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CITY OF WAKEFIELD



INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL
MEDICINE

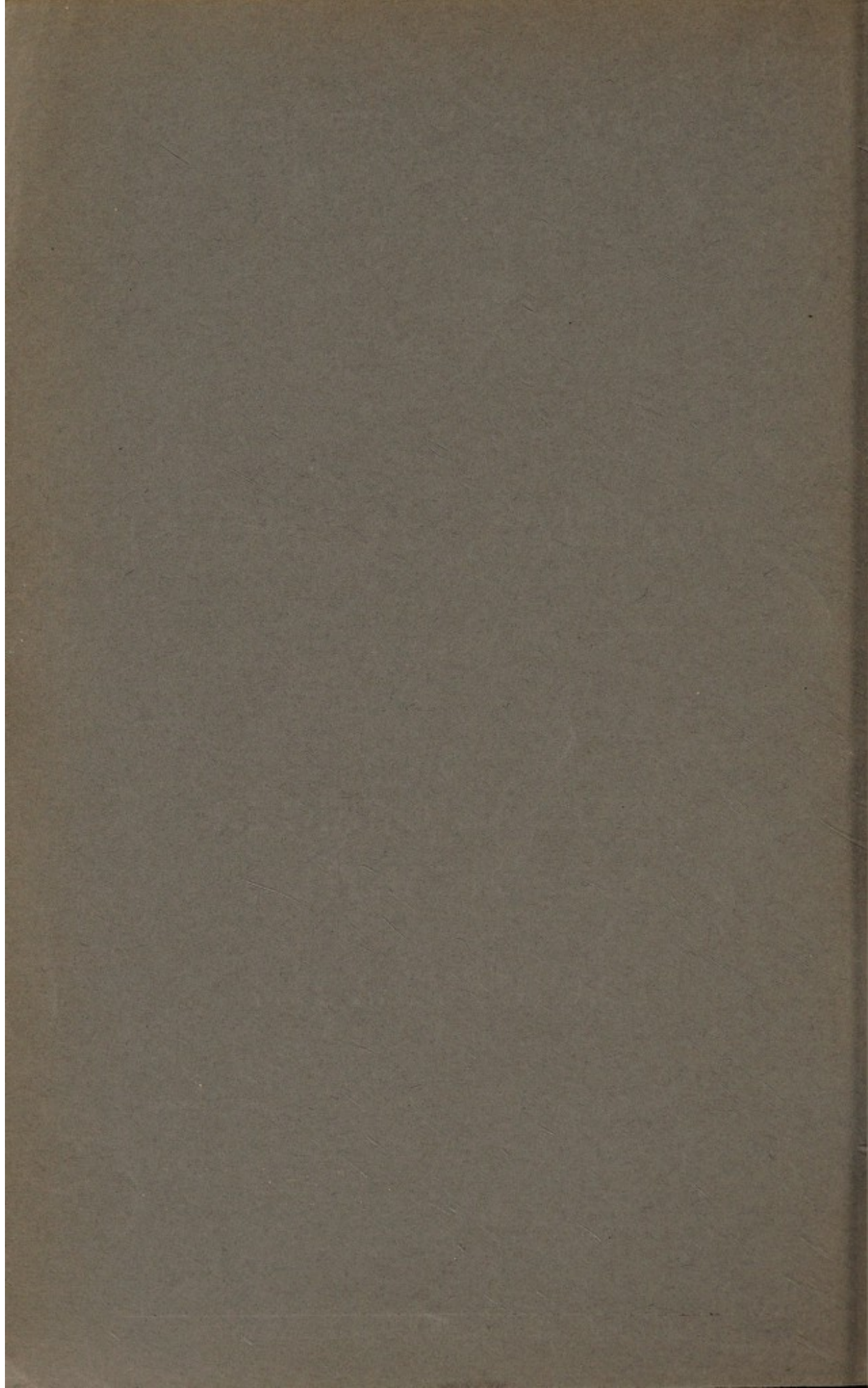
10. PARKS ROAD.
OXFORD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1944



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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL CHAMBERS,
KING STREET,
WAKEFIELD.

September, 1945.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the City of Wakefield.*

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for 1944. Although in bulk the Report is still considerably less than pre-war publications, there are several items added, in accordance with the directions of the Minister of Health.

One of the new sections is of some note, and deals with the extensive precautions taken to ensure a satisfactory water supply. This has been prepared from copies of reports kindly handed to me as part of the close co-operation between this Department and that of the Waterworks Engineer. Some of the final details have been added by the Waterworks Engineer. Wakefield is particularly fortunate in having a very excellent water supply, and at no time during the year has there been any cause for anxiety. My thanks are due to Mr. A. G. Beaumont, the Waterworks Engineer, for the meticulous detail given, and for the encouraging assistance he has always afforded in any matter jointly affecting our Departments.

The operation of Regulation 33 B. during the year has had to be noted in the Report, and the information available under this heading, although small in compass, is socially of high significance, as it deals with the prevention of the spread of Venereal Disease. As the Regulation continues to operate in the future, there will become available a means of assessing the thoroughness of the measures of preventing these diseases which are scourges, and whose effects are unfortunately not confined to those who unhappily acquire them.

In the Report of Dr. Eeles, the Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, there is noted the beginnings of what will no doubt become a scheme of some comprehensiveness in the future, namely, the measures adopted for the Care of Premature Infants, both born in the Maternity Hospital and in the City generally. As usual, Dr. Eeles' Report is compiled with ability and detailed care and the high standard of obstetrics practised in the Hospital, and on the district, has its witness in the record of the work.

I am indebted to my Senior Health Visitor, Miss H. Staniforth, for particulars of the Care of Illegitimate Children, and no illegitimate child escapes constant vigilance. I should like to say here that the whole system of Health Visiting in Wakefield is so complete that it has not been necessary to advise the Council meantime to make an appointment specifically to deal with the problem of Illegitimacy.

My Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. W. Roberts, working under universally prevailing staffing difficulties, has succeeded in maintaining a satisfactory standard of sanitation in the City, and has compiled the record for this Report. His thoroughness and personal attention to every activity of his Section of the Department, are well known to the Council and merit unqualified approbation.

The problem of Infestation remains almost unsolved so far, and as will be seen from my Chief Sanitary Inspector's Report on the matter, Wakefield possesses no Cleansing Centre, so that, having discovered sporadic cases of Infestation, there is no adequate method of dealing with them. In connection with Disinfestation, it is of interest to note that the Education Act, 1944, places considerably more responsibility on Local Authorities concerning the cleanliness of School-children and no doubt close co-operation by the Health and Education Authorities will be necessary to institute a complete scheme which will be available to all members of the community, irrespective of age.

I am very happy to include in my Report, as I did last year, the Annual Report of the City Analyst, Mr. C. H. Manley, M.A., F.R.I.C., whose interest in the work connected with Food and Drugs is clearly evident by the thought and care he has given to the submission of the tabulated details. The supervision of the Sale of Food and Drugs has undergone considerable modification during the war years, as a result of the coming into being of the Ministry of Food, but the Health Authority is still charged with the duty of requiring satisfactory standards, and this work, although it can be recorded in a few pages, is of vast importance, and any slackening of the surveillance would rapidly have disastrous results.

The body of my Report gives some interesting details, as, for example, the fact that more than 53% of the deaths occurring in the City during the year, were of persons over the age of 65 years. The number of deaths from Cancer was 98 compared with 97 in 1943. This disease is assuming great importance, and although the Scheme under the Cancer Act, 1939, is still

unavoidably postponed for another year by the Minister of Health, it will not be lost sight of, as Cancer constitutes one of the major problems of the present day.

An encouraging feature in the year's record is the great fall in the incidence of Infectious Diseases, only 555 persons having been affected, compared with 1,343 in 1943. Cases of Scarlet Fever numbered only 144 compared with 412 during the previous year and Measles reached the remarkably low figure of 66 compared with 470. Pneumonia had also fallen by one-third, 88 cases being reported, compared with 125. Dysentery was up slightly, there having been 40 cases compared with 34. Whooping Cough, which, along with Measles is a morbid condition accounting for a considerable proportion of Infant Deaths, occurred in 119 instances compared with 164 in 1943.

The 69 cases of Diphtheria notified in 1944 compare very favourably with 93 in 1943, 64 in 1942, and 116 in 1941. The tendency for the prevalence of the disease to diminish, is no doubt related to the rising percentage of immune persons in the community. It has to be stated, however, that the figure of 42.5% of Immunised persons under the age of 14 years, is still too small, and the disease is unlikely to disappear as an epidemic entity, until at least two-thirds of children under school age have been Immunised, and probably not less than 50% of School-children have been similarly dealt with.

The preparation of the Annual Report under present staffing conditions is a task presenting very considerable difficulty, and it has only been possible to compile it because of the great interest and industry shown by the members of my clerical staff, particularly Miss P. Goldthorpe, who has dealt with large sections of the material to be included. I should like, however, to pay tribute to Mr. W. V. Morris, my Chief Clerk, who, although he does not appear in my staff for the year, has given great and valued assistance in the co-ordinating of the records. Mr Morris was the Chief Clerk in this Department from 1930 to 1938, and I have been very glad to welcome him back to Wakefield in his previous capacity. In mentioning particular individual members of the staff, I have no wish to neglect or minimise the work done by every member of the Department. Although the war is now ended, the difficulties of the war period still persist, and had it not been for the great cohesion of the Department, and the willingness of every member of the staff to give of his or her best it would not have been possible to present to the Council a Report with any semblance of completeness of the work undertaken during the year. I

look forward eagerly to the return of the members of my staff who have been on Military Service. The members of the staff noted in the Report as being on Active Service, form weighty evidence of the contribution made by the Department. When the time comes for submitting my next Annual Report, I hope to be able to indicate the complete re-integration of the staff, and to present for the City Council's consideration, a document approximating to its peace-time predecessors.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

FRANK ALLARDICE,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, School Ophthalmologist, Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, Tuberculosis Officer, Medical Superintendent of Maternity Hospital and Municipal Hospital for Infectious Diseases and Tuberculosis, Certifying Medical Officer under the Mental Deficiency Acts:—

FRANK ALLARDICE, M.D., Ch.B., (Edin. Univ.),
D.P.H., (Edin. Univ.).

Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Deputy School Medical Officer, Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare:—

ALAN C. STEVENSON, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B. (Glasgow),
L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., (Edin.), L.R.F.P. and S., G.,
M.R.C.P. (London), D.P.H. (London).

(H.M. Forces, September, 1939).

Temporary Deputy Medical Officer of Health:—

LIONEL W. BRADSHAW, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.,
L.R.F.P. and S., G.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, Resident Obstetrician at the Maternity Hospital:—

JESSIE EELES, M.D., Ch.B. (Edin.).

Junior Assistant Medical Officer, Assistant School Medical Officer, Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare:—

S. A. HUGH LESSER, M.A. (Cantab.), M.B., B.Ch.
(Cantab.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (London.)

(H.M. Forces, September, 1941).

Temporary Junior Assistant Medical Officer:—

JOHN H. F. NORBURY, M.B.B.S. (London), M.R.C.S.
(Eng.), L.R.C.P. (London),

(Resigned January, 1944).

School Dental Officer:—

G. S. CUBITT, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).

Consultant Obstetric Surgeon (Part-time):—

D. CURRIE, M.D., M.B., Ch.B., Ch.M., F.R.C.S.,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.O.G.

(Commenced January, 1944).

Dental Officer to the Ante-Natal Clinics (Part-Time):—

W. CROOK, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.)

Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon (Part-Time):—

H. L. CROCKATT, M.B., Ch.B. (Leeds).

Public Analyst (Part-Time). :— (COXON.)

C. H. MANLEY, M.A. (Cantab.), F.R.I.C.

*Chief Sanitary Inspector, Inspector of Meat & other Foods,
Inspector under the Housing Regulations, Inspector of Canal
Boats* :—

WILLIAM ROBERTS (a), (b).

*Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector, District Sanitary Inspector,
Inspector of Meat and Other Foods, Inspector under the
Housing Regulations*:—

JOHN P. WHITEHEAD (b), (c).

*District Sanitary Inspectors, Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods,
Inspectors under the Housing Regulations*:—

LESLIE J. CARTER (b), (c). Resigned Sept., 1944).

GEORGE CAYTON (b), (c). (Resigned Oct., 1944).

JOHN HOLMES (b), (c).

ARTHUR CORNICK (b), (c). (Commenced Nov.,
1944).

CHARLES W. J. MANLEY (b), (c). (Commenced
Nov., 1944).

- (a) Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspector of Nuisances.
- (b) Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.
- (c) Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Inspectors.

