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URBAN DISTRICT
OF KIRKBURTON



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
For the Year 1948.

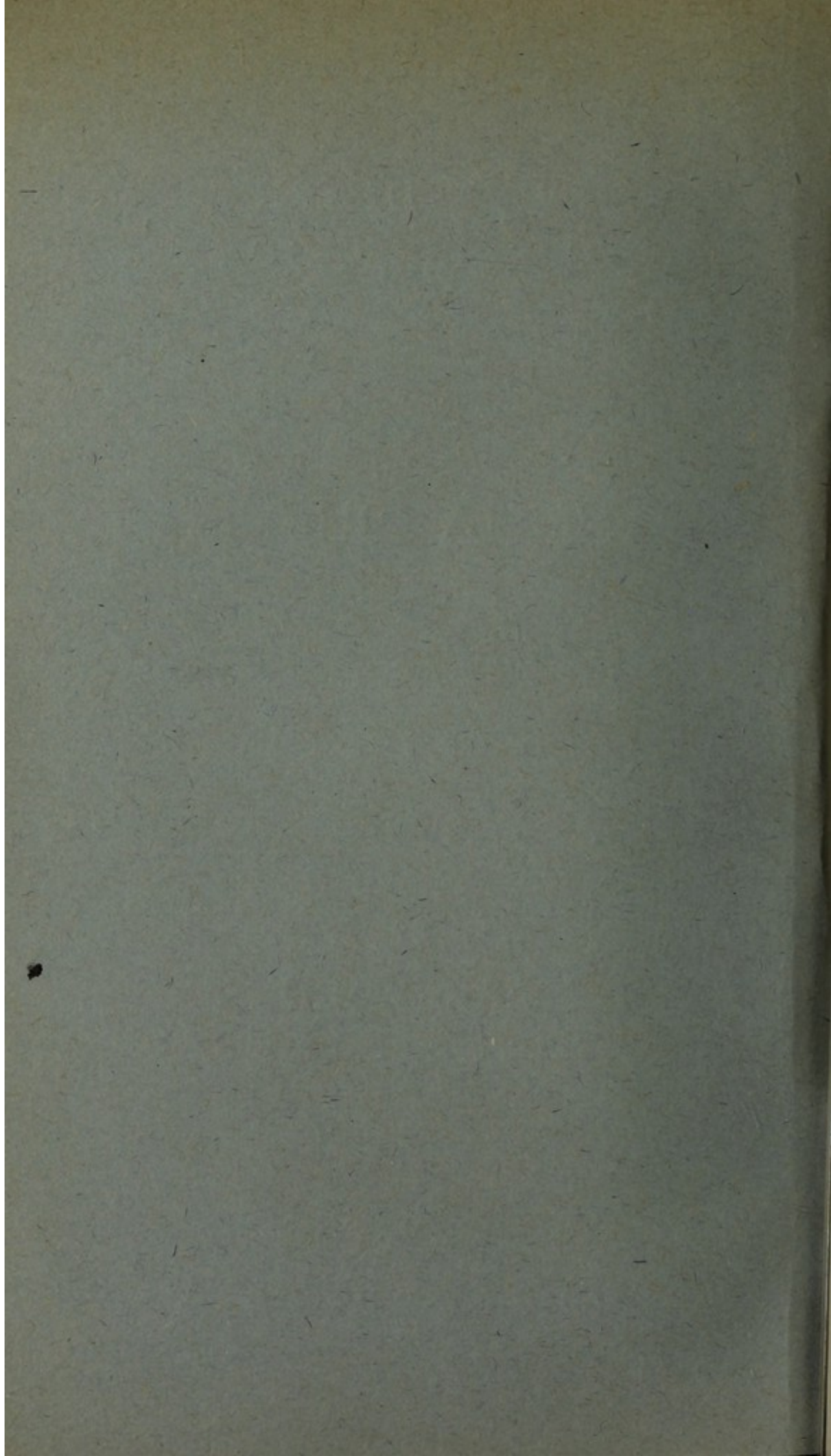
BY

ERIC WARD

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



SLAITHWAITE :
A. T. GREEN and CO., CARR LANE.
1950.



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Kirkburton Urban District

LIST OF COUNCILLORS

for the year 1948.

Chairman :

x E. A. BEDFORD, Esq.

Vice-Chairman :

x J. B. CROSLAND, Esq., J.P.

x A. W. BEER, Esq.	B. MALLINSON, Esq.
x W. BLACKBURN, Esq.	x Mrs. G. L. MALLINSON
x H. CLAYTON, Esq.	x P. MOORHOUSE, Esq.
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xx M. KILNER, Esq.	T. WALTERS, Esq., J.P.
N. LAYCOCK, Esq.	F. S. WOOD, Esq.
G. LOE, Esq.	x R. S. WOOD, Esq.

xx Chairman of the Public Health Committee.

x Member of the Public Health Committee.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL

Medical Officer of Health :

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

(Appointed 1-1-48.)

Senior Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent.

E. STANSFIELD, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspector

W. RIDING, M.S.I.A.

Divisional Health Office,
Woodville,
Scar Lane,
GOLCAR,
Nr. Huddersfield
November, 1949.

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

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my second Annual Report on the health of the Kirkburton Urban District and the work of the Public Health Department during the year 1948. The Report is the 9th in the series since the formation of the enlarged Urban District in 1938.

The County Council Scheme of Divisional Health Administration commenced on the 1st January, 1948. Under this scheme all the preventive medical services in the area are administered together by one Medical Officer acting as Divisional Medical Officer for County Council work, and as Medical Officer of Health for sanitary authorities within the Division. Kirkburton is placed in Division No. 20 which also includes the Urban Districts of Colne Valley, Denby Dale, Holmfirth and Meltham. During the year the Divisional organisation has gradually been built up and at the end of the year was reasonably complete.

The various particulars of the Vital Statistics relating to the District show that the health of the community has been well maintained although there has been a fall in the Birth Rate of 2.49 per 1,000 of the population as compared with the previous year. Except for an increase in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever there has been no abnormal incidence of infectious or other diseases.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector has spent much time and energy in collecting reliable statistics regarding the sanitary circumstances of the District, including particulars of water supplies, closet accommodation, etc. I am pleased to record that the Council approved the recommendation made in my last report that a full-time clerk be appointed to work in the Department. Unfortunately it was not possible to make the appointment until late in 1949.

In conclusion I wish to tender my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Council for their continued support, and to acknowledge the invaluable assistance given to me by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. E. Stansfield, and all other Officials of the Council.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

ERIC WARD

Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

1. General Statistics

Area in Acres	14,577
Registrar-General's Estimate of Population (middle of 1947)	17,210
Registrar-General's Estimate of Population (middle of 1948)	17,900
Average number of patients resident in 1948 at Storthes Hall Hospital	3,015
Estimate of Population (middle of 1948) excluding patients resident at Storthes Hall Hospital	14,885
Number of Inhabited Houses at end of 1948	4,963
Rateable Value (31st March, 1949)	70,967
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (March, 1949)	£273

2. Extracts from Vital Statistics

Live Births :	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	132	116	248
Illegitimate	5	4	9
Total	137	120	257

Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population : 14.36.

