

[Report 1952] / Medical Officer of Health, Holmfirth U.D.C.

Contributors

Holmfirth (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1952

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/tgvdz7cy>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

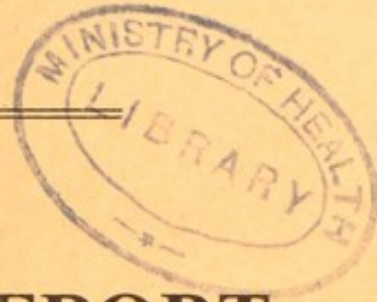
Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

Library


**URBAN DISTRICT
OF HOLMFIRTH**



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
For the Year 1952

BY
ERIC WARD
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

SLAITHWAITE:
A. T. GREEN & CO., CARR LANE,
1953



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29433447>

URBAN DISTRICT
OF HOLMFIRTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1952

BY

ERIC WARD

M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

CONTENTS

SECTION I.	Natural and Social Conditions of the Area	...	Page 6
SECTION II.	General Provision of Health Services	...	10
SECTION III.	Sanitary Circumstances of the Area	...	12
SECTION IV.	Housing	...	19
SECTION V.	Inspection and Supervision of Food	...	21
SECTION VI.	Prevalence and Control of Infectious and Other Diseases	...	24
SECTION VII.	Services provided under Part III of the National Health Service Act	...	1a

For Index see Last Page.

Holmfirth Urban District

LIST OF COUNCILLORS

for the year 1952

Chairman:

N. MARSH, Esq., J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

E. HINCHLIFFE, Esq.

R. BATTYE, Esq.

H. BEAUMONT, Esq.

E. BEEVER, Esq.

H. BEEVER, Esq.

R. A. BERRY, Esq.

Mrs. E. E. BOOTH.

J. BRAY, Esq.

W. BRAMHALL, Esq.

W. BOOTH, Esq.

H. BOOTHROYD, Esq.

H. B. J. COLLINS, Esq.

F. R. HARGREAVES, Esq.

F. HIGGINSON, Esq.

J. HINCHLIFFE, Esq., D.C.M.

W. HIRST, Esq.

G. HOLROYD, Esq.

Mrs. B. A. LOCKWOOD.

W. H. MAUDE, Esq.

A. MEWIES, Esq.

A. MOORE, Esq.

S. P. OWENS, Esq.

J. D. PLANT, Esq.

H. QUARMBY, Esq.

R. RIPPON, Esq., T.D., J.P.

J. SCHOFIELD, Esq.

F. H. SOWERBY, Esq.

G. TAYLOR, Esq.

A. TOLSON, Esq.

W. TURNER, Esq.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL

Medical Officer of Health:

ERIC WARD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

H. C. MILLIGAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

I. HAIGH

Additional Sanitary Inspector:

W. HARGREAVES

Divisional Health Office,
Woodville,
Scar Lane,
GOLCAR
Nr. Huddersfield.
November, 1953.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Holmfirth Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Lady, and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my 6th Annual Report on the health of the Holmfirth Urban District and the work of the Public Health Department during 1952. The Report is the 15th in the series since the formation of the enlarged Urban District in 1938.

Sections III, IV, and V, which deal with the Sanitary Circumstances of the Area, Housing, and Inspection and Supervision of Food, have been largely compiled by your Chief Sanitary Inspector and form a record of his work and that of the Additional Inspector during the year.

As in previous years particulars are given in Section VII of the Report of the services provided under Part 3 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, by the West Riding County Council as the Local Health Authority.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of the District at mid-1952 is 18,770, a decrease of 190 on last year's figure of 18,960. The Adjusted Birth Rate of 14.35 per 1,000 population shows a slight increase on the rate of 14.04 for the previous year, but is still low when compared with 15.7 for the Administrative County and 15.3 for England and Wales. The Adjusted Death Rate is 12.00 as compared with 13.19 in 1951, whilst the Infant Mortality Rate is 19.31 per 1,000 live births as compared with 39.06 last year.

Measles was prevalent in various parts of the District during the latter half of the year and there was an outbreak of Sonne Dysentery involving 109 confirmed cases in the spring and summer.

Housing continues to be one of the major problems of the District and until more houses are available it is difficult to see how a comprehensive demolition and slum clearance programme can be commenced.

Once again I wish to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Council for their continued support and to record my appreciation for the assistance and co-operation received from the Clerk and other Officers of the Council. My thanks are due in particular to Mr. I. Haigh, your Chief Sanitary Inspector, and to his Assistant, Mr. W. Hargreaves, for their invaluable help and co-operation at all times.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

ERIC WARD,

Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

1. General Statistics.

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	17,565
Enumerated Population (Census, 1951)	...	...	...	...	...	19,073
Registrar-General's Estimate of Population (middle of 1951)	...	...	...	...	...	18,960
Registrar-General's Estimate of Population (middle of 1952)	...	...	...	...	...	18,770
Number of Inhabited Houses at end of 1952	...	...	...	...	...	6,449
Rateable Value (31st March, 1953)	...	...	...	...	...	£102,807
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (March, 1953)	...	...	...	...	...	£400

2. Extracts from Vital Statistics.

Live Births:				Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	144	109	253
Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	5	6
Total	...	...	...	145	114	259

Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population	...	13.79
Adjusted Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population	...	14.35

Still Births:				Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	4	—	4
Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	1	2
Total	...	...	...	5	1	6

Rate per 1,000 of total (live and still) births: 22.64.

Deaths (Males 128, Females 134)	...	...	...	...	262
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population					13.96
Adjusted Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population					12.00
Deaths from Puerperal Causes	...	...	...	...	Nil

Number of Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:

				Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	3	1	4
Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	—	1
Total	...	...	...	4	1	5

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:

All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	19.31
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	15.81
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	166.66

Death Rate per 1,000 population from:

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	0.11
All forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	0.16
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	...	...	...	...	1.49
Cancer	...	...	...	...	1.86
Infective and Parasitic Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis but including Syphilis and other V.D.)	...	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (children under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	Nil
Death Rate from Diarrhoea and Enteritis of children under 2 years of age per 1,000 births	...	...	...	...	Nil

Section 1.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT

The Urban District of Holmfirth is situated on the Northern slopes of the Pennines and lies to the south of the County Borough of Huddersfield. The general conformation of the country is very hilly, being comprised of several ridges with their corresponding valleys. The altitude varies from 300 feet at Honley to over 1,700 feet on Holme Moss.

Down the main valley flows the River Holme which is fed by several streams. The southern part of the District is wild and rugged and a considerable part of the area consists of moorland. The principal townships in the District are Holmfirth in the centre of the area and Honley in the northern portion.

The chief industry is the manufacture of woollen cloth, but farming, stone quarrying, and engineering also provide occupation for a considerable number of the inhabitants.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population at mid-1952 was 18,770 as compared with 18,960 at mid-1951. As there was a natural decrease in the population, that is, an excess of deaths over births of 3 only, it must be presumed that the general reduction is due to migration to other areas.

Comparability Factors.

Area comparability factors in respect of Births and Deaths have been supplied by the Registrar-General, and for your district these are 1.04 and 0.86 respectively. These are the factors by which the crude birth and death rates should be multiplied in order to make them truly comparable with the rates for other areas.

The need for such adjustment is occasioned by the differences in the constitution of area populations as regards the proportions of their sex and age group components. The fact that your district has a comparability factor of 0.86 for deaths shows that the population contains a higher proportion of elderly people than the average area, which would in all probability result in a high crude death rate despite the general health conditions of the population being good. The comparability factor of 1.04 for Births shows that the proportion of women in the maternal age groups is less than in the average area.

Births.

After adjustment for inward and outward transferable births, a net total of 259 live births (145 male, 114 female) was registered in the District during the year, an increase of 3 compared with the previous year.

The ADJUSTED BIRTH RATE is 14.35 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 14.04 for the previous year, 15.3 for England and Wales, 15.7 for the West Riding Administrative County, and 15.4 for the Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts.

The illegitimate live births numbered 6, or 2.32% of the total live births, as compared with 8 for the previous year.

Stillbirths.

After adjustments for transfers, 6 stillbirths were registered during the year, the same number as in the previous year. This figure gives a rate of 22.64 per 1,000 live and stillbirths, and 0.32 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 22.90 and 0.32 respectively for 1951.

Deaths.

After correction for inward and outward transferable deaths, the net total deaths registered in and assigned to the District was 262 (128 male, 134 female), a decrease of 29 compared with the year 1951.

The ADJUSTED DEATH RATE is 12.00 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 13.19 for the previous year.

The following were the principal causes of death in order of frequency:—

(i)	Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System	...	98
(ii)	Intra Cranial Vascular Lesions	... ..	56
(iii)	Malignant Neoplasms	... ..	35
(iv)	Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	... ..	28

These four causes accounted for 82.82% of the total deaths. Particulars of the various causes of death and of the age and sex distribution are given in the following table:—

Causes of Death	Sex	All Ages	0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-
All Causes	M	128	4			2	3		3	9	25	36	46
	F	134	1		1				4	5	19	45	59
1 Tuberculosis, respira-	M												
tory	F	2							1				1
2 Tuberculosis, other ...	M	1									1		
	F												
3 Syphilitic disease ...	M												
	F												
4 Diphtheria	M												
	F												
5 Whooping Cough ...	M												
	F												
6 Meningococcal infec-	M												
tions	F												
7 Acute poliomyelitis ...	M												
	F												
8 Measles	M												
	F												
9 Other infective and	M												
parasitic diseases ...	F												
10 Malignant neoplasm,	M	6								1	2	2	1
stomach	F	4										2	2
11 Malignant neoplasm,	M	3									1	1	1
lung, bronchus ...	F	1								1			
12 Malignant neoplasm,	M												
breast	F	2								1		1	
13 Malignant neoplasm,	M												
uterus	F	1										1	...
14 Other malignant and	M	8									3	3	2
lymphatic neoplasms ...	F	9									3	4	2
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia	M	1					1						
	F												
16 Diabetes	M	1											1
	F	1											
17 Vascular lesions of ner-	M	30							1		3	8	18
vous system	F	26							1		1	12	12
18 Coronary disease,	M	19								2	7	5	5
angina	F	15									3	8	4
19 Hypertension with heart	M	1										1	
disease	F	4									1	2	1
20 Other heart disease ...	M	15								1	4	4	6
	F	29									2	8	19
21 Other circulatory dis-	M	6								1		3	2
ease	F	9								2		2	5
22 Influenza	M												
	F												
23 Pneumonia	M	1								1			
	F	3	1									1	1
24 Bronchitis	M	14									2	6	6
	F	9							2				7
25 Other diseases of respira-	M												
tory system	F	1									1		
26 Ulcer of stomach and	M	2								1			1
duodenum	F	1										1	
27 Gastritis, enteritis, and	M												
diarrhoea	F	2											2
28 Nephritis and nephrosis	M												
	F	5									3	1	1
29 Hyperplasia of prostate	M	3											3
	F												
30 Pregnancy, childbirth,	M												
abortion	F												
31 Congenital malforma-	M	1	1										
tions	F												
32 Other defined and ill-	M	8	3						1		1	3	
defined diseases ...	F	8									4	2	2
33 Motor vehicle accidents	M	2				1				1			
	F												
34 All other accidents ...	M	4				1	2		1				
	F	1			1								
35 Suicide	M	2								1	1		
	F	1								1			
36 Homicide and operations	M												
of war	F												

Maternal Deaths and Mortality.

There were no deaths from Puerperal Sepsis or other maternal causes.

Infant Mortality.

After correction for transferable deaths there were 5 deaths (4 male, 1 female) of infants under 1 year of age, a decrease of 5 compared with the previous year. Of these deaths 4 infants were under 4 weeks of age at the time of death.

The INFANT MORTALITY RATE is 19.31 per 1,000 live births as compared with 39.06 for the previous year.

The death rate amongst legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births is 15.81 as compared with 40.32 for the previous year.

One illegitimate child died under 1 year of age, giving a death rate amongst illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births of 166.66.

Comparative Statistics.

	Holmfirth Urban District	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales (provisional figures)
BIRTH RATE				
Per 1,000 estimated population ... (crude)	13.79	15.3	15.4	15.3
do. (adjusted)	14.35	15.4	15.7	—
DEATH RATES				
All per 1,000 estimated population				
All Causes (Crude) ...	13.96	12.1	11.5	11.3
All Causes (Adjusted) ...	12.00	12.3	12.0	—
Infective and Parasitic Diseases (excl. T.B.) ...	—	0.07	0.07	*
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	0.11	0.17	0.16	0.21
Other forms of Tuberculosis Respiratory Diseases (ex- cluding Tuberculosis of respiratory system) ...	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.03
Cancer ...	1.49	1.21	1.15	*
Heart and Circulatory Diseases ...	1.86	2.02	1.92	1.99
	5.22	4.66	4.35	*
INFANT MORTALITY ...	19.31	30.1	30.0	27.6
DIARRHOEA				
Deaths of infants under 2 years of age per 1,000 live births ...	Nil	*	*	*
MATERNAL MORTALITY				
Puerperal Sepsis ...	Nil	*	*	*
Other Causes ...	Nil	*	*	*
Total ...	Nil	0.88	0.80	0.72

* Figures not available.

Section II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Staff.

The Medical Officer of Health is a part-time officer of the Council but is engaged whole-time on public health work, being also Medical Officer of Health for the Urban Districts of Colne Valley, Denby Dale, Kirkburton, and Meltham, and Divisional Medical Officer of Division 20 of the West Riding which is composed of the 5 Urban Districts of which he is Medical Officer of Health.

In addition there is a Senior Sanitary Inspector, who is also Cleansing Superintendent and Salvage Officer, an Assistant Sanitary Inspector, and a Junior Clerk.

Laboratory Facilities.

All the bacteriological laboratory work required to be undertaken by the Health Department and by General Practitioners is carried out at the Wakefield Laboratory of the Public Health Laboratory Service, whilst samples of water for chemical examination are sent to the laboratories of Messrs. Richardson and Jaffe, Public Analysts, Bradford.

Ambulance Facilities.

(a) Cases of Infectious Diseases.

The ambulance of the Isolation Hospital to which the patient is admitted is used for the removal of the patient.

(b) Cases of Sickness and Accident.

An Ambulance Service is operated by the West Riding County Council, the Holmfirth Urban District being in Ambulance Area No. 17. The principal depot for the area is situated at Huddersfield.

An ambulance owned by the Urban District Council is also available for accident work.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

General: Home Nursing is undertaken by 3 Home Nurses employed by the West Riding County Council and resident at Holmfirth, Honley, and New Mill.

