday . . 6 to 7 p.m.

Patients requiring in-patient treatment or special intermediate treatment are transferred to the Leicester centre.

No special letter, "recommendation," or pre-arranged appointment is necessary in order that a patient may be seen by a specialist at these clinics. I wish to emphasise this fact as patients sometimes think that an appointment is necessary as for some other departments. Patients may come direct on their own initiative or direct from a doctor. When a patient is referred to the clinic by a doctor and the doctor has sent a letter with the patient, it is understood that the doctor will have a confidential report on the case from the venereologist.

The success of a venereal disease scheme at the present day depends to a large extent on the fact being known that all cases who attend a venereal disease department have not necessarily V.D. Over 50% are found either to have a non-venereal infection or to be free from any infection. I believe that public education is certainly doing something to remove the stigma which has in the past been attached to the term "Venereal Disease Clinic." I appeal to all to help in broadening our outlook towards this particular branch of medicine.

The Leicester Centre

The total number of cases under treatment or observation on the 1st of January, 1944, at this centre was 576. Eight cases who had been removed from the register during some previous year returned during 1944 for further treatment or observation of the same previous infection. The number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year (excluding cases transferred from other centres or from service units) totalled 1,682. The number of cases from other centres or from service hospitals was 143. The "grand total" of all the above cases came to 2,409 (1943 = 2,355). A detailed analysis of the above can be obtained from the official Ministry of Health Report (Form V.D. (R) (revised—1944)). I give, however, some interesting data, and make some comparisons with the previous year.

1. Of the new cases, 60% were non-venereal, the remainder were cases of V.D.
2. Of the new V.D. cases, approximately 65% were acute gonorrhœal cases, 34% were syphilitic, and 1% were soft sore.

3. Of the new syphilitic cases, 54% were early syphilitic cases, 40% were late syphilitic cases, and 6% were cases of congenital syphilis.
4. The new cases of gonorrhœa numbered 438, 54 less than in the previous year.
5. The new early syphilitic cases numbered 123, 34 more than in the previous year.
6. The non-venereal cases numbered 992, six more than in 1943.
7. The ratio of acute syphilis : acute gonorrhœa was roughly 1 : 4.

The total number of attendances for 1944 was 22,389 (1943=20,521).

In-patients totalled 170 (males 44 and females 126).

The aggregate number of "in-patient days" was 4,937.

The Loughborough Centre

The total number of cases under treatment or observation on the 1st of January, 1944, at this centre was 41. The number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year (including cases transferred from other centres or from service units) was 148 (1943=144). The attendance totalled 1,158 (1943=882). Microscopic tests totalled four for syphilis and 344 for gonorrhœa. Serum tests numbered 173.

The City General Hospital

The usual consultative visits to this hospital were made during the year. All cases in this hospital that are suspected of having V.D. are seen by the Director of V.D. Services.

Education

During the year I had the honour of taking part in the production of the latest Ministry of Information sound film on Venereal Diseases. The title of this new film is "Subject Discussed." The three chief characters in the film are Commander Campbell, of the Brains Trust, Dr. Joan McMichael, and myself. The V.D. Department shown in the film is that of Leicester Royal Infirmary. It is hoped that this film will have a wide distribution throughout the country and that it will play a big part in the education of the public on the dangers of venereal diseases.

During the year I personally gave the following lectures, accompanied by lantern demonstrations :

- 16/2/44 To British Red Cross Society (St. Stephen's Lecture Hall)
(female audience only).
- 1/3/44 To First Aid Post (St. Margaret's) (males).
- 8/3/44 To First Aid Post (St. Margaret's) (females).
- 13/3/44 To members of the Leicester and District Branch of the
Incorporated Dental Society. (This was entitled "Venereal
Diseases in Relation to Dentistry.")
- 28/3/44 To representatives of the firm of Boots Pure Drug Co.
Ltd., Nottingham.
- 30/3/44 To nurses of the Leicester District Nursing Association.
- 16/4/44 To members of the South Leicester Working Men's Club.
- 4/5/44 To workpeople of the Power Jets Ltd. (males).
- 4/5/44 To workpeople of the Power Jets Ltd. (females only).

In addition, the usual teaching lectures to the Nurses of the Leicester Royal Infirmary were given.

Treatment

The sulphonamides and penicillin now play a large part in the modern treatment of gonorrhæa and early syphilis. At the same time, the somewhat sensational results recorded in the press are not always met with in reality. Years are necessary to assess their real value and relapses are met with. Evidence shows that few general practitioners in the area treat venereal disease cases. Most send their cases to the clinic. I should like to make an appeal to the few who do treat venereal disease not to commence any method of treatment until a definite microscopic or serum confirmation of the diagnosis has been obtained. Treatment prior to tests, or without even proof of infection, may mask or delay the important problem of diagnosis. A diagnosis of venereal disease is a serious thing and may lead to domestic tragedy. Legal proof of V.D. may be required at some later date and demands very thorough tests by the expert. The non-venereal infection is common, and is sometimes difficult to clear up and it may closely simulate venereal disease. Equally important is a thorough series of tests to make certain that the patient is definitely cured.

C. HAMILTON WILKIE.

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