

[Report 1949] / Medical Officer of Health, Huddersfield County Borough.

Contributors

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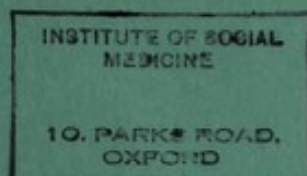


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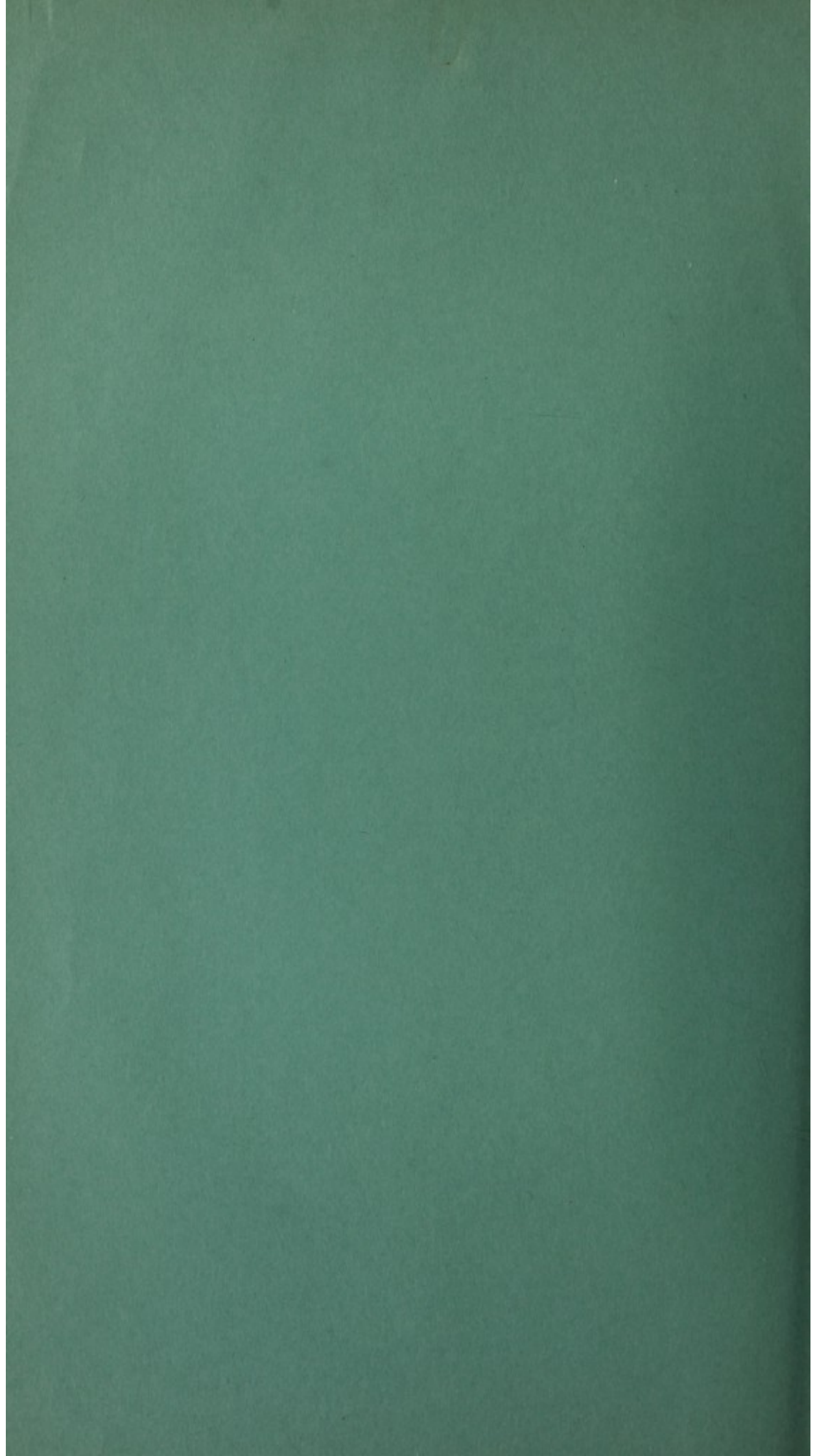


of Huddersfield



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1949

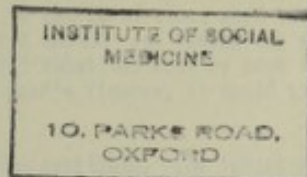
JOHN M. GIBSON, B.A., M.D., D.P.H.,
Fellow of the Society of Medical Officers of Health.
Fellow of the Royal Sanitary Institute.
Member of the British Medical Association.



County Borough



of Huddersfield



ANNUAL REPORT

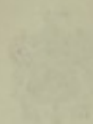
OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

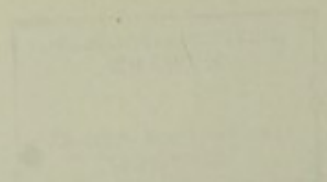
JOHN M. GIBSON, B.A., M.D., D.P.H.,

FOR THE YEAR 1949

of the



of the



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH

JOHN M. GIBSON, M.D., JR.

FOR THE YEAR 1919

HUDDERSFIELD.

December 1950.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the Health Services for the Borough for the Year 1949.

Since Annual Reports upon the Health Services began to be written it has always been the custom to include the vital statistics of the area and to judge the health of the community mainly by the deaths recorded. When there happened to be fewer deaths than usual this was regarded as a healthy year and the converse an unhealthy one, yet the number of deaths gave little indication of the state of health of the population generally, for there might have been widespread illness of some kind, severe enough to cause disablement or invalidism, but not responsible for many deaths. Some additional information was provided by the number of notifications of infectious diseases received, but, on the whole, there was little information to show to what extent sickness prevailed at any one time. New information, of a valuable kind in this connection, is now being collected by the Ministry of National Insurance from the claims submitted for sickness benefit, and, in course of time, when comparative statistics become available, it should be possible to compare one year with another and indeed one area with another. In the meantime, the figures showing the new claims for benefit submitted week by week form a useful guide to the prevalence, or absence, of disease. Judging from last year's figures, it would appear that the past year could be regarded as a fairly healthy one.

This is supported by the vital statistics available. The infant mortality rate of 34 was the second lowest ever recorded, the lowest being 33 in the previous year. From the point of view of infectious diseases, the outstanding feature was the complete absence of diphtheria throughout the whole year. This most satisfactory result forms the climax to the immunisation campaign which was inaugurated in 1934 when the average number of cases per year for the previous ten years was 229, and the average number of deaths each year was 11.

Of the other infectious diseases which are now notifiable by Act or Regulation, the most widespread during the year was measles, of which 1,306 cases were notified. In spite of this large number of cases there was only 1 death from the disease. This occurred in a child under one year of age. Next to measles in order of prevalence came scarlet fever, with 271 cases, but the type of infection, as in recent years, was definitely mild, and there were no deaths from this disease. Dysentery, of which there were 56 cases, was also mild in character and caused no deaths. One case of typhoid occurred locally. In this case typhoid had not been suspected as being the cause of the illness, and its presence was only revealed by post-mortem examination.

The disease which caused most alarm during the year was poliomyelitis, of which 57 cases were brought to notice. The alarming feature of the outbreak was not so much the number of cases as its sudden widespread onset, and its high mortality rate, for there were 10 deaths giving a fatality rate of 31.5. In a Report recently issued by the Ministry of Health it is stated that in most outbreaks the fatality rate varies from 6 to 10%. Moreover, those who did die from the disease had almost all been in apparently good health before the attack began, and in most of the fatal cases death occurred within a few days from the onset of symptoms. In 2 cases death occurred suddenly in persons who appeared to be in normal health and the presence of the disease had not been suspected until post-mortem examination had been performed. One of the redeeming features of the outbreak was that although 26, or 46%, showed some degree of paralysis complete recovery occurred in half this number, and almost all the others recovered sufficiently to be able to lead a normal life. It is calculated that, as a rule, 9 to 10% of the persons who contract the disease are seriously handicapped for the rest of their lives. Included in the numbers given was 1 case which occurred in January 1949, but the extensive outbreak did not occur until August and it continued until the end of the year. Actually the last case of the outbreak occurred in January 1950, and was not included in the figures given in the Report. How the disease spread remained a mystery; quite definitely it was not associated with poverty or overcrowding, for practically all the cases occurred in well kept homes, where there was ample accommodation for all the occupants. The only factor which seemed to have any influence upon the course of the disease was fatigue, or local inflammatory trouble, such as tonsillitis. Where either of these occurred in a person who had already become infected, the disease tended to be serious. In some cases it has been proved in other areas that even the small amount of inflammatory re-action which follows immunisation against diphtheria may influence the course of the disease, but there was no association whatever of that kind in connection with the cases of the disease which occurred locally.

The most urgent need in the area from the health point of view is still the provision of more houses. Last year the total number of houses erected in the Borough was 291 (including 156 of the pre-fabricated type), whilst the number of names on the Waiting Register was 4,654. This Register has recently been revised, but the number given does not, of course, represent the number of new houses required, because many of the applicants occupy houses already and they have applied for other accommodation simply because their present houses are too small for their existing needs. If they could have larger houses accommodation would then be set free for some of the other applicants. Nevertheless, the fact remains that there are many families existing at present under overcrowded and insanitary conditions, which not only endanger the health of the occupants themselves, but also constitute danger spots for the whole community.

Another outstanding need in the area is increased hospital provision, but this is now the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board and not of the Local Authority. The beds available in hospital for medical and surgical cases are at present proving totally inadequate to meet the many claims that are being made upon them, and just now there are names of patients on the waiting list for admission who, at the present rate of progress, are not likely to be dealt with for at least a year. This increased demand has not been due entirely to the introduction of the National Health Service Act, for, owing to advances in medical science, recommendations for hospital treatment had been increasing steadily over a long period of years whilst the accommodation available remained almost stationary. A scarcity of hospital beds was noticeable even in pre-war days, and plans had been prepared for the erection of a new municipal hospital, but, unfortunately, just when the plans had been prepared and approved the onset of war caused all building operations to be postponed. With regard to hospital

provision for cases of infectious diseases, for tuberculous patients, and for maternity patients, the Borough had ample accommodation to meet the needs of its own residents before the National Health Service Act came into operation, but this accommodation is now called upon to serve a population roughly twice the size of Huddersfield itself and in some respects it is not equal to the strain. We were fortunate in having the Isolation Hospital extended and modernised shortly before the War, and the accommodation available there is sufficient to meet all the demands made upon it. The extension to the Maternity Home, completed the year prior to the outbreak of War, has also been a boon, and the total accommodation available for maternity cases here and at St. Luke's Hospital is adequate for the extended area, but in connection with tuberculosis the County Borough is suffering from this pooling of resources, for, although we had an ample supply of beds for our own needs in the Sanatorium and Isolation Hospital, we had no surplus accommodation of this kind. In the past, patients recommended for admission never had to wait for a bed for more than a few days, and a patient inadequately isolated at home could always be admitted immediately. Now, with the shared accommodation there is a fairly long waiting list, and immediate admission cannot be arranged even for patients who cannot be satisfactorily dealt with at home. This is a very serious matter, for if better provision is not made at an early date for such cases there will be assuredly a spread of infection which will convert the much welcomed reduction in the incidence of the disease observed over a number of years into an increase.

Grouped with hospital provision is the institutional accommodation provided for mentally defective persons, and this also is now the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board. Some twenty years ago it was realised by the Local Authorities of the West Riding that there was a lack of accommodation of this kind, and seven of the County Boroughs (Barnsley, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Halifax, Huddersfield, Rotherham, and Wakefield), joined together to open a new institution. A suitable site was found near to Doncaster and buildings were erected there to provide accommodation for 400 defectives. As the accommodation available was divided amongst the authorities concerned on a population basis, Huddersfield was entitled to 23% of the beds, and although most of the authorities concerned used their full quota of beds it was usually possible to get an urgent case admitted. Now the institution, owing to its situation, has been included in the region of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board, and so Dewsbury, Halifax, Huddersfield, and Wakefield, which are situated in the Leeds Regional Hospital Board area, can get only occasional cases admitted and even then only as a special concession. Seeing that the institutions originally maintained by the West Riding County Council were already completely filled by patients from the County area, a most unsatisfactory position has arisen for in this connection also we have now a waiting list containing 9 names for 3 of whom institutional care is urgently required.

Reference was made in the previous year's Report to a proposal which had received official approval to open an Occupation Centre for feeble-minded persons. The building obtained has now been adapted to suit its new purpose and should be available for use in the near future. It is anticipated that from 30 to 40 defectives will be supervised in this Centre daily, and the instruction and care which will be provided should prove a boon to the defectives themselves, and, at the same time, give a welcome relief to those persons (mostly mothers) upon whose shoulders falls the responsibility of looking after these heavily handicapped boys and girls in their own homes.

The new Services provided by the Local Authority under the National Health Service Act are now well established. The needs of the area in regard to home nursing were already fully covered by the Queen Victoria Nurses' Association prior to the introduction of the Act, and, as this Association has continued to be responsible for the Service, acting on an agency basis, everything in this branch of the work has been running smoothly. The Home Help Service has been extended and is proving extremely popular and valuable. Demand upon the Ambulance Service, much abused at first, has become more stabilised. After-care work is well catered for on the mental health side, but on the general side development has been retarded partly by the scarcity of Health Visitors and partly by the lack of action so far displayed by hospital authorities in responding to the recommendations of the Ministry of Health regarding the passing of information to the Medical Officer of Health about patients discharged from hospital.

One of the outstanding problems for which a complete solution has not been found is the care of old people living alone in their own homes. It is a steadily increasing problem, for the expectation of life is rising and gradually more and more people are reaching an age at which they become incapable of looking after themselves. Much has been done to assist such old people by Home Helps, etc., and a voluntary Committee has been giving valuable assistance in certain cases, but, unfortunately, much more is necessary. Most of these people desire to live in their own homes as long as possible, and even from the economy point of view it is preferable to help them to stay there rather than to send them to hospital, or to an institution, unless removal is absolutely necessary. To deal with the numbers requiring assistance an extension of the Home Help Service will be necessary, and it is hoped that the voluntary Committee's services can be extended to cover all districts. Unfortunately, a time comes, however, when admission to an institution is the only choice, and here the old person is in danger at the present time of "falling between two stools". When institutional care was the complete responsibility of the Local Authority no difficulty of this kind arose, but now demand for hospital accommodation has increased to such an extent that there are long lists of patients awaiting admission to hospital, and the names of old people tend to be placed low and to remain low on the priority list. At the same time there are no facilities available in the Part III institutional accommodation provided by Local Authorities for dealing with bed-ridden persons, and if they need nursing they cannot be admitted there. There is a genuine need for accommodation of an intermediate type between the hospital and the hostel - accommodation for those old people who, though confined to bed, do not require skilled medical or surgical care, but who must be regarded, nevertheless, as patients and nursed as such.

In conclusion, I wish to take the opportunity to acknowledge once again my indebtedness to the staff of the Department for their co-operation and efficiency throughout another year. Employees in a Health Department can never be regarded as a regimented band of workers who receive orders from an officer in charge. A few have individualistic responsibility, but the majority work in sections under sectional leadership, and one of the chief functions of the Medical Officer of Health is to co-ordinate the work so as to avoid overlapping, and at the same time make sure that the resources available are applied with the maximum power where they are needed most. The efficiency of the Department is demonstrated, therefore, not merely by statistics but by the amount of spirit and loyalty displayed by its members.

I would like to express my indebtedness also to the Chairmen and members of those Committees with which I have been closely associated for their keen interest in the work; the whole hearted support they have invariably given is a constant source of encouragement.

Yours faithfully,

John M. Gibson

COMMITTEES.End of 1949.HEALTH COMMITTEE.

His Worship the Mayor (ALDERMAN J.L. DAWSON, M.A., J.P.)

Chairman: ALDERMAN R.H. BROWNE, J.P.

Deputy Chairman: COUNCILLOR G.B. JONES, J.P.

Alderman J. Armitage, J.P.	Councillor F. Barker.
" J. Oldroyd.	" G. Jessop.
Councillor H.F. Brook.	" H. Jones.
" J.A. Brook.	" N. Lander.
" J.L. Brook.	" F. Lawton.
" H.C. Gee.	" T.J. Moran.
" N. Green.	" W. Pickup.
	" O. Smith, J.P.

HEALTH (AMBULANCE AND SANITARY) SUB-COMMITTEE.

His Worship the Mayor (ALDERMAN J.L. DAWSON, M.A., J.P.)

Chairman: ALDERMAN J. ARMITAGE, J.P.

Deputy Chairman: ALDERMAN J. OLDROYD.

Alderman R.H. Browne, J.P.	Councillor G.B. Jones, J.P.
Councillor H.C. Gee.	" N. Lander.
" N. Green.	" W. Pickup.
" F. Barker.	

HEALTH (HEALTH CENTRES) SUB-COMMITTEE.

His Worship the Mayor (ALDERMAN J.L. DAWSON, M.A., J.P.)

Chairman: ALDERMAN J. ARMITAGE, J.P.

Deputy Chairman: COUNCILLOR H. JONES.

Alderman R.H. Browne, J.P.	Councillor G.B. Jones, J.P.
" J. Oldroyd.	" N. Lander.
Councillor F. Barker.	" F. Lawton.
Mr. F.W. Shepherd, F.R.C.S.	
(Representing the Huddersfield Division of the British Medical Association) - Deputy Doctor D.F. Barrett.	
Mr. H.D. Stephens, L.D.S.	
(Representing the Huddersfield Branch of the British Dental Association).	
Doctor L.E. Lucas.	
(Representing the Executive Council for the Borough of Huddersfield)	
Mr. James O. Hutton.	
(Representing the Huddersfield Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society).	

HEALTH (HEALTH SERVICES) SUB-COMMITTEE.

His Worship the Mayor (ALDERMAN J.L. DAWSON, M.A., J.P.)

Chairman: COUNCILLOR G.B. JONES, J.P.

Deputy Chairman: COUNCILLOR H. JONES.

Alderman R.H. Browne, J.P.	Councillor G. Jessop.
Councillor J.A. Brook.	" W. Pickup.
" J.L. Brook.	" O. Smith, J.P.
Doctor F.J. Sale.	
(Representing the Huddersfield Division of the British Medical Association) - Deputy Doctor U. Sheard.	
Mrs. J.L. Brook.	Mrs. J.L. Dawson.
Doctor J. Sheard.	
(Representing the Huddersfield Hospital Management Committee).	

HEALTH (MENTAL HEALTH) SUB-COMMITTEE.

His Worship the Mayor (ALDERMAN J.L. DAWSON, M.A., J.P.)

Chairman: COUNCILLOR H.F. BROOK.

Deputy Chairman: COUNCILLOR O. SMITH, J.P.

Alderman R.H. Browne, J.P.	Councillor G.B. Jones, J.P.
Councillor J.L. Brook.	" N. Lander.
" N. Green.	" F. Lawton.
Doctor D.K. Bruce.	
Medical Superintendent, Storthe's Hall Mental Hospital.	
Doctor W.L. Ingham.	
(Representing the Executive Council for the Borough of Huddersfield.)	

HOUSING COMMITTEE.

His Worship the Mayor (ALDERMAN J.L. DAWSON, M.A., J.P.)

Chairman: COUNCILLOR C. HICKSON.

Deputy Chairman: COUNCILLOR J.A. BRAY.

Alderman J.E. Lunn.	Councillor N. Green.
" A.P. Nichol, J.P.	" T. Jackson.
Councillor H. Brook.	" G.B. Jones, J.P.
" A. England.	" M.L. Middlebrook-Haigh.
" H.C. Gee.	" A.T.K. Sykes.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health and Chief School Medical Officer.