Midwifery: There are 2 full-time midwives employed by the West Riding County Council and resident at Holmfirth and New Mill. A relief nurse/midwife is also resident at Honley.

Further details of the nursing services provided in the area will be found in Section VII of this report.

Treatment Centres, Clinics, and Hospitals.

Infant Welfare Centres.

Held weekly on Wednesday afternoon at New Mill, on Thursday afternoon at Holmfirth, and on Friday afternoon at Honley.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

Until November these clinics were held monthly on the 4th Friday morning in the month at Holmfirth, but in view of the continued fall in attendance it was then decided to amalgamate them with the Infant Welfare Clinics and they are now held on the 4th Thursday afternoon in the month. Expectant mothers may also be seen at Honley Infant Welfare Centre by prior arrangement.

School Clinics.

Held weekly on Thursday morning at Holmfirth. Schoolchildren may be seen, if necessary, at the Honley and New Mill Infant Welfare Centres.

All these clinics are held in the following premises:—

Holmfirth: Wesley Methodist Church, Huddersfield Road, Holmfirth.

Honley: Methodist Sunday School, Southgate, Honley.

New Mill: Council Offices, New Mill.

Chest Clinic.

Held daily at 1, Peel Street, Huddersfield, but a prior appointment is necessary.

Venereal Diseases Clinics.

Held at York Place, New North Road, Huddersfield; Clayton Hospital, Wakefield; and the General Infirmary, Dewsbury.

Hospitals.

(a) Infectious Diseases:

Under the National Health Service Act, Holmfirth is placed in the Leeds Regional Hospital Area, and cases of infectious diseases, other than smallpox, are admitted to the Mill Hill Isolation Hospital, Huddersfield.

Accommodation for cases of Smallpox is provided by the Leeds Regional Hospital Board at the Oakwell Smallpox Hospital, Birstall.

(b) General Hospitals:

Holme Valley Memorial Hospital.

Huddersfield Royal Infirmary.

Deanhouse Hospital, Thongsbridge, Holmfirth.

(c) Maternity:

Arrangements are made for the admission of patients to the Holme Valley Memorial Hospital, the Princess Royal Maternity Home, Huddersfield, and various general hospitals.

Section III.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply.

Water is supplied in the District by 3 statutory water undertakings, Holmfirth Urban District Council, Huddersfield Corporation, and Batley Corporation.

No changes have been made in the sources of supply which were detailed in the report for 1948.

Of the 6,449 houses in the District, 5,709 are supplied from public mains. Most of the water supplied is chlorinated before distribution, and except during periods of drought the quantity available is sufficient to meet the needs of the area.

Regular sampling of public water supplies has continued and during the year 88 samples have been submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield, for bacteriological examination. The results classified in accordance with the standards set by the Ministry of Health for non-chlorinated piped supplies are given below:—

Presumptive Coliform Count per 100 ml.

Class I: Highly Satisfactory:	less than 1
Class II: Satisfactory.	1 to 2
Class III: Suspicious:	3 to 10
Class IV: Unsatisfactory:	greater than 10

Throughout the year 50% should fall into Class I, 80% should not fall below Class II, and the remainder should not fall below Class III. Efficient chlorination should yield a water having Class I grading.

Date of Sampling	Greave (Chlorinated at Holme Styes)	Holme Styes (Chlorinated)	Bradshaw	Holme (Chlorinated)	Snape	Netherthong	Batley (Chlorinated)	Huddersfield (Chlorinated)
	Class	Class	Class	Class	Class	Class	Class	Class
7-1-52	III *	I	III *	I	I	I	I	I
30-1-52	I	I	IV *	I	II	I	I	I
27-2-52	II	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
24-3-52	I	I	I	I	I	II	I	I
5-5-52	I	I	III *	I	I	I	I	I
19-6-52	III *	I	IV *	I	I	III	I	I
29-7-52	II	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
18-9-52	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
20-10-52	III *	III	III *	III *	I	I	I	I
25-11-52	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
30-12-52	I	II *	I	I	I	I	I	I

* Faecal contamination present.

It will be noted that several samples from Greave and Bradshaw Reservoirs were reported as suspicious or unsatisfactory and that all the samples but one from Holme have been highly satisfactory since chlorination was instituted at the end of 1951.

Two samples of domestic water from private supplies were also examined bacteriologically at the Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield. Both were reported as satisfactory. A total of 24 samples of water from service pipes supplied from the Council's reservoirs were submitted for analysis to determine the plumbo-solvency of the supplies. All were reported as satisfactory.

In general, the major part of the District is adequately supplied by these undertakings, but the supply is inadequate in the Piper Junction and Huddingley area. Agreement was reached with the Huddersfield Corporation and the Kirkburton and Denby Dale Urban District Councils regarding an improved supply for this area and constructional work is to be commenced early in 1953.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The supervision of the installation of new drains and sanitary fittings in existing buildings is carried out by this department.

No alterations have been made in the arrangements for sewage disposal during the year but sewer extensions have been carried out at Jackson Bridge (approximately 100 yards), Butterley (45 yards), and on the Netherfield Estate in connection with the erection of approximately 100 houses.

The populous parts of the District are fairly adequately sewered but improved means of disposal are required in some of the outlying parts, particularly Hade Edge, Moorcock, Snowgate Head, and Syke Bottom.

Rivers and Streams.

Precautions are taken when new drainage works are carried out to prevent any further contamination of rivers and streams with sewage. Existing known cases of pollution of water courses are dealt with as local circumstances permit.

Closet Accommodation.

The number of closets estimated to be in the district in connection with all types of premises at the end of 1952 was as follows:—

Privies	...	...	...	...	...	...	970
Pail or tub closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	257
Water closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,816
Chemical Closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
							<hr/> 7,045 <hr/>

Particulars of new water closets installed and conversions carried out are as follows:—

(a) **In new houses:**

(i) Council Houses	48
(ii) Private enterprise, including existing buildings converted to houses	9
	<hr/> 57

(b) **In existing premises:**

	Existing Houses	Other Premises
No. of privies reconstructed as water closets ...	3	1
No. of tubs or pail closets reconstructed as water closets	—	—
No. of water closets installed in replacement of dismantled privies, tubs, etc.	25	6
No. of water closets installed as additional accommodation to existing closets ...	33	9
	<hr/> 61	<hr/> 16
No. of water closets dismantled ... ..	...	4
No. of closets, other than water closets, converted, dismantled, or demolished ... ..	...	38

The Council continued to make a grant of £7 10s. 0d. (or one-half the cost, if less) to owners towards the expense incurred in providing a water closet in substitution for a privy, tub, or pail closet. During the year, applications were received from owners in respect of 22 privies and 7 pail or tub closets, and a grant was made in each case.

A detailed analysis of water supply and closet accommodation is given in the tables on page 18.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

Scavenging is undertaken throughout the District by direct labour under the direction of the Cleansing Superintendent, Mr. I. Haigh, 5 motor vehicles being employed in the work. Domestic refuse and pail closet contents are emptied approximately every 2 weeks and privies every 5 weeks. Sanitary dustbins are now provided at approximately 5,600 houses.

About 35% of the refuse collected is destroyed at the Honley Destructor and about 65% is dealt with by controlled tipping at 4 tips situated at Foster Place and Syke Bottom (New Mill), Berry Banks (Holmfirth), and Scotgate Road (Honley).

Collection of waste food is arranged, 150 bins being distributed for the purpose throughout the District.

The following figures kindly supplied by Mr. Haigh relate to the year ended 31st March, 1953:—

Berry Banks Tip	3,730 tons
New Mill Tips	1,255 tons
Honley Destructor and Tip	1,655 tons
Total	<hr/> 6,640 tons

Salvage collected and sold during the same period:—

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	£	s.	d.
Kitchen Waste	37	19	3	127	4	6
Waste Paper	167	3	3	1,479	11	0
Metals and Textiles	21	5	0	64	18	0
	226	8	2	£1,671	13	6

Shops Acts.

During the year 6 visits and inspections were made of shops.

Smoke Abatement.

A soot deposit gauge is installed at the Neiley Sewage Works. Analysis of the monthly deposits shows that the average deposit of total solids is 11.13 tons per square mile. Whilst this figure is somewhat less than that recorded at deposit gauges situated in neighbouring districts it is an indication of the need in the District for an active policy of smoke abatement. Although industry is usually blamed for the smoke nuisance it is now generally agreed by competent authorities that at least half of the pollution is due to domestic chimneys. Owing to the pressure of work no formal observations of smoke emission from industrial chimneys were made during the year.

Byelaws regulating the emission of smoke are not in force in the District.

Tents, Vans, and Sheds.

There are no sites in the area licensed under the provisions of Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, but 2 licences granted to persons authorising them to station and use moveable dwellings in the District were renewed during the year. Two caravans were in use at the end of the year.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

There are no indoor swimming baths in the District and the 2 privately owned outdoor pools to which the public formerly had access have both remained closed throughout the year.

Regulated Buildings and Offensive Trades.

There are no Common Lodging Houses or Houses Let in Lodgings in the area. No persons are registered to carry on offensive trades in the District.

Rag, Flock, and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

There are no premises in the District licensed to manufacture or store rag flock, but one is registered for upholstery. No samples of filling materials were submitted for analysis during the year.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

No houses were found to be infested with bed bugs, but one dirty and one flea infested house were treated during the year.

Factories Act, 1937.

The following is an extract from a separate report submitted to the Director of Statistics of the Ministry of Labour on Form 572 (Revised).

1. Inspections for Purposes of Provisions as to Health.

Premises	No. on Register	Insp'tions	Written Notices	Owners Prosec'ted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	6	—	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	172	20	1	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	1	—	—	—
Total	179	20	1	—

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector	Prosecutions
Want of cleanliness:	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences				
(a) Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	6	2	5	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Unsatisfactory means of escape in case of fire ...	10	4	8	—
Total	16	6	13	—

3. Outworkers.

There are 70 outworkers in the District, employed as menders and burlers for various textile firms.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Regular inspections under this Act were made by the full-time rodent operator who works under the control of the Surveyor.

No statutory action was taken under this Act during the year.

Schools.

There are in the District 17 schools, 12 being County Schools including one Secondary Modern School and one Grammar School, and 5 being Voluntary Schools. No schools were closed on account of infectious diseases during the year.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

1. Nuisances Found and Notices Served during 1952:—

(a) Nuisances in hand, end of 1951	44
Nuisances found in 1952	51
Total nuisances needing abating	95
Nuisances abated during 1952	45
Nuisances outstanding, end of 1952	50
(b) Notices served, Informal: 57; Complied with: 51. Notices served, Statutory: 5; Complied with: 4.	

2. Inspections and Visits during 1952:—

Housing inspections	687
Nuisances (not including housing inspections)	136
Tents, Vans, and Sheds	14
Factories — Health Provisions	20
Factories — Fire escapes	19
Cleansing Section administration and refuse disposal	955
Rats and Mice	6
Shops — Health Provisions	6
Building Byelaws (new drainage and new sanitary fittings)	363
Infectious Disease and Disinfection	472
Inspections of meat and other foods	220
Food Shops	41
Food preparing premises	13
Food sampling	36
Schools	9
Public water supply — sampling	112
Total number of inspections and visits	3,109

3. Sanitary Improvements Effected following Action by the Sanitary Inspectors.

Nature of work, and number of premises repaired:—

Roofs repaired	3
Eaves spouting repaired or renewed	1
Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	1
External walls re-faced or repaired	2
Drains repaired or renewed	16
Drains cleared	14
Internal wall plasterwork repaired or renewed	3
Sink waste pipes repaired or renewed	2
Floors repaired or renewed	1
Hot water systems repaired or renewed	1
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	2
Windows repaired or renewed	2
Ceilings repaired or renewed	3
Chimney stacks repaired	1
Cooking facilities repaired or renewed	1
Number of:—	
Closets and compartments repaired or renewed	4
Water closets provided by owners	9
Septic tanks or cesspools repaired or renewed	3
Water service pipes repaired or renewed	2
Sinks repaired or renewed	1
Private water supplies improved	3

Public Water Supplies and Closet Accommodation in Dwelling Houses at the 31st December, 1952

Ward	Austonley	Cartworth	Fulstone	Hepworth	Holme	Honley Central	Honley East (includes part Magdale)	Honley South	Honley West (includes part Magdale)	Netherthong	North Central	Scholes	South Central	Thurstonland	Upperthong	Wooldale	Total
------	-----------	-----------	----------	----------	-------	----------------	-------------------------------------	--------------	-------------------------------------	-------------	---------------	---------	---------------	--------------	------------	----------	-------

Number of Dwelling Houses:—

In District ...	423	290	592	219	111	828	359	203	322	355	485	462	466	232	480	622	6449
On Public Water Supply ...	364	97	505	146	107	828	340	201	273	315	459	407	406	214	442	605	5709
Having One W.C.	204	68	335	118	85	479	274	170	228	200	337	212	265	163	344	419	88.5%
Having 2 or more W.C.'s	34	1	15	9	2	65	6	2	4	12	5	70	2	27	6	23	3901
Not having a W.C. or sharing Accdn.	185	221	242	92	24	284	79	31	90	143	143	180	199	42	130	180	60.5%
																	283
																	4.4%
																	2265
																	35.1%

Estimated Closet Accommodation in Dwelling Houses:—

No. of W.C.'s ...	313	70	397	143	100	715	310	186	242	259	387	378	311	224	367	518	4920
No. of Privies	92	159	135	66	7	1	10	—	29	66	26	97	69	16	74	39	82.5%
No. of Pails or Tubs	1	13	3	4	—	45	14	5	29	3	9	—	7	1	5	18	886
No. of Chemical Closets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	14.8%
% of Privies, Tubs, to Total Closets ...	22.9	71.1	25.8	32.9	6.5	6.1	7.2	2.6	19.3	21	8.3	20.4	19.8	7.1	18.1	9.9	157
																	2.6%
																	2
																	0.1%
																	17.5

HOUSING

Housing continues to be the most pressing need of the District and a never-ending stream of medical certificates is received in support of applications for council houses. In those cases where a member of the household is suffering from some complaint which may be caused or aggravated by present housing conditions the award of health points up to a maximum of 10 is recommended to the Housing Committee.

It will be seen from the Housing Statistics Table that no routine housing inspections were carried out. This is to be regretted as the housing records in the Department are much out-dated and a complete house to house survey is required in order to form a proper appreciation of the housing and sanitary conditions prevailing in the District.

Provision of New Houses.

Progress with the building of council houses during the first 7 post-war years may be summarised as follows:—

Tenders approved by the Ministry of Housing for 411 houses.

Houses completed by 31st December, 1952: 250.

Houses under construction at 31st December, 1952: 61.

