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BOROUGH OF BATLEY



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year

1968

WILLIAM MASON DOUGLAS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health



IM. O. H. Botley (Borough) Airt 1968

Mr. Blackford E203 112 DEC 1969 18 DEC 1969

Mr. Blackford E203 5 FEB 1971 8 FEB 1971

Handwritten notes on a yellowed piece of paper, oriented vertically. The text is extremely faint and difficult to decipher, but appears to include:

W. S. ...
M. S. ...
H. M. ...
B. ...
S. ...

BOROUGH OF BATLEY



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Medical Officer of Health

BOROUGH OF BATLEY

Constitution 1968-69

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR
(Mrs. M. A. WALSH)

The Deputy Mayor (Councillor H. HALL)

Aldermen—

T. CONLON	E. P. KNOWLES
L. I. FITZPATRICK, J.P., C.A. (Mrs.)	R. STONE, B.A.
A. H. FOX, J.P.	F. WALKER, J.P.
R. INESON, C.C.	J. E. WALSH

Councillors—

C. ARMITAGE, J.P.	J. KILBURN
V. BALL (Mrs.)	J. LAUGHLIN
D. M. BLACKBURN	C. S. LOCKWOOD
G. C. COPPING	H. M. LODGE (Mrs.)
J. R. EDWARDS	M. E. MITCHELL (Mrs.)
L. ELY (Mrs.)	C. NEWSOME
T. EVANS	H. PICKLES, J.P.
J. FARQUHARSON	B. A. PRENDERGAST
G. R. GAUNT	P. G. ROGERSON
H. GLEDHILL	B. SHELDON (Mrs.)
K. HIRST (Mrs.)	J. A. WHITEHEAD
	J. WOOD

HEALTH COMMITTEE 1968-69

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR
(Mrs. M. A. WALSH)

Chairman: Councillor G. C. COPPING

Vice-Chairman: Councillor Mrs. V. BALL

Aldermen—

T. CONLON	F. WALKER, J.P.
A. H. FOX, J.P.	J. E. WALSH

Councillors—

C. ARMITAGE, J.P.	J. KILBURN
J. R. EDWARDS	H. M. LODGE (Mrs.)
L. ELY (Mrs.)	M. E. MITCHELL (Mrs.)
H. GLEDHILL	B. SHELDON (Mrs.)
H. HALL	

STAFF OF BATLEY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Staff

Medical Officer of Health:

WILLIAM MASON DOUGLAS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

FREDA M. COX, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (To 30.9.68)

LORNA ARBLASTER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (From 1.10.68)

Chief Public Health Inspector

WILLIAM GILCHRIST, M.S.I.A., D.P.A.

Certificate for the Inspection of Meat and other Foods.

Certificate for Smoke Inspectors.

Deputy Public Health Inspector

JOHN H. RAYNOR,

Certificate for the Inspection of Meat and Other Foods

Certificate for Smoke Inspectors

District Public Health Inspectors

J. A. HALL

Certificate for the Inspection of Meat and Other Foods

Certificate for Smoke Inspectors

G. D. SMITH

Certificate for Sanitary Inspectors

Mrs. P. JEFFORD

Public Health Inspectors' Diploma

Technical Assistant

L. GILLBANKS

Student Public Health Inspector

FRANK S. CHARLESWORTH

Public Health Inspector's Clerks

Mrs. F. W. CARRUTHERS

Mrs. J. VINCE

Miss E. DAWSON

Elderly Persons Wardens

Mrs. M. WALSH, Staincliffe Estate
Mrs. N. WOULDs, Staincliffe Estate
Mrs. W. BARNES, Staincliffe Estate
Mrs. E. RENSHAW, Staincliffe Estate
Mrs. A. BATLEY, Staincliffe Estate
Mrs. K. M. HOUGH, Purlwell Estate
Mrs. M. KITSON, Purlwell Estate
Mrs. S. CLAY, Batley Carr Estate
Mrs. R. OVEREND, Birstall Central
Mrs. D. BATTYE, Carlinghow Estate
Mrs. A. B. MANSELL, Fieldhead Estate
Mrs. E. DUFFY, Fieldhead Estate
Mrs. C. GLEW, Fieldhead Community Centre

Mrs. M. MUNTON, Brookroyd Estate (Commenced 1.4.68)
Mrs. C. JACKSON, Central Estate
Mrs. E. BOULD, Central Estate
Mrs. S. A. FROGGATT, Healey Estate
Mrs. E. M. HUNT, Batley Carr Estate
Mrs. E. AGER, Howden Clough Estate (Commenced 29.1.68)

Private Houses

Mrs. L. CHATTERTON, Cross Bank
Mrs. J. CARR, Healey (Commenced 9.12.68)
Mrs. A. O'KEEFE, Mount Pleasant

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Batley.

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health to the Borough of Batley for the year 1968, and have again included information about the County Council Health Services operating within the Divisional area which comprises the Boroughs of Batley and Spensborough and the Urban Districts of Mirfield and Heckmondwike.

The Registrar General gives the mid-1968 population of the Borough as 41,860, an increase of 700 over last year and as the number of births exceeded deaths by 473 it would appear that the population of the Borough is in a phase of fairly rapid expansion. Following the pattern of recent years the Birth Rate of 23.7 per thousand population remains substantially higher than the average for England and Wales which is 16.9. The Death Rate of 12.4 per thousand population, though higher than the national average, is comparable to the aggregate for Urban Areas which is 12.3. Unfortunately the Infant Mortality and Stillbirth Rates were higher than usual and compared unfavourably with last year's figures and with the rates for England and Wales and the Administrative County. There is no reason to suppose that this is other than a chance fluctuation in incidents applied to a comparatively small population, and to the higher rate of these occurrences among Commonwealth immigrants.

Infectious disease was not unduly prevalent throughout the year, though 167 cases of Measles were notified, mainly in the second and third quarters of the year and mainly affecting children in the 1—5 year age group. This affected the uptake of vaccination against the disease which was introduced as a Local Health Authority scheme in the autumn. If a high percentage of children of all ages who have not previously had measles are now vaccinated, and if all young children receive it at sixteen months of age as recommended, a great deal of acute and chronic illness will be prevented, many lives saved and there will be fringe benefits socially, economically and educationally besides.

The West Riding computer now records the births of all children and programmes their courses of vaccination and immunisation procedures, making appointments at clinics or doctors' surgeries in accordance with the requests made to it. Information is also recorded about congenital defects and the hearing testing of infants is programmed. This certainly does not diminish the clerical and administrative work at divisional level, but it is hoped that the 'uptake' of preventive procedures will be even better in consequence.

Eight cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year, six of which were in respect of commonwealth immigrants most of whom had been in residence in this country for some years.

There was further expansion of the Wardens' services for elderly persons and twenty-two ladies are engaged on a part-time basis on these duties, which are not only greatly appreciated by those under their supervision, but do much to enable them to continue to live an independent life within the community. The elderly persons community centre at Fieldhead has continued to enjoy such support that requests have been received for an extension of the premises. Further expansion of these services and the erection of special flatlet blocks with resident warden supervision has been

delayed by the decision of the County Council as Welfare Authority to restrict for the time being the grants for these purposes, to schemes already in operation at mid 1968. It is however gratifying to note that the W.R.V.S., were able to expand their distribution of meals on wheels to 189 persons compared with 109 last year.

Further progress was made in improving the environment in which people live and work and which is so important to physical and mental health. The momentum of new house building was maintained by the erection of 386 new properties, 283 of which were completed by the Borough Council. A further 253 houses were represented for clearance as unfit and 303 were actually demolished. Much yet remains to be done, and it is estimated that about 1,200 properties remain to be dealt with as unfit, and some 2,500 of basically sound structure lack modern amenities of toilets, bathrooms, hot water supplies and proper facilities for the storage and preparation of food. New housing legislation is expected to encourage still further the improvement of this latter type of dwelling and their environment, and this task is likely to strain the resources of the Health Department for the next ten to fifteen years. It will, however, be a task which it will tackle with enthusiasm.

Further progress was made in abating atmospheric pollution by the confirmation of the No. 7 Smoke Control Order (West Ward part of Staincliffe), comprising a further 1,130 premises, so that over one-third of the Borough has now been brought within the scope of Smoke Control Orders. The extension of this work which is so important to health should be proceeded with as fast as staffing and financial resources permit.

Batley has an excellent refuse collection system and good facilities for disposal by controlled tipping within its boundaries. However, it is to be questioned whether, in a fairly compact Borough, such method of disposal is acceptable from an amenity point of view. In my view it is not, and because of the inevitable delays in bringing to fruition a modern refuse disposal plant the time is not far off when the Council should be considering this matter, if necessary, in association with neighbouring authorities.

As will be seen from the details supplied within the sections of the report much time and effort has been given to the supervision of food premises, and increased sampling of food, both for bacterial purity and composition has taken place. It is highly important in the public interest for these matters to be pursued with vigilance.

Unfortunately, chemical analysis of the water distributed in the Borough by the Mid Calder Water Board shows a complete absence of fluoride. The addition of this substance to the water in a concentration of only one part per million would have striking benefit on the dental health of the people for generations to come and it is deplorable that while the Batley Council have notified their acceptance of this proposal the West Riding County Council as Local Health Authority have been unable to secure the agreement of the Mid Calder Water Board to implement this request.

The nuisance in the Howden Clough area arising from the intensive pig husbandry which is practised on a large scale in close proximity to dwelling houses also continued to occupy a great deal of the time of the public health inspectors. What is so frustrating is that there appears to be little likelihood of securing a complete abatement of the noise and the smells other than by the complete cessation of this industry in its present location and this it appears the Council have no powers to enforce.

Comment has been made throughout the report on various sections of the Health Departments' activities as well as on the Divisional services, and it is unnecessary to refer to them here. Perhaps, however, I ought to add that the number and standard of public health clinic premises in Batley is poor and the County Health Department has accordingly been asked to plan for the provision of new clinics in the Birstall and Hanging Heaton areas and for a Health Centre near the town centre of Batley. The upgrading of the clinic premises at the Staincliffe Branch Library was well advanced at the year's end.

Further, I believe that there is a demand and a need for the establishment of a Family Planning Clinic and I have asked the County Health Department to exercise its powers under the National Health Service (Family Planning) Act, 1967, to provide such a clinic as a direct County service in Batley.

All Local Government staff are unsettled by the awaited Report of the Royal Commission on Local Government, and Health Department staff in particular by the uncertainty about their future in the National Health Service and the proposals of the Seebohm Report on Local Authority and Allied Personal Social Services. The latter proposes the setting up of new Social Service Departments, separate and distinct from existing Local Health and Education Departments, and including social workers drawn from these and existing Welfare and Children's Departments. Among the services to be removed from Health Departments' administration would be Child Guidance, Mental Welfare, Home Helps and Supervision of Child Minders, Play Groups and Nurseries. It is true that an integration of these and other related functions is desirable since so many families may require the services of a number of them at the same time, but I make no apology for stating my own view that this should be accomplished under the aegis of the Health Department and the administration of the Medical Officer of Health. I believe this to be doubly important at County District or Divisional level where the public have an easy focus of access, the District or Borough Council services are readily available, case finding and discussion is facilitated through the Health Department, Housing and Treasurer's Departments, and there is a continued interchange of confidential information between general practitioners and hospital and public health departments. Decision on these matters at Government level are expected shortly.

Once again I am greatly indebted to Mr. Gilchrist, the Chief Public Health Inspector, as to all members of the Divisional Health Department, for unfailing help and support. I would also like to express my appreciation of the courtesy extended to me by the Chairman and members of the Batley Health Committee throughout the year.

WILLIAM MASON DOUGLAS,

*Medical Officer of Health and
Divisional Medical Officer*

POPULATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The population of the Borough of Baffin at the 1961 census was 39,632, an inter-censal decrease of 2.1. However, the Registrar General's estimate of population at the middle of 1962 was 41,800, and this figure is used throughout this Report in calculation rates. This figure shows an increase of 2.1% over the past ten years.

It is estimated that there are over 1,000 immigrants in the Borough of whom six Indian Muslims and three of a minority of Pakistanis. In the past few years the composition of the immigrant community has changed radically from what was formerly an all-Asian community with the entry of others and hundreds of children of school age. During the past year 1,000 immigrants came to Baffin in Baffin were received.

The majority of the Indian Muslim immigrants are from the West Indies and are an important sector for the manufacture of wooden furniture. Through the industry has suffered from trade depression and unemployment it has been for more than a century the mainstay of the town.

POPULATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

VITAL STATISTICS

EPIDEMIOLOGY

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

	1961	1962
Baffin West Population	39,632	41,800
1961 Census	39,632	41,800
1962 Census	39,632	41,800

	1961	1962
Total	39,632	41,800
Male	20,000	21,000
Female	19,632	20,800

POPULATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The population of the Borough of Batley at the 1961 census was 39,639, an inter-censal decrease of 555. However, the Registrar General's estimate of population at the middle of 1968 was 41,860, and this figure is used throughout this Report in calculating rates. This figure shows an increase of 2,230 over the past ten years.

It is estimated that there are over 3,000 immigrants in the Borough most of whom are Indian Muslims and there is a minority of Pakistanis. In the past few years the composition of the immigrant community has changed radically from what was mainly an all male community with the entry of wives and hundreds of children of school age. During the past year notifications of 277 immigrants coming to reside in Batley were received.

Batley forms part of the 'Heavy Woollen' district of the West Riding and as such is an important centre for the manufacture of woollen clothing, shoddy and mungo. Though the industry has suffered from trade depressions occasionally, it has been for more than a century the mainstay of the town, and today the great majority of the labour force find their livelihood in the mills.

I am indebted to the Manager of the Batley Employment Exchange for the following information regarding employment in the Borough:

"The number of employees in the Batley Employment Exchange area (Batley M.B.) numbered 14,260 at the end of the June, 1967 count, the latest for which figures are yet available. This shows a slight decrease on the 1966 figure of 40 employees.

Trading in the area during 1968 has varied by industries. Engineering, food manufacture and some textiles have had only modest results. Some new industry has moved into the area and many factories designed for textiles have been put to new uses. The shortage of skilled workers has continued and there has been little improvement in the number of unskilled jobs available.

Unemployment during 1968 averaged 2.6% and this compared with the regional average of 2.5%, the national average being 2.5%. Very little short time working has been experienced throughout the year".