JOHN H. GIBSON, B.A., M.D., D.P.H.WATERBURY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health:

Miss Marjorie Haynes, B.Sc., M.D., Ch.B.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health:

Miss Dorothy B. Thomson, M.D., Ch.B.
 Miss Margaret M. Bodoano, M.B., Ch.B.
 Mrs. Joyce M. Brockington, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.
 (Part-time).
 Mrs. M.D. Hird, M.D., D.P.H. Left 18.2.49.
 Miss M. Round, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.
 Commenced 1.6.49. Left 30.6.49.

Consultant Obstetricians:

W.S. Dickson, B.A., M.D., H.N.D.
 E. Gladhill, B.Sc., F.R.C.S., H.D., M.R.C.O.G.

Health Visiting Staff:

Miss May Tracey, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
 Miss Lillian M. Green, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
 Miss Marion Hood, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. Elsie M. Sutcliffe, S.R.N., S.C.M.
 Mrs. Ethel Crossley, S.C.M. (Part-time).
 Mrs. Margaret Rosier. Commenced 17.10.49.
 Left 31.5.50. S.R.N.

LABORATORY.

Medical Officer in Charge:

Miss Honora J. Twomey, M.D., D.P.H.
 J. McA. Taggart, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.
 Left 31.3.49.

Laboratory Technician:

Miss Toni Frank.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Tuberculosis Visitor:

Miss Catherine Vickers, S.R.N., B.T.H.

SPECIAL TREATMENT CENTRE.

Home Visitors:

F. Wood.
 Miss May Tracey, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

DOMESTIC HELP SCHEME.

Organiser:

Miss Phoebe England, S.R.N. Commenced 14.3.49.
 Mrs. A. Margaret Webster. Left 12.3.49.

MENTAL HEALTH.

Duly Authorised Officers:

Mr. Ernest W. Hoyle.
 Mrs. Ada L. Carter. Commenced 7.3.50.
 Miss Doreen C. Carroll. Commenced 1.11.49.
 Left 20.1.50.

CLERICAL STAFF.

Lay Administrative Officer:

Bernard Pilkington.

Medical Officer of Health's Secretary and Senior Clerk.

Miss Alice Berry.

Cashier and Senior Accounts Clerk.

Stanley Horn, A.C.I.S., F.R.Econ.S.

Clerical Staff:

John L. Ellis.
 John M. Blackburn.
 Eric Wood.
 Malcolm T. Dunn.
 Miss Lillian Blackhurst.
 Miss Florence A. Wilkinson.
 Miss Glenys M. Hirst.
 Miss E. Patricia Bray.
 Miss Avril C. Mason.
 Miss Joan Edwards.
 Miss Christina E.A. Wilson.
 Miss Brenda Howarth.
 Eric P. Smith. Left 28.2.49.
 Miss G.M. Armitage. Left 21.2.49.
 Miss Joyce Earnshaw. Left 19.4.49.
 Miss Rita Seymour. Left 28.2.50.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Ambulance Officer:

Tom Netherwood.

Deputy Ambulance Officer:

Geoffrey Lunn.

Edward North. Left 31.7.50.

CHILDREN'S HOMES.

Senior Medical Officer:

John H. Gibson, B.A., M.D., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.

Assistant Medical Officers:

Miss Dorothy B. Thomson, M.D., Ch.B.
Miss Margaret W. Bodoano, M.B., Ch.B.HILL HILL ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Medical Superintendent.

John H. Gibson, B.A., M.D., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.PUBLIC ANALYST.

Analyst:

Raymond Hallinder, B.Sc., B.I.C.

SANITARY SECTION.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:

abce

Dennis Drake.

Senior Assistant Sanitary Inspector:

bec

George Foster.

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors:

bec

William W. Townsend.

cd

Wilfred Wiles.

bec

Samuel E. Cousins-Mercer.

d

George Bower.

Housing Inspectors:

abcd

Eric Drake.

bcd

FranksEllan.

Housing Clerk:

Donald Cartwright.

Removal Officer:

Frank Wood..

Disinfestation Officer:

George Tong.

Rodent Operatives:

Charles Galvin.

William Riley.

George Stanley.

Pupil Sanitary Inspector:

John S. Iredale.

a Sanitary Science Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

b Smoke Abatement Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

c Heat Certificate.

d Certificate of Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board.

e Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

Senior Assistant School Medical Officer:

Miss Honora J. Twomey, M.D., D.P.H.

Assistant School Medical Officers:

Miss Margaret M. Timpany, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

J. McK. Taggart, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. Left 31.3.49.

Mrs. P.K. Keating, L.R.C.P.I., & L.N., L.R.C.S.I.
& L.N. Left 13.8.49.

Senior School Dentist:

Alexander B. Shields, L.D.S., R.F.P.S.

Assistant School Dentists:

Thomas M. Madden (Registered Dentist).

Mrs. Gertrude H. Walker (Part-time).

Ophthalmic Consultant and Refractionist:

W.H.C. Gilmour, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.H.S.

Orthopaedic Surgeon:

W. Barclay, F.R.C.S., H.B., Ch.B.

Aural Consultant:

W.O. Lodge, F.R.C.S., M.D., Ch.B.

Skin Specialist:

A.J.E. Barlow, M.D., Ch.B.

School Nurses:

Miss Bessie D. Tomlinson.

Miss Sarah A. Maunday, S.R.N., R.F.S.

Miss Kathleen M. Scott, S.R.N., R.S.C.N.

Mrs. Constance M. Sutton, S.R.N. (formerly
Miss Constance H. Wilson).

Mrs. Marion Jones (Temporary). S.R.N.

Mrs. Huriel M. Lowther, R.F.N. Commenced 28.3.49.
Left 30.9.49.

Clerical Staff:

Miss Marjorie Moore.

Miss Eileen A. Chinn.

Miss Dorothy Lockwood.

Miss Mavis Wise.

Mrs. Marjorie Ellis. Left 13.8.49.

Mrs. Margaret Hallinson. Left 30.3.49.

Miss Jean Littler. Commenced 17.10.49.
Left 31.3.50.

Dental Attendants:

Mrs. Peggy Gadd (formerly Miss Peggy Lightfoot)
Miss Laureen Young.DAY NURSERIES.

Senior Medical Officer:

John H. Gibson, B.A., M.D., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.

Assistant Medical Officers:

Miss Marjorie Haynes, B.Sc., M.D., Ch.B.

Miss Dorothy B. Thomson, M.D., Ch.B.

GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1949.

(Rates calculated on Registrar-General's Figures).

Situation of the Borough:	Latitude varies from 53°36'28"N. to 53°41'40"N. Longitude varies from 1°43'26"W. to 1°53'36"W.
Elevation:	Varies from 150 feet to 1,246 feet above sea level.
Area of the Borough:	14,149 acres.
Population:	1931 Census - 113,479. Estimated by the Registrar-General at the middle of 1949 - 128,300.
Density of Population.	1949 - 9.06 persons per acre.
Number of Inhabited Houses:	1931 - 31,650.
Number of Inhabited Houses (According to Rate Books):	March 31st 1950 - 41,588.
Number of families or Separate Occupiers:	1931 Census - 32,109.
Rateable value of the Borough.	1st April 1950 - £1,021,591.
Sum represented by 1d. rate:	£4,140.

LIVE BIRTHS.

Registered Live Births (Legitimate and Illegitimate):	1965
Illegitimate Births:	121
HUDDERSFIELD.	15.37
BIRTH RATE: England and Wales.	16.7
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London).	18.7

STILL BIRTHS.

Registered (Legitimate and Illegitimate):	56
Illegitimate:	5
RATE PER HUDDERSFIELD.	0.44
1,000 England and Wales.	0.39
POPULATION: 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London).	0.47

DEATH RATE.

Registered Deaths:	1887
HUDDERSFIELD.	14.77
DEATH RATE: England and Wales.	11.7
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London).	12.5

DEATH RATE FROM CANCER.

Deaths:	258
DEATH RATE: HUDDERSFIELD.	2.02

INFANT MORTALITY.

Deaths under 1 year:	67
Illegitimate deaths under 1 year:	7
INFANT HUDDERSFIELD.	34
MORTALITY England and Wales.	32
FIGURE: 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London).	37

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	HUDDERSFIELD. No. of deaths.	RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL (LIVE AND STILL) BIRTHS.		
		HUDDERSFIELD.	England and Wales.	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London).
Abortion with sepsis	-	-	0.11	Figures not available.
Abortion without sepsis.	-	-	0.05	
Puerperal infections.	-	-	0.11	
Other maternal causes.	1	0.49	0.71	
TOTALS:	1	0.49	0.98	

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	NETT BIRTHS.		At all ages.		Under one year of age.	
		Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 nett Births.
1910.	106,820	2164	20.33	1571	14.76	215	99
1911.	108,144	2122	19.65	1635	15.17	281	132
1912.	109,512	2056	18.81	1507	13.81	199	97
1913.	110,882	2196	19.80	1664	14.77	227	103
1914.	112,265	2030	18.08	1649	14.69	227	112
1915.	112,265	1935	17.29	1830	16.35	212	109
1916.	115,390	1906	17.20	1674	15.11	198	103
1917.	107,969	1650	15.29	1431	13.29	132	80
1918.	105,613	1575	13.35	1762	16.65	158	100
1919.	105,346	1519	12.86	1682	15.81	144	95
1920.	112,301	2102	18.72	1497	13.37	169	80
1921.	116,776	2049	17.60	1481	12.72	178	87
1922.	111,900	1827	16.38	1469	13.17	137	74
1923.	111,600	1752	15.75	1404	13.62	126	72
1924.	111,800	1627	14.32	1587	13.97	159	97
1925.	112,000	1631	14.61	1494	13.38	112	69
1926.	111,900	1559	13.98	1424	12.77	90	58
1927.	112,100	1574	14.09	1667	14.92	117	74
1928.	113,000	1537	13.65	1495	13.27	102	66
1929.	113,100	1439	12.77	1688	14.98	115	79
1930.	113,100	1531	13.33	1527	13.29	85	56
1931.	114,300	1398	12.27	1570	13.70	86	62
1932.	114,000	1335	11.75	1447	12.74	70	52
1933.	114,000	1297	11.42	1711	15.06	64	49
1934.	114,500	1435	12.58	1539	13.49	84	59
1935.	115,000	1397	12.19	1597	13.93	63	45
1936.	115,300	1441	12.30	1651	14.10	91	63
1937.	123,030	1543	12.88	1724	13.28	94	61
1937. for rates.	121,173						
1938. for rates.	126,240	1769	14.13	1643	13.12	117	66
1938. for rates.	125,630						
1939. Birth rate.	126,600	1606	12.73	1769	14.06	115	72
1939. Death rate.	126,200						
1940.	123,000	1541	12.57	1924	15.70	115	74
1941.	112,590	1577	12.91	1862	15.24	130	80
1942.	120,000	1712	14.04	1708	14.01	148	86
1943.	117,700	1905	16.26	1751	14.93	98	51
1944.	115,993	2196	19.00	1650	14.27	95	43
1945.	115,560	1835	15.93	1769	15.36	97	53
1946.	121,560	2271	18.74	1777	14.67	113	50
1947.	123,960	2555	20.68	1812	14.67	137	54
1948.	127,400	2189	16.92	1712	13.23	72	33
1949.	127,300	1965	15.37	1888	14.77	67	34

THE RATES FOR THE FOLLOWING YEARS ARE CALCULATED ON THE FIGURES FURNISHED BY THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH (Registrar-General's Figures).

CAUSES OF DEATH.	ALL AGES.		Under 1 year.		1 and under 5 years.		5 and under 15 years.		15 and under 45 years.		45 and under 65 years.		65 and upwards.	
	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.
1. Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fevers.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
2. Borebro-Spinal Fever.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Scarlet Fever.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Diphtheria.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.	25	20	-	-	-	-	10	15	12	5	3	1	3	1
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis.	5	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	1	-
8. Syphilitic Diseases.	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	1	-
9. Influenza.	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	6	5
10. Measles.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis.	11	9	-	-	3	-	4	5	-	1	-	-	-	-
12. Acute Infection Encephalitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Cancer of Buc. Cav & Oesoph. (H). Uterus (F)	10	17	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	8	8	-	8	-
14. Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum.	18	22	-	-	-	-	3	2	6	4	9	-	16	6
15. Cancer of breast.	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	27	44	-	50	-
16. Cancer of all other sites.	87	85	-	-	1	1	4	7	38	3	4	3	8	-
17. Diabetes.	7	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	23	17	-	94	-
18. Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions.	101	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	57	224	-	230	-
19. Heart Diseases.	330	296	-	-	-	-	11	7	95	4	17	21	43	-
20. Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	25	25	1	1	-	-	1	-	6	4	40	9	13	-
21. Bronchitis.	66	50	1	2	2	2	1	2	23	4	9	5	13	-
22. Pneumonia.	27	20	2	3	-	-	-	1	8	-	6	3	1	-
23. Other Respiratory Diseases.	12	5	1	1	1	1	4	1	7	-	7	-	8	-
24. Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum.	19	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25. Diarrhoea under Two Years.	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. Appendicitis.	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27. Other Digestive Diseases.	14	17	-	-	-	-	5	2	4	1	4	12	12	-
28. Nephritis.	26	37	-	-	-	-	1	3	13	12	12	22	-	-
29. Puerperal and Post-Abortive Sepsis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. Other Natural Causes.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Premature Births.	11	12	11	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Con. Nat. Birth Inj., Infantile Diseases.	13	13	13	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33. Suicide.	11	4	-	-	-	-	5	-	4	1	2	1	2	3
34. Road Traffic Accidents.	11	3	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	1	-	4	-
35. Other Violent Causes.	18	11	-	-	-	-	5	2	2	-	2	-	6	-
36. All Other Causes.	113	101	-	-	2	-	8	7	11	5	91	-	89	-
TOTALS.	976	911	36	31	12	7	10	8	70	65	267	168	582	632

INFANT MORTALITY.

(FIGURES COMPILED LOCALLY).

	AGES AT DEATH.										TOTAL DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR.
	Under 1 week.	1 and under 2 weeks.	2 and under 3 weeks.	3 and under 4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 and under 6 months.	6 and under 9 months.	9 and under 12 months.	Total 4 weeks to 12 months.	
Measles.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Pneumonia (all forms).	2	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	-	7	9
Other respiratory diseases.	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
Diarrhoea.	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	3
Congenital malformations -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Congenital hydrocephalus.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
(b) Spina bifida and meningocele.	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	2
(c) Monstrosities.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2
1. Other stated congenital malformations.	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Premature birth.	23	3	-	1	27	1	1	-	-	2	29
Injury at birth.	3	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Other diseases peculiar to early infancy.	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
(a) Atelactasia.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
(b) Icterus neonatorum.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
(c) Other diseases.	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
1. Other diseases.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other causes.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
(a) Asphyxia (b) Misadventure. P.M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Asphyxia due to a spontaneous bleeding of the nose probably whilst the deceased was asleep.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
(c) Asphyxia.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
(d) Asphyxia neonatorum.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
(e) Shock and toxæmia from scalds accidentally received at her home P.M.	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
(f) Asphyxia from aspiration of regurgitated stomach contents. P.M.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
TOTALS.	41	4	1	3	49	5	11	1	1	18	67

DEATHS RATES 1901, 1921, and 1931 to 1949.

YEAR.	Estimated Population at the middle of the year.	From all causes, and at all ages.	Children under 1 year.	Children over 1 year and under 5 years.	In persons aged 65 years and upwards.	Z Y M O T I C D I S E A S E S.						Soven Zymotic Diseases.	Violence and Accidents.	Respiratory System Diseases.
						Small Pox.	Measles.	Scarlat Fever.	Diph- theria.	Whooping Cough.	Typhoid Fever.	Diarrhoea.		
1901.	95,351	16.64	3.02	1.23	4.38	0.00	0.14	0.06	0.06	0.02	0.19	0.94	1.41	1.46
1921.	116,776	12.72	1.52	0.49	3.14	0.00	0.01	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.12	0.34	3.16
1931.	114,300	13.78	0.75	0.30	6.38	0.00	0.09	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.17	2.66
1932.	114,000	12.74	0.62	0.22	6.13	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.11	2.17
1933.	114,000	15.06	0.56	0.39	6.82	0.00	0.04	0.10	0.43	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.64	3.14
1934.	114,500	13.49	0.74	0.35	6.00	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.38	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.48	2.28
1935.	115,000	13.93	0.55	0.27	6.79	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.34	2.68
1936.	115,300	14.10	0.78	0.32	7.10	0.00	1.06	0.02	0.18	0.07	0.00	0.01	0.33	2.45
1937.	123,030	14.28	0.78	0.16	7.46	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.08	2.56
1938.	For Rates 121,173	13.12	0.93	0.15	6.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.015	0.05	1.79
1939.	For Rates 126,600 For Death Rate	14.06	0.91	0.19	7.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.13	1.40
1940.	126,200	15.70	0.94	0.19	8.41	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.08	2.54
1941.	123,000	15.24	1.06	0.20	8.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.07	1.88
1942.	122,500	14.01	1.21	0.20	7.15	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.13	1.62
1943.	117,700	14.93	0.84	0.19	8.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.06	0.00	0.03	0.14	2.27
1944.	115,950	14.27	0.82	0.13	7.91	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.14	1.76
1945.	115,560	15.36	0.84	0.08	4.84	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.11	0.16	1.05
1946.	121,560	14.67	0.93	0.09	8.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.17	2.01
1947.	123,960	14.67	1.11	0.12	8.65	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.14	0.10	1.83
1948.	127,400	13.23	0.56	0.16	8.28	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.07	0.11	1.29
1949.	128,300	14.77	0.52	0.15	9.49	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.04	1.06

THE RATES FOR THE FOLLOWING YEARS ARE CALCULATED ON THE FIGURES FURNISHED BY THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS.

	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality Rate.		Death Rate from Phthisis.	Death Rate from other Tub. Diseases.	Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1000 Total Live & Still Births.				
			Year 1949.	Average 5 years 1944-48.			(140) Abortion with septic.	(141) Abortion without sepsis.	(147) Puerperal Infections.	(142-6) (148-150) Other.	TOTAL.
ENGLAND & WALES.	16.7	11.7	32	42	+	+	.11	.05	.11	.71	.98
126 GREAT TOWNS.	18.7	12.5	37	47	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Birkenhead.	19.8	12.3	39	66	.73	.08	.35	-	-	.69	1.04
Burnley.	16.36	15.52	42	49	.45	.08	-	-	-	.70	.70
Bury.	15.39	14.81	44	45	.32	.02	-	-	-	-	-
Halifax.	16.5	15.4	33	36	.3	.03	.50	-	-	-	.50
RODDERSFIELD.	15.37	14.77	34	47	.35	.06	-	-	-	.49	.49
Liverpool.	20.7	11.6	44	65	.79	.11	.165	.605	-	-	.77
Manchester.	18.77	12.91	38	54	.65	.05	.30	-	.15	.74	1.19
Oldham.	16.30	14.92	42	50	.32	.07	-	-	-	1.49	1.49
Preston.	18.16	12.91	43	55	.40	.08	.45	-	-	-	.45
Rochdale.	15.3	14.8	41	47	.17	.04	-	-	-	2.14	2.14
Salford.	20.3	13.0	53	56	.6	.12	-	-	-	-	-
St. Helens.	17.9	10.7	41	61	.52	.06	-	-	-	1.45	1.45
Stockport.	16.11	13.18	40	54	.45	.05	-	-	-	.42	.42
Wallasey.	17.71	12.08	35	49	.46	.12	-	-	.54	.54	1.08
Wigan.	17.02	12.49	47	60	.49	.08	.66	-	-	1.32	1.98

+ Not available.

A SUMMARY OF THE YEAR'S LABORATORY WORK.

Miss H.J. Twomey, M.D., D.P.H.
Medical Officer in Charge of the Laboratory.

Miss Toni Frank,
Laboratory Technician.

Pathological Investigations.

On January 1st 1950 the Huddersfield Hospital Management Committee took over all pathological investigations in connection with patients in the various hospitals.

(a) BACTERIOLOGICAL SPECIMENS.