Of the 250 completed houses, 36 were finished in 1952, 16 being situated at Roundway, Honley, 8 at Oakes Avenue, Brockholes, and 12 at Netherfield, Netherthong. New houses erected by private enterprise during the year numbered 8 and 4 additional houses were made available by conversion of existing buildings.

Housing Statistics.

Number of dwelling-houses in the District	6,449
Number of back-to-back houses included in above	Not-known

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	207
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	687
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations ...	Nil
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses needing further action:—	
(a) Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil
(b) Number (excluding those in sub-head (3) (a) above), found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	69

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices:—		
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	...	53
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—		
(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notices:		
(a) By owners	...	Nil
(b) By Local Authority	...	Nil
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:		
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied		5
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices:		
(a) By owners	...	4
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	Nil
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:		
(1) Number of representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling-houses unfit for habitation	...	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	1
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:		
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms the Closing Orders in respect of which were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	Nil
4. Housing Act, 1936 — Part IV. Overcrowding.		
(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year (known cases)	...	8
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	...	11
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	...	53
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	22
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	14
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	71
5. Housing Act, 1949.		
During the year one application was received for a grant under Section 20 of this Act. This was approved.		

Section V.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply.

The Urban District Council is only responsible for the registration and supervision of retailers and their premises, and for the issue of dealers' and supplementary licences to retail designated milk. Sampling is limited to milk in the course of delivery and when special enquiries are necessary.

There are no persons registered with this Authority as milk distributors, and no premises registered as dairies. The milk purveyed in the District is distributed direct from the dairy farms.

The licences in force during the year under the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) and (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949, were:

- (a) a supplementary licence authorising the use of the special designation "Pasteurised." This licence is in relation to milk distributed to schools.
- (b) three dealers' licences authorising the use of the special designation "Sterilised."

No samples were taken during the year for bacteriological examination for cleanliness or keeping quality but 4 samples of Non-Designated milk were taken for biological examination for Tuberculosis, all with negative results. In view of the fact that the majority of milk sold in the District is raw undesignated it is very desirable that more milk sampling should be carried out.

Ice Cream.

At the end of 1952 there were 2 premises registered for the manufacture and sale of ice cream, and 46 registered for sale only. During the year, 41 visits have been made to these premises and advice given with regard to personal hygiene, clean food production, and handling methods.

The number of samples taken for bacteriological examination during the year was 29, 27 of which were classified into Grades 1 and 2, and 2 into grades 3 and 4.

The provisional grades of ice cream are as follows:—

Provisional Grade.	Time taken to Decolourise Methylene Blue.
1	4½ hours or more.
2	2½ to 4 hours.
3	½ to 2 hours.
4	0.

Numerous factors and experimental error of laboratory tests make it necessary for judgment to be based on a series of samples. Over a period 50% should fall into Grade 1, 80% into Grades 1 and 2, not more than 20% into Grade 3, and none into Grade 4.

Meat.

No regular slaughtering of cattle or sheep has been carried out at any of the slaughterhouses in the District, 8 of which have remained virtually closed by reason of the Livestock (Restriction of Slaughtering) Order, 1940. All meat in the District is distributed from the Government controlled slaughterhouse and depot at Huddersfield, where inspection is carried out.

As in previous years a number of home fed pigs were slaughtered under Ministry of Food licences for the producers' own consumption. In addition a considerable number of pigs were slaughtered in one of the licensed slaughterhouses under Ministry of Food licence for public consumption. This latter accounts for the marked increase in the total of carcasses inspected and in the percentage examined in licensed slaughterhouses. Particulars of the inspections are as follows:—

Licensed Slaughterhouses			Other Premises (farms, etc.)		
On Weekdays	At Week-ends	Total	On Weekdays	At Week-ends	Total
306	24	330	60	59	119
68.1%	5.4%	73.5%	13.3%	13.2%	26.5%

It will be seen that this work involves the Sanitary Inspectors in a good deal of week-end duty and that during the year 18.6% of these inspections were carried out at week-ends.

Particulars of carcasses inspected by the Sanitary Inspector and condemned are shown below:—

	Cattle ex'd'g Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known),	—	—	—	—	—
Number inspected	—	—	—	—	449
All diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	1
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	0.45
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	23
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	5.35

There are 9 slaughterhouses in the District, all being licensed. During the year 78 inspections of these premises have been made.

The number of butchers' shops in the District is 29, whilst the number of premises registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act for the manufacture of sausages, potted meat, etc., is 23.

During the year 13 visits were made to food preparing premises.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

Particulars of licences in operation during the year are as follows:

(a) As at 31st December, 1951	...	...	...	...	46
(b) New licences issued during 1952	...	...	...	...	6
(c) Licences expired during 1952	...	...	...	...	5
(d) As at 31st December, 1952	...	...	...	...	47

Bread.

There are 17 bakehouses in the District, 1 of which is underground. During the year 12 inspections of these premises were made.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The West Riding County Council is the Authority responsible for the Food Adulteration Section of the Act. The following particulars of samples taken during the year have been supplied by the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures:—

				Genuine	Adulterated
Milk samples examined	...	...		80	—
Drugs examined	...	...	...	4	—
Other Foods examined	...	...		21	—
Proceedings instituted	...	...	...	—	—
Cautions issued	...	...	...	—	—

Other Foods.

At retail shops the following other foods were found to be unfit for human consumption:—

Canned Milk	60½ lbs.	Canned Soup	36 lbs.
„ Fish	11¼ „	„ Puddings	20½ „
„ Fruit	333¼ „		
„ Vegetables	78½ „		
„ Meat	75¾ „	Total	797½ „
„ Ham	181¾ „		

Food Byelaws.

The Byelaws made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, concerning the handling, wrapping, and delivery of food, and sale of food in the open air, were in operation throughout the year.

Section VI.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Apart from the occurrence of 109 confirmed cases of Dysentery, and the increased incidence of Measles, there was no unusual prevalence of infectious or other diseases in the District during 1952.

Smallpox.

No cases of Smallpox were notified in the District during the year.

Diphtheria.

No cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Supplies of Anti-Toxin for the treatment of suspected cases and contacts are obtainable by medical practitioners through the hospital service, stocks being held at the Mill Hill Isolation Hospital, Huddersfield, and the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary. Diphtheria Prophylactic for immunisation can be obtained by medical practitioners on application to the Divisional Medical Officer.

The immunisation campaign continued during the year, the inoculations being carried out by medical practitioners and officers of the County Health Department. Some 5 children of school age and 232 children under 5 years of age received a complete course of injections, whilst 165 children who had been inoculated some years ago received " booster " doses.

Further particulars of immunisations carried out and the immunisation state of the area will be found in Section VII of this report.

Scarlet Fever.

During the year 23 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, 22 of which were confirmed, as compared with 34 in 1951. Although the disease was mild in character in most of the cases, all the patients were admitted to the Mill Hill Isolation Hospital.

The distribution of the cases is shown in the following table:—

Ward	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov	Dec.	Tot l
Austonley	—	—	—	3	—	2	5	1	—	—	—	—	11
Cartworth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fulstone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hepworth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Holme	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Honley	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Netherthong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
N'th Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S'th Central	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Scholes	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Thurstonland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upperthong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wooldale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	2	1	3	3	2	2	6	1	1	1	—	—	22

Whooping Cough.

Cases of Whooping Cough notified during 1952 numbered 42 as compared with 72 in the previous year. The distribution of the cases is shown in the following table:—

Ward	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	T'tal
Austonley	—	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Cartworth	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Fulstone	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Hepworth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Honley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holme	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Netherthong	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
N'th Central	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
S'th Central	—	1	1	1	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	9
Scholes	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Thurstonland	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Upperthong	—	2	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Wooldale	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Totals ...	—	5	10	16	4	2	1	2	2	—	—	—	42

Measles.

A total of 196 cases of Measles was notified during the year as compared with 137 in 1951. Of these cases 120 occurred in the three months June to August and 47 in December. As will be seen from the following table, the cases were scattered throughout the whole of the Urban District.

Ward	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	T'tal
Austonley	—	—	—	—	—	3	31	14	—	4	—	1	53
Cartworth	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	4	10
Fulstone	—	—	—	—	—	12	4	—	—	—	—	3	19
Hepworth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Holme	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Honley	2	—	—	—	—	—	9	4	2	1	—	—	18
Netherthong	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	7
Scholes	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	5	10
N'th Central	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	10	16
S'th Central	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	15	20
Thurstonland	—	1	—	—	—	—	11	3	1	2	—	—	18
Upperthong	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	5	—	8	17
Wooldale	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	5
Totals :	6	4	—	1	—	21	69	30	4	12	5	47	196

Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.

There were 4 cases of Acute Primary Pneumonia notified during the year as compared with 8 cases of Acute Primary Pneumonia and 4 cases of Acute Influenzal Pneumonia in 1951. Deaths registered during 1952 as due to all forms of Pneumonia total 4, as compared with 8 in 1951.

Enteric Fever and Dysentery.

During the year 113 cases of Sonne Dysentery were notified, 109 of which were confirmed. All the cases occurred in the months April to August, 75 of them in April. The wards principally affected were Scholes (30), Austonley (28), Holme (24), and Wooldale (10).

Of the cases 74 were children of school age who attended schools as follows:—

Scholes County	...	...	...	27
Holme County	...	...	...	14
Holmbridge C. of E.	...	...	...	12
Holmfirth Secondary Modern	...	...	...	9
Holmfirth County	...	...	...	7
Upperthong County	...	...	...	3
Netherthong County	...	...	...	1
Wooldale County	...	...	...	1

Meningococcal Infections.

Two cases of Meningococcal Infection were notified, but after admission to hospital the diagnosis was not confirmed in either case.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

One case of this condition was notified during the year. The patient was in the Holme Valley Memorial Hospital and made a satisfactory recovery.

Erysipelas.

During the year 2 cases of Erysipelas were notified.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis and Acute Polioencephalitis.

No cases were notified during the year.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

No cases were notified during the year.

Cancer.

The number of deaths attributable to Cancer during the year totalled 35 (18 male, 17 female), as compared with 43 in 1951. The Cancer death rate for the year is 1.86 per 1,000 of the estimated population, compared with a rate of 2.27 for the previous year. The corresponding rates for the Administrative County and the Urban Districts are 1.92 and 2.02 respectively.

Tuberculosis.

A total of 8 new cases was added to the Notification Register during the year, as compared with 21 in the previous year.

There were 2 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (both female) and 1 male death from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, making a total of 3 deaths from all forms as compared with 4 in the previous year.

The following tables give details of the number of cases on the Notification Register, together with particulars of new cases and deaths for the year 1952.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
(a) Number of cases on Register at commencement of year	32	16	9	13
(b) Number of cases notified first time during the year	2	5	—	1
(c) Number of cases restored to Register	—	—	—	—
(d) Number of cases added to Register otherwise than by notification	3	3	2	1
(e) Number of cases removed from the Register	4	2	1	4
(f) Number of cases remaining on the Register	33	22	10	11

Age (years)	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—25	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
25—35	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
45—55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals	2	5	—	1	—	2	1	—

Holmfirth

1952

Table showing Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the Year

Disease	Total Number of cases Notified	Number of cases in which Diagno- sis con- firmed	Number of cases Admitted to Mill Hill Isolation Hospital	Deaths	Age distribution of confirmed cases.																						
					Under 1		1-2		2-3		3-4		4-5		5-10		10-15		15-20		21-35		35-45		45-65		Over 65
					M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Measles ...	196	196	—	—	3	12	2	8	14	14	14	8	11	53	51	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Whooping Cough ...	42	42	—	—	1	1	4	1	4	2	4	4	3	2	7	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Acute Primary Pneumonia ...	4	4	—	4c	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Acute Influen- zal Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Scarlet Fever ..	23	22	23	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	5	6	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Erysipelas ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—		
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Dysentery ...	113	109	11b	—	2	1	1	7	2	—	2	1	4	1	38	18	8	8	1	1	4	—	2	—	5	—	3
Meningococcal Infections ...	2	—	2b	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	1	1	1a	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—		

(a) Admitted to Holme Valley Memorial Hospital.

(b) One case admitted to Huddersfield Royal Infirmary.

(c) Deaths from all forms of Pneumonia.

Section VII.

SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER PART III OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION 20

The County Districts forming Division No. 20 are as follows:—

Colne Valley U.D.	Kirkburton U.D.
Denby Dale U.D.	Meltham U.D.
Holmfirth U.D.	

Area of the Division (in acres) ...	...	...	...	...	64,265
Estimated Population (mid-1952) ...	...	...	...	...	72,904

Divisional Staff:

Divisional Medical Officer:

E. WARD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Divisional Medical Officer:

H. C. MILLIGAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officer:

(Part Time)

D. SHAW, M.B., Ch.B.

Clinic Medical Officers:

(Part Time)

G. ASPINWALL, M.B., Ch.B.

(Died 10-10-52)

C. DICKSON, M.B., Ch.B.

A. HAND, M.B., Ch.B.

(Appointed 16-10-52)

L. E. LUCAS, M.B., Ch.B.

H. MERCER, M.B., Ch.B.

H. C. PICKERING, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

J. A. STEPHENS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

J. E. TAYLOR, M.B., Ch.B.

M. V. WILBY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Superintendent Health Visitor:

Mrs. A. CORLESS.

Health Visitors and School Nurses:

Miss D. BROOKE.

Miss E. EVEREST.

* Mrs. E. FISCHER.

Miss M. FLINTOFF.

Mrs. D. GAINES.

Miss R. M. GINDERS, Resigned 30-11-52.

Miss S. KNOX, Appointed 1-7-52.

Mrs. J. LODGE, Resigned 31-12-52.

Miss D. MELLOR.

* Mrs. I. MELLOR, Appointed 22-8-52.

Mrs. A. ROYSTON.

* Mrs. M. WARD.

Mrs. E. WILLIAMS.

Miss D. WOOD.

* Part time.

Midwives:

Miss A. ASPINALL.
Miss E. L. B. BRADLEY, Appointed 24-5-52.
Mrs. J. CAPES.
Miss A. CHARLESWORTH.
Mrs. D. I. CRAIG.
Mrs. E. GRAHAM.
Miss S. JONES.
Miss K. M. PURDON.

Nurse/Midwives:

Miss A. BEAUMONT, Appointed 14-4-52.
Miss M. E. BOLAND, Resigned 29-2-52.
Miss M. BROOK.
Miss A. E. HITCHEN.
Miss L. KAYE.