Still Births :	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	5	3	8
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Total	5	3	8

Rate per 1,000 of total (live and still) births : 30.19

Deaths	(Males 104, Females 94)	198
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population		11.06
Deaths from Puerperal Causes		Nil

Birth and Death Rates excluding figures relative to Storthes Hall Hospital.

If the average number of patients resident at the Storthes Hall Hospital was excluded from the Registrar-General's estimate of population, and the births and deaths occurring there were also excluded, the Birth and Death Rates for the District would be as follows :—

Birth Rate 17.27 Death Rate 13.17

Number of Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age :

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	9	4	13
Illegitimate	1	—	1
Total	10	4	14

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	54.47
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	52.42
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	111.11

Death Rate per 1,000 population from :—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.06
All forms of Tuberculosis	0.17
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	1.06
Cancer	1.84
Principal Zymotic Diseases (Smallpox, Enteric Fever, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough and Diphtheria)	0.11
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (children under 2 years of age)	1
Death Rate from Diarrhoea and Enteritis of children under 2 years of age per 1,000 births	3.89

Section 1.

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

The Kirkburton Urban District was formed under the Yorkshire West Riding County Review of 1938, by the amalgamation of the former Urban Districts of Flockton, Kirkburton, Kirkheaton, Lepton, Shelley, Shepley, Thurstonland and Farnley Tyas, and Whitley Upper, these districts now forming the 8 wards.

The District is mainly rural in appearance, and the chief sources of employment are agriculture and textiles, with some coal mining and light industry.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population at mid-1948 was 17,900 as compared with 17,210 at mid-1947. This increase is due partly to an excess of births over deaths of 59, but mainly to an influx of population from other areas.

Births.

After adjustment for inward and outward transferable births, a net total of 257 live births (137 male, 120 female) was registered in the District during the year, a decrease of 33 compared with the previous year.

The BIRTH RATE is 14.36 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 16.85 for the previous year, 17.9 for England and Wales, 18.5 for the West Riding Administrative County and 18.3 for the Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts.

The illegitimate live births numbered 9 or 3.50% of the total live births, a decrease of 5 compared with the previous year.

Stillbirths.

After adjustment for transfers, 8 stillbirths were registered during the year as compared with 5 for the previous year. This figure gives a rate of 30.19 per 1,000 live and stillbirths, and 0.45 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 16.95 and 0.29 respectively for 1947.

Deaths.

After correction for inward and outward transferable deaths, the net total deaths registered in and assigned to the District was 198 (104 male, 94 female), a decrease of 20 on the total for the year 1947.

The DEATH RATE is 11.06 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 12.67 for the previous year.

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

(i)	Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System	...	81
(ii)	Cancer	...	33
(iii)	Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	...	23
(iv)	Respiratory diseases excluding Tuberculosis	...	19

These 4 causes accounted for 78.78% of the total deaths. Particulars of the various causes of death and the sex distribution are given in the following table :—

Causes of Death	Sex	All	Ages												
			0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-		
All Causes	M	104	11	...	1	1	...	...	3	9	23	27	29
	F	94	4	...	...	1	2	3	7	7	19	31	26
1. Typhoid/Paratyphoid Fevers	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Cerebro—Spinal Fever	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Scarlet Fever	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Whooping Cough	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Diphtheria	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Tuberculosis, respiratory system	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Other forms of tuberculosis	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	F	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Syphilitic Disease	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Influenza	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Measles	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Acute poliomyelitis and polioencephalitis	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Acute Infectious Encephalitis	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Cancer of Buccal Cavity & Oesophagus (M)	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cancer of Uterus (F)	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
14. Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
	F	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	1
15. Cancer of Breast	F	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
16. Cancer of all other sites	M	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2	1
	F	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	1
17. Diabetes	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
18. Intra-Cranial Vas. Lesions	M	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	5
	F	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5
19. Heart Disease	M	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	8	12	14
	F	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	11	11
20. Other diseases of the Circulatory System	M	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	F	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
21. Bronchitis	M	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
	F	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1
22. Pneumonia	M	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1
	F	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
23. Other Respiratory Diseases	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Diarrhoea (under 2)	M	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Appendicitis	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Other digestive diseases	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
28. Nephritis	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	F	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
29. Puerperal Sepsis	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Other maternal causes	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Premature Birth	M	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Congenital Malformations Birth injury: Inf Dis.	M	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Suicide	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
34. Road Traffic Accidents	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
35. Other Violent Causes	M	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
36. All other Causes	M	8	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	F	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1

Maternal Deaths and Mortality.

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

Infant Mortality.

After correction for transferable deaths, there were 14 deaths (10 male, 4 female) of infants under 1 year of age, an increase of 3 compared with the previous year.

The INFANT MORTALITY RATE is 54.47 per 1,000 live births as compared with 37.93 for the previous year.

The death rate amongst legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births is 52.42 as compared with 39.86 for the year 1947.

One illegitimate child died under 1 year of age, giving a death rate amongst illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births of 111.11, as compared with NIL for the year 1947.

Comparative Statistics

	Kirkburton Urban District	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales (provisional figures)
BIRTH RATE Per 1,000 estimated population....	14.36	18.3	18.5	17.9
DEATH RATES				
All per 1,000 estimated ... population				
All Causes	11.06	11.8	11.3	10.8
Zymotic Diseases (seven principal)....	0.11	0.12	0.12	•
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System....	0.06	0.37	0.37	0.44
Other forms of Tuberculosis Respiratory Diseases (ex- cluding Tuberculosis of respiratory system)	0.11	0.07	0.07	0.07
Cancer	1.06	1.34	1.29	•
Heart and Circulatory Diseases....	1.84	1.83	1.74	1.86
	4.53	3.98	3.73	•
INFANT MORTALITY	54.47	38	39	34
DIARRHOEA Deaths in infants under 2 years of age per 1,000 live births	3.89	4.17	4.38	3.3
MATERNAL MORTALITY				
Puerperal Sepsis	Nil	0.09	0.10	0.24
Other Causes	Nil	1.02	1.05	0.78
Total	Nil	1.11	1.15	1.02

* Figures not available.

Section II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Staff

In addition to the Medical Officer of Health who is a part time officer, the staff consists of a full time Senior Sanitary Inspector, an additional Sanitary Inspector, and a Junior Clerk who is shared with the Deputy Clerk and Rating Officer.

Laboratory Facilities.

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

Ambulance Facilities

(a) Cases of Infectious Diseases.

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

(b) Cases of sickness and accident.

An Ambulance Service is operated by the West Riding County Council, the Kirkburton Urban District being in Ambulance Area No. 18. The principal Depot for the area is situated at Huddersfield.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

General : Home nursing is undertaken by the Home Nurses who were employed by the following Local District Nursing Associations until the 5th July, 1948, when they were transferred to the staff of the West Riding County Council.

1. Flockton Association	... ..	1 Nurse
2. Kirkburton Association	... ..	1 Nurse
3. Lepton Association	... ..	1 Nurse
4. Shelley	... ..	1 Nurse
5. Shepley	... ..	1 Nurse

Midwifery : All the Nurses employed until the 5th July, 1948, by the District Nursing Associations are practising midwives.

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

Treatment Centres, Clinics and Hospitals

Infant Welfare Centres

Held weekly on Tuesday at Kirkburton and Lepton.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

Held monthly on the 3rd Thursday in the month at Lepton.