Swabs for Diphtheria.	652
Sputa for Tuberculosis.	913
Urines (Full investigation).	220
Faeces (Pathogenic organisms).	592
Widals.	63
Cerebro-spinal fluids.	64
Pleural Effusions.	6
Pus.	3
Pus for Vaccine.	4
Nose and Throat Swabs.	239
Ear swabs.	3
Eye swabs.	17
Vaginal and urethral swabs.	24
Sputa (all organisms).	30
Wlister Fluids.	6
Blood culture.	1
Waters.	77
Milks.	538
Ice Creams.	282
Miscellaneous.	15
	<u>3749</u>

(b) BIO-CHEMICAL SPECIMENS.

Blood counts.	130
Haemoglobin.	41
Blood urica.	5
Blood sugar.	9
B.S.R.	5
Van den Bergh.	1
Test meals.	12
Urea concentration tests.	2
Icterus Index.	3
N.P.N.	2
Stool for occult blood.	3
Urines (chemical only).	342
	<u>555</u>

(c) OTHER TESTS.

Stool for ova.	1
Tapeworm.	2
Amoeba.	1
	<u>4</u>

SUMMARY.

Bacteriology	3749.
Bio-Chemistry	555.
Other tests	4.
	<u>4308</u>

BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.1.(a) Swabs examined for Diphtheria.

Total.	652
Positive.	4
Percentage.	0.6%

(b) Swabs examined for Vincent's Angina.

Total.	92
Positive.	1
Percentage.	1%

2. Intestinal Organisms.(a) Blood Agglutinations.

Total.	63
B. Paratyphosum.	1
Negative.	62

(55 concerned Waterworks' employees).

(b) Faeces examined.

Total.	592
B. Dysentery - Sonne.	153
B. Paratyphosum.	159
Negative.	130

3. Tuberculosis.(a) Sputa examined:

Total.	913
Positive.	248
Percentage.	27%

(b) Pleural Effusion:

Total.	6
Sterile.	4
Pneumococci.	2

4. Meningitis.(a) Cerebro-Spinal Fluids examined:

Total.	14
Meningococci.	2
Pneumococci.	1
Negative.	11

5. Poliomyelitis.(a) Cerebro-Spinal Fluids examined:

Total.	50
Confirmed as Poliomyelitis.	36
(Lymphocytosis, increase of albumen).	
Negative.	14

6. Haemolytic Streptococci.(a) Nose and Throat Swabs examined:

Total.	163
Positive.	13
Negative.	150

(Children for special schools).

7. Staphylococcus aureus.(a) Nose and Throat Swabs examined:

<u>Total.</u>		76+
Positive.	+ Nurses from Princess Royal Maternity Home, where (see	4
Negative.	under b) 2 positive blister fluids had been detected.	74

(b) Blister Fluids (? Pomphigus) examined:

<u>Total.</u>	6
Positive.	2
Negative.	4

8. Gonorrhoea.(a) Vaginal, urethral, cervical swabs examined.

<u>Total.</u>	24
<u>No. G.C. Found.</u>	24

(b) Eye Swabs examined:

<u>Total.</u>	17
<u>No. G.C. Found</u>	17

9. Water examinations.

<u>Total.</u>	777
Unfit for human consumption.	29+
(The standard of purity regarded as satisfactory was less than 2 presumptive coliforms per 100 ml. of water).	

+ These 29 waters concern troughs, wells or springs, paddling pools or swimming pools.
All the tap-water tests were satisfactory.

10. Milk Examinations.(a) Loose Milks:

<u>Total.</u>	334
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(b) Tuberculin Tested and Accredited Milks:

<u>Total.</u>	64
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(c) Pastourised Milks:

<u>Total.</u>	137
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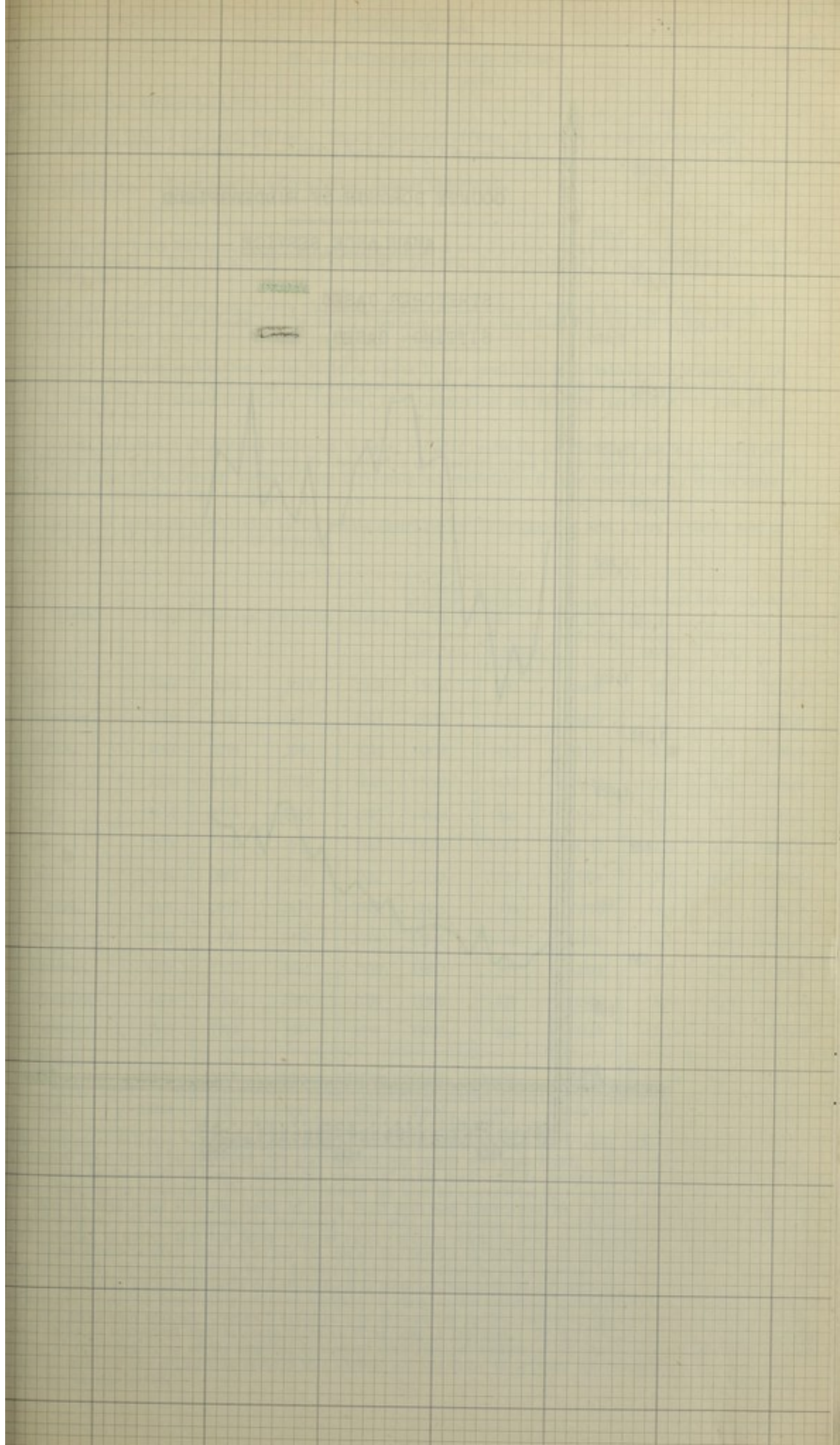
(d) Sterilised Milks:

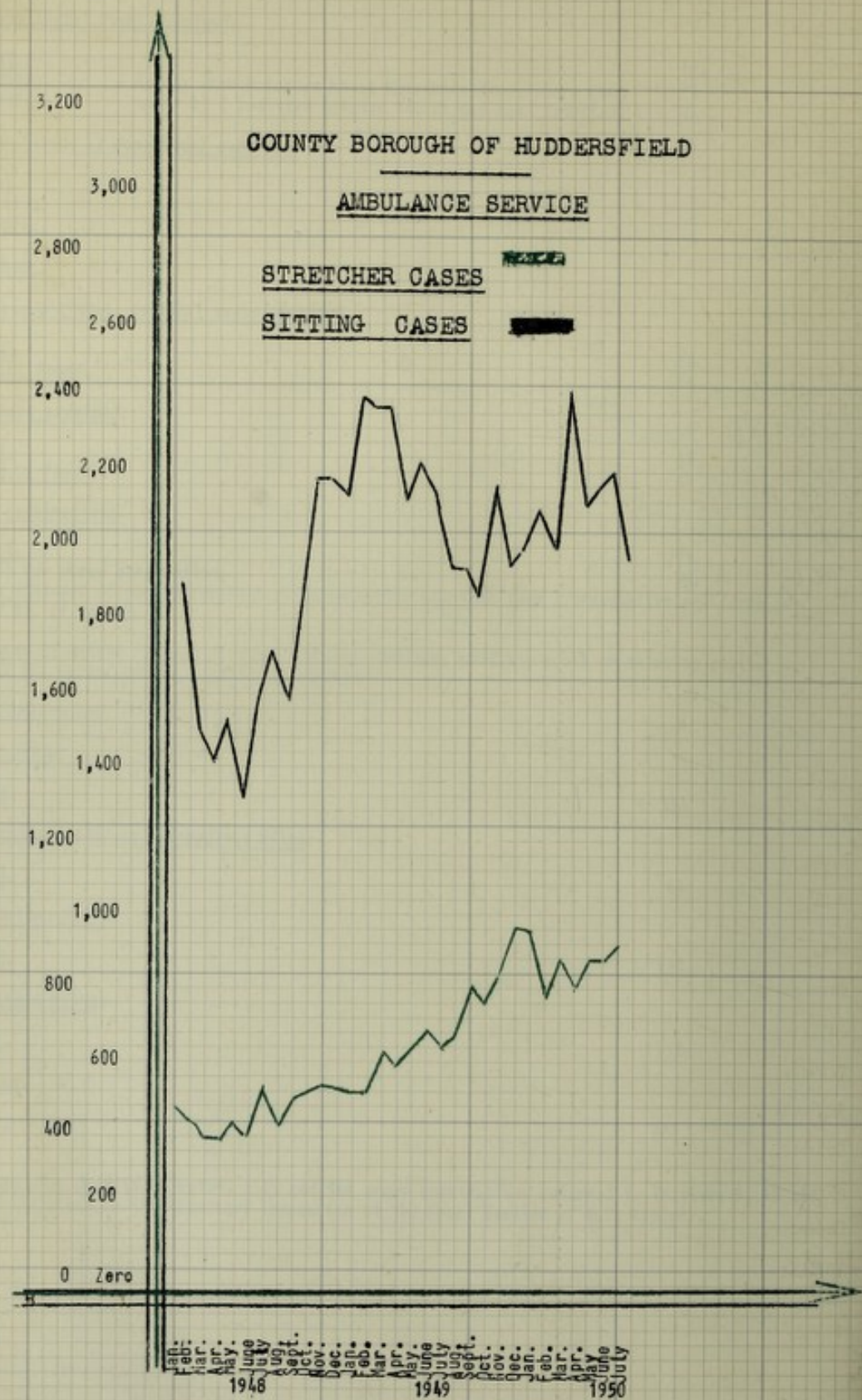
<u>Total.</u>	3
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11. Ice Cream.

<u>Total.</u>	282
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(Note: The details of water, milk and ice cream examinations referred to in items 9, 10 and 11 are given in the "Sanitary Inspection of the Area" Section of this Report).





Mr. Tom Netherwood, Ambulance Officer.

Station - Leeds Road, Huddersfield.

Staff at the end of 1949. 1 Ambulance Officer, 1 Deputy Ambulance Officer, 25 Drivers, 5 Porter Attendants, 1 Mechanic, 1 Apprentice Mechanic and 1 Garage Hand.

Servicing of Vehicles. Major repairs - Corporation Haulage Department.
Minor repairs - Ambulance Station.

During the year 4 new Ambulances have been added to the fleet and 3 of the oldest vehicles disposed of with one awaiting disposal. Thus the working fleet at present consists of 11 Ambulances, 2 Vans, 3 Sitting case cars and 4 Midwifery Cars.

Although the number of cases dealt with continues to rise (an increase on 7110 on last year) the rate of increase has diminished. The mileage run for purely Ambulance purposes has risen from 137,609 to 166,682. Naturally such increases are reflected in the cost of the Service.

The Council have made application to the Ministry of Health for permission to install Radio Equipment at the Ambulance Station in 14 of the Vehicles as it is believed that this will assist in reducing the mileage of the fleet and increase its efficiency generally. Approval to the suggestion has not been received at the time of the writing of this Report.

The gradual replacement of vehicles envisaged is being effected gradually and the fleet now has at least 60% modern vehicles with a consequent improvement in the Service and comfort given to the users of the Ambulance Service. The abuse of the Service commented upon previously has undoubtedly dropped considerably, though cases of such abuse are found from time to time.

The Service is certainly appreciated by the public generally and is believed to meet a very definite need of the people at times of real distress and anxiety.

Month.	Calls.	Journeys.	Removals.	Cases.	Total mileage for Ambulance Service.	Total mileage for District Midwifery Service.	Total for all vehicles.	Average Miles per Month.		
								Journeys.	Removals.	Drivers.
January.	3669	1299	3019	2943	13934	1052	14986	10.8	4.6	612.0
February.	3590	1182	3002	2921	13654	1153	14807	11.7	4.6	556.0
March.	4087	1209	3089	3035	14936	1263	16199	12.8	5.0	620.9
April.	3538	1105	2722	2646	13279	1133	14412	12.5	5.2	551.8
May.	3645	1126	2965	2885	14120	1449	15569	13.4	5.1	631.6
June.	3577	990	2919	2865	13694	1063	14757	14.0	4.8	693.6
July.	3584	965	2686	2612	12753	1056	13809	13.5	5.0	652.0
August.	3480	919	2674	2622	12416	774	13190	13.6	4.6	598.1
September.	3607	977	2772	2704	13541	1175	14716	14.1	4.9	625.0
October.	4041	1160	3025	2970	15817	903	16720	13.7	5.3	639.8
November.	3828	1068	2981	2830	15305	679	15984	14.46	5.36	617.84
December.	3955	1018	3046	2999	13233	936	14169	13.20	4.41	537.60
TOTALS: 1949.	44801	13018	34800	34032	166682	12636	179318	13.12	4.90	611.3
1948.	33900	14694	27955	26922	137609	17021	154630	9.5	5.1	525.9

The statistics relating to the Ambulance Service show that although there was a sharp rise in demand when the Service became free to all in July 1948, the position has now become more stabilized. In the year 1949 the maximum demand occurred in the month of March, whilst the number of cases dealt with in January differed very little from those requiring attention in December. The change in demand can best be appreciated by a glance at the graph on the opposite page. This has been based upon the number of cases dealt with each month since the Service became the responsibility of the Corporation. It shows separately the cases dealt with as stretcher cases and those classified as sitting cases. It is of interest to notice that the latter type of cases (sitting cases) bear a relationship of 9 to 1 to the stretcher cases. Abuse of the Service, that is to say the use of the Service by patients who could quite well travel by ordinary means of transport, is not excessive, for a careful watch is exercised by all concerned to prevent this. Where it does occur it is generally through patients who are attending hospital regularly as out patients. At the commencement of an illness, or it may be immediately after an accident, a claim on the Ambulance Service may have been fully justified, but the time comes when ordinary transport could be used without the patient suffering any harm or discomfort, but the Service is so convenient that patients cling to it as long as possible. At the time of writing a joint committee consisting of representatives of the Hospital Management Committee and members of the Public Health Committee has been appointed to consider how calls can be reduced to a minimum and how delay in delivery and receiving patients at the hospitals can be eliminated.

HOME HELP SCHEME.

Home Help Organiser - Miss Phoebe England, S.R.N. - Appointed 14th March 1949.
(Previous Home Help Organiser - Mrs. A.H. Webster, 4th October 1948 to 12th
March 1949.)

A Home Help Scheme to assist expectant and nursing mothers was first inaugurated in 1919. In 1945 a Domestic Help Scheme was put into operation as a separate Scheme to give assistance in the home in cases of illness.

On the 5th July 1948, in accordance with the terms of Section 29 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the two Schemes were combined into a single Home Help Scheme.

STAFF EMPLOYED.

At the end of 1948 the number of Domestic Helps employed was:-

(a) Full-time 5.
 (b) Part-time 16.

During 1949, however, the demand for the service of these Domestic Helpers increased so much that at the end of 1949 the number of Domestic Helpers employed was:-

(a) Full-time 6.
 (b) Part-time 32.

ASSISTANCE GIVEN.

The following letter has been prepared for handing to cases who have help under the Scheme:-

"County Borough of Huddersfield.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

This Service is to provide help and service in the home:-

1. Where the housewife is ill at home, or has been admitted to hospital.
2. Where the housewife is suddenly called away and there is no one to look after the children.
3. Where elderly people are infirm, or one of them falls ill.
4. Where several members of the family are ill at the same time (e.g. during an epidemic of influenza).
5. Where a baby is expected, and the mother needs help before, or after, the child's birth.

The Helpers employed are experienced women, carefully chosen for their suitability for the work.

They are not charwomen; they are what their name implies "Home Helps", to tide over a period of illness, and their duties may include shopping, cleaning, cooking, washing and the care of the family.

They should not be expected to undertake ARREARS of washing, or special work such as Spring Cleaning.

Home Helps provide their own food.

They are employed by the Huddersfield Local Health Authority, not by the householder, and they are responsible to the Organiser of the Service for their work.

Payments for the Service should be made to the Organiser on presentation of an account."

The following Table shows the number of cases in which help was given during the year 1949:-

	Number of cases on 1st January 1949.	Number added.	Number taken off.	Number of cases remaining on the 31st December 1949.	Applications received during the period.	Number of visits made investigating cases.
Maternity cases.	10	61	58	13	94	144
General Sickness	22	121	91	52	111	630
Old Age.	18	80	37	69	129	438
TOTAL:	50	270	186	134	334	1212

MENTAL HEALTH.

1. ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Constitution of Health (Mental Health) Sub-Committee. The Committee concerned with Mental Health is a Sub-Committee of the Health Committee. It is composed of The Mayor, 8 Aldermen and Councillors, with 2 co-opted members - 1 of the latter being the Medical Superintendent of the nearest Mental Hospital and the other a general medical practitioner nominated by the Huddersfield Executive Council.

Meetings are called by the Chairman when it is considered that there is sufficient business to transact.

(b) Number and Qualifications of Staff employed in the Mental Health Service. 1 Duly Authorised Officer is employed, full-time, for the Mental Health Service. He was formerly employed as a Welfare Officer on the staff of the Education Authority. He holds no special qualifications, but attended a special course of instruction in mental health work prior to taking over the duties of Duly Authorised Officer.

A Mental Health Worker has been appointed to visit female patients and assist in the work generally. She was formerly on the staff of the mental hospital in this area. So far, the opening of an "Occupation Centre" has not been possible, but a suitable building has been obtained for this purpose and the alteration have been approved, and are proceeding.

The Child Guidance Clinic under the auspices of the Education Authority is functioning satisfactorily. It is staffed by a Psychiatrist, who gives 3 sessions per week, and a Psychologist, giving full-time service.

(c) Co-ordination with Regional Hospital Boards and Hospital Management Committees. The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Local Hospital Management Committee, and of the Liaison Committee of Medical Officers of Health in the area of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board. The supervision of patients on trial or on licence from mental hospitals or institutions for mental defectives is carried out partly by an Alderman from the nearest Mental Hospital and partly by the Local Authority staff. The arrangements in operation at present is that an Alderman from the Mental Hospital supervises patients for the first month after discharge.

Appointments are also made for patients to be seen at the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary, where a Medical Officer from the Mental Hospital in the area has a weekly session. (d) Duties delegated to Voluntary Associations. No duties have been delegated to Voluntary Associations in this area.