Home Nurses:

Miss M. BOOTHROYD.
Miss F. M. BURDETT.
Miss H. ELKIN.
Miss E. HIRST.
Miss A. E. JENKINSON.
Mrs. K. M. KAYE.
Miss C. LATIMER.
Mrs. J. C. LAUDER, Appointed 16-6-52.
Miss A. LODGE.
Miss H. G. PEACOCK.
Miss E. M. PRENTIS.
Miss F. RICHARDSON.
* Mrs. S. SEDDON,
Appointed 4-2-52, Resigned 15-3-52.
Miss H. WHARTON, Resigned 4-2-52.

Mental Health Social Worker:

Mrs. M. MOORE.

Mental Health Home Teacher:

Miss E. BALL, Appointed 1-10-52.

Speech Therapist:

Miss M. J. WATKINSON.

Duly Authorised Officer:

Mr. J. THRELFALL.

Senior Clerk:

Mr. G. A. BEATSON.

* Part Time.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	Colne Valley U.D.	Denby Dale U.D.	Holmfirth U.D.	Kirkburton U.D.	Meltham U.D.	Division No. 20	Aggregate West Riding U.D.'s.	West Riding Admin. County	England & Wales prov. figures
Population	21,880	9,585	18,770	17,570	5,099	72,904	1,157,000	1,590,000	*
Live Births	288	125	259	187	71	930	17,667	24,506	*
Still Births	5	3	6	6	—	20	455	618	*
Deaths	288	131	262	191	74	946	14,041	18,272	*
Deaths under 1 year of age	10	3	5	4	3	25	532	736	*
Birth Rate Per 1,000 estimated population (Crude)	13.16	13.04	13.79	10.64	13.92	12.76	15.3	15.4	15.3
„ (Adjusted)	13.56	13.95	14.35	13.73	14.06	*	15.4	15.7	15.3
Death Rates All per 1,000 estimated population									
All Causes (Crude)	13.16	13.67	13.96	10.87	14.51	12.98	12.1	11.5	11.3
„ „ (Adjusted)	11.98	12.30	12.00	9.89	12.92	*	12.3	12.0	11.3
Infective and Parasitic diseases excluding T.B. but including Syphilis and other V.D. ...	0.05	—	—	0.17	—	0.05	0.07	0.07	*
Tuberculosis of Respiratory system	0.05	—	0.11	0.17	0.39	0.11	0.17	0.16	0.21
Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	—	0.05	0.06	0.20	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03
Respiratory Diseases (excluding tuberculosis of respiratory system)	0.69	0.52	1.49	0.39	1.18	0.84	1.21	1.15	*
Cancer	2.10	2.09	1.86	1.65	2.16	1.93	2.02	1.92	1.99
Heart and Circulatory Diseases	5.80	6.78	5.22	4.55	6.28	5.51	4.66	4.35	*
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	2.29	2.39	2.98	1.88	2.16	2.37	1.88	1.74	*
Infant Mortality	34.72	24.00	19.31	21.39	42.25	26.88	30.1	30.0	27.6
Fatal Mortality	3.41	—	—	—	14.08	2.11	0.88	0.80	0.72

* Figures not available.

VITAL STATISTICS

Births.

The number of live births registered in the Divisional area during 1952 was 930 (504 males, 426 females), a decrease of 82 compared with the previous year.

The CRUDE BIRTH RATE was 12.76 per 1,000 of the estimated population as compared with 13.79 for 1951.

The illegitimate live births numbered 27 or 2.90% of the total live births, a decrease of 8 compared with the previous year.

Deaths.

The deaths assigned to the Divisional area after correction for transfers were 946 (453 males, 493 females), a decrease of 125 on the total for 1951.

The CRUDE DEATH RATE from all causes was 12.98 per 1,000 of the estimated population as compared with 14.59 for the previous year.

The following were the principal causes of death in order of frequency:—

(i)	Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System ...	402
(ii)	Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions ...	✓ 173
(iii)	Malignant Neoplasms ...	141
(iv)	Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	61

These 4 causes accounted for 82.14% of the total deaths.

Infant Mortality.

In 1952 the deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 25, a decrease of 4 compared with the previous year. Of these deaths 19 infants were under 4 weeks of age at the time of death.

The INFANT MORTALITY RATE was 26.88 per 1,000 live births as compared with 28.66 for 1951.

The death rate amongst legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births was 26.58 as compared with 28.66 for 1951.

The death rate amongst illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births was 37.04 as compared with 28.57 for 1951.

The following table gives the causes of death of all infants at various ages under one year:—

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Causes of Death	Under 1 day	1-2 days	2-5 days	5-7 days	Total under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total under 1 year
1. Meningococcal Infections ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
2. Middle Ear Disease with Toxaemia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
3. Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
4. Congenital Malforma- tions ...	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	3	—	—	—	1	4
5. Premature Birth ...	7	—	3	—	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	10
6. Injury at Birth ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
7. Accidental Suffocation	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
8. Other Diseases Peculiar to the First Year of Life	1	2	1	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	5
TOTAL ...	9	2	6	—	17	1	4	19	3	—	1	2	25

EPIDEMIOLOGY

Food Poisoning.

No cases of food poisoning were reported during the year.

Diphtheria.

During the year 2 cases of diphtheria in adults were confirmed. These two cases are the only confirmed cases which have occurred in the Division during the last 4 years.

If the fall in the incidence and mortality of diphtheria is to continue it is vital to secure that not less than 75% of babies are immunised before their first birthday, otherwise a return of diphtherial outbreaks is a definite possibility. The virtual disappearance of diphtheria is conditional upon the maintenance of an adequate level of immunisation.

Arrangements for immunisation have continued as in previous years, the inoculations being given at Infant Welfare Centres or by private medical practitioners, and in addition special immunisation sessions have been held in various schools. The response has been reasonably satisfactory and no special mobile campaigns have been held.

Number of Children Immunised in 1952.

Urban District	AGE at date of final injection (as regards (a)) or of reinforcing injection (as regards (b)).							
	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 to 9	10 to 14	Total
	(a) Number who completed a full course of primary immunisation.							
Colne Valley ...	154	107	11	3	7	16	3	301
Denby Dale ...	27	60	2	3	4	108	15	219
Holmfirth ...	100	113	12	4	3	4	1	237
Kirkburton ...	51	84	9	5	2	75	3	229
Meltham ...	40	28	2	4	1	5	2	82
Total ...	372	392	36	19	17	208	24	1068
(b) Number who received a secondary (reinforcing) injection.								
Colne Valley ...	—	—	—	10	96	136	59	301
Denby Dale ...	—	—	—	—	12	422	120	554
Holmfirth ...	—	—	—	1	43	115	6	165
Kirkburton ...	—	—	—	1	24	448	198	671
Meltham ...	—	—	—	4	49	88	35	176
Total ...	—	—	—	16	224	1209	418	1867

Records of the immunisation state of children in the Divisional area as at the 31st December, 1952, are shown below.

Age at 31-12-52 i.e., Born in Year	Under 1 1952	1 1951	2 1950	3 1949	4 1948	5 to 9 1943-47	10 to 14 1938-42	Total Under 15
Number immunised	38	432	752	749	823	4,028	2,722	9,544
Estimated mid-year child population 1952.	Children under 5 5,378					Children 5-14 9,336		14,714
Percentage of child population immunised	51.95					72.30		64.86

Smallpox.

The number of records of vaccinations and re-vaccinations received during the year was 262 and 44 as compared with 197 and 94 respectively in the previous year.

Details of the various age groups vaccinated and re-vaccinated are given below.

Number Vaccinated	Age at Date of Vaccinations:					Total
	Under 1	1 year	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	
Colne Valley ...	45	10	11	13	6	85
Denby Dale ...	32	—	—	—	—	32
Holmfirth ...	74	5	1	2	7	89
Kirkburton ...	35	—	—	—	—	35
Meltham ...	17	1	—	—	3	21
Number Re-Vaccinated						
	Under 1	1 year	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	
Colne Valley ...	—	—	—	2	13	15
Denby Dale ...	—	1	—	—	2	3
Holmfirth ...	—	1	—	2	9	12
Kirkburton ...	—	—	—	1	4	5
Meltham ...	—	—	—	1	8	9

No cases of Generalised Vaccinia or Post-Vaccinal Encephalomyelitis were reported, and no deaths from any complications of vaccination occurred during the year.

Whooping Cough.

As mentioned in last year's report a restricted scheme for the immunisation of children against Whooping Cough was commenced in April, 1952. Supplies of vaccine can be obtained by medical practitioners on application to the Divisional Medical Officer and children up to the age of 4 years may be immunised.

The inoculations have been carried out by private medical practitioners and at Infant Welfare Centres and during the year 185 children received protective treatment.

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES

Domiciliary Midwifery.

At the commencement of the year 7 whole-time midwives, 2 nurse/midwives, and 2 relief nurse/midwives were engaged in the Division. During the year a whole-time midwife and a nurse/midwife were appointed and one of the nurse/midwives resigned her appointment.

The position regarding Midwifery Services at the end of the year was as follows:—

Urban District	Authorised Establishment	Staff at 31st December, 1952	
		Whole-time Midwives	Nurse/Midwives
Colne Valley	3	2	—
Denby Dale	2	2	—
Holmfirth	2	2	—
Kirkburton	2	1	2
Meltham	1	1	—
Relief	2	—	2
Division 20	12	8	4

No independent midwives signified their intention to practice in the area.

Of the 957 births notified and attributed to the Division, 257 occurred at home. The following table shows the number of cases attended:—

MIDWIFE	CONFINEMENTS		HOME VISITS	
	As Midwife	As Mat. Nurse	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal
Whole-time County Midwives.				
Aspinall	25	—	224	614
Bradley (Appointed 24/5/52)	16	—	168	405
Capes	26	2	312	620
Charlesworth	36	—	295	611
Craig	23	—	125	473
Graham	35	—	529	801
Jones	28	1	305	736
Purdon	31	2	179	662
	220	5	2137	4922
Nurse/Midwives.				
Beaumont (Appointed 14/4/52)	4	—	104	116
Boland (Resigned 29/2/52)	—	1	8	37
Brook	13	1	129	253
Hitchen	4	—	3	54
Kaye	8	2	80	351
	29	4	324	811
Independent Midwives.	—	—	—	—
Total	249	9	2461	5733

Of the cases attended 2 were patients who normally resided outside the Division (outward transfers) and 2 were patients attended on behalf of a neighbouring Division. Thus 254 of the births attended were attributed to the Division. Of the remaining 3 births attributed to the Division 2 were attended by medical practitioners and transferred immediately to hospital and one by a midwife from a neighbouring Division.

In addition, 9 miscarriages were also attended by domiciliary midwives.

The services of the domiciliary midwives are offered to all patients who are confined in hospitals or maternity homes but are discharged home before the 14th day of the puerperium. During the year 247 such patients received nursing care, 767 individual visits being paid to them, as compared with 246 patients receiving 913 visits in 1951.

Notifications:

The following notifications were received from midwives practising in the Division:

Death of Child	4
Stillbirths	11
Artificial Feeding	37
Laying Out the Dead	4
Liability to be a source of infection	10

Medical Assistance:

Medical aid forms sent in by midwives during 1952 numbered 147 (113 domiciliary, 34 institutional). The following table summarises the cases for which medical aid was sought:

PREGNANCY			LYING-IN		
	Dom.	Inst.		Dom.	Inst.
Albuminuria ...	1	—	Condition of Breasts ...	4	—
Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage ...	3	—	Cystitis ...	1	—
General Condition ...	1	—	Hæmorrhoids ...	1	—
Glycosuria ...	1	—	Mastitis ...	1	—
Hypertension ...	2	—	Pyrexia ...	2	—
Miscarriage ...	1	—	Thrombosis ...	2	—
Ruptured Membranes ...	1	—	Varicose Veins ...	1	—
	10	—		12	—
LABOUR			THE CHILD		
Cord Presentation ...	1	—	Asphyxia ...	—	1
Delayed Labour ...	4	6	Cyanosis ...	2	—
Episiotomy ...	2	6	Deformities ...	3	—
Hypertension ...	1	—	Convulsions ...	—	1
Malpresentation ...	5	—	Discharging Eyes ...	8	—
Obstructed Labour ...	1	—	General Condition ...	5	—
Post-Partum Hæmorrhage ...	2	—	Hæmorrhage from Mouth ...	1	—
Precipitate Labour ...	1	—	Inflamed Eyelids ...	1	—
Prolonged Labour ...	1	—	Prematurity ...	1	—
Retained Placenta ...	1	1	Rash ...	2	—
Ruptured Perineum ...	44	19	Stillbirth ...	2	—
	63	32	Talipes ...	1	—
			Tongue Tie ...	1	—
			Unsatisfactory Umbilicus ...	1	—
				28	2

Gas and Air Analgesia.

At the end of 1952, all the 12 midwives in domiciliary practice held the certificate in Gas and Air Analgesia administration and were equipped with the necessary apparatus.

Analgesics were administered by domiciliary midwives to 196 cases, or 75.97% of the cases attended, as compared with 209 cases in 1951.

Pethedine was administered by domiciliary midwives to 156 cases, or 60.47% of the cases attended.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

There are 7 Ante-Natal Clinics in the Division, all of which are held monthly. In the early part of the year the Golcar Clinic was held fortnightly.

During the year, 59 patients made 209 attendances at the various clinics, details of which are given in the following table. Compared with the previous year, when 121 patients made 373 attendances, it will be seen that there has been a further falling-off in attendances.

Clinic	No. of sessions	No. of patients	No. of attendances	Average attendance per session
Denby Dale	12	4	11	0.92
Holmfirth	11	3	8	0.73
Lepton	12	16	63	5.25
Meltham	12	18	52	4.33
Skelmanthorpe	12	11	40	3.33
Golcar	18	4	21	1.17
Slaithwaite	12	3	14	1.17
Total ...	89	59	209	2.35

In addition to the regular Ante-Natal Clinics, occasional patients are seen at the Child Welfare Clinics.

In view of the continued fall in attendance, it was decided that with the exception of those at Lepton and Meltham, the Ante-Natal Clinics should be amalgamated with the Infant Welfare Clinics. The amalgamation at Slaithwaite took place in October and at Golcar, Denby Dale, Holmfirth, and Skelmanthorpe in November. The attendances at the Lepton and Meltham Clinics appear to justify the continuation of separate sessions but the question of amalgamation at these Clinics will be reviewed in about 6 months' time.

In December relaxation classes for Ante-Natal patients were commenced at Slaithwaite and by the end of the year 10 patients had made 22 attendances. These classes are also attended by the Health Visitor, who gives instruction in mothercraft.

No special Post-Natal Clinics were held, but patients are seen for post-natal examination at the Ante-Natal Clinics. The attendances, however, leave much to be desired. More could be done by way of special visits by health visitors but staffing difficulties prevent this.