School Clinics

Held weekly on Tuesday at Kirkburton and Lepton.

All the Kirkburton clinics are held in the Dogley Lane Congregational Chapel, Fenay Bridge, and the Lepton clinics in the Cowms Methodist Chapel, Lepton.

Tuberculosis Dispensary

Held on Tuesday afternoon and Friday afternoon at 1, Peel Street, Huddersfield.

Venereal Diseases Clinics

Held at York Place, New North Road, Huddersfield, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

Held at Clayton Hospital, Wakefield, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.

Held at the General Infirmary, Dewsbury, on Monday, Thursday and Friday.

Hospitals.

(a) Infectious Diseases :

Cases of infectious diseases, other than Smallpox, are treated at the Mill Hill Isolation Hospital, Huddersfield.

Accommodation for cases of Smallpox is provided by the Leeds Regional Hospital Board at Cottingham Smallpox Hospital, Cottingham, East Yorkshire.

(b) General Hospitals:

Huddersfield Royal Infirmary.
County General Hospital, Wakefield.

(c) Maternity: Arrangements are made for the admission of patients to the Princess Royal Maternity Home, Huddersfield, and various general hospitals.

Section III.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

The principal sources of piped water are the undertakings of the Huddersfield Corporation and the Dewsbury and Heckmondwike Joint Water Board.

The Huddersfield supply serves the Kirkburton, Lepton, Shelley, Shepley and Thurstonland and Farnley Tyas Wards, the supply being distributed by the Huddersfield Corporation except at Thurstonland where a large proportion is supplied through mains which are the property of the Urban District Council. All the water is filtered and chlorinated at the Corporation's Waterworks before distribution. Some 4,100 houses have a direct supply from the Corporation's and Urban District Council's mains.

The Dewsbury and Heckmondwike supply serves the Flockton and Whitley Upper Wards, the water being purchased in bulk and distributed by the Council. The water, after filtration and chlorination by the Water Board, is received into a covered tank and pumped to two storage reservoirs having a total capacity of 106,000 gallons. Water from these reservoirs is supplied to 671 houses.

In addition to the above, 5 houses are supplied direct by Dewsbury and Heckmondwike Joint Water Board and 3 by Denby Dale Urban District Council. Adequate supplies are available in most parts of the distribution areas, the Flockton supply having been improved by scraping of the mains.

A scheme for the provision of Huddersfield Corporation water supply to replace the existing private supply at the Sovereign area of Shepley is at present under discussion with neighbouring Authorities and the Ministry of Health.

At Farnley Tyas, where the water pressure is unsatisfactory at a number of premises and where the sufficiency of the existing private supply cannot be relied upon during dry seasons, a proposal to link up with the Corporation's main at Thurstonland is being investigated.

During the year 2 samples of the Huddersfield Corporation's supply and one of the Dewsbury and Heckmondwike public supply were taken for bacteriological examination, and in each case the result was satisfactory. The Public Well at Thurstonland (Ing Well) was found to be unfit on bacteriological examination and was closed.

Records are being made of all private water supplies as they become known to the Sanitary Inspector, but a complete list will probably not be available until a housing survey of the whole district has been carried out.

At the end of the year 110 houses, 70 in Thurstonland and Farnley Tyas, 36 in Shepley, and 4 in Lepton, were known to have a piped supply from private sources; whilst 74 houses, 13 in Kirkheaton, 12 in Shepley, 8 in Shelley, 37 in Thurstonland and Farnley Tyas, 3 in Whitley Upper, and 1 in Kirkburton, depend on wells and springs for their supplies.

During the year 25 samples were taken from 14 of the private supplies for bacteriological examination. The reports showed that 13 were regarded as satisfactory, 2 as of doubtful quality, and 10 as unsatisfactory for domestic use.

Drainage and Sewerage.

There are 7 Sewage Disposal Works in the District, these being situated at Flockton, Kirkburton, Kirkheaton, Lepton, Shelley, and Whitley Upper (2 works). The Kirkburton works serve Thurstonland and Farnley Tyas as well as Kirkburton, whilst the others serve only the Wards in which they are situated. The Clough Gate works at Whitley Upper have been reconstructed during the year, and improvements made to the filters at Lepton and Kirkburton.

Whilst the majority of the built-up areas are sewered, a large proportion of Flockton and other outlying parts of the district still require sewerage. A scheme has been prepared for the sewerage of the portion of Flockton on the western side of Doctor Lane. This should facilitate the adequate draining of 68 houses. A scheme is in preparation for the sewerage of Gawthorpe, Gawthorpe Green, Town End and Town Bottom, Lepton.

A sewer is required to serve the properties in the Linfit Lane and Thorncliffe area of Kirkburton, and it appears practicable to extend sewers in various parts of the district to facilitate the conversion of numerous privy closets.

The following 9 inch sewer extensions were completed during the year:—

- (a) Spring Cottage to Shuttle Eye Colliery, Grange Moor 376 yards
- (b) Doctor Lane to old Council Offices, Flockton 95 yards
- (c) Brook Bridge to Barncliffe Mills, Shelley 454 yards
- (d) Pussey Lane, Shelley (New housing site) 185 yards
- (e) Jos Lane, Shepley (New housing site) 94 yards

There are 813 houses in the district which are not connected to the properly constructed sewers.

Rivers and Streams.

There is little known pollution of water courses with sewage from industrial or domestic premises. A number of Agreements have been entered into between the Council and various industrial undertakings for treatment of trade waste at the Council's Sewage Works.

No action has been taken by the Urban Authority during 1948 under the Rivers Pollution Prevention Acts.

Closet Accommodation.

The closet accommodation provided for many of the houses and other premises in the District is very unsatisfactory. During the year a survey has been made of the closets emptied by the Council. There are in the District 4,421 closets, of which 1,244 or 28.14 per cent. are of the privy midden type. In addition there are 88 pail closets. Of the 1,332 privies and pail closets, 498 (serving 710 premises) appear to be within a reasonable distance of existing sewers.

Particulars of the distribution of the privies and pail closets in the various Wards are shown below:—

	Flockton	Kirkburton	Kirkheaton	Shepley	Shelley	Lepton	Whitley Upper	Farnley Tyas	Thurstonland	Whole Urban District
Houses using privies	262	280	293	113	195	278	104	51	36	1612
Privies provided for above	203	202	206	89	156	177	83	44	30	1190
Houses using pails, etc. ...	6	5	12	—	2	31	—	3	7	66
Pails etc. provided for above	6	5	11	—	1	26	—	2	7	58
Non-domestic premises using privies	5	2	2	5	8	4	4	—	—	30
Privies provided for above	9	6	4	7	14	5	9	—	—	54
Non-domestic premises using pails, etc.	1	3	—	1	1	1	4	2	1	14
Pails etc. provided for above	1	8	—	1	7	1	4	6	2	30
Total number of privies ...	212	208	210	96	170	182	92	44	30	1244
Total number of pails, etc.	7	13	11	1	8	27	4	8	9	86
Ashpits	—	5	8	7	5	6	3	—	2	36

During the year 58 privies were reconstructed as water closets, one additional water closet was provided for existing property, and 70 water closets were constructed for new houses, 26 of these houses having 2 water closets to each. No special action was taken by the Council during the year to secure conversion of closets to the water carriage system, but the grant to owners of £3 and a dustbin for each conversion carried out was continued.