(e) Arrangements have not been initiated for the training of Mental Health workers, but as stated above, the Duly Authorised Officer attended a special course of instruction in Mental Health work prior to taking up his duties.

2. AMOUNT OF WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY.

	No. of cases dealt with.	Admissions to Storthing Hall.	Re-admissions to Storthing Hall.	Discharges from Storthing Hall.	Deaths in Storthing Hall.	Admissions to Mental Deficiency Hospitals.	Total.	
		Certified: 66 Voluntary: 43	Certified: 10 Voluntary: 18				Admissions	Discharges
Mental Health.	586			135	35	-	135	136
Mental Deficiency Act.	45	-	-	-	1	2	2	-
VISITS MADE.								
Visits relative to admissions.			After-Care Visits.			TOTAL.		
Mental Health.		307				521		828
Mental Deficiency Act.		10				196		206
GRAND TOTAL.		317				717		1034

1. Number of Mental Defectives awaiting vacancies in institutions at the end of the year.

2. Number of Mental Defectives under supervision.

3. Number of Mental Defectives under guardianship.

4. Number of Mental Defectives in training.

5. Number of Mental Defectives on Licence.

Males: 4

Females: 1

Males: 62

Females: 53

Males: 4

Females: 4

PRIVATE NURSING HOMES.

There are three Private Nursing Homes in Huddersfield - the Kelso Nursing Home was opened on the 2nd March 1950. These Nursing Homes are inspected periodically by the Medical Officer of Health and the Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health. Details of the Nursing Homes are given below:-

<u>Name of Private Nursing Home.</u>	<u>Telephone Number.</u>	<u>Number of Beds.</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
Trinity Street Nursing Home, 136, Trinity Street, Huddersfield.	Huddersfield 151	16	No maternity beds.
The Surgical Home, Bradley Lane, Huddersfield.	Huddersfield 848	16	Includes 6 maternity beds.
The Kelso Nursing Home, 95, New North Road, Huddersfield.	Huddersfield 6187.	6	All medical beds for old people.
TOTAL:		<u>38</u>	

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Held at the Health Department, Huddersfield, with the exception of the Brackenhall Clinic which is held at the Brackenhall Day Nursery.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.MATERNITY CLINIC:

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons from 1.30 p.m. to approximately 3.0 p.m.

DISTRICT MIDWIVES CLINIC:

Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons from 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.

CLINICS FOR INFANTS UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE.Appointments made during the Sessions held:DENTAL CLINIC:

Monday to Friday - mornings 9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon.
Afternoons 1.15 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.
Saturday 9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC:

First Monday in the month from 9.30 a.m. to 12.0 noon.

IMMUNISATION CLINIC:

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons from 3.30 p.m. to 5.0 p.m.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINIC:

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons from 3.30 p.m. to 5.0 p.m.

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC:

Tuesday, Thursday and Friday from 9.30 a.m. to 12.0 noon.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC:

Every Wednesday from 9.30 a.m. to 12.0 noon.

SKIN CLINIC:

Second Thursday each month 2.0 p.m.

ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT CLINIC:

Wednesday afternoon from 1.15 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.

CLINICS - MEDICAL AND DENTAL.SCHOOL CHILDREN.DENTAL CLINIC:

Monday to Friday - mornings 9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon.
afternoons 1.15 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.
Saturday 9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC:

Last Monday in the month from 9.30 a.m. to 12.0 noon.

IMMUNISATION CLINIC:

Tuesday and Thursday afternoons from 4.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

MINOR AILMENT CLINIC:

Every morning (including Saturday) from 9.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon.

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC:

Tuesday, Thursday and Friday from 9.30 a.m. to 12.0 noon.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC:

Every Wednesday from 9.30 a.m. to 12.0 noon.

SKIN CLINIC:

Second Thursday each month 2.0 p.m.

ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT CLINIC:

Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons from 2.30 p.m. to 5.0 p.m.

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC.

Held at 1, Peel Street, Huddersfield.

Monday afternoon	-	2.0 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	} - Special appointments made for each Session.
Tuesday evening	-	6.0 p.m. to 8.0 p.m.	
Thursday afternoon	-	2.0 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	

V A C C I N A T I O N S .

NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED (or re-vaccinated) DURING PERIOD.

AGE AT 31ST DECEMBER 1949. i.e. born in years.	Under 1 1949	1 to 4 1945 to 1948.	5 to 14 1935 to 1944.	15 or over Before 1935.	T O T A L .
NUMBER VACCINATED.	142	150	15	18	325
NUMBER RE-VACCINATED.	-	3	8	70	81

Marjorie Haynes, M.D., B.Sc.,
Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

Birth Rate.

The Birth rate for 1949 was 15.37. This is a slight decrease on the 1948 rate, and is markedly below the high figure for 1947, which was 20.68.

Infant Mortality Rate.

The Infant Mortality Rate for the year remained low, being 34 as compared with the record low figure of 33 in 1948.

The total number of infant deaths was 67. In the age group of infants under 4 weeks the number of deaths was 49. The greater proportion of these deaths was due to prematurity (27). The number of deaths from infectious diseases was extremely small.

There were 18 deaths in the age group 4 weeks to 12 months. The largest number of deaths was due to respiratory infection - There was only one death from a notifiable infection (Measles) and two deaths occurred from diarrhoea. There were no deaths from Infantile Paralysis in children under 1 year of age.

Maternal Mortality.

The Maternal Mortality Rate was 0.49. One death only occurred during the year. In this one case the patient died from shock and acute heart failure following delivery - She had received adequate ante-natal care and had specialist treatment at the confinement. Fear of childbirth was said to have been present throughout the pregnancy, and active steps were taken to combat this with little, if any, effect. In the opinion of the Obstetrician this mental condition was the major factor leading to the patient's death.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

The number of children immunised under 5 years of age was 1333. This figure includes immunisation carried out by private practitioners. 743 children were immunised by the Public Health staff. At the close of the year the percentage of children under 5 years of age who had been immunised was calculated to be 66%.

There were no cases of diphtheria during the year.

Vaccination.

The total number of vaccinations carried out in children under one year of age was 142. 62 children were vaccinated by the Public Health Staff.

The number of babies vaccinated remains disappointingly low - Parents, who welcome immunisation, are often very averse to having their children vaccinated. This is probably due to the fact that there is a resultant scar, and also to the ante-vaccination propaganda which they hear.

Ante-natal Work.

The amount of Ante-natal work has diminished during the year. This is due to the fact that many patients received Ante-natal care from their private doctors under the National Health Scheme.

Home Visiting.

The medical staff is now reduced to one part-time and three full-time officers. The routine visiting has been carried out with the assistance of one Health Visitor and three nurses.

Brackenhall Clinic.

During the year an additional clinic has been opened which is held at the Brackenhall Day Nursery on Saturday mornings - It is felt that this clinic is a convenience to the occupants of the Brackenhall Estate. The number of attendances is gradually rising.

Investigations for the Rhesus Factor during pregnancy.

Total number of specimens of blood sent for examination 542.

Results. Rh positive - 441.
Rh negative. - 101.

The Rh positive cases were classified as follows:-

Blood group A	-	184
" " B	-	42
" " A.B.	-	20
" " O.	-	195
Total:		441

The Rh negative cases were grouped as follows:-

Blood group A.	-	34
" " B.	-	13
" " A.B.	-	2
" " O.	-	52
Total:		101

Number of specimens of blood taken from husbands in cases where the Rh factor of the mother proved negative.

Total Number examined - 65.

Classified as follow:	Rh positive	51
	Rh negative	14.
	Total:	65

STATISTICS RELATING TO MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE WORK.

1. Notifications of Pregnancy.

Borough. 2070

2. Percentage of Births notified which had been ante-natally notified.

Borough. 94.11%

3. Visits paid by Assistant Medical Officers of Health to Ante-natal patients.

First visits. 291
Re visits. 428
TOTAL VISITS. 719

First Examination of Patients. 131
Re Examination of Patients. 246
TOTAL EXAMINATIONS OF PATIENTS. 378

Attendances of Ante-natal patients at the Clinic.

First attendances by Patients. 502
Re attendances by Patients. 2078
TOTAL ATTENDANCES BY PATIENTS. 2580

First Examination of Patients. 493
Re Examination of Patients. 2000
TOTAL EXAMINATIONS OF PATIENTS. 2493

4. Notification of Births Act, 1907.

(a) Number of Births notified in 1949.

Borough. 1936
Non-Resident. 708
TOTAL. 2644

Borough.

<u>By Doctors.</u>	<u>By Midwives.</u>	<u>By Others.</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>
9	1927	-	1936

Non-Resident.

<u>By Doctors.</u>	<u>By Midwives.</u>	<u>By Others.</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>
1	707	-	708

(b) Number of Stillbirths notified in 1949.

Borough. 57
Non-Resident. 20
TOTAL. 77

Borough.

<u>By Doctors.</u>	<u>By Midwives.</u>	<u>By Others.</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>
1	56	-	57

Non-Resident.

<u>By Doctors.</u>	<u>By Midwives.</u>	<u>By Others.</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>
-	20	-	20

5. Visits paid by Assistant Medical Officers of Health.

Children under 1 year of age.

First visits. 1490
Re visits. 16879
TOTAL VISITS. 18369

First Examinations. 1376
Re Examinations. 13843
TOTAL EXAMINATIONS OF PATIENTS. 15219

Children 1 - 5 years of age.

First visits.	570
Re visits.	3935
TOTAL.	4505
First Examinations.	367
Re Examinations.	1877
TOTAL.	2244

6. Infant Clinics.Attendances of Children under 1 year of age at the Clinics.

First Attendances.	1040
Re Attendances.	2156
TOTAL.	3196
First Examinations.	532
Re Examinations.	282
TOTAL.	814

Attendances of Children 1 - 5 years of age at the Clinics.

First Attendances.	1726
Re Attendances.	1772
TOTAL.	3498
First Examinations.	1310
Re Examinations.	410
TOTAL.	1720

7. Visits paid by Assistant Medical Officers of Health to Post-natal Patients.

First visits.	1056
Re visits.	338
TOTAL.	1394
First Examination of Patients.	67
Re Examination of Patients.	66
TOTAL EXAMINATION OF PATIENTS.	133

Attendances of Post-natal Patients at the Clinic.

First attendances by Patients.	104
Re attendances by Patients.	7
TOTAL.	111
First Examination of Patients.	84
Re Examination of Patients.	5
TOTAL EXAMINATION OF PATIENTS.	89

8. Patients referred to Consultants, to Private Doctors or to Hospitals.(a) To Huddersfield Royal Infirmary.
Condition of Patient referred.Ante-natal cases.

Old fractured pelvis.	1
Multiple Pregnancy.	7
Disproportion.	1
Retroversion of uterus.	1
Menorrhagia.	1
Prolapse of uterus.	1
Sterility.	1
Haemorrhoids.	1
Malpresentations.	4
Doubtful diagnosis.	4
Phlebitis.	1
Condition of breast.	1
High Blood pressure.	1
Leucorrhoea.	1
Salpinxitis.	1
Contracted pelvis.	1
Haemorrhage.	1
Anaemia.	1

Children.

Tonsils and adenoids.	1
Hernia.	4
Naevus.	3
Undescended testicles.	1
Ear, Nose and Throat.	3
Anaemia.	1
Rickets.	1
Deformity of foot.	3

Pink disease.	1
Fibroma.	1
Cyst.	1
Heart condition.	1
Phimosi.	2
Condition of neck.	1
Condition of hand.	2

(b) To Private Doctors.Ante-natal Cases.

Threatened abortion.	1
Erosion of cervix.	1
Doubtful diagnosis.	1
Postmaturity.	3
Hyperpiesis.	1

Children.

Condition of Chest.	1
Feeding.	1

(c) To St. Luke's Hospital.Children.

Scabies.	1
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(d) To Bradford Royal Infirmary.Children.

Condition of eyes.	1
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9. Medical Assistance - Calls for help.

Number of calls for Help received:	
Domiciliary cases.	28
Institutions.	—
TOTAL.	28

Number of Calls for Help passed for payment. 9

Amount involved. £24. 15. 0.

10. Consultant Services.Name and Address.Telephone Number.

W.S. Dickson, Esq., B.A., M.D., M.A.O.
Wentworth House,
New North Road,
Huddersfield.

Huddersfield 2335.

E. Gledhill, Esq., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G.,
Grannum Lodge,
Edgerton,
Huddersfield.

Huddersfield 6539.

11. Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations.Number of cases notified.

Borough.	3
Non-Resident.	1
TOTAL.	4

Number of cases treated in Hospital. 4

12. Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Number of cases notified. None.

13. Additional visits made by Nurses.

Number of visits paid. 9808

14. Ultra Violet Ray Clinic.Children 1-5 years of age.

First attendances.	134
Re attendances.	1676
TOTAL ATTENDANCES.	1810

15. Number of children under five years of age who were immunised during the year. 1333.

Number of deaths from Diphtheria. None.

16. Examination of Three Year Old Children.

Number of children examined.

839.

<u>Defect.</u>	<u>Number of Defects.</u>	
	<u>Requiring Treatment.</u>	<u>Requiring to be kept under observation, but not requiring treatment.</u>
Malnutrition.	20	17
Uncleanliness.	1	-
Skin -		
Impetigo.	1	-
Other conditions (Non-Tuberculous).	8	7
Eye -		
Conjunctivitis.	1	-
Squint.	10	6
Other conditions.	-	1
Defective vision.	1	-
Ear -		
Defective hearing.	1	-
Otitis Media.	2	3
Other conditions.	2	6
Nose and Throat -		
Tonsils.	29	105
Adenoids.	2	8
Tonsils and Adenoids.	13	102
Other conditions.	1	-
Cervical glands (Non-Tuberculous).	12	174
Defective Speech.	3	12
Defective teeth.	26	-
Heart Disease - Organic.	1	-
Heart Disease - Functional.	1	11
Anaemia.	4	-
Hernia.	5	4
Lungs -		
Bronchitis.	6	2
Other conditions (Non-Tuberculous).	2	4
Nervous system -		
Other conditions.	-	1
Deformities -		
Rickets.	18	109
Pes Planus.	4	6
Spinal Curvature.	-	-
Other conditions.	18	23
Other defects and diseases.	24	40
TOTAL.	216	641

Dental Treatment under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.

Alexander B. Shields, L.D.S., R.F.P.S.
Senior Dental Officer.

DENTAL STATISTICS.

Treatment of Expectant Mothers.

New cases.	77
Total attendances.	170
Fillings.	51
Extractions.	126
Administrations of Anaesthetics.	7
Local.	34
General.	-
No. of patients supplied with dentures.	-
No. of dentures supplied.	-

Treatment of Nursing Mothers.

New cases.	2
Total attendances.	12
Fillings.	5
Extractions.	9
Administrations of Anaesthetics.	1
Local.	3
General.	-
No. of patients supplied with dentures.	-
No. of dentures supplied.	-

Treatment of Pre-School Children.

New cases.	277
Total attendances.	492
Fillings.	142
Extractions.	327
Administrations of Anaesthetics.	4
Local.	185
General.	-

BIRTH CONTROL CLINIC.

The Birth Control Clinic is held at No.1, Peel Street, Huddersfield (Telephone Number - Huddersfield 3641-3), once a fortnight whenever possible.

Unfortunately during 1949 it was possible to hold only 15 sessions, owing to the illness of the Assistant Medical Officer of Health who conducts this Clinic. Advice is given only to married women who require such advice on medical grounds, and during the year the number of cases dealt with was 65.

CHILDREN'S HOMES.

<u>Name of Home.</u>	<u>Number of Beds provided.</u>	<u>Telephone Number.</u>
Fieldhead.	61	Huddersfield 4616.
Briarcourt.	30	" 3005.
Lindley Moor Receiving Home.	12	Milnsbridge 574.
Oakfield Lodge.	20	Huddersfield 5766

As stated in the Annual Report for 1948, the Children's Officer took up duty in Huddersfield on the 1st November 1948, when the administration of the Children's Homes was undertaken by her Department.

The Medical Officer of Health, however, is still the Medical Officer to the staff and children at the Homes. The Homes are visited regularly by one of the Assistant Medical Officers of Health - 150 visits being paid by her to the Homes during the year under review: in addition the Medical Officer himself visited the Homes on numerous occasions. 992 examinations were carried out on the children during the year.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.Attendances of Children under five years of age.

<u>Cause of Defect.</u>	<u>Type of Defect.</u>	<u>Now cases.</u>	<u>Total attendances.</u>
Congenital.	Deformity of toes.	2	2
	Hydrocephalus.	1	1
	Spastic Triplegia.	1	2
	Supernumary thumb Right Hand.	1	1
	Retarded development.	1	2
	Dislocation of hip.	1	1
	Deformity of thumbs.	2	2
	Spastic palsy.	2	2
	Torticollis.	1	2
	Talipes Equino Varus.	1	1
	Achondroplasia.	1	1
	TOTAL:	<u>14</u>	<u>17</u>

Acquired conditions.

Rickets.	Genu Valgum.	52	66
	Genu Varum.	18	21
Postural.	Pes Planus.	14	19
Accident.	Deformity of thumb.	1	1
	Old fracture of femur.	1	1
	Injury to leg.	1	1
Other.	Injury to toe.	1	1
	Deformity of toes.	16	22
	Inversion of feet.	11	17
	Lack of muscular development.	1	2
	Popliteal Bursa.	1	1
	Oedema of ankles.	-	1
	Stenosis of left thumb.	1	1
	Veruca.	1	1
	Muscular weakness.	22	2
	Bursitis.	1	1
	Eversion of feet.	2	2
	Weakness of Right leg.	-	1
	Other Defects.	6	8
	No orthopaedic defect.	2	4
	TOTAL:	<u>132</u>	<u>173</u>

Treatment recommended.

	<u>Number of cases.</u>
X-ray.	3
Hospital In-Patient Treatment.	1
Hospital Out-Patient Treatment.	15
Other Treatment.	113
	<u>132</u>

HUDDESFIELD DISTRICT MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

Superintendent: Miss A. Carroll, S.R.N., S.C.M.

STAFF: (a) Resident: 1 Sister.
6 Pupil Midwives.

(b) Non-Resident: 1 District Midwife.
(c) Domestic Staff: 1 Cook.
1 Domestic Worker.

The Huddersfield District Midwifery Service, in conjunction with St. Luke's Hospital, is recognised as a Part II Training School by the Central Midwives Board. During the year under review 11 pupils commenced their Part II training - 5 of these pupils passed their examination in 1949 and 4 in 1950.

The number of cases again showed a marked decrease, being only 265 compared with 396. Again there was a decrease in the number of stillbirths, there being 4 during 1949 compared with 7 during 1948. Among the 265 cases attended by the Midwives there were no cases of Puerperal Pyrexia and no Maternal Deaths; 3 infant deaths occurred. The number of lying-in visits shown included visits paid to cases discharged from Hospital earlier than the usual period of 14 days. A total of 249 cases were dealt with in this way.

The following is a tabular statement of the work carried out during the year:-

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
Cases.	25	25	17	25	31	21	24	22	25	18	14	18	265
Births.	25	25	17	23	29	28	24	21	23	18	13	16	262
Stillbirths.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	4
Lying-in visits.	365	440	320	275	643	270	564	438	637	434	163	320	4869
Ante-natal visits.	222	182	193	231	209	184	204	232	174	183	203	153	2370
Post-natal visits.	25	37	31	8	23	9	25	19	21	27	30	40	295
Clinic attendances.	39	44	43	37	33	36	29	36	34	31	34	34	430
Infant Welfare visits.	6	5	7	5	5	8	9	4	4	7	4	-	64
Supervisory visits.	146	114	109	104	177	153	133	146	169	159	71	107	1990
Infant not entirely breast fed.	3	1.	-	1	2	1	2	1	4	2	2	3	22

DAY NURSERIES.