" Flying Squad " Arrangements.

A " Flying Squad," based on the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary, is available for dealing with emergencies arising in the domiciliary midwifery service. The " squad " consists of an obstetrical consultant together with nursing staff, and provides facilities for blood transfusion and other emergency treatment.

Normally the call for the services of the " squad " is made to the hospital by the general practitioner attending the case, but a call for assistance can be made direct by the midwife if the urgency and time available precludes her from getting in touch with the patient's own doctor first.

The " squad " was not called upon to attend any patient in this Division during the year.

Ante-Natal Hostel.

During the year only one case was admitted from this Division to the Brighouse Ante-Natal Hostel for expectant mothers and she stayed for only a few days before taking her discharge.

The difficulties in arranging for the care of their families is a deterrent to vacancies being accepted by patients who would undoubtedly benefit from a stay in the hostel.

Institutional Midwifery.

No difficulty has been experienced regarding maternity accommodation, the majority of expectant mothers being able to secure admission to the institution of their own choice.

Of the 957 births attributed to the Division, only 257, or 26.85%, took place at home, as compared with 297, or 28.56%, for the previous year.

A summary of the cases for which medical aid was sought by midwives in institutions is given on Page 9a.

Owing to shortage of staff, however, patients are from time to time discharged before the 14th day, as will be seen from the following table.

The Divisional Medical Officer is informed by the hospital authorities when these early discharges are to take place, and arrangements are made for the appropriate domiciliary midwife to attend the patient at home until the 14th day of the puerperium.

	Day of Discharge										Total
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Colne Valley U.D.											
No. of Patients ...	—	—	—	—	—	12	68	19	—	1	100
No. of Visits ...	—	—	—	—	—	42	220	54	—	3	319
Denby Dale U.D.											
No. of Patients ...	—	—	—	—	2	3	25	6	4	—	40
No. of Visits ...	—	—	—	—	4	5	88	16	12	—	125
Holmfirth U.D.											
No. of Patients ...	—	—	—	1	1	2	9	1	—	—	14
No. of Visits ...	—	—	—	6	6	4	21	2	—	—	39
Kirkburton U.D.											
No. of Patients ...	—	—	—	—	1	4	49	10	5	3	72
No. of Visits ...	—	—	—	—	3	13	139	28	12	8	203
Meltham U.D.											
No. of Patients ...	—	—	—	—	—	4	15	2	—	—	21
No. of Visits ...	—	—	—	—	—	17	60	4	—	—	81
Total No. of Patients	—	—	—	1	4	25	166	38	9	4	247
Total No. of Visits ...	—	—	—	6	13	81	528	104	24	11	767

Details of the places of confinement of patients from the various districts are shown in the following table.

ADMISSIONS TO MATERNITY HOSPITALS

Place of Confinement	Colne Valley	Denby Dale	Holmfirth	Kirkburton	Meltham	Total
Princess Royal Maternity Home	131	57	20	89	24	321
Holme Valley Memorial Hospital	—	—	160	—	—	160
St. Luke's Hospital, Huddersfield	70	7	5	19	15	116
Huddersfield Royal Infirmary	26	6	10	16	5	63
Other Maternity Hospitals	—	1	—	3	—	4
Other General Hospitals	—	—	—	2	—	2
Private Nursing Homes	16	4	4	7	3	34
Total Institutional	243	75	199	136	47	700
Domiciliary	64	51	71	53	18	257
Total Confinements	307	126	270	189	65	957

CHILD WELFARE

Infant Welfare Clinics.

Weekly clinic sessions are held at Golcar, Holmfirth, Honley, Kirkburton, Lepton, Linthwaite, Marsden, Meltham, New Mill, and Slaithwaite, whilst clinics are conducted twice monthly at Denby Dale and Skelmanthorpe.

During the year 1,988 children were seen and a total of 15,939 attendances were made, details of which are shown in the following table, as compared with 2,014 children and a total of 15,547 visits in the previous year.

Clinic	No. of sessions	Children seen			Attendances			Average attendance per session	
		Under 1	1-5	Total	Under 1	1-5	Total	Under 1	1-5
Golcar	50	42	124	166	915	561	1,476	18.30	11.22
Holmfirth	51	50	225	275	743	665	1,408	14.57	13.04
Honley	50	22	124	146	716	638	1,354	14.32	12.76
Kirkburton ...	50	39	93	132	495	402	897	9.90	8.04
Lepton	50	40	70	110	369	336	705	7.38	6.72
Linthwaite	50	26	121	150	683	955	1,638	13.66	19.10
Marsden	51	71	200	271	956	1,269	2,225	18.75	24.88
Meltham	49	42	203	245	866	975	1,841	17.67	19.89
New Mill	51	35	144	179	520	709	1,229	10.19	13.90
Slaithwaite	51	32	170	202	841	1,138	1,979	16.49	22.31
Denby Dale	23	37	38	75	398	354	752	17.30	15.39
Skelmanthorpe	23	30	7	37	351	84	435	15.26	3.65
Total	549	469	1,519	1,988	7,853	8,086	15,939	14.30	14.73

The monthly sessions of the Weighing Centre at Emley have continued, 16 individual children having made 118 attendances, as compared with 15 children making 74 attendances in 1951.

Premature Babies.

During the year 49 babies weighing 5½lb. or less were born in hospitals or nursing homes to mothers normally resident in the Division, and 11 were born at home, as compared with 49 and 14 respectively for the previous year. Of those born at home, one died during the first 24 hours and the remaining 10 survived at the end of one month. Particulars of survival are shown in the following table:

THE FATE OF PREMATURE BABIES BORN IN THE DIVISIONAL AREA

Weight Group lbs.	Number of Premature Births					Number Dying (days of survival).														Over 14 up to 28 days	Number Surviving Over 28 Days					Percentage Survival in 1952	Percentage Survival in 1951	
	Born Alive					First Week							Second Week								A	B1	B2	C	T			
	A	B1	B2	C	T	Born Dead	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13									14
5-5½	9	1	9	8	27	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	9	8	27	100.0	96.8	
4½-5	-	-	6	6	12	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	11	91.7	100.0	
4-4½	1	-	4	3	8	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	7	87.5	100.0	
3½-4	-	-	1	3	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	75.0	100.0	
3-3½	1	-	1	3	5	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	40.0	50.0	
2½-3	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	00.0	00.0	
2-2½	-	-	1	2	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	00.0	50.0	
1½-2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	00.0	00.0	
	14	1	22	26	60	7	7	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	19	20	50	83.3	90.5	

A: Born at home and attended by a midwife.
 B1: Born in a Private Nursing Home.
 B2: Born in a Maternity Home.
 C: Born in a General Hospital.
 T: Total.

Total unadjusted live births 957
 Number of live premature births 60
 Percentage of total live births 6.3
 Number born dead 7

At the end of the year there were 2 midwives who had special training in the care of premature babies, having attended a course at the Sorrento Hospital, Birmingham.

One premature baby outfit is available in the Division and is kept at the Divisional Health Office. Arrangements are made for the outfit to be conveyed by ambulance to any household where its use is thought to be advisable by the midwife. During the year the outfit was called into use on 3 occasions.

Day Nurseries.

There are no day nurseries in the Division.

Nurseries and Child Minders' Regulations Act, 1948.

There are no nurseries or child minders in the Division registered under this Act.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Introduction.

There have been no marked changes in the School Health Service during the year. The policy of visiting each school twice a year continued with satisfactory results.

Re-organisation at Honley and Slaithwaite has reduced the number of schools or departments to 67 but the number of registered pupils in the schools at the end of the year was approximately 600 more than at the end of the previous year.

As in previous years the defects found which require treatment or observation were mainly defective vision, defective speech, enlarged tonsils and adenoids, and minor degrees of flat foot. Arrangements for treatment remain unchanged except that a Child Guidance Clinic was opened at Mirfield, which is more conveniently situated for the majority of parents in the Division than that at Wakefield.

The ascertainment of handicapped pupils in need of special educational treatment has continued, 42 cases being added to the list during the year, making a total of 180 at the end of the year. Whilst it is now somewhat easier to secure the admission of delicate children to open air schools there is still great difficulty in placing educationally sub-normal pupils either in Special Schools, or arranging special educational treatment for them in ordinary schools.

It is gratifying to note that there was a considerable improvement regarding head infestation. During the year 385 individual children (4.07% of the school population) were found to be infested on one or more occasions, as compared with 673 or 7.59% in 1951. Nevertheless, there is still need for much more improvement.

It will be seen again that there is no reference in the Report to the School Dental Service; this is because it is virtually non-existent in this Division. Attempts to recruit Dental Officers have continued but without success and what little has been done for children in the Division has been carried out at the County Dental Clinic at Brighouse.

Schools in the Area.

There are in the Division 67 schools or separate departments, a reduction of one on last year's figure. This is due to the amalgamation of the Honley C. of E. Boys' and Girls' Departments and of the Mixed and Infants' Departments at Nields County School, Slaithwaite, and the inclusion of the Royd Edge Special School, Meltham.

The approximate number of pupils on the registers in December, 1952, was 9,461 (an increase of 594 as compared with the previous year) and was composed of:

Infants	Juniors	Seniors
2,865	3,771	2,825

Of the 61 Primary and "Through" Schools 31 are Voluntary and 30 are County Schools.

The distribution is as follows:—

Type of School	Colne Valley		Denby Dale		Holmfirth		Kirkburton		Meltham		Total	
	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils
Primary	8	900	9	1005	15	1672	13	1394	5	490	50	5461
Secondary Modern ...	1	273	1	544	1	420	1	269	—	—	4	1506
Through	10	1600	—	—	—	—	1	290	—	—	11	1890
Grammar	—	—	—	—	1	551	—	—	—	—	1	551
Special	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	53	1	53
All Types	19	2773	10	1549	17	2643	15	1953	6	543	67	9461

Pupils from Colne Valley attend Royds Hall Grammar School but so far as the School Health Service is concerned they are the responsibility of the Huddersfield County Borough Council.

Some pupils from outlying parts of the Division attend Grammar Schools at Mirfield, Penistone, etc.

Medical Inspections.

The periodic medical examination of the three age groups, i.e. entrants (5 years +), intermediate (10 years +) and seniors (14 years +) continued throughout the year. In all 148 separate inspections were carried out at the 67 schools in the Division. As in previous years pupils continuing attendance at school beyond the age of 15 years were given additional routine medical examinations at 16 and 18 years. Re-examinations of children who at previous periodic or special examinations had been found to have defects requiring treatment or observation were made at each school medical inspection.

Periodic Medical Inspections.

During the year 3,119 periodic inspections were carried out as compared with 3,046 in 1951.

The number of children inspected in the various age groups is as follows:—

Prescribed age groups:					
Entrants	...	...	...	...	1245
Intermediates	...	...	...	...	832
Leavers	...	...	...	...	702
Total					2779
Other periodic inspections	...	...	...	...	340
Grand Total					3119

Findings of Medical Inspections.

The following figures show the incidence of certain defects in the 3,119 children who were examined at the periodic inspections:—

Defect or Disease	No. of Children Requiring	
	Treatment	Observation
Nose or Throat	58	191
Speech	24	17
Cervical Glands	6	104
Heart and Circulation	4	22
Lungs	8	58
Orthopædic	56	152

Further details will be found in the Table on Page 19a.

Particulars of the age grouping of children found at periodic medical inspections to require treatment are given below:—

Groups	For Defective Vision (excluding Squint).	For any of the other conditions recorded in table of defects	Total Individual Pupils
Entrants	5	160	149
Second Age Group	47	35	82
Third Age Group	33	31	60
Total (prescribed groups)	85	226	291
Other periodic inspections	35	79	93
GRAND TOTAL	120	305	384

General Condition of Children.

All pupils at routine medical inspections are classified as to their general condition at the time of the inspection as follows:—

“ A ” (Good) — those better than normal.

“ B ” (Fair) — those normal.

“ C ” (Poor) — those below normal.

Details of the children inspected during the year are as follows:—

Age Groups	Number of Pupils Inspected	(A) Good		(B) Fair		(C) Poor	
		No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2	No.	% of Col. 2
Entrants	1245	698	56.1	521	41.8	26	2.1
Second Age Group	832	359	43.1	434	52.2	39	4.7
Third Age Group	702	305	43.4	374	53.3	23	3.3
Other Periodic Inspections	340	128	37.6	205	60.3	7	2.1
TOTAL	3119	1490	47.8	1534	49.2	95	3.0

Special Examinations.

The first time in each year that a child is examined, other than at a routine periodic inspection, is regarded as a "Special Examination." Thus all children with defects which were noted in a previous year and who are seen again are classified as "Specials" at the first examination in each year, and as "Follow-ups" at each subsequent examination in the same year. So far as is practicable all children with known defects are examined twice in each year.

Also included as "Specials" are children aged 8 years + who are specially examined for visual acuity as this would normally not be done until the routine periodic examination at 10 years +. During the year 106 of these children were tested for visual acuity, of which 11 were found to require treatment and 18 to be kept under observation.

Other Examinations.

In addition to routine, special, and follow-up examinations of children at school medical inspections a total of 373 children were examined at home or at school for various reasons. These include non-attendance at school, fitness to attend school camps, participation in part-time employment or entertainment under the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933, and also those examined with a view to providing special educational treatment.

Defects Found at Medical Inspections.

The following table gives details of all defects noted at both periodic and special examinations. All defects noted at medical inspections as requiring treatment are included in this return, whether or not this treatment was begun before the date of the inspection.

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects.			
	Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections.	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation but not treatment	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation but not treatment
Skin	14	21	2	15
Eyes: (a) Vision	120	258	228	475
(b) Squint	20	36	10	18
(c) Other	11	13	1	7
Ears: (a) Hearing	8	12	6	15
(b) Otitis Media	1	10	3	10
(c) Other	1	9	6	18
Nose or Throat	58	191	108	215
Speech	24	17	51	21
Cervical Glands	6	104	4	52
Heart and Circulation	4	22	6	23
Lungs	8	58	5	45
Developmental (a) Hernia	4	3	3	5
(b) Other	—	11	2	17
Orthopaedic (a) Posture	1	19	1	11
(b) Flat Foot	27	51	27	44
(c) Other	28	82	19	84
Nervous System (a) Epilepsy	9	3	4	7
(b) Other	12	17	1	21
Psychological (a) Development	63	11	72	21
(b) Stability	—	1	6	1
Other	6	8	—	12
TOTAL	425	957	565	1137

Uncleanliness.

