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BOROUGH OF BATLEY

ANNUAL REPORT

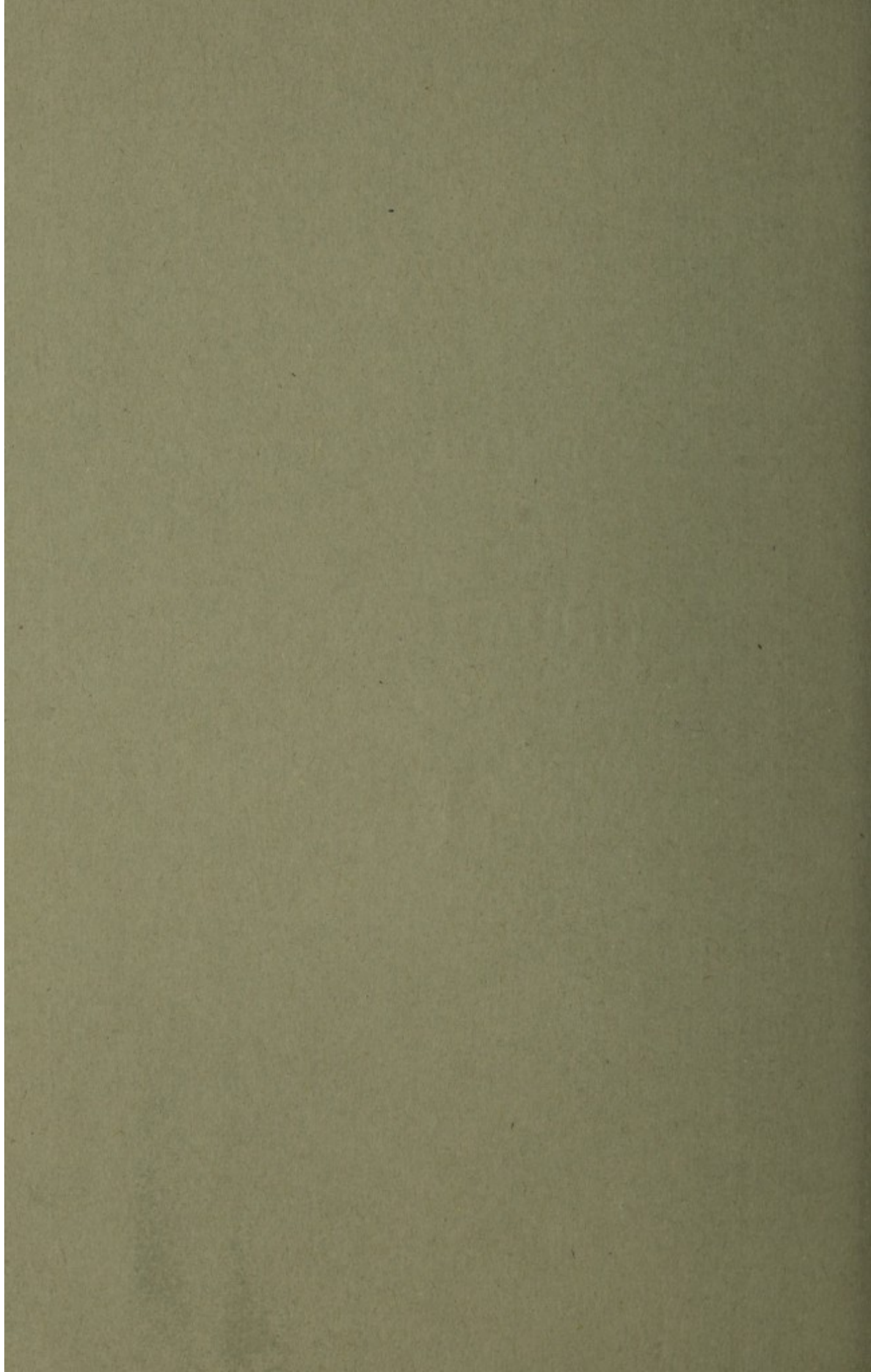
OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1950



The North Account Book Manufacturing Co., Heckmondwike





BOROUGH OF BATLEY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

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BOROUGH OF BATLEY

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OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1950

Public Health Office,
Market Place,
Batley.

**TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND
COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF BATLEY.**

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen.

I have the honour to present to you the report on the health of the Borough for the year 1950.

Except for one outbreak of infectious disease—to be noted below—the health of the Borough has remained satisfactory throughout the year.

The birth rate continues to fall from the peak period of the immediate post-war years, but the death rate is the second lowest rate recorded in the last 20 years. The causes of death show little variation in their relative frequency. Four fifths of all deaths being due to one of four disease groups, viz: Circulatory Diseases of the Brain, Diseases of the Heart and Circulation, Bronchitis and other diseases of the Respiratory System and Cancers. 66% of all deaths occurred in subjects of 65 years and upwards, thus showing again the ageing trend of the population.

While the Infant Mortality rate shows a slight rise compared with last year, there was actually one less Infant death, the discrepancy being due to the fall in the birth rate.

Only one third of the Infant deaths were due to causes operating before birth, and therefore, not wholly preventable by modern practice.

Two deaths were due to Asphyxia following regurgitation of food into the air passages. These show the necessity for continuous care in the technique of feeding the young infant.

Great progress has been made during the last 50 years in the reduction of Infant Mortality, and this progress has not been brought about by any single scientific discovery or social reform, but more by the combination of the various factors which influence health and the prevention of disease. If one of these factors can be emphasised more than another it is the steady improvement through the years in the education of the mother in the feeding and care of her child. In this improvement the Preventive Health services, operating through the work of Health Visitors, have played an important part.

As Eight of the Twenty deaths recorded, were due to infections of the Respiratory and Digestive systems, there is still a great deal of room for improvement in child health.

Infectious Diseases:- The two most prevalent diseases during the year were Measles and Dysentery. While the incidence of Measles was high, there were no fatal cases, and a high proportion of the cases occurred in children over 4 years of age.

An outbreak of Sonne Dysentery began in April and cases continued to arise at irregular intervals to the end of the year. When a case was notified to the Public Health Department, specimens for bacteriological examination were obtained from all other members of the family. In every family thus investigated at least one further member was found to be excreting Dysentery Bacilli. In two or three large families, almost all the family were found to be involved. This method of investigation accounts, in part, for the large number of cases recorded.

There is little doubt that, as this disease is spread by the infection of food or food utensils, it may well, therefore, be regarded as a form of Food Poisoning. Further details of this outbreak are given on page 39.

Two cases of Poliomyelitis occurred during the year. One was removed to hospital in the acute stage and later transferred to an Orthopaedic Hospital for treatment of the resulting Paralysis. The other case was only discovered when a mild form of paralysis was found. The child received out-patient treatment at a local hospital.

The cases of Scarlet Fever were of a comparatively mild type. While many cases of Scarlet Fever are nursed at home to-day, it is necessary in this town, to remove a large number to hospital, because of unsuitable housing conditions.

The one case of proved Diphtheria had been immunised in infancy, but had not received any supplementary dose at a later date. The value of this supplementary immunisation 4 to 5 years after the primary dose is again emphasised.

Maternal and Child Health:- These services are controlled by the West Riding County Council as the Local Health Authority operating through its scheme of Divisional Administration.

Close liaison is maintained with the Batley Maternity Home and Staincliffe Hospital (controlled by the Regional Hospital Board). The Ante-Natal Clinics for patients entering the home are held at the Hanover Street Welfare Centre and a Health Visitor is supplied to augment the staff at the Clinic.

Many patients who have booked to enter Staincliffe Hospital also attend the Divisional Ante-Natal Clinic during the early stages of their pregnancy.

The above institutions discharge many of their Maternity cases before the end of the accepted "lying in" period of 14 days. In these cases the Local Health Authority's Midwives are sent to continue the Nursing supervision of the mother and baby until the 14th day. These cases are notified to the Public Health Department on the day before discharge, so that the above arrangements can be made.

The demand for hospital accommodation for Confinement, even in perfectly normal cases, continues : 62.6% of all registered births took place in Hospitals and Nursing Homes.

The Infant Welfare Centres have functioned successfully throughout the year and have received regular visits from a Medical Officer.

Two additional Assistant Health Visitors were appointed in May, and a qualified Health Visitor joined the staff in July to fill a vacancy caused by resignation.

Tuberculosis:- The diagnosis and treatment of this disease is the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board and a Clinic is held in the Borough once weekly, which is attended by a Consultant Chest Physician. Measures for the prevention of this disease and the Welfare and After Care of patients in their own homes are the duty of the Local Health Authority. During the year the Health Visitor service for Tuberculosis was reorganised, following the death of the Tuberculosis Nurse. This officer had only been available for part-time duty in the Borough—her services being shared with other districts. The vacancy was filled by one of the Department's Health Visitors, who volunteered for this work. This Health Visitor now devotes 8 half days per week to Tuberculosis duties, and the 3 other half days to Maternity and Child Welfare work. By this reorganisation the visiting of Tuberculosis cases has been improved, and in particular the follow-up of "Contacts" is being carried out with increased efficiency, also a closer liaison is now established between the department and the Chest Physician. The statistics of Tuberculosis showed little change during the year.

The Council continued its policy of giving priority in re-housing to cases of Active Tuberculosis in which the rest of the family were at serious risk of infection owing to lack of adequate accommodation. 3 such cases were re-housed during the year.

The Domestic Help Service has made steady progress although the demand for the service has, throughout the year, exceeded the supply of Helps, and the satisfactory distribution of the available personnel was particularly difficult during the first and last quarters of the year.

Further notes on this service are given on page 9.

Sanitary Services :- The most important occurrence during the year has been the adoption by the Borough of Bye-laws concerning the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food. If these Bye-laws are properly observed by all concerned, the risk of illness due to contaminated food should be greatly reduced.

While the distribution of posters and leaflets and information spread by the Press and the Cinema is playing a valuable part in advertising the importance of food hygiene, the greatest improvement of all will occur when the public themselves become fully "Food-Hygiene Conscious" and insist on none but the highest standards in shops, restaurants and canteens.

The Hygiene of the Manufacture and sale of Ice-Cream has received regular attention throughout the year. The reports on the Bacteriological examination of samples show a marked improve-

ment. 66% of all samples being placed in the first two categories. The samples submitted for Chemical examination again showed considerable variation and as these notes are written the long-awaited Standards for Chemical Composition of Ice-Cream have been introduced by the Ministry of Food.

As the shortage of houses is still the greatest social problem in the Borough, the number of unfit houses dealt with during the year was kept to the lowest possible level.

It is satisfactory to note that the number of new houses erected by the Corporation was almost double that of the previous year, but the provision of adequate housing is still a vast problem. Attention is drawn to the statement of the Senior Sanitary Inspector on the housing needs of the Borough on page 33.

While the number of families re-housed on "Medical or Unfit Housing" grounds, fell short of the 25% recommended in the Council's Housing Scheme, the continuation of this policy provided a valuable contribution to the Public Health.

The type of case which probably derives most benefit from re-housing is that of Persistent Respiratory disease in a child. Where a child with this condition is living in a damp, overcrowded or badly sited house, the removal to dry and spacious surroundings, will at least provide some relief for the patient, and in many cases contribute materially to an eventual cure; thus preventing the development of a condition which might result in life-long disability.

During the year the department has co-operated with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in carrying out observations on Atmospheric Pollution in the Borough. The details of this work are described by the Senior Sanitary Inspector on page 25.

Attention is also drawn to an important change in the control of Refuse Disposal which has been considered by the Public Health Committee during the year. The details of this subject are described on page 20.

As in previous years the report on the Sanitary Services is the work of Mr. H. Hornby.

I am indebted to Miss K. Lister, Chief Clerk, and other members of the clerical staff of the Divisional Health Office, for preparing the details of the Medical services in this report.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

JOHN F. CAITHNESS.