Nursery.	Approved Accommodation.	No. of Children on Register December 31st 1949.	Average Daily Attendance.	
			0 - 2	2 - 5
Brackenhall.	40	50	12.63	27.25
Groenhead.	40	48	9.78	25.29
Leeds Road.	25	31	1.01	22.33
Milnsbridge.	40	48	5.69	26.20
Southgate.	40	53	7.82	29.83

The National Nursery Examination Board.

5 nurses were successful in passing the full examination of the Nursery Nurses' Examination Board and 1 passed for age groups 2 - 5 only. The examinations were held at London, Leeds and Manchester.

Observations of the Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

During 1949 the Nurseries were full to capacity. In all the Nurseries the number on the Registers exceeded the approved accommodation. The number of children on the waiting lists continued to be large and admissions had to be restricted solely to "priority" cases, where it was essential for the mother to work for economic reasons.

In all the Nurseries, except one, there were a few cases of infectious diseases. In two Nurseries, there occurred an epidemic of mild Dysentery, in spite of the rigid aseptic precautions which are taken. It is difficult to avoid these epidemics as the disease is often widely prevalent in the town.

On the whole the standard of health of the children remained high. It is an interesting fact that the children who are brought up in the Nurseries from babyhood are consistently found to be better in physique, than the children who are admitted at a later age.

It is generally admitted that the best place in which a child should be brought up is in its own home and under the care of its own mother. In certain cases both the home and the mother leave much to be desired and there is no doubt that the child then benefits from the care and treatment which it receives at a Nursery.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.										TOTAL CASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL.													
	At all ages.	A' Ages - Years.										Green Lea and Royal Infirmary.				Maternity Homes.		Private Nursing Homes.		St. Luke's Hospital.	TOTAL.			
		Under 1.	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	4 - 5	5 - 15	15 - 25	25 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 55	55 - 65	65 - 75	75 and over.	Green Lea.	Royal Infirmary.	Meltham Hall.	P.R.M.H.	St. Luke's Hospital.			Hill Hill Isolation Hospital.	Bradley Lane.	Trinity Street.
CEREBRO-SPINAL-FEVER.	3	1				2									1				2				3	
DYSENTERY.	56	6	17	5	3	4	10	5	2	2	1	1			1				1	47			49	
ENCEPHALITIS.	1		1																1				1	
ERYSIPELAS.	28								2	6	4	9	6	1					5				5	
CASINO-ENTERITIS.	1				1														1				1	
MEASLES.	1386	43	179	205	177	220	557	3	1	1									53				55	
PARA-TYPHOID.	4								2	1				1					3				3	
PENPHICUS NEURALGICUS.	1	1																						
PNEUMONIA.	78	6	5	7	1	1	9	2	4	9	7	9	8	10		3			2	1		1	7	
POLIOENCEPHALITIS.	2			1	1											2							2	
POLIOVELLITIS.	53		4	3	3	2	25	3	5	6	1	1				8				35			43	
PUERPERAL PYREXIA.	4							2	1	1						3			1				4	
SALMONELLA (FOOD POISONING).	7		1				1		2	2			1			1							1	
SCARLET FEVER.	271		7	10	20	34	180	10	7	2	1						1			243			244	
TYPHOID-FEVER.	1								1														1	
WHOOPING-COUGH.	81	7	13	22	13	8	16		1		1									4			4	
TOTALS:	1977	64	227	253	219	269	800	25	28	29	15	20	16	12		20	1		2	396	1		1	421

WILL HILL ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL.

	Diphtheria.			Scarlet Fever.			C.S.F.			Dysentery.			Pneumonia.			Heningitis.			Observation Paratyphoid.			Measles.			Croup.			Tuberculosis.			TOTAL.		
	Rough.	Out. Dis.	TOTAL.	Rough.	Out. Dis.	TOTAL.	Rough.	Out. Dis.	TOTAL.	Rough.	Out. Dis.	TOTAL.	Rough.	Out. Dis.	TOTAL.	Rough.	Out. Dis.	TOTAL.	Rough.	Out. Dis.	TOTAL.	Rough.	Out. Dis.	TOTAL.	Rough.	Out. Dis.	TOTAL.	Rough.	Out. Dis.	TOTAL.	Rough.	Out. Dis.	TOTAL.
Number in Hospital on 1.1.49.	1	-	1	21	4	25	-	1	1	0	8	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	16	40	6	54
Number since admitted.	-	1	1	243	122	365	2	-	2	47	3	50	13	5	18	2	-	2	3	-	3	53	1	54	1	-	1	39	1	40	466	176	642
Number discharged.	1	1	2	239	108	347	2	1	3	54	3	57	14	5	19	2	-	2	2	-	2	53	1	54	1	-	1	19	1	20	436	159	595
Number died.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	14	26	4	30
Number remaining in Hospital on 31.12.49.	-	-	-	25	10	43	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	22	52	19	71

CASES OF NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES REPORTED.

NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.												TOTAL CASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL.										
	At all ages.	At Ages - Years.											Green Lea and Royal Infirmary.	Maternity Homes.			Isolation Hospital.	Private Nursing Homes.	St. Luke's Hospital.	TOTAL.			
		Under 1.	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	4 - 5	5 - 15	15 - 25	25 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 55	55 - 65		65 - 75	75 and over.	Green Lea.					Royal Infirmary.	Meltham Hall.	P.R.M.H.
CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER OBS.	1					1													1				
CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS OBS.	2			1						1									2				
CHICKEN-POX.	14	1	2	1	1	0	1												2				
CROUP.	1		1																1				
DIPHTHERIA CARRIER.	1					1																	
DIPHTHERIA OBS.	13	2	1	1	1	4	1	1	2										13				
MENINGOCOCCAL MENINGITIS.	3		2				1																
MUMPS.	5					3		1	1														
PARA-TYPHOID OBS.	1									1									1				
POLIOHYELITIS OBS.	7					4	2		1										6				
RUBELLA.	8	1	2	2		1	1	1											1				
SCARLET FEVER OBS.	1							1											1				
TONSILLITIS.	1						1												1				
TYPHOID OBS.	1					1													1				
VINCENTS ANGINA.	1						1												1				
TOTAL:	60	1	3	8	5	2	23	8	4	4	2					4			31				35

TUBERCULOSIS.

T.P.Twomey, M.B.,Ch.B.,D.P.H.,D.H.R.E.,
Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.

The following are details of the Tuberculosis work in the County Borough of Huddersfield. Unfortunately, Doctor Twomey, the Clinical Tuberculosis Officer, who had devoted so very much of his time to Tuberculosis work in the Borough, had to go off duty owing to illness on the 13th December 1949.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The total notifications during the year were 113 - of these 73 were Pulmonary and 40 Non-Pulmonary. Unfortunately this number is 13 above the number of notifications received during the previous year, and 10 of the notifications related to foreign patients who lived in Huddersfield. Already in 1950, 8 of the notifications relate to foreign patients.

DEATHS.

Unfortunately there was also an increase in the number of deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis, there being 52 in 1949 compared with 40 in the previous year.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

No case arose during the year when it was considered necessary to enforce these Regulations.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1940.

Information was sent to the Ministry of Labour and National Service respecting 5 patients who were on the Tuberculosis Register on Form T.147. This was in compliance with the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations 1940, which state that Form T.147 must be sent to the Ministry of Labour and National Service when patients of military age are suffering from Tuberculosis.

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC.

Two afternoon sessions and one evening session per week were held as in the previous year, with attendance by appointment so far as possible for both old and new cases. A Sister on the staff of the Huddersfield Hospital Management Committee was in attendance on the Medical Officers attending the Clinic. In addition Miss Vickers, the Tuberculosis Visitor for Huddersfield, was also present. The total number of attendances was 1855 compared with 1712 in the previous year. In addition 1469 attendances were made by patients at the Bradley Wood Sanatorium.

NEW PATIENTS.

491 new cases were examined and of these 104 were considered to be Tuberculous. Unfortunately this shows an increase of cases found to be definitely Tuberculous compared with the year 1948.

CONTACTS.

There was also an increase in the number of contacts examined - 127 being examined compared with 110 in the previous year. Two of these contacts were found to be definitely Tuberculous.

LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS.

608 specimens of sputum were examined.

DOMICILIARY VISITS.

The Clinical Tuberculosis Officer paid 77 home visits to patients during the year, mostly to suspected new cases unable to attend the Clinic.

Miss Vickers, the Tuberculosis Visitor paid 1623 visits during the year. This number is slightly lower than in the previous year, but it was due to the very heavy demand made upon Miss Vicker's time in the Tuberculosis Clinic, as the Huddersfield Hospital Management Committee were unable to make the necessary arrangements for a Sister to attend the Clinic. Miss Vickers, therefore, had not only to try and cope with her work as Tuberculosis Visitor for Huddersfield, but also had to do the duties of Sister at the Clinic.

The Tuberculosis Visitor's duties include instructions regarding precautionary measures which should be taken where there is a case of Tuberculosis in the house, and also the visiting of patients on their discharge from Hospital. From reports received it is known that her visits are greatly appreciated.

In addition to the visits paid to the home and her attendance at the Tuberculosis Clinic, the Tuberculosis Visitor also made 88 attendances at the Ultra Violet Light Clinic.

CLINIC REGISTER.

At the year end the number of cases on the register was 520. This shows an increase of 27 compared with the year 1948, out of this number 350 were pulmonary cases.

X-RAY EXAMINATIONS.

During the year 1169 X-ray examinations and 2298 screen examinations were made in connection with the work of the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

BRADLEY WOOD SANATORIUM AND MILL HILL ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

A Table is given in the Annual Report showing the number of patients dealt with in the Bradley Wood Sanatorium and Mill Hill Isolation Hospital.

Since the introduction of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the control of these two Hospitals is the responsibility of the Huddersfield Hospital Management Committee.

Patients are now sent from Huddersfield to Sanatoria at Shelf, Grassington, Middleton and other places quite a distance from Huddersfield, whereas patients from other areas outside are now admitted to Bradley Wood Sanatorium and Mill Hill Isolation Hospital.

TUBERCULOSIS.

NOTIFICATIONS																											DEATHS.																																																																									
NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS ON PRIMARY FORM A. (At Ages - Years).																											At Ages - Years.																																																																									
													Total Notifications including cases previously notified by other doctors on Form A.	Number on form 1.	Number on Form 2.																																																																																					
													TOTAL.													TOTAL.																																																																										
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
PULMONARY Males													44	63	68													26																																																																								
PULMONARY Females.													29	51	43													22																																																																								
NON-PULMONARY Males.													21	16	16													3																																																																								
NON-PULMONARY Females.													19	7	13													1																																																																								
TOTALS:													113	137	140													52																																																																								

Number of Persons on Tuberculosis Register at end of Year. 520

Number of Persons on Notification Register at end of Year. 544

Number of Visits paid by Tuberculosis Nurse. 1623

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS.
(Other than formal notifications).

	At Ages -- Years.													<u>TOTAL.</u>
	0 1	1 2	2 5	5 10	10 15	15 20	20 25	25 35	35 45	45 55	55 65	65 75	75 and over.	
PULMONARY Males.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	1	1	2	-	11
PULMONARY Females.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	4	2	-	-	11
NON-PULMONARY Males.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NON-PULMONARY Females.	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
TOTAL:	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	9	2	5	3	2	-	24

Source of Information.

	PULMONARY.	NON-PULMONARY.
<u>DEATH RETURNS</u> (from Local Registrar's.)	6	-
<u>TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.</u>	2	-
<u>POSTHUMOUS NOTIFICATIONS.</u>	1	1
<u>TRANSFERS FROM OTHER AREAS.</u> (Other than Transferable Deaths).	13	1
TOTAL:	22	2

TUBERCULOSIS.

NUMBER OF CASES TREATED IN HOSPITAL.

	ADULTS.										CHILDREN.										GRAND TOTAL.									
	PULMONARY.				NON- PULMONARY.				OBSERVATION.				PULMONARY.				NON- PULMONARY.						OBSERVATION.							
	H.		F.		H.		F.		H.		F.		H.		F.		H.		F.				H.		F.		H.		F.	
	H.		F.		H.		F.		H.		F.		H.		F.		H.		F.				H.		F.		H.		F.	
	H.		F.		H.		F.		H.		F.		H.		F.		H.		F.				H.		F.		H.		F.	
Number in Hospital on 1.1.49.	14		17		5		5		19		22																			
	9		6		1				9		7																			
	23		23		5		6		28		29																			
	36		36		4		5		40		41																			
Number since admitted.	25		14		1				26		14																			
	61		50		5		5		66		55																			
	32		31		4		6		36		37																			
	16		4						16		4																			
No. discharged.	40		35		4		6		52		41																			
	4		2						4		2																			
	9		5						9		5																			
	13		7						13		7																			
Number died.	14		20		5		4		19		24																			
	9		11		1		1		10		12																			
	23		31		6		5		29		36																			
	31		29		3				31		29																			

+ case treated for W.R.C.C.

RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE DISPENSARY DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1949.

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL.				GRAND TOTAL.	
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
A. New cases examined during the year (excluding contacts).														
(a) Definitely tuberculous.	41	25	1	2	9	11	9	6	50	36	10	8	104	
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(c) Non-tuberculous.	182	152	26	26	-	-	1	-	182	152	27	26	367	
D. Contacts examined during the year.														
(a) Definitely tuberculous.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(c) Non-tuberculous.	22	35	35	35	-	-	-	-	22	35	33	35	125	
C. Cases written off the Dispensary Register as														
(a) Cured.	12	4	-	-	4	6	1	5	16	10	1	5	32.	
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error).	204	187	59	61	-	-	1	-	204	187	60	61	512	
D. Number of persons on Dispensary Register on 31st December 1949.														
(a) Diagnosis completed.	193	154	1	2	49	54	36	31	242	200	37	33	520	
(b) Diagnosis not completed.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

1. Number of persons on Dispensary Register on 1st January 1949.	493	7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners.	
2. Number of patients transferred from other areas and of "Lost sight of" cases returned.	14	(a) at homes of applicants.	24
3. Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "Lost sight of".	17	(b) at Bradley Wood Sanatorium.	164
4. Number died during the year.	44	(c) otherwise.	739
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including contacts).		8. Number of other visits by Clinical Tuberculosis Officer to homes.	77
(a) Tuberculosis Clinic.	1855	9. Number of visits by Nurse to homes for Dispensary purposes.	1623
(b) Bradley Wood Sanatorium.	1469	10. Number of -	
(c) Ultra-Violet Light Clinic.	88	(a) Specimens of sputum etc., examined.	608
6. Number of attendances in connection with the Ministry of Labour and National Service.	5.	(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work.	1169
		(c) Screenings.	2298

CONTACTS.

New cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis seen at or in connection with the Tuberculosis Clinic - 69.

	Adults.	Children.
Contacts of the above cases.	84	37
Examined.	53	35
Refused examination.	23	-
Found to be tuberculous.	-	-
Already receiving medical treatment for some other cause and advised to consult own Doctor.	7	-
Preferred to consult own Doctor and be examined by him.	1	-
In the care of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department, too young for X-ray.	-	2
	<u>84</u>	<u>37</u>

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The treatment of venereal diseases is now the responsibility of the Leeds Regional Board and the building and equipment provided for this purpose have been taken over by the Huddersfield Management Committee. Returns are still received from the Medical Officer in Charge, showing the numbers of patients dealt with at the Treatment Centre. Also persons who become defaulters during their treatment are reported to the Medical Officer of Health so that they can be interviewed by visitors who have been appointed for this purpose and persuaded if possible to undergo treatment till cured. Information regarding the probable source of infection is also forwarded so that it can be investigated and eliminated if possible.

**RETURN RELATING TO ALL PERSONS WHO WERE TREATED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE IN HUDDERSFIELD
DURING THE YEAR ENDED THE 31ST DECEMBER 1949.**

	Syphilis.		Gonorrhoea.		Other conditions.		TOTALS.		
	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	H.	F.	Totals.
1. Number of patients on 1st January under treatment or observation.	159	146	33	9	14	10	206	165	371
2. Number of patients removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection.	15	17	5	7	-	-	20	24	44
3. Number of patients dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of those under item 4) suffering from:-									
Syphilis, primary.	9	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9
" secondary.	4	6	-	-	-	-	4	6	10
" latent in 1st year of infection.	4	4	-	-	-	-	4	4	8
" cardio-vascular.	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
" of the nervous system.	5	2	-	-	-	-	5	2	7
" all other late or latent stages.	3	7	-	-	-	-	3	7	10
" congenital (under 1 year)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" congenital (over 1 year)	3	2	-	-	-	-	3	2	5
Gonorrhoea.	-	-	41	13	-	-	41	13	54
Chancroid.	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Lymphogranuloma inguinale.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Granuloma venereum.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Any other conditions requiring treatment.	-	-	-	-	70	14	70	14	84
Conditions not requiring treatment.	-	-	-	-	40	42	40	42	82
Conditions remaining undiagnosed at 31st December.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Number of patients dealt with for the first time who have been transferred from other Centres (civil or Service) or from practitioners approved under Ministry of Health Circular 2226.	6	4	5	-	-	-	11	4	15
TOTALS OF ITEMS 1,2,3 and 4.	210	180	84	29	125	66	419	283	702
5. Number of patients suffering from syphilis and gonorrhoea discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure, or who were diagnosed as "other conditions".	59	35	48	16	103	53	215	104	319
6(a) Number of patients who ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were suffering from Acquired syphilis of less than 1 year's duration.	4	5	-	-	-	-	4	5	9
Acquired syphilis of more than 1 year's duration.	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Congenital syphilis (under 1 year).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" (over 1 year).	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Gonorrhoea.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6(b) Number of patients under treatment or observation known to have died:-									
From syphilis.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
From treatment.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From other causes.	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
7. Number of patients suffering from:-									
Syphilis who defaulted after completion of treatment, but before final discharge.	15	18	-	-	-	-	15	18	33
Gonorrhoea who defaulted before 3 months.	-	-	9	2	-	-	9	2	11
Gonorrhoea who defaulted after 3 months.	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	2	3
8. Number of patients transferred to other Centres or Institutions or to private practitioners.	11	10	5	4	4	-	20	14	34
9. Number of patients remaining under Treatment or observation on 31st December.	119	115	21	5	13	13	153	133	286
TOTALS OF ITEMS 5,6,7,8, and 9.	210	180	84	29	125	66	419	283	702

	Syphilis.		Gonorrhoea.		Other conditions.		TOTALS.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals
10. Number of patients included in Item 6 who failed to complete 1 course of treatment of either penicillin or of arsenic and bismuth and were suffering from:-									
Acquired syphilis of less than 1 year's duration.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquired syphilis of more than 1 year's duration.	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Congenital syphilis of less than 1 year's duration.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital syphilis of more than 1 year's duration.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Number of attendances:-									
For individual attention by the medical officer(s).	1697	1912	346	153	320	150	2371	2215	4586
For intermediate treatment, e.g. dressings, etc.	304	346	35	130	64	36	403	512	915
TOTAL ATTENDANCES:	2001	2258	381	283	382	186	2774	2727	5501
12. Number of patients suffering from congenital syphilis in Item 3 above classified according to age.	Under 1 year.		1 and under 5 years.		5 and under 15 years.		15 years and over.		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. F.
	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	3 2
13. PATHOLOGICAL WORK:-	Microscopical.		Cult- ural.	Serum.		Cerebro- spinal fluid.	Others.		
	for Syph- ilis.	for Gonorr- hoea.		for Syph- ilis.	for Gonorr- hoea.				
	(a) Number of specimens examined at, and by the Medical officer of, the Treatment Centre.	14	339	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Number of specimens from patients at the Treatment Centre sent to a pathological laboratory.	-	-	-	-	040	5	32	-	-
14. Contacts attending for examination through the agency of:-	Syphilis (less than 1 year).		Syphilis (more than 1 year).		Gonorrhoea.		Other conditions.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
(a) Patients.	2	2	2	-	4	5	4	6	
(b) Health Visitor or Social Service Worker.	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	2	
TOTALS:	2	3	3	-	4	7	4	8	

VENEREAL DISEASES SERVICES RENDERED AT THE HUDDERSFIELD TREATMENT CENTRE.