1961 Census
Batley Ward Populations

Ward	Males	Females	Total
Birstall	2,994	3,407	6,401
East	3,896	4,282	8,178
North	4,223	4,795	9,028
Soothill	2,246	2,551	4,797
West	5,327	5,908	11,235

BOROUGH OF BATLEY

Area of district in acres at 1961 census	.. .. .	4,457
Population at 1961 census	.. .. .	39,639
Number of inhabited houses at 1961 census	.. .. .	13,934
Average number of persons per room at 1961 census	..	0.76
Number of families at 1961 census	.. .. .	13,941
Number of rooms at 1961 census	.. .. .	52,711

Statistical Summary of the area for 1968 in comparison with 1967

	1967	1968
Area of the district in acres	4,457	4,457
Estimated population (mid year)	41,160	41,860
Average number of persons per acre	9.2	9.4
Estimated number of dwellinghouses	15,435	15,449
Average number of persons per house	2.7	2.7
Rateable value at 1st April	£934,361	£977,075
Product of Penny Rate (estimate)	£3,584	£3,902
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population	11.9	12.4
Comparability Factor	1.12	1.08
Standardised Death Rate	13.3	13.4
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population	22.5	23.7
Comparability Factor	1.05	1.05
Standardised Birth Rate	23.7	24.9
Still-birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	6.4	18.8
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	18.3	25.1
Maternal Mortality Rate	Nil	Nil

The comparability Factors for births and deaths are supplied by the Registrar General and when the crude rates are multiplied by these factors the resulting rate is that which would apply if Batley had the same age and sex constitution as the country as a whole.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE BATLEY MUNICIPAL BOROUGH FOR 1959-1968

Year	Population (Mid-year)	Births		Deaths		Infant Deaths		Maternal Deaths		Stillbirths	
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1959	39,700	683	17.2	521	13.1	15	22.0	—	—	10	14.4
1960	39,750	723	18.2	504	12.7	19	26.3	—	—	16	21.7
1961	39,720	686	17.3	545	13.7	19	27.7	—	—	11	15.8
1962	39,890	739	18.5	511	12.8	8	10.8	—	—	11	14.7
1963	40,040	779	19.5	512	12.8	25	32.1	1	1.26	16	20.1
1964	40,270	776	19.3	499	12.4	16	20.6	—	—	16	20.2
1965	40,590	799	19.7	490	12.1	15	18.8	—	—	11	13.6
1966	40,780	815	20.0	498	12.2	23	28.2	—	—	12	14.5
1967	41,160	928	22.5	489	11.9	17	18.3	—	—	6	6.4
1968	41,860	994	23.7	521	12.4	25	25.1	—	—	19	18.8

CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1968

Cause of Death	Total All Ages	Males	Females	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	Age in Years									
						1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 and over	
Enteritis & Other Diseases	3	2	1			1	1						1		
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1		1											1	
Malignant Neoplasm: Stomach	16	7	9							2	4	8	2		
Lung, Bronchus	20	16	4				1			2	10	6	1		
Breast	5		5					1		1		2	1		
Uterus	2		2								2				
Leukaemia	1		1											1	
Other Malignant Neoplasms, etc.	45	29	16				1	1	2	4	5	22	10		
Benign & Unspecified Neoplasms	1	1								1					
Diabetes Mellitus	11	5	6								5	4	2		
Avitaminoses, etc.	1		1											1	
Other Endocrine, etc., Diseases	7	4	3		1						2	1	3		
Anaemias	4	1	3									2	2		
Other Diseases of Blood, etc.	1	1										1			
Mental Disorders	1		1											1	
Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	2	2												1	
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	4	2	2								1	2	1		
Hypertensive Disease	16	4	12							1	1	3	11		
Ischaemic Heart Disease	116	73	43						1	7	31	43	34		
Other Forms of Heart Disease	27	11	16							1	3	9	14		
Cerebrovascular Disease	98	30	68						1	1	7	26	63		
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	22	12	10								3	5	14		
Influenza	1		1							1					
Pneumonia	27	11	16		4	1			1		1	9	11		
Bronchitis & Emphysema	32	17	15							1	10	12	9		
Asthma	3	3					1	2							
Other Disease of Respiratory System	4	1	3		2								2		
Peptic Ulcer	2	2										1	1		
Intestinal Obstruction & Hernia	1		1	1											
Other Diseases of Digestive System	1		1								1				
Nephritis & Nephrosis	1		1									1			
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	7	3	4						1			3	3		
Congenital Anomalies	5	2	3		3				1	1					
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	3	2	1	3											
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	11	8	3	11											
Symptoms & Ill-defined Conditions	2	1	1											2	
Motor Vehicle Accidents	5	4	1				1	2				1	1		
All Other Accidents	2	1	1									1	1		
Suicide & Self Inflicted Injuries	7	3	4							2		5			
All Other External Causes	3	2	1						1		1		1		
Total Males		260		10	6	2	3	3	2	8	17	66	84	59	
Total Females			261	5	4				1	4	9	22	83	133	
Gross Total	521	260	261	15	10	2	3	3	3	12	26	88	167	192	

**Birth and Mortality Rates for 1968 for the West Riding Administrative
County and England and Wales**

	Aggregate of U.D's.	Aggregate of R.D's.	Adminis- trative County	England and Wales	Batley
Crude Birth ..	17.5	17.7	17.6	16.9	23.7
Adjusted Birth ..	17.9	17.2	17.8	16.9	24.9
Crude Death ..	12.3	9.9	11.6	11.9	12.4
Adjusted Death ..	12.9	11.9	12.6	11.9	13.4
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02
Tuberculosis, Other ..	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
Tuberculosis, All Forms	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.02
Cancer ..	2.25	1.88	2.14	2.32	2.13
Cerebrovascular Disease	1.89	1.46	1.76	*	2.34
Circulatory Disease ..	4.64	3.60	4.34	*	4.42
Respiratory Diseases ..	1.74	1.46	1.66	*	1.60
Maternal Mortality ..	0.09	0.11	0.09	0.24	—
Infant Mortality ..	19.7	15.5	18.5	18.3	25.1
Neo-Natal Mortality ..	13.1	9.9	12.1	12.4	15.1
Stillbirth ..	14.4	14.2	14.3	14.3	18.8

*Figures not available.

The Infant and Neo-natal Mortality Rates are per 1,000 live births.

The Maternal Mortality and Stillbirth Rates are per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

The remaining rates are per 1,000 estimated home population.

CAUSES OF INFANTILE MORTALITY 1968

Cause of Death	Under 1 day	2-7 days	8-13 days	14-20 days	21-28 days	29 days-2 mths.	3 months	4 months	5 months	6 months	7 months	8 months	9 months	10 months	11 months	12 months	Totals
Other diseases of respiratory system							1	1									2
Pneumonia						1	1				1					1	4
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	1	2															3
Congenital anomalies	1				2												3
Monogolism														1			1
Prematurity	9	1															10
Staphylococcal infection of skin									1								1
Other defined causes		1															1
Totals	11	4			2	1	2	1	1		1			1	1		25

TUBERCULOSIS

The statistical details of Tuberculosis in Batley are as follows:—

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
(a) Number of Cases on Register at commencement of year ..	53	46	36	7
(b) Number of Cases notified first time during the year ..	5*	3*	2†	3†
(c) Number of Cases restored to Register ..	1	—	—	—
(d) Removals from other areas ..	2*	1*	—	—
(e) Number of Cases removed from the Register ..	20	18	4	2
(f) Number of Cases remaining on the Register ..	41	32	34	8

There were eight admissions to Sanatoria during the year and nine discharges.

*Includes 6 Commonwealth immigrants

†Includes 3 Commonwealth immigrants

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE
occurring in the Borough of Batley Classified According to Age Groups and Wards, 1968

Disease	All ages	Under 1 yr	1-5 yrs	5-15 yrs	15-25 yrs	25-45 yrs	45-65 yrs	Over 65 yrs	North	East	West	Soot-hill	Bir-stall	Hos-pital
Measles ..	167	6	105	56					36	60	49	9	13	
Infective Hepatitis ..	23		2	13	3	4	1			2	8	3	3	
Whooping Cough ..	17	1	8	7		1			7	6	4	3	4	
Scarlet Fever ..	2		1	1						1			1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	1				1								1	
Pneumonia ..	2						1	1			2			
Dysentery ..	7		1	6						1	1	5		
TOTALS ..	219	7	117	83	4	5	1	2	43	70	64	20	22	1

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN THE BOROUGH OF BATLEY, 1944-1968

Year	Smallpox	Poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis	Infective Hepatitis	Food Poisoning	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Pneumonia	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Erysipelas	Meningococcal Infection	Encephalitis Lethargica	Puerperal Pyrexia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Enteric Fever (including paratyphoid)	Respiratory Tuberculosis	Other Tuberculosis	Measles	Whooping Cough	Anthrax	Dysentery	Other Diseases	Totals
1944		3			88	26	22	1	15			5	3	1	24	8	201	104		14	1	516
1945					34	13	18		6			2	1	1	16	10	247	59				403
1946					34	12	33		7			2	1	1	21	10	199	175		1		495
1947		6			20	6	15	2	5			1	1	2	16	8	282	90		1	2	454
1948					65	2	20	1	7			1	1		18	5	282	230				634
1949		19		63	71	2	9	3	2		1	3	1		20	8	273	44		1	3	522
1950		2		1	40	1	9	1	1			2	1		26	10	370	19	2	83	1	569
1951				1	46		9	1	3			4	1		20	11	360	230		16	1	701
1952		2			68	4	4	1	1		2	1	1		25	11	173	63		32	1	383
1953		1		4	33	11	11		1			1	1		17	5	799	101	1	17		991
1954		2		17	27	1	1	1	1			3	1		14	3	140	105	1	50		365
1955		6		6	16	6	6		3	1		1	1		32	3	489	57	1	29	2	651
1956		3		17	3	3	5		1	1		3	1		3	1	28	45		38		144
1957		2		6	3	3	3		1	1		2	1		11	6	704	10		69		852
1958					5	3	3		1	1		1	1		11	4	61	5				162
1959				2	18	4	4			1		5	1		9	8	303	32		1		383
1960		3		5	3	1	1		1			3		3	7	1	212	9	1	5		245
1961					2							1			8	5	130	5		24		183
1962				4	3		3			1		1			25	5	359	2	1	9		409
1963				1	2		2					1		3	9	6	281	29		7		336
1964					2							1			18	6	238	7		7		279
1965			18		15					1					15	8	342	7		5		404
1966			29	2	4		2			1					14	6	170	12	1	5		242
1967			11		8		1								12	6	367	4		15		425
1968			23		2		2		1			1			8	5	167	17		7		232

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, was designed to help persons who, suffering from grave chronic disease, or, being aged or physically handicapped being in insanitary conditions, are unable to devote to themselves and are not receiving from others proper care and attention. Under the original Act application was submitted to a Magistrate's Court for removal of such persons, but the Amendment Act of 1951 introduced an accelerated procedure whereby application can be made to a Justice of the Peace.

It was necessary to take action under the emergency procedure in one case during the year. This was in respect of an elderly lady living alone who was neglecting herself. She refused to contemplate admission to hospital but was removed to Staincliffe Hospital on a Magistrate's Order.

OLD PEOPLE'S WARDENS SCHEME

The Welfare of the Elderly Scheme continued to work well throughout the year. A further area at Howden Clough was commenced in February where the Warden visited 39 dwellings. The total number of Wardens engaged is 22 and a total of 640 dwellings were visited weekly.

<i>District</i>	<i>Dwellings Supervised</i>
Staincliffe Estate	31
Staincliffe Estate	31
Staincliffe Estate	30
Staincliffe Estate	30
Staincliffe Estate	29
Fieldhead Estate	30
Fieldhead Estate	35
Fieldhead Estate	47
Central Estate	22
Central Estate	17
Healey Estate	35
Batley Carr Estate	32
Batley Carr Estate	31
Carlinghow Estate	22
Purlwell Estate	22
Purlwell Estate	35
Brookroyd Estate	16
Birstall Central	31
Cross Bank—Private houses	26
Mount Pleasant—Private houses	27
Healey—Private houses ..	22
Howden Clough	39
Total	640

ADOPTIVE ACTS IN FORCE IN THE BOROUGH

The Baths and Wash Houses Acts, 1846 to 1882
The Public Libraries Act, 1964
The Museums and Gymnasiums Act, 1891
The Public Health Act (Amendment) Act, 1890
The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890
The Notification of Births Act, 1907
The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907
(Sections 19, 45, 51, 61, 76, 86 and 95 and Part VIII)
The Public Health Act, 1925 (Sections 14, 16 to 19, 23 to 26, 28 to 33, 35)
The W.R.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1951 (Sections 36, 75, 76 and 120)
The Private Places of Entertainment (Licensing) Act, 1967

BYELAWS IN FORCE IN THE BOROUGH

Public Libraries 1939 and 1958
Hackney Carriages, 1948, 1957 and 1962
Personal Weighing Machines, 1949
Cemetery Charges, 1949
Handling, Wrapping, etc., of Food, 1950
Offensive Trades, 1950
Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc., 1950
Removal Through Streets of Offensive Matter, 1950
Good Rule and Government, 1950, 1952 and 1954
Nuisances, 1950
Smoke Abatement, 1950
Public Sanitary Conveniences, 1950
Public Baths, 1950
Sale of Coal and Coke, 1950
Water, 1955 and 1957
Market, Sale of Goods near Market, 1951
Markets, 1951
Control of Bulls in Fields, 1952
Hairdressers, 1952
Private Hire Vehicles, 1952
New Streets, 1954 and 1963
Preservation of Road Margins laid out for Ornamental Purposes, 1955
Private Slaughterhouses, 1956
Heating and Cooking Appliances in New Buildings, 1957
Behaviour in Places of Public Entertainment, 1957
Parks and Pleasure Grounds, 1957
Children's Playgrounds, 1957

The section of the Report which follows, relating to the Public Health circumstances of the area and the work of the Public Health Inspectors, has been compiled by Mr. W. Gilchrist, Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH

(i) Water Supply

The Mid Calder Water Board are the undertakers supplying water in the Borough. During the year 1968 the number of houses supplied was 15,449 and the estimated population supplied was 41,860.

The following comments and details of analysis of water samples were gratefully received from Mr. P. G. M. Collins, M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E., Engineer of the Mid Calder Water Board:—

“Batley Municipal Borough continues to receive water from two sources as follows:

Batley—Mid Calder Water Board sources at Holmbridge;

Birstall—Bradford Corporation—Bulk Supply

The water in all parts of the area has been satisfactory in quality and quantity throughout the year, filtration and sterilization taking place at the respective sources. No extraordinary action has been necessary to prevent contamination.

Mainlaying on the new estates and renewal of old mains continues and many areas have received considerable benefit from this work.

All properties within the Borough are supplied with piped water and adequate rainfall has enabled unrestricted consumption to be permitted. The consumption (in gallons per head per day) has been split up as follows:

	Domestic and Unmeasured Trade	Trade	Total
Batley	56.4	19.3	75.7
Birstall	52.3	50.0	102.3

Chemical and bacteriological examinations have been taken on raw and filtered water throughout the year and are summarised in the following tables:

Bacteriological Analysis Presumptive B. coli. per 100 ml.	Raw Water pre treatment	Water in supply
	Number of Samples	
0 (highly satisfactory)	16	96
1—2 (satisfactory)	11	1
3—10 (suspicious)	10	1
10—above (unsatisfactory in supply)	9	1
TOTALS	46	99

Typical Chemical Analysis:

Total Solids	..	..	..	..	80
Chloride	..	..	..	..	16
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	..	..	..	..	14
Total Hardness	..	..	..	..	30
Permanent Hardness	..	..	..	..	16
Temporary Hardness	..	..	..	..	14
Lead, Copper Zinc	..	..	..	..	Nil
Iron	..	..	..	..	0.1
Manganese	..	..	..	..	Nil
Free Ammonia	..	..	..	..	0.04
Nitrous Nitrogen	..	..	..	..	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	..	..	..	..	0.01
Albuminoid Ammonia	..	..	..	..	0.02
pH	..	..	..	..	7.4

No fluorides are present and none is added to the water.