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

(a) MEDICAL

Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Medical Officer, West Riding County Council.	JOHN F. CAITHNESS, M.B., Ch.B., (Manch.) D.P.H., (Ed.)
Assistant County Medical Officer, W.R.C.C.	Freda M. Cox, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., (Com- menced Oct., 1950)
Assistant Medical Officers of Health, M. and C.W. (part-time)	Agnes W. Jervis, M.A., M.B., Ch.B. (St. And) Agnes A. Crone, M.B., Ch.B., (Leeds) D.C.H.
* { Ophthalmic Surgeons (part-time)	Sydney K. Sledge, M.B., Ch.B., (Leeds) D.O.M.S. (Eng.) E. S. Tan, M.B., Ch.B. (Leeds), D.O.M.S. (Eng.)
* { Orthopædic Surgeon (part-time)	John M. Fitton, M.B., Ch.B. (Leeds), F.R.C.S. (Eng.)

* The Clinics held by the above Consultants are controlled by the Leeds Regional Hospital Board.

(b) OTHERS

School Dental Officer	W. J. Brown, L.D.S. (V.U. Manc.)
Public Analyst (part-time) ...	Fred W. M. Jaffè, B.Sc., F.I.C.
Senior Sanitary Inspector ...	Harold Hornby, F.R. San.I. [] ‡ ¶ Ollett Silver Medallist
District Sanitary Inspectors ...	J. H. Raynor, [] ‡ ¶ J. A. Hall, [] ‡ ¶ R. H. Wood, [] ‡ G. O. Lee, [] ‡ Commenced March, 1950
Health Visitors and School Nurses	M. Williams, § || O Resigned March, 1950 E. Allen, § || O C. Melia, § || O D. L. Rawson, § || O M. M. C. Quigley, § || O Commenced July, 1950
Assistant Health Visitors and School Nurses	C. M. Stewart, § P. Thorp, § A. C. Shepley, § || Commenced May, 1950 B. Flexney, § || do.
Masseuse	D. Render, ç
Chief Clerk	K. Lister
Clerks	G. F. Baume, = Resigned June, 1950 D. Anthony M. D. L. Peel Resigned July, 1950 M. L. Hardwick Resigned Dec., 1950 C. Richardson M. J. Gothard, = W. M. Townsley, Commenced April, 1950 D. Wrigley, Commenced August, 1950 C. Padgett, Commenced August, 1950

**Borough of Batley—Vital Statistics of Whole District
during 1950 and Previous Years**

Yearly Average	Estimated Population	NET BIRTHS		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
				Under 1 Year of age		At all Ages	
		No.	Rate per 1,000	No.	Rate per 1,000 Net Births	No.	Rate per 1,000
10 years 1901-10	31,694	827	26.1	143	171	537	17.0
10 years 1911-20	36,435	676	20.5	93	123	571	16.0
10 years 1921-30	35,765	624	17.3	48	76	485	13.4
10 years 1931-40	36,246	493	13.5	26	53	510	14.0
10 years 1941-50	38,157	693	18.1	29	42	527	13.8
Year 1950	40,210	645	16.0	21	32.6	512	12.7
England and Wales ... ..		...	15.8	...	29.8	...	11.6
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London ...		...	17.6	...	33.8	...	12.3
148 Smaller Towns ... ..		...	16.7	...	29.4	...	11.6
LONDON ... ..		...	17.8	...	26.3	...	11.8

PROVISIONAL FIGURES, 1950

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births—Legitimate	612	321	291	Birth Rate 16.0 Rate per 1,000 total births 22.7
Illegitimate	33	11	22	
Stillbirths	15	9	6	
Deaths	512	252	260	Death rate 12.7

Deaths from puerperal causes :-	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total births
Puerperal sepsis	—	—
Other puerperal causes	—	—
Total	—	—

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :-

All infants per 1,000 live births	32.6
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births... ..	31.0
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	60.6
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	80
Deaths from Measles (all ages)... ..	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	2

There has not been excessive mortality during the year from any of the notifiable infectious diseases.

Causes of Death in Batley for the year, 1950

Causes of Death	Ages at Death									TOTAL	
	Under 1 Month	1 month and under 6 months	6 months and under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65		65 and upwards
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	3	2	6
do. , other	1	...	1
Syphilitic disease	1	...	1
Diphtheria
Whooping Cough
Meningococcal infections
Acute Poliomyelitis
Measles
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	5	16	22
" " , lung, bronchus	6	4	10
" " , breast	1	4	1	6
" " , uterus	1	2	2	5
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	2	11	24	37
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	...	...	1
Diabetes	2	...	2
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	4	9	45	58
Coronary disease, Angina	25	31	56
Hypertension with heart disease	4	8	12
Other heart disease	1	5	13	83	102
Other circulatory disease	4	15	19
Influenza	1	3	4
Pneumonia	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	12	20
Bronchitis	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	37	45
Other diseases of the respiratory system	6	5	11
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	5	5
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1	6	8
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	2
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion
Congenital malformations	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other defined and illdefined diseases	7	2	...	1	1	2	1	3	6	28	51
Motor vehicle accidents	2	...	...	...	2
All other accidents	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	9	15
Suicide	3	2	5
Homicide and operations of war
TOTAL	10	10	1	2	1	2	6	21	118	341	512

Causes of Infant Deaths :-

Prematurity	5	Spina Bifida	2
Pneumonia	5	Congenital Debility	1
Dysentery (Sonne)	1	Intracranial Haemorrhage	1
Otitis Media and Mastoiditis	1	Accidents	2
Gastro-Enteritis	1	Other Causes	1
Ac. Bronchitis	1		

TOTAL 21

BIRTHS.—The Registrar-General reports the registration—which is distinct from notification—of 645 births in Batley during 1950. There were 15 still births registered in addition to the live births.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, 1907.—Doctors notified 17, midwives 659, and other persons Nil births, a total of 676 during 1950. Of these 16 were still births.

INFANTILE DEATH RATE.—Of the infant deaths 6 were due to premature birth and/or congenital debility.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

This service is provided by the Local Health Authority.

The service has increased considerably during the year.

The establishment of Home Helps as fixed by the Local Health Authority is 15 whole time Helps for the whole of Division No. 15 (Batley and Heckmondwike).

While recruitment of Home Helps has improved during the year, only for one week was the maximum of the establishment reached.

All applicants for appointment as Home Helps, furnish the names of two referees, are the subject of a report by a Health Visitor and are then interviewed by the Medical Officer of Health in his capacity as Divisional Medical Officer of the Local Health Authority's services.

For Tuberculosis cases, the Home Help is invited to volunteer for this type of case and before commencing duty is examined (including X-ray) by the area Chest Physician and re-examined at intervals of six months if still attending this type of case.

The following are the details of the service for the year:-

(a) No. of Domestic Helps employed at 31st December—

(i)	Whole time	15
(ii)	Part time	5

(b) No. of cases provided with Domestic Helps during the year ;
and classification of such cases—

(i)	Ill (excluding aged)	
	(a) Tuberculosis	1
	(b) Other	26
(ii)	Lying-in	66
(iii)	Expectant mothers	3
(iv)	Mentally defective	1
(v)	Aged	
	(a) Illness	55
	(b) Infirmary	12
(vi)	Children of school age	Nil

Clinics and Treatment Centres

Name	Address	Sessions	Authority Providing
Ante Natal and Post Natal Clinics	Wellington Street, Batley	Weekly, Tuesday and Weekly Wednesday, 9-15 a.m.—12 noon.	Reg. Hosp. Board
Ditto	Ditto	Weekly, Monday 2—5 p.m.	W.R.C.C.
Infant Welfare Centre	Ditto	Tuesday, 2—4 p.m. Friday, 2—4 p.m.	Ditto
Ditto	Constitutional Club Low Lane, Birstall	Wednesday, 2—4 p.m.	Ditto
Ditto	Church Hall, Ebenezer Meth. Chapel Hanging Heaton	Thursday, 2—4 p.m.	Ditto
Consultative Ante Natal Clinic	Batley Hospital	Tuesday, 9-15 a.m.	Reg. Hosp. Board
Diphtheria Immunisation Clinic	Wellington Street, Batley	Monthly, Friday 9-30 a.m.—12 noon	W.R.C.C.
Orthopædic Clinic	Temperance Hall, Batley	Monthly 3rd Thursday 9-30—10-30 a.m.	Ditto
Massage, etc. Clinic	Ditto	Monday & Thursday 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon 2—5 p.m.	Ditto
Minor Ailments Clinic	Wellington Street, Batley	Daily, 9 a.m.	Ditto
Ditto	Constitutional Club, Low Lane, Birstall	Wednesday, 4 p.m.	Ditto
Ophthalmic Clinic	School Clinic, Market Place, Batley	When required.	Ditto
Dental Clinic	Back Cambridge Street, Batley	Monday—Friday 9 a.m.—12 noon. 2—5 p.m. Saturday, 9—12 noon.	Ditto
Aural Clinic	Batley Hospital	When required.	Reg. Hosp. Board
Tuberculosis Dispensary	Branch House Chambers, Batley	Wednesday, 2—4 p.m.	Reg. Hosp. Board
Treatment Centres for Venereal Disease	Dewsbury Infirmary	Mon, 2—4 p.m. (M&F) Thurs, 10-30—12 noon. (M). Friday, 6—9 p.m. (M & F)	Reg. Hosp. Board

HOSPITALS

The actual number of hospitals serving the area shewed no change with the exception that the hospital for infectious diseases has now been equipped and opened as a hospital for the aged and chronic sick, thereby providing some relief of the problem of hospital accommodation for this type of case.

Infectious Diseases are admitted to one or other of three large hospitals in the County.

As stated in the previous year's report all hospitals are controlled by the Regional Hospital Board.

During 1950 the attendances of Batley residents at the Venereal Diseases Clinics were 34 males and 15 females.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC

No. of individual patients who attended	...	...	559
Total number of attendances	...	...	1,953

POST NATAL CLINIC

No. of individual patients who attended	...	...	147
Total number of attendances	...	...	153

CONTRACEPTIVE CLINIC

The number of patients who attended Leeds Maternity Hospital was 11.

Infant Welfare Centres

Attendances of children	CENTRES			
	Wellington Street	Birstall	Hanging Heaton	TOTAL
Under 1 year	4,471	1,661	619	6,751
Between 1 and 5 years	1,428	1,554	269	3,251
New Admissions :-				
Under 1 year	364	108	33	505
Between 1 and 5 years	31	24	10	65

SUMMARY OF WORK PERFORMED BY DOMICILARY MIDWIVES DURING 1950

		Names of Midwives					Relief Mid- wife	Total
		M. Farrington	E. A. Fearnside	M. H. Foy	A. Layland	C. Lynch	E. Sandford	
Visits to Ante Natal cases		259	193	274	149	198	10	1083
Cases attended	As Midwife	33	16	41	39	41	35	205
	As Maternity Nurse	12	1	5	6	13	3	40
No. of visits to patients following delivery		813	518	941	665	861	896	4694

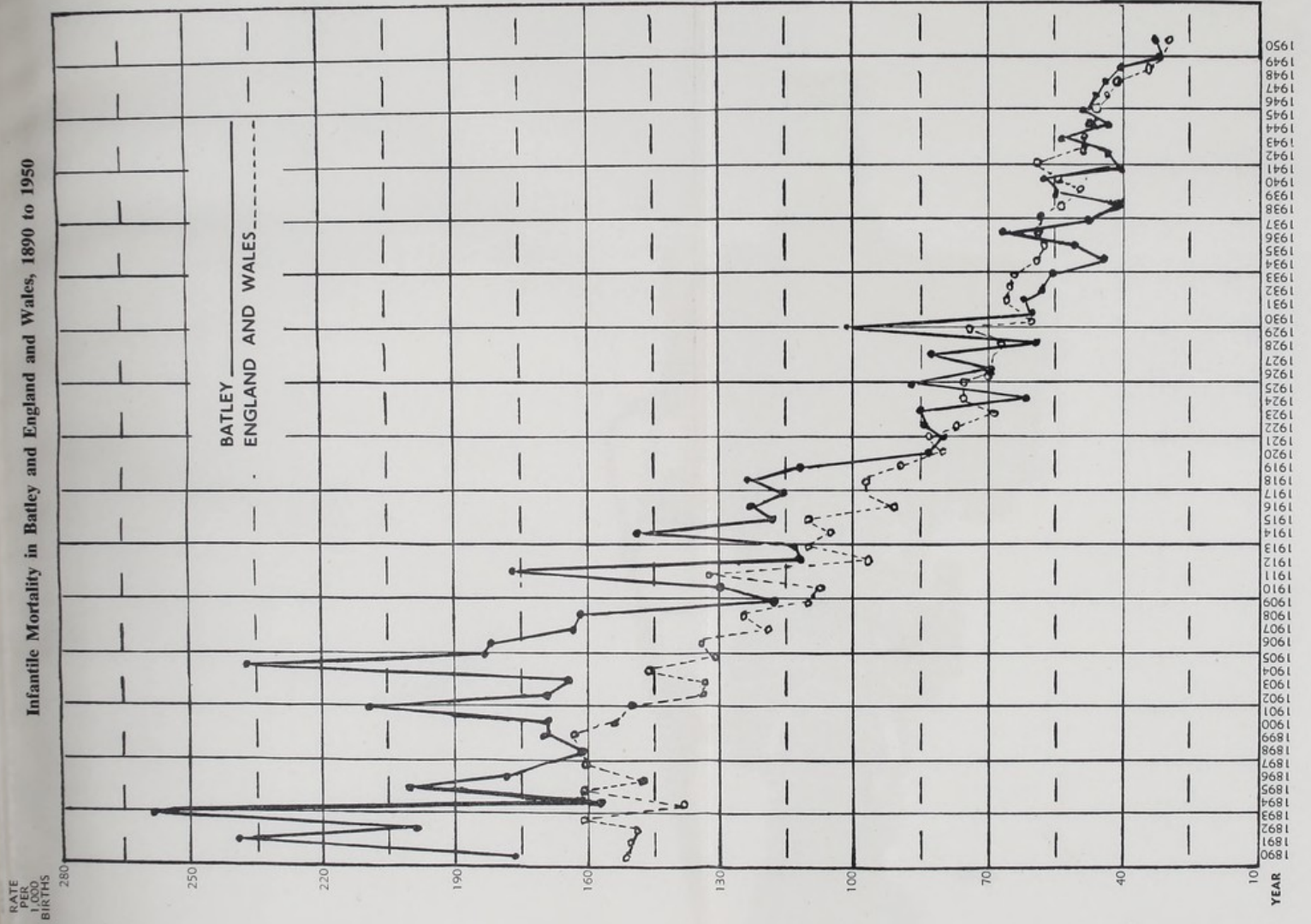
HEALTH VISITORS

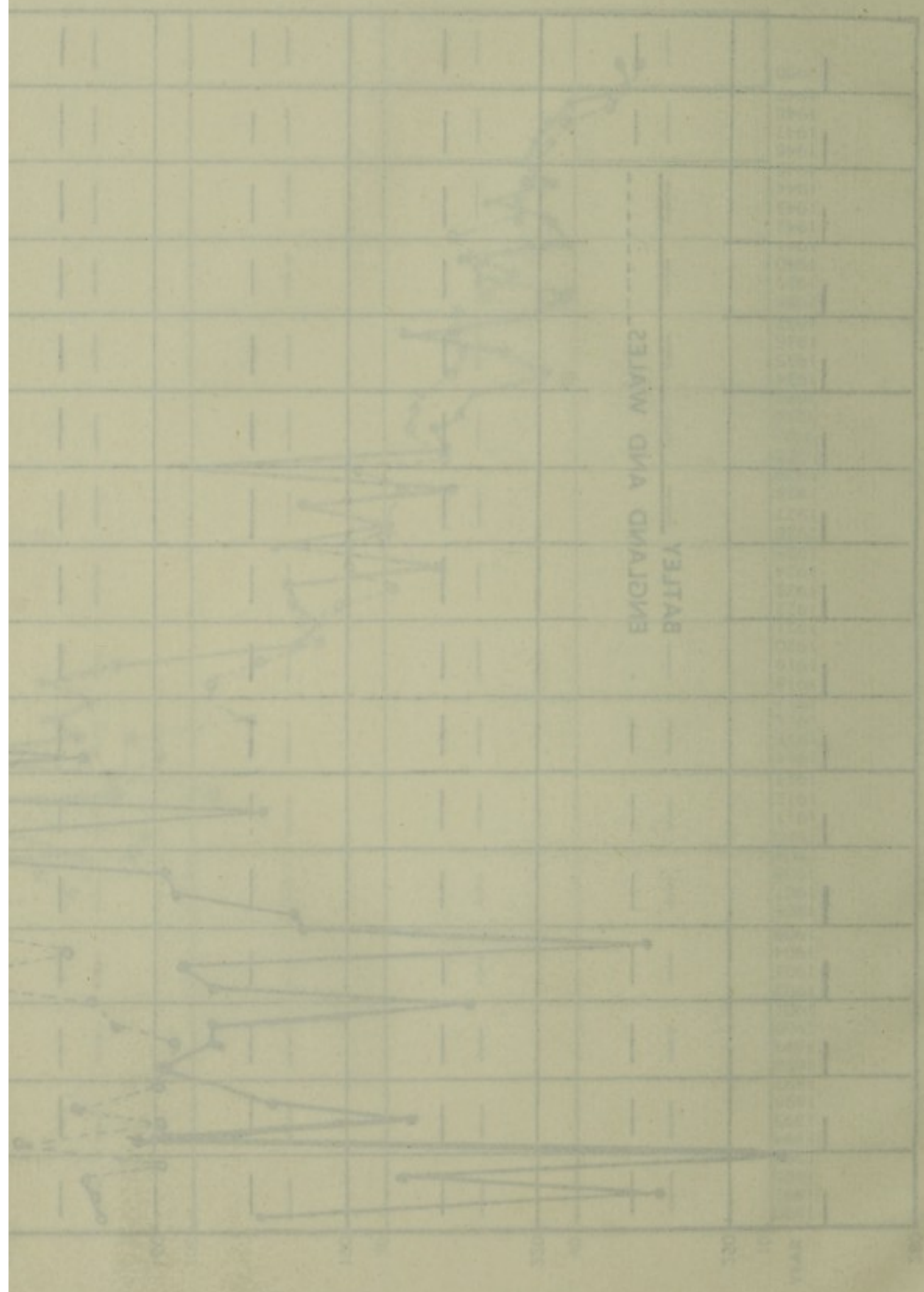
The arrangements made for the visiting of children between the ages of one and five are as previously.

Number of visits paid during the year by all Health Visitors.

	First Visits	Re-visits
(a) To expectant mothers ...	193	146
(b) To children under 1 year of age	696	5,475
(c) To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years ...	65	6,393

Infantile Mortality in Batley and England and Wales, 1890 to 1950





БІСГЛІВІД ІНД ІАУГЕГ
 ВІЛГЕА

YEAR

					Total Visits
(d)	To premature babies	...	...	...	120
(e)	To care and after-care of patients	...	...	...	621
(f)	All other visits	...	...	...	2,567
The preceding figures do not include visits paid by the nurses in their capacities as School Nurses, which were					432
The grand total, therefore, of visits by the Health Visitors and School Nurses during 1950 was					16,708

(v) INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

Total number of children under 5 years of age who attended the Centres for the first time during the year and who, on the date of their first attendance, were:-

					Total
(i)	Children under 1 year of age	...	...	...	505
(ii)	Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	...	...	...	65

Total number of children under 5 years of age who attended at the Centres during the year, and who, at the end of the year were:-

(i)	Children under 1 year of age	...	...	...	473
(ii)	Children over 1 year of age	...	...	...	1,067

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DENTAL, ORTHOPAEDIC, ETC., CASES

Dental Defects:-

The following is a summary of the work carried out:-

Dental Inspection and Treatment of Maternity and Child Welfare Patients, 1950

Patients	Number Treated	Number of Attendances	Anaesthetics Administered		Extractions		Other Operations		Patients fitted with Dentures
			General	Local	Temporary	Permanent	Fillings	Other	
Adults	232	289	8	58	—	216	79	18	17
Children	29	29	2	17	27	—	—	—	—
Total	261	318	10	75	27	216	79	18	17

Aural Cases:-

Twelve pre-school children were seen during 1950. There were 17 attendances.

Orthopaedics:-

The Orthopaedic Surgeon examined 31 patients under school age. There were 44 attendances. Five children made 55 attendances at the Massage etc. Clinic.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948—Sec. 47

Removal to suitable premises, of persons in need of care and attention :-

The only case in which formal action was taken during the year was Mr. J. W. B., a man who lived alone in an insanitary basement dwelling, and who, through grave chronic disease, age and infirmity, was unable to devote to himself, and was not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention; these conditions being further aggravated by personal uncleanliness and infestation with fleas.

The nearest relative was a sister, but she was not in a position to help, and the patient was an obvious danger to himself and his neighbours.

Since the patient rejected all offers to be admitted to hospital voluntarily, an application was made to, and granted by, Batley Magistrates' Court for his removal to Oakwell Hospital, Birstall, and for his detention there for a period of three months as from the 13th July, 1950.

—Unfortunately, in spite of hospital treatment, the patient died from his chronic disease several weeks after admission.

The necessity for formal action was avoided in two further cases by the patients entering hospital voluntarily. One, an elderly woman, ultimately died, and the other—a man in his early sixties—has improved out of all recognition, notwithstanding that he was an extreme case of self-neglect when taken away from his home.

It may be added that cases under this heading arise not infrequently, but where they are of sound mind and strongly resent any suggestion of institutional treatment, it is often a matter of some perplexity—involving as it does questions of personal freedom—to decide whether the law should be put into operation with a view to compulsory removal.

The policy of the Department is, therefore, to secure the co-operation and assistance of responsible relatives, and generally to explore every avenue which might help, before any question of compulsory removal is seriously entertained.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

1. (i) WATER SUPPLY—Particulars of the Batley Water supply have been given in previous annual reports. The chief source is from the town's own reservoirs situated about eighteen miles away in the Pennine Hills.

In addition bulk supplies are received from the Bradford and Halifax Corporations for the areas of Birstall and Soothill respectively.

These waters are excellent in every respect, both for domestic and trade purposes, and every house in the Borough is supplied from a public water main with service laid direct to the house. The number of dwelling houses supplied from public water mains is 13,564, and the number of population, 40,210.

Particulars of (a) Bacteriological Examinations, (b) Chemical Examinations and (c) Examinations for Plumbo-solvent action:-

(a) Bacteriological Examinations:-

Source of Supply	Raw Water Number of Samples			Water going into supply after treatment Number of Samples		
	Satisfac- tory	Unsatis- factory	Total	Satisfac- tory	Unsatis- factory	Total
Batley Corporation	14	10	24	71	3	74
Bradford Corporation	—	—	—	36	6	42
Halifax Corporation	—	—	—	24	—	24

(b) Chemical Examinations:-

Source of Supply	Raw Water Number of Samples			Water going into supply after treatment Number of Samples		
	Satisfac- tory	Unsatis- factory	Total	Satisfac- tory	Unsatis- factory	Total
Batley Corporation	12	—	12	36	—	36
Bradford Corporation	—	—	—	12	—	12
Halifax Corporation	—	—	—	12	—	12

(c) Examinations for Plumbo-solvent action:-

Supply	Sample No. and Date collected	Approx. length of lead service pipe	Result of exam.		Remarks
			Lead content Grains per gall.	pH value	
All samples Batley Corpn.					Considered collectively the results were satisfactory
After standing in pipe for measured period of half an hour	(1) 10.2.50	40 ft.	1/140 th	7.0	
After standing in pipe all night	(2) ..	..	1/70 th	..
After standing in pipe for measured period of half an hour	(3) 5.3.50	50 ft.	Nil	6.6	
After standing in pipe all night	(4) ..	..	1/35 th	6.6
After standing in pipe for measured period of half an hour	(5) 2.12.50	32 ft.	Nil	6.6	
After standing in pipe all night	(6) ..	..	Nil	6.8

The precautions taken against plumbo-solvent action are the addition of lime to increase the pH value of the raw water.

Other forms of treatment given are routine filtration and chlorination.

(ii) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE. The Borough Engineer, Mr. T. Mossop, states:-

“With few exceptions in the outlying areas, all premises are connected to public sewers, which discharge into the Dewsbury main sewers, and thence to Mitchell Laithes Works for treatment.

During 1950, extensions were carried out to sewers on the Staincliffe Housing Estate.”

2 RIVERS AND STREAMS—The Yorkshire Ouse River Board is the authority which exercises supervision over the Batley Beck. This stream is polluted by dye water, trade waste, etc.; yet to a progressively contracting degree, since considerable progress has been made during recent years in diverting industrial trade wastes into public sewers, and such work is still going forward. During

heavy rain storms the stream occasionally overflows its banks, causing considerable flooding of houses and streets. This has engaged the attention of the Corporation for several years.

3. (i) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION, 1950

By the Senior Sanitary Inspector (Mr. H. Hornby)

Water-Closets

The Borough—1949	...	...	...	...	11,515
Additional; to existing buildings	...	...	...	...	41
Additional; to new buildings	...	...	...	...	195
Additional; by conversions	...	...	...	...	8
Less number abolished	...	...	...	...	16
Total—1950	...	...	...	...	11,743

Trough Closets

The Borough—1949	...	...	...	...	36
Less number abolished	...	...	...	...	7
Total—1950	...	...	...	...	29

Slop Water Closets

The Borough—1949	...	...	...	...	1
Less number abolished	...	...	...	...	—
Total—1950	...	...	...	...	1

Pail Closets (including Chemical Closets)

The Borough—1949	...	...	...	...	36
Additional; by alteration of privy closets	...	...	...	...	—
Additional; to existing buildings	...	...	...	...	—
Less number abolished	...	...	...	...	10
Total—1950	...	...	...	...	26

Privy Closets

The Borough—1949 (31 structures)	...	...	...	...	47
Less number abolished or converted to W.C.'s or pail closets	...	...	...	...	—
Total—1950 (31 structures)	...	...	...	...	47
Total—1950 Closets of all types	...	...	...	...	11,846

General Remarks:- During the years 1946 to 1950 inclusive, special efforts were made in the Birstall Ward, through the operation of Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936, to secure the replacement of privies, etc., by W.C.'s at the joint expense of owners and Local Authority. Such replacements could only be enforced where, as laid down by the Public Health Act, there was a public sewer and water supply available within 100 feet of the sites of the buildings. The following brief particulars indicate what has been accomplished in this connection, and which work is regarded as a distinct advance in environmental hygiene affecting the properties concerned. It is also a pleasure to record that, notwithstanding these days of high building costs, recourse to the Magistrates Court to apply measures of compulsion against a defaulting owner was necessary in only two instances.

Privy Conversions—Birstall Ward

March, 1946 to December, 1950

No. of Privies abolished	...	...	...	...	113
No. of Pail Closets abolished	...	...	...	...	9
No. of Slop Water Closets Abolished	...	...	...	...	15
No. of W.C.'s installed	...	...	...	...	147
Total Cost to Owners	...	...	...	...	£3,427
Total Grants by Corporation	...	...	...	...	£2,038
Total Cost of replacements	...	...	...	...	<u>£5,465</u>

(ii) PUBLIC CLEANSING—This Section is by the Senior Sanitary Inspector (Mr. H. Hornby)

The arrangements for the collection and disposal of house and trade refuse during 1950 were similar to those in force during the previous year, that is, collection by private contract, and disposal by direct labour.

Particulars of the contracts as they stood on the 31st December, 1950, are as follows:-

Contract No.	Ward	Estimated Population 1950	Estimated No. of houses and premises	Estimated Annual Yield, Tons	Period of Contract		Annual Costs £
					Commencement	Termination	
1.	West	8,505	3,071	2,035	18/7/49	17/7/52	2,316
2.	Soothill	5,200	1,514	990	12/7/49	11/7/52	1,102
3.	North	10,335	3,634	2,364	1/8/50	31/7/53	2,167
4.	East	9,135	3,271	2,167	1/7/49	30/6/52	1,763
5.	Birstall	6,845	2,610	1,705	1/1/48	30/6/51	1,830
	Totals	40,020	14,100	9,261	—	—	—
Total annual rate of payments on 31/12/50							£9,178

Places of disposal were as follows:-	Tons
Controlled Tip—Soothill Wood Colliery	4,371
Controlled Tip—Nab Lane	4,890
Total	9,261

The staff and forms of transport engaged upon collection and disposal were respectively:-

Collection:-

By Private Contract:

Ward	Motor Vehicles	Men inc. Dvrs.
Soothill } North }	2	6
East	1	3
West	1	3
Birstall	1	3

By Direct Labour:

Disposal:-

Tipmen

5

General remarks:-

Towards the end of the year under review, the Public Health Committee made a very important decision, namely, that steps should be taken with a view to all the Refuse Collection Services of the Corporation returning to direct labour as and when the current private contracts expired. This change-over is expected to take roughly three years to complete, i.e. Birstall Ward in 1951, West Soothill and East Wards in 1952, and North Ward in 1953.

The decision was reached with a full realisation that costs would substantially increase, the deciding factor being the demand for higher efficiency in the interests of public health.

Here it should be emphasised that the decision cast^S no reflection upon the private contractors concerned, who have admittedly done their best under the conditions dictated by the system: but these led to such unwise cutting down of manpower that the whole of the collection of the town had to be done by only 15 men inclusive of motor drivers—a truly impossible task—and regularity of collection suffered. Therefore the Committee felt this must be corrected by a change to a system which puts first and foremost the need for regular and efficient collection.

The contract system has saved thousands of pounds during the score or more years during which it has been in operation, but, as indicated, its inherent weakness has been lack of man power due to conditions inseparable from commercial competition.

The extent of the latter will be readily appreciated when it is mentioned that—notwithstanding increases in payment during the past few years—the cost per head of population during 1950 was only 6/6 against averages of 8/9 for County Boroughs in England and Wales, 7/11 for Non-County Boroughs, and 7/9 for Urban Districts—every variation by 6d in these unit figures meaning a difference of £1,000 in aggregate costs for a population of 40,000.

Subject to increased man power being obtainable, the change should lead to higher efficiency, but having regard to the difficulties experienced by other authorities, the general position in relation to man power for the uncongenial and arduous job of refuse collection is not encouraging.

WORK OF CONTRACTORS—

The following table gives, amongst other particulars, the names of the contractors and the wards in which they are employed, the number of loads collected monthly and annually from each ward and from the Borough as a whole, and the places of disposal and the loads taken thereto both monthly and annually :-

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE WORK OF CONTRACTORS

WARD	CON-TRACTOR	NUMBER OF LOADS																										
		PLACES OF DISPOSAL												TOTALS														
		SOOTHILL TIP												NAB LANE TIP														
		JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTALS	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTALS	
North	T. Harris	24	58	20	26	20	17	25	21	26	21	24	31	313	103	61	106	135	111	96	122	104	118	104	105	127	1292	1605
East	T. Harris	110	103	103	127	106	97	121	98	117	99	100	130	1311	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	6	1317
West	T. Harris	52	69	36	90	46	42	5	2	10	18	2	6	378	31	41	71	54	64	55	108	89	104	79	97	119	912	1290
Soothill	T. Harris	69	71	67	88	71	71	84	62	80	69	77	101	910	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	915
Birstall	J. W. Binns	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	99	73	92	114	92	90	108	73	82	62	81	79	1045	1047
	TOTALS	253	301	226	331	243	227	235	183	233	207	203	270	2914	233	175	269	303	269	241	347	266	304	245	283	325	3260	6174

**(iii) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.
WORK OF THE SANITARY INSPECTORS UNDER ARTICLE
27 OF THE SANITARY OFFICERS (OUTSIDE LONDON)
REGULATIONS, 1935**

DESCRIPTION OF WORK CARRIED OUT: YEAR 1950

Total number of Inspections and Re-Inspections made 17,317

Details	Primary Inspection. Day	Re- Inspections. Day
Housing Acts	10	134
Re Sanitary Defects	1106	7316
Infectious Diseases	131	246
Verminous and dirty houses	95	329
" houses treated	57	6
Overcrowding	77	21
Water Supply	1	4
Factories	208	293
Workplaces	4	14
Shops Acts	80	93
Drains inspected	64	18
Drains tested	66	11
Smoke Observations	103	3
Factories (Smoke Nuisance)	16	13
Offensive Trades	—	1
Stables	5	2
Swine, fowls and other animals	27	84
Tents, Vans and Sheds	76	15
Tips, etc.	62	26
Schools	3	14
Sewers, etc.	50	84
Prev. of Dam. by Pests Act... ..	127	300
Miscellaneous visits	3165	207
Slaughter houses	32	—
Meat Shops	149	—
Food prep. and exams., Canteens etc.	189	—
Provision and other food shops	803	—
Bakehouses	174	—
Fried fish and chip shops	226	—
Ice Cream Premises	207	—
Dairies and milk shops	74	—
Markets	87	—
Samples :-		
Milk—Chemical exams.	122	—
Ice Cream " "	4	—
Milk— Bact exams.	180	—
Ice Cream " "	117	—
Ice Lollies—Bact. exams	9	—
Miscellaneous foods—		
Chemical exams.	30	—
Milk—Biol. exams.	23	—
Rag Flock—Chemical exams.	36	—
Swimming bath water—		
Chem. and/or Bact. exams.	4	—
Other waters—		
Chem. or Bact. exams.	6	—
Fæces Specimens—		
Bact. exams	78	—
Totals	8083	9234

Informal Notices served	...	...	...	...	758
Informal Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	896
Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	223
Statutory Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	193
Prosecutions under Public Health and Housing Acts					Nil
Number of complaints received and entered in complaint book	...	...	...	...	168

(iv) SHOPS AND OFFICES. No. of Inspections 173.

5 Notices were served, and 4 complied with, in respect of offences.

Apart from small premises the number of retail shops, as compared with the size and population of the Borough, is below the average, due, no doubt, to the fact that the shopping centres of the large neighbouring towns are readily available to the public of Batley. A very large majority of the retail shops in Batley employ, if any, not more than one or two assistants.

(v) CAMPING SITES. No. of Inspections 91.

During 1950 no sites in the Borough were used for camping purposes within the meaning of Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936. There were, however, several isolated moveable dwellings, and three exempted temporary encampments in connection with travelling fairs, which were kept under observation. As a result, one unsatisfactory caravan was disapproved and the prospective tenant warned that action would follow occupation by him.

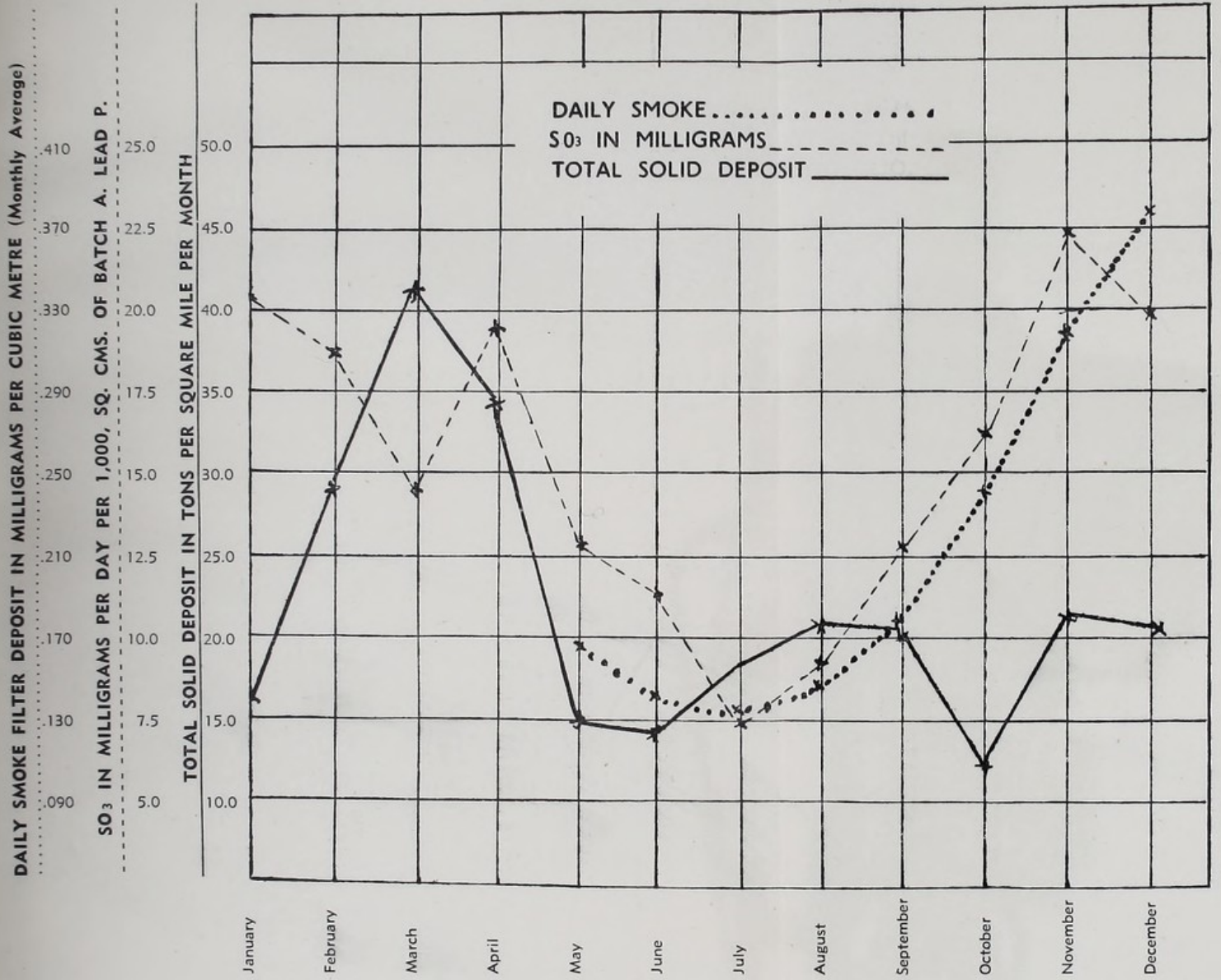
(vi) SMOKE ABATEMENT

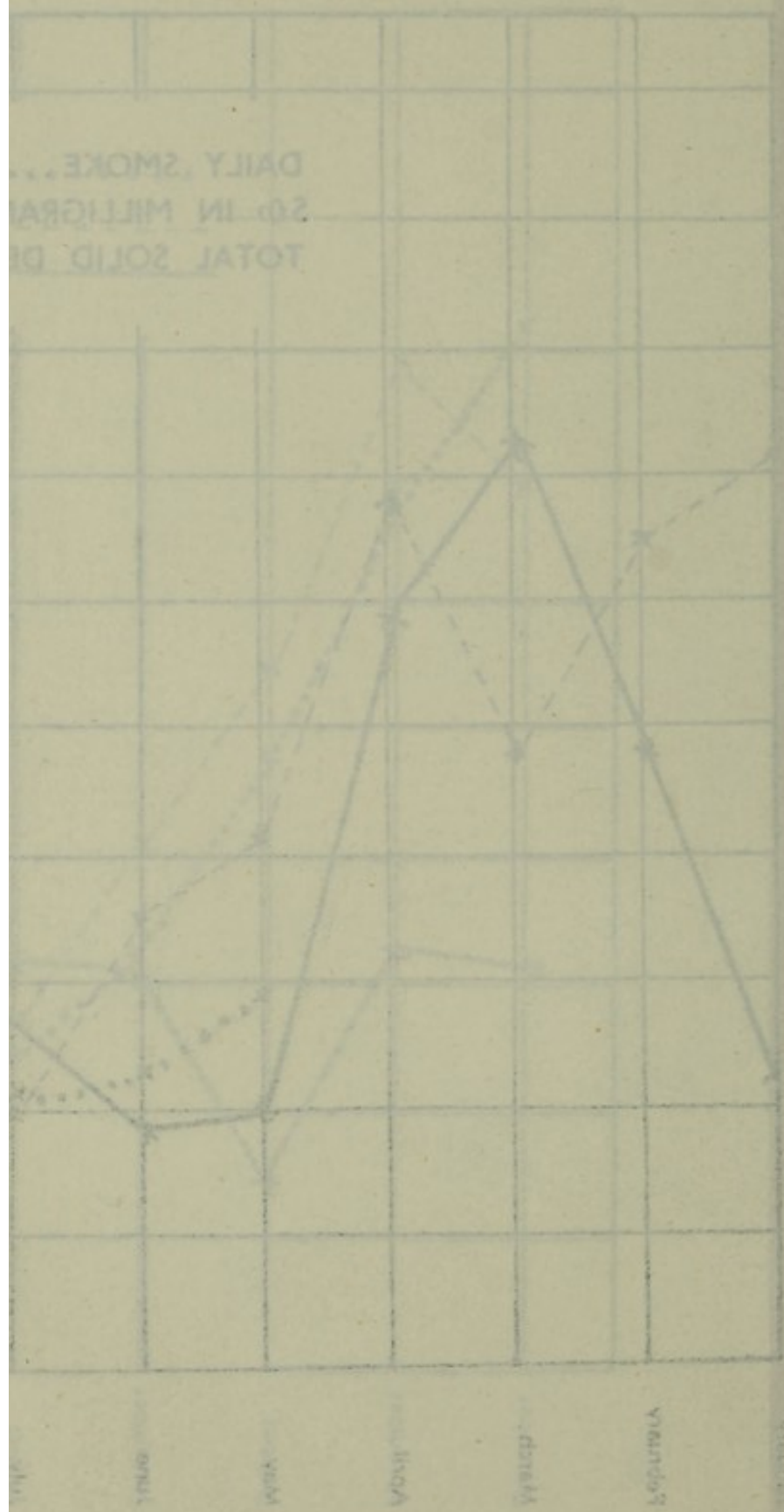
The general position was referred to in the Annual Report for 1947 and the remarks made therein equally apply at the present time.

The number of observations taken during 1950 was 103 and as a result thereof 9 smoke nuisances were recorded in respect of 4 firms.

With the object of recording the degree, nature and variation of atmospheric pollution in Batley, apparatus consisting of a Deposit Gauge, and a Lead Peroxide Instrument for estimating sulphur dioxide, were, in co-operation with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, set up at the Public Health Department in December, 1948. All the maintenance and analytical costs of operating these instruments were subsequently taken over by the County Council which authority added to them a Daily Smoke Filter for volumetric measurement, and this additional instrument has been operated since the beginning of May, 1950.

The following Tables and Graph give a summary of the results. A graph of daily recordings of the smoke filter is kept but this is too voluminous to make its reproduction practicable in this report.





TOTAL SOLID DEPOSIT IN 100'S AND 10'S CIGARETTES WITH 100'S

10'S IN MILLIGRAMS PER DAY WITH 100'S AND 10'S CIGARETTES WITH 10'S

DAILY SMOKE RATES BEING IN MILLIGRAMS PER CIGARETTE

Monthly Deposit in Tons per Square Mile and Sulphur Dioxide by the Lead Peroxide Method.

Month	Rainfall M.M.	Insoluble Deposit	Soluble Deposit	Total Solids	SO ₃ mg/day/1000 cm ² of Batch A Lead Peroxide
		Tons per Square Mile			
Jan.	36	8.87	7.32	16.19	20.3
Feb.	116	17.20	11.83	29.03	18.7
Mar.	36	36.04	5.57	41.61	14.4
Apr.	82	23.73	10.90	34.63	19.4
May	47	10.28	4.68	14.96	12.8
June	27	10.94	3.30	14.24	11.3
July	54	11.82	6.60	18.42	7.5
Aug.	94	12.04	8.67	20.71	9.1
Sept.	89	13.41	7.26	20.67	12.8
Oct.	23	8.49	3.99	12.48	16.1
Nov.	105	12.69	8.60	21.29	22.3
Dec.	39	15.61	5.19	20.80	19.8
Annual Totals	748	181.12	83.91	265.03	—
Monthly Averages	62	15.09	6.99	22.08	15.4
Totals and Averages for previous year :-					
Annual Totals	647	143.82	100.42	244.24	—
Monthly Averages	54	11.98	8.37	20.35	20.5

DAILY SMOKE FILTER—VOLUMETRIC METHOD

Month 1950	Days of obsn.	Average, highest and lowest readings mg/m ³			% 's of readings falling within stated limits		
		Average	Highest	Lowest	Above 1.25 mg/m ³	0.63-1.25 mg/m ³	Below 0.63 mg/m ³
May	31	0.166	0.353	0.099	Nil	Nil	100%
June	30	0.140	0.176	0.086	Nil	Nil	100%
July	31	0.131	0.213	0.079	Nil	Nil	100%
Aug.	31	0.146	0.272	0.082	Nil	Nil	100%
Sept.	30	0.179	0.324	0.102	Nil	Nil	100%
Oct.	31	0.240	0.616	0.140	Nil	Nil	100%
Nov.	30	0.319	0.606	0.120	Nil	Nil	100%
Dec.	31	0.375	0.683	0.212	Nil	6.45%	93.55%
MONTHLY AVERAGES		0.212	—	—	Nil	0.81%	99.19%

From these tables it is shewn that the sootfall for 1950 was 265.03 tons per square mile as compared with 244.24 tons per square mile for the previous year.

That this increase was not entirely due to smoke is suggested by the fall in the degree of sulphur pollution, the monthly average of which was 15.4 milligrams per day per thousand square centimetres of Batch A lead peroxide exposed, as against 20.5 for the previous year. The monthly average for the Daily Smoke Filter was 0.212 milligrams of suspended impurities per cubic metre of air per day.

Considered together, the various recordings indicate what would be expected, namely, that the degree of atmospheric pollution varies according to the rise and fall of fuel consumption over the seasons of the year. It falls to its minimum about June and July, and rises to its peak in December and January. The Daily Smoke Filter is particularly interesting as this shews weekly a steep fall in pollution on Saturdays and Sundays when industrial furnaces are shut down, and a steady build-up from Mondays and Tuesdays when they are in operation again.

As regards the contribution from purely domestic sources it is striking that the degree of pollution on Boxing Day, before which industry had been at a standstill for several days, was more than half the average degree of industrial and domestic pollution together for the month, and that the pollution on Christmas Day, when there was presumably a maximum of domestic cooking, was more than one third higher ^{than} on Boxing Day, the weather and wind direction on the two days being precisely the same. The claim that half the smoke pollution in an industrial town comes from domestic sources is thus reasonably well demonstrated by our local observations.

Viewing atmospheric pollution broadly, it might be said that whilst technical knowledge is sufficient to secure a remedy, it is yet impracticable to adopt the necessary means, because much of the best fuels and products of the country's engineering skill and industry have to be exported so that the people may live. The problem being therefore related to economics and international politics, the continuance of atmospheric pollution seems to be part of the price the community must pay for existence and security.

The results of the observations are sent to the County Council, who in turn transmit them to the W. R. of Yorkshire Reg. Smoke Abatement Committee and the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Hence the information obtained locally receives a wide interest in that it forms part of the County and National Surveys, and from which much good should result when the time for advance is opportune.

(vii) SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There is one public bath in the Borough, but no privately owned swimming baths or pools open to the public. Full particulars of the public bath were given on page 53 of the Annual Report for 1937.

The number of bathers during 1950 was 107,482, of which 59,482 were the general public, 46,000 scholars, and 2,000 attendances during the summer by members of the Swimming Club.

Action taken to secure the satisfactory condition of the water in the swimming baths:-

During September, four samples of water were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield, for bacteriological and chemical examinations. These consisted of two inlet samples and two outlet samples.

The following is a summary of the results of the examinations:-

(a) Bacteriological Examinations :

All the samples were satisfactory in that probable number of coliform bacilli, Mac Conkey 2 days, 37°C. was None per 100 mil ; Probable number of faecal coli was None per 100 mil.

(b) Chemical Examinations :

- (i) pH. Value :- As compared with the Ministry of Health Standard of pH. 7.6-8, the values were as follows :-

1st Class Bath—Inlet	pH. 7.3
" Outlet	" 7.2
2nd Class Bath—Inlet	" 7.2
" Outlet	" 7.4

- (ii) Free Chlorine : As compared with the Ministry of Health Standard of 0.2 - 0.5 parts of free chlorine in one million parts of water, the chlorine contents were as follows :-

1st Class Bath—Inlet	0.2 parts per 1,000,000
" Outlet	0.2 " " "
2nd Class Bath—Inlet	0.2 " " "
" Outlet	0.2 " " "

Considered as a whole the foregoing results were satisfactory.

(viii) Eradication of bed bugs

The number of council houses found to be infested was 4 and other houses 69.

4 Privately owned houses—3 of which were infested with furniture beetles, and 1 with bed-bugs—were disinfested by Hydrogen Cyanide. In addition 3 Council houses and 17 privately owned houses—all infested with bed-bugs—were disinfested by contact insecticide.

Although the problem of insect vermin continues to be a big one there is, on the whole, a perceptible improvement, due, no doubt, to the availability of the more effective insecticides such as D.D.T. and Gammexane, which, besides being cheap, involve a minimum of risk in application. Indeed, these preparations offer such an excellent weapon that there no longer exists any real excuse for people and their houses being verminous, notwithstanding the many disadvantages of a high degree of overcrowding.

4. SCHOOLS

There have been no special reports upon the sanitary conditions and water supply of schools during the year—all the schools being supplied with water from the Corporation mains.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1950 FOR
THE BOROUGH OF BATLEY IN THE COUNTY OF YORKSHIRE**

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937

PART I OF THE ACT

INSPECTIONS for purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors)

Premises	M/c line No. (2)	Number on Register (3)	Number of			M/c line No. (7)
			Inspections (4)	Written notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	1	64	78	11	Nil	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	2	320	422	60	"	2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	3	4	1	Nil	"	3
TOTAL ...		388	501	71	Nil	

2—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted (7)	M/c line No. (8)
		Found (3)	Remedied (4)	Referred			
				To H.M. Inspector (5)	By H.M. Inspector (6)		
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	4	4	Nil	2	Nil	4
Overcrowding (S.2)	5	Nil	Nil	"	Nil	"	5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	6	1	2	"	1	"	6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	7	Nil	Nil	"	Nil	"	7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	8	Nil	Nil	"	Nil	"	8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	9	1	3	"	1	"	9
(a) Insufficient	10	63	65	"	9	"	10
(b) Unsuitable or defective	11	2	2	"	Nil	"	11
(c) Not separate for sexes	12	Nil	Nil	"	Nil	"	12
Other Offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)		Nil	Nil	"	Nil	"	
TOTAL	60	71	76	Nil	13	Nil	60

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK—(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	M/c line No.	Section 110			Section 111			M/c line No.
		No. of out-workers in Aug. list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Wearing apparel— Making, etc. ...	13	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	13
TOTAL ...	70	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	70

HOUSING.
GENERAL REPORT UPON HOUSING ACTIVITIES
IN THE BOROUGH

The position was described on pages 31 to 33 of the Annual Report for 1939, and the remarks made therein apply with equal force today.

The Borough Surveyor, Mr. T. Mossop, has supplied the following information :-

New Houses—1950

..	..	(a)	Number of subsidy houses erected under the 1924 Act	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
..	..	(b)	Number of houses erected by private enterprise	...	...	...	...	...	13
..	..	(c)	Number of houses erected by the Corporation							100
..	..	(d)	Conversions	...	...	...	...	...	2

Including conversions the total number of new houses completed in 1950 was 115 as against 71 for the previous year.

UNFIT HOUSES—ACTION UNDER HOUSING ACT, 1936

Notwithstanding a continuance of the serious housing shortage which has prevailed for some years, certain of the very worst houses were dealt with, since their extreme degree of unfitness left no other option.

A summary of the action taken is as follows :-

Official Representations—Secs. 11 and 12	...	6	Houses
Demolition Orders	...	Nil	..
Closing Orders	...	Nil	..
Undertakings not to use for human habitation	...	4	..
Undertakings to execute works	...	2	..

Many unfit houses remain to be dealt with in a statutory manner as and when the housing situation so improves as to render action practicable ; meanwhile, the best has to be made of the houses as they exist, sub-standard or otherwise, and with that object in view, a considerable number of Sanitary and Abatement Notices requiring repairs were served upon private landlords.

As to future housing requirements, the following particulars might serve to represent a fair picture of the position at the end of the year under review :-

An analysis of the applications on the records of the Housing Department as at 31st December, 1950, indicates new housing requirements as follows :-

Classification	New Houses Required				Totals
	2 Bedrooms	3 Bedrooms	4 Bedrooms	Old Peoples' Dwellings	
Overcrowding	350	441	21	—	812
Apartments	167	44	1	—	212
Normal	271	33	—	—	304
Old Peoples' Dwellings	—	—	—	176	176
Totals	788	518	22	176	1504

The number of families re-housed during 1950 were as follows :-

Classification	Number of families re-housed
Medical priorities :-	
(a) Tuberculosis	3
(b) Others	22
Overcrowding	67
Apartments	28
Normal	10
Old Peoples' Dwellings	16
TOTAL	146

Note :- The reason for numbers of families re-housed exceeding the number of new houses built is, certain vacated municipal houses becoming available for re-letting.

The provision in 1950 of 115 new houses as against 71 for the previous year is an indication of welcome progress in a field where it was much needed. In view of serious limitations of labour and materials the achievement was not a mean one, though it was admittedly insufficient to make any real impression upon new housing requirements arising from overcrowding and natural increases in numbers of families, many of whom have never been favoured with a house of their own—not to mention many more compelled to live in worn-out sub-standard houses which are sadly in need of replacement.

From the foregoing tables as to numbers of applications and families re-housed, it will be seen that, roughly one-tenth of all the families in the Borough made application, and that of these applications roughly one-tenth were re-housed during 1950. Hence, at the present rate of progress it will be ten years before all existing housing applications have been satisfied, without anything for replacement of slum houses.

In the light of these facts, and the probability of conditions hardening through the necessity for national re-arming and the calling-up of more men for the forces, the immediate future in the sphere of housing is not bright.

This is unfortunate having regard to the fact that the disorganisation and shortages created by World War II were beginning to resolve themselves ; yet the truth must be faced that the final solution of the housing problem, including slum-clearance—alike with many other national and social problems—depends very much upon international peace and security.

Small as our local contribution may be, the best has been made of the houses available, and it is due to the Chairman and Members of the House Letting Sub-Committee to record that the new houses have been allocated only after long and patient sifting—much more than the man-in-the-street is aware—of the applications, to ensure that each house was utilised to satisfy the greatest need.

As a result of this policy there is happily no problem locally of numbers of families containing infective members with tuberculosis awaiting re-housing, or of numbers of families still living in houses subject to Clearance or Demolition Orders.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD,

by Mr. HORNBY

(a) MILK SUPPLY

The action taken with regard to milk was as follows :-

- (1) The Registration and Inspection of dairies not being dairy farms pursuant to the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.
- (2) The taking of samples of milk for bacteriological examination.
- (3) The issue of licences pursuant to the provisions of the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, and the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

(1) The Registration and Inspection of dairies not being dairy farms pursuant to the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949

The number of dairies not being dairy farms in the Borough at the end of the year, was 16. This does not include 54 shops from which milk is sold only in the properly closed and unopened vessels in which it is delivered thereto ; such premises being exempt from registration.

The number of Distributors on the register at the end of the year was 85.

The total number of inspections of dairies not being dairy farms, and milkshops, was 74, and improvements were carried out in 2 instances.

(2) The taking of samples of milk for bacteriological examination

The total number of samples examined for the Department at the Public Health Laboratory Wakefield, was 186 of which 180 were taken by the Corporation's Sanitary Inspectors, and 6 by other officers. The results of the examinations were as follows :-

T.T. (Farm Bottled) Milk

Of 11 samples examined, 7 satisfied the Methylene Blue test, and 4 did not satisfy the test.

T.T. Milk

The 1 sample examined did not satisfy the Methylene Blue test.

Accredited Milk

The 1 sample examined satisfied the Methylene Blue test.

Pasteurised Milk

Of 72 samples examined ; 58 satisfied the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase Tests. (6 of these samples were taken by other officers)

3 samples satisfied the Phosphatase Test, but did not satisfy the Methylene Blue Test.

9 samples satisfied the Phosphatase Test and 2 samples did not satisfy the Test, the Methylene Blue Test being invalid in each case.

T.T. (Pasteurised) Milk

Of 18 samples examined, all satisfied the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase Tests.

Sterilised Milk

Of 9 samples examined, all satisfied the Methylene Blue and Turbidity Tests.

Ungraded (Heat Treated) Milk

Of 28 samples examined, 21 satisfied the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase Tests ; 3 satisfied the Methylene Blue Test and did not satisfy the Phosphatase Test ; 3 satisfied the Phosphatase Test and did not satisfy the Methylene Blue Test ; 1 satisfied the Phosphatase Test, the Methylene Blue Test being invalid.

Ungraded (Raw) Milk

Of 46 samples examined, 35 satisfied the Methylene Blue Test and 11 did not satisfy the Test.

General Remarks

Summarising the foregoing results approximately 15% of all samples examined by the various recognised tests were unsatisfactory, as against 26% for the previous year.

This improvement is pleasing to record, though the position was helped no doubt by the cooler summer season.

Milk—Biological Examinations

18 Samples of locally-produced raw milk and 5 samples of locally-pasteurised milk were examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield, by the guinea-pig test, and in each case no evidence of tuberculosis could be found.

Concerned as it is with perhaps the most dangerous feature against which it is sought to protect the public milk supply, the foregoing results are very encouraging.

(3) The issue of licences pursuant to the provisions of the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, and the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

The numbers of licences in force during 1950 were as follows :-

(a) Tuberculin Tested Milk

Dealers' Licences	...	...	...	25
Supplementary Licences	...	...	...	15

(b) Pasteurised Milk

Pasteurisers' Licences	...	...	...	1
Dealers' Licences	...	...	...	24
Supplementary Licences	...	...	...	14

(c) Sterilised Milk

Dealers' Licences	...	...	...	75
Supplementary Licences	...	...	...	4

The number of licences of all kinds in respect of these safer milks was 158 in 1950 as against 143 for the previous year.

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

(By Mr. H. Hornby)

During 1950, 32 visits were made to slaughterhouses ; 149 visits to meat shops ; 87 visits to the market ; 803 visits to the provision and other food stores ; 174 visits to bakehouses ; 226 visits to fried fish shops ; 189 visits to food preparation rooms and canteens ; and 207 visits to ice-cream premises.

The total number of carcasses and their organs examined in local slaughterhouses was 69, all being cottagers' pigs slaughtered on licences granted by the Food Executive Officer.

Over 1 ton 14 cwts. of diseased, unsound or unwholesome meat and other foods were condemned as unfit for human food, this being a substantial rise on condemnations for the previous year.

Following the institution early in 1940 of the existing system of centralised slaughtering, all slaughtering ceased in local private slaughterhouses, except for cottagers' pigs slaughtered on licences granted by the Food Executive Officer.

Details of Food Condemned, 1950

	lbs.	ozs.		lbs.	ozs.
Beef	1734	8	Wheat Flakes	7	8
Pork (including offal) ...	150	0	Rice substitute	45	0
Mutton	6	0	Semolina	26	0
Tinned Pork	4	0	Pearl Barley	6	0
Jellied Pork	9		Soyghetti	4	8
Bacon	1	0	Farinoca Meal	14	0
Ham	27	12	Pudding Mixture... ..	5	0
Brawn	10	4	Marmalade	2	0
Dripping	6	0	Cheese	6	8
Cooking fat	19	0	Syrup	8	0
Luncheon Meat (tinned)...	163	5	Gelatine	87	3
Meat and Gravy (tinned)	14	4	Coconut Filling	28	0
Minced Beef Loaf (tinned)	5	4	Malted Milk Powder ...	7	4
Veal and Ham (tinned) ...	2	2	Chocolate Spread	1	8
Veal Loaf (tinned)	2	2½	Crunchets	13½	
Stewed Steak (tinned) ...	1	0	Mixed Pickles	5	0
Tongue (tinned)	1	14	Beetroot (tinned)... ..	1	2
Rabbits	159	0	Cherry Jam	1	0
Rabbits (tinned)	1	0	Tomatoes (tinned)	47	4
Evaporated Milk... ..	70	4	Vegetables (tinned) ...	4	4½
Condensed Milk	107	12	Vegetable Soup (tinned)	5	0
Haddock	56	0	Scotch Broth (tinned) ...	1	0
Cod	42	0	Beans (tinned)	23	0
Pichards (tinned)	15		Peas (tinned)	21	4
Crawfish (tinned)	8		Carrots (tinned)	10	9
Snoek (tinned)	8		Salad Cream	4	13
Salmon (tinned)	3	7	Yeast	14	0
Lobster (tinned)	1	1¼			
Crab Paste (tinned)	14½			<hr/>	3819
Eggs	28	9			7
Frozen Eggs	94	0			
Currants	179	8			
Sultanas	172	0			
Prunes	30	0			
Figs	147	8			
Pears (tinned)	15	10	TOTAL :-		
Prunes (tinned)	5		1 ton, 14 cwts, 11 lbs, 7 ozs.		
Grapes (tinned)	1	0			
Plums (tinned)	9	4			
Cherries (tinned)	16	15			
Peaches (tinned)	13	12			
Flour	45	0			
Oats	86	0			

Food poisoning outbreaks

Perhaps not unrelated to the cooler summer season and the consequent diminution of flies, notifications under this heading were limited to one isolated case as referred to in the table below.

Investigations including bacteriological examinations of certain foods and faeces specimens were also made into illnesses affecting three members of the staff at a school canteen, but, in the light of all the facts, it was decided that the evidence was insufficient to justify even suspected food poisoning.

On the preventive side it may be of interest to mention that on one occasion, all the butchers meat totaling 360 lbs., which had been delivered to eight different school canteens was found unduly wet, discoloured and in a state of decomposition. This, through the alertness of the various canteen staffs who notified the matter, was unhesitatingly condemned, collected and destroyed by this department before any possible damage could arise, and the particular supplying contractor concerned was dealt with by the County Authority.

Total number of outbreaks	Number of cases	Number of deaths	Organisms or other agents responsible with number of outbreaks attributable to each	Foods involved with number of outbreaks Associated with each food
1	1	None	S. Typhimurium 1 Outbreak	Not determined

Food and Drugs Act, 1938—Sec. 14

The number of premises on the register at the end of the year were as follows :-

Ice-cream—Manufacture and Sale	...	...	...	8
Ice-cream—Sale only	...	...	...	64
Sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food—Preparation or manufacture	...	...	...	26

Most of the premises registered for the sale of ice-cream are concerned exclusively as regards this commodity with pre-wrapped ice-cream stored in proper refrigerators.

Byelaws—Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food, etc.

The Byelaws came into force within the Borough on the 1st May, 1950, and seek to achieve far higher standards of hygiene in the food trades than have prevailed in the past.

Although the requirements of the byelaws are much more than mere recommendations, being legally enforceable, it is fairly well recognised that the objective, at least as a primary phase, is largely educational, so as steadily and progressively to raise general standards and practices.

With this policy in mind, copies of the byelaws were delivered to the various traders together with an explanatory memorandum for the guidance of individual employees.

As particular points to be stressed vary somewhat according to the nature of the trade, suggested standards of practice have been drawn up and approved by the Public Health Committee for distribution amongst the following trades :- Grocery and Provision Stores, Butchers' Shops, Fried Fish Shops, Bakery and Confectionery Shops, Bakehouses, Cafes, Restaurants and Canteens, and Markets.

Such is the beginning, and it is confidently hoped that the food trade itself will respond and make every effort to attain the higher standards at which the byelaws aim. Indeed, improvements simply must come from within, since rigid enforcement from without of all the multifarious requirements of modern food legislation would require such an extensive increase of inspectorial staffs as is obviously impracticable at the present time.

(c) **ADULTERATION, ETC.
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938**

**Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and Public Health (Preservatives, etc.,
in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1927**

(This Section is by the Senior Sanitary Inspector—
Mr. H. Hornby)

During the year under review, 162 samples of milk and miscellaneous foods as detailed in the appended Table I, were purchased and submitted to the Public Analyst, who certified 160 samples to be genuine and 2 adulterated. This gives an adulteration figure of 1.23% as compared with 3.66% for the previous year.

Particulars of any administrative action taken in respect of samples adulterated are given in Table II.

A further comparison shows that of the 128 milk samples analysed 2 were adulterated, which gives an adulteration figure for milk of 1.56% as compared with 3.68% for the previous year.

On reference to Table III, which gives the average composition of milk samples, it will be seen that the average fat content was 3.68% as compared with 3.70% for the previous year.

Tables IV and V deal with ice-cream and give fat contents and results of bacteriological examination.

There was no instance of adulteration calling for any special remark.

Presumably due in some measure to the cooler summer season, the ice-cream samples conformed rather better to the recognised bacteriological standards, a greater proportion falling within Grades I and II and correspondingly less in Grades III and IV.

TABLE I

Particulars of Food and Drugs and Results of Analysis

Sample	Formal	Informal	Genuine	Adulterated	Unsatisfactory	TOTAL
Milk	128	—	126	2	—	128
Ice cream	4	—	4	—	—	4
Sausage and Sausage Meat ...	9	—	9	—	—	9
Potted Meat Paste	1	—	1	—	—	1
Meat Pies	1	—	1	—	—	1
Lemonade	1	—	1	—	—	1
Danish Pork (tinned)	1	—	1	—	—	1
Fruit and Malt Loaf	1	—	1	—	—	1
Mincemeat	1	—	1	—	—	1
Festival Pudding	1	—	1	—	—	1
Beef Suet	1	—	1	—	—	1
Sugar	1	—	1	—	—	1
Butter	1	—	1	—	—	1
Glacé Cherries	1	—	1	—	—	1
Compound Cooking Fat	1	—	1	—	—	1
Baking Powder	1	—	1	—	—	1
Tea	1	—	1	—	—	1
Icing Sugar	1	—	1	—	—	1
Stoned Dates	1	—	1	—	—	1
Coffee	1	—	1	—	—	1
Lemon Sweet Spread	1	—	1	—	—	1
Malted Oatmeal	1	—	1	—	—	1
Gelatine	1	—	1	—	—	1
Lemonade Crystals	1	—	1	—	—	1
	162	—	160	2	—	162

TABLE II

Administrative action taken in respect of samples reported by the Public Analyst to be not genuine

Sample No.	Nature of sample and result of analysis	Remarks
244	Milk Fat 2.82% Solids not Fat 8.58% Contained only 94% of minimum amount of fat.	Producer/Retailer cautioned
285	Milk Fat 3.55% Solids not Fat 8.27% Contained 2.7% Added Water	Retailer cautioned

TABLE III
Monthly Average Composition of Milk Samples

Month	No. of Samples	Analytical Data	
		Average Milk Fat per cent.	Average Non-fatty solids per cent.
January	—	—	—
February	9	3.47	8.72
March	14	3.66	8.79
April	10	3.44	8.66
May	10	3.58	8.70
June	17	3.66	8.68
July	11	3.67	8.62
August	5	3.83	8.63
September	17	3.87	8.68
October	16	3.87	8.80
November	19	3.63	8.67
December	—	—	—
Average for the year 1950		3.68	8.70
Average for the year 1949		3.70	8.65
Average for the year 1948		3.71	8.54
Average for the year 1947		3.66	8.63
Average for the year 1946		3.65	8.61
Average for the year 1945		3.72	8.55
Requirements of the sale of Milk Regulations, 1939		3.00	8.50

TABLE IV
Details of Ice Cream samples submitted for Chemical Analysis

Sample No.	Manufacturer	Fat Content %
250	A	5.95
271	B	5.49
297	C	5.01
298	D	5.98
	Average fat content per sample 1950	5.61
	Average fat content per sample 1949	4.74

TABLE V

ICE CREAM (Heat Treatment, etc.) REGULATIONS, 1947 and 1948. 117 Samples of ice cream and 9 of iced lollipops were bacteriologically examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield, by the Methylene Blue Test (M.R.C. Method) and the results were as follows :-

Manufact- urer	Type of Mix	No's of Samples	Methylene Blue Test			
			Gr. 1	Gr. 2	Gr. 3	Gr. 4
A	Hot	18	1	7	5	5
B	Hot	3	—	2	1	—
C	Hot	2	1	—	1	—
D	Cold	2	1	1	—	—
E	Hot	30	11	12	6	1
F	Not known	2	1	1	—	—
G	Not known	7	5	2	—	—
H	Not known	11	5	6	—	—
I	Not known	6	4	—	1	1
J	Not known	11	3	—	2	6
K	Not known	4	1	3	—	—
L	Not known	1	—	1	—	—
M	Not known	3	2	—	1	—
N	Not known	4	1	3	—	—
O	Not known	3	1	—	1	1
P	Not known	2	—	1	—	1
Q	Not known	2	1	—	—	1
R	Not known	2	—	1	1	—
S	Not known	1	—	—	1	—
T	Not known	2	1	—	1	—
U	Not known	1	—	—	1	—
—	Totals	117	39	40	22	16

Summary

Year	No. of Samples	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
1950	117	39 (33.3%)	40 (34.2%)	22 (18.8%)	16 (13.7%)
1949	98	33 (33.7%)	17 (17.3%)	29 (29.6%)	19 (19.4%)
1948	65	43 (66.2%)	8 (12.3%)	12 (18.5%)	2 (3.0%)

Iced Lollipops

9 samples of Iced Lollipops were bacteriologically examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield, by the Methylene Blue Test (M.R.C. Method), and the results were as follows :-

Manufact- urer	No. of Samples	Methylene Blue Test			
		Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
A	1	1	—	—	—
V	3	3	—	—	—
W	1	1	—	—	—
X	1	1	—	—	—
Y	1	1	—	—	—
Z	1	1	—	—	—
a	1	1	—	—	—
Totals	9	9	—	—	—

Summary Grade 1, 9 Samples (100%)

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911-1928

As a considerable amount of rag flock is manufactured in the Borough, the results of examinations of 36 samples taken during 1950 are given in the following table :-

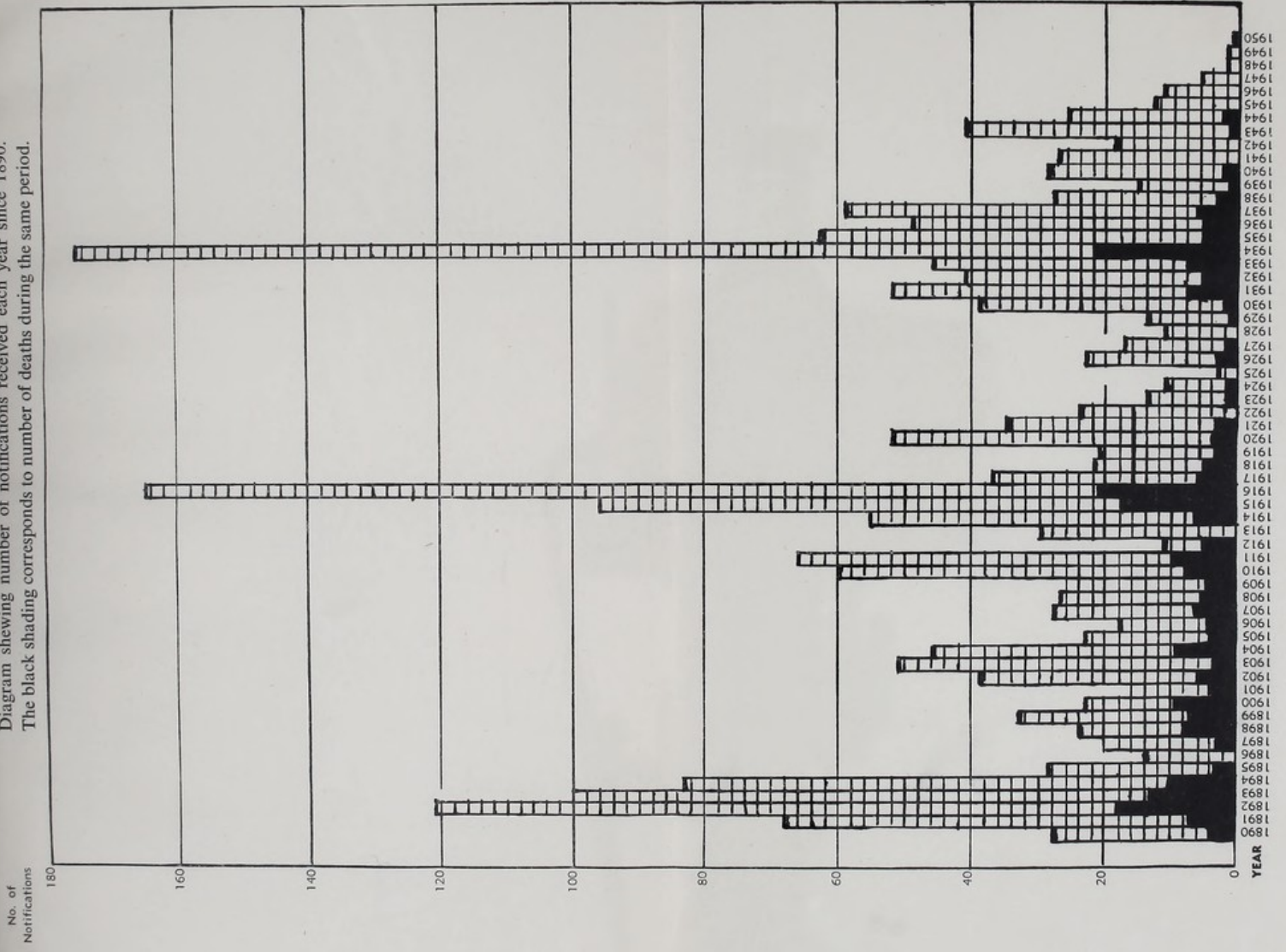
Sample No.	Date taken	Amount of Chlorine in form of Soluble Chlorides	Remarks
1	27 - 2 - 50	20.32 parts per 100,000	Satisfactory
2	"	11.6 " " "	"
3	"	6.0 " " "	"
4	"	8.0 " " "	"
5	"	11.2 " " "	"
6	"	8.8 " " "	"
7	"	17.6 " " "	"
8	"	20.0 " " "	"
9	"	22.8 " " "	"
10	"	17.2 " " "	"
11	"	16.8 " " "	"
12	19 - 6 - 50	9.0 " " "	"
13	"	9.0 " " "	"
14	"	4.0 " " "	"
15	"	8.0 " " "	"
16	"	8.0 " " "	"
17	"	14.0 " " "	"
18	"	8.0 " " "	"
19	"	8.0 " " "	"
20	"	8.0 " " "	"
21	"	10.0 " " "	"
22	"	10.0 " " "	"
23	"	16.0 " " "	"
24	"	12.0 " " "	"
25	"	10.0 " " "	"
26	19 - 10 - 50	24.0 " " "	"
27	"	4.0 " " "	"
28	"	7.0 " " "	"
29	"	14.0 " " "	"
30	"	7.0 " " "	"
31	"	9.0 " " "	"
32	"	8.0 " " "	"
33	"	4.0 " " "	"
34	"	18.0 " " "	"
35	"	22.0 " " "	"
36	"	28.0 " " "	"
Maximum Standard		30.0 parts per 100,000	

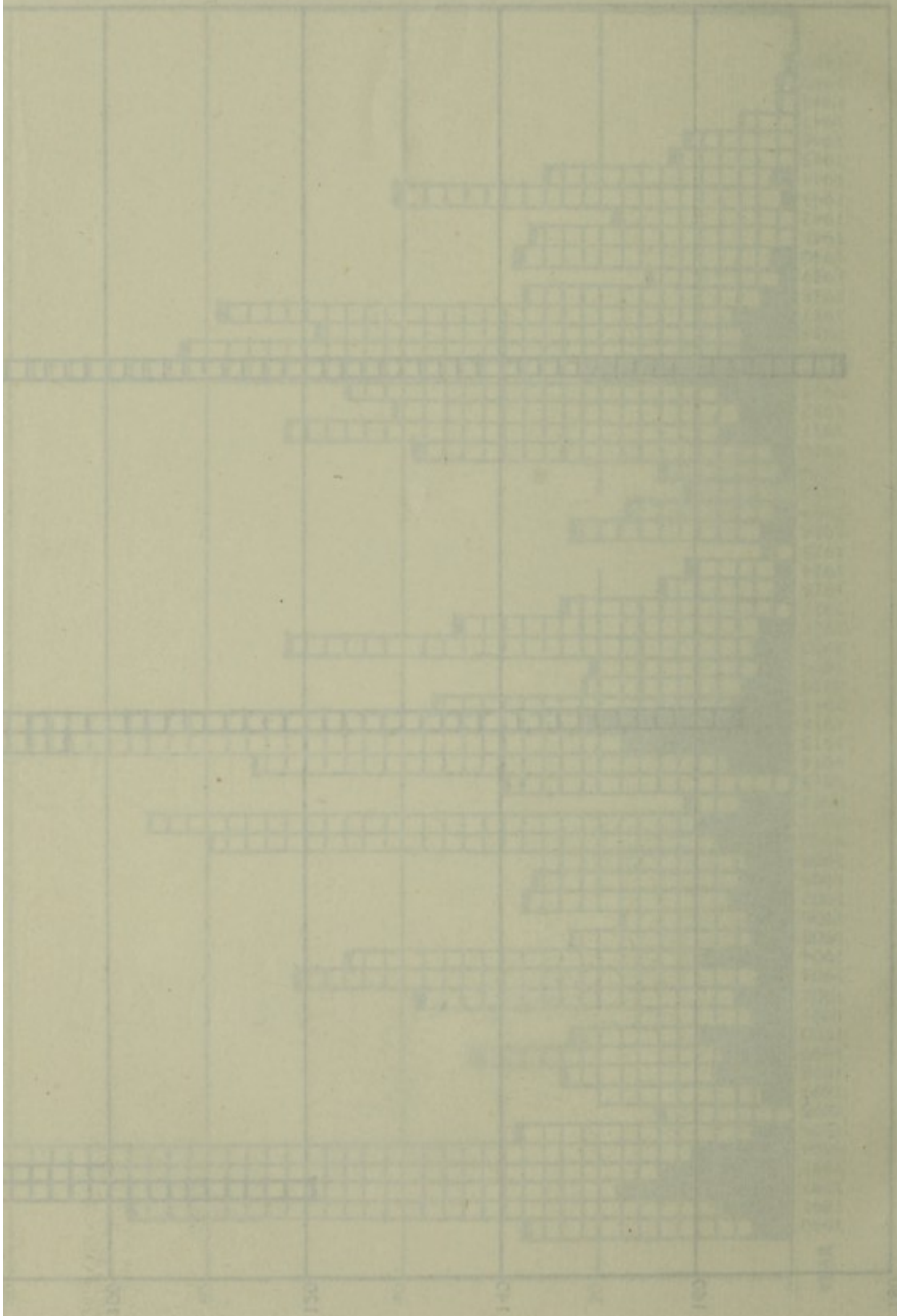
PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES
Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1950

DISEASE	Total Cases Notified	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED											Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths			
		Under 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 and over	Age Un-known	
		years	years	years	years	years	years	years	years	years	years	years			years		
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	40	—	1	3	6	8	18	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	9	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	19	1	3	4	4	4	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	370	20	31	56	61	69	124	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases generally notifiable:																	
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastro Enteritis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	83	5	1	9	8	7	24	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases notifiable locally	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	531	28	37	71	80	89	172	10	5	16	5	8	—	10	52	22	

DIPHTHERIA

Diagram shewing number of notifications received each year since 1890.
The black shading corresponds to number of deaths during the same period.





Lps plicx eyeriq correlatp to number of therrp quinq ipa annu betiq

SMALLPOX—No case occurred during the year.

SCARLET FEVER—40 cases were notified during the year. The type was generally mild.

DIPHTHERIA—1 case was notified during the year as against 2 the previous year.

The following persons were immunised against Diphtheria :-

348 Children under school age.

36 School children.

This brings the total number of attendances from January, 1935, when the scheme was originally inaugurated to December, 1950, to 15,448.

The prophylactic used was A.P.T.—2 injections of 0.2cc + 0.5cc.

ENTERIC FEVER (including **PARATYPHOID**)—No case was notified during the year.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA—2 cases occurred during the year.

PNEUMONIA (Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal)—9 cases were notified during the year, the same number as in the previous year. 2 were removed to hospital for treatment. There were 20 deaths from pneumonia (all forms).

MEASLES—There were 370 cases notified during the year.

There has been no local action taken in regard to the use of Measles serum for prophylaxis or attenuation.

WHOOPIING COUGH—There were 19 cases of Whooping Cough notified during the year.

ERYSIPELAS—One case was notified and was removed to hospital. The patient recovered.

CEREBRO SPINAL MENINGITIS—One notification was received.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM—One case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum was notified during the year.

The child was born in a hospital in the Borough, but the parents were domiciled in another area.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM, 1950

Year	CASES			Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Death
	Notified	Treated					
		At Home	Hospital				
1950	1	—	1	1	—	—	—

PEMPHIGUS NEONATORUM—No case was notified to the Public Health Department during the year.

ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS—2 cases of Poliomyelitis were notified during the year.

Both cases were of the Paralytic type.

The ages were :-

Male 1 - 2 years

Female 5-10 years

The male infant was removed to an Isolation Hospital and later transferred to an Orthopædic Hospital for treatment of the residual paralysis.

The second case was only discovered in the later stage when a mild paralysis had occurred. She received Out-Patient treatment at a local hospital.

DYSENTERY—83 cases were notified or discovered during the year. In all cases confirmed bacteriologically, the organism was *Sh. Dysenteriae* "Sonne." The age distribution will be seen in the accompanying table.

The majority of cases were mild, and many found by investigation of contacts in the family were free from symptoms.

In one case a woman went into Labour at full-term and the midwife found that she had the symptoms of the disease while in labour. The mother and the newly-born child were removed to hospital on the day of the birth, but the baby died 24 hours after admission. Further investigation showed that the mother had received some domestic assistance from a neighbour, who had herself, with her three children, received treatment in hospital three months previously ; at the time of her discharge from hospital this woman was regarded as free from infection.

A special feature of this outbreak was the number of children who continued to excrete organisms for several weeks after clinical recovery.

In one family, all three children (of school age) were involved. The 2 younger ones became free from infection in 4 to 6 weeks, but the older girl (age 12) continued to give positive tests for 12 weeks.

The spread of the disease followed no definite pattern, and no specific article of food was ever found to be involved.

INFLUENZA—4 deaths were certified to be the result of influenza.

ANTHRAX—2 cases were notified. Both patients were removed to Hospital.

TUBERCULOSIS

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925

No action was taken or called for during 1950.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, Section 172

No action was taken or called for during 1950.

TUBERCULOSIS IN BATLEY—1950

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non Respiratory		Respiratory		Non Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
15	2	5	2	1	—	—	—	—
25	3	5	—	3	—	—	—	—
35	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
45	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	1
65 and upwards	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Totals	16	10	4	6	6	—	—	1

The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths during 1950 was 4 to 7, or 57.1%.

It has not been necessary to take any action concerning wilful neglect or refusal to notify Tuberculosis.

INFLUENZA - 4 deaths were certified to be the result of influenza during the year 1950.

ANTHRAX - 2 cases were notified. Both patients were removed to Hospital.

TUBERCULOSIS

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1952

No action was taken or called for during 1950.

TUBERCULOSIS IN BATTLE - 1950

Age Group	NEW CASES		DEATHS
	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	
0-4	1	0	0
5-9	2	0	0
10-14	3	0	0
15-19	4	0	0
20-24	5	0	0
25-29	6	0	0
30-34	7	0	0
35-39	8	0	0
40-44	9	0	0
45-49	10	0	0
50-54	11	0	0
55-59	12	0	0
60-64	13	0	0
65-69	14	0	0
70-74	15	0	0
75-79	16	0	0
80-84	17	0	0
85-89	18	0	0
90-94	19	0	0
95-99	20	0	0
Total	210	0	0

The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tubercular deaths during 1950 was 4 to 7, or 57.1%.

It has not been necessary to take any action concerning a failure to notify Tuberculosis.