AND IN HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR 1949.

The following Table shows the services rendered at the Treatment Centre and in Hospital during the period under review, classified according to the area in which the patients reside:-

<u>Name of County Borough or County in which person treated or primarily resides.</u>	<u>HUDDERSFIELD</u>	<u>West Riding.</u>	<u>Levy.</u>	<u>Bradford.</u>	<u>Halifax.</u>	<u>TOTAL.</u>
Number of cases from each area included under the following headings:-						
Syphilis.	37	13	1	1	1	51
Gonorrhoea.	35	16	1	1	2	54
Other Conditions.	114	52	1	1	1	167
TOTAL ATTENDANCES.	186	81	1	1	3	272

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HOME NURSING.

Superintendent - Miss A.S. Moore, S.R.N.

Home Nursing in Huddersfield is carried out on behalf of the Huddersfield Corporation by the Huddersfield Victoria Nurses' Association. At the end of 1949 the following staff were employed:-

Superintendent.
Assistant Superintendent.
8 Queen's Sisters.
3 Candidates in training.
9 Part-time Staff.

The following statement shows the number of patients who received attention:-

Number of patients on the books on January 1st 1949.	375
New patients during the YEAR.	3662
Patients taken off during the YEAR.	3619
Patients remaining on the books on December 31st 1949.	418
Total visits for the YEAR.	23130
Children under 5 years nursed.	469
Visits paid.	4058
Operations.	34

It will be seen from the above figures that the work of the Victoria Nurses has gone steadily forward. The turnover of patients has quickened, and over the past year the work has become more acute.

This shows that the Nurses are helping to relieve the acute shortage of hospital beds, by enabling modern treatment to be given to patients in their own homes.

Letters of appreciation received indicate how much the patients look forward to the Nurses' visits. They bring skill, brightness and comfort to many homes in the town.

Since the new Health Service began, there has been a greater demand for nursing appliances, and the stock of these articles has been increased to form the "Loan Cupboard" suggested in Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

Six Candidates have been trained for the Queen's Roll, and all were successful.

In addition to providing a domiciliary nursing service, the Queen Victoria Nurses' Association is responsible for a domiciliary physiotherapy service. Two physiotherapists are employed each of whom has a motor van at her disposal to take around the equipment required for her work.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

J.P. Beveridge, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.W.E., Engineer and Manager.

The consumption of water during the year is shown in the following figures:-

For Domestic Purposes	24.19. gallons per head per day.
For Trade Purposes	17.81. gallons per head per day.
Total:	42.00. gallons per head per day.

The figures show a decrease of 3.87 gallons per head per day in Domestic Supply, and an increase of .49 gallons per head per day in Trade Supply on the consumption returns for 1948.

During the year 12 yards of 2" mains were renewed with 3" and 8,217 yards have been reconditioned by the "Eric" process. This reconditioning process has dealt effectively with coloured water complaints and at the same time has increased the carrying capacity of the mains.

During the year 1,388 yards of new 4" and 6" mains were laid to Corporation Estates within the Borough, and 2,818 yards of new mains were laid to other houses within the area of supply.

All water from Impounding reservoirs is filtered and chlorinated prior to distribution, and a small quantity of lime is added to the filtrate to raise the pH of the water to between 7.5 and 8.2

The sources of supply and treatment plants are as follows:-

Sources.	Treatment Plants.
Blackmoorfoot Reservoir.	Blackmoorfoot North.
Deerhill Reservoir.	Blackmoorfoot South.
Wessenden Old Reservoir. }	Deerhill.
Butterley Reservoir. }	Longwood }
Blakeley Reservoir. }	Comlorsley }
Longwood Reservoir. }	
Wessenden Head Reservoir.	Scapegoat Hill.
Deanhead Reservoir.	Hill Top.

Chemical Examination of all waters are carried out every quarter and the following table shows the results obtained.

RESULTS EXPRESSED IN PARTS PER 100,000.

TIME.	FREE CHLORINE	REACTION pH	CHLORINE IN CHLORIDES.	NITROGEN IN NITRATES.	FREE AMONIA.	ALBUMINOID AMONIA.	OXYGEN ABSORBED IN 4 HOURS.	PERMANENT HARDNESS.	TEMPORARY HARDNESS.	TOTAL HARDNESS.
1949.										
January 3rd.	0.3	7.5	1.3	Nil.	0.0100	0.0020	0.0880	3.0	1.0	4.0
April 12th.	0.3	7.6	1.4	Nil.	0.0120	0.0064	0.0680	2.8	1.0	3.8
July 19th.	0.3	7.6	1.4	Nil.	0.0062	0.0038	0.0084	2.9	1.0	3.9
October 20th.	0.3	8.2	1.3	Nil.	0.0042	0.0018	0.0018	2.8	1.1	3.9

All supplies are controlled by bacteriological examination and samples were taken from consumers' taps weekly.

Bacteriological samples - 396 (344 Consumers' Taps 52 Specials.	
Pres. B. Coli absent in 100mL. 338	Consumers' Taps.
" " " 1 per 100mL. 2	
" " " 2 per 100mL. Nil	
" " " 3 per 100mL. 2	
" " Over 3 per 100mL. 2	

98.2% samples contained Nil Pres. B. Coli per 100 mL.	
0.6% " " 1 " " " 100 mL.	
Nil. " " 2 " " " 100 mL.	
0.6% " " 3 " " " 100 mL.	
0.6% " " more than 3 Pres. B. Coli per 100 mL.	

The two samples showing excess of 3 Pres. B. Coli per 100 mL. prove on sub-cultivation to contain organisms of non-faecal origin. 34 samples were taken in conjunction with the Health Department.

52 samples were taken during the drought period on the Blackmoorfoot South Supply.

Owing to the extremely low state of this reservoir, the filtration plant became inoperative from August 15th to October 29th 1949.

Emergency chemical dosing plant to counteract acidity and emergency chlorination plant had to be used from August 30th to October 28th. On October 3rd chlorination proved inadequate on account of excessive organic matter caused by high winds. The public were warned to boil all water and these restrictions were not removed until there was no possibility of recurrence (16th November 1949).

Of the 52 samples taken 15 showed Nil Pres. B. Coli per 100 mL. Pres. B. Coli were found as follows:-

October 3rd 1949	-	9	}	37.
October 5th 1949	-	9		
October 10th 1949	-	7		
October 13th 1949	-	3		
October 24th 1949	-	9		

Owing to the depleted state of the reservoirs on October 3rd 1949 standpipe supplies were instituted in the whole of the area supplied by Deerhill Filters, the whole of the area supplied by Blackmoorfoot South Filters and part of the area supplied by Blackmoorfoot North Filters. The break in the drought prevented further extension of these restrictions and the removal of standpipes was commenced on October 30th 1949.

PARTICULARS OF HOUSES, AND POPULATION SUPPLIED FROM PUBLIC WATER MAINS.

Number of houses supplied	-	58,650
Population supplied by public water	-	171,692
By means of standpipes	-	NIL.

SEWERAGE.

T.F. Cliffe, Esq., A.R.I.C.S., M.I. Struct. E., Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

The following works were carried out during the year 1949:-

1. Reconstruction of sewer and provision of storm water overflow 30", 27" and 24" diameter in Long Lane from Lees Head Beck to Lady Lane for Dalton Housing Site extension.
2. (a) Construction of 9" diameter sewer in Bonn Lane.
 (b) Construction of 9" and 15" diameter sewer, Botham Hall Road, Junction Dale Street..
 (c) Construction of 9" diameter sewer across Botham Hall Sidings to some property which drains into Longwood Brook.
3. Provision of sewers for Housing Sites at Dalton and Fernside Avenue, the work on which is still in progress.

STREET SCAVENGING.

This has received constant attention during the year, and there is nothing of outstanding importance to report.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.H.W. Goldthorpe, Esq., D.S., A.R.I.C., F.I.S.P., Sewage Works Manager.Sewage Treatment.

The treatment plants at Doughton and Cooper Bridge have treated 4,544, 862,300 gallons of sewage and trade waste during the year ending December 31st 1949.

140,992 tons of sludge have been removed from the tanks and 47,176 tons processed in the by-product plant.

The four acres of under drained sludge lagoons at Colnebridge were put into use on January 26th 1949.

No new work of any size has been carried out at the Sewage Works during the year 1949. The Borough Engineers Department has begun clearing the site at Bradley for the new sludge treatment plant.

Co-operation with the chemical traders has continued and a means of waste acid neutralisation is on its second year of trial.

The effect of the drought and water economy has not been so marked as one would expect. The week ending 6th October 1949 gave possibly the lowest average daily flow record of 9,126,128 gallons compared with the dry weather flow in 1948 of 12,631,429 gallons per day.

The effect of synthetic detergents on sewage treatment plants particularly in the woollen textile districts was the subject of one paper given at the Sessional Meeting of the Royal Sanitary Institute held in Huddersfield on November 11th 1949.

The presence of 20 parts per 100,000 of an anionic or non ionic detergent was shown to cause serious ponding on experimental textile wastes.

All authorities exercising functions relating to River pollution prevention and these boards and Joint Committees concerned with catchment fishery and drainage are to have their functions transferred to the new River Boards under the River Boards Act, 1948, which provide for their establishment for areas covering the whole of England and Wales.

The Minister of Health and the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries have made orders in accordance with the provisions of the Act, defining the area of the new Yorkshire Ouse River Board and establishing its constitution. It is anticipated that the West Riding of Yorkshire Rivers Board will cease to exist as an active authority from the 1st April 1950.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

W. Pitchforth, Esq., Cleansing and Haulage Superintendent.

The scheme for the conversion of tub closets and slop-water closets to the water carriage system, commenced in the year 1925, still operates. Under it, a grant of £10 is paid for the conversion of such closets. Six conversions (Five Tub closets and one slop-water closet) have been done during the year.

10 waste water closets at a factory were also abolished.

The following table shows the progress made during the last five years and the number of closets, etc., of various types in use at the close of each year.

	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
Number of clean water closets (including trough closets)	45,505	45,977	46,449	47,446	48,521
Number of waste water (slop) closets.	106	105	104	100	89
Number of tub closets.	489	459	449	442	433
Number of tubs in use.	503+	473+	461+	455+	446+
Number of ashpits in use.	12	12	9	9	4
Number of ashbins in use.	45,448	45,613	45,871	46,253	46,650
Number of existing privy middens.	141	137	134	123	120

+These figures include 76 which have been issued in place of privy middens where water or sewers are not available and also 217 which were issued to new areas.

Salvage activities in respect of paper, scrap metal, textiles, and kitchen waste were carried on throughout the year.

From the 1,133 receptacles in use 1,732 tons of waste food were sold for processing for feeding to pigs and poultry.

Paper sales amounted to 977 tons. Special trailers are being used in conjunction with the new Karrier C.K.3 refuse collecting vehicle and as a result a larger amount of waste paper has been collected during the period.

The Department is still very short of staff for refuse collecting and E.V.W. labour is being employed to alleviate the deficiency and improve the collection frequency.

Burning of refuse at St. Andrews Road Destructor ceased on the 6th August 1949 and the burning of market refuse, carcasses of animals, etc., commenced in the carcase chamber at Hillhouse Depot on the 6th September 1949.

Since the Destructor at St. Andrews Road was closed, all refuse has been disposed of by controlled tipping at Fieldhouse Tip and the Huddersfield Brick and Tile Tip, Hillhouse.

There are 21 cesspools in the Borough. Of these 9 are emptied by the staff of the Cleansing Department, 6 are emptied by the owners, and at the remaining 6 the contents are allowed to overflow over the adjacent fields. For emptying the cesspools use is made of the gully emptier, loaned by the Borough Engineer.

Particulars of the work performed during the year are as follows:-

Weight of refuse collected	31,437 tons.	
Refuse incinerated at St. Andrews Road.	6,717 tons.)	6,874 tons.
Refuse incinerated at Hillhouse Depot.	157 tons.)	
Refuse tipped.	21,983 tons.	
Dust bins collected.	1,323,619	
Privy middens emptied.	1,466	
Number of cesspools emptied.	9	

PUBLIC BATHS IN THE BOROUGH.

A.W. Toalster, Esq., M.N.A.B.S., Superintendent of Baths.

Cambridge Road Baths.

A modern building, the equipment includes two swimming pools, twenty-three slipper baths, with a medical baths department containing foam baths, etc and artificial sunlight apparatus. The water used in the swimming pools is constantly pumped through a filtration plant and its chlorine content is maintained at the generally accepted standard.

12 shower baths are being added as an adjunct to the slipper baths and are nearing completion.

Ramsden Street Baths.

Here there is one swimming pool, which is used during school hours by the Education Committee for the teaching of swimming to school children. After school hours the bath is open to the public. For this swimming pool also there is an up-to-date filtration and chlorination plant in use.

New Street, Milnsbridge.

This bath is used by school children and Youth organisations. It has no filtration plant, but is kept at a fairly satisfactory standard of cleanliness by frequent refilling with clean water.

During the year 12 samples of swimming bath water were taken by Sanitary Inspectors and examined in the Laboratory at the Health Department: 3 of these were found to be unsatisfactory. Action taken by the Superintendent of Baths resulted in subsequent samples proving satisfactory.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Donnis Drake, Esq., M.R.San., M.S.I.A., F.R.C.O., Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Details of the work carried out by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his staff are contained in the following tabular statement:-

General Summary.

Number of premises disinfected where notifiable diseases have occurred.	600
do. flushed do.	48
do. visited searching for fever.	421
Number of re-visits where cases are isolated at home.	106
Number of houses visited for Zymotic or other particulars.	400
Total number of visits to infected houses.	1527
Number of premises flushed by request of owners (paid for).	467
Other premises, yards or courts flushed.	129
Drains found choked by flushers.	301
Drains made clear.	279
Inspections for Housing Defects.	840
Inspections for Housing defects (re-visits).	1751
Nuisances reported to Public Health Department.	752
do. inspected.	752
Inspection of premises where nuisances were found.	997
do. do. where no nuisances were found.	3342
do. of premises where offensive trades are conducted.	34
do. of Restaurant Kitchens.	61
do. of Premises under Food and Drugs Act, 1938.	526
do. of Houses let in lodgings.	216
do. of Common Lodging Houses.	28.
do. of Factories (Non-Mechanical).	44
do. of Factories (Mechanical).	296
do. of Work places.	106
do. of Bakehouses.	293
do. of Schools.	101
do. of Slaughter Houses.	872
do. Canal Boats.	21
do. Dairies and Milkshops.	200
do. Cowsheds.	871
do. Market and Shops.	819
do. Under merchandise Marks Acts.	219
do. Van dwellings.	318
do. Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.	5237
Re-visits to Work in progress.	1149
Visits to property under notice.	6479
Total number of Inspections of Premises.	22229
Number of entries in Report Book.	888
Preliminary Notices to Owners.	429
Number of Legal Notices issued for abatement or abolition of Nuisances.	238
Owners seen personally.	699
Summonses taken out.	1
Sections of New Drains tested.	97
Old Drains tested.	276
do. and found sound.	107
do. and found defective.	169
Smoke Observations taken.	921
Number of visits under Food and Drugs Act.	771
Food and Drugs - Samples purchased.	521
do. adulterated.	2
Water samples taken for Analysis.	4
do. polluted.	-
Number of visits under Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Acts.	112
do. samples procured.	69
do. found unsatisfactory.	3
Number of visits under Rag Flock Act.	4
do. samples taken.	2
do. certified to be polluted.	-
Milk samples for Bacteriological examination.	535
Water do.	77
Ice Cream do.	279

Summary of Defects.

Drains requiring re-construction.	12
do. do. connection with main sewer.	2
do. not officiently trapped.	3
do. requiring ventilation shafts.	1
Defective sinks pipes and drains.	234
do. ventilation shafts.	22
do. yard drains.	128
do. sewers.	14
do. cellar drains.	33
do. sinks.	9
do. sink lining.	1
do. eaves and fall pipes.	97
do. roofing.	136
do. windows, including sash cords.	40
do. range.	1
do. urinals.	2
do. wash basin.	1
do. tub closets.	3
do. water closets.	117
do. doors and door frames.	12
do. woodwork or plaster round sinks.	7
do. floors.	25
do. Plaster.	111
do. wall pointing or rendering.	6
do. water pipes.	1
Water pipes requiring disconnecting.	1
Fall pipes requiring disconnecting.	15
To provide sinks in houses.	11
Nuisances from water in cellar.	6
do. do. cellar wells.	1
do. do. cesspools.	3
do. do. street gullies.	22
do. do. defective surface of yard.	20
do. do. smoke.	29
do. do. poultry, pigeons and animals.	5
do. emission of dust.	2
Shops requiring ventilation.	3
Offensive accumulation.	20
Factories Closet Accommodation Insufficient.	1
do. do. do. Unsuitable or defective.	19
Factories (Non-Mechanical) requiring cleansing.	1
do. do. other defects.	2
Closets requiring Line Washing.	4
Old Privies requiring alteration to tub or W.C. system.	6
Tub Closets requiring conversion to W.C. system.	5
Tipler closets requiring conversion to W.C. system.	11
Insufficient closet accommodation.	9
Houses requiring cleansing.	14
do. verminous.	8
do. requiring ventilation.	30
do. damp.	94
do. requiring water supply.	56
do. with insufficient water supply.	2
Cowsheds requiring reconstruction.	-
Food premises requiring line-washing or cleansing.	8
do. do. do. ventilation.	5
Defective floor or walls.	2

1433

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

1. Houses let in lodgings.

This class of house is subject to inspection and registration under regulations contained in the Huddersfield Improvement Act, 1871.

The short tabular statement given below shows the number of houses let in lodgings on the register:-

Houses let in lodgings on register January 1st 1949.	76
Houses removed from register during the year 1949.	2
Houses added to register during the year 1949.	9
Net increase to register during the year 1949.	7
Houses remaining on register on December 31st 1949.	83
Number of visits made during the year.	224

The 83 houses afford accommodation for 1,403 lodgers in 502 rooms, giving an average of 2.79 persons per room.

Summary of defects found and remedied.

Rooms requiring cleaning.	10
Staircases requiring cleaning.	6
Cellars requiring linewashing.	6
Defective plaster.	15
do. ventilation shafts.	4
do. eaves gutter or fall pipe.	9
do. sash cords or windows.	7
do. W.C.	5
do. Wash basin.	1
do. floor.	2
do. soil pipes.	2
do. sink lining.	1
do. drain.	1
Leaky roof.	8
Choked waste pipes.	5
Accumulation of refuse.	1
Houses disinfested.	1
	84

2. Offensive Trades.

The number of premises on the register of offensive Trades is 8, in which the following trades are carried on:-

Soap Boiling.	1
Tripe Boiling.	5
Fat melting.	6
Bone Boiling.	1
Gut scraping.	2
Number of inspections during the year.	34

The whole of the premises are kept in compliance with the Bye-Laws and no contravention was discovered during the year.

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

1. Inspections: (made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories with mechanical power.	295	16	-
Factories without mechanical power.	333	3	-
TOTALS:	628	19	-

2. Defects Found.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	10	6	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2).	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3).	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4).	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6).	-	-	-	-
<u>Sanitary Conveniences.</u> (S.7).				
Insufficient.	1	1	-	-
Unsuitable or defective.	15	12	-	-
Not separate for sexes.	-	-	-	-
<u>Other Offences.</u> (not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937).	12	11	-	-
TOTALS:	38	30	-	-

3. Homework.

Class.	Number of		
	Lists.	Outworkers.	
		Contractors.	Workmen.
<u>List of Outworkers</u> (S.107).			
List received from Employers twice per year.	10	-	78
List received from Employers once per year.	10	8	132
Prosecutions.	-	-	-
	Wearing Apparel.		Others.
Outwork in unwholesome premises (S.108).	-	-	-
Cases of infectious disease notified in home workers premises.	-	-	-
Orders prohibiting home work in infected premises (S.110).	-	-	-

4. Registered Non-Mechanical Factories.On the Register (S.8.) at the end of the year.

Clothing and similar trades.	47
Leather.	3
Iron and Tin.	18
Wood.	7
Lead and Paint.	9
Jewellery.	2
Bakehouses (including 114 with power).	128
Miscellaneous Trades and Manufactures.	21
Total number of Non-Mechanical Factories on the Register.	<u>233</u>

5. Other Matters.

Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:-

Failure to affix abstract of Factories Act, 1937 (S.44).	-
Action taken in matters referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Notified by Inspector.	15
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector.	15

Underground Bakehouses (S.54).