(ii) Drainage and Sewerage

Comments by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. S. L. Mitchell
A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mun.E.

1. All houses built during the year have been connected to public sewers.
2. New sewers have been completed on the Birch Street Estate.
3. Negotiations are continuing for the enlargement or replacement of the existing outfall sewer to Dewsbury Corporation's Sewage Works in order that the old surface water tanks at Bradford Road works can be abandoned.

Rivers and Streams

Normal maintenance of streams has continued, part of the Carlinghow beck having been culverted in connection with the Birch Street Housing site".

PUBLIC CLEANSING

(a) Refuse Collection

This basic sanitary service operated successfully throughout the year on a weekly collection basis. Labour turn-over was small—the bin-bonus scheme undoubtedly helped to keep an efficient staff and collection service.

A pilot scheme for using polythene bags as liners in dustbins was started in certain areas of Council housing development. Some 200 dwellings only are so far affected but it is hoped to increase this number shortly.

(b) Refuse Disposal

All the town's domestic refuse was dealt with at the Corporation's Soothill Wood Tip site. Industrial waste, excavation spoil and fire debris were also received on this tip in considerable quantity.

An International 500 tractor was brought into tip service on the 1st April and is admirable for the job.

Negotiations with the National Coal Board have continued during the year for the open-cast coal working of the tip site and the transfer of the town's refuse disposal to an alternative tip site at Nab Lane, Howden Clough. Soothill Wood may once again become a pleasant woodland walk—meanwhile refuse disposal continues there.

(c) Abandoned Vehicles

Part III of the Civic Amenities Act, 1967, requires Councils to deal with vehicles abandoned in their area. During the year 131 such cases were handled by the Health Department. 110 vehicles were removed by owners following action by Public Health Inspectors. The remaining 21 abandoned motor vehicles were removed by the Department under arrangements with local car dismantlers. Owners were traced in 13 of these latter cases and removal charges made.

(d) Litter

Litter bins were provided along main streets and at specially selected points in an effort to minimise the litter nuisance.

(e) Public Conveniences

Of the nine public conveniences maintained by the Public Health Department seven have facilities for both sexes and two for males only. During 1966/7 the Council provided hand-washing facilities in most of these public conveniences.

One male (full-time) and six female (part-time) cleaners are employed.

New facilities were provided during the year at Market Street, Birstall, to replace obsolete ones in Low Lane.

Operational Statistics

	1967/8
Area (statute acres)—land and inland water ..	4,457
Population at mid-year (Registrar General's estimate)	41,160
Total Refuse collected (tons—estimated)	11,387
Weight per 1,000 population per day (cwts.) (365 days to year)	15.2
Number of premises from which refuse is collected	16,471
Premises from which collections are made at least once weekly (of the total)	100%
Average haul, single journey, to final disposal point (miles)	1.2
Kerbside collection expressed as estimated percentage of total collection	Nil%
Total refuse disposed of:	
(i) Council's own refuse (tons)	14,767
(ii) for other local authorities (tons)	979
(iii) totals (tons)	15,746

Trade Refuse	1967/8
(a) Income	£495
(b) Tonnage	3,380

Cost

The following table shows the comparative cost of the refuse collection and disposal service in terms of rate levied over the past five years.

Rates levied per head of population on Refuse Collection and Disposal
(From I.M.T.A. Return of Rates levied)

Average for all districts in I.M.T.A. Return	1964/5	1965/6	1966/7	1967/8	1968/9
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Urban Districts ..	19 6	20 11	22 11	25 1	26 10
Non-County Boroughs	20 9	21 10	24 1	26 1	28 1
Batley	12 10	13 9	15 11	17 9	19 9

Collection and Disposal of Refuse

The following table shows the numbers of loads collected monthly and annually from each Ward and from the whole Borough. The place of disposal of all these loads was Soothill Wood Tip. The table also shows the monthly number of loads disposed of at Soothill Wood Tip from the Heckmondwike U.D.C. district.

Ward	Numbers of Loads — Year 1968												
	Jan	Feb	Mch	Apl	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Totals
North	119	119	147	118	117	146	115	123	150	125	119	154	1552
East	103	97	125	95	96	118	99	109	128	109	106	125	1310
West	67	64	71	55	54	62	54	61	70	59	57	80	754
Soothill & Birstall	122	117	156	99	121	87	74	67	85	61	56	72	1117
TOTALS	411	397	499	367	388	413	342	360	433	354	338	431	4733
Disposals from Heckmondwike	158	158	199	143	147	153	154	144	193	157	153	199	1958

INSPECTION OF THE AREA — 1968

	<i>Primary Inspections</i>		<i>Re-inspections</i>	
	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Defects Found</i>	<i>Re-inspection</i>	<i>Defects Remedied</i>
Public Health Act				
Dwellinghouses (S.92) ..	536	381	581	329
Other Premises (S.92) ..	108	37	174	28
Accumulations ..	17	14	21	14
Animals, etc. ..	8	8	6	8
Ashes Accommodation ..	371	37	59	37
Cesspools ..	4	1	4	1
Courts & Passages ..	20	14	11	12
Effluvia ..	216	209	243	47
Infectious Diseases ..	93	—	89	—
Incidental Calls ..	1205	—	—	—
Interviews: Owners ..	59	—	—	—
Tradesmen ..	18	—	—	—
Refuse Tips ..	6	3	70	2
Sanitary Accommodation				
Pails & Privies ..	2	—	2	—
Public Conveniences ..	122	184	112	181
Schools ..	6	—	17	—
Street Gullies & Sewers ..	44	39	101	37
Tents, Vans & Sheds (S. 268-9) ..	4	—	4	—
Verminous Premises ..	16	10	8	8
Dirty Premises ..	15	9	14	9
Water Supply ..	7	6	5	5
Watercourses ..	8	2	17	2
Immigrants ..	237	—	—	—
Food & Drugs Act, Etc.				
Bakehouses ..	21	15	18	11
Dairies & Milkshops ..	10	—	5	—
Fried Fish Shops ..	17	—	8	—
General Food Premises ..	122	97	104	90
Ice Cream Premises ..	6	—	—	—
Meat Shops ..	27	4	20	4
Food Preparers (Meat) ..	8	—	17	—
Canteens & Kitchens ..	4	1	1	1
Stalls:				
Meat ..	11	4	6	4
Other Foods ..	14	2	6	2
Sampling Visits ..	47	—	—	—
Vehicles ..	2	—	—	—
Hotels, Clubs, etc. ..	6	—	—	—
Housing Act, 1957				
Houses Inspected:				
Indiv. Unfit Houses ..	16	—	—	—
Clearance Areas ..	467	—	572	—
Houses Demolished:				
Formal Action ..	344	—	—	—
Informal Action ..	10	—	—	—

	<i>Primary Inspections</i>		<i>Re-inspections</i>	
	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Defects Found</i>	<i>Re-inspection</i>	<i>Defects Remedied</i>
Houses Closed:				
Informal Action ..	6	—	—	—
Formal Action ..	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ..	2	—	—	—
Rehousing Classifications	47	—	—	—
Rent Act ..	1	—	—	—
Clean Air Act				
Industrial:				
Observations ..	16	9	24	7
Plant visited ..	5	5	5	2
Domestic:				
Observations ..	—	—	—	—
Premises ..	1118	—	—	—
Rodent Control				
Rats				
Dwellinghouses ..	128	119	114	112
Other Council Property ..	32	22	10	21
Business Premises ..	327	308	187	71
Agricultural Property ..	9	9	6	2
Mice				
Dwellinghouses ..	323	320	210	257
Other Council Property ..	149	141	87	129
Business Premises ..	482	377	318	233
Agricultural Property ..	12	8	8	8
Miscellaneous				
Offices, Shops & Railway premises Act ..	46	80	71	51
Rag Flock, etc., Premises	12	—	—	—
Hairdressers ..	13	4	6	4
Hawkers ..	2	—	—	—
Pet Animals Act ..	2	—	—	—
Derelict Vehicles ..	131	—	—	131
Noise Abatement Act ..	44	6	12	4
Animal Boarding Estabs... ..	2	—	3	—
Nat. Assistance Act ..	1	—	—	—
Caravan Sites & Cont. of Dev. Act ..	7	3	1	3
Scrap Metal Dealers ..	2	—	—	—
Factories Act				
Non-mechanical ..	19	10	15	6
Mechanical ..	18	8	16	5
Other premises in which S. 7 is enforced ..	—	—	—	—
Outworkers ..	2	—	—	—
Totals ..	7212	2506	3388	1878

Sampling	<i>No. of Samples</i>
Food & Drugs:	
Milk—Formal	36
Informal	2
Other Foods—Formal	1
Informal	88
Rag Flock, etc.	44
Water:	
Chemical	4
Bacteriological	145
Plumbo-Solvency	4
S. Bath Water	8
Paddling Pool Water	1
Bacteriological Sampling:	
Milk—	
Methylene Blue Test	125
Phosphatase Test	87
Turbidity Test	34
Ice Cream	2
Iced Lollipops	—
Imitation Cream, etc.	7
Frozen Egg	12
Other Foods	84
Milk—Biological Samples	113
Total	793

Notices	<i>Served</i>	<i>Abated</i>
Public Health Acts	112	73
	S. 63	48
Clean Air Act	P. 4	2
	S. 15	15
Food & Drugs Acts	P. 8	4
	S. —	—
Milk & Dairies Regs.	P. —	—
	S. —	—
Offices, Shops & Rly. Prems. Act.	P. 15	11
	S. —	—
Pests Act	P. —	—
	S. —	—
W.R.C.C.		
(General Powers) Act	P. 16	10
	S. —	—
Factories Act. Mech.	P. —	—
	S. —	—
Non-Mech.	P. —	—
	S. —	—
Verbal	9	8
Byelaws	P. —	—
	S. —	—
Totals	242	171

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The work of inspecting premises under this Act was continued and 46 premises received one or more visits during the year.

Reports of two accidents were received and investigated. They concerned two female employees who fell during their work in retail shops. No fatal accidents were reported.

The tables which follow show further particulars of the work.

Table A. Registration and General Inspections

Class of premises	No. of premises newly registered during the year	Total No. of registered premises at year end	No. of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year
Offices	2	67	7
Retail Shops	3	216	35
Wholesale shops and warehouses	—	9	—
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	—	14	4
Fuel Storage depots	—	2	—
Totals	5	308	46

Table B

Number of visits of all kinds (including general inspections) during 1968, to registered premises 117

Table C

Analysis by workplace of persons employed in registered premises at end of year

Class of Workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices	426
Retail Shops	648
Wholesale Departments, warehouses	78
Catering establishments open to the public	59
Canteens	6
Fuel storage depots	4
Total	1,221
Total Males	474
Total Females	747

Caravan Sites

The problem of providing permanent sites for itinerant van dwellers has not been resolved as yet in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Atmospheric Pollution

Apparatus was operated continuously throughout the year from which the degree and nature of air pollution was measured. The apparatus consists of a smoke filter and a deposit gauge. Some results of these investigations are shown in the following tables.

Monthly recording of Deposited Matter on a roof at the Public Health Department

Month	Quantity of rainwater measured	pH value	Solid Matter	Dissolved matter	Total Solids
	litres		grams	grams	grams
January ..	3.4	4.6	0.280	0.198	0.478
February ..	3.0	4.8	0.233	0.114	0.347
March	4.4	4.8	0.479	0.212	0.691
April	3.7	6.2	0.161	0.206	0.367
May	6.8	4.4	0.439	0.245	0.684
June	4.4	6.2	0.542	0.123	0.665
July	7.5	4.4	0.344	0.210	0.554
August	3.3	5.8	0.120	0.119	0.239
September ..	9.9	4.4	0.274	0.340	0.614
October	4.7	4.8	0.420	0.113	0.533
November ..	7.5	4.4	0.245	0.240	0.485
December ..	3.0	4.4	0.289	0.252	0.541

Smoke content of the atmosphere collected by volumetric apparatus at the Public Health Department and measured at the Warren Spring Laboratory

Month	Smoke content (Microgrammes per cubic metre)		
	Highest value	Lowest value	Average value
January	570	51	198
February	393	65	203
March	259	44	127
April	172	67	107
May	141	41	82
June	73	20	43
July	46	6	19
August	43	4	15
September	84	10	38
October	408	23	87
November	377	27	116
December	429	74	216

Clean Air Act, 1956

A further Smoke Control Area (No. 7) was submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and was confirmed at the year end. Details of the areas are shown in the following schedule.

The target date for completion of the Borough's Smoke Control programme is 1977. It will be seen in the accompanying list of areas dealt with to date that a total of 5,283 premises are now subject to Smoke Control Orders out of a total of 16,700 premises; almost a third of the task now completed.

Smoke Control Area No.	Date of Confirmation by Min. of Hsg. & L. Govt.	Date of Operation of Order	Number of Premises in the Area						Acreage of the Area
			Council houses	Private houses	Industrial	Commercial	Others	Total Premises	
1	8.8.61	1. 9.62	—	381	14	10	8	413	301.3
2	26.2.62	1.10.62	580	428	15	7	6	1,036	193
3	6.6.63	1.7.64	229	1,170	4	30	7	1,440	313
4	18.10.65	1. 7.66	70	439	4	6	2	521	66.5
5	10.10.66	1. 6.67	252	223	1	—	—	476	60.25
6	9. 2.67	1.11.67	164	93	6	1	3	267	37.5
7	17.12.68	1. 7.69	536	582	5	2	5	1,130	130.28
TOTALS			1,831	3,316	49	56	31	5,283	1101.83

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

(This information was supplied by Mr. R. McKnight, M.Inst. B.M., Baths Manager).

"The Central Baths are situated in Cambridge Street, Batley. This building was opened in 1893. Adjacent to the branch library in Birstall there is a suite of Slipper Baths and these were opened in 1961.

Improvements to the Central Baths have been carried out in recent years. The present amenities comprise two swimming baths 75' by 30' and 63' by 25' respectively and the total water capacity is 110,000 gallons. In 1963 three pressure filters were installed, each is 8' in diameter with a total filter area of 150 square feet. The pump to the filters is rated at 32,000 gallons per hour, thus giving a turnover of 3½ hours approximately. Turkish, Foam, and Radiant Heat baths are available in addition to 20 Slipper Baths. Light refreshments may be obtained at a cafe bar installed in the large swimming hall. A fully automatic boiler was installed in 1963, the fuel used is coal.

The attendances during the financial year ending 31st March, 1968, were:

Swimming, General Public	73,589
„ Schools	67,982
„ Clubs	9,000
Slipper Baths	21,629
„ Pensioners (free)	2,886
Turkish, etc.	717
Total	<u>175,803</u>

There is a well equipped laundry at the Central Baths dealing with the supply of clean towels for the baths, for all other Departments of the Corporation and for all schools in the Borough”.