Public Cleansing.

The emptying of privies and pail closets and the collection of household refuse is undertaken by the Council throughout the district, the whole of the work being done under the supervision of the Senior Sanitary Inspector.

Refuse Collection.

Of the 4,963 occupied houses in the district, approximately 3,250 are provided with dustbins. A weekly collection is provided for the Kirkburton, Lepton, Whitley Upper, and Flockton wards (approximately 2,800 houses) and a fortnightly collection in Shelley, Shepley, Thurstonland and Farnley Tyas, and Kirkheaton wards (approximately 2,163 houses).

The Council possess three 7 cubic yard refuse collecting vehicles. One is employed full time in the work of refuse collection, and one half time. Mechanical breakdowns and sickness amongst employees have caused some dislocation in the service.

Closet Emptying.

Collection of privy and pail closet contents from the whole of the district, apart from Farnley Tyas and a portion of Kirkburton, is carried out by direct labour, one Bantam Refuse Collecting vehicle being used full time and another half time for the purpose. The Council's horse and cart deals with the Lepton and Whitley Upper wards and hired haulage is obtained for scavenging Farnley Tyas and part of Kirkburton.

The closets in the areas dealt with by horse and cart haulage have been emptied every 5 weeks, whilst the frequency of emptying in the other areas has varied throughout the year but has generally been adequate. Some pail closets are emptied weekly and some every fortnight.

Refuse Disposal .

The disposal of the whole of the domestic refuse, together with pail closet and privy contents, is by crude tipping on some 5 main and 7 subsidiary tips.

Although the tips receive as much attention as conditions permit, it is impossible to adequately control them owing to the number of sites in use and the shortage of staff. The condition of several of the tips has been slightly improved and the number reduced, but a more thorough application of the principles of controlled tipping, is still urgently required.

Waste food is collected in communal bins, 185 of which are stationed throughout the District as follows :—

Flockton	...	...	...	...	...	15
Kirkburton	...	...	...	...	...	56
Kirkheaton	...	...	...	...	...	31
Lepton	...	...	...	...	...	40
Shelley	...	...	...	...	...	7
Shepley	...	...	...	...	...	22
Thurstonland and Farnley Tyas	...	...	...	...	...	6
Whitley Upper	...	...	...	...	...	8
						<hr/>
						185
						<hr/>

The bins are usually emptied weekly and delivered for processing to Messrs. J. F. Rockett and Sons, Huddersfield.

Salvage.

The Senior Sanitary Inspector who is the Salvage Officer has supplied the following information regarding the Salvage Scheme.

All salvaged material (other than waste food) is delivered to the Salvage Depot, Kirkburton, where one man is engaged for threequarters of his time in sorting and bailing paper, sorting bones, rags, etc.

The following materials were sold during the year :—

	Tons	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Mixed Paper	62	9	3	7	404	15	2
Selected Paper	13	14	2	24	96	3	0
Newsprint	6	18	1	25	91	14	10
Rags	1	10	1	24	39	12	0
Sacking	—	10	2	13	4	11	11
String	—	5	3	8	2	0	9
Bones	—	13	1	14	3	16	9
Kitchen Waste	54	13	1	—	81	19	10
	<u>141</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>£724</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>3</u>

Scavenging Statistics.

Motor Loads of dustbin refuse collected	1,591	
Cart Loads of dustbin refuse collected	112	1,703
Motor Loads of privy refuse collected	498	
Cart Loads of privy refuse collected (Council)	1,212	
Cart Loads of privy refuse collected (Hired)	2,036	3,746

Weight of dustbin refuse collected :—

	Tons
1,591 Motor Loads at 1 ton 17½ cwt.	2,784
112 Cart Loads at 13½ cwt.	87
	<u>2,871</u>

Weight of privy refuse collected :—

498 Motor Loads at 2 tons 11 cwt.	1,270
3,248 Cart Loads at 18 cwt.	3,923
	<u>4,193</u>
Total Tons	7,064

Total cost of collection and disposal	£6,271
Cost per ton of refuse	17/7d.
Cost per 1,000 population (excluding Storthes Hall Hospital)	£432½

Shops Acts

No inspections were carried out by the Sanitary Authority during the year.

Smoke Abatement

It has not been possible to devote much time to this work only 1 observation being taken during the year.

Camping Sites.

A total of 3 licences were issued during 1948, authorising the stationing of caravans, under the provisions of Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Swimming Baths.

There are no public or privately owned baths in the District.

Regulated Buildings and Offensive Trades

There are no Common Lodging Houses or Houses Let in Lodgings in the District.

There are 2 premises registered as Offensive Trades—one for glue and size making and one for tripe boiling.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928

There are no premises in the District where Rag Flock is manufactured, used or sold.

Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919.

The Council is the authority for administering the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919. The Ministry of Agriculture's Scheme for rodent control has been adopted, one man being employed approximately half-time on this work.

There is no H.C.N. Plant in the District. If gas is employed for disinfection work it is necessary to engage the services of contractors who specialise in fumigation work.

The Sewage Works, refuse tips, and sewers throughout the District have received routine treatment. Infestations in dwelling houses and a few business premises have been dealt with during the year.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

During the year 2 houses were found to be infested with bed bugs. The infestation in these cases was treated by the use of liquid insecticide. One house, infested by cockroaches, was fumigated by the use of H.C.N. gas.

Factories Act, 1937.

The following is an extract from Form 572 submitted to the Director of Statistics of the Ministry of Labour :—

1. Inspections for Purposes of Provisions as to Health.

Premises.	No. on Register	Insp't'ns	Written Notices	Owners Prose'ted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	20	16	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	96	72	3	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	—	—	—	—
Total	116	88	3	—

2. Cases in which Defects were Found

Particulars	Found	Remed'd	Referred by H.M Inspector	Prose- cutions
Sanitary conveniences defective.	1	1	—	—
Sanitary conveniences not separate for sexes	2	—	—	—
Total	3	1	—	—

Schools

There are 15 schools in the District, including 1 secondary modern school.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area

Complaints received	69
Informal Notices served	115
Informal Notices complied with	93
Visits made in connection with :—	
Ashes accommodation	82
Closet accommodation and urinals (including conversions)	603
Cesspools	4
Drainage	183
Drain tests	105
Factories (general)	88
Factories (outworkers)	8
Housing (general)	63
Housing (overcrowding)	5
Infectious diseases and disinfections	42
Interviews	144
Meat and food premises	47
Milk and dairies	73
Piggeries	4
Public Health (general)	437
Rats and Mice	120
Smoke observations	1
Samples of sewage	60
Samples of water	25
Samples of milk	58
Samples of ice cream	1
Scavenging and tipping	173
Salvage	167
Tents, vans, and sheds	9
Verminous and filthy premises (including disinfestation)	42
Water supplies	32
Miscellaneous (including evacuation)	178