Methods of dealing with head infestation have continued as described in previous reports. Routine inspections are carried out at all schools as far as possible at least once every term. Parents of children found to be infested with vermin or nits are sent a communication from the Divisional Health Office and where possible visited by the School Nurse. The more heavily infested cases are excluded from school for a few days and if no improvement has been effected by the parents a Cleansing Notice is issued under Section 54(2) of the Education Act, 1944. The Notice informs the parents that the child must be cleansed to the satisfaction of an Authorised Officer of the Authority within 48 hours and failing that a Cleansing Order may be issued authorising the cleansing of the child by an officer appointed by the Education Authority.

The total number of inspections made was 31,175 and 631 instances of infestation were found as compared with 23,439 and 882 respectively in 1951. There were 385 individual children (4.07% of the school population) found to be infested on at least one occasion, a reduction of 317 as compared with the previous year.

The problem of head infestation still remains a matter of serious concern but it is pleasing to report that the instances of infestation have shown a marked improvement on the previous year, particularly when it is remembered that a much higher standard is now expected and that all infestations, however slight, are recorded. This improvement is no doubt due to the more constant supervision given by the School Nurses and to the firm line which has been taken with persistent offenders.

Total number of warning letters sent	326
Total number of exclusion notices served	21
Total number of home visits paid	254
Total number of individual children found to be verminous	385
Total number of Cleansing Notices issued	38
Total number of Cleansing Orders issued	26

When a child who has been cleansed by an officer of the Education Authority as a result of a Cleansing Order is found at a subsequent inspection to be re-infested the Authority may take proceedings against the parents under Section 54(3) of the Education Act for allowing re-infestation to take place. In August proceedings were taken in the West Riding Court at Barnsley under this Section of the Act in respect of two children who had been found infested on frequent occasions. The Magistrates found the cases proved and the mother of the children was fined ten shillings in each case.

Arrangements for Treatment.

School Clinics.

There are no special school clinics set up in this Division but minor ailments receive attention and "booster" doses of diphtheria prophylactic are given at 12 Infant Welfare Clinics in the area. During the year a total of 716 attendances were made by school children at such clinics.

Special Clinics.

Ophthalmic Clinics.

The arrangements detailed in my report for the year 1950 have continued, Dr. J. V. Kirkwood devoting two sessions per week to clinics in this Division.

During the year 75 special clinic sessions were arranged and these were attended by 630 children who made 780 attendances. Spectacles were prescribed for 223 children, 214 were found not to require any change, and 193 did not require spectacles. The number of children who attended for re-checking of glasses newly obtained was 109 and of these 3 had further glasses prescribed.

Ear, Nose, and Throat Clinics.

The special Ear, Nose, and Throat Clinic for West Riding children conducted by Mr. W. O. Lodge, M.D., F.R.C.S., has been continued at the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary. During the year 6 sessions were held and 151 individual children were seen, 95 being referred for operative treatment.

Orthopædic Clinics.

The special monthly session for West Riding children has continued at the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary. At the 12 sessions held during the year 244 individual children made a total of 364 attendances.

The conditions for which they were referred were as follows:—

Flat Foot	...	...	...	...	...	74
Claw Foot	...	...	...	...	...	8
Knock Knee	...	...	...	...	...	60
Genu Varum	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Deformities of Toes	...	...	...	...	...	24
Fractures	...	...	...	...	...	10
Postural Deformities	...	...	...	...	...	9
Other Deformities	...	...	...	...	...	19
Congenital Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	8
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	13
Perthes Disease	...	...	...	...	...	5
Tubercular Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	10
						<hr/> 244 <hr/>

The treatment centre provided by the County Council at Holmfirth and staffed by the Orthopædic Nurse continued until the 4th September, 1952, when it was closed because of the poor attendances. The 7 children who were treated there made 81 attendances.

The lack of attendance is due to the fact that most patients find it more convenient to attend the centrally situated Physiotherapy Department at the Royal Infirmary.

Child Guidance Treatment.

Dr. M. M. MacTaggart, the County Psychologist, has continued to hold clinics at Wakefield, Shipley, Rawmarsh, and at the newly opened clinic at Mirfield, and 15 children have received treatment. In addition, regular visits have been made by her to the Royd Edge Special School, Meltham.

Ultra-Violet Ray Treatment.

Facilities are now available for treatment by Ultra-Violet Radiation at Golcar, Holmfirth, and Denby Dale. Cases for treatment are referred by School and Infant Welfare Medical Officers and by General Practitioners. During the year 61 children received courses of treatment.

Pædiatric Clinic.

During the year Dr. C. C. Harvey, M.D., M.R.C.P., the County Pædiatrician, held a special pædiatric session at the Golcar Clinic where 12 individual children suffering from cardiac diseases were seen.

Speech Therapy.

Sessions for Speech Therapy have continued throughout the year, 3 being held at the Divisional Education Office, Huddersfield, one in the unused Dental Clinic at Honley, and one at the Divisional Health Office, Golcar.

During the year 321 sessions were held at the various centres.

Details of the children treated are shown in the following table:—

	Stammers	Speech Defects
No. of new cases admitted for treatment during the year	18	38
No. of cases already attending for treatment from previous year	22	39
Total No. of cases treated	40	77
No. of cases discharged during year:—		
Speech normal	4	22
Unsuitable for treatment	2	4
Left school	3	1
By reason of non-attendance	2	5
No. of cases awaiting treatment at the end of the year	7	12
No. of visits made to schools	5	

Treatment Tables.

The following tables give details of treatment given to school-children under the Authority's schemes and otherwise. The treatment provided otherwise than by the Authority includes all treatment known by the Authority to have been so provided, including treatment undertaken in school clinics by the Regional Hospital Board.

1. Diseases of the Skin.

	Number of cases treated or under treatment during the year.	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
Ringworm: (i) Scalp	1	1
(ii) Body	1	1
Scabies	—	3
Impetigo	12	14
Other Skin Diseases	11	20
Total	25	39

2. Eye Diseases, Defective Vision, and Squint.

	Number of cases dealt with.	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
External and Other, excluding Errors of Refraction and Squint	7	23
Errors of Refraction, including Squint ...	—	518
Total	7	541
Number of Pupils for whom Spectacles were:		
(a) Prescribed	—	422
(b) Obtained	—	413

3. Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose, and Throat.

	Number of cases treated.	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
Received Operative Treatment:—		
(a) For diseases of the Ear	—	5
(b) For Adenoids and chronic Ton- sillitis	—	258
(c) For other Nose and Throat con- ditions	—	4
Received other forms of treatment ...	—	16
Total	—	283

4. Orthopædic and Postural Defects.

(a) Number treated as in-patients in Hospitals	3	
(b) Number treated otherwise, e.g. in Clinics or Out-Patient Departments	By the Authority	Otherwise
	7	20

5. Child Guidance Treatment.

	Number of cases treated.	
	In the Author- ity's Child Guid- ance Clinics	Elsewhere
Number of Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	15	4

6. Speech Therapy.

	Number of cases treated.	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
Number of Pupils treated by Speech Therapist	117	2

7. Other Treatment Given.

	Number of cases treated.	
	By the Authority	Otherwise
(a) Miscellaneous Minor Ailments ..	249	234
(b) Ultra Violet Light	61	—
Total	310	234

Hospital Schools.

Children requiring prolonged hospital treatment are now often admitted to special " long-stay " hospitals, many of which have educational facilities which are recognised by the Ministry of Education. They are known as Hospital Schools.

The number of children away at these schools, together with the details of admissions and discharges during the year, is as follows:—

Name of Hospital School	No. of children from this Division	Reason	Admitted during 1952	Discharged during 1952
Leasowe Children's Hospital School, Wallasey	1 (G.L.)	Physically Handicapped	—	—
Pinderfields Hospital School, Wakefield	1 (S.R.)	Physically Handicapped	—	August
Fielden Long-stay Hospital, Todmorden	(J.S.) 3 (H.D.) (A.P.)	Physically Handicapped	April 1952 —	March June —
Heritage Craft School, Chailey	1 (C.P.)	Physically Handicapped	—	—

Convalescent Home Treatment.

Arrangements are made for selected school children to be sent to Convalescent Homes at the expense of the Education Committee. The children selected are usually suffering from general debility and the need for convalescent treatment is approved by the School Medical Officer before financial responsibility is accepted.

During the year 3 children were sent to the following convalescent homes:—

West Kirby Convalescent Home, near Liverpool	...	...	...	1
St. Joseph's Convalescent Home, Freshfield, near Liverpool	...	...	...	1
Ormerod Convalescent Home, St. Annes-on-Sea	...	...	...	1

Infectious Diseases.

The following table shows the number of cases of infectious diseases occurring in school children.

	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Dysentery	Paratyphoid	Meningitis	Pneumonia	Polio- myelitis
Clough Head County	14	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
Golcar C. of E.	14	13	2	—	—	1	—	—
Knowl Bank County	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Knowl Bank County Infants	34	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linthwaite C. of E.	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linthwaite County Infants ...	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marsden County Infants ...	10	13	1	—	—	—	—	—
Marsden C. of E.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marsden Secondary Modern	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Nields County	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scapegoat Hill County ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slaithwaite C. of E.	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Slaithwaite C. of E. Infants	33	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
West Slaithwaite C. of E. ...	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wellhouse County	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilberlee County	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Clayton West County	23	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Denby Dale County	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Emley County	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
Scissett Secondary Modern ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Skelmanthorpe C. of E. ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Brockholes C. of E.	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hade Edge County	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hepworth County	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hinchliffe Mill County ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holmbridge C. of E.	22	3	7	12	—	—	—	—
Holme County	1	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
Holme Valley Grammar ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Holmfirth County	36	5	3	7	—	—	—	—
Holmfirth Secondary Modern	3	—	1	9	—	—	1	—
Honley C. of E.	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Honley C. of E. Infants ...	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Netherthong County	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
New Mill County Infants ...	17	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scholes County	2	—	—	27	—	—	—	—
Upperthong County	4	4	—	3	—	—	—	—
Wooldale County	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Farnley Tyas C. of E. ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Flockton C. of E.	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Highburton C. of E.	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kirkburton C. of E.	28	16	1	—	1	1	—	—
Kirkburton Secondary Mod.	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Kirkheaton C. of E.	10	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Kirkheaton C. of E. Infants	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Lepton C. of E.	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lepton County Infants ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lepton County	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Shelley C. of E.	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Shelley County	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Shepley County	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Thurstonland Endowed ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Whitley County ...	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Helme C. of E.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Meltham C. of E.	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
Meltham C. of E. Infants ...	24	7	14	—	—	—	—	—
Meltham Mills C. of E. ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Wilshaw C. of E.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	379	110	61	74	1	5	5	1

In addition the following cases of infectious diseases were notified by various head teachers:—

Measles	39	Jaundice	5
Whooping Cough	11	Chicken Pox	98
Impetigo	6	Mumps	121
		German Measles	56

Diphtheria Immunisation.

The previous arrangements for diphtheria immunisation have continued, the injections being given by private practitioners and at the Welfare Centres, and special immunisation sessions have been held at various schools.

The majority of children are now immunised before entering school. This should always be the case and the importance of immunisation in infancy cannot be over-emphasised. Children protected in infancy should have booster injections when they commence school and five years later.

The following figures indicate the number of children who received primary immunisation after entering school and also the number receiving reinforcement injections:—

	Primary Immunisation	Reinforcement Injections
Colne Valley	19	195
Denby Dale	123	542
Holmfirth	5	121
Kirkburton	78	646
Meltham	7	123
	<hr/> 232	<hr/> 1,627

Deaths in School Children.

During the year 6 deaths were registered amongst school children (5 boys and 1 girl) aged 6—14 years. The following are brief details:—

Sex & Age	Area	Cause of Death
1. Boy aged 6.	Holmfirth.	Asphyxia by Drowning — " Misadventure."
2. Boy aged 7.	Colne Valley.	1 (a) Toxæmia. (b) Scrotal Abscess. (c) Hydrocephalus and Spina Bifida.
3. Boy aged 8.	Denby Dale.	Shock and fracture of the skull and contusion of the chest wall and lung sustained by accidentally colliding with a motor car whilst riding a pedal cycle.
4. Boy aged 14.	Holmfirth.	Shock from severe multiple injuries. " Misadventure." (Knocked down by car whilst riding a bicycle).
5. Boy aged 14.	Kirkburton.	Shock and intra-cranial hæmorrhage from fracture of the skull sustained by accidentally falling from a tree.
6. Girl aged 11.	Kirkburton.	1 (a) Bulbar Palsy due to Polio-encephalitis.

School Meals Service.

School meals are available at all schools in the Division. In some instances they are cooked in the individual school premises and in others are brought ready cooked from other school canteens. The meals are well cooked and varied. The number of pupils who take school meals varies much from school to school. In some almost 100% stay for the school dinner whilst at others less than half have the meal. Each school child is entitled to 1/3rd of a pint of milk daily free of charge. Here again many children, particularly the older ones, refuse to accept what is provided for their own benefit.

Very few children have meals at the expense of the Education Committee. At the end of the year out of 9,461 children on the school rolls 5,579 were taking school meals and 6,296 were having school milk.

In order to supplement the diet of infants Vitamin A and D capsules are offered in schools to children of 7 years and under, and orange juice is offered to children under 5 years of age.

New entrants to the staffs of school canteens have previously been required to obtain freedom from infection certificates from their private medical practitioners but in September, 1952, it was decided that they should be examined by the Department's medical staff.

When a candidate is being interviewed her medical history is scrutinised and it is only when she is found to have a history of any of the following complaints that a full medical examination is carried out:—

Enteric, Typhoid, or Paratyphoid Fever.

Dysentery, Recurrent Diarrhoea, or any other ailment of the bowels.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Recurrent boils or septic fingers.

Discharging ears.

Other septic infections.

Eczema, Dermatitis, or other skin diseases.

Persistent cough or spitting of blood.

Experience has shown that a comprehensive medical examination is not practicable and the inconvenience caused may have deterred suitable applicants. This abbreviated procedure is found to fulfil adequately all requirements.

During the year 10 new entrants were examined and in each case a certificate to the effect that the examinee was fit to work in the School Meals Service was forwarded to the Divisional Education Officer.

Youth Employment Service.

There is close co-operation between the School Health and Youth Employment Services. The medical records of all school leavers are considered by the School Medical Officer before the pupils are interviewed by the Youth Employment Officer and types of work for which any child is, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, unsuited, are pointed out.

During the year recommendations were made that 22 children should not be employed in the following categories of work.

1. Heavy manual work	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
2. Work in dusty atmosphere	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
3. Normally acute vision	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
4. Normal colour vision	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
5. Normal hearing	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
6. Work near moving machinery or moving vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
7. Prolonged standing, much walking, or quick movement from place to place	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

The more seriously handicapped children are recommended to the Youth Employment Officer for inclusion in the Disabled Persons Register.

It is disappointing to report that in spite of the recommendations of the Youth Employment Officer and the School Medical Officer pupils frequently take up work in unsuitable occupations.

In connection with the Employment of Children Bye-Laws 38 children were examined as regards their suitability for employment outside school hours. Certificates were granted for employment as follows:—

Newspaper Delivery	...	...	...	...	36
Dancing and Entertainment	...	...	...	...	2

Handicapped Pupils.

Early ascertainment of Handicapped Pupils is one of the most important functions of the School Health Service.

A register is maintained of all pupils who owing to some mental or physical disability require special educational treatment.

During the year 48 pupils have been examined with reference to their need of special educational treatment, and recommendations for the provision of same were made in 42 cases. During the year 27 children were removed from the register as no longer requiring special educational treatment, or because they were over school age.

At the end of the year 184 pupils were included in the register, the sub-division into the various classes being as follows:—

Maladjusted	...	...	...	...	...	7
Deaf	...	...	...	...	...	2
Delicate	...	...	...	...	...	12
Speech	...	...	...	...	...	54
Partially Sighted	...	...	...	...	...	5
Blind	...	...	...	...	...	1
Physically Handicapped	...	...	...	...	...	19
Educationally Sub-normal	...	...	...	...	...	84
						<hr/> 184

The increased provision by the Education Committee of residential school accommodation for Handicapped Pupils has enabled an increasing number of children to receive the special educational treatment they require. The facilities available, however, are still inadequate, particularly for Educationally Sub-Normal pupils, 34 of whom were waiting for admission in special schools, and 50 for special treatment in ordinary schools at the end of the year.

At the beginning of the year 23 children were in attendance at Special Schools and 13 children (5 educationally sub-normal, 3 delicate, 4 physically handicapped, 1 partially sighted) were admitted during the year. There were 9 discharges (3 delicate, 1 physically handicapped, 3 educationally sub-normal, 1 maladjusted, and 1 partially sighted) leaving a total of 27 children in attendance at Special Schools at the end of the year, the details being as follows:—

Category	No. away	Location of Special School
Blind	1	Sheffield School for Blind Children.
Partially Sighted ...	4	3 at School for Partially Sighted Children, Fulwood, Preston. 1 at Exhall Grange School, near Coventry.
Deaf	1	Lawns House School, Leeds.
Delicate	4	1 at Ingleborough Hall, Clapham. 2 at Oak Bank Open-Air School, Sevenoaks, Kent. 1 at Netherside Hall School, Grassington.
Educationally Sub-normal ...	10	4 at Royd Edge, Meltham. 3 at Baliol School, Sedburgh. 3 at Springfield Special School, Horsforth.
Physically Handicapped ...	7	1 at Leasowe Children's Hospital School. 1 at Heritage Craft School, Chailey, Sussex. 1 at Exhall Grange Special School, Coventry. 1 at Hesley Hall School, Tickhill, near Doncaster. 1 at Derwen Cripples' Training College, Oswestry. 1 at Welburn Hall School, Kirbymoorside. 1 at National Children's Home, Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire.

At the end of the year 52 pupils in the following groups were awaiting placement in Special Schools or Hostels:—

Deaf	1
Maladjusted	4
Delicate	6
Educationally Sub-normal	34
Physically Handicapped	7
	<hr/>
	52

Reports to the Local Health Authority.

During the year 3 children were reported to the Local Health Authority as "ineducable," one being aged under 5.

In addition 7 children were notified to the Local Health Authority as requiring care and supervision after leaving school.

Holiday Camps for Diabetic Children.

During the year the Education Authority accepted financial responsibility for providing one diabetic child with two weeks' holiday at the Bewerley Park Camp, Pateley Bridge. The arrangements were made by the Diabetic Association with the co-operation of the Almoner at the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary.

Medical Examination of Teachers and Entrants for Courses of Training.

Since April 1st, 1952, it has been the duty of the School Medical Officer of the area in which they reside to examine candidates applying for entry to training colleges, etc., for the purpose of satisfying the college authorities of their fitness to follow a course of teacher training.

During the year 14 candidates (3 males, 11 females) were examined and a report on Form 4 R.T.C. completed and forwarded to the appropriate college authority. In the majority of cases an X-ray examination of the chest was undertaken through the Miniature Mass Radiography Service.

Entrants to the Teaching Profession completing an approved course of training are examined by the college medical officer but in other cases the examination is now undertaken by the School Medical Officer of the employing authority.

During the year 4 reports on Form 28 R.Q. were forwarded to the Ministry of Education.

Liaison with Hospitals and General Practitioners.

It is pleasing to report that much more information is now being obtained from the hospital service regarding school children who receive treatment in hospital. Recommendations for special educational treatment for handicapped children are also made by the Hospital Consultants.

Under an agreement with the British Medical Association and the Society of Medical Officers of Health, children found at school suffering from defects requiring specialist advice or treatment are notified in the first instance to the family practitioner before an appointment at the Consultant's Clinic is arranged. By this arrangement the family practitioner is kept informed of defects found amongst his patients and copies of the Consultant's report are sent to him.

Sanitary Conditions of School Premises.

On the whole the schools in the Division are kept in a reasonable state of repair but owing to their age many of them are lacking in the provision of adequate washing facilities and satisfactory sanitary conveniences. Minor improvements have been effected at a number of schools, and plans for improvements at other schools were in course of preparation at the end of the year.

HEALTH VISITING

At the commencement of the year a Superintendent Health Visitor, 10 Health Visitors (one part-time), and 2 Assistant Health Visitors (one part-time) were engaged in the Division. During the year one health visitor resigned her appointment and one requested a transfer to another Division on health grounds; one health visitor was appointed and the full-time assistant health visitor obtained her Health Visitor's Certificate and became fully qualified. In addition one assistant health visitor was appointed on a part-time basis.

Urban District	Authorised Establishment	Staff at 31-12-52
Superintendent Health Visitor	1	1
Colne Valley	4	3
Denby Dale	2	1
Holmfirth	4	3
Kirkburton	3	2*
Meltham	1	1
Assistant Health Visitors	—	2†
Tuberculosis Visitors	1	—
	16	13

* Includes 1 part-time.

† Part-time.

The tuberculosis visiting has continued to be undertaken by the general health visitors and this scheme is now working satisfactorily. Despite this extra work and a still depleted staff the number of home visits paid increased considerably over the previous year, this being partly due to the fact that more patients have been able to be supplied with the services of a home help with a consequent increase in the number of supervisory visits required.

Pre-school examinations of the 3 year old toddlers are now carried out at 8 out of the 13 clinics held in the Division and prove most popular, 80% of those invited to attend keeping their appointments.

The educational programme has expanded to include teaching in the senior schools, and mothercraft classes. Several of the health visitors also help in the educational work by speaking at various youth organisations and meetings throughout the Division.

The Division now takes student health visitors from Leeds University for their practical training and during the year 2 students have attended.

The following is a summary of the visits made by health visitors during the year.

District	Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children Between Ages of 1 and 5 Years		Other Cases
	First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits	Total Visits
Colne Valley	31	56	268	2531	2	3129	981
Denby Dale	4	9	112	960	2	850	402
Holmfirth	14	78	302	2472	7	2171	922
Kirkburton	34	66	140	1450	—	2158	558
Meltham	32	48	62	442	—	595	503
Division 20	115	257	884	7855	11	8903	3366

The visits shown in the above table include 3,770 of a non-routine nature, an analysis of which is as follows:—

Premature Babies	...	...	...	...	...	40
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	11
Infant Deaths—0—1 years	...	...	...	...	...	5
1—5 years	...	...	...	...	—	5
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	404
Gastro-Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	9
Care and After-Care —						
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	891
Discharged from Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	25
Referred by Home Nurse	...	...	...	...	...	9
Others	...	...	...	...	...	43
					—	968
Home Helps	...	...	...	...	...	475
Aged	...	...	...	...	...	1369
Other Visits	...	...	...	...	...	489
					—	3770

HOME NURSING

At the commencement of the year 11 home nurses, 2 nurse/midwives, 1 relief Home Nurse, and 2 relief nurse/midwives were engaged in the Division. During the year one of the home nurses and one of the nurse/midwives resigned their appointments, replacements being appointed in both cases.

The establishment of home nurses approved by the Ministry of Health under the National Health Service Act and the staff position at the end of the year are as follows:—

Urban District	Authorised Establishment	Staff at 31st Dec., 1952	
		Home Nurses	Nurse-Midwives
Colne Valley	3	3	—
Denby Dale	2	3	—
Holmfirth	2	3	—
Kirkburton	3	1	2
Meltham	1	1	—
Relief	1	1	2
Division 20	12	12	4

Particulars of the work done in the various districts by the home nurses and nurse/midwives are shown in the following table. The amount of work done by the home nurses still varies considerably and further readjustment of districts is required as soon as this can be arranged.

	Home Nursing			Midwifery	
	Transfers	New Patients	Visits Paid	Confinements	Visits Paid
COLNE VALLEY URBAN DISTRICT					
Golcar	25	172	3,437	2	29
Marsden and Slaithwaite	39	262	3,888	6	233
Linthwaite	39	196	4,199	2	81
	103	630	11,524	10	343
DENBY DALE URBAN DISTRICT					
Denby & Cumberworth	19	49	1,948	—	—
Clayton West and Scissett	16	60	1,526	—	2
Emley and Skelmanthorpe	17	127	3,183	1	8
	52	236	6,657	1	10
HOLMFIRTH URBAN DISTRICT					
Holmfirth	35	139	2,851	—	—
New Mill	19	66	2,348	—	—
Honley	29	111	2,424	—	—
	83	316	7,623	—	—
KIRKBURTON URBAN DISTRICT					
Kirkheaton, Lepton & Flockton	17	212	3,258	—	2
Kirkburton	13	90	2,057	12	412
Shelley and Shepley	9	64	2,210	7	284
	39	366	7,525	19	698
MELTHAM URBAN DISTRICT					
Meltham	13	125	2,930	3	84
Total for Division	290	1,673	36,259	33	1,135

Cases Treated.

As in previous years, the types and duration of cases treated during the year have been analysed. There is considerable variation between the different districts. In some, the nurse's time is largely devoted to attendance on the chronic sick, whilst in other districts many acute medical and post-operative surgical cases receive attention. Increased use is also being made of home nurses by general practitioners for the administration of drugs by injection, and particularly of penicillin and streptomycin.

At Emley it has been customary for some time past for the nurse to hold morning and evening dressing sessions at her home. This has continued and during the year 49 patients suffering mainly from minor injuries have made 139 attendances.

Cases Discharged.

Of the 1,639 cases the nurses ceased to attend during the year, 1,237 were discharged as recovered, 153 were transferred to hospital, and 249 died.

The tables given overleaf show the duration of treatment and the number of visits paid to patients in each group.

Patients under Treatment	Patients.		
	Recovered	Transferred	Died
Less than 1 week	294	59	81
1- 2 weeks	433	19	60
2- 4 weeks	260	26	30
4-13 weeks	169	19	44
3- 6 months	38	9	12
Over 6 months	43	21	22
TOTAL	1 237	153	249

Number of Visits Paid	To Patients Who		
	Recovered	Transferred	Died
3 or less	264	42	57
4- 7	344	29	44
8-15	372	30	61
16-30	159	20	34
31-50	55	7	16
51-75	18	7	17
76-100	4	6	13
Over 100	24	12	7
TOTAL	1,237	153	249

Types of Cases Attended.

The new cases attended and the total visits paid have, as last year, been analysed.

Type of Case	Transferred	New Cases	Visits Paid
Infectious	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3	22	748
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	7	171
Influenza	—	14	77
Pneumonia	2	45	625
Bronchitis	7	140	1709
Other Respiratory Diseases	2	19	321
Cancer of Uterus	1	2	25
Cancer of Stomach and Intestines	2	29	703
Cancer of Breast	1	3	309
Cancer of Other Sites	5	22	1,426
Diabetes	7	14	1,134
Cerebral Haemorrhage	18	113	4,254
Diseases of Heart and Circulation	32	135	3,870
Post-Operative Dressings	12	126	3,176
Injuries	12	70	1,511
Burns and Scalds	3	50	703
Septic Conditions (Boils, Abscesses Carbuncles)	9	228	2,364
Uterine Prolapse	77	22	590
Other Gynaecological Cases	1	17	174
Male Genito-urinary Conditions	4	15	575
Rheumatic and Arthritic Conditions	16	36	1,688
Ear and Eye Conditions	1	35	403
Varicose Ulcers	11	19	1,550
Impetigo	—	3	14
Other Skin Diseases	1	9	162
Chronic Diseases of Nervous System	4	9	509
Mastitis	1	12	112
Acute Abdominal Conditions	1	19	188
Constipation	5	83	323
Thrombosis	2	21	675
Infantile Disorders	—	12	51
Circumcision	—	81	592
Senility	27	84	3,349
Other Conditions	21	157	2,178
TOTAL	290	1,673	36,259

It will be seen that Septic Conditions have again provided the largest number of new cases (228). Cases of Bronchitis (140) were the next most frequent, followed by Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System (135), Post-Operative Dressings (126), and Cerebral Hæmorrhage (113).

New cases of Cancer, all sites, numbered 56 as compared with 62 in the previous year, and those of Pneumonia were 45, as compared with 49 for 1951.

Patients suffering from the following conditions received the largest number of visits:—

Cerebral Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	4,254	visits
Diseases of Heart and Circulation	...	...	...	...	3,870	„
Senility	...	...	...	...	3,349	„
Post-Operative Dressings	...	...	...	...	3,176	„
Cancer (all sites)	...	...	...	...	2,463	„
Septic Conditions	...	...	...	...	2,364	„
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	1,709	„
Rheumatism and Arthritis	...	...	...	...	1,688	„

Travelling Facilities for Home Nurses and Midwives.

No serious difficulties have been experienced during the year with regard to transport and only one home nurse was dependent on public transport as a means of conveyance at the end of the year, when the position was as follows:—

	Using County Cars	Using Private Cars	Dependent on Public Transport
Home Nurses	7	4	1
Nurse/Midwives	1	3	—
Midwives	1	7	—
	9	14	1

One additional County Car was allotted for use in the Division and 2 of the older cars were replaced.

THE HOME HELP SERVICE

The Home Help Service is provided under the National Health Service Act, 1946. Section 29 of the Act stipulates the class of case for which provision of a home help can be made. These are as follows:—

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (a) Ill. | (e) Aged. |
| (b) Lying-in. | (f) A Child not over compulsory |
| (c) An Expectant Mother. | school age. |
| (d) Mentally Defective. | |

Before a home help can be provided a form of application must be signed by the head of the household. If there are any adults in the house other than the householder and wife, and they are likely to get some benefit from the services of the home help, they also are expected to sign an application form. A medical certificate stating the condition from which the patient is suffering and that a home help is required must be submitted with all applications under Class (a) Ill. Usually a home help can be provided only when the ill person is in the house. If the ill person is removed to hospital then a home help can be provided only if there is need for a home help under one of the other classes, e.g., children not over school age in the house.

In the case of the aged there is no need for the person to be ill in order to qualify for the provision of a home help. The extent of the need depends on the physical capacity of the aged person and the other persons in the household. A home help assisting an aged person can undertake domestic work or household management only and must not be used as a sitter-in. A home help cannot be provided merely because a householder offers to pay full cost; each case is treated strictly on its merits.

Briefly, a home help may be allocated to a household where there is sickness sufficient to require medical or nursing care; she cannot attend where a sick person is removed to hospital unless there is a child under school leaving age at home; she can attend to the domestic duties of the aged, mentally defective, and expectant of child, without stipulation as to sickness. The aged should generally be over 60 years of age, the mentally defective such as have been reported to the Health Committee, and those expectant of child would normally have some disability such as fatigue or varicose veins necessitating rest. She should as far as reasonably possible give her time to domestic duties or to family or household management (as appropriate to the case) and not undertake the duties of a "sitter-in."

Every applicant for a home help must sign an undertaking either to pay the full cost of the home help supplied or to give a statement of his income and capital and agree to pay the assessed charge according to the County Council scale. In assessing the charge the income of all persons assisted is taken into account. The actual assessment is carried out in the Divisional Welfare Office.

The authorised establishment of Home Helps for this Division was raised from 17 to 19 during the year. In terms of full-time home helps the number employed throughout the year has averaged 13.85 as compared with 10.51 for the previous year, and it is encouraging to record that towards the end of the year the monthly average figure had almost reached that authorised.

More Home Helps are required before the area as a whole can be adequately covered. Whilst there is a sufficiency of Home Helps resident in certain areas to fully service these areas there is a scarcity in others, and as travelling time is now no longer paid where this does not exceed one hour per day, several home helps refuse to take cases away from their own immediate district. In spite of this, practically all applications received have had the services of a home help, although the amount of time which could be devoted to any particular case has sometimes been less than was actually required.

During the year 233 cases were provided with home helps as compared with 202 in the previous year. The duration of assistance provided was as follows:—

No. of cases provided with the services of a Home Help for:—					
Under 1 Month	1—3 Months	3—6 Months	6—9 Months	Over 9 Months	Total
81	60	28	20	44	233

Details of the assistance given to the 233 patients in the various categories is shown in the following table:—

Category	Colne Valley		Denby Dale		Holmfirth		Kirkburton		Meltham		Total	
	No. of Patients	Av. No. of hours per Patient	No. of Patients	Av. No. of hours per Patient	No. of Patients	Av. No. of hours per Patient	No. of Patients	Av. No. of hours per Patient	No. of Patients	Av. No. of hours per Patient	No. of Patients	Av. No. of hours per Patient
Lying-in	25	56.44	4	72.50	9	56.33	9	47.22	1	64.00	48	54.94
Expectant Mothers ...	1	28.00	—	—	2	137.00	1	29.50	—	—	4	82.75
Illness	18	126.72	6	208.83	21	158.09	6	197.00	7	147.71	58	135.47
Aged—Infirm	9	214.40	2	93.00	2	255.50	6	235.60	3	251.60	22	218.00
Aged—Ill	29	112.41	13	168.00	23	112.47	17	182.94	14	239.50	96	150.98
School Children	1	358.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	358.00
Tuberculosis	2	222.00	—	—	1	425.00	1	344.00	—	—	4	303.25
Total	85	114.26	25	156.52	58	131.45	40	162.60	25	208.24	233	135.99

National Assistance Acts, 1948-1951.

Under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, a local authority may take action to secure removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention. The action taken under this section during the year was as follows:—

Holmfirth U.D.

On the 21st November, 1952, an aged man living alone in insanitary conditions and unfit to look after himself was removed under the Amendment Act, 1951, to Deanhouse Hospital, Thongsbridge, for a period not exceeding 3 weeks. It was intended to apply to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction for an extension of the Order but the man died on the 26th November, 1952.

Action was also considered in the case of an aged woman living in insanitary conditions but before an Order could be made she collapsed in the street and was removed as an emergency case to Deanhouse Hospital, where she was still a patient at the end of the year.

Kirkburton U.D.

On the 1st August, 1952, an aged man living alone in insanitary conditions and unfit to look after himself was removed under the Amendment Act, 1951, to Deanhouse Hospital, Thongsbridge, for a period not exceeding 3 weeks. Application was made to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction and on the 21st August, 1952, the Order was extended for a further period of 3 months. In November the Order was allowed to lapse, the patient voluntarily remaining in Deanhouse Hospital.

Ambulance Service.

During the year close co-operation has been maintained with the Superintendent of the Huddersfield Depot and any difficulties of a medical nature arising have been discussed. Cases of abuse of the service are now much less frequent than was the case in the early days of the National Health Service.

The service has worked smoothly throughout the year and complaints have been negligible.

During the year the ambulances from the Huddersfield Depot made 4,338 journeys involving 105,707 miles, and carried 17,462 patients, 2,797 of these being stretcher patients. Included in the 17,462 patients carried were 14,692 hospital out-patients. Particulars of the cases carried are given below:—

Accident	...	...	...	...	...	227
Urgent	...	...	...	...	...	152
Mental	...	...	...	...	...	18
Maternity	...	...	...	...	...	107
Infectious	...	...	...	...	...	4
General	...	...	...	...	...	2,262
Out-Patients	...	...	...	...	...	14,692
						<hr/> 17,462 <hr/>

In addition to the ambulances stationed at the Huddersfield Depot an ambulance, the property of the Holmfirth Urban District Council, is operated as part of the County Service. This ambulance is available for accident work in the Holmfirth area, the staff coming on duty when called. During the year the Holmfirth ambulance carried 65 cases and travelled 496 miles.

Several cases were also carried by cars in the Voluntary Car Pool, the journeys being principally to Leeds, Bradford, York, and Doncaster.

CHILDREN'S HOMES

Medical Arrangements.

The care and treatment of children accommodated in The Leas Children's Homes, Scholes, Holmfirth, during times of illness is delegated to a private practitioner with whom the children are registered under the National Health Service Act, 1946.

The Divisional Medical Officer has been made responsible for the preventive medical services of the local authority so far as the children are concerned. Each child is examined by a medical officer of the local authority on admission and at 6 monthly intervals. Advice is given regarding precautions to be taken against the spread of infectious diseases, hours of rest and sleep, and the general supervision of health, hygiene, and dietary of the children.

Cases of difficulty in behaviour, boarding out, etc., are discussed with the Superintendent of the Homes and with the officers of the Children's Department. Visits are also made from time to time by the County Psychologist.

MENTAL HEALTH

The mental health work in the Division consists mainly of the supervision of defectives under voluntary and statutory supervision and under guardianship orders, and in the provision of reports about the home conditions of defectives for the information of Hospital Management Committees, when applications for leave of absence or renewal of licence are under consideration. Training in handicrafts of various sorts is also given to suitable patients.

The work is done mainly by the Mental Health Social Worker and by the Home Teacher who was appointed on the 1st October, 1952.

Very little has been done regarding the provision of personal histories and background information relating to patients admitted to and discharged from Mental Hospitals, as this work in the Division is largely done by the Social Worker attached to the local Mental Hospital.

There is great difficulty in securing institutional accommodation for those patients whose mental, physical, or social conditions make this desirable. As the Local Health Authority no longer provides residential accommodation all that can be done is to make recommendations to the Regional Hospital Board.

During the year 3 children were reported by the Local Education Authority under Section 57 (3) as ineducable and 7 under Section 57 (5) as requiring supervision after leaving school — all were placed under statutory supervision. One adult was reported by the police or the courts, and 2 other adults were found "subject to be dealt with." Two adults were admitted to institutions during the year.

At the end of the year the number of patients under supervision was as follows: —

	Male	Female	Total
Under Guardianship	—	2	2
Under Statutory Supervision	42	37	79
On Licence from Institutions	1	2	3
Under Voluntary Supervision and Observation	6	3	9

Of these patients 11 were in need of institutional care at the end of the year as follows:—

	Male	Female	Total
In urgent need	2	—	2
Not in urgent need	6	3	9
Total	8	3	11

The great need of defectives resident at home is facilities for occupational training either at occupation centres or in small groups or individually at home. The siting of occupation centres for the larger scattered Divisions such as No. 20 is very difficult. To serve the whole of this Division the centre would have to be in Huddersfield, but to gather together all the patients from the outlying areas would require the provision of special transport to an extent impracticable at the present time.

Towards the end of the year the difficulty was overcome to a small extent through the kind co-operation of the Huddersfield County Borough authorities who offered a few vacancies in their Scarleigh Occupation Centre. At the end of the year 5 patients were in attendance.

The training of smaller groups at the Centres at Linthwaite and Honley has continued under the supervision of Miss E. Ball, the Home Teacher, the number of patients who attended and the number of attendances made being as follows:—

Centre	No. of Sessions	No. of Patients	No. of Attendances	Average No. of Attendances per Session
Linthwaite ...	82	20	484	5.90
Honley	16	4	33	2.06
	98	24	517	5.28

These classes are much appreciated by the patients and their parents and now that a Home Teacher has been appointed it is intended to extend this side of the work.

Medical Examination for Superannuation Purposes.

New entrants to the County Service are required to undergo a medical examination to see if they are suitable for admission to the Superannuation Scheme, and as from the 1st February, 1952, these examinations have been carried out by the Department's medical staff. During the year 52 such examinations (18 male, 34 female) were carried out.

In addition 3 male members of the County staff resident in this Division, who had been off duty through sickness for a considerable period, were examined to ascertain whether or not they were incapable of discharging with efficiency the duties of their employment by reason of permanent ill-health.

INDEX

A		Pages	
Ambulance Facilities	10, 38a		
Animals, Slaughtering of	23		
Ante-Natal Clinics	11, 9a		
Ante-Natal Hostel	10a		
Area of District	5, 1a		
Acute Poliomyelitis	26		
B			
Bakehouses	23		
Bed Bugs, Eradication of	15		
Births and Birth Rates ..	5, 6, 9, 4a		
C			
Cancer	26		
Child Guidance	21a		
Child Welfare Clinics ...	11, 13a		
Chest Clinic	11		
Children's Homes	39a		
Cleanliness of School Children	19a		
Clinics	11		
Closet Accommodation .	13		
Comparability Factors ..	6		
Convalescent Home Treatment	24a		
D			
Day Nurseries	15a		
Deaths and Death Rates	5—9, 4a		
Deaths in School Children	26a		
Diabetic Children — Holiday Camps for ...	30a		
Diarrhoea	9		
Diphtheria	24, 6a, 26a		
Drainage and Sewerage	13		
Dysentery	25		
E			
Ear, Nose, and Throat Clinics	20a		
Enteric Fever and Dysentery	25		
Epidemiology	6a		
Erysipelas	26		
F		Pages	
Factories Inspections	16		
Food and Drugs Act, 1938	23		
Food Byelaws	23		
Food Poisoning	6a		
Food Preparing Premises	22		
G			
Gas and Air Analgesia ..	9a		
H			
Handicapped Pupils	28a		
Health Services, General Provision of	10		
Health Visiting	30a		
Holiday Camps for Diabetic Children	30a		
Home Help Service	35a		
Home Nursing Service ..	32a		
Hospitals and Clinics ...	11		
Hospital Schools	23a		
Houses — Number Inhabited ...	5		
Housing	19		
I			
Ice Cream	21		
Immunisation and Vaccination	6a, 26a		
Infant Mortality	9, 4a		
Infectious Diseases	24, 24a		
Inspection and Super- vision of Food	21		
Introduction	4		
L			
Laboratory Facilities	10		
Liaison with General Practitioners and Hospitals	30a		
M			
Maternal Mortality	9		
Maternity Accommodation	11a		
Measles	25		
Meat and Other Foods ..	22		

I N D E X—Continued

	Pages		Pages
M		S	
Medical Examination of Teachers and Entrants to Training Colleges ..	30a	Salvage	15
Medical Inspection of School Children	16a	Sanitary Inspection of Area	17
Meningococcal Infections	26	Scarlet Fever	24
Mental Health	39a	Scavenging	14
Midwifery, Domiciliary	7a	School Clinics	11, 20a
Midwifery, Institutional	11a	School Leavers: Defects	27a
Midwives Acts — Statutory Notifications	8a	School Meals—provision of	27a
Milk	21	Schools	16, 16a
N		School Health Service	15a
National Assistance Acts, 1948—1951	38a	School Premises — Sanitary Conditions	30a
Natural and Social Conditions of the District	6	Sewerage and Drainage	13
Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948	15a	Shops Acts	15
Nursing in the Home ...	10	Smallpox	24, 7a
O		Smoke Abatement	15
Obstetrical Flying Squad	10a	Speech Therapy	21a
Offensive Trades	15	Staff	3, 10
Ophthalmic Clinics	20a	Staff — Divisional	1a
Orthopædic Clinics	21a	Statistics: Comparative ..	9, 2a
Overcrowding	20	Statistics: Summary of ..	5
Outworkers	16	Stillbirths	5, 7
P		Superannuation —	
Pædiatric Clinics	21a	Medical Examinations	40a
Pneumonia	25	Swimming Baths and Pools	15
Population	5, 6, 1a	T	
Premature Babies	13a	Tents, Vans, and Sheds	15
Prevalence and Control of Infectious and Other Diseases	24	Travelling Facilities —	
Prevention of Damage by Pests Acts, 1949 ...	16	Home Nurses and Midwives	35a
Public Cleansing	14	Treatment Centres and Clinics	11
Puerperal Pyrexia	26	Tuberculosis	26
R		U	
Rivers and Streams	13	Ultra-Violet Light Clinics	21a
Rag, Flock, and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951	15	Uncleanliness in School Children	19a
Rateable Value	5	V	
Refuse Collection and Disposal	14	Vaccination and Immunisation	6a, 26a
Regulated Buildings	15	Venereal Diseases Clinics	11
Reports to the Local Health Authority	29a	Vital Statistics	6, 4a
		W	
		Water Supply	12
		Whooping Cough	25, 7a
		Y	
		Youth Employment Service	27a