Certificates granted during the year.	-
In use at the end of the year.	1

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936. SECTION 249/250.

CANAL BOATS.Huddersfield Registration District.

1. The number of boats inspected during 1949 was 8, and of inspections 21. The 8 boats were made up of fly boats, being all broad fly boats. The place of registry in 7 cases was Goolo and in 1 case Wakefield. Of the 8 boats inspected 7 were found in good condition and conforming to the Act, and Regulations. One boat had a leaky cabin roof. The occupants of all the boats were in good health.

2. Infringement of the Act and Regulations with respect to the following matters:

(a) Registration.	None.
(b) Notification of change of master.	None.
(c) Masters without Certificates.	None.
(d) Marking.	None.
(e) Overcrowding.	None.
(f) Separation of sexes.	None required.
(g) Cleanliness.	None.
(h) Ventilation.	Nothing to complain about.
(i) Painting.	None.
(j) Provision of Water Casks.	All boats provided.
(k) Removal of bilge water.	This work received regular attention.
(l) Notification of Infectious Disease.	None.
(m) Admittance of Inspectors.	No difficulty experienced.

3. Legal proceedings taken.

None.

4. Any other steps taken to secure compliance with the Act and Regulations.

One Preliminary Notice.

5. Infectious Diseases.

None.

6. Detention of Boats.

None.

7. (a) Number of boats on the register.

Ten.

(b) Number of boats in use or available.

Ten.

(c) Number propelled by motor.

One.

(d) Number of boats that cannot be traced.

None.

8. Number registered during 1949.

None.

SUMMARY APPENDIX TO THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CANAL BOATS INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1949.

	<u>1947.</u>	<u>1948.</u>	<u>1949.</u>
Number of boats inspected.	11	10	8
Made up of Broad Boats.	-	-	-
Broad Fly Boats.	11	10	8
Narrow Boats.	-	-	-
Narrow Fly Boats.	-	-	-
Registered Accommodation Aft Cabin	27½	31	23½
Centre Cabin.	-	-	-
Fore Cabin.	31	29½	24
Population found on Board.			
Adults.	21	19	15
Children.	1	3	2
Children under school age.	-	1	-
Number of children of school age.	1	2	2
Number of days on which inspections have been made.	27	38	21
Number of boats conforming to Act and Regulations.	11	10	7
Number of inspections made.	32	44	21
Number of boats with one or more infringements.	-	-	1
Number of infringements met with.	-	-	1
Number remedied.	-	-	1
Number dealt with by Magistrates.	-	-	-
Number still under Notice, December 31st.	-	-	-
Number service affected.	-	-	-

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.

Number of persons on List of sellers of
Part 2 Poisons (Section 21).

270

Number of persons on list who keep a
Poisons Book in respect of the sale
of Part 1 Poisons which can be sold
by a listed seller.

4

Number of visits paid to premises of sellers.

125

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

The following tabular statement summarises the defects found
during inspections made under the above Act, during the year 1949.

<u>Nature of Defect.</u>	<u>Found.</u>	<u>Remedied.</u>
Defective W.C.	1	1
Insufficient W.C.'s.	2	2
Choked and defective drains.	13	13
Defective floors.	1	1
	—	—
	17	17
	—	—

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS.

1949.	Number of Observations taken.	Number showing no black smoke.	Number showing black smoke.	Number of cases in which a nuisance was recorded.	Total Minutes of black smoke emitted.	Average number of Minutes of black smoke emitted per half hour.
January.	78	65	13	-	11½	.904
February.	69	62	7	-	7½	1.036
March.	83	74	9	1	19	2.111
April.	62	53	9	-	7½	.833
May.	86	71	15	3	24½	1.650
June.	76	67	9	1	15½	1.722
July.	70	67	11	-	12	1.091
August.	85	74	11	1	17½	1.613
September.	62	51	11	-	9½	.841
October.	77	60	11	2	30	2.727
November.	58	57	11	-	9½	.841
December.	95	78	17	1	16½	.905
TOTALS:	921	707	134	9	180½	1.349

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Number of Council houses found to be infested.	26
Number of Council houses disinfested.	26
Number of other houses found to be infested.	27
Number of houses treated by a Contractor with liquid H.C.N. Gas	
(a) Privately owned.	30+
(b) Council houses.	12+

+ This figure includes the houses adjoining the bug infested houses.

21 Council houses have been treated with liquid insecticide and D.D.T. and/or Gammexane and all are now reported to be free from bugs. 11 privately owned houses have been similarly treated. 6 are reported to be free from bugs and the remaining houses are still under observation.

881 inspections for general cleanliness and vermin have been made of Council houses, of these 80 were revisits to houses previously found to be unsatisfactory.

1017 inspections have been made of private houses, the occupiers of which had applied for Council houses. 13 of these were found to be bug infested. Of these 13, 5 were granted Council houses, and on removal the furniture was fumigated by liquid H.C.N. Gas in the Council's removal van and the beddings passed through the steam disinfecter.

All privately owned houses found on inspection to be bug infested have been dealt with under the Public Health Act, 1936.

As an additional precaution, 120 visits have been paid to dealers in second hand furniture and clothing, and to furniture removers in an effort to prevent the distribution by these channels. No evidence of vermin was found during these visits.

HOUSING.Houses erected by the Corporation since 1914.

1914 to 1944	5349		
1945	8	(prefabricated Arcon type)	
1946	242	do.	
1946	4	(permanent)	
1947	59	(including 12 "Esiform permanent prefabricated)	
1948	282	do. 148	do.
1949	283	do. 156	do.

Houses in course of erection.

212 (including 50 "Esiform permanent prefabricated)

Housing conditions - Statistics - Year ended 31st December 1949.

1. Estimated population.	123,800.
2. General Death rate.	14.77
3. Death rate from Tuberculosis.	0.41
4. Infantile Mortality.	34
5. Number of dwelling houses of all classes.	42,634
6. Number of working class dwelling houses.	36,182
7. Number of new working class houses erected.	291

Number of new houses erected during the year.

1. By the Local Authority.	283
2. By other bodies and persons.	8

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year.

(a) (i) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).	840
(ii) Number of inspections made for this purpose.	840
(iii) Number of revisits.	1819
(b) (1) Number of dwelling houses (including under sub-head (a) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932.	4
(ii) Number of inspections made for the purpose.	4
(c) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	4
(d) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding subhead) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	370

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.

Number of dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers:-

Number of dwelling houses in respect of which defects were remedied.	152
--	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.	NIL.
(ii) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices.	NIL.
(a) by owners.	
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners.	NIL.

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.	178
(ii) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which defects were remedied after service of formal notices.	
(a) by owners.	173
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners.	NIL.

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

(i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made.	NIL.
(ii) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.	11

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(i) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made.	4
(ii) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements or room having been rendered fit.	NIL.

4. Housing Act, 1936..Part IV - Overcrowding.

- (a) (i) Number of dwelling houses known to be overcrowded at the end of the year.
 (ii) Number of families dwelling therein.
 (iii) Number of persons dwelling therein.
- (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported or discovered during the year.
- (c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.
 (ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases.

Progress of Slum Clearance Programme - Clearance Areas.

No further action has been taken during the year, but 52 houses have been demolished which were in Clearance Areas and subject to Clearance or Compulsory Purchase Orders.

Legal Proceedings.Under the Public Health Act, 1936.

Nil.

Emergency Housing for Persons Inadequately Housed.Dwelling Units in Camps.

The three army camps which have been taken over by the Corporation and the huts of which have been reconstructed and fitted out as dwellings, provide the following accommodation:-

Bradley Road Camp.	27 dwelling units.
Almondbury Camp.	15 do.
Salendine Nook Camp.	28 do.
Total dwelling units.	70

Properties subject to the Clearance or Demolition Orders.

70 dwelling houses which had been condemned have been requisitioned and emergency repairs carried out. These houses are still below the present day standard of fitness, but they provide shelter and a home as a temporary measure, for families who had been living under most unsatisfactory conditions until better accommodation becomes available.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

50 samples of Fertilisers and 19 samples of Feeding Stuffs were taken informally during 1949.

The following is a detailed list of the commodities sampled:-

Fertilisers.

Sangral.	4
Superphosphate of Lime.	5
Steamed Bone Flour.	6
P.P. plus Fertiliser.	1
Liquinure Tomato.	2
Liquinure Flower.	1
Tomato Fertiliser.	3
Hoof and Horn Meal.	1
Basic Slag.	2
Tomatizer.	1
Dried Blood.	4
Sulphate of Ammonia.	6
Sulphate of Potash.	3
Nitrate of Soda.	1
Organic Manure.	1
Solutone.	1
Clay's London Fertiliser.	1
Vitax Growmore.	3
Nitrate of Potash.	1
General Purpose.	1
Fisons Vegerite.	1
Plant Food.	1
Total.	<u>50</u>

Feeding Stuffs.

Dairy Meal.	1
National Pig Food No.2	2
National Poultry Food 1A.	2
Hillars Offal.	4
National Poultry Balancer Meal.	4
Pa la Kernel.	1
Indian Meal.	1
National Cattle Cubes.	2
Pea Meal.	1
Ground oats.	1
	<u>19</u>

The following is a statement of deficiencies and irregularities found in samples taken:-

No.	Nature of Sample.	Declared Contents.	Result of analysis.	Remarks.
3	Steamed Bone Meal.	Albuminoids 5% Phosphate 65%	Nitrogen .05% Phosphoric Acid. 33.1%	Unsatisfactory - incorrect declaration.
4	Sangral 10 day Fertiliser.	Nitrogen 13.45% Phosphoric Acid. 4.18% Potash. 5.0%	Nitrogen 13.0% Phosphoric Acid. 0.2% Potash. .3%	Proportions of Phosphoric Acid below that declared - Stock withdrawn.
9	National Poultry Balancer Meal.	Oil. 3.0% Albuminoids. 20.0% Fibre. 8.0%	Oil. 3.7% Albuminoids. 17.2% Fibre. 8.7%	Proportion of Albuminoids below declared value - Referred to Suppliers.
15	Basic Slag.	Phosphoric Acid. 10.0% Fineness of grinding. 80.0%	Phosphoric Acid. 11.1% Fineness of grinding. 74.3%	Below standard as to fineness of grinding - Stock withdrawn.
16	Tomatizer.	Nitrogen 14.0% Phosphoric Acid. 16.0% Potash. 28.0%	Nitrogen. 15.0% Phosphoric Acid. 17.6% Potash. 25.7%	Proportion of Potash below declared standard - Vendor warned.
30	Organic Manure.	Nitrogen 8.0% Phosphoric Acid. 1.6% Soluble. 2.5% Insoluble. 5.1% Potash. 5.1%	Nitrogen. 8.2% Phosphoric Acid. 0.6% Soluble. 4.9% Insoluble. 5.5% Potash. 5.5%	Proportion of Soluble Phosphoric Acid below declared standard - Vendor warned.
38	National Vitax Growmore Fertiliser.	Nitrogen. 7.0% Phosphoric Acid. 7.0% Soluble. - Insoluble. 7.0% Potash. 7.0%	Nitrogen. 6.8% Phosphoric Acid. 3.4% Soluble. 4.9% Insoluble. 6.2% Potash. 6.2%	Proportions of Soluble Phosphoric Acid and Potash below declared values - Stock withdrawn.
45	National Poultry Balancer Meal.	Oil. 3.0% Albuminoids. 20.0% Fibre. 8.0%	Oil. 1.1% Albuminoids. 17.7% Fibre. 9.0%	Proportion of Albuminoids below declared value - Stock withdrawn.
48	Millers Offal.	Fibre. 9.0% Ash. -	Fibre. 12.6% Ash. 5.8%	Fibre content above declared value - Stock withdrawn.
50	General Purposes Fertiliser.	Nitrogen. 5.0% Phosphoric Acid. 3.0% Soluble. 5.0% Insoluble. 5.0% Potash. 5.0%	Nitrogen. 9.8% Phosphoric Acid. 2.4% Soluble. 4.2% Insoluble. 6.8% Potash. 6.8%	Soluble and Insoluble Phosphoric Acid below declared standard - Stock withdrawn.
58	Raw Bone Meal.	Nitrogen. 3.75% Phosphoric Acid Soluble. 20.5%	Nitrogen. 2.9% Phosphoric Acid. 18.3% Soluble. 18.3%	Nitrogen and Phosphoric Acid below declared values - Stock withdrawn.

SCHOOLS.

Periodical inspections were made by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his staff during the year and any defects found notified to the Education Authority.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1926.

One person was found to be dealing with Rag Flocks; 4 visits were made in ascertaining this. 2 samples were taken, which proved to be satisfactory.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

The problem of surface infestation continues to be dealt with by three full-time Rodent Operatives proceeding in accordance with the technique specified by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. A system of servicing is available and this is applied as required by Circular N.S. 19 (Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries). In cases where drains are suspected of being the cause of Rodent infestation, tests are applied and all cases of defective drains are dealt with under the Public Health Act, 1936.

The following is a summary of action taken during the year:-

Rats.

Complaints received.		No. with evidence of infestation.	No. with no evidence.
Business Premises.	Private dwellings.		
100	130	204	26

Visits made.	Estimated Number of Rats destroyed.	Number of premises treated.	Number of premises cleared.
5237	2889	398	68

Number of drains tested.	Number of drains found defective.
44	33

Mice.

Complaints received.		No. with no evidence.	Treatments carried out.	No. of visits made.	No. of premises cleared.
Business Premises.	Private Dwellings.				
42	75	NIL.	135	1307	14.

The treatment of sewers is carried out by the Borough Engineers Department.

AIR RAID SHELTERS.

These were inspected periodically and those found to require cleansing or to be closed owing to persistent misuse were notified to the Borough Engineer.

The following is a summary of inspections made:-

Number of inspections.	343
Number satisfactory.	224
Number dirty.	109
Number closed.	10
Total.	<u>343</u>

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

163 inspections of public conveniences were made during the year with the following result.

Number found satisfactory.	149
Number found offensive.	13
Number found defective.	1
Total.	<u>163</u>

The unsatisfactory conditions found were notified to the Borough Engineer for the necessary attention.

WASTE FOOD BINS.

During the summer months inspection of waste food bins is carried out and report on the conditions found is forwarded weekly to the Cleansing Superintendent.

1,166 food bins were inspected during the year.

The following statement shows the conditions found.

(1) Condition of bins.

Satisfactory.	1,062
No lids.	42
Defective bins and/or defective or badly fitting lids.	62
	<u>1,166</u>

(2) Cleanliness of bins.

Satisfactory.	1,165
Requiring cleaning.	1
	<u>1,166</u>

INSPECTION OF BEER CELLARS.

Periodical inspections have been made during the year. All defects found on previous inspections have been remedied and there is nothing untoward to report.

MILK SUPPLY.

On the 1st October 1949, the Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944 came into operation. On the same date the Milk (Special Designations) Act, 1949, Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949, Milk (Special Designations)(Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 and Milk (Special Designations)(Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949, also came into operation, thereby repealing the following enactments. Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1926 to 1943, Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936 to 1948 and Defence (General) Regulations 559 No.65 relating to heat-treatment of milk.

The coming into force of these acts and regulations altered to a great extent powers formerly enjoyed by local authorities. Broadly speaking the supervision of milk production on the farm now becomes the responsibility of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, local authorities retaining the duty of controlling the distribution and sale of milk. There are two exceptions to this main division of responsibility as between the Ministry and the local authorities whereby in the case of producer retailers the Ministry are responsible for all operations on the farm and so far as pasteurised milk and sterilised milk are concerned, "Food and Drugs" authorities grant the necessary licences. Local authorities also continue to enforce those provisions relating to disease communicable to man.

On the 30th September 1949 there were 102 registered farms in the Borough comprising 204 sheds in which were housed approximately 1750 dairy cows.

During the year up to 30th September frequent visits were made to the farms during which 871 inspections of sheds were made. Of these visits 63 visits were made in investigating the cause of unsatisfactory milk samples. In addition 200 visits were paid to dairies and milkshops.

The following table shows the number of farms and producers in the Borough at 30th September 1949.

Number of Registered farms.	102
Number of Cowkeepers.	97
Number of Wholesale Producers.	31
Number of Retail Producers.	56
Number of Producers producing both wholesale and retail.	10

<u>Vendors of Milk.</u>	<u>In Borough.</u>	<u>Coming into Borough.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Retail Producers.	65	27	92
Retailers only.	36	6	42
Milkshops.	93	-	93

Licences issued under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1936 to 1946 and since the 1st October 1949 the milk (Special Designations)(Raw Milk) Regulations 1949, and the milk (Special Designations)(Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.

<u>Description of Licence.</u>	<u>Number in force 30th September 1949.</u>	<u>Number in force 31st December 1949.</u>
<u>To use the designation "Tuberculin tested".</u>		
To produce, bottle and sell.	11	-
To sell by retail, including supplementary licences.	-	46
Bottling establishments.	-	2
<u>To use the designation "Accredited".</u>		
To produce bottle and sell.	5	-
To produce, but not bottle.	19	-
To sell by retail, including supplementary licences.	-	1
<u>To use the designation "Pasteurised".</u>		
Pasteuriser's Licence.	-	2
To sell by retail including supplementary licences.	-	25
<u>To use the designation "Sterilised".</u>		
To sell by retail including supplementary licences.	-	71

In the two dairies where licences are in force authorising the use of the special designation "Pasteurised" the milk is processed by the "High Temperature Short Time Method". There is a well equipped laboratory at each dairy in which samples of both untreated and treated milk are frequently examined.

Approximately 7,000 gallons of milk are pasteurised daily. This figure includes approximately 340 gallons of "Tuberculin Tested" milk which is retailed as "Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)". In addition approximately 75 gallons of milk already pasteurised are delivered daily to one of the dairies for distribution to milk retailers.

The sale and consumption of both "Tuberculin Tested" and "Pasteurised" milk has again increased during the year.

MILK SUPPLIED TO SCHOOLS.

All the schools in the Borough under the jurisdiction of the Education Department are now supplied with "Pasteurised" milk. The last school to be so supplied was during June of this year. Thirty-three samples of "Pasteurised" milk have been examined and twenty-nine satisfied the prescribed tests. Two samples of raw milk supplied to the one school have been examined and both were found to satisfy the prescribed standard.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

(Carried out in the Laboratory at the Health Department, Huddersfield).

UNDESIGNATED RAW MILK. Produced in the Borough.

No. of Samples	No. Satisfactory	Percentage	Unsatisfactory.							
			Total	Percentage	Methylene Blue Test.	Percentage	B. Coli	Percentage	Both Methylene Blue Test and B. Coli.	Percentage.
231	178	77.06	53	22.94	3	1.30	38	16.45	12	5.19

Produced out of the Borough.

No. of samples	No. satisfactory	Percentage	Unsatisfactory.							
			Total	Percentage	Methylene Blue Test.	Percentage	B. Coli	Percentage	Both Methylene Blue Test and B. Coli.	Percentage.
90	73	81.11	17	18.89	2	2.22	7	7.78	8	8.89

DESIGNATED MILKS.

Tuberculin Tested Milk produced in the Borough.