2,754

Summary of Sanitary Improvements carried out during the year :—

Sewers or drains relaid or repaired	...	...	...	...	23
Obstructions removed from drains	...	...	...	...	8
New sinks fixed	...	...	...	...	8
General drainage repairs (eavestroughs, fallpipes, sink wastes)	...	...	...	...	17
Cesspools emptied	...	...	...	...	3
Additional bathrooms	...	...	...	...	2
Water closets provided to replace privies	...	...	...	...	59
Additional W.C's. provided :	(a)	Houses	...	1)	2
	(b)	Factories	...	1)	
Water closets repaired	...	...	...	...	6
Privies repaired	...	...	...	...	5
Privies abolished	...	...	...	...	58
Bins provided to replace ash pits	...	...	...	...	30
Bins provided for closet conversions	...	...	...	...	59
Bins renewed	...	...	...	...	21
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	17
Work to remove damp conditions	...	...	...	...	13
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	7
Plaster repairs	...	...	...	...	11
Repairs to fireplaces and ovens	...	...	...	...	5
Windows renewed and repaired	...	...	...	...	16
Repairs to yards or paving	...	...	...	...	3
Nuisances abated from keeping of animals	...	...	...	...	1
Piped water supplies to replace wells	...	...	...	...	1
Water pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Improvements under Milk and Dairies Acts	...	...	...	...	8
Disinfestations	...	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	1

Legal Proceedings

It was necessary during the year to serve 17 Statutory Notices under various sections of the Public Health Act 1936, requiring the abatement of nuisances or the remedying of defects as follows :—

Section 39 : 3 notices requiring the provision of adequate drainage for roof water, replacement of defective sink and removal of defective eaves troughs and fall pipes.

Section 75 : 4 notices requiring the provision of bins to replace ashpits and replacement of worn out bins.

Section 83 : 1 notice requiring the cleansing of filthy premises.

Section 93 : 9 notices requiring the repair of certain housing defects.

Section IV.

HOUSING

Housing is the principal post-war need of the District. There is a grave shortage of houses, and many of the existing houses are unfit for occupation and should be dealt with under the appropriate sections of the Housing Acts.

The pressure of other work has prevented the Sanitary Inspectors from carrying out a large number of routine housing inspections. Inspections have been made in all cases where complaints have been received, and suitable action has been taken. The information available in the Department regarding present housing conditions is far from complete and it is hoped that it will be possible to carry out a house to house survey in the not too distant future.

Records confirm the existence of 24 houses which are subject to Demolition Orders, and 1 which is subject to a Closing Order. Of these, 12 are at present occupied. During the year the Minister of Health granted the issue of licences for the temporary occupation of these houses under Section 68 of the Defence Regulations 1939, but no licences were issued for the Council up to the end of the year.

Overcrowding

There is no accurate record of the extent of overcrowding in the area, but applications for council houses indicate the prevalence of many cases of overcrowding and unsatisfactory housing conditions.

Provision of New Houses.

Progress with the building of council houses during the first 3 post-war years may be summarised as follows :—

Ministry of Health allocation up to 31-12-48	... ..	115 houses
Tenders approved by the Ministry of Health	... ..	97
House completed by 31-12-48	... ..	36
Houses under construction at 31-12-48	... ..	32

Of the 36 completed houses, 25 were finished in 1948, 8 being situated at Flockton, 14 at Kirkheaton and 3 at Kirkburton.

In addition 8 bungalows were constructed by the Council from disused Army Hutments at Kirkburton.

New houses erected by private enterprise during the year numbered 8, 6 being at Shelley, 1 at Flockton and 1 at Stockmoor in the Thurstonland and Farnley Tyas Ward.

Housing Statistics

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—		
(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	117
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	421
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (i) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	26
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	26
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	11
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	106
2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices :—		
	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	0
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—		
(a)	Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	0
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notices:—	
(a)	By owners	0
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners ...	0
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which statutory notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	9
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices :—	
(a)	By owners	5
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners ..	0
(c)	Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	2
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	3
(d)	Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :	
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY

Practically all the milk supplied in the District is produced within the area and distributed mainly by the producers. A quantity of milk is sold wholesale for distribution in neighbouring towns. A small quantity of pasteurised milk is sold in the area.

Particulars of registered premises and dairymen are as follow:—

Number of farms registered for milk production	126
Number actually producing at 31st December, 1948	126
Approximate number of cowsheds	245
Approximate number of dairy cows in the District	1,250
Number of farms producing Designated Milk :	
(a) Tuberculin Tested	12
(b) Accredited	10
Number producing Non-Designated Milk	103
Number of dairymen registered as :	
(a) Wholesalers	29
(b) Retailers	77
(c) Wholesalers and Retailers	20

Inspections of cowsheds and dairies have continued throughout the year. Whilst some premises are maintained in a satisfactory condition others leave much to be desired. Provision of proper milk rooms and means of sterilising utensils by steam are still needed in a number of cases.

During the year 58 samples of non-designated milk were submitted for examination for cleanliness by the "Methylene Blue" Test, 15 of which did not reach the desired standard. Biological examinations for the presence of tubercle bacilli were made of 15 samples, negative results being obtained in 13 cases. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries dealt with the other 2 cases. The number of samples taken during the year is very inadequate, routine quarterly sampling of non-designated producers being desirable.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1939—46.

The following licences were granted during the year:—

(a) By the Kirkburton Urban District Council :—	
(1) Dealers' Licences to sell Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk.	2
(2) Dealers' Licences to sell Pasteurised Milk	2
(b) By the West Riding County Council :—	
(Producers' Licences)	
(1) Tuberculin Tested	12
(2) Accredited	10

Included in the above are 4 new "Tuberculin Tested" licences, 1 of which was formerly an "Accredited" licence.

Ice Cream.

At the end of 1948 there were 2 premises registered for the manufacture and sale of ice cream, and 6 premises registered for sale only.

Only 1 sample was taken during the year.

Meat.

No regular slaughtering of animals has been carried out at any of the slaughterhouses in the District, all of which have remained closed by virtue of the Livestock (Restriction of Slaughtering) Order 1940.

All meat for sale in the District is derived from the Government controlled slaughterhouse and depot at Huddersfield, where inspection is carried out.

Of the 17 private slaughterhouses licensed in 1940 under Section 57 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, 9 were licensed for the year 1948.

During the year licences were issued by the Local Food Executive Officer for the slaughtering of 587 pigs for the producers' own consumption, either in licensed slaughterhouses or at the producers' own premises. Notice of the time and place of slaughtering is only given to the Sanitary Inspector in a small proportion of cases, but where it is done every effort is made to inspect the carcasses. The total number examined during the year was 47, all of which were found free from disease.

There are 17 butchers' shops in the District, in addition to which there is 1 retailer who has no shop premises.

No premises are registered under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act 1938, for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, potted, pickled or preserved food.

Slaughter of Animals Act 1933

Licences in operation under the provisions of the Act numbered 26, 7 of which were renewed during the year. New licences issued numbered 2 and no licences were revoked during the year.

Bread

There are 17 bakehouses in the District, none of them underground.

Other Foods

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

	lbs.
Various tinned foods	6½
Fish	12
Bacon	8½
Butter	8
Cheese	12

Food and Drugs Act 1938.

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

Milk samples examined	54
Drugs examined	1
Dry Goods examined	1
Prosecutions in respect of milk samples ...	2
Cautions issued in respect of milk samples	1

Section VI.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Cases of Scarlet Fever were more numerous than in the previous year, but apart from this there was no unusual prevalence of infectious or other diseases in the District during 1948.