*Senior Health Visitor; School Nurse and Tuberculosis Nurse;
Superintendent, Eastmoor District Child Welfare Centre (held
at the Principal Centre)*:—

HILDA STANFORTH, Trained Nurse, C.M.B.
Certificate, Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute
for

(1) Inspector of Nuisances.

(2) Health Visitor and School Nurse.

New Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute
for Health Visitors.

*Health Visitor, School Nurse and Tuberculosis Nurse; Superin-
tendent Thornes Lane District Child Welfare Centre (held
at the Principal Centre)*:—

HILDA ROBERTSHAW, Trained Nurse, C.M.B.
Certificate, New Certificate of Royal Sanitary
Institute for Health Visitors.

*Health Visitor, School Nurse and Tuberculosis Nurse; Superin-
tendent, Snapethorpe Hall Child Welfare Centre*:—

MAGGIE DEARDEN, Trained Nurse, C.M.B.
Certificate, New Certificate of Royal Sanitary
Institute for Health Visitors.

Health Visitor, School Nurse and Tuberculosis Nurse; Superintendent, Northgate District Child Welfare Centre (held at the Principal Centre):—

HANNAH BELL, Trained Nurse, C.M.B. Certificate, New Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Health Visitors.

Health Visitor, School Nurse and Tuberculosis Nurse; Superintendent, South Westgate District Child Welfare Centre (held at the Principal Centre):—

GRACE SPETCH, Trained Nurse, C.M.B. Certificate, New Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Health Visitors.

(H.M. Forces, May, 1943).

Health Visitor, School Nurse and Tuberculosis Nurse; Superintendent, Manygates Child Welfare Centre:—

GERTRUDE CARTER, Trained Nurse, C.M.B. Certificate, New Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Health Visitors.

Temporary Health Visitor, School Nurse and Tuberculosis Nurse; Superintendent, South Westgate District Child Welfare Centre (held at the Principal Centre):—

ANN A. WARD (Mrs.), Trained Nurse, C.M.B. Certificate, New Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Health Visitors.

Orthopaedic and Ultra-Violet Ray Nurse; Nurse at the Principal Child Welfare Centre:—

OLIVE I. BURTON, Trained Nurse, Certificates of Chartered Society of Massage and Medical Gymnastics for

- (1) Massage.
- (2) Swedish Remedial Exercises, and
- (3) Medical Electricity.

Matron, Municipal Hospital for Infectious Diseases:—

CLARA BELL, Trained Nurse, Trained Fever Nurse. Qualified Sister Tutor. Diploma in Nursing (London University).

Matron, Municipal Maternity Hospital:—

KATE P. PERKINS, Trained Nurse, C.M.B. Certificate.

Municipal District Midwives:—

ELIZABETH A. HALLS, Trained Nurse, C.M.B. Certificate.

ELSIE M. MARSHALL, C.M.B. Certificate.

IDA LESSONS, Trained Nurse, C.M.B. Certificate.

NANCY STUART, Trained Nurse, C.M.B. Certificate.

School Clinic Nurse:—

LOUIE MILNER, Trained Nurse, C.M.B. Certificate.
(H.M. Forces, September, 1942).

Temporary School Clinic Nurse:—

DOROTHY M. WALL (Mrs.), Trained Nurse, C.M.B. Certificate. New Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Health Visitors.

Dental Attendant:—

EDNA M. PICKERING.

Clerical Staff:—

Chief Clerk and Vaccination Officer :— T. REGINALD BLYTHE. (Resigned October, 1944).

Deputy Chief Clerk:—KENNETH BIRDSALL.
(H.M. Forces—December, 1940).

School Medical Service Clerk:—HERBERT W. TATE.

Clerks : THOMAS P. McKNIFF. (H.M. Forces—September, 1939).

PHYLLIS GOLDTHORPE.

RONALD JUSTICE. (H.M. Forces—December, 1940).

JOHN W. FOSTER. (H.M. FORCES—July, 1942).

BEATRICE H. LAKE. (Part-time M. & C.W. and School Medical Service).

MARY E. REYNOLDS. (Clerk and Assistant at the Principal Child Welfare Centre.)
(H.M. Forces, April, 1943).

WINIFRED I. SCOTT. (Hospital Clerk).

ROLAND MURGATROYD. (Sanitary Section).
(H.M. Forces, October, 1940).

ALWYNE FIRTH. (Sanitary Section)
(H.M. Forces—September, 1939).

AUDREY V. NAYLOR. (Sanitary Section).

Temporary Clerks :—

LAWRENCE F. WHITE. (Deputy Chief Clerk. Resigned, March, 1944).

LOIS BERRY. (H.M. Forces—February, 1944).

KENNETH WHITLAM.

R. DEREK SCOTT.

BETTY THORNBERRY. (Commenced—April, 1944).

EDWIN MORTON. (Commenced—May, 1944).

HARRIET SNOWDEN. (Commenced—October, 1944).

E. A. LOWERY (Mrs).
(Clerk and Assistant at the Principal Child Welfare Centre).

W. PETER BENTLEY. (Sanitary Section).

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres) 5,300

Population (a) Census, 1931 59,311
 (b) Registrar-General's estimate, mid-year
 1944 (civilians only) 53,920

Number of inhabited houses.

(a) Census, 1931 14,259
 (b) End of 1944, according to Rate Books 16,000

Rateable Value, 1st April, 1944 £388,546

Sum represented by a penny rate, 1943-44. .. £1,515

		<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Registered Live Births :	Legitimate ..	952	497	455
	Illegitimate ..	78	42	36
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		1,030	539	491

Birth-rate per 1,000 estimated population 19.1

	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Still-Births	37	19	18

Still-Birth rate per 1,000 (live and still) births 34.7

	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Deaths	685	354	331

Death-rate per 1,000 population 12.7

Maternal Deaths

Puerperal Infection	1	Rates per 1,000 total (live and still) births	0.94
Other puerperal causes	2		1.87
Total	<hr/> 3 <hr/>		<hr/> 2.81 <hr/>

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age:—

All infants ..	43	Rate per 1,000 live births ..	41.7
Legitimate infants	37	Rate per 1,000 leg. live births	38.8
Illegitimate infants	6	Rate per 1,000 illeg. live births	76.9

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	..	..	..	98
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	..	..	..	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	..	..	..	—
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	..	..	..	5

Population.

The civilian population in June, 1944, as estimated by the Registrar-General was 53,920, a decrease of 200 on the corresponding figure for 1943. During the same period the natural increase, i.e. the excess of births over deaths was 200.

Births.

The total number of live births registered in the City among residents was 979. The Registrar-General's total figure, including births in respect of residents confined outside the City was 1,030 as compared with 906 for the previous year. The birth-rate per 1,000 of the population for 1944 was therefore 19.1 as compared with 16.7 in 1943 and 15.7 in 1942.

Of the live births 78 (7.6 per cent) were illegitimate. The net number of still-births registered was 37.

Notifications of births totalled 1,289, including 51 still-births.

Deaths.

The total number of deaths registered in Wakefield during 1944 was 1,042, including 398 non-residents. In addition 41 deaths of residents occurred outside the City. The number of resident deaths was therefore 685 (354 males and 331 females), giving a death-rate of 12.7 per 1,000 of the population. The corresponding figures for 1943 and 1942 were 13.1 and 10.9 respectively. The crude death rates are given in each case as the Registrar General is now unable to supply comparability factors.

The death-rate of 12.7 compares with 11.6 for the whole of England and Wales, 13.7 for the 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London, and 15.7 for London.

More than 53 per cent of the deaths occurred in persons over 65 years of age. The principal causes of death were as follows:—

	<i>No. of deaths</i>	<i>Perc. of total deaths</i>
Heart disease	226	33.0
Cancer	98	14.3
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	79	11.5

Table III summarises all deaths belonging to the City under causes, age-groups and wards.

Infant Mortality.

The number of infantile deaths (under one year of age) was 43 (20 males and 23 females) giving an infant mortality rate of 42 per 1,000 live births compared with 56 in 1943 and 53 in 1942. The corresponding rates for England and Wales and for the County Boroughs and great towns in 1944 were 46 and 52 respectively.

The neo-natal mortality rate (i.e. during the first four weeks of life) was 25 as compared with 26 in 1943 and 26 in 1942.

The causes of infant deaths were as follows:—

Premature birth	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Congenital malformations, birth injury, infantile diseases							12
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
All other causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
							—
							43
							—

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were 3 maternal deaths during the year 1944, giving a maternal mortality rate of 2.81 per 1,000 total (live and still) births, compared with 1.93 for the country as a whole.

Two of the deaths occurred in the patients' own homes, and one in the Maternity Hospital.

The circumstances of all the deaths were investigated, and the information sent to the Ministry of Health.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Nursing in the Home.

(a) *General.* This is chiefly provided by the local Nursing Association, which employs seven Nurses, in addition to the Superintendent. The Corporation has an arrangement with the Association for the home nursing of cases of puerperal pyrexia, when required.

(b) *Infectious diseases.* The Health Visitors render assistance in the home nursing of cases of Measles, Whooping Cough, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, etc.

Laboratory Facilities.

By arrangement with the West Riding County Council, the Wakefield Corporation is provided with facilities for pathological examinations at the County Hall Laboratory. These arrangements include the bacteriological examination of water, milk, and pathological examinations. Chemical Analyses of the Wakefield Corporation water supply have been made by Messrs. Lea and Mallinder of Halifax, and Bacteriological Examinations have been made at the County Hall Laboratory. The Chemical Analyses of food, drugs and fertilisers are carried out by Mr. C. H. Manley, M.A. (Cantab.), F.R.I.C., of Leeds.

Ambulance Facilities.

(1) For infectious cases, 3 motor ambulances are provided by the Corporation at the Municipal Hospital for Infectious Diseases.

(2) I am able to report that the public ambulance service operated by Civil Defence Personnel has continued to give increasing service during 1944. One-hundred and ninety seven street Accidents were attended, as compared with 194 in 1943. During 1944 1,906 patients were carried to and from Hospital, both in Wakefield and neighbouring areas, as compared with 1,683 in 1943. Some journeys were of considerable length, and it is gratifying to know that the service has apparently merited universal approval. The total mileage run reached a figure of over 12,000 miles.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

<i>Situation.</i>	<i>Day and Hours.</i>
Principal Child Welfare Centre, "The Cliffe," 15, Margaret Street.	Monday to Thursday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Manygates Child Welfare Centre, Barnsley Road	Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Snapethorpe Hall Child Wel- fare Centre, Hall Rd., Lupset	Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

<i>Situation.</i>	<i>Day and Hours.</i>
Ante-natal Clinic, Maternity Hospital	Monday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Wednesday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon Thursday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.
Ante-natal Clinic, Principal Child Welfare Centre	Friday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Post-natal Clinic, Maternity Hospital	Monday, 2 p.m.
Tuberculosis Dispensary Almshouse Lane	Thursday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. and 6 p.m. to 7 p.m. Monday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m., (Commenced 27.3.44).
Venereal Diseases, Clayton Hospital	<i>Men.</i> Wednesday, 5 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. Friday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon. <i>Women and Children.</i> Monday, 2.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon. Friday, 2.30 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Orthopaedic and Ultra-Violet Ray Clinics, Principal Child Welfare Centre	By Appointment.
Anti-Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic, Principal Child Welfare Centre.	Wednesday afternoons, by Appointment.
School Clinic, Town Hall Chambers : Minor Ailments Dental Ophthalmic Minor Ailments Clinics : Snapethorpe C. School Manygates C.W. Centre	Monday to Saturday, 9 a.m. Daily by appointment By appointment Daily, 9 a.m. Daily, 9 a.m.

Hospitals, Public and Voluntary.

The public and voluntary hospitals in Wakefield are as follows:—

1. The Municipal Hospital for Infectious Diseases.

This hospital provides accommodation for 97 patients and includes a tuberculosis pavilion of 16 beds, a cubicle block of 12 beds and a discharge block of 4 beds. Particulars of the patients treated during 1944 are given in the section of this report dealing with infectious diseases.

2. The Municipal Maternity Hospital.

This hospital provides accommodation for 33 patients and there are also two isolation beds. Ante-natal, post-natal and child welfare clinics are provided in the attached Clinic Block, where the dental treatment of expectant mothers is also carried out. Details of the year's work are given in the Maternity and Child Welfare section of this report.

3. The West Riding Mental Hospital.

This hospital contains 1,532 beds for mental patients and is controlled by the West Riding Mental Hospitals Board. The Military Authorities have taken over part of the hospital, and it now contains 1,517 Emergency Beds, in addition.