No. of samples	No. satisfactory	Percentage	Unsatisfactory.							
			Total	Percentage	Methylene Blue Test.	Percentage	B. Coli	Percentage	Both Methylene Blue Test and B. Coli.	Percentage.
26	16	61.54	10	38.46	-	-	4	15.38	6	23.08

Tuberculin Tested Milk produced out of the Borough.

No. of samples	No. satisfactory	Percentage	Unsatisfactory.							
			Total	Percentage	Methylene Blue Test.	Percentage	B. Coli	Percentage	Both Methylene Blue Test and B. Coli.	Percentage.
41	37	90.24	4	9.76	1	2.44	1	2.44	2	4.88

ACCREDITED MILK PRODUCED IN THE BOROUGH.

No. of samples	No. satisfactory	Percentage	Unsatisfactory.							
			Total	Percentage	Methylene Blue Test	Percentage	B. Coli	Percentage	Both Methylene Blue Test and B. Coli.	Percentage
3	3	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TUBERCULIN TESTED (PASTEURISED) MILK PROCESSED IN THE BOROUGH.

No. of samples	No. satisfactory	Percentage	Unsatisfactory.							
			Total	Percentage	Methylene Blue Test	Percentage	Phosphatase Test.	Percentage	Both Methylene Blue Test and Phosphatase Test.	Percentage.
3	3	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TUBERCULIN TESTED (PASTEURISED) MILK PROCESSED OUT OF THE BOROUGH.

No. of samples	No. satisfactory	Percentage	Unsatisfactory.							
			Total	Percentage	Methylene Blue Test.	Percentage	Phosphatase Test.	Percentage	Both Methylene Blue Test and Phosphatase Test.	Percentage.
3	2	66.67	1	33.33	1	33.33	-	-	-	-

PASTEURISED MILK PROCESSED IN THE BOROUGH.

No. of samples	No. satisfactory	Percentage	Unsatisfactory.							
			Total	Percentage	Methylene Blue Test.	Percentage	Phosphatase Test.	Percentage	Both Methylene Blue Test and Phosphatase Test.	Percentage.
95	92	96.84	3	.316	1	1.05	-	-	2	2.11

PASTEURISED MILK PROCESSED OUT OF THE BOROUGH.

No. of samples	No. satisfactory	Percentage	Unsatisfactory.							
			Total	Percentage	Methylene Blue Test.	Percentage	Phosphatase Test.	Percentage	Both Methylene Blue Test and Phosphatase Test.	Percentage.
5	5	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

STERILISED MILK PROCESSED OUT OF THE BOROUGH.

No. of samples.	No. satisfactory.	Percentage.	Unsatisfactory.	
			Turbidity Test.	Percentage.
3	3	100.00	-	-

SCHOOLS' SUPPLY - RAW MILK.

No. of samples	No. satisfactory	Percentage	Unsatisfactory.							
			Total	Percentage	Methylene Blue Test.	Percentage	Phosphatase Test.	Percentage	Both Methylene Blue Test and Phosphatase Test.	Percentage.
2	2	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

PASTEURISED MILK.

No. of samples	No. satisfactory	Percentage	Unsatisfactory.							
			Total	Percentage	Methylene Blue Test	Percentage	Phosphatase Test	Percentage	Both Methylene Blue Test and Phosphatase Test.	Percentage.
33	29	87.88	4	12.12	3	9.09	-	-	1	3.03

BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK FOR PRESENCE OF TUBERCLE BACILLI.

(Carried out at the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary and Public Health Laboratory, Wakefield since 1.10.49).

UNDESIGNATED.

No. of samples.	Tubercle Bacilli found.	Percentage.	Produced in the Borough.			Produced out of the Borough.		
			No. of samples.	Tubercle Bacilli found.	Percentage.	No. of samples.	Tubercle Bacilli found.	Percentage.
81	5	6.17	51	4	7.84	30	1	3.33

TUBERCULIN TESTED MILK.

No. of samples.	Tubercle Bacilli found.	Percentage.	Produced in the Borough.			Produced out of the Borough.		
			No. of samples.	Tubercle Bacilli found.	Percentage.	No. of samples.	Tubercle Bacilli found.	Percentage.
19	-	-	9	-	-	10	-	-

ACCREDITED MILK.

No. of samples.	Tubercle Bacilli found.	Percentage.	Produced in the Borough.			Produced out of the Borough.		
			No. of samples.	Tubercle Bacilli found.	Percentage.	No. of samples.	Tubercle Bacilli found.	Percentage.
28	4	14.29	27	4	14.81	1	-	-

PASTEURISED MILK INCLUDING TUBERCULIN TESTED (PASTEURISED) MILK.

No. of samples.	Tubercle Bacilli found.	Percentage.	Processed in the Borough.			Processed out of the Borough.		
			No. of samples.	Tubercle Bacilli found.	Percentage.	No. of samples.	Tubercle Bacilli found.	Percentage.
11	1	9.09	8	1	12.5	3	-	-

SUMMARY OF ALL MILK EXAMINED FOR TUBERCLE BACILLI.

No. of samples.	Tubercle Bacilli found.	Percentage.
139	10	7.19

Under provisions contained in the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 which came into operation 1st October 1949, powers relating to infected milk were extended to enable a Medical Officer of Health to stop the sale of infected milk or to require the milk to be diverted for heat treatment, if there is evidence that it is infected with organisms communicable to man. A Medical Officer of Health may also require milk to be diverted for heat treatment if he has reasonable grounds for suspecting that milk is so infected.

It has not been necessary to take any action under these provisions.

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ICE CREAM.

Number of premises registered for the manufacture and for the sale of Ice Cream.	30
Number of premises registered for the sale of Ice Cream.	185
Manufacturers using the heat treatment.	14
Manufacturers using the cold mix.	8
Number licenced not manufacturing at present.	8
	<u>30</u>

Although there is no legal standard relating to the purity of Ice Cream it is felt that it should at least reach the standard required for good quality of milk. Where on examination it is found that the sample falls below the standard fixed originally for Grade A milk the sample is classified as unsatisfactory and the purveyor concerned notified when a result of this kind is reported the methods employed are investigated and the co-operation of the trader obtained.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF ICE CREAM.(Produced in the Borough).

No. of samples.	No. satisfactory	Percentage	Unsatisfactory.							
			Total	Percentage	More than 200,000 bacteria per c.c.	Percentage	B. Coli	Percentage	Both count and B. Coli	Percentage.
187	132	70.59	55	29.41	4	2.14	44	23.53	7	3.74

(Produced out of the Borough).

No. of samples.	No. satisfactory	Percentage	Unsatisfactory.							
			Total	Percentage	More than 200,000 bacteria per c.c.	Percentage	B. Coli	Percentage	Both count and B. Coli	Percentage.
92	76	82.61	16	17.39	1	1.09	15	16.30	-	-

The percentage of satisfactory samples is slightly higher than in 1948 for ice cream produced in the Borough, but lower by 9% for ice cream produced outside the Borough.

SUMMARY OF ALL ICE CREAM SUBMITTED FOR BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

No. of samples.	No. satisfactory.	Percentage.	No. satisfactory.	Percentage.
279	208	74.55	71	25.45

FOOD INSPECTION.

The following visits and inspections were made during the year.

Public Abattoir.	661
Slaughter house for horses (Human Consumption)	211
Restaurant and school kitchens.	61
Food Shops (Butchers, etc).	527
Dairies and milk shops.	200
Bakehouses.	291
Market shops.	819
	<u>2770</u>

Summary of defects found and work done during the year.

Nature of Defect.	Found.	Remedied.
Dirty premises.	6	6
Insufficient washing accommodation.	5	5
Insufficient ventilation.	15	15
Defective walls.	2	2
Defective floors.	3	3
Defective drains.	2	2
	<u>33</u>	<u>33</u>

Transport of Meat.

Constant supervision is kept on vehicles at the Public Abattoir for cleanliness. One vehicle has been lined throughout with stainless steel.

MEAT.

The Public Abattoir continues to be used as a centre for slaughter under the Meat and Livestock Control Order, 1940. Ten private slaughter houses still remain unused, the only private slaughter house now licensed is used for the slaughter of horses.

The carcasses of all animals slaughtered are inspected (during the hours of slaughter) at the slaughter house prior to removal.

The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered, the number and percentages found diseased or unsound.

	Cattle (ox, cows)	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Number killed.	6,126	1,592	4,390	26,742	6,992
Number inspected.	6,126	1,592	4,390	26,742	6,992
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	5	39	20	31	30
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	2,883	681	10	2,080	20
Percentage of the number killed affected with disease other than Tuberculosis.	47.14	45.22	0.68	7.90	0.71
<u>Tuberculosis Only.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.	22	99	-	1	20
Percentage whole carcasses.	.358	6.21	-	.003	.283
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	652	609	-	-	388
Percentage of the number killed affected with Tuberculosis.	11.00	44.04	-	.003	5.83

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1938.

Number of cows slaughtered.	16
Number wholly condemned.	9
Number partly condemned.	-
Number where offals only condemned.	7
Weight of carcasses condemned.	3954 lbs.

THE TOTAL WEIGHTS OF CONDEMNED MEAT AND OFFALS ARE AS FOLLOWS:-

Beef.	82,480 lbs.
Mutton.	1,378 lbs.
Pork.	11,166 lbs.
Veal.	770 lbs.
Offals.	93,243 lbs.
	<u>189,045 lbs.</u>

Slaughter of horses for human consumption.

337 Horses were slaughtered during the year for human consumption and all were examined by the meat inspectors.

1 carcass complete with organs was found unfit for human consumption and was dealt with accordingly.

Tuberculosis in Calves.

There were no calves found to be affected with Tuberculosis during the year.

Tuberculosis in Poultry.

3 Fowls were found to be affected with Tuberculosis and were dealt with accordingly by destruction.

Other foods found unsound or unwholesome.

Tinned Goods.	4,861
Fish.	22,271½ lbs.
Cornflour.	103½ lbs.
Cooked meat.	90 "
Eggs.	971
Vegetarian sausage.	236½ lbs.
Butter.	19½ "
Chickens.	47½ "
Pickles.	1,691 bottles.
Oatmeal.	280 lbs.
Fruit.	60 bottles.
Biscuits.	3½ lbs.
Prawns.	100 lbs.
Shrimps.	19 lbs.
Jan.	27 jars.
Lobsters.	151 lbs.
Crabs.	42 lbs.
Cheese.	21½ lbs.
Sultanas.	231 lbs.
Brawn.	4 lbs.
Malt Loaves.	12
Tripe.	13,542 lbs.
Margarine.	48½ lbs.
Ice Cream.	63½ blocks.
Mazipan.	25 lbs.
Sandwich spread.	101 jars.
Sugar.	21 lbs.
Crisp Bread.	60 packets.
Salad Cream.	791 bottles.
Ham Roll.	12½ lbs.
Sago.	8½ lbs.
Rabbits.	170½ lbs.
Frozen eggs.	84 lbs.
Chocolate bars.	57 bars.
Nougat.	12 bars.
Sauce.	15 bottles.
Sausage.	5 lbs.

Food found to be unwholesome in its present state and salvaged by the Ministry of Food Salvage Officer:-

Cooking fat compound.	103 lbs.
Butter.	59½ lbs.
Margarine.	48½ lbs.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1930.

Report on action taken under the above act in the County Borough of Huddersfield during the year 1949.

Food Examination.

The chemical examination of food is carried out in the laboratory of the Public Analyst and bacteriological examination in the Health Department, Huddersfield.

1. Articles Analysed.Formal samples.

New Milk.	313	of this number 9 were certified as adulterated.
Custard powder.	1	
Pastry.	10	
	<u>324</u>	

Informal samples.

New Milk.	5	
Sauce.	9	
Mineral Waters.	4	
Beef sausage.	16	of this number 2 were certified as unsatisfactory.
Cornflour.	2	These were certified as unsatisfactory.
Ice Cream.	51	
Cream Fat.	2	
Mustard.	2	
Pepper.	1	
Baking Powder.	12	
Custard Powder.	4	
Pork Sausage.	2	of this number 1 was certified as unsatisfactory.
Fish Paste.	3	
Meat Pie.	9	of this number 1 was certified as unsatisfactory.
Bread.	2	
Soup.	4	
Calf's foot jelly.	1	
Poloney.	1	
Brawn.	1	
Chest and Lung Syrup.	2	
Tomato sausage.	1	This was certified unsatisfactory.
Yeast tablets.	3	
Boiled peas	1	
Fruit custard, Rice pudding	1	
Ice Cream Powder.	1	
Corned Beef tin.	1	Taken for metallic poisons.
Frozen Gooseberries.	1	
Meat and Potato Pie.	1	
Meat paste.	2	
Salad Cream.	2	
Semolina.	1	
Oatmeal.	2	
Cake mixture.	2	
Coffee.	5	
Chocolate Spread.	4	
Ground Ginger.	1	
Epsom Salts.	2	
Preserves.	2	
Tinned vegetables.	1	
Pastry.	2	These were certified as unsatisfactory.
Beer.	4	
Olive Oil.	2	
Malt cup.	1	
Crestona.	1	
Cocoa.	4	
Indian Brandy.	1	
Liquid paraffin.	2	
Glycerine.	1	
Coffee and chicory.	3	
Pastry mixture.	1	
Raspberry Vinegar.	1	
Pastry.	2	
Gelatine.	1	
Potted meat.	1	This was certified as unsatisfactory.
Self raising flour.	2	
Bi-Carbonate of Soda.	1	
Total.	<u>197</u>	

2. Details of samples reported by the Public Analyst to be adulterated.

<u>Number.</u>	<u>Article.</u>	<u>Result of Analysis.</u>	<u>Proceedings.</u>
39	New Milk.	Adulterated by at least 3% extraneous water.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk.

<u>Number.</u>	<u>Article.</u>	<u>Result of Analysis.</u>	<u>Proceedings.</u>
65.	New Milk.	Adulterated by at least 2% extraneous water.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk.
8. (Informal).	Corn-Flour.	Contains sodium carbonate and Iron Filings.	Case heard 21st March 1949. Case adjourned for attendance of third party.
9. (Informal)	Corn-Flour.	Contains sodium carbonate and iron Filings.	Case heard 21st March 1949. Case adjourned for attendance of third party.
25. (Informal)	Pork Sausage.	Deficient in meat.	Reported to Ministry of Food.
43. (Informal)	Tomato Sausage.	Deficient in meat.	Reported to Ministry of Food.
85.	New Milk.	Adulterated by abstraction of 10% Fatty solids.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk.
86.	New Milk.	Adulterated by abstraction of 4% Fatty solids.	Suppliers warned by Town Clerk.
152.	New Milk.	Adulterated by abstraction of 2.6% Fatty solids.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk.
82. (Informal)	Beef Sausage	Deficient in meat.	Reported to Ministry of Food.
83. (Informal)	Beef sausage.	Deficient in meat.	Reported to Ministry of Food.
88. (Informal)	Jan Tarts.	Excess of mineral oil.	Formal sample proved genuine.
89	Pastry.	Excess of Mineral Oil.	Formal sample proved genuine.
165.	New Milk.	Adulterated by at least 1% extraneous water.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk.
210	New Milk.	Adulterated by abstraction of 9% Fatty solids.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk.
224	New Milk.	Adulterated by at least 5% extraneous water.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk.
299	New Milk.	Adulterated by abstraction of 25% Fatty solids. Deficiency of non fatty solids due to natural causes.	Vendor warned by Town Clerk.
166. (Informal)	Potted Meat.	(Unsatisfactory should have been sold as potted meat paste.)	Referred to Ministry of Food by Town Clerk.
178. (Informal)	Meat Pie.	Deficient in meat.	Vendors seen by Town Clerk and their explanation accepted.

3. Offences other than adulteration.

None.

4. Legal Proceedings.

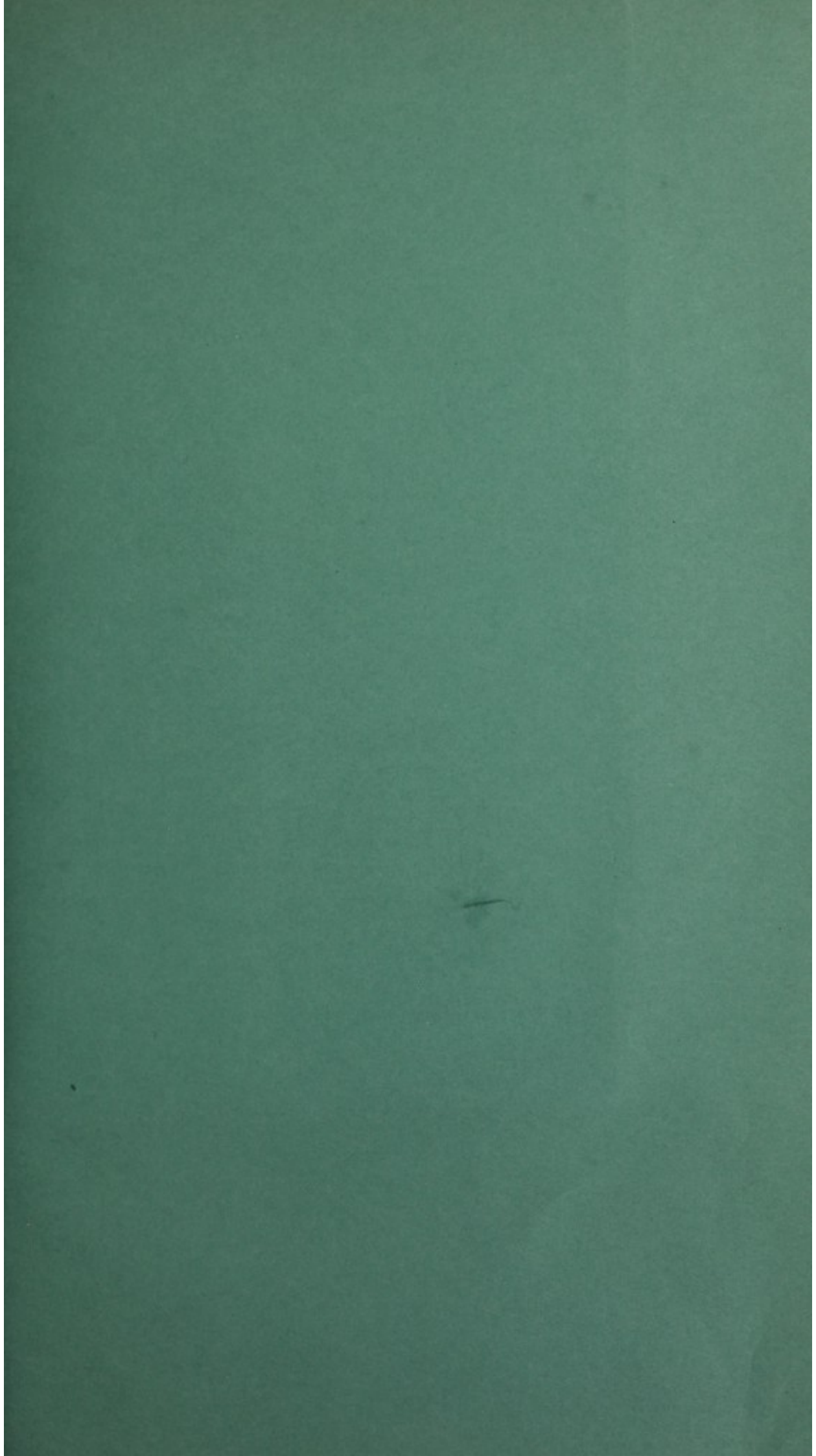
<u>Date.</u>	<u>No. of samples.</u>	<u>Offence charged.</u>	<u>Name of defendant.</u>	<u>Result.</u>
1949. 21st March.	8	Selling cornflour containing sodium carbonate and Iron Filings.	H.T.	Case adjourned for attendance of third party.
21st March.	9	Selling of cornflour containing sodium carbonate and Iron Filings.	H.T.	Case adjourned for attendance of third party.

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