ERADICATION OF VERMIN

10 dwellinghouses in the Borough were found to contain bed bugs.

The treatment carried out at the premises concerned was by spraying with liquid insecticides and the use of gammexane smoke cartridges.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Rodent control work was carried out in accordance with the scheme of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the following table shows particulars for 1968.

Properties other than Sewers	Type of Property	
	Non-agricultural	Agricultural
1. No. of properties in the Borough ..	18,793	33
2. Total No. of properties inspected following notification	846	9
No. infested by Rats	271	9
„ „ „ Mice	735	9
3. Total No. of properties inspected for reasons other than notification ..	1,009	12
No. infested by Rats	44	8
„ „ „ Mice	237	8

HOUSING STATISTICS

		Year	1968		
1. No. of Dwelling Houses in District			15,449		
2. No. of Houses included in above:					
(a) Back-to-back			2,668		
(b) Single-back			1,403		
3. SLUM CLEARANCE. Estimated number of unfit houses at year end in respect of which no representation has yet been made			1,121		
4. HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE					
No. of houses included in Representations made during the year:					
(a) in Clearance Areas			253		
(b) individual unfit houses			—		
A	HOUSES DEMOLISHED during the year	IN OR ADJOINING CLEARANCE AREAS declared under Sec. 42 of the Hsg. Act, 1957	Unfit for human habitation	330	
			included by reason of bad arrangement	21	
			On land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957	23	
		NOT IN OR ADJOINING CLEARANCE AREAS	As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17(1), Housing Act, 1957	3	
			Local authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	—	
			Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	—	
			Houses included in unfitness orders made under para. 2 of the Second Schedule to the Land Compensation Act, 1961	—	
		Number of separate dwellings included above which were previously reported as closed		4	
	B	UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED during the year in pursuance of orders or undertakings	Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957 and Section 26, Housing Act, 1961		6
			Under Section 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957		—
PARTS OF BUILDINGS CLOSED under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957			—		

				1968
Number of PERSONS DISPLACED during year	From houses to be demolished in or adjoining clearance areas		1,029	
	From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance areas ..		6	
	From houses to be closed		5	
	From parts of buildings to be closed.. .. .		—	
Number of FAMILIES DISPLACED during year	From houses to be demolished in or adjoining clearance areas		355	
	From houses to be demolished not in or adjoining clearance areas ..		4	
	From houses to be closed		4	
	From parts of buildings to be closed.. .. .		—	
UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT	After informal action by Local Authority by owner		—	
	After formal notice under Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957	(a) by owner	—	
		(b) by local authority	—	
	After formal notice under Public Health Acts		—	
	After modification or revocation of a clearance order under Section 24 Housing Act, 1961		—	
	After determination of a demolition order under Section 24 Housing Act, 1957		—	
After determination of a closing order under Section 27 Housing Act, 1957		—		
HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED (Other than unfit houses made fit) After formal notice under Public Health Acts				56
UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)	POSITION AT END OF YEAR	Retained for temporary accommodation	Under Section 48	—
			Under Section 17 (2)	—
			Under Section 46	—
	Licensed for temporary accommodation under section 34 or 53— No. of houses			—
PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT	Houses in clearance areas other than those included in confirmed or compulsory purchase orders.		Number of houses ..	9
			Number of occupants	25
No. of families rehoused during the year into Council owned dwellings.		(a) Clearance Areas, etc.	270	
		(b) Overcrowding	45	
NEW DWELLINGS				
No. of new dwellings completed during the year:—		By the Local Authority	283	
		By Private Enterprise	103	

Grants for Conversion or Improvement of Housing Accommodation

Year		Formal applications received during the year	Applications approved during the year	Number of dwellings completed during year
		Number of dwellings	Number of dwellings	
1968	(a) Conversions (The number of dwellings is the number resulting from completion of the work)	—	—	—
	(b) Improvements	96	70	74

During the year 136 cases received £124,538 in advances for the purposes of acquiring or constructing houses.

Rent Act, 1957

During the year 1968 1 application was received for the cancellation of a Certificate of Disrepair; 1 Certificate of Disrepair was cancelled. Particulars of action in previous years was shown in the report for last year and the total numbers of applications, certificates and cancellations are as follows:

Certificates of Disrepair

No. of Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	No. of Certificates of Disrepair Issued	No. of Applications for Cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair	No. of Certificates of Disrepair Cancelled
143	62	20	14

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) Milk Supply

At the end of the year there were on register:—

Milk Distributors	27
Premises from which milk was sold only in sealed bottles ..	89

There was no pasteurisation of milk in the district authorised by this Food and Drugs Authority. The numbers of licences to sell Special Designations of pre-packed milk at the year end were as follows:—

Pasteurised	51
Sterilised	107
Untreated	41
Ultra Heat Treated	2

Bacteriological Examination

159 samples of milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield, for bacteriological examination. The results are shown in the following table:—

Class of Milk	No. of samples taken	Test applied	No. of samples		
			Passed	Failed	Invalid or void
Sterilised	34	Turbidity	34	—	—
Pasteurised	87	Methylene Blue	75	2	10
		Phosphatase	87	—	—
Untreated	38	Methylene Blue Ring Test	30	5	3
			37 Neg.	—	1 Doubtful
Total	159				

Biological Examination

113 samples of milk were tested at the Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield, for *Brucella Abortus*. 6 of these samples were unsatisfactory and action was taken to secure the safety of the milk supply.

(b) Meat and Other Foods

The numbers of visits made to premises by Public Health Inspectors were as follows:—

<i>Type of premises</i>	<i>Number of Visits</i>
	1968
Meat Shops	47
Market Stalls	37
Provision and other food stores	241
Bakehouses	39
Fried Fish Shops	25
Food Preparation Rooms and Canteens	30
Ice Cream premises	6

There are no licensed slaughterhouses in the Borough.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

The premises to which Regulations Nos. 16 and 19 apply are as follows:

Category	Number of premises			
	Fitted to comply with Reg. 16	To which Reg. 19 applies	Fitted to comply with Reg. 19	Total No. of premises
Bakehouses	20	20	20	20
Butchers	35	35	35	35
Cafes & Restaurants	11	11	11	11
Confectionery & Sweets	15	15	15	15
Fried Fish	36	36	36	36
Greengrocers & Fishmongers	17	17	17	17
Grocers & Provision Dealers	101	101	101	101
Licensed Public Houses	46	46	46	46
Licensed Public Houses (selling meals)	6	6	6	6
Licensed Clubs	16	16	16	16

Number of Poultry processing premises in the Borough .. None

Details of Food Condemned, 1968

	lbs	ozs		lbs	oz
Tinned Ham	246	5	Tinned Fruit Salad	13	12
„ Corned Beef	42	2	„ Fruit Cocktail	9	8
„ Tongue	24	2	„ Pineapple	18	10
„ Chicken	24	10	„ Plums		15
„ Minced Steak	1	7	„ Pears	21	14
„ Luncheon Meat	10	10	„ Peaches	33	2
„ Steak	4	4	„ Strawberries	1	10
„ Pork	3	8	„ Grapefruit	7	8
„ Turkey	7	0	„ Oranges	4	2
„ Meat Filling	6	10	„ Bilberries	2	0
„ Spam		12	„ Raspberries	5	8
„ Pork & Ham		6	„ Apricots	3	12
„ Steak & Vegetable	12	0	„ Cherries	2	13
„ Chopped Pork	14	12	„ Tomatoes	81	5
„ Chop & Vegetable	1	0	„ Beans	62	3
Beef Paste		2	„ Carrots	9	6
Frozen Chicken	108	0	„ Peas	86	14
Bacon		6	„ Beetroot		12
Minced Beef	1	4	„ Potatoes	5	8
Sliced Beef		10	„ Rhubarb	4	12
Steak Pies	1	0	„ Mixed Vegetables		10
Meat Pies	2	0	Dried Fruit	1	8
Rissoles	2	9	Prunes		15
Tinned Salmon	4	4	Dried Milk		7
„ Sardines		8	Tinned Rice Pudding	43	5
„ Tuna		13	„ Shaghetti	1	8
„ Prawns		13	„ Evap. Milk	2	6
„ Pilchards	5	6	„ Cream	1	1
„ Shrimps		8	„ Soup	18	7
Frozen Fish Fingers		12	„ Pie Filling	16	6
Haddock		12	„ Grapefruit Juice	2	6
Cod	3	2	„ Baby Food		9
Fish Cakes	1	8	„ Irish Stew	7	0
Kippers		12	Rice	2	13
Crab		7	Macaroni		9

	lbs	ozs		lbs	ozs
Semolina		6	Sponge Cake	1	0
Sago	3	0	Sauce		9
Noodles		10	Pre-packed Dinners	45	0
Sweet Corn	2	4	Confectionery		5
Peanut Butter		8	Pickled Onions		53
Dessicated Coconut	200	0	Frozen Chips		2
Custard Powder		11	Misc. Frozen Foods		56
Orange Juice		3			
Mousse		18			9
Pastry		1			

12 cwts. 2 qrs. 4 lbs. 9 ozs.

The method of disposal of unsound food was by destruction on the Corporation's Refuse Tip at Soothill Wood.

Food & Drugs Act, 1955 — Section 16

The numbers of registered premises at the end of the year were as follows:—

Ice Cream—Manufacture and Sale	1
„ „ Sale only	137
Sausage or Potted, Pressed, Pickled or Preserved Food—	
Preparation and manufacture	27

Most of the premises registered for the sale of ice-cream sell only pre-wrapped ice-cream stored in refrigerated cabinets.

Visits made to: meat shops, 47; food preparation rooms, canteens, etc., 30; provision shops, 241; bakehouses, 39; fried fish shops, 25; ice-cream premises, 6; and to market stalls, 37.

(c) Adulteration of Foodstuffs

Food & Drugs Act, 1955.

Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925-53.

127 samples of milk and other foods were obtained and submitted to the Public Analyst for examination during the year. Particulars of samples and results of analyses are shown in the following Table I.

Table I
Particulars of Food and Drug Samples and Results of Analysis

Sample	Formal	Informal	Genuine	Not Genuine	Total
Milk	36	—	34	2	36
„		2	2	—	2
Butter		5	5	—	5
Margarine		4	4	—	4
Tea		4	4	—	4
Skimmed Milk Powder		2	1	1	2
„ „ „	1	—	1	—	1
Beef Sausage		3	3	—	3
Pork Sausage		2	2	—	2
Tomato Sausage		1	1	—	1
Cheese		2	2	—	2
Full Fat Soft Cheese		2	2	—	2
Currants		2	2	—	2

Sample	Formal	Informal	Genuine	Not Genuine	Total
Sultanas		2	2	—	2
Dates		2	2	—	2
Orange Squash		2	2	—	2
Semolina		2	2	—	2
Apricot Jam		2	2	—	2
Saccharin Tablets		2	2	—	2
Icing Sugar		2	2	—	2
“Soft Setting Icing”		1	1	—	1
Vegetable Frying Fat		1	1	—	1
Lemon Curd		1	1	—	1
Cake Margarine		1	1	—	1
“Sweetex”		1	1	—	1
“Masterfat”		1	1	—	1
White Shortening Fat		1	1	—	1
Dessicated Coconut		1	1	—	1
Brown Sugar		1	1	—	1
Medium Oatmeal		1	1	—	1
Fine Oatmeal		1	1	—	1
Apple & Raspberry Jam		1	1	—	1
Crushed Strawberry Jam		1	1	—	1
Vanilla Custard Filling		1	1	—	1
Mincemeat		1	1	—	1
Ground Rice		1	1	—	1
Ground Ginger		1	1	—	1
Ground Nutmeg		1	1	—	1
Parsley Sauce		1	1	—	1
Potted Beef Paste		1	1	—	1
Cheese Spread		1	1	—	1
“Dream Topping”		1	1	—	1
“Angel Delight”		1	1	—	1
Coffee		1	1	—	1
Lard		1	1	—	1
Demarara Sugar		1	1	—	1
Coca		1	1	—	1
Salad Cream		1	1	—	1
Yogurt		1	1	—	1
Honey		1	1	—	1
“Toasty Grills”		1	1	—	1
“Quick Jel”		1	1	—	1
Suet Dumpling Mixture		1	1	—	1
Golden Dressing		1	1	—	1
Dried Bilberries		1	1	—	1
Strawberry Jam		1	1	—	1
Chocolate Malt Drink		1	1	—	1
Double Cream		1	1	—	1
Fish Cakes		1	1	—	1
Curry Powder		1	1	—	1
Paprika Pepper		1	1	—	1
Custard Powder		1	1	—	1
“Bournvita”		1	1	—	1
“Dairy Topping”		1	1	—	1
Sultana Cake		1	1	—	1
Aspirin Tablets		1	1	—	1
Halliborange Tablets		1	1	—	1
Totals 1967	37	90	124	3	127

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
2764	Milk contained only 93.3% of the minimum fat requirement	Producer warned " "
2777	Non-fat Milk (Skimmed). Contained 4.2% excess moisture	
2804	Milk. Contained only 93.4% of the minimum fat requirement	Action deferred

Table III**Average composition of Milk Samples**

Year	Average Milk Fat %	Average Non-fatty solids %
1968	3.83	8.86
1967	3.94	8.94
1966	3.64	8.74
1965	3.78	8.86
1964	3.88	8.85
1963	3.70	8.79
Legal Standard	3.00	8.50

Table IV**Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947 to 1952 and 1959 & 1963**

During the year under review 7 samples of Ice Cream were bacteriologically examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield. All were placed in Provisional Grade I.

Table V

103 samples of other foods were bacteriologically examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield, as shown in the following table:

No. of samples	Sample	Result
12	Frozen Egg	Satisfactory
5	Liquid Egg	"
13	Dessicated Coconut	No pathogenic organisms isolated
3	Imitation Cream	" " " "
18	Beef Sausage	" " " "
16	Pork Sausage	" " " "
1	Hamburger	" " " "
9	Minced Beef	" " " "
2	Sausage Meat	" " " "
6	Minced Meat	" " " "
3	Potted Meat	" " " "
4	Cream Curl	" " " "
1	Brawn	" " " "
3	Beefburger	" " " "
1	Tomato Sausage	" " " "
2	Polony	" " " "
2	Potted Beef (1 sterile)	" " " "
2	Black Pudding (1 sterile)	" " " "

Magistrate's Court Proceedings in 1968

Food & Drugs Act, 1955

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960

No proceedings were taken under the above mentioned Act and Regulations.

Rag Flock & Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

Rag Flock & Other Filling Materials Regulations, 1951

Large quantities of Rag Flock and other filling materials are manufactured in the Borough. These are used as fillings for bedding, upholstery, toys and the like. The above mentioned Act and Regulations are aimed at securing the cleanliness of these filling materials and the maintenance of a wholesome and good hygienic standard as a safeguard to health.

44 samples were taken during the year from manufacturers' premises and legal proceedings were taken in two cases resulting in fines of £25 and £75, both plus costs.

Particulars of samples and the results of analyses are shown in the following table.

Details of Samples taken for analysis under the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

Sample No.	Sample	Chlorine as soluble Chlorides (Parts per 100,000)	Oil & Soap %	Trash %	Dust Index %	Oil %	Animal Fibre %	Insoluble Extracted Matter %	Soluble Extracted Matter %	Remarks
1	Rag Flock (Layered)	11	4.3	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	Satisfactory
2	"	11	2.6	—	—	—	—	—	0.9	"
3	Cotton Felt	—	—	3.5	0.8	1.6	—	—	—	"
4	Unused Woollen Flock	—	—	—	—	3.7	98	—	—	"
5	Layered Rag Flock	10	2.6	—	—	—	—	—	0.9	"
6	Cotton Felt	—	0.9	7.4	0.7	—	—	—	—	"
7	Layered Rag Flock	10	2.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	"
8	Rag Flock	15	3.1	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	"
9	"	14	3.3	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	"
10	"	12	4.6	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	"
11	"	10	2.8	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	"
12	"	21	2.8	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	"
13	"	12	3.8	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	"
14	"	11	2.8	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	"
15	"	15	4.1	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	"
16	" (Layered)	11	3.4	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	"
17	Coir Fibre	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.9	—	"
18	Rag Flock (Layered)	6	2.9	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	"
19	Cotton Felt	—	0.9	6.5	0.8	—	—	—	—	"
20	Rag Flock (Layered)	42	2.5	—	—	—	—	—	1.4	Unsatisfactory
21	Rag Flock	21	2.9	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	Satisfactory
22	"	12	2.9	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	"
23	"	16	1.8	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	"
24	"	14	2.7	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	"
25	" (Layered)	15	2.7	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	"
26	Cotton Felt	—	—	0.7	7.0	0.7	—	—	—	"
27	Unused Woollen Flock	—	2.4	—	—	—	98	—	—	"
28	Rag Flock	19	1.9	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	"
29	"	16	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	"

Details of Samples taken for analysis under the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951—Continued.

Sample No.	Sample	Chlorine as soluble Chlorides (Parts per (100,000))	Oil & Soap %	Trash %	Dust Index %	Oil %	Animal Fibre %	Insoluble Extracted Matter %	Soluble Extracted Matter %	Remarks
30	Rag Flock (Layered)	19	3.0	—	—	—	—	—	1.2	Satisfactory
31	" "	18	2.7	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	"
32	" "	16	2.7	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	"
33	Cotton Felt	—	0.5	6.0	0.7	—	—	—	—	"
34	Jute	9	3.0	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	"
35	Rag Flock (Layered)	8	2.8	—	—	—	—	—	0.9	"
36	" "	8	2.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.9	"
37	" "	14	4.3	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	"
38	" "	24	2.5	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	"
39	" "	8	3.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.8	"
40	Rag Flock (Layered)	6	2.9	—	—	—	—	—	0.9	"
41	Cotton Felt	—	0.8	6.0	1.7	—	—	—	—	"
42	Rag Flock (Layered)	10	3.7	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	"
43	Coir Fibre	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.9	—	"
44	Rubberised Hair	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	"
			Total extract	0.9%						

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Part I of the Act

1.—**Inspections** for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors):

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	38	14	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	293	31	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
Total	331	45	—	—

2.—Cases in which **Defects** were found:—

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient ..	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	3	3	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	3	3	—	1	—

Part VIII of the Act

Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel —Making, etc.	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	1	—	—	—	—	—

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
HEALTH DIVISION

NOTIFICATION OF ARRIVAL OF IMMIGRANTS

During the year immigrants newly arrived in this country and giving an address in Batley as their domicile were notified to the department by the Local Health Authority. Upon this notification the address is visited to ascertain that the person concerned is in residence, that they understand the method of obtaining acceptance on to the list of a general practitioner, and unless there has been a recent chest X-ray arrangements are made for this to be carried out at a local hospital.

The following figures show that over three times as many notifications were received this year compared with last.

No. of advice notes received relating to arrival of immigrants		No. of successful visits
Country	Number	
Caribbean	2	2
India	196	154
Pakistan	67	56
Other Asian	1	—
African	10	10
Other	1	1

VITAL STATISTICS, 1968

	Batley	Spennings borough	Mirfield	Heckmondwike	Division
Live Births					
Legitimate	918	648	285	154	2,005
Illegitimate	76	46	13	12	147
Total	994	694	298	166	2,152
Stillbirths					
Legitimate	15	10	3	1	29
Illegitimate	4	—	—	—	4
Total	19	10	3	1	33
Total Live and Stillbirths ..	1,013	704	301	167	2,185
Deaths Under 1 year					
Legitimate	22	19	5	5	51
Illegitimate	3	1	1	—	5
Total	25	20	6	5	56
Deaths Under 4 weeks					
Legitimate	13	11	3	3	30
Illegitimate	2	—	1	—	3
Total	15	11	4	3	33
Deaths Under 1 week					
Legitimate	13	10	3	2	28
Illegitimate	2	—	1	—	3
Total	15	10	4	2	31
Deaths All Causes					
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population ..	12.4	13.2	11.7	14.0	12.8
Comparability Factor	1.08	1.02	1.16	1.16	1.10
Standardised Death Rate	13.4	13.3	13.6	16.2	14.0
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population ..	23.7	17.9	19.1	18.4	20.4
Comparability Factor	1.05	1.07	1.03	1.04	1.05
Standardised Birth Rate	24.9	19.1	19.6	19.1	21.4
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths ..	18.8	14.2	10.0	6.0	15.1
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	25.1	28.8	20.1	30.1	26.0
Maternal Mortality Rate	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Percentage of births which were illegitimate	7.9	6.5	4.3	7.2	6.9

The Comparability Factors for births and deaths are supplied by the Registrar General and when the crude rates are multiplied by these factors the resulting rate is that which would apply if the constituent Authorities had the same age and sex constitution as the country as a whole.

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS

	Batley	Spensborough	Mirfield	Heckmondwike	Division
Estimated population (Mid year)	41,860	38,870	15,620	9,030	105,380
Area of District in acres ..	4,457	8,251	3,394	696	16,798
Average number of persons per acre	9.4	4.7	4.6	13.0	6.3
Estimated number of dwellinghouses ..	15,449	15,110	5,745	3,484	39,788
Rateable value at 1st April Product of Penny Rate (estimate)	£ 977,075	£ 1,047,643	£ 365,405	£ 258,030	£ 2,648,153
	3,902	4,150	1,450	1,020	10,522

Birth and Mortality Rates for 1968 for the West Riding Administrative County and England and Wales

	Batley	Spensborough	Mirfield	Heckmondwike	Division	Aggregate of Rural Districts	Aggregate of Urban Districts	Administrative County	England and Wales
Crude Birth	23.7	17.9	19.1	18.4	20.4	17.7	17.5	17.6	16.9
Adjusted Birth ..	24.9	19.1	19.6	19.1	—	17.2	17.9	17.8	16.9
Crude Death	12.4	13.2	11.7	14.0	12.8	9.9	12.3	11.6	11.9
Adjusted Death ..	13.4	13.5	13.6	16.2	—	11.9	12.9	12.6	11.9
Tuberculosis—									
Respiratory	0.02	0.03	—	—	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03
Other	—	0.03	—	—	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
All Forms	0.02	0.05	—	—	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04
Cancer	2.13	2.70	1.92	3.10	2.39	1.88	2.25	2.14	2.32
Cerebro Vascular Disease	2.34	1.72	1.92	1.77	2.00	1.46	1.89	1.76	*
Circulatory Disease ..	4.42	5.58	5.31	5.87	5.11	3.60	4.64	4.34	*
Respiratory Diseases	1.60	1.62	1.02	0.66	1.44	1.46	1.74	1.66	*
Maternal Mortality	—	—	—	—	—	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.24
Infant Mortality ..	25.1	28.8	20.1	30.1	26.0	15.5	19.7	18.5	18.3
Neo-Natal Mortality	15.1	15.8	13.4	18.1	15.3	9.9	13.1	12.1	12.4
Stillbirth	18.8	14.2	10.0	6.0	15.1	14.2	14.4	14.3	14.3

* Figures not available.

The Infant and Neo-natal Mortality Rates are per 1,000 live births.
The maternal Mortality and Stillbirth Rates are per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

The remaining rates are per 1,000 estimated home population.

HEALTH VISITING

There is now a hundred per cent. attachment of individual health visitors to individual medical practices or groups of practices, rather than allocating work on an area basis. This system has presented no problems other than the additional amount of travelling involved and in the odd case where the Health Visitor is not a car driver. This is compensated for by the much closer working relationship between the general practitioners and the nurses concerned, which is of considerable benefit to the members of the public who require their services.

Because of this attachment, which involves nurses working in all the local government areas which comprise the Division, it is impossible to separate the records for each area. The following figures, therefore, relate to the whole of the Divisional area.

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

Cases visited by health visitors	<i>No. of cases i.e. first visits</i>
1. Total number of cases	10,043
2. Children born in 1968	2,155
3. Children born in 1967	1,894
4. Children born in 1963-66	3,195
5. Total number of children in lines 2-4	7,244
6. Expectant mothers	297
7. Persons aged 65 or over (excluding 'domestic help only' visits)	1,173
8. Persons included in line 7 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	508
9. Mentally disordered persons	58
10. Number included in line 9 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	20
11. Persons, excluding maternity cases, discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals)	66
12. Number included in line 11 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	21
13. Number of tuberculous households visited	284
14. Number of households visited on account of other infectious disease	21
15. Other cases	1,197
Other visits	
(a) Visits to home help cases	1,857
(b) Liaison visits (G.P.'s, hospitals, voluntary and Statutory agencies)	1,926
(c) Clinics attended	2,686
(d) School nursing visits	2,911
(e) Parentcraft lectures	165
(f) Other health education visits	257

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

Name and Address of Centre	No. of infant welfare sessions held during year by				No. of children who attended during the year and who were born in			Total No. of children who attended during the year	No. of attendances during the year made by children who were born in			Total attendances during the year	Medical Consultations			
	Local Health Authority Medical Officers	Health Visitors only	General practitioners employed on sessional basis	Hospital Medical Staff	Total	1968	1967		1963-1966	1968	1967		1963-1966	1968	1967	1963-1966
Ings Grove, Mirfield	42	61	—	—	103	222	214	98	534	1,308	1,078	160	249	290	160	
Health Centre, Cleckheaton	25	49	28	—	102	187	169	126	482	1,708	1,208	242	276	180	106	
Valley Road, Liversedge	11	3	35	—	49	81	78	56	215	852	918	160	206	150	101	
Old Lane, Birkenshaw	45	4	—	—	49	69	97	49	215	764	732	114	145	163	101	
Public Hall, Gomersal	18	5	3	—	26	51	61	29	141	383	541	84	68	90	22	
Sunday School, Roberttown	16	2	33	—	51	94	66	69	229	1,013	493	152	269	129	120	
Temperance Hall, Scholes	—	23	—	—	23	17	13	1	31	102	71	2	—	—	—	
Wellington Street, Batley	94	6	—	—	100	446	430	173	1,049	2,809	2,163	621	838	525	254	
Sunday School, Birstall	45	4	2	—	51	203	203	78	484	2,175	1,299	375	487	263	139	
Sunday School, Hanging Heaton	—	2	24	—	26	40	40	51	131	344	302	192	74	58	19	
The Hollies, Heckmondwike	4	50	46	—	100	192	210	169	571	1,373	1,552	668	273	518	215	
TOTALS	300	209	171	—	680	1,602	1,581	899	4,082	12,831	10,357	2,770	2,885	2,366	1,239	

During the year 4,859 tins of National Dried Milk, 26,160 bottles of Orange Juice, 1,727 bottles of Cod Liver Oil and 1,191 packets of Vitamin Tablets were issued.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

Community immunisation in this country is at present directed to the prevention of diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, smallpox, tuberculosis and, this year for the first time, measles. During the year the Ministry of Health recommended a revised schedule of vaccination and immunisation procedures which have now been adopted. This new schedule is as follows:—

<i>Age</i>	<i>Procedures</i>
Six months	Diph/Tet/Pert. and oral polio vaccine. (First dose).
Eight months	Diph/Tet/Pert. and oral polio vaccine. (Second dose).
Fourteen months	Diph/Tet/Pert. and oral polio vaccine. (Third dose).
Sixteen months	Measles vaccination.
Eighteen months	Smallpox vaccination.
Five years	Diph/Tet. and oral polio vaccine or Diph/Tet/Polio vaccine. Smallpox re-vaccination.
Eleven to twelve years	B.C.G. Vaccine.
Fifteen years	Polio vaccine (oral or inactivated) Tetanus Toxoid. Smallpox re-vaccination.

Children born on or after 1st April, 1968, were dealt with under this schedule, and as a result the figures this year of completed procedures is naturally less, but it is hoped that since all the appointments and follow-up procedures are now dealt with on the County Council computer at Wakefield, there will be an overall increase in the percentage of acceptances for these procedures to be carried out.

Measles vaccination was introduced in May this year and the programme was concentrated in the first instance on children in the 4—7 age group. An approach was made to the parents of all children in this group and as more vaccine became available the scheme was extended to other children below school age and then to susceptible older children until it had been extended to all children up to and including the age of 15 who were susceptible to an attack of measles because they had neither been immunised nor had natural measles. The general response was poor in relation to the numbers of children thought to be at risk. 1,453 children in the Divisional area received vaccination for protection against measles.

The following tables show the numbers of children in the Divisional area vaccinated and immunised during the year.

	Year of Birth						Totals
	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964-61	Others aged under 16	
Diphtheria							
Primary	427	884	28	26	55	17	1,437
Re-inforcing	—	11	17	4	1,091	50	1,173
Whooping Cough	426	882	25	26	37	10	1,406
Tetanus							
Primary	427	883	25	26	55	21	1,437
Re-inforcing	—	11	18	4	1,080	71	1,184
poliomyelitis							
Primary	408	884	194	27	128	60	1,701
Re-inforcing	—	39	11	11	1,062	88	1,211

Smallpox	Age at Date of Vaccination				Totals
	Under 1 year	1 year	2-4 years	5-51 years	
Primary	21	628	140	18	807
Re-vaccinations	1	1	3	15	20

Numbers of children at 31st December, 1968, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date:

	Born in year				Totals
	1968	1967-64	1963-59	1958-54	
Diphtheria	427	6,141	6,687	5,779	19,034
Whooping Cough	426	6,093	6,421	3,999	16,939

TUBERCULOSIS

The statistical details of Tuberculosis in the Divisional area are as follows:

Notifications

District	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Batley	5	3	2	3	13
Spenborough	2	3	—	—	5
Mirfield	1	1	—	—	2
Heckmondwike ..	2	1	1	—	4
Total—Division ..	10	8	3	3	24

Numbers on Register at end of year

District	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Batley	41	32	34	8	115
Spenborough	25	10	—	7	42
Mirfield	2	6	3	—	11
Heckmondwike ..	10	6	5	3	24
Total—Division ..	78	54	42	18	192

Vaccination Against Tuberculosis

Vaccination against tuberculosis is available to certain contacts of cases of tuberculosis, especially young infants, and also to schoolchildren of thirteen years of age. The former are carried out by the Chest Physician at general hospitals, and the details of our school programme are given in the section relating to School Health for the sake of convenience.

B.C.G. Vaccination—Contract Scheme

The following table gives details of B.C.G. vaccination of contacts of cases of tuberculosis undertaken by Chest Physicians on behalf of the County Council during the year. The apparent discrepancy between the number found negative and the number vaccinated is due to the fact that babies under the age of six weeks are not given pre-vaccination skin tests.

	Age (years)			Total
	0-4	5-15	16+	
No. skin tested	92	64	10	166
No. found positive	1	12	2	15
No. found negative	91	52	8	151
No. vaccinated	124	50	8	182

The special arrangements to Tuberculin test and give B.C.G. vaccination where necessary to all Commonwealth immigrant children commencing attendance at school continued during the year. 210 children were so examined and 59 with negative tuberculin tests received B.C.G. vaccination.

Three cases of tuberculosis received extra nourishment in the form of two pints of milk daily on the recommendation of the Consultant Chest Physician.

Mass Radiography Survey

The Mass Radiography Unit of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board visited Batley and Heckmondwike for appointment and public sessions. I give below the results supplied to me by the Unit, and included in these figures are 372 Asiatics out of which were discovered two cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis. It is not possible, however, to draw any conclusions at all from such evidence since the persons examined constitute only a small proportion of the population and are not necessarily representative of the population taken as a whole. The information given is in respect of people actually examined during the survey and may, therefore, include persons normally resident in other areas.

Areas in which Surveys undertaken	Number Examined	Abnormalities Discovered			
		Tuberculosis		Other*	Total
		Active	Inactive		
Batley	2,275	2	2	5	9
Heckmondwike ..	844	3	3	3	9
Total	3,119	5	5	8	18

*The non-tuberculous abnormalities are classified as follows:

<i>Condition</i>	<i>Number</i>
Pulmonary fibrosis: non-tuberculous	2
Benign Neoplasms of lungs and Mediastinum	1
Metastases in lung and mediastinum	1
Primary Malignant Neoplasms	1
Pleural thickening	2
Miscellaneous (healed tuberculosis)	1
Total	8

PHENYLKETONURIA

Phenylketonuria is an inherited metabolic disease which causes brain damage and mental deterioration the early diagnosis of which permits of special dietary control, thus possibly preventing irreversible mental deterioration. The "Phenistix" test is a simple one which indicates whether or not phenylpyruvic acid is present in the urine and laboratory confirmation that a suspected case is positive is necessary.

The following figures relate to tests carried out during the year:—

(1) Number of babies tested by Health Visitors:			
(a)	During the fourth week of age or under	.. ..	1,457
(b)	Over four weeks but less than six weeks	.. ..	474
(c)	Six weeks of age or over	.. ..	145
	Total	.. ..	2,076
 (2) Result of Test:			
(a)	Negative	.. ..	2,075
(b)	Positive	.. ..	1
(c)	No. of (b) confirmed as positive on serum testing at hospital laboratory	.. ..	1

ORTOLANI TESTING FOR CONGENITAL DISLOCATION OF THE HIP

This test is carried out by domiciliary midwives, health visitors and clinic doctors on babies coming into their hands for the first time. During the year eight babies were referred to specialists and confirmed as cases of congenital dislocation of the hip and splinted. Twenty-two other babies were so referred, ten of whom were said not to be cases of congenital dislocation of the hip and twelve were given appointments for further investigation.

DAY AND NIGHT NURSING SERVICE

It has proved very difficult in this area to recruit and retain suitable staff to run this service, the object of which is to provide for a limited period of time, usually in an emergency or during the terminal stages of illness, a day and night nursing service. This relieves relatives who are suffering from over-strain due to prolonged periods of caring for patients and enables them to get a few nights sleep without interruption. The staff employed can either be trained nurses, persons with nursing experience or "sitters-in", but because the service is called upon so infrequently it is difficult to retain staff due to the 'casual' nature of the employment. However, during the year it was possible to provide help in five cases and this was very much appreciated by the relatives of the patients concerned.

MEALS ON WHEELS

Meals on Wheels are delivered to elderly, sick or handicapped persons by voluntary enterprise. The Batley, Spenborough and Mirfield schemes are administered by the W.R.V.S., and in Birstall and Heckmondwike by other voluntary enterprise.

This activity is of great importance in enabling people to maintain independent existence in their homes.

All these schemes receive financial assistance from the County Council, the Batley and Birstall schemes have the use of a van donated by the Rotary Club, and in Spenborough the Council make available two vans with drivers and paid helpers. The vans, of course, are only supplementary to the distribution of meals from private cars.

The organisers have supplied me with the following details of the service provided in the separate areas:

Batley: 130 meals distributed to 130 persons weekly.

Birstall: 59 meals distributed to 59 persons weekly.

Spenborough: 450 meals distributed to 225 persons weekly.

Mirfield: 132 meals distributed to 100 persons weekly.

Heckmondwike: 60 meals distributed to 60 persons weekly.

In Spenborough, Luncheon Clubs for elderly persons are organised in conjunction with the Old People's Welfare Committee at two works canteens, at the Old People's Shelter at Scholes and at the Brooklyn Grange and Hare Park Grange flatlet blocks.

PROBLEM FAMILIES

Within most communities there are a number of families who present special problems which fall to the lot of social workers over a wide sphere of activity to deal with. Occasionally, and often tragically, circumstances lead to the break-up of families, and young children being taken into permanent care by the Children's Authorities. Usually with this type of family a number of social agencies are involved and for this reason periodic meetings are convened to share information, concert action, avoid overlapping or conflicting advice, and to strive to the utmost of endeavour to prevent family break-up, consistent of course with the physical and mental well-being of the children.

The responsibility for the conduct of these meetings devolves upon the Divisional Medical Officer, and during 1968 fourteen full meetings of the Co-ordinating Committee were held at times when it was felt that the circumstances of individual cases required special consideration. The persons brought together have included health visitors, public health inspectors, housing managers, local authority treasurers, officers of the N.S.P.C.C. and National Assistance Board, children's officers, school welfare officers, divisional welfare officers, etc.

HEALTH EDUCATION

The Health Education programme continues on the same lines as in previous years.

We are continuing to extend our activities to the ten to eleven year old children in the junior schools, largely at the request of the Head Teachers. The classes prove to be of great interest to the children, and in some schools the Health Visitors and Assistants to the Health Visitors teach mixed classes of boys and girls. This procedure is to be recommended as the education of boys in health matters is frequently neglected. The object of the lessons is to:—

1. Impart sufficient knowledge to ensure a foundation for good health.
2. To foster the desire for bodily cleanliness and healthy habits and right ways of living.
3. To give an elementary knowledge of human biology, how the body works and to encourage a healthy respect for the child's own body.
4. To promote an understanding of community health.

The course in the junior school lasts one term and the talks are illustrated by sound films, film strips, flannelgraphs and posters.

Although more Health Education is being done in the junior schools the Health Visitors still continue the work in some senior schools. In one school a group of girls were successful in qualifying for the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Certificate in Child Care, and in another school a group obtained their St. John's Certificate in Child Care.

The ante-natal classes are still very well attended and are much appreciated by the young expectant mothers.

Regular monthly meetings of all the Old People's Wardens are now being held at the Health Centre, Cleckheaton. The attendance is voluntary and the meetings are well attended. Various subjects of interest to the Wardens have been discussed and talks on such subjects as Care of Old People, Diet for the Aged, Fire Prevention, Simple First Aid and Safety in the Home, have been given.

The usual talks on a variety of subjects have been given to Young Wives Clubs, Women's Clubs and Organisations, and groups of elderly people.

Displays on various health topics have been arranged in the Health Centre and Clinics during the year. The "Welcome to Citizenship" exhibition at the Spensborough Town Hall provided the Health Department with an opportunity to show new voters some aspects of the work of the Department.

HOME NURSING SERVICE

All the District Nurses working in the Divisional area are attached to individual medical practices or groups of practices, rather than working on an area basis. This system has worked extremely well and the closer co-operation on cases between the doctors and nurses has been more satisfactory both to them and to the patients.

Because this system of attachment is in operation it is impossible to maintain separate records for each of the local authorities comprising the Division, and the following figures, therefore, relate to the whole of the Divisional area.

A variety of loan equipment is available to cases being nursed at home, such as wheel chairs, walking aids, bed pans, rubber sheets, commodes, beds, mattresses, foam rings and the like. During the year 1,042 issues of such equipment were made. The tendency to use disposable materials which commenced a few years ago with disposable syringes has continued to increase and nowadays disposable catheters, urinal bottles, foam rings, incontinence sheets and so on make the work of the District Nurses much easier.

The number of nursing visits made this year showed an increase of 6,000 over last year.

Types of cases attended	No. of cases attended	No. of visits by District Nurses
Medical	1,775	40,264
Surgical	524	8,969
Infectious diseases	9	109
Tuberculosis	19	810
Maternal complications	68	657
Others	26	182
Total	2,421	50,991
Age Groups:		
0—4 years	78	533
5—64 years	916	13,766
65 years or over	1,427	36,692
Total	2,421	50,991
Patients included in the above who have had more than 24 visits during the year	600	38,841

Classification of Cases by Disease (Completed cases)

<i>Disease</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>
Tuberculosis	14
Other infectious diseases	9
Parasitic diseases	—
Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	175
Diabetes mellitus	21
Anaemias	193
Vascular lesions of central nervous system	145
Other mental and nervous diseases	40
Diseases of the eye	4
Diseases of the ear	11
Diseases of the heart and arteries	126
Diseases of the veins	69
Upper respiratory diseases	11
Other respiratory diseases	117
Constipation	68
Other diseases of digestive system	152
Diseases of urinary system and male genital organs	57
Diseases of breast and female genital organs	28
Complications of pregnancy and puerperium	68
Diseases of skin	72
Diseases of bones, joints and muscles	64
Injuries	132
Senility	74
Other defined and ill defined diseases or disabilities	100
Diseases not specified	167
Total	1,917

Nursing Treatment

<i>Type</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>
Injections	486
General nursing	537
Enemas	73
Dressings	522
Bed baths	38
Wash-outs, douches, etc.	17
Changing of pessaries	7
Preparation for diagnostic investigation	156
Others	81
Total	1,917

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATIONS ACT, 1948

The above Act was amended by Section 60 of the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968, which was brought into operation on 1st November, 1968. This section extends the scope of the 1948 Act and strengthens local health authorities' powers, and further guidance was given by the Ministry of Health in Circulars 36/68 and 37/68. At the year end guidance on the standards to be adopted and the procedure for registration was still under consideration by the County Council.

There were thirteen persons registered as child minders at the year end authorised to care for a total of eighty-one children, and there were three applications awaiting approval for registration under the new regulations. These child minders have been visited periodically throughout the year by the social worker. There are in addition eight Play Groups which take a total of 112 children for short periods during the week. These receive informal supervision at the present time, but they will require official registration in accordance with the provisions of Section 60 of the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968, in due course.

DAY NURSERY

There is one Local Health Authority Day Nursery in the Divisional area which is at Cemetery Road, Heckmondwike, and this caters adequately for the needs of the priority categories approved by the County Council, namely:—

- (a) The young child whose mother is ill or having a baby.
- (b) The illegitimate child whose mother is required to work.
- (c) The young child of the widow who must educate and support her family unassisted.
- (d) The young child of the mother whose husband is ill.

The Nursery is approved for 12 places in the 0—2 years of age group and 28 places in the 2—5 years of age group. The average daily attendance during 1968 in each of these groups was 8 and 22 respectively, and there were five priority children on the waiting list at the end of the year.

The Nursery is classified as a training nursery and has provided practical training facilities for students undertaking courses for student nursery nurses organised by the County Boroughs of Leeds and Bradford.

HOME HELP SERVICE

There was a further increase in the demand for this service during the year. Seventy-two more cases received help and there was an increase of over 4,000 hours. The Divisional establishment of home helps was 71 during the year and it was only by the allocation of the equivalent of 23 full-time home helps from the centrally held 'reserve pool' that the demands on this service could be met. Most of the home helps work on a part-time basis, and at the end of the year the staff employed consisted of 19 full-time home helps and 181 part-time home helps, and at any one time over 1,100 cases were receiving some assistance.

This has always been a very difficult service to administer and supervise, and particularly so this year due to the other heavy demands on the time of the nursing staff as a result of which they have had less time to devote to the supervision of this service than in the past. The expected appointment of a Divisional Supervisor of home helps was deferred owing to financial considerations.

The figures given below again reveal the benefit which the aged and chronic sick receive from this service.

No. of Cases. Classification	Batley	Spennorth	Mirfield	Heckmondwike	Division
Aged Chronic Sick	582	544	132	131	1,389
Chronic Sick and Tuberculous	55	44	5	7	111
Mentally disordered	1	2	—	1	4
Maternity	8	15	3	5	31
Others	3	34	6	6	49
Total Cases	649	639	146	150	1,584
Hours worked:					
Aged Chronic Sick	72,824	70,582	18,375	13,796	175,577
Chronic Sick and Tuberculous	5,340	4,065	727	835	10,967
Mentally disordered	56	125	—	180	361
Maternity	291	358	111	110	870
Others	105	2,689	415	316	3,525
Total Hours	78,616	77,819	19,628	15,237	191,300

CHIROPODY TREATMENT

The County Council's scheme provides free chiropody for elderly persons (males 65 years and over, females 60 years and over), expectant mothers and the physically handicapped. In Spennorth and Mirfield the service is administered on a direct basis from the office of the Divisional Medical Officer, using approved Chiropodists in clinics or other rented premises. In Batley and Heckmondwike the service is undertaken for the County Council on an agency basis by the respective Old People's Welfare Committees, and patients receive treatment in the Chiropodist's own surgeries.

However, towards the end of the year an approach was made to these voluntary organisations to see whether they would be willing for a direct service to be provided in these areas of the Division. The Batley Old People's Welfare Committee agreed to this and arrangements were made

to provide a direct service as from 1st January, 1969. The object of this is to bring about a simplification of administration and assist in the further development of the chiropody service for aged persons in Batley, particularly in the case of the more outlying parts of the Borough.

I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation to the Batley Old People's Welfare Committee for inaugurating and running this service since its inception almost twenty years ago. I have been greatly impressed with the service provided and fully appreciate the amount of time and effort which the voluntary workers have devoted to the task.

	Voluntary Association Schemes		Direct Service by County Council		Total
	Batley	Heckmondwike	Spennborough	Mirfield	
Number of sessions held ..	526*	142*	738	263	1,669
Number of patients treated: In chiropodists' surgeries					
Pensioners	1,093	282			1,375
Physically handicapped	10	5			15
Expectant Mothers ..	—	—			—
In clinic premises					
Pensioners			1,081	315	1,396
Physically handicapped			19	2	21
Expectant Mothers ..			1	—	1
Domiciliary Treatment					
Pensioners	414	90	455	143	1,102
Physically handicapped	12	6	21	4	43
Expectant Mothers ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total Number of Patients Treated	1,529	383	1,577	464	3,953
Total Number of treatments given:					
Pensioners	6,340	1,642	8,190	2,811	18,983
Physically handicapped	103	49	156	30	338
Expectant Mothers ..	—	—	1	—	1
	6,443	1,691	8,347	2,841	19,322
Number of patients treated per session	9*	9*	8.4	8.4	8.7
Percentage of total patients treated receiving domiciliary treatment	27.9	25.0	30.2	31.7	28.9
Percentage of aged population receiving treatment (men over 65 years and women over 60 years)	25.6	28.7	26.2	24.7	26.0

*(Notional (9 patients per session))

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

This service provides for the examination of women who, although physically well, may suffer from a pre-cancerous condition known as carcinoma in situ. All that is involved is a simple and painless examination and the taking of a cervical smear.

There has been a steady flow of applications for this test throughout the year, and there has always been a three to four month waiting list.

Clinic	No. of sessions held during the year	No. of Patients attending for first time	Total Number of smears taken	No. of patients with positive smears
Health Centre, Cleckheaton	29	466	469	3
Wellington Street, Batley	20	346	345	2
Totals	49	812	814	5

Notification of two further positive smears was received from other sources.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

The Divisional area has had its full complement of four full-time Mental Welfare Officers during the past year. One is a temporary appointment while the permanent officer is attending the two year Young-husband course at Leeds College of Commerce. The duties of the Mental Welfare Officers are to provide supervision and guidance to persons who have become mentally disturbed or require after-care following in-patient treatment. This service is provided in co-operation with general practitioners and the consultant psychiatrist staff of the psychiatric hospitals. This is time consuming work; it includes arranging admissions to hospitals, rehabilitation, supportive advice to patients and families, and help with the many social problems of the various patients.

The Mental Welfare Officers attend the Psychiatric Out-Patients' clinics on a rota basis. Excellent relationships have been established with the many people involved in this type of work.

The 'Contact Club' continues to be held at the Health Centre, Cleckheaton, on each Tuesday evening. This club continues to be excellently supported. Dr. and Mrs. Wilkinson attend when engagements permit, and I am extremely grateful for their help and continued support in this venture. The club continues to have many interests, including visits to and from other similar clubs, visits to places of interest and various talks and demonstrations held at the Health Centre. A Christmas Party and Dinner was held at a local hotel, which was well patronised and greatly enjoyed by all club members.

One aspect of the Mental Health Service which continues to cause concern, is the number of aged persons who are being admitted to psychiatric hospitals because of shortage of other accommodation. It is reported that provision for some psycho-geriatric homes is being made in the forward planning and it is envisaged that these would be coming into use in three to four years time.

The waiting time for admission to Special Care Units for the severely sub-normal also gives cause for concern. It is hoped that a larger number of places may be available in the near future.

Mental Health Statistics

	Batley		Spennborough		Mirfield		Heckmondwike		Division	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Patients referred (Mentally ill)										
(a) By General Practitioners	38	50	51	64	10	11	5	5	104	130
(b) From Hospital	32	34	16	39	6	6	3	3	57	82
(c) From out-patient Clinics	10	16	15	13	5	4	1	1	31	34
(d) By Police	10	2	4	3	1	3	3	1	18	9
(e) Other sources	9	33	10	20	5	4	2	3	26	60
Totals	99	135	96	139	27	28	14	13	236	315
No. of patients admitted to hospital under Mental Health Act.										
(a) Section 5 (Informal)	42	51	40	42	12	9	8	5	102	107
(b) Section 25 (Observation)	1	3	—	4	—	1	—	—	1	8
(c) Section 26 (Treatment)	2	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	3	3
(d) Section 29 (Emergency)	12	15	8	13	3	1	1	1	24	30
Totals	57	70	49	60	15	12	9	6	130	148
No. of visits paid during year										
(a) To sub-normal patients	269	141	129	164	147	36	99	51	644	392
(b) To mentally ill	401	752	521	979	169	208	139	98	1230	2037
Total	670	893	650	1143	316	244	238	149	1874	2429
New sub-normal patients reported to L.H.A.	8	5	1	3	1	—	3	3	13	11
Occupation Centres:										
(a) Patients attending at O.C's at beginning of year	18	14	8	18	9	6	2	4	37	42
(b) New admissions	2	2	3	1	1	—	4	1	10	4
(c) Discharges	2	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	5	3
(d) Patients attending at O.C's at end of year	18	15	10	18	9	6	5	4	42	43

HECKMONDWIKE TRAINING CENTRE FOR SUB-NORMAL PERSONS

The most progressive event at this Centre this year has been the completion of the new adult workshop which is fitted with electrically driven machinery which some of the trainees operate efficiently and skilfully. As a result of the extra facilities now available there has been a complete re-organisation in both the male and female Adult Wings, and now that the overcrowding which caused so many problems has been eliminated the staff can concentrate on the planning of future programmes which will help the trainees to take their place in the outside world.

The Centre has been successful in establishing a link with outside industry and has received regular and remunerative contracts for simple, practical repetitive operations which in most cases can be performed by the lower grade trainee, thus giving them a satisfaction and secure outlook as a member of a working team. The improvements in the facilities now enable the Centre to give the adult trainee a participation in the workings of industry, involving the acceptance of raw materials, storage, making up the raw materials, packing and storage of finished products and the despatching of them. In most cases the trainees' response to this programme has been mature and progressive, and the incentive payments which they receive have been increased considerably as a result of their sustained and satisfying progress in their skills. It is felt that through this industrial experience they have acquired a more grown up attitude and more confidence in themselves.

The finished articles sent from the Centre during the year included:—

800 bags	Firewood
192	Tea Towels
972	Pillow Cases
100	Index Filing Cabinets
204	Corner Flags
100	Art Easles
328	Wash leather Mops
1,500	Modelling Boards
158	Washleather Pieces
2,556	Black Board Rubbers
250 boxes	Christmas Crackers (Supplied direct to Local Schools)
98	Repaired Library Boxes
39	Dressing Gowns
25	Renovated Chairs
39,200	Library Card Pockets
560	Children's Blackboards
2,500	Manilla Folders
1,170	Sketching Boards
4	Large ambulance bags
12	Dolls Houses
5,146	Articles laundered for the centre
16,417 pairs	Car carpet sills, sorted and packed

The social training of all trainees continues, the junior trainees visiting shops, buying the various commodities used in their domestic science lessons, visiting the library with an organised plan, looking at the books which are of interest to them, returning to the Centre and running a small and simple library in their own class.

A monthly service is held at St. Saviour's Church organised by the local Canon and his curates who visit the Centre to discuss the services with the staff. These services have proved interesting to the trainees and have given them an insight to the church and what such buildings are about. A Christmas carol service for all trainees and staff was held in this Church.

The adult trainees formed a savings club where small weekly savings were deposited enabling them to visit the pantomime in Leeds at Christmas. The juniors visited Harrogate to see the Christmas decorations, took tea at a fish restaurant where each child received a gift from the Christmas tree, and then made a tour of the lights at Brighouse, Dewsbury, Batley and Heckmondwike.

The following figures show the numbers on the register and admissions and discharges during the year:—

	<i>Adults (over 16)</i>		<i>Juniors (under 16)</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
Number on Register 1.1.68	19	17	17	19	72
Number admitted	4	2	4	3	13
Number discharged or transferred	1	1	1	—	3
Number on Register 31.12.68	22	18	20	22	82
Average daily attendance = 64					

Statistical Analysis of the Physical Condition of Children
at Public Medical Inspection

Age Group	Sex	Height	Weight	Head	Heart	Respiration	Stomach	Intestines	Genitalia	Other
1-5	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6-10	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
11-15	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
16-20	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
21-25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
26-30	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
31-35	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
36-40	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
41-45	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
46-50	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
51-55	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
56-60	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
61-65	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
66-70	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
71-75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
76-80	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
81-85	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
86-90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
91-95	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
96-100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Age Group	Sex	Height	Weight	Head	Heart	Respiration	Stomach	Intestines	Genitalia	Other
1-5	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6-10	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
11-15	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
16-20	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
21-25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
26-30	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
31-35	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
36-40	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
41-45	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
46-50	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
51-55	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
56-60	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
61-65	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
66-70	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
71-75	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
76-80	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
81-85	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
86-90	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
91-95	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
96-100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The basis of School Health work has traditionally been founded on routine medical inspections of all pupils at certain stages of their school life. Changing social patterns and the ready availability of medical attention through the National Health Service have induced many authorities to concentrate the efforts of school doctors more on the ascertainment and follow-up of children with special handicaps or about whom nurses, teachers or parents express concern at any stage of their school career.

It was, therefore, decided in September of this year to introduce the following scheme for medical examinations at school:

- (1) All children receive a routine medical examination as soon as can be arranged after their first admission to school.
- (2) The parents of all children in the 10—11 year age group and those in their last year at school are asked to complete a health questionnaire and to indicate if they have any problems which they wish to discuss with the school doctor. Teachers and nurses are also asked to submit the names of children who they wish to be examined and the doctors scrutinise the questionnaires and select for examination those pupils who appear to require examination.
- (3) All immigrant children newly arrived in this country and attending school for the first time receive a full medical examination and tuberculin test prior to entering school. Where necessary X-rays of chest and B.C.G. vaccination are also carried out.

This system has got off to a good start without too many administrative problems. It means that fewer children are examined but in greater detail; more time is devoted to those with special handicaps; it should cause less disruption to the school curricula and when the medical staff are available it should enable them to visit the schools at more frequent intervals throughout the year for consultations with the teachers.

The other routine procedures continue as before, e.g. sight testing at yearly intervals, hearing testing at 6/7 years of age, colour vision testing at 10/11 years, tuberculin testing and B.C.G. vaccination at 12/13 years and cleanliness inspections each term. In the Spenborough and Mirfield schools experiment is being made with 'request' inspections for infestation in place of the quarterly routine examinations.

**Classification of the Physical Condition of Children Examined
at Periodic Medical Inspections**

Age Groups Inspected (By Years of Birth)	Batley		Spennborough		Mirfield		Heckmondwike		Division	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
1964 and later	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
1963	427	—	407	—	200	—	52	—	1,086	—
1962	285	—	308	—	151	—	40	—	784	—
1961	55	—	25	—	9	—	2	—	91	—
1960	21	—	14	—	5	—	6	—	46	—
1959	15	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	19	—
1958	31	—	23	—	3	—	10	—	67	—
1957	29	—	18	—	1	—	2	—	50	—
1956	15	—	8	—	4	—	—	—	27	—
1955	4	1	2	—	2	—	5	—	13	1
1954	3	—	9	—	1	—	—	—	13	—
1953 and earlier	245	—	155	—	119	—	35	—	554	—
Totals Inspected	1,143	1	971	—	495	—	154	—	2,763	1

Number of special inspections carried out at the request of a parent, doctor, nurse, teacher, or other person 448
 Number of children re-examined for follow-up defects 627

**Defects Found by Periodic and Special Medical Inspections
during the Year**

Defects	Batley		Spennborough		Mirfield		Heckmondwike		Division		Special Inspections	
	T	O	T	O	T	O	T	O	T	O	T	O
Skin	9	28	9	34	1	12	1	1	20	75	—	1
Ears:												
(a) Hearing	9	22	2	9	8	6	1	—	20	37	—	—
(b) Otitis Media	3	13	—	18	2	5	1	1	6	37	—	—
(c) Other	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—
Nose & Throat	24	43	11	56	7	23	—	4	42	126	—	3
Speech	4	18	9	20	—	6	1	—	14	44	2	3
Lymphatic Glands	—	10	1	11	—	5	—	—	1	26	—	1
Heart & Circulation	1	15	1	19	—	5	—	4	2	43	1	4
Lungs	—	27	—	18	1	8	—	5	1	58	—	—
Developmental:												
(a) Hernia	2	3	2	1	—	2	—	—	4	6	—	1
(b) Other	1	10	—	2	—	10	—	—	1	22	—	—
Orthopaedic:												
(a) Posture	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—
(b) Feet	4	14	4	23	4	13	—	3	12	53	—	—
(c) Other	2	8	1	14	1	6	—	2	4	30	—	—
Nervous System:												
(a) Epilepsy	—	3	—	3	—	1	—	2	—	9	—	—
(b) Other	—	5	5	26	8	9	—	5	13	45	—	2
Psychological:												
(a) Development	2	7	1	8	—	3	1	2	4	20	—	—
(b) Stability	17	31	3	21	1	8	4	1	25	61	1	—
Abdomen	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	3	1	9	—	4
Other Defects	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
Totals	85	260	50	291	34	123	9	33	178	707	4	19

T—Treatment O—Observation

No medical examination was considered to be necessary, for children listed below, after medical staff had scrutinised medical records and 'Health Questionnaires' submitted by parents:

Age Groups (By years of birth)	Batley	Spennborough	Mirfield	Heckmondwike	Division
1964 and later	—	—	—	—	—
1963	—	—	—	—	—
1962	—	—	—	—	—
1961	—	—	—	—	—
1960	—	—	—	—	—
1959	2	1	—	1	4
1958	136	145	8	55	344
1957	69	70	2	33	174
1956	—	—	—	—	—
1955	—	—	—	—	—
1954	2	8	—	—	10
1953 and earlier	25	12	—	—	37
Totals	234	236	10	89	569

Examination of Handicapped Pupils

In accordance with the requirements of the Education Act, 1944, a number of children have been referred by the Education Authority which has necessitated the arrangement of special medical examinations. During the year 282 children were examined involving 299 examinations altogether. The following recommendations for special education were made:—

Type of School	Batley	Spennborough	Mirfield	Heckmondwike
Day School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils	21	8	2	4
Residential School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils	1	2	2	—
School for Physically Handicapped Children	1	2	—	—
Open Air School for Delicate Children	2	2	2	2
School for Partially Sighted Children	—	—	—	—
School for the Blind	—	—	—	—
School for the Deaf	3	1	1	1
School for Maladjusted Children	3	—	1	1
Special Education in an Ordinary School	7	9	3	9
Home Tuition	1	—	—	—
Referred to the Child Guidance Clinic	22	17	5	6

During the year the following admissions to special schools were made:

Type of School	Batley	Spennborough	Mirfield	Heckmondwike
Day School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils	8	3	1	6
Residential School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils	—	—	2	—
School for Physically Handicapped Children	1	1	1	—
Open Air School for Delicate Children	2	3	3	2
School for Partially Sighted Children	—	—	—	—
School for the Blind	—	—	—	—
School for the Deaf	1	—	1	—
School for Maladjusted Children	4	—	—	—

During the year the following discharges from special schools were made:

Type of School	Batley	Spennborough	Mirfield	Heckmondwike
Day School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils	6	6	—	1
Residential School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils	2	1	1	1
School for Physically Handicapped Children	—	1	1	—
Open Air School for Delicate Children	2	—	—	1
School for Partially Sighted Children	—	—	—	—
School for the Blind	—	—	—	—
School for the Deaf	2	1	1	1
School for Maladjusted Children	1	—	—	—

The following table shows the number of children receiving, and those awaiting, education in special schools at 31st December, 1967:—

Type of School	Batley		Spennborough		Mirfield		Heckmondwike	
	R	A	R	A	R	A	R	A
Day School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils	48	20	46	14	6	4	13	5
Residential School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils	2	1	—	3	3	1	—	—
School for Physically Handicapped Children	4	1	6	1	2	—	—	—
Open Air School for Delicate Children	9	—	6	—	4	—	2	—
School for Partially Sighted Children	3	—	4	—	—	—	1	—
School for the Blind	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
School for the Deaf	7	2	8	—	1	—	—	1
School for Maladjusted Children	7	1	—	—	2	2	1	2
Home Tuition	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

R - Receiving

A - Awaiting

Number of children reported to the Local Authority for the purposes of the Mental Health Act:—

	Batley	Spennborough	Mirfield	Heckmondwike
Section 57(4)—Unsuitable for Education at School	5	2	2	—
For Care and Guidance after Leaving School	9	3	—	4

SPEECH THERAPY CLINIC

Clinics are held at Cleckheaton, Batley and Mirfield. Regular visits are also made by the Speech Therapist to Hartshead Moor Special School. The figures below give an indication of the heavy demand for this valuable service.

Sessions held during the year	.. ..	56
Visits made to schools	.. ..	11
Number of home visits	.. ..	—
Total number of children treated	.. ..	61
Number of children on Waiting List:		
Seen by Speech Therapist	.. ..	22
Not yet seen	.. ..	42
Number of children discharged	.. ..	10

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

The Child Guidance Clinic is held in Mirfield on Monday and Tuesday of each week. In addition to the needs of this area children are also referred from neighbouring divisions.

I give below the figures relating to the Batley/Heckmondwike and the Spenborough/Mirfield areas:—

Batley and Heckmondwike

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of new cases seen during year	32	14	46
No. of cases continuing attendance from last year	28	2	30
No. of cases discharged or admitted for residential treatment	38	9	47
No. of cases carried forward for treatment in 1968	22	7	29

Spenborough and Mirfield

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of new cases seen during year	28	13	41
No. of cases continuing attendance from last year	19	11	30
No. of cases discharged or admitted for residential treatment	24	18	42
No. of cases carried forward for treatment in 1968	23	6	29

CHIROPODY CLINIC

No. of sessions	95
No. of cases treated	302
No. of attendances	869

The following gives the types and numbers of conditions treated:—

<i>Defect</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Defect</i>	<i>No.</i>
Verrucae	157	Under/Overlapping Toes	30
Corns and Callusities	68	Hallux Valgus	11
Nail Conditions	18	Chilblains	16
Calcaneal Bursicis	2		

CONSULTANT EYE CLINIC

The following statistics give details of the cases examined:—

	Batley	Spen- borough	Mirfield	Division
No. of children examined for first time ..	139	164	38	341
No. of re-examinations	719	634	172	1,525
Total number of attendances	853	798	210	1,866
Number of sessions held during year ..	35	50	14	144
Number for whom spectacles prescribed				
(a) for the first time	67	76	13	156
(b) subsequently	322	174	46	542
Number referred for operative treatment	6	6	1	13
Number referred for other treatment ..	7	3	—	10

CONSULTANT PAEDIATRIC CLINIC

The Consultant Paediatrician visits the Health Centre, Cleckheaton, once a month and the following figures relate to attendances during the year. These figures are lower than usual because of staff shortages during the year.

No. of sessions held during the year	6
No. of individual patients seen:	
(a) Pre-school children	3
(b) School children	15
Total number of attendances	22
Types of cases seen:—	
(a) Central Nervous System—General	1
(b) Heart and Circulatory System	1
(c) Orthopaedic	1
(d) Psychological—General	4
Enuresis	1
(e) Mental Defect, including Educational Subnormality	3
(f) Congenital Deformities	2
(g) Glands	1
(h) Developmental—General	2
(i) Obesity	1
(j) Debility	1
Total	18

CONSULTANT ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC

The Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon visits the Batley Clinic monthly, as required.

Number of sessions held during the year	4
Number of individual patients seen:	
Pre-school children	2
School children	17
Total number of attendances	28
Number of children referred for treatment	7

DENTAL TREATMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

The following statistics give details of the cases treated:—

	Batley	Spennborough	Mirfield	Heckmondwike	Division
No. of children inspected ..	2,272	3,450	792	998	7,512
No. found to require treatment	1,184	2,194	430	608	4,416
No. offered treatment ..	1,143	2,111	414	608	2,276
No. treated	385	1,000	432	377	2,194
No. of attendances	554	3,865	1,375	1,050	6,844
No. of extractions—temporary	848	1,542	386	268	3,044
No. of extractions—permanent	170	442	135	95	842
No. of general anaesthetics	313	703	183	76	1,275
No. of fillings—temporary	33	282	44	112	472
No. of fillings—permanent ..	301	1,874	1,067	1,378	4,620

CLEANLINESS INSPECTIONS

Routine and request inspections were carried out at each school by the school nurses and a total of 19,028 inspections and re-inspections were carried out. 533 individual children were reported to be unsatisfactory but it should be pointed out that in the majority of cases the degree of infestation is extremely light.

The remedial procedure adopted on the discovery of these defects is to notify the parents informally in the first instance, visiting if necessary to give advice on the methods of dealing with infestation. If cure is not effected the nurse visits the home and interviews the parents, and finally, if it is evident that insufficient care is being exercised, the Statutory Notice under the Education Act, 1944, is sent requiring the child to be cleansed to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer or to the person appointed by him for that purpose within 48 hours. One Statutory Notice was issued during the year.

	Batley	Spennborough	Mirfield	Heckmondwike	Division
Total No. of examinations ..	13,426	3,491	558	1,553	19,028
No. of cases of infestation ..	295	186	8	44	533
Percentage infested	2.2%	5.3%	1.4%	2.8%	3.6%
No. of children excluded from school	37	16	—	9	62
No. of cleansing notices issued	7	—	—	—	7
No. of cleansing orders issued	1	—	—	—	1

AUDIOMETRY

Children Tested by Pure-tone Audiometry

	Number tested	No appreciable hearing loss	Referral for investigation
(a) "At risk" categories.			
Children with history of:			
Prematurity	—	—	—
Congenital defects	—	—	—
Perinatal abnormalities, e.g. asphyxia, kernicterus, known rhesus incompatibility, etc.	1	—	1
Cerebral palsy	—	—	—
Middle-ear disease	44	38	6
Meningitis or encephalitis	—	—	—
Streptomycin treatment	—	—	—
Speech retardation or defect	12	11	1
Educational retardation	175	172	3
Maternal rubella (in first three months of pregnancy)	—	—	—
Deafness in the family	11	11	—
(b) Routine test on children in 6/7 year age group	798	793	5
(c) Referred by Head Teachers, Parents and following School Medical Inspections	73	65	8
Total	1,114	1,090	24

Analysis of Cases Referred for Investigation

Condition not Treatable	4
Normal Hearing on Discharge	4
Recommend to Sit in Front of the Class at School	—
Left the district	1
Under investigation as at 31.12.68	15

B.C.G. VACCINATION

The following table gives details of B.C.G. vaccination of thirteen year old schoolchildren undertaken in the Divisional area by County Council Medical Officers. No Batley schoolchildren were included in the scheme as the age group selected had been tested in the previous year.

	Spen- borough	Mirfield	Heck- mondwike
1. Acceptances			
No. offered testing and vaccination	676	340	187
No. of acceptances	481	258	158
Percentage of acceptances	71%	76%	84%
2. Pre-vaccination Tuberculin Test			
No. of children tested	481	258	156
Result of test:			
(a) Positive	26	9	9
(b) Negative	455	249	147
(c) Not ascertained	—	—	—
(d) No. of Mantoux positives who had previously been vaccinated	13	7	3
(e) Percentage positive	2.7%	0.8%	3.8%
3. Vaccination			
No. vaccinated following Mantoux Test	455	249	147

A second approach was made to school leavers in Spenborough and Mirfield who had previously refused to participate in this scheme when the children were thirteen years old. The following table gives the details of this second approach.

	Spen- borough	Mirfield
1. Acceptances		
No. offered testing and vaccination	112	48
No. of acceptances	22	21
Percentage of acceptances	19.6%	43.8%
2. Pre-vaccination Tuberculin Test		
No. of children tested	22	21
Result of test:		
(a) Positive	3	1
(b) Negative	19	20
(c) No. of Mantoux positives who had previously been vaccinated	3	1
(d) Percentage positive	—	—
3. Vaccination		
No. vaccinated following negative Mantoux Test	19	20

X-ray examinations were arranged for 21 children with strongly positive skin tests, but all the results were satisfactory and no evidence of active disease was found.

DIVISIONAL STAFF

Divisional Medical Officer

WILLIAM M. DOUGLAS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Departmental Medical Officers

FREDA M. COX, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Senior Clinical Medical Officer from 1.10.68)

SHIRLEY JESSOP, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Resigned 31.8.68)

LORNA ARBLASTER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Senior Departmental Medical Officer from 1.10.68)

Departmental Medical Officers

EMMA M. H. HOLDSWORTH, M.B., Ch.B., D. Obs. R.C.O.G.
(Permanent Part-time—commenced 1.2.68)

ALEXANDRINA MCPHEAT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Permanent Part-time)

Part-time Medical Staff

Dr. J. F. Caithness

Dr. R. B. J. Davies

Dr. D. H. Chowdhury

Dr. A. L. Mitchell

Clerical Staff

Mr. P. Marshall, D.P.A., Divisional Chief Clerk

Miss K. Lister, Senior Clerk (Batley)

Mr. G. Rishman

Mrs. N. Earnshaw

Mrs. M. P. Hall

Miss N. Holliday

Miss J. E. Ineson (Resigned 20.9.68)

Mrs. V. Thewlis

Mrs. B. Thornton (Resigned 31.8.68)

Mrs. P. Walker

Mrs. J. Hotchkiss

(Commenced 14.10.68)

Miss L. Newsome

(Commenced 20.5.68)

Mrs. J. P. Smith (Part-time)

(Commenced 25.11.68)

Miss C. M. Dearden

Mr. D. Anthony, A.C.C.S.

Mrs. P. N. Hawthornthwaite

Miss J. Horsfield

Mrs. M. J. Pell

Mrs. E. M. Thomis (Retired 5/68)

Miss L. Walker

Mrs. E. M. Johnson (Part-time)

Mrs. C. M. Cowdell (Part-time)

Mrs. H. Squire (Part-time)

Miss B. Street (Part-time)

(Commenced 6.9.68)

Mrs. F. M. Laing (Part-time)

(Commenced 20.8.68)

Miss S. Aveyard

Divisional Nursing Officer

Miss D. Day, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., Queens Nurse.

Health Visitors/School Nurses

Mrs. J. Carline

Miss J. French

Mrs. E. Gothorpe (Resigned 18.1.68)

Miss J. E. Hainsworth

Miss D. A. Leake

Mrs. R. A. Morgan

Miss M. Perkins

Miss D. L. Rawson

Miss W. Spencer

Mrs. I. Cowburn

Mrs. J. M. Gaines

Miss M. Hartley

Mrs. M. Lynn (Part-time)

Mrs. C. A. O'Brien

Mrs. J. Pammenter (Part-time)

Mrs. D. Pickup

Mrs. J. I. Roberts

Mrs. J. P. Wood

Assistant Health Visitors/School Nurses

Mrs. E. Mullins (Part-time)
Mrs. E. Whitehead (Part-time
Home Nurse from 1.4.68)
Mrs. E. I. Smith (Retired 31.10.68)
Mrs. E. A. Dyson
(Commenced 2.12.68)
Mrs. W. Thornton
Mrs. J. Stewart

Mrs. J. Lodge
Mrs. P. E. Prentice
(Resigned 30.4.68)
Mrs. M. Power (Commenced 1.1.68
—on Health Visitors' Course from
30.9.68)
Mrs. B. Akeroyd (Commenced
8.4.68; Resigned 11.8.68)

Midwives

Miss M. J. Bartley
Mrs. E. Hargrave
Mrs. N. Naifsey
Mrs. A. Casten
(Commenced 21.8.67)

Mrs. M. A. Briggs
Mrs. C. Moffat (Died 3.11.68)
Mrs. N. M. Scott (Resigned 31.8.68)
Mrs. M. Lynch (Commenced 4.9.68)

Home Nurses

Mrs. B. Allan
Mrs. K. Conway
Mrs. M. J. Fox
Mrs. E. Holmes
Miss C. Latimer
Miss J. Lewis
Miss J. M. Midgeley
Mrs. J. Pyrah
Mrs. N. Robey
(Commenced 16.9.68)

Mrs. J. M. Brewer
Mrs. J. Clegg
Mrs. W. A. Hargrave
(Resigned 31.3.68)
Mrs. J. A. Lamb
Mrs. P. Leigh
Miss A. Lodge
Mrs. E. Parratt
Mrs. M. Sharp

Day Nursery

Miss E. Exley (Matron)
(Retired 30.8.68)
Miss M. Brooke
Mrs. J. Howlett
Miss R. Standeven
Miss B. Maltas (Matron from
1.9.68)

Miss G. Hartley
Mrs. H. Smith (Deputy Matron
from 1.9.68)
Miss L. M. Cartwright
(Commenced 18.9.68)

Mental Welfare Officers

Mr. J. H. Barker
Mr. D. Hambleton
Mr. K. C. Teed
Mr. J. J. Burnell

Mr. R. O'Kane
(On Younghusband Course
13.9.67)

Social Worker

Miss S. M. Pidd (Commenced 8.7.68)

Speech Therapist

Miss K. P. Hatt (Commenced 4.9.68)

Lincoln House Training Centre

Mr. B. Armitage (Supervisor)
Mrs. E. Harrison
Mrs. E. Karadzic
Mrs. E. Walker
Miss C. L. Perrins (Cadet)
(Commenced 9.9.68)

Mr. L. Green (Resigned 7.6.68)
Mrs. G. Brown
Miss A. Todd
Mr. P. Webster (Commenced 8.7.68)

Child Guidance Clinic

Dr. K. N. Maxwell, Psychiatrist
Mr. D. G. Pickles, Educational Psychologist
Mr. P. Monaghan, Educational Psychologist
Mrs. R. Bindman, Social Worker
Mrs. I. Murgatroyd, Clerk (Part-time)

Part-time Staff

Mr. L. Whittels, M.D. (Vienna), D.O. Consultant Ophthalmologist
Mr. E. S. Tan, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S., Consultant Ophthalmologist
Dr. G. Rajan, Consultant Paediatrician
Mr. N. Grewal, O.B.E., F.R.C.S., M.CH. ORTH., Consultant
Orthopaedic Surgeon
Mr. S. Parkinson, Senior Mental Welfare Officer
Mr. F. R. Brown, M.Ch.S., Chiropodist
Miss P. A. Moore, M.Ch.S., Chiropodist
Mr. W. G. Smith, M.Ch.S., Chiropodist
Mr. B. D. Vaines, M.Ch.S., Chiropodist
Mr. W. Webster, M.Ch.S., Chiropodist
Mrs. W. Webster, M.Ch.S., Chiropodist



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