4. The White Rose County Hospital.

This Hospital is administered by the West Riding County Council and contains 158 beds.

5. The Clayton Hospital and General Dispensary.

This is a Voluntary Hospital (General) and contains 193 beds.

Maternity and Nursing Homes.

There are two Private Maternity Homes in the City, but no Nursing Homes. The Maternity Homes are inspected periodically by the Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare.

WAKEFIELD WATER.

(i) The water supply of the City has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity during the whole year.

(ii) (a) **Bacteriological Examination of Water.**

Bacteriological examinations of the raw water which will after treatment be piped throughout the City are made at quarterly intervals, and the results of these examinations are as shown hereunder, together with the comparable examinations of the treated water which are made fortnightly.

Results of Bacteriological Examination of Water collected from the points specified below.

Where Collected	Date of Report.	Presumptive B. coli count (in 100 m.l. water).	Faecal B. coliform Count (in 100 m.l. water).
(1) Raw water collected at Ardsley Gauge Basin, from Ringstone Main.	Feb. 29	None	None
	May 23	None	—
	Aug. 28	9	—
(2) Raw water collected at Ardsley Gauge Basin, from Ryburn Main (Mixed Water from Ryburn Intake and Ringstone Reservoir, via Barkisland Cross-connection).	Feb. 29	1	None
	May 23	None	—
	Aug. 28	18	—
(3) Water collected at Filtration Works, Kirkhamgate (treated water from Ardsley Reservoir before filtration).	Feb. 29	None	None
	May 23	None	—
	Aug. 28	18	—
(4) Water collected at Filtration Works, Kirkhamgate—Filtered water from open Sand Beds (before chlorination).	Feb. 29	None	None
	May 23	None	—
	Aug. 28	None	—
(5) Filtered Water from Mechanical Filters, before chlorination, Filtration Works, Kirkhamgate.	Feb. 29	None	None
	May 23	None	—
	Aug. 28	2	—

**Results of Bacteriological and Chemical Examinations of Water
collected from tap in the City.**

Date of Report	Bacteriological Examination		Chemical Examination	
	Presumptive B. Coli Count (in 100 m.l. water).	Faecal B. Coliform Count (in 100 m.l. water).	pH. Value	Free Chlorine present
Jan. 10	None	—	7.2	None
Feb. 15	None	None	7.2	None
Feb. 22	None	—	7.2	None
March 8	None	None	7.0	None
April 3	None	None	7.1	None
April 4	None	None	7.0	None
April 26	None	None	7.2	None
May 8	None	None	7.1	None
May 23	None	—	7.1	None
July 10	None	None	7.1	None
July 24	None	None	6.8	None
Aug. 28	None	—	7.1	—
Sept. 19	None	—	6.4	None
Oct. 10	None	None	7.0	None
Nov. 14	None	—	6.7	None
Dec. 5	None	—	6.7	None

(b) Chemical Examinations of Water.

Detailed Chemical examinations of the water supply are carried out at quarterly intervals and the results are arranged hereunder, showing the gradual modification of the water as it passes through the various processes:—

Results of Chemical Analyses of Water.

(1) Raw Water from Ardsley Gauge Basin (Wakefield), from Ringstone Main.

	Date of Examination			
	Feb. 23rd	May 16th	Aug. 23rd	Nov. 29th
Total Solids	5.76	7.44	7.20	6.88
Mineral Matter	5.36	5.28	5.36	5.44
Chlorides as NaCl	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.0
Free Ammonia	0.0080	0.0100	0.0070	0.0030
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0020	Nil	Nil	0.0020
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.037	Nil	0.074	0.145
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	0.020	0.025	0.010	0.020
Temporary Hardness	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total Hardness	2.2°	2.6°	2.6°	2.0°
Permanent Hardness	2.2°	2.6°	2.6°	2.0°
Alkalinity in terms of CaCo ₃ to M.O.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Acidity —do— CaO	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3
Lead in Solution	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead Dissolved in 24 hours	0.70	1.33	1.33	1.600
pH Value	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9
Appearance	Slightly turbid, almost colourless	Almost clear and colourless	Slightly turbid and yellowish	slightly turbid and yellow.

(Results expressed in parts per 100,000)

(2) Raw Water collected from Ardsley Gauge Basin (Wakefield) Ryburn Main. Mixed water from Ryburn Intake and Ringstone Reservoir, via Barkisland Cross Connection.

	Date of Examination			
	Feb. 23rd	May 16th	Aug. 23rd	Nov. 29th
Total Solids	8.00	7.44	8.80	No water passing from this source at time of test.
Mineral Matter	7.44	5.44	6.32	
Chlorides as NaCl	2.6	2.5	2.5	
Free Ammonia	0.0020	0.0040	0.0020	
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0030	Nil	0.0050	
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.063	0.027	0.196	
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Nitric Nitrogen	0.030	0.030	0.025	
Temporary Hardness	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Total Hardness	2.4°	2.6°	2.4°	
Permanent Hardness	2.4°	2.6°	2.4°	
Alkalinity in terms of CaCO ₃ to M.O.	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Acidity —do— CaO	0.2	0.3	0.3	
Lead in Solution	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Lead Dissolved in 24 hours	0.60	0.89	0.90	
pH Value	4.1	3.9	3.9	
Appearance	Slightly turbid, almost colourless	Clear and colourless	Yellowish brown, turbid.	

(Results expressed in parts per 100,000)

(3) Water collected from Filtration Works, Kirkhamgate (Wakefield). Treated water before filtration. (From Ardsley Reservoir).

	Date of Examination			
	Feb. 23rd	May 16th	Aug. 23rd	Nov. 29th
Total Solids	11.36	10.88	11.60	11.28
Mineral Matter	10.40	7.68	9.12	8.88
Chlorides as NaCl	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.3
Free Ammonia	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.0010
Albuminoid Ammonia	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.0010
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.043	0.041	0.060	0.025
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	0.040	0.060	0.045	0.040
Temporary Hardness	1.4°	1.6°	2.2°	1.8°
Total Hardness	4.8°	5.0°	6.0°	5.0°
Permanent Hardness	3.4°	3.4°	3.8°	3.2°
Alkalinity in terms of CaCo ₃ to M.O.	1.4	1.6	2.2	1.8
Acidity —do— CaO	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead in Solution	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead Dissolved in 24 hours	0.036	Nil	Nil	Nil
pH Value	6.9	6.9	7.1	6.7
Appearance	Slightly turbid, colourless	Almost clear and colourless	Slightly coloured and slightly turbid	Clear and almost colourless

(Results expressed in parts per 100,000)

(4) Water collected from Filtration Works, Kirkhamgate (Wakefield). Filtered water from Open Sand Beds (before chlorination).

	Date of Examination			
	Feb. 23rd	May 16th	Aug. 23rd	Nov. 29th
Total Solids	10.64	11.84	10.56	10.88
Mineral Matter	8.64	9.60	8.96	8.80
Chlorides as NaCl	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.3
Free Ammonia	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.0040
Albuminoid Ammonia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.027	0.014	0.011	Nil
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	0.050	0.055	0.045	0.060
Temporary Hardness	1.6°	1.8°	2.0°	1.8°
Total Hardness	4.8°	5.2°	5.6°	5.4°
Permanent Hardness	3.2°	3.4°	3.6°	3.6°
Alkalinity in terms of CaCo ₃ to M.O.	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.8
Acidity —do— CaO	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead in Solution	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead Dissolved in 24 hours	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
pH Value	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9
Appearance	Clear and Colourless	Clear and colourless	Clear and Colourless	Clear and Colourless

(Results expressed in parts per 100,000)

(5) Filtered water collected from Mechanical Filters, before chlorination, from Filtration Works, Kirkhamgate (Wakefield) Public Supply.

	Date of Examination			
	Feb. 23rd	May 16th	Aug. 23rd	Nov. 29th
Total Solids	10.88	11.12	11.60	11.36
Mineral Matter	8.32	8.88	9.68	9.44
Chlorides as NaCl	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.3
Free Ammonia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.030	0.017	0.025	Nil
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	0.040	0.060	0.030	0.055
Temporary Hardness	1.4°	1.4°	1.8°	1.6°
Total Hardness	5.0°	5.2°	5.8°	5.6°
Permanent Hardness	3.6°	3.8°	4.0°	4.0°
Alkalinity in terms of CaCo ₃ to M.O.	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.6
Acidity —do— CaO	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead in Solution	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead Dissolved in 24 hours	0.024	Nil	Nil	Nil
pH Value	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.7
Appearance	Clear and colourless	Clear and colourless	Almost clear and colourless	Clear and colourless

(Results expressed in parts per 100.000)

(6) Water collected from Tap in Upper Laboratory,
County Medical Officer's Department, Wakefield. Public Supply

	Date of Examination			
	Feb. 23rd	May 16th	Aug. 23rd	Nov. 29th
Total Solids	11.76	11.28	11.84	11.44
Mineral Matter	11.04	8.64	8.96	9.20
Chlorides as NaCl	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.1
Free Ammonia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80° F.	0.030	0.014	0.011	Nil
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	0.035	0.055	0.035	0.045
Temporary Hardness	1.4°	1.4°	1.8°	1.8°
Total Hardness	4.6°	5.2°	5.6°	5.4°
Permanent Hardness	3.2°	3.8°	3.8°	3.6°
Alkalinity in terms of CaCo ₃ to M.O.	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.8
Acidity —do— CaO	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead in Solution	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lead Dissolved in 24 hours	0.028	0.048	Nil	Nil
Free Chlorine	*0.03	Nil	Nil	Nil
pH Value	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.7
Appearance	Clear and colour- less	Clear and colour- less	Clear and colour- less	Clear and colour- less.

* Parts per million. (Results expressed in parts per 100,000)

- (iii) As will be seen from the serial Tables above, the plumbosolvency of the raw water which is somewhat acid is, after treatment and filtration, completely removed. The treatment consists of adding sufficient lime to the raw water to leave in the filtered water an alkalinity of 1 gr. p. gall. CaCO_3 (or 1.4 parts per 100,000) and a pH value of 7.1 to 7.3. The Tables show a final pH value of 6.7 to 6.9, but I understand from the Waterworks Engineer that the results obtained in his Department are consistently as given here. It appears that different methods of estimating the pH concentration give rather varying results.
- (iv) The gathering grounds which are principally uninhabited moorland were acquired by the Corporation in order to have full control and thus prevent any possible contamination. The greatest possible supervision is exercised over the whole of the gathering ground area and any possible sources of contamination are usually dealt with by preventing their coming into being. As a final precaution the water is chlorinated after filtration.
- (v) All the dwelling houses and all the population in the City are supplied directly from public water mains.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

(By William Roberts, Chief Sanitary Inspector).

General Remarks.

It will be seen from the following brief summary that the work of sanitary inspection has been carried out on somewhat restricted lines. This has been inevitable owing to additional duties brought about by the war, and the shortage of inspectorial staff. In spite of the many difficulties encountered an endeavour has been made to deal with the more serious nuisances and sanitary defects, but this has not been easy to achieve owing to the lack of labour and materials. It is to be expected that after 5 years of war a large amount of work on maintenance of properties has become in arrear as a consequence. It is also obvious that the necessary labour and material for a general "clean up" after the war is ended will only become available gradually, and will be dependent upon the release of men and women now serving in the forces. The lack of repairs to house property is becoming a most serious matter, but as much as we deplore the continued and rapid deterioration of existing houses, it is to be admitted that the shortage of housing accommodation is a more urgent and serious problem. The conditions arising from overcrowding in the City are becoming more aggravated, and it is to be hoped that in the near future new houses will be forthcoming to relieve this social evil.

During the year consideration has been given to the provision of a municipal lodging house, which has become a serious housing need in the City. At the end of the year notice was given that one of the remaining houses would be closed, and this now leaves two houses with accommodation for 143 persons. It will be seen that the accommodation has reached a strikingly low figure, and the question of further provision will need to be given prior consideration.

Food inspection has continued to receive special attention during the year, and it is gratifying to be able to record that under the Food and Drugs Act, the figures given in the Report are the lowest on record. The work of meat inspection has entailed a considerable amount of time, and the number of animals slaughtered shows an increase from 19,123 in 1943 to 26,994 in 1944. It is satisfactory to find that the improvement recorded in the milk supply in 1943 has been consistently maintained throughout 1944.

A large amount of time has been devoted to billeting under the several Government Evacuation Schemes during the year. A total of 1,828 evacuees consisting of 491 mothers with 649 children, 640 unaccompanied children and 48 invalid and aged

persons from London and Southern England, were found accommodation in Wakefield during July, 1944. The official parties comprised 982 mothers and children, and private evacuation consisted of 846 mothers and children. In addition to these it was necessary to billet a further 310 persons consisting of hospital nurses and transferred war workers under other Government Billeting Schemes. During the year a maximum number of 2,500 persons had to be provided with billets. This has meant a great strain upon the restricted accommodation found to be available in the City, and householders are to be congratulated and thanked for the generous way they came forward and gave such valuable assistance during the national emergency.

DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS MADE.

Total number of inspections made	8,755
Dwellinghouses.	
Ordinary	163
re Notifiable Disease	224
Housing Act, 1936, Clearance Areas (Clearance of Buildings)	41
Applications for Municipal Houses	183
Municipal Houses inspected prior to re-letting	201
Sanitary Conveniences.	
Water Closets	143
Privies & Pail Closets	21
Urinals	58
Refuse Storage.	
Ashplaces	24
Ashbins	757
Drains and Sewers.	
Drains	212
Sewers	5
Street Gullies	23
Factories.	
Factories (with mechanical power)	13
Factories (without mechanical power)	2
Other premises (including restaurant kitchens & stables)	50
Outworkers	1
Food Storage, Preparation, etc.	
Bakehouses (with mechanical power)	67
Bakehouses (without mechanical power)	30
Butchers' shops, stalls, etc.	112

Cowsheds	52
Dairies, Milk shops, Milk stores	165
Fishmongers' shops and stalls	122
Fruit & Vegetable shops & stores (including hawkers' stores)	58
Fish frying premises	139
General Provision shops & stores	127
Markets (borough)	90
Meat & Fish product manufacturers	90
Slaughterhouse (public)	861

Miscellaneous.

Animals, Poultry, etc.	37
Accumulations—Manure	5
Other than Manure	35
Air Raid Shelters	16
Common Lodging Houses	25
Canal Boats	8
Dangerous structures	2
Entertainment houses	26
Houses Let in Lodgings	4
Meetings with owners and tradesmen	273
Miscellaneous (including cesspools, watercourses, refuse tips, etc.)	25
Offensive trades—excluding fishfryers	16
Piggeries	10
Special Notice of slaughter	22
Schools	5
Shops (Shops Act)	11
Sanitary Inspections	1,651
Special visits (not classified)	119
Visits to premises re rat infestation	315
Yards and courts	140
Requisitioned houses	116
Billets (private)	1,860

Notices Served.

Informal notices served	328
Informal notices complied with	154
Statutory notices served	73
Statutory notices complied with	36
Notices outstanding at end of 1944	211
Notices served under the Wakefield Corporation Act, 1924, regarding ashbins	305
Verbal notices given and complied with for the remedy of defects, etc.	193

Letters sent regarding remedy of defects, etc.	..	182
Matters referred to the City Engineer	..	215
Matters referred to the Waterworks Engineer	..	6
Complaints received	.. .. .	522
Complaints confirmed	.. .. .	501
Nuisances found	.. .. .	186

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

Non-compliance with Notice to provide doors to four water closet compartments, under Section 45. Fined £1 0s. 0d.

NUISANCES AND SANITARY DEFECTS REMEDIED.

Dwellingshouses.

Cleansed or limewashed	.. .. .	4
Vermin infested (disinfested)	.. .. .	15
Overcrowding abated	.. .. .	1
Dampness remedied	.. .. .	26
Roofs repaired	.. .. .	47
Eavespouts or downspouts repaired	.. .. .	43
Rainwater fall pipes disconnected	.. .. .	28
External walls, chimneys repaired or repointed	.. .. .	30
Inside walls, ceilings, etc., repaired	.. .. .	35
Ventilation improved	.. .. .	15
New floors laid or repaired	.. .. .	8
Fireplaces, ovens or set pots repaired	.. .. .	30
Washing accommodation provided or improved	.. .. .	8
Doors repaired	.. .. .	2
Yards paved	.. .. .	5
Yards cleansed	.. .. .	2

Drains.

Repaired	.. .. .	5
Drains choked	.. .. .	141
Drains cleansed by owner	.. .. .	141
New drains provided	.. .. .	4
Drains ventilated	.. .. .	3

Sinks.

New sinks provided	.. .. .	1
Sink waste pipes trapped	.. .. .	10
Sink waste pipes repaired	.. .. .	13
Other waste pipes repaired	.. .. .	1

Water Closets.

Cleansed or limewashed	..	..	..	..	9
Repaired	..	..	..	..	63

Urinals.

Cleansed or improved	3
----------------------	----	----	----	----	---

Accumulations Removed.

Manure	..	..	..	..	5
Other than Manure	..	..	..	..	35

Ashbins and Ashplaces.

Moveable galvanised iron ashbins renewed (at shops and stores)	..	..	..	12
Moveable galvanised iron ashbins provided in lieu of ashpits	..	..	..	2
Dry ashplaces abolished	..	..	..	2

Closet Accommodation.

The total closet accommodation in the City is as follows:—					
Water closets (including 207 trough water closets)	18,046				
Privies	30				
Pail closets	11				

REFUSE STORAGE ACCOMMODATION.

The following is a summary giving details of the operation of the provision of Section 125 of the Wakefield Corporation Act, 1924.

Total number of ashbins operating under the maintenance scheme at the end of 1943	..	3,833
Number of ashbins placed on maintenance during 1944:—		
Ashbins supplied by the Corporation	..	396
Ashbins supplied by the Owner	..	—
		396
Ashbins discontinued due to demolition of properties during 1944	..	—
Total number of ashbins in City on maintenance at end of 1944	..	4,279
Number of ashbins renewed at properties under the maintenance scheme during 1944	..	143
Number of dry ashplaces abolished during 1944		2

CANAL BOATS.

During 1944, 8 canal boats were inspected.

The boats were occupied by 12 adult males, 1 adult female.

One of the boats was found not to comply with the Regulations :—

(a) Leaking deck	1
(b) Registration numbers not painted on boat ..	1

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Number on Register at end of 1944	3
For both sexes	1
For men only	2
Number of persons for which registered ..	215

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

Number on register at end of 1944	7
Total accommodation (adults) at end of 1944	214

MILK SUPPLY.

Registration of Cowkeepers, etc.

Cowkeepers resident in the City	15
Cow-keepers added to the register during the year..	1
Milk Purveyors resident in City (including 76 who are registered to sell milk from a shop in sealed bottles only)	110
Milk Purveyors from outside the City	29
Milk Purveyors added to the Register during the year	5
Milk Purveyors discontinued business during year (2 resident in the City; 2 from districts outside the City and 2 purveyors of milk in sealed bottles)	6

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

During the year 97 samples of several grades of milk were submitted to the County Health Department Laboratory for bacteriological examination. The results of the examination of the samples were as follows:—

Total	Grade	Inside City		Outside City	
		Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
82	Ordinary	15	1	40	26
—	Accredited	—	—	—	—
12	Pasteurised	6	—	5	1
2	Tuberculin Tested	—	—	2	—
1	Sterilized	—	—	1	—

11 of the samples were examined by inoculation for tuberculosis infection, and all were reported to be satisfactory.

The results of the samples submitted for bacteriological examination show that of the 97 samples, 70 or 72.16% were reported to be satisfactory. Of the 82 samples of ordinary milk examined, 55, or 67.07% reached the standard required for accredited milk.

Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936-41.

Number of licences in operation during 1944 . . . 15

Licences issued under the following conditions :—

- 3 licences to retail Tuberculin Tested (Certified) Milk (1 is a supplementary licence).
- 1 licence to produce Accredited Milk.
- 7 licences to produce and bottle Accredited Milk. (1 is a supplementary licence).
- 1 licence is to pasteurise Milk.
- 3 licences are to retail pasteurised milk (2 are supplementary licences).
- 1 licence to produce only Accredited Milk was changed to produce and bottle and sell.
- 1 new licence to produce, bottle and sell Accredited milk was issued.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938. ANALYSIS OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

During the year 248 samples (146 formal and 102 informal) of food and drugs were submitted to the City Analyst (Mr. C. H. Manley) for analysis under the above Act. This number represents 4.59 samples for each thousand of the population of the City (i.e. 53,920) and is above the standard of 3 per cent suggested by the Ministry of Health.

The following table sets out comparative adulterated samples found for the past five years.

TOTAL SAMPLES				MILK SAMPLES		
Year	Number Examined	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated	Number Examined	Number Adulterated	Percentage Adulterated
1940	243	28	11.52	168	25	15.00
1941	250	37	14.80	158	24	15.20
1942	251	33	13.15	167	25	15.00
1943	251	36	14.30	169	22	13.02
1944	248	9	3.63	146	7	4.86

No legal proceedings under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, were instituted during the year.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Licences were renewed in respect of 13 private slaughter-houses.

A total of 18 special notices to slaughter animals outside general slaughtering hours were received during the year. In each instance a licence to slaughter had been granted by the Food Executive Officer.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

A total of 35 licences were issued during the year, being renewals of existing licences, and 1 new licence was issued.

Number of Animals Slaughtered in the City during 1943.

By the Licensing (Restriction of Slaughter) Order, 1940 the control of slaughtering continued to be under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Food. The Borough Slaughterhouse has continued to be a distributive centre for dead meat and the area served includes districts outside the City boundary.

<i>Animals.</i>	<i>Ministry of Food, Borough Slaughterhouse.</i>
Cows	2,027
Heifers	575
Bulls	109
Bullocks	2,997
Calves	1,245
Pigs	1,598
Sheep	18,443
Total ..	26,994

From the above table it will be seen that a total of 26,994 animals were slaughtered in 1944 as against 19,123 in the previous year, being an increase of 7,871.

The number of cows slaughtered has increased by	855
The number of heifers slaughtered has increased by	126
The number of bulls slaughtered has increased by	61
The number of bullocks slaughtered has increased by	1,123
The number of calves slaughtered has increased by	394
The number of pigs slaughtered has increased by	833
The number of sheep slaughtered has increased by	4,479

Condemnation of Unsound Food.

	<i>No of Condemnations</i>	<i>Weight (stones)</i>
Meat	875	2,385½
Bacon	11	26
Fish—wet	23	307
cured	3	60
Fishcakes	4	4
Sausage	5	10½
Margarine	3	5
Orange Juice	55 bottles	—
Vegetables	64	1,917
Fat	1	½
Apples	1	28½
Cereals	4	½
Vinegar	1 bottle	—

Condemnation of Unsound Food, *continued.*

					No. of Condemnations	Weight (stones)
Pearl Barley	..	..	..	..	2	15
Rice	..	..	..	..	1	6½
Ground Rice	..	..	..	..	1	64
Dried Fruit	..	..	..	..	3	7
Eggs	..	..	30 doz.	..	5	—
Egg Substitute	..	..	..	..	1	33
Flour	..	..	..	..	14	92
Pikelets	..	..	54 doz.	..	2	—
Slab Cake	..	..	..	..	2	1¼
Mince Pies	..	..	400	..	1	—
Semolina	..	..	..	..	1	1
Sugar	..	..	..	..	3	7
Butter	..	..	..	..	1	8
Jelly Powder	..	..	..	..	1	1¼
Puddings	..	..	..	..	6	2¼
Cheese	..	..	..	..	11	15
Pickles	..	..	..	..	7	1
Cocoa	..	..	..	..	6	10
Jam	..	..	..	..	17	13¼
Rolled Oats	..	..	..	..	4	243¼
Tea	..	..	..	..	1	1 lb.
Mince Meat	..	..	..	..	1	2 lbs.
					1,066	15,341
Canned Foodstuffs.					<i>No. of Cans.</i>	<i>No. of Condemns.</i>
Fruit	..	..	..	..	49	9
Meat	..	..	..	..	876	77
Vegetables	..	..	..	..	1159	60
Fish	..	..	..	..	418	37
Milk	..	..	..	..	3100	63
Soup	..	..	..	..	178	26
					5780	272
TOTALS					5780	1338
						15,853

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	3,681	2,027	1,245	18,443	1,599
All diseases except Tuberculosis—					
Whole Carcases condemned	—	21	4	3	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	125	160	2	49	99
Percentage of the number inspected	3.4	8.53	0.48	0.39	6.5
Tuberculosis only—					
Whole carcasses condemned	11	82	3	—	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	218	351	1	—	83
Percentage of the number inspected	6.2	21.36	0.32	—	5.2

Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

During the year 20 animals were sent into the Borough Slaughterhouse by the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries, under the Tuberculosis Order 1938.

A total of 10 whole carcasses, together with edible offal, were condemned, the total weight of these condemnations being 380 stones.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.**Offensive Trades on the Register at the end of 1943.**

Trade.	Number.
Tripe boiling	3
Gut scraping	2
Rag and Bone dealing	3
Total	8

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Number of Factories : Part A, 108 : Part B, 175

During the year 15 inspections have been made at factories (13 with mechanical power and 2 without mechanical power).

HOUSING.

New Houses Erected.

No houses were erected during the year. The following flats were completed in 1944 :—

- 1 house and shop converted into house, shop and flat.
- 1 house converted into 6 flats.
- 1 house converted into 2 flats.

Demolitions.

7 houses in clearance areas were demolished during the year. The houses concerned had been unoccupied for a considerable time and owing to their dangerous condition it was urgent for these to be cleared away.

Vermin Infestation.

During the year the prevalence of vermin has shown a tendency to increase, and of course, this condition was to be expected in view of the greater movement of the population brought about by the war. An increase in the number of persons affected by the body louse has been noticeable and especially in the case of those persons frequenting common lodging houses. When the demobilisation from the forces has been effected and public works are again on the way, it is likely that a further movement of persons from town to town will be the order, and in consequence the rate of infestation will no doubt become more marked.

Up to the present no provision has been made under the powers contained under Sections 83-86 of the Public Health Act, 1936, to deal with verminous persons. Owing to the lack of these facilities, it has been difficult to deal with cases known to require treatment, and until proper provision is made, persons so affected will continue to be a menace to the public in general. The need for a cleansing station in the City has become an urgent matter so as to effectively deal with this form of infestation. In consequence of this, the Health Committee is at present giving consideration to the setting up of such a station and it is to be hoped that adequate provision will be available in the near future.

The prevalence of houses infested with bed bugs has been on the whole normal and the houses infested have been treated with hydrogen cyanide fumigation when conditions are suitable and in other cases spraying with an insecticidal solution is resorted to. All bedding and soft furnishings from houses treated are steam disinfected. The steam disinfection work is carried out at the Old Fever Hospital, and a new and modern disinfector plant has been installed for the purpose during the year.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CITY ANALYST FOR 1944.

(By C. H. Manley, M.A., F.R.I.C., City Analyst).

The following analyses were made during 1944 under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and the Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, 1943:—

Foods	195
Drugs	53
<hr/>	
Total	248
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The table on pages 44–46 details the articles submitted for analysis by the sampling officers procuring them.

The percentage of samples adulterated was 3.6, as compared with 16.3 and 14.3 for the years 1942 and 1943 respectively. There were no samples adulterated in the fourth quarter of the year, which would appear to constitute a precedent.

Milk.

Of 146 samples, 7 (4.8%) were adulterated or below standard. Of these 7 samples 4 contained added water and 3 were fat deficient. The greatest amount of added water found was only 2.3% and the highest fat deficiency 9%. No legal proceedings were instituted.

All the samples received in the second half of the year were genuine.

The average composition of all the samples analysed was as follows:—

	1944	1943	<i>Sale of Milk Regulations require at least:—</i>
Non-fatty Solids ..	8.69%	8.66%	8.50%
Fat	3.77%	3.60%	3.00%
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total Solids ..	12.46%	12.26%	11.50%
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The 7 unsatisfactory milks had the following compositions:—

No.	Non-fatty solids	Fat	Adulteration or Irregularity
910	8.37%	3.60%	0.8% added water
911	8.46%	3.57%	0.8% added water
912	8.22%	4.05%	2.3% added water
915	8.47%	3.70%	0.8% added water
975	8.69%	2.73%	9% fat deficient
999	8.82%	2.76%	8% fat deficient
1015	8.61%	2.91%	3% fat deficient

In assessing the minimum percentage of added water present, use is made of the Hortvet method of determining the temperature at which the milk freezes. This method incidentally enables the analyst to distinguish between watered milks and milks in which the non-fatty solid deficiency is solely due to natural causes, milks, that is, that are of poor quality as drawn from the cows.

Cocoa (6).

Of the 1 formal and 5 informal samples submitted 1 informal sample, No. 1028, contained only 10.5% fat, *i.e.*, about half the percentage of fat normally found in a genuine product. On a 20% minimum as a basis the deficiency in cocoa butter amounted to 47.5%. The sample also possessed a most unpleasant taste and was certified as unfit for human consumption.

Unlike the "Richard's Cocoa" examined in 1943, the present product contained no husk, but the beans from which it had been prepared could have received little or none of the treatment necessary to develop the aroma and flavour characteristic of good cocoa.

No formal sample followed, the circumstances under which the informal sample had been taken (at the request of a local firm holding a quantity of the cocoa) being of a somewhat unusual nature, but correspondence followed between the Town Clerk and the responsible owners.

During the past five years an improved process has been developed in the City Analyst's Laboratory for the determination of the fat contents of cocoas, this process involving a marked saving of time over pre-existing ones, and requiring only 2 hours for completion instead of 12 hours as formerly (Analyst, May 1945, pp. 173-4).

The remaining food samples analysed were all of satisfactory composition. This has doubtless been largely due to new legislation, the first result of which was the withdrawal in 1943 of all licences previously issued for the manufacture of Egg

Substitute Powders for sale to the public, and the issue of new licences for those products only which possessed a satisfactory degree of aeration. This led to the gradual disappearance of the many worthless egg substitutes which had been so much in evidence in 1941 and 1942, and their replacement by a product henceforth to be known as "Golden Raising Powder," which in effect was a coloured baking powder. Further, under The Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, 1943, which came into operation on 1st January, 1944, several Food Standards Orders were enacted and came into force in the following July, two of these orders relating to golden raising powder and baking powder, for which minimum contents of available carbon dioxide of 6% and 8% respectively were required.

These orders were made not by the Minister of Health, but by the Minister of Food, who, by decision of the Government, has become responsible for the protection of the consumer against false and misleading claims in regard to foodstuffs, as well as for the exercising of certain powers already granted by Parliament to the Minister of Health and the Board of Trade.

For the steps leading up to this new legislation, those local authorities who have shown initiative in instituting legal proceedings in difficult cases respecting foods for which no statutory standard existed, but who asked the courts to have regard to some reasonable standard in each case, may rightly feel that they have made a definite contribution to this recent improvement in the food laws.

Of the satisfactory food samples the following are singled out for comment:—

Betox (1).

This proved to be a yeast preparation containing 6.6% fat and 14.5% proteins, flavoured with 15.2% salt and a proportion of cornflour—a product of appreciable nutritive value (No. 1085).

Drinking Chocolate (1).

This consisted of an unflavoured and unsweetened, slightly bitter cocoa mixed with a small proportion of breadcrumbs. Cocoa butter content = 23% (No. 1011).

Custard Flavour (1).

This was an orange-coloured fluid flavoured with vanilla, imitation oil of almonds, and 5.5% salt—a convenient preparation for mixing with cornflour in making custard when custard powder is not available (No. 1040).

Fish Pastes (3).

These contained 45%, 47%, and 60% fish respectively (Nos. 942, 1073 and 1145).

Self-Raising Flour (1).

This contained 0.45% available carbon dioxide, the minimum amount required by The Food Standards (Self-Raising Flour) Order, 1944 (No. 1065).

Golden Raising Powder (1).

This contained 6.0% available carbon dioxide, the minimum amount required by the new Order (No. 1119).

Essence of Lemon (1)

This consisted of one part of terpeneless oil of lemon in one hundred parts of yellow-coloured spirit (No. 1026).

Lemon Substitute (1).

Labelled "... Pure Lemon Substitute. For use as Lemon flavouring in cooking. Use a drop or two as required." This was a satisfactory preparation, containing approximately 2% Oil of Lemon (No. 930).

Meat Paste (1).

This contained 58% lean meat, and like the fish paste previously mentioned conformed to the Order regulating the sale of these commodities (No. 1003).

Meat Pie (1).

This consisted of 60% crust and 40% meat, the content of the latter being regarded as satisfactory (No. 1050). There is no Order relating to the meat content of meat pies.

Mustard.

The Food Standards (Mustard) (No. 2) Order, 1944 prescribes a standard for mustard, which in effect required mustard to possess a minimum pungency, and so to guard against the introduction of an excess of flour and of ground white mustard seed, which contains much less volatile oil than black mustard (less than 0.1% as compared with 1.5%).

Sample No. 1074 had a volatile oil content of 0.38%, the minimum requirement being 0.35%.

Malted Soyacream (1).

This consisted of a mixture of soya bean meal and a malted cereal. Its fat and protein contents were even better than those claimed. It possessed a pleasant taste and made a good drink (No. 921).

Raspberry Vinegar (1).

This consisted of a pink-coloured weak artificial vinegar containing 2.8% acetic acid and 26.5% sugar (No. 1033).

Raspberry Flavoured Vinegar and Pure Edible Nut Oil (1).

This was a preparation containing 3% acid and 55% nut oil (No. 1128).

Drugs (53).

One drug only was returned as below standard, this being informal sample No. 907, Sweet Spirits of Nitre, a preparation very liable to lose its strength unless it is kept in cool, closed, and full bottles away from the light. The sample in question contained only 0.5% Ethyl nitrite (the active constituent) instead of 1.25%—2.50%, 2 oz. of the medicine having been supplied in a 4 oz. bottle by the pharmacist, who subsequently received a warning letter.

Owing to the scarcity of certain drugs, occasioned by the World War, the composition of many preparations has had to be modified. Instances of this are to be found in the samples of Boric Acid Ointment (No. 1037) and Spirit of Sal Volatile (No. 1012). In the former the boric acid content has been reduced from 10% to 1%, as required by the B.P. 6th Addendum, 1943, and for the latter, under the Scarce Substances Order, 1942, the sale of an "authorised alternative" is permitted, viz., Aromatic Solution of Ammonia, in which the ammonia and ammonium carbonate contents are the same but a weak spirit is employed, with consequently less oil of lemon and oil of nutmeg.

As regards medicines of a proprietary nature, the composition of any such medicine is now required to be stated on the label of the bottle containing it, in accordance with Section 11 of the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941. Hence, although in many cases the declared formula may convey very little to the purchaser, greater control can now be exercised than was formerly possible.

Most of the non-alcoholic tonics which are now on sale contain 0.5% to 1.0% iron ammonium citrate with a vegetable bitter and citric or tartaric acid, along with an appropriate flavouring. Two such tonics were examined in 1944.

In conclusion, I should like to express my appreciation of the ever ready and efficient co-operation of Mr. W. Roberts, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, acting in the capacity of Senior Sampling Officer.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations, 1944.

Samples submitted to the City Analyst during 1944.

ARTICLE	No. examined			No. adulterated			Percent- age adulter- ation
	Formal	Inf.	Total	Formal	Inf.	Total	
Foods :—							
Baking Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Betox	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
*Butter	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cake Mixture	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Chocolate Biscuit Mixture	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Chocolate, Drinking ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cinnamon	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Cocoa	1	5	6	—	1	1	16.7
Coffee	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Curry Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Custard Flavour	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Egg, Dried	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Fish Paste	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Flour, Self-Raising ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Fruit Sauce	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Frutella Sauce	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
*Gelatine	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
*Gelatine, Lemon	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Ginger Cake Mixture ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Golden Raising Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Gravy Salt	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
*Lemon Cordial	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Lemon Essence	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Lemon Substitute	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
*Meat Paste	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
*Meat Pie	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
*Milk	146	—	146	7	—	7	4.8
Milk, Dried, Full-Cream..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Milk, Sweetened Cond- ensed Skimmed	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Mustard	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Pepper, Black	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Pepper, White	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
*Polony	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Salmon & Shrimp Paste	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Carried forward ..	147	40	187	7	1	8	—

ARTICLE	No. examined			No. adulterated			Percent- age adulter- ation
	Formal	Inf.	Total	Formal	Inf.	Total	
Brought forward ..	147	40	187	7	1	8	—
*Sausages	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Soyacream, Malted ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Vinegar, Malt	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Vinegar, Raspberry ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Vinegar (Rasp. Flavour) & Nut Oil	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Drugs :—							
Aspirin	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Bicarbonate of Soda ..	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Bisurated Magnesia ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Blaud's Pills	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Boracic Acid Powder ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Borax	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Boric Acid Ointment ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Bronchial Emulsion ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Calamine Lotion	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Camphorated Oil	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Camphor, Eucalyptus & Olive Oils	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cascara Sagrada	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Castor Oil	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Chemical Food	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Chocolate Laxative ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cough Mixture	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Cream of Tartar	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Easton's Syrup	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Epsom Salts	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Eucalyptus Oil	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Fever Cure	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Fever Mixture	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Figs, Syrup of	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Friar's Balsam	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Glycerine	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Glycerine, Lemon & Honey	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Carried forward ..	147	78	225	7	1	8	—

ARTICLE	No. examined			No. adulterated			Percent- age adultera- tion
	Formal	Inf.	Total	Formal	Inf.	Total	
Brought forward ..	147	78	225	7	1	8	—
Glycerine, Lemon & Ipecac Balsam ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Glycerine Substitute, Borax & Honey ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Glysub	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Iodine, Tincture of ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Iodised Ointment ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Iodised Throat Lozenges	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Life Drops	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Liquorice Powder, Com- pound	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
"Malvita" Tonic	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Milk of Magnesia Tablets	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Nitre, Sweet Spirit of ..	—	2	2	—	1	1	50.0
Paraffin, Liquid	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Paregoric	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Saccharin	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Sal Volatile, Spirit of ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Seidlitz Powder	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Sulphur Ointment	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Sulphur Tablets	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
"Vinecta" Tonic	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Zinc Ointment	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	147	101	248	7	2	9	3.6

* Tested for Preservative.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The total number of notifications received during the year in respect of infectious diseases other than tuberculosis, and excluding cases where the diagnosis was revised, was 556.

A statistical summary of the cases notified is set out in Table IV, and the work of the Municipal Hospital is summarised in Table V.

Scarlet Fever.

The number of cases notified during 1944 was 144 as compared with 412 in the previous year. The average for the previous five years was 190. The number of cases removed to Hospital was 120. There were no deaths.

Diphtheria.

The number of cases notified during 1944 was 69, all of which were removed to hospital. The total of 69 compared with 93 for the year 1943, and an average of 92 for the quinquennium 1939-1944. There were two deaths.

Enteric Fever.

One case was notified in 1944. The case occurred and was treated in the West Riding Mental Hospital.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

Three cases were notified in 1944, all of which were removed to hospital.

Dysentery.

During the year 1944, 40 cases were notified, 29 of which occurred and were treated in the West Riding Mental Hospital.

Immunisation Against Diphtheria.

As in previous years, the Immunisation Clinic was held in the Principal Child Welfare Centre, Margaret Street, each Wednesday, commencing at 2 p.m.

During the year, a total of 602 children received the full course of inoculation against Diphtheria, viz:— 491 children under the age of 5 years, and 111 children in the age group 5—15 years.

In addition, 4 children were immunised by private arrangement with general medical practitioners.

The position on 31st December 1944 was as follows:—

	<i>Child Population</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Age group 0—4 (inclusive)	4307	43.5
Do. do. 5—14 do.	8535	42.0
Total	12842	42.5

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

(Compiled by Miss C. Bell, Matron).

Scarlet Fever.

There were 130 completed cases in 1944. In 10 cases the diagnosis was revised—Rubella 4, Not Confirmed 6. The maximum number of days spent in hospital was 261, the minimum 17 (case admitted on tenth day), and the average 38.45.

Scarlet Fever—Complications.

Complication	Before Admission		After Admission	
	Number	Percent- age	Number	Percent- age
Adenitis	40	38	7	5.83
Rhinitis	1	0.83	5	4.18
Arthritis	1	0.83	5	4.18
Relapse	—	—	1	0.83
Otorrhoea	—	—	10	8.3
Rubella	—	—	2	1.6
Jaundice	—	—	1	0.83
Myocarditis	—	—	4	3.3
Bronchitis	1	0.83	1	0.83
Albuminuria	1	0.83	4	3.3
Endocarditis	—	—	2	1.6
Pericarditis	—	—	2	1.6
Rheumatism	—	—	5	4.18
Presystolic Murmur	1	0.83	—	—
Varicella	1	0.83	—	—
Otitis Media	—	—	4	3.3
Anaphylaxis	—	—	1	0.83
Paronychia	—	—	1	0.83
Depression	—	—	1	0.83
Insomnia	—	—	1	0.83
Attempted suicide	—	—	1	0.83
Tonsillitis	—	—	1	0.83
Serum Rash	—	—	1	0.83
Extra Systoles	—	—	1	0.83
Conjunctivitis	—	—	1	0.83
Dacrocystitis	—	—	1	0.83
Palpitation	—	—	1	0.83

Duration of Disease on admission:—

Duration of Disease (in days)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	22
Number of Patients	3	32	38	20	14	3	—	4	3	1	1	1

Diphtheria.

There were 90 completed cases in 1944. In 16 cases the diagnosis was revised—Tonsillitis 12, Peritonsillar Abscess 1, Temporary Carrier of Diphtheria Bacillus 2, Vincents Angina 1. The maximum period of stay was 171 days, the minimum 1 day (patient died 11 hours after admission), and the average 67.9 days.

Diphtheria—Complications.

Complication	Before Admission		After Admission	
	Number	Percent-age	Number	Percent-age
Adenitis	5	6.75	—	—
Strabismus	—	—	1	1.35
Stye	—	—	1	1.35
Myocarditis	—	—	1	1.35
Palatal Paresis	—	—	4	5.4
Ophthalmoplegia	—	—	1	1.35
Pharyngeal Paralysis	—	—	1	1.35
Extra Systoles	—	—	2	2.7
Tonsillitis	—	—	2	2.7
Rheumatism	—	—	2	2.7
Appendicitis	—	—	1	1.35
Otorrhoea	—	—	1	1.35

Relation of Deaths and Recoveries to the Duration of Disease on Admission :—

Duration of Disease (in days)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	13	?	Total
Number of Patients Admitted	1	10	26	13	12	6	3	—	—	1	1	1	74
Number who Recovered	1	10	26	13	11	6	2	—	—	1	1	1	72
Number who Died	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Mortality Percentage	—	—	—	—	8.3	—	33.3	—	—	—	—	—	2.7

Antitoxin was given to 85 cases including revised cases and contacts in the Scarlet Fever Ward.

Maximum dose—100,000 Units. Minimum dose—500 Units.

Average dose—14,987.05 units. Most usual dose—6,000 units.

Total amount given—1,274,000 units.

MENINGITIS.

Revision of Diagnosis.

Diagnosis not confirmed 3.

Mortality.

2 fatal cases (both Tubercular Meningitis).

PNEUMONIA.

Revision of Diagnosis.

Bronchitis 4, Pleurisy with effusion 5, Pertussis 1, Scarlet Fever 1, Auricular fibrillation 1, Pyrexia of unknown origin 1, Diagnosis not confirmed 2.

ENTERITIS.

Fatal cases 2. Diagnosis not confirmed 1.

TONSILLITIS.**Revision of Diagnosis.**

Scarlet fever 1.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL STAFF

Treated in the wards—8. (Tonsillitis 2, Muscular Pains 1, Diarrhoea 1, Bronchitis 1, Coryza 2, Observation 1).

MATERNITY HOSPITAL STAFF.

Treated in the wards—2.

Municipal Hospital for Infectious Diseases—Number of Patients per Month.

1944	Scarlet Fever			Diphtheria			Tuberculosis			Other Diseases			Total	
	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Aver- age	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Aver- age	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Aver- age	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Aver- age	Maxi- mum	Aver- age
January	24	19	21.7	16	12	13.83	16	14	15.16	13	8	11.74	65	61.58
February	29	20	25.5	19	14	16.13	15	12	12.86	16	9	12.20	71	67.10
March	25	13	17.54	23	17	20.00	13	11	12.15	11	5	8.09	67	57.50
April	16	9	12.76	23	17	18.93	14	12	13.46	14	7	11.90	65	56.50
May	11	6	8.67	23	18	19.25	16	15	14.77	15	5	8.19	56	50.90
June	11	8	9.02	22	10	15.93	16	14	15.02	16	12	10.60	59	49.46
July	8	6	7.25	12	9	10.67	16	15	15.70	14	10	11.61	49	45.27
August	8	4	5.35	15	11	13.12	16	15	15.29	15	6	12.00	51	45.77
September	13	4	7.30	17	12	15.53	16	15	15.26	13	5	8.55	58	46.53
October	20	13	16.32	18	16	17.45	16	14	14.32	16	12	14.35	65	63.90
November	20	15	17.50	19	8	14.00	15	13	14.36	14	6	9.43	65	55.40
December	24	14	21.54	9	6	7.89	14	12	12.96	14	5	9.54	56	51.25

Daily number of Patients.

PATIENTS		No.	DATE
Maximum Number of Scarlet Fever Patients		29	February 18th
Minimum Number of Scarlet Fever Patients		4	August 15th—18th
Average Number of Scarlet Fever Patients		14.20	
Maximum Number of Diphtheria Patients		23	March 27th, April 5th & 6th, May 29th
Minimum Number of Diphtheria Patients		6	December 9th—22nd
Average Number of Diphtheria Patients		15.12	
Maximum Total Number of Patients		71	February 5th—7th
Minimum Total Number of Patients		37	September 1st & 2nd
Average Daily Number of Patients		54.03	

VACCINATION

The Vaccination Statistics for the years 1943 and 1944 are as follows:—

Year 1943.

Number of Births registered in 1943	1015
Number of above children successfully vaccinated	457
Number in whose cases vaccination was postponed	3
Number of children insusceptible of vaccination	4
Number of children who died unvaccinated	46
Number of children who removed to other districts or places unknown	32
Number of children whose parents made Statutory Declarations of "Conscientious Objection"	457

Year 1944.

Number of certificates of successful primary vaccination of children under fourteen received during the year	611
Number of declarations of "Conscientious Objection" received during the year	549

Excluding deaths, removals and postponements and cases insusceptible, etc. 50% of the children registered in 1943 were vaccinated, as compared with 47% in the previous year, and Statutory declarations of "Conscientious Objection" were made in 50% of cases, as compared with 53%.

The Public Vaccinators for the City are:—

No. 1. District	Dr. W. W. Ballardie,
The whole of Wakefield except the "The Haining,"	
Municipal Wards of Belle Vue,	77, Balne Lane,
Portobello and Sandal.	Wakefield.
No. 2. District.	Dr. D. Downie,
The Municipal Wards of Belle Vue,	"May Bush,"
Portobello and Sandal.	Belle Vue,
	Wakefield.

CANCER.

Deaths of Wakefield residents due to cancer numbered 98 during the year. The classification of causes of death separates deaths from cancer under five headings. Particulars will be found in Table III.

The City Council accepts financial responsibility for the radium treatment of Wakefield cancer sufferers at the Leeds General Infirmary. Both in-patient and out-patient treatment is available. When a patient is a member of a hospital contributory scheme part of the cost is borne by the fund in question and the Corporation does not attempt to recover any portion of the balance from the patient. In the case of patients who are non-contributors the Health Committee accepts responsibility for the full amount and does not recover any part of it from the patient.

14 cases were accepted under this scheme in 1944, 10 contributors and 4 non-contributors.

Disinfection.

During 1944, the following disinfection work was carried out:—

No. of Houses disinfected	..	..	..	..	328
„ Rooms disinfected	..	..	..	..	433
„ Times Steam Disinfector used	..	..	..	..	508
„ Beds disinfected	..	..	..	..	359
„ Blankets disinfected	..	..	..	..	773
„ Sheets disinfected	..	..	..	..	320
„ Counterpanes disinfected	..	..	..	..	165
„ Pillows disinfected	..	..	..	..	540
„ Pairs of Curtains disinfected	..	..	..	..	139
„ Carpets and Rugs disinfected	..	..	..	..	159
„ Pairs of Boots disinfected	..	..	..	..	48
„ Articles of men's clothing disinfected	..	..	..	..	38
„ Articles of women's clothing disinfected	..	..	..	..	89
„ Articles of children's clothing disinfected	..	..	..	..	540
„ Articles disinfected for A.R.P. Services	..	..	..	..	42
„ Articles disinfected for War-time Nurseries	..	..	..	..	3
„ Articles disinfected for City Police	..	..	..	..	18
„ Miscellaneous Articles disinfected	..	..	..	..	85
„ Babies' Anti-Gas Protective Helmets	..	..	..	..	492
„ Dressings disinfected	..	..	..	..	35
„ Articles disinfected for the Municipal Isolation and Maternity Hospitals	..	..	..	..	2828
„ Articles disinfected for the Ministry of Agriculture	..	..	..	..	44

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases of Tuberculosis notified during 1944, including cases notified after death and cases transferred from other areas.

(The figures in parentheses are the corresponding numbers in 1943).

(a) Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Sex.	Total number of cases notified	Number of cases in which the diagnosis was cancelled	Number of definitely Tuberculous new cases
Males	32	—	32 (27)
Females	17	—	17 (23)
Totals	49	—	49 (50)

(b) Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Sex.	Total number of cases notified	Number of cases in which the diagnosis was cancelled	Number of definitely Tuberculous new cases
Males	5	—	5 (3)
Females	6	—	6 (11)
Total	11	—	11 (14)

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality, 1944.

AGE PERIOD	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
5—10 „	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
10—15 „	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	1
15—20 „	1	3	—	2	1	3	—	—
20—25 „	5	1	—	2	1	—	—	1
25—35 „	3	6	—	—	2	4	—	1
35—45 „	7	3	—	—	3	1	—	1
45—55 „	7	1	1	—	4	—	—	—
55—65 „	7	2	—	—	8	1	—	—
65 years and over ..	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Totals	32	17	5	6	21	10	1	6

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY

During 1944, 130 persons (including 7 transfers from other areas) were examined at, or in connection with, the Dispensary for the first time, and of these 46 were found to be tuberculous, 42 affected with pulmonary and 4 with non-pulmonary disease. The total number of attendances at the Tuberculosis Dispensary during 1944 was 1,057.

Cases of Tuberculosis on the Dispensary Register at the end of 1944.

	TOTAL	ADULTS		CHILDREN	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
Pulmonary ..	169	91	66	7	5
Non-pulmonary ..	59	11	12	19	17
Totals ..	288	102	78	26	22

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS—SANATORIUM TREATMENT

The Wakefield Corporation continues to use accommodation at the Westmorland Sanatorium, Meathop, Grange-over-Sands.

During 1944, 17 patients received sanatorium treatment, compared with 19 patients in the previous year.

At the end of 1944, 4 patients remained in residence.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS—INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

The Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside.

(Children under the age of 16 years).

On the 1st January, 1944, 1 female patient was undergoing treatment. During the year, 5 tuberculous patients (2 male and 3 female) were admitted, and 1 tuberculous patient (female) was discharged. At the end of 1944, 5 patients (2 male and 3 female) were receiving treatment for Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The following is an analysis of all the Wakefield cases treated in the Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside, during 1944:—

Committee Responsible	Cases remaining in Hospital at end of 1943	Cases admitted during 1944	Cases discharged during 1944	Cases remaining in Hospital at end of 1944
Health	2	5	2	5
Mental and Child Welfare	—	1	—	1
Education	—	1	1	—
Totals	2	7	3	6

The Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital, Oswestry.

During the year 3 adult patients (1 male and 2 female) were admitted, and one female patient died in the hospital. One female patient paid a short visit for the purpose of review and at the end of the year, 2 patients remained in residence.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Ministry of Health Memo. 266/T.

The provisions of this Memorandum operated during the whole of 1944 and a total of seven patients undergoing treatment for Pulmonary Tuberculosis have benefited under the scheme. Of this number 3 completed the prescribed course of treatment and 1 patient abandoned it. At the end of the year 3 patients were in receipt of an allowance and were undergoing treatment.

The Grant has enabled patients with dependants to undertake treatment with less financial strain than was the case prior to the institution of Grants.

VENEREAL DISEASES

1. Number of Wakefield persons dealt with for the first time at the Clayton Hospital Clinic and found to be suffering from:—

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Syphilis ..	22	7	15
Gonorrhoea ..	30	14	16
Non-Venereal Conditions ..	39	21	18
	<hr/> 91	<hr/> 42	<hr/> 49
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

2. Total number of attendances for attention by the Medical Officer:—

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Syphilis ..	2242	968	1274
Gonorrhoea ..	350	207	143
Non-Venereal Conditions ..	349	203	146
	<hr/> 2941	<hr/> 1378	<hr/> 1563
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

3. Number of attendances for intermediate treatment:—

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Syphilis ..	169	42	127
Gonorrhoea ..	598	352	246
Non-Venereal Conditions ..	228	213	15
	<hr/> 995	<hr/> 607	<hr/> 388
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

4. Number of in-patient days:—

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Syphilis ..	181	76	105
Gonorrhoea ..	—	—	—
Non-Venereal Conditions ..	—	—	—
	<hr/> 181	<hr/> 76	<hr/> 105
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

5. Total number of doses of approved arsenobenzene compounds 723

6. Number of pathological specimens examined .. 1083

As compared with 1943, the number of male patients has decreased by 12, and the number of female patients has decreased by 4. The total attendances have decreased from 4,295 in 1943 to 3,936 in 1944.

Eight new patients from Wakefield attended the Leeds General Infirmary Clinic during the year, 2 of whom were found to be suffering from Venereal Disease. The total number of attendances was 153 compared with 128 in 1943.

Venereal Diseases—Regulation 33B.

During the year 1944, 11 persons were named on Form 1 as the suspected source of infection under the above regulation. No patient was named on more than one Form 1 so that no official action could be taken regarding the enforcement of treatment. In 6 instances it was not possible to trace the contact named due to insufficient information regarding the name and address, but the remaining 5 persons were interviewed and persuaded to attend the Special Clinic at the Clayton Hospital for examination and, if necessary, treatment.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

(Report compiled by Dr. Jessie Eeles)

Supervision of Midwives.

During 1944, 34 Midwives gave notice of Intention to Practise in Wakefield. Of these 4 were Municipal District Midwives, 1 was in private practice, 2 were in private nursing homes, and 27 were on the staffs of Institutions.

District Cases attended by Midwives as Midwives	369
District Cases attended by Midwives as Maternity Nurses	72
Total	441
District Cases attended by Municipal Midwives	
(a) As Midwives	347
(b) As Maternity Nurses	56
District Cases attended by Private Midwives	
(a) As Midwives	22
(b) As Maternity Nurses	16
Total	441

Medical Help.

During the year 122 notifications of sending for Medical Aid were received (33.1% of midwives cases).

100 of these were for the mother, 19 for the baby and 3 for both.

District Cases attended by Midwives in 1944.

Municipal Midwife E. A. Halls	..	..	..	105
Municipal Midwife E. M. Marshall	..	..	..	99
Municipal Midwife N. Stuart..	..	..	..	73
Municipal Midwife I. Lessons	..	..	..	70
Private Midwife K. Reeves	..	..	..	22
Total	..	..	..	369

Antenatal Clinics**3 Clinics were held weekly.**

Number of Antenatal Patients attending during 1944.

Old cases from 1943.	..	..	..	275
New cases attending for the first time in 1944	..	..	..	826

Total	1,101
-------	----	----	----	-------

New West Riding Cases	..	..	..	74
Evacuated mothers from London	..	..	..	35
New Cases from other districts	..	..	..	16
Total Attendances of all cases	..	..	..	6,461
Number admitted to Maternity Hospital for treatment or investigation from Antenatal Clinic	..	..	..	103
Number X-Rayed	..	..	..	17
Twins	..	..	..	4
Hydramnios with anencephaly	..	..	..	1
Hydrocephaly	..	..	..	3
Re Disproportion	..	..	..	5
Re Dates	..	..	..	1
Re presentation, complicated by fibroids	..	..	..	2
Normal but patients request (private patient)	..	..	..	1

Dental treatment of Antenatal Patients

Number of women examined	114
--------------------------	----	----	----	-----

Treatment :—

Number of attendances for treatment	..	..	..	382
Number of fillings	..	..	..	2
Number of extractions	..	..	..	429
Number of other operations	..	..	..	185
Patients supplied with dentures	..	..	..	41
Number of Dentures supplied	..	..	..	73

Maternity Hospital.

Number of patients admitted	684
Number of Wakefield patients	584
Emergencies from Wakefield	23
Emergencies from Outside the City	11
Number of patients delivered	664
Patients treated antenatally	160
Patients admitted after delivery	3
Average duration of stay in antenatal beds	10 days.
Average duration of stay in lying in beds ..	14 days.

Number of conditions requiring medical treatment :—

(1) Antenatally	170
(2) During Labour	111
(3) After delivery	153
(4) Babies requiring medical treatment	81
(5) Perineal repairs	371
Forceps Deliveries	34
Breech cases	19
(3 extractions)	
Caesarean Sections	4
(Disproportion 3, Primiparous breech with cervical fibroid, 1).	

Other operative procedures:—

Surgical Induction	
(7 for accidental antepartum haemorrhage, 12 for toxæmia, 2 for hydramnios with anencephaly, 2 for marginal placenta prævia)	23
Manual removal of placenta	10
Perforation of head	4
Internal version of Transverse	1
Bipolar podalic version for Placenta Prævia	1
Conversion of brow to Vertex	1
Repair of torn cervix	1
Excision of Vaginal Septum	1
Removal of retained placental lobes	2
Replacement of retro-flexed gravida uterus under general anaesthetic	2
Appendicectomy and drainage	1
Use of Willett's forceps	1

Four cases of Puerperal Pyrexia occurred—one due to inversion of uterus, one to pyelitis, one to Haemolytic Streptococci in the lochia, and one to general sepsis. All recovered.

Seven cases of Pemphigus were notified and removed to the Municipal Hospital.

One case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum occurred during 1944 in the Maternity Hospital. It was treated in the Municipal Hospital, and recovered.

There was one maternal death due to Toxaemia of Pregnancy and Chronic Hypertension.

There were 29 still-births (9 due to gross malformations).

There were 12 infant deaths, 3 due to gross malformations, and two due to non-viability. (In addition to these there were four other babies born alive and eventually discharged with malformations which were ultimately bound to be lethal). The Number of abnormal babies born during 1944 was excessive.

Training of Pupil Midwives.

During 1944, 11 new Pupil Midwives commenced part II Training at the Wakefield Maternity Hospital. Fourteen pupils sat for the final examination and of these 12 obtained the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

Post Natal Clinic.

383 patients attended during 1944. The total number of attendances was 480.

Contraception.

Contraceptive advice is given by appointment. No regular Clinic is held.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

During 1944, 9 cases were notified. Four from the Maternity Hospital, 1 from Snapethorpe Hospital, 3 from the White Rose County Hospital, and 1 from the patient's home. All recovered.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

There were 3 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum during 1944—one occurred at the Maternity Hospital, one in the White Rose County Hospital and one at home. All recovered.

Pemphigus Neonatorum.

During 1944, 12 cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum were notified. Seven occurred in the Maternity Hospital and were transferred to the Municipal Hospital for treatment. The others occurred at home and 3 cases were admitted to the Municipal Hospital. Eleven of the cases recovered. One baby died, the cause of death being prematurity.

Private Maternity Homes.

The two private maternity homes on the register were visited during 1944 and found to be satisfactory.

CHILD WELFARE

Home Visiting by Health Visitors.

The six district Health Visitors who also act as School Nurses and Tuberculosis Nurses carried out the following work during the year:—

Infant visiting:—

Primary Visits	970
Revisits under 1 year	7832
Revisits 1-5 years	9289
Total	18091

Expectant Mothers:—

Primary Visits	199
Revisits	162
Visits <i>re</i> stillbirths and infant deaths	9
Attendances at Child Welfare Centres	283
Attendances at Tuberculosis Dispensary	94
Visits to Tuberculosis Patients—Primary Visits	41
Re-visits	728
Visits <i>re</i> Mental Defectives—Primary Visits	6
Re-visit s	576
Visits to Schools	535
Examinations at schools <i>re</i> cleanliness	21506
Home Visits <i>re</i> treatment	896
Home Visits <i>re</i> contagious diseases	369
Home visits <i>re</i> verminous and neglected children	34
Home visits <i>re</i> school children	1264
Home visits for other purposes	112
Total number of home visits for all purposes	22770

Infant Life Protection.

The Health Visitors act as visitors under the Children Acts.

Cases on the register at beginning of 1944	5
Cases added during 1944	4
Cases on the register at end of 1944	8

(One child left the district.)

Child Welfare Centres.

During the year 1944 the total numbers on the registers at the six Child Welfare Centres were as follows:—

<i>Mothers</i>	<i>Infants, 0-1</i>	<i>Children, 1-5</i>
1491	1090	548

The total attendances made during the year were:—

<i>Mothers</i>	<i>Infants, 0-1</i>	<i>Children, 1-5</i>
13438	9510	4826

Total number of Medical examinations:—

<i>Mothers</i>			<i>Infants and Children</i>		
<i>First consultation</i>	<i>Re-exams</i>	<i>Total exams</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Re-examined</i>	<i>Total exams</i>
165	340	505	1134	4473	5607

Issue of National Dried Milk.

Sold at Cost Price	..	..	..	14,441 tins
				(20 ozs.)
Sold at Half Price	..	..	..	—
Sold at Quarter Price	..	..	..	19 tins
Issued Free	..	..	..	1,443 tins
Total	..	..	..	15,903 tins

Lactogol Supplied.

At Cost	..	..	..	298 packets.
At Half Price	..	..	..	523 packets
At Quarter Price	..	..	..	56 packets
Supplied Free	..	..	..	381 packets
Total	..	..	..	1258 packets

Care of Premature Infants.

In 1944, in accordance with the wishes of the Ministry, a sum of £80 was voted by the Corporation to be expended on equipping a small ward in the Maternity Hospital for use as a premature baby nursery. There was also to be provided out of this sum, cots and bedding, clothing and feeding bottles to be available for use in suitable cases on the district. A two-bedded ward was chosen as suitable for this purpose, and this will of course reduce the number of beds available for confinement cases from time to time. The equipment was not ready for use in 1944. During that year only four babies were sent in from the district. One of these was non-viable and died. Two others were 28 weeks twins and these died. The fourth was a 34 weeks infant which survived. During 1944, 47 babies weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs or less were born alive in the Maternity Hospital, 41 of these survived and were discharged.

The Care of Illegitimate Children.

In accordance with Circular 2866 of the Ministry of Health, special attention was given by the Health Visitors to the illegitimate children residing in the area, and the Senior Health Visitor gives the following notes relating to illegitimate children registered in the year 1944:—

During the year 70 illegitimate births were registered to residents in the city. Thirty-one of these were to married women and 39 to single women.

The supervision of these children was carried out by the Health Visitors. Our knowledge of local conditions and contact with family life, simplified the necessary investigations. By the tables given below it will be recognised that the whole problem was further simplified by the fact that in all cases except the seven adoptions, the child was in the Mother's care and living in an environment of satisfactory home life.

Of the births registered to married women 12 were given the father's name.

Five were adopted into good homes.

Eight were in the care of both parents, who continued to live together.

Five were resident in the home of the Maternal grandparents.

One died.

Eight left the city.

Ten were resident in the home of the Mother's legal marriage.

The permanency of this arrangement would depend on the decision of the legal husband on his discharge from the services. In five of these cases, it has already been decided that the child shall be accepted a member of the family of the legal marriage.

Of the births registered to single women 11 were given the father's name.

Ten were in the care of both parents, who continued to live together.

Two were adopted into good homes.

Seventeen were cared for in the home of the Maternal grandparents, thus enabling the mother to continue her employment.

Three left the City.

Four died.

Three were of parents who married at a later date.

The care given to these children compares very favourably with that given to legitimate children and in no case was any Health Visitor able to discover any evidence of neglect.

WAR-TIME NURSERIES.

In the year under review, 2 War-time Nurseries have continued to operate in the City, one at Burneytops, 5, West Parade, and the other in Hall Road, Lupset.

The Burneytops Nursery provides accommodation for 47 children (22 toddlers and 25 babies). The accommodation at this Nursery enables the Matron and part of the staff to be resident and this allows day and night care to be provided. The average total weekly attendances at this Nursery during 1944 was 158.

The Lupset Nursery provides accommodation for 40 children. This is a day Nursery only, at which day-time care can be provided. The average total weekly attendances at this Nursery during 1944 was 135.

The charge to parents of children attending the Nurseries is 1/- a day for day-time care only, and 1/6 for day and night care. These charges are inclusive of meals, milk, etc.

Distribution of Vitamin Preparations.

The distribution of cod liver oil and fruit juices to children under two years of age commenced on the 8th December, 1941. The distributive work was carried out at the child welfare centres and at selected points in Alverthorpe Road, and York Street, and Agbrigg Road, for the convenience of mothers who were not in the habit of bringing their children to the Centres. It is regrettable that insufficient use was made of the additional premises and that much congestion was caused at the Child Welfare Centres.

Our thanks are again due to the willing help given by the ladies of the Babies' Welcome, the Women's Voluntary Service and others who have given their time to this work.

The issues during 1944 were as follows:—

Cod Liver Oil and Capsules	.. 11,084
Orange Juice .. .. .	.. 75,370

MENTAL DEFICIENCY

Ascertainment and Classification.

At the end of 1944, there were 167 mental defectives (90 males and 77 females) on the Register, as compared with 162 in the previous year. They were classified as follows:—

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
In Institutions	45	23	22
On licence from Institutions ..	2	1	1
Under statutory supervision	44	26	18
Under voluntary supervision	76	40	36
	—	—	—
	167	90	77
	—	—	—

In addition to the above, 43 children (25 boys and 18 girls) were in the Register of the Education Authority as feeble-minded.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

During 1944, the Medical Officers of the Department carried out 61 medical examinations in connection with the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937.

TABLE I.
VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS.

Year	Popula- tion	Births	Birth rate	Deaths	Death rate	Infant- ile Deaths	Infant Morta- lity rate	Number of Cases.			Diphtheria
								Smallpox	Enteric Fever	Scarlet Fever	
1935	60,100	967	17.0	758	14.4	62	64	—	4	109	178
1936	59,746	882	15.6	798	15.2	70	79	—	1	189	151
1937	59,250	819	14.7	688	13.3	45	55	—	1	154	104
1938	59,000	902	16.3	685	13.4	54	60	—	—	301	75
1939	59,040	781	13.2	748	13.8	45	58	—	4	244	113
1940	56,050 (Civilian only).	812	14.5	759	14.4	49	60	—	2	91	73
1941	56,190	772	13.7	671	11.9	44	56	—	1	61	116
1942	55,050	866	15.7	608	10.9	45	53	—	2	143	64
1943	54,120	906	16.7	723	13.1	49	56	—	1	412	93
1944	53,920	1030	19.1	685	12.7	43	42	—	1	144	69

The Registrar-General's "comparability factor" has been used in calculating the death-rate for 1935 to 1940 inclusive.

TABLE II.

Birth-Rates, Civilian Death-Rates, Analysis of Mortality and Case Rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1944.

	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns (resident popula- tions 25,000— 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London	Wakefield
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.					
Live Births	17.6	20.3	20.9	15.0	19.1
Still Births	0.50	0.64	0.61	0.42	0.68
Deaths :—					
All Causes	11.6	13.7	12.4	15.7	12.7
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.00
Diphtheria	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.04
Influenza	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.08	0.02
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
Notifications :—					
Typhoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Cerebro-spinal Fever	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.05
Scarlet Fever	2.40	2.41	2.67	1.57	2.67
Whooping Cough	2.49	2.49	2.29	2.90	2.21
Diphtheria	0.58	0.67	0.69	0.31	1.27
Erysipelas	0.29	0.32	0.28	0.37	0.29
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	4.16	4.51	3.94	2.98	1.22
Pneumonia	0.97	1.13	0.82	0.93	1.53
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.					
Deaths under 1 year of age	46	52	44	61	42
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	4.8	7.3	4.4	10.1	4.8
Rates per 1,000 Total Births. (Live and Still)					
Maternal Mortality :—					
Puerperal Infection	0.28	Not available			0.94
Others	1.65				1.87
Totals	1.93				2.81
Notifications :—					
Puerperal Pyrexia	10.34	13.13	9.25	14.14	8.4

Causes of Death.

Causes of Death.	Totals	Cancer's Enquiries.	Public Institutions.	Age Distribution																				North Westgate	South Westgate	St. John's	Eastmoor	Northgate	Kirkgate Primrose Hill	Caldar	Belle Vue	Sandal				
				Under 1 year		1—2		2—5		5—15		15—25		25—35		35—45		45—55		55—65		65—75											75—up			
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.													
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
2. Cerebro-Spinal Fever.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
3. Scarlet Fever.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
4. Whooping Cough.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
5. Diphtheria.....	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.....	31	16	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	3	2	5	3	—	1	4	—	6	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis.....	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
8. Syphilitic Disease.....	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
9. Influenza.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
10. Measles.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
11. Acute poliomyelitis.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
12. Acute infectious encephalitis.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
13M. Cancer of buccal cavity and oesophagus	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
13F. Cancer of Uterus.....	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
14. Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum.....	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
15. Cancer of Breast.....	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
16. Cancer of all other sites.....	71	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	5	1	8	2	17	8	10	12	5	1	6	18	4	4	8	5	1	4	3	11	7	
17. Diabetes.....	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	1		
18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions.....	79	6	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	9	8	18	16	8	13	7	18	8	9	12	6	6	1	4	6		
19. Heart Disease.....	236	11	13	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	2	1	2	2	2	6	21	20	32	38	35	41	20	46	14	18	25	8	14	18	15	16		
20. Other diseases of the circulatory system.....	10	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	1		
21. Bronchitis.....	29	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	4	1	4	4	4	6	3	1	5	1	4	1	4	1	3	1		
22. Pneumonia.....	24	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	4	1	1	3	3	5	2	3	3	1	3	1	4	1	1		
23. Other respiratory diseases.....	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
24. Ulceration of the stomach and duodenum.....	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
25. Diarrhoea.....	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
26. Appendicitis.....	20	1	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
27. Other digestive diseases.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
28. Nephritis.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
29. Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis.....	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
30. Other maternal causes.....	12	7	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
31. Premature Birth.....	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
32. Congenital Malformations, birth injury, Infantile Disease.....	12	5	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
33. Suicide.....	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
34. Road traffic accidents.....	21	15	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
35. Other violent causes.....	25	21	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
36. All other causes.....	52	5	24	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Totals.....	685	52	182	20	23	2	3	3	4	5	5	8	8	8	12	16	10	30	25	78	59	115	87	69	95	72	139	38	59	75	45	46	43	45	56	67

TABLE IV.
INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1944.

Disease	AGE DISTRIBUTION													Deaths	WARDS										
	Total all ages														Alverthorpe	Nth. Westgate	St. John's	Eastmoor	Northgate	Kirkgate	Primrose Hill	Calder	Belle Vue	Sandal	
		0—1 year	1—2 years	2—3 years	3—4 years	4—5 years	5—10 years	10—15 years	15—20 years	20—35 years	35—45 years	45—65 years	65 years and up												
Smallpox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	46	4	10	15	6	1	3	10	7	17
Scarlet Fever ..	144	—	7	8	5	60	29	14	15	4	2	—	—	120	9	17	1	1	15	5	3	—	4	2	12
Diphtheria ..	69	—	1	1	4	24	18	11	8	2	1	—	—	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	66	5	9	8	8	20	4	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	6	5	12	16	2	1	6	6	—
Pneumonia ..	83	3	2	4	2	17	3	4	7	14	16	1	8	51	18	30	1	2	16	1	5	—	4	3	3
Cerebro-spinal Fever ..	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polio-encephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ..	40	1	—	2	—	—	2	—	6	4	20	5	39	—	—	1	1	1	32	4	—	—	1	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	—	—	—	4	4	3	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas ..	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	8	3	4	4	1	2	—	—	3	2	1	—	1	3	3
Malaria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	119	16	17	23	15	12	31	3	1	1	—	—	—	2	30	12	5	8	9	4	15	1	13	8	14
Totals ..	555	27	29	43	36	31	153	60	32	54	26	48	16	294	9	117	20	27	108	40	27	5	39	29	50

TABLE V.
MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Hospital Statistics for Year ending December 31st, 1944.

Disease for which admitted	No. of cases in Hospital, 31.12.43.	No. of cases admitted 1944	No. of cases under treatment, 1944.	No. of cases discharged 1944	No. of deaths 1944	No. of Diagnoses revised	Case mortality per cent (excluding cases where the diagnosis was revised.)	No. of cases in Hospital, 31.12.44.
Scarlet Fever	22	127	149	130	—	10	—	19
Diphtheria ..	12	85	97	88	2	16	2.702	7
Tuberculosis ..	15	23	38	13	11	—	45.800	14
Pneumonia ..	10	63	73	63	4	15	7.800	6
Puerperal								
Pyrexia ..	—	5	5	5	—	—	—	—
Mastitis ..	—	3	3	3	—	—	—	—
Meningitis ..	—	7	7	5	2	3	50.000	—
Erysipelas ..	—	5	5	5	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia								
Neonatorum	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ..	—	9	9	8	1	—	—	—
Tonsillitis ..	—	5	5	5	—	1	—	—
Enteritis ..	—	4	4	3	1	1	33.30	—
Cold ..	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Rubella ..	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
Morbilli ..	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Parotitis ..	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus								
Neon.	—	10	10	5	1	—	16.600	4
Puerperal Sepsis	1	3	4	4	—	—	—	—
Influenza ..	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Pertussis ..	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis ..	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Septic Sore ..	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Observation ..	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea ..	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Puerperium ..	—	4	4	4	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Coryza ..	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Muscular Pains	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	1
Abcess of								
Buttock	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Haem Strep.								
Throat	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Mothers with								
Babies ..	—	5	5	2	—	—	—	3
Babies with								
Mothers ..	—	8	8	8	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	61	384	445	367	22	—	—	56

The mortality rate and all percentages are based on completed cases and exclude revised diagnoses.