Smallpox.

There were no cases of Smallpox notified during the year.

Diphtheria

During the year 2 cases of Diphtheria were notified, a male aged 40 and a female aged 34, as compared with none in 1947. Both cases were admitted to Mill Hill Isolation Hospital where they made satisfactory recoveries.

A further unnotified case occurred, the patient being a nurse at Storthes Hall Hospital who subsequently died from the disease.

Until the coming into force of the National Health Service Act supplies of Anti-Toxin were obtainable by medical practitioners for the treatment of suspected cases and contacts, on application to the Medical Officer of Health. The power to supply Anti-Toxin was then repealed and under Section 18 of the Act medical practitioners are now to obtain supplies for emergency use through the hospital service, stocks being held at Infectious Diseases Hospitals or, where these are not readily accessible, at General Hospitals.

The immunisation campaign continued during the year, general practitioners and officers of the County Health Department carrying out these inoculations. During the year 11 children of school age and 127 children under 5 years of age received a complete course of injections. In addition, 8 children who had been inoculated some years ago received "booster" doses. Owing to the incomplete records available it is impossible to give an accurate estimate of the total number of children in the District who have received a complete course of injections.

Scarlet Fever

During the year 18 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified as compared with 4 in the previous year. Of these cases 5 occurred in Lepton, and 3 each in Flockton, Shelley, and Whitley Upper. Although the disease was mild in character in most cases, 15 of the patients were admitted to the Mill Hill Isolation Hospital. No deaths were registered as due to this disease. The distribution of the cases is shown in the following table :—

Ward	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	Jun.	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov	Dec.	T't'l
Flockton	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Kirkburton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Kirkheaton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lepton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	5
Shelley	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Shepley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Thurstonl'd & Farnley Tyas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whitley Upper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	3
Storthes Hall Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals :	2	3	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	3	2	4	18

Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal Pneumonia

There were 10 cases of Acute Primary Pneumonia notified during 1948, an increase of 2 over the previous year. Deaths registered during the year as due to all forms of pneumonia totalled 2. The distribution of the cases is shown in the following table.

Ward	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	T't'l
Flockton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Kirkburton	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	6
Kirkheaton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lepton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shepley	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Thurstonl'd & Farnley Tyas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Whitley Upper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Storthes Hall Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals :	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	4	1	10

Whooping Cough

A total of 24 cases of Whooping Cough were notified during the year, as compared with 116 in the previous year. The distribution of the cases is given in the following table:—

Ward	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	T't'l
Flockton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kirkburton	5	1	—	1	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	15
Kirkheaton	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3
Lepton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelley	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
Shepley	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Thurstonl'd & Farnley Tyas	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whitley Upper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Storthes Hall Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals :	9	2	—	1	2	3	4	2	1	—	—	—	24

Measles

Cases of this disease notified during the year numbered 67 as compared with 53 in 1947, 2 cases being admitted to Mill Hill Isolation Hospital. The distribution of the cases is shown in the following table:—

Ward	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	T'tal
Flockton	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	27	29
Kirkburton	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	2	—	1	—	1	14
Kirkheaton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lepton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shelley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shepley	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	2	9
Thurstonl'd & Farnley Tyas	—	—	—	—	1	4	5	1	—	—	—	—	11
Whitley Upper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Storthes Hall Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals :	—	1	—	—	1	7	12	3	—	4	5	34	67

Enteric Fever and Dysentery

During the year 6 cases of Typhoid, including 2 carriers, and 3 cases of Paratyphoid B were notified. All were patients at the Storthes Hall Mental Hospital.

Cases of Dysentery notified were 4 in number, 3 being infections of the Flexner 'W' type in patients at Storthes Hall, and 1 amoebic infection probably acquired abroad.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis

During the year there was 1 notification of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis as compared with 3 in 1947. This was later diagnosed as Tuberculous Meningitis, the patient being a female aged 22 resident in the Kirkburton Ward. She was admitted to Mill Hill Isolation Hospital, where she subsequently died.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

One case of this condition was notified. The child made a good recovery with no permanent impairment of vision.

Cancer

The deaths attributable to Cancer during the year numbered 33 (13 male, 20 female) as compared with 39 for the previous year, a decrease of 6. The Cancer death rate for 1948 is 1.84 per 1,000 of the estimated population compared with a rate of 2.75 for the previous year. The corresponding rates for the Administrative County and the Urban Districts are 1.74 and 1.83 respectively.

Tuberculosis

A total of 17 new cases of Tuberculosis were added to the Notification Register during the year, as compared with 15 during the previous year.

One female death from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was recorded during the year, and 2 deaths were recorded as due to other forms of Tuberculosis, making a total of 3 deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis as compared with 6 in the previous year.

The following tables give details of the number of cases on the Notification Register, together with particulars of new cases and deaths during 1948 :—

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
(a) Number of cases on Register at commencement of year	44	41	17	21
(b) Number of cases notified first time during the year	5	6	4	2
(c) Number of cases restored to Register	—	—	—	—
(d) Number of cases added to Register otherwise than by notification	1	—	—	1
(e) Number of cases removed from the Register	38	31	13	18
(f) Number of cases remaining on the Register	12	16	8	6

Age (years)	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
16	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
24	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
32	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
34	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
37	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
42	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
44	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
53	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
58	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
64	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	5	6	4	2	—	1	1	1

1. Name of patient
 2. Address
 3. Date of birth
 4. Sex
 5. Race
 6. Occupation
 7. Education
 8. Religion
 9. Marital status
 10. Family size
 11. Date of admission
 12. Date of discharge
 13. Date of death
 14. Cause of death
 15. Site of autopsy
 16. Name of pathologist
 17. Name of physician
 18. Name of hospital
 19. Name of city
 20. Name of state

No.	Name	Address	Date of birth	Sex	Race	Occupation	Education	Religion	Marital status	Family size	Date of admission	Date of discharge	Date of death	Cause of death	Site of autopsy	Name of pathologist	Name of physician	Name of hospital	Name of city	Name of state	The treatment of infectious disease	
																					Number of cases	Percentage of cases
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Table showing Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the Year
 The treatment of infectious disease

Section VII.

SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER PART III OF THE
NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT.
SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

Public Health Division 20.

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

	Colne Valley		Holmfirth	
	Denby Dale		Kirkburton	
		Meltham		
Area of the Division (in acres)	...	...	...	64,265
Estimated population (mid-1948)	...	...	...	73,930
Live Births.		Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	582	533	1155
Illegitimate	...	24	22	46
Total	...	606	555	1161
Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated population	...	...	...	15.70
Still Births.		Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	15	14	29
Illegitimate	...	—	1	1
Total	...	15	15	30
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 of total (live and still) births	...	...	...	25.19
Deaths.		Male	Female	Total
		493	476	969
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated population	...	...	...	13.11
Maternal Deaths.	...	...	...	Nil
Infant Mortality—Deaths of Infants under 1 year.		Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	25	11	36
Illegitimate	...	3	1	4
Total	...	28	12	40

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births 34.45

VITAL STATISTICS

Births

The number of live births registered in the Divisional area during 1948 was 1,161 (606 males, 555 females) representing a rate of 15.70 per thousand of the estimated population.

Illegitimate births numbered 46 or 3.96% of the total live births.

Deaths

The deaths assigned to the Divisional area after correction for transfers were 969 (493 males, 476 females), the Death Rate from all causes being 13.11 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

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

(i)	Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System	...	352
(ii)	Cancer	...	173
(iii)	Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	...	117
(iv)	Respiratory Diseases (excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	...	92

These 4 causes accounted for 75.75% of the total deaths.

Infant Mortality

In 1948 the deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 40, including 4 illegitimate infants, giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 34.45 per 1,000 Live Births. The Death Rate amongst legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births is 32.29 whilst the rate amongst illegitimate infants is 86.95.

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

Causes of Death	Under 1 day	1-2 days	2-5 days	5-7 days	Total under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total under 1 year
1. Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
2. Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
3. Cancer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
4. Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
5. Gastro-enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
6. Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	3	1	9
7. Congenital Malformations	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	2	1	6
8. Premature Birth	7	—	4	1	12	1	—	13	—	—	—	—	13
9. Injury at Birth	1	2	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
10. Other Diseases peculiar to the first year of life.....	1	1	1	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
11. Accidental Suffocation	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	10	3	6	1	20	3	1	24	4	3	7	2	40

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Health Visiting

At the commencement of the year only 8 Health Visitors were engaged in the Division. Several new appointments and transfers were made during the year and the position at the end of the year is shown below :—

Urban District	Health Visitors
Colne Valley	3
Denby Dale	1
Holmfirth and Meltham	3
Kirkburton	2

Home visiting is the chief duty of Health Visitors and in 1948 they made a total of 14,910 visits as follows :—

District	First Visits	Other Visits	Total Visits
Colne Valley	646	3,736	4,382
Denby Dale	256	2,383	2,639
Holmfirth	403	2,810	3,213
Kirkburton	481	3,413	3,894
Meltham	186	596	782
	1,972	12,938	14,910

Ante-Natal Clinics

There are 9 Ante-Natal Clinics in the Division, these being held monthly at Denby Dale, Holmfirth, Lepton, Linthwaite, Meltham and Skelmanthorpe, and fortnightly at Marsden, Golcar and Slaithwaite.

Since the introduction of the National Health Service Act there has been a considerable falling off in attendances at some clinics due to the fact that more expectant mothers are relying on their general practitioners for ante-natal supervision. During the year 325 patients made attendances at the various clinics, details of which are shown in the following table :—

Clinic	No. of sessions	No. of patients	No. of attendances	Average attendance per session
Denby Dale	12	23	74	6.2
Holmfirth	12	28	83	7.0
Lepton	12	47	167	14.0
Linthwaite	12	19	70	5.8
Meltham	12	50	171	14.25
Skelmanthorpe	12	42	130	10.83
Marsden	24	44	221	9.2
Golcar	22	37	206	9.3
Slaithwaite	25	35	159	6.3
	143	325	1,281	8.9

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

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

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

During the year 2,456 children were seen and a total of 18,882 attendances were made, details of which are shown in the following table :—

Clinic	No. of sessions	Children seen			Attendances			Average attendance per session	
		Under 1	1-5	Total	Under 1	1-5	Total	Under 1	1-5
Golcar	51	63	124	187	996	724	1,720	19.5	14.2
Holmfirth	52	72	133	205	914	514	1,428	17.6	10.0
Honley	50	53	162	215	940	813	1,753	18.8	16.3
Kirkburton....	48	48	47	95	610	225	835	12.7	4.7
Lepton	48	157	302	459	2,154	312	2,466	44.8	6.5
Linthwaite	52	29	118	147	610	408	1,018	11.7	7.8
Marsden	52	77	257	334	1,543	1,326	2,869	29.7	25.5
Meltham	47	64	152	216	1,236	930	2,166	26.3	19.8
New Mill	52	39	90	129	742	522	1,264	14.3	10.0
Slaithwaite	52	53	136	189	974	823	1,797	18.7	16.0
Denby Dale	26	58	81	139	429	325	754	16.5	12.5
Skelmanthorpe	25	41	100	141	461	351	812	18.4	14.0
	555	754	1,702	2,456	11,609	7,273	18,882	20.91	13.1

Apart from the one at Golcar, all Ante-Natal and Child Welfare Clinics are held in hired premises. Many of them are not very suitable for the purpose. Lofty Victorian Halls are difficult to heat and the fact that all equipment has to be brought out and arranged before each clinic and packed away again at the close adds considerably to the inconvenience of the nurse in charge. In spite of these drawbacks the Health Visitors and the Ladies' Voluntary Committees make the clinics as attractive as possible, but the only real solution is the erection of specially designed buildings.

Domiciliary Midwifery

At the beginning of the year 2 whole-time Midwives were employed by the County Council, one at Golcar and the other at Slaithwaite. The latter resigned her appointment and left the service of the County Council in February. A new Midwife took up duty in Slaithwaite in September. In addition to the whole-time County Midwives, 2 whole-time Midwives were employed on district work by the Holme Valley Memorial Hospital Committee and 16 Nurse/Midwives were employed by 14 District Nursing Associations,

On the 5th July, 1948, under the National Health Service Act, the nursing staff of all the District Nursing Associations became members of the County Council staff.

One independent Midwife signified her intention to practise in the area and attended a total of 2 cases.

Of the 1,125 births notified and attributed to the division 511 occurred at home. The following table shows the number of cases attended :—

Cases attended by	As Midwives	As Maternity Nurses
(a) Whole-time County Midwives (2)	62	8
(b) Whole-time Dist. Midwives (2)	99	3
(c) Nurse/Midwives (15)	303	34
(d) Independent Midwives (1)	—	2
	464	47

In addition, 3 births attributed to the Division occurred in private premises outside the Division.

It is the intention to eventually separate the Midwifery and Home Nursing Services, and although it will be some time before this can be accomplished all new appointments are made with this intention in view.

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

Urban District	Whole-time Midwives	Nurse/Midwives
Colne Valley	2	1
Denby Dale	—	5
Holmfirth	2	2
Kirkburton	—	5
Meltham	—	2

Gas and Air Analgesia .

It is the intention to provide every practising Midwife with a Gas and Air Apparatus for use in relieving pain in childbirth. At the end of 1948, of the 19 Midwives in domiciliary practice 10 held the certificate in Gas and Air Analgesia administration and were equipped with the necessary apparatus.

Notifications.

The following notifications were received from Midwives practising in the Division :—

Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Artificial feeding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Liability to be a source of infection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Notifications of death	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

Medical Assistance.

Medical aid forms sent in by Midwives during 1948 numbered 216 and were comprised as follows :—

Pregnancy		Lying-In					
Abortion	6	Cardiac Condition	...	...	1
Threatened abortion	3	Chest	...	...	1
Albuminuria	1	Mastitis	...	...	2
Ante-Partum Haemorrhage	4	Pyrexia	...	...	5
Breech presentation	1	Secondary Post Partum Haemorrhage	...	...	1
High Blood Pressure	1	Pain in Left Leg	...	...	1
Kidney condition	1	Pain in Left Side	...	...	1
Varicose Veins	1	Poor Lactation	...	...	1
			18				13

Labour		The Child			
Adherent or retained Placenta		Cyanosis	...	...	1
Membranes	1
Breech Presentation	...	Dangerous Feebleness	...	...	1
Collapse and Cardiac Presentation	...	Dyspnoea	...	...	1
Fits	1
Foetal Distress	...	Inability to Urinate	...	...	1
Malpresentation	...	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	1
Maternal Distress	...	Phimosis	...	...	2
Prolonged Labour	4
Post Partum Haemorrhage	...	Prematurity	...	...	2
Premature Labour	2
Retained Placenta	...	Tongue Tie	...	...	1
Ruptured Perineum	...	Various Malformations	...	...	1
Uterine Inertia	...	Vomiting Blood	...	...	1
Nurse not available	...	Haemorrhage	...	...	1
Emergency	...	Jaundice	...	...	1
Twin Labour	...	Asphyxia	...	...	1
					19
					166

Maternity Accommodation

Maternity accommodation for the County area around Huddersfield has for a long time past been provided at the Princess Royal Maternity Home by arrangement with the Huddersfield Corporation. Towards the end of 1947 the Corporation intimated that owing to shortage of nursing staff they would be unable in the future to accept bookings for County patients. This created a very serious situation as the nearest County Hospitals at which maternity accommodation was available were the Staincliffe Hospital, Dewsbury, and the White Rose Hospital, Wakefield, and in these hospitals accommodation was strictly limited.

A system of priority booking was instituted and only patients recommended on medical grounds or with unsuitable home conditions were accepted. Plans were formulated for the establishment of a small maternity ward at Deanhouse County Hospital but fortunately before this materialised the nursing situation at the Princess Royal Maternity Home improved, and County patients were again admitted there.

With the coming into force of the National Health Service Act the differentiation between Borough and County patients ceased to exist.

Particulars of places of confinement for the births attributed to the Division are shown in the following table :—

Place of Confinement	Colne Valley	Denby Dale	Holmfirth	Kirkburton	Meltham	Total
Total	354	157	286	247	81	1,125
Domiciliary	142	103	98	115	56	514
Princess Royal Maternity Home	165	38	10	95	21	329
Holme Valley Memorial Hospital	—	—	161	—	1	162
St. Luke's Hospital	1	—	3	4	—	8
Staincliffe General Hospital	5	2	1	11	—	19
Huddersfield Royal Infirmary	22	6	6	13	1	48
Halifax Royal Infirmary	—	1	—	—	—	1
Private Nursing Homes	19	7	7	9	2	44

Home Nursing Service

Prior to the coming into operation of the National Health Service Act, Home Nursing was provided throughout the Division by 15 District Nursing Associations who employed 4 Nurses and 16 Nurse-Midwives. The establishment of Midwives, Home Nurses and Health Visitors, approved by the Minister of Health under the National Health Service Act, is as follows :—

Urban District	Midwives	Home Nurses	Health Visitors
Colne Valley	3	3	4½
Denby Dale	2	2	2
Holmfirth	2	2	4
Kirkburton	2	3	3½
Meltham	1	1	1
	10	11	15

As in the case of Midwives, where resignations have occurred the opportunity has been taken to further the policy of separating Midwifery, Home Nursing and Health Visiting. The position at the end of the year was as follows :—

Urban District	Home Nurses	Nurse/Midwives
Colne Valley	2	1
Denby Dale	—	5
Holmfirth	2	2
Kirkburton	—	5
Meltham	—	2

As the Home Nursing Service was not taken over by the County Council until the 5th July, 1948, details are only available for the second half of the year. When the service was taken over by the County Council 142 patients were receiving attention, 898 new cases were accepted during the 6 months and a total of 16,200 visits were made.

Particulars of the work done in the various districts by Home Nurses and Nurse/Midwives are shown in the table given below. From the figures shown in this table it will be seen that the amount of work done by the Home Nurses varies considerably. Some re-arrangement of districts is necessary so as to more equalise the work but this is not easy to carry out at the present time, the principal difficulties being the lack of suitable housing accommodation in the right places and the shortage of motor cars.

	Home Nursing (5-7-48/31-12-48)			Midwifery (1-1-48/31-12-48)	
	Trans- fers	New Patients	Visits Paid	Confine- ments	Visits Paid
COLNE VALLEY URBAN DISTRICT					
Golcar	10	52	1,294	13	229
Marsden	8	47	579	47	1,411
Slaithwaite and Linthwaite	14	67	1,694	—	—
	32	166	3,567	60	1,640
DENBY DALE URBAN DISTRICT					
Denby & Cumberworth	14	67	1,218	26	769
Clayton West	5	21	448	19	403
Emley, Skelmanthorpe, Scissett (2 Nurse/Midwives)	11	170	1,906	42	1,139
	30	258	3,572	87	2,311
HOLMFIRTH URBAN DISTRICT					
Holmfirth	18	70	1,322	—	—
New Mill	6	50	1,323	—	—
Honley (2 Nurse/Midwives)	14	90	1,613	26	764
	38	210	4,258	26	764
KIRKBURTON URBAN DISTRICT					
Kirkheaton and Lepton	4	55	957	18	162
Kirkburton	4	51	709	32	764
Shelley	5	20	467	14	232
Shepley	9	33	593	11	271
Flockton	10	61	1,042	30	636
	32	220	3,768	105	2,065
MELTHAM URBAN DISTRICT					
Meltham (2 Nurse/Midwives)	10	44	1,035	61	1,505
Total for Division	142	898	16,200	439	8,285

Types and Duration of Cases Treated

An attempt has been made to analyse the types and duration of cases treated during the year. These vary considerably in the different districts. In some, the nurse's time is largely devoted to attendance on the chronic sick, whilst in other districts many acute medical and post-operative surgical cases receive attention. Increased use is also being made of Home Nurses by General Practitioners for the administration of drugs by injection, and particularly of penicillin.

At Emley it has been customary for some time past for the nurse to hold morning and evening dressing sessions at her home. This has continued and during the 6 months 63 patients suffering mainly from minor injuries have made 307 attendances.

Of the 740 cases the nurses ceased to attend during the 6 months 543 were discharged as recovered, 78 were transferred to hospital and 119 died.

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

Patients under Treatment	Patients.		
	Recovered	Transferred	Died
Less than 1 week	219	34	51
1- 2 weeks	143	12	20
2- 4 weeks	111	10	13
4-13 weeks	66	19	22
3- 6 months	4	3	13
TOTAL	543	78	119

Number of Visits Paid	To Patients Who		
	Recovered	Transferred	Died
3 or less	148	20	24
4- 7	176	19	30
8-15	131	15	20
16-30	70	15	22
31-50	15	6	11
51-75	1	2	5
76-100	—	1	4
Over 100	2	—	3
TOTAL	543	78	119

Regarding the various types of cases attended, it will be seen from the table given below that Septic Conditions provided the largest number of new cases (106). Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System (70) and Injuries (72) were the next most frequent cases, followed by Uterine Prolapse (67), Post-Operative Dressings (54), and Acute Abdominal Conditions (52). New cases of Cancer, all sites, numbered 36, and those of Bronchitis and Pneumonia were 20 and 19 respectively.

The number of visits paid to cases of the various diseases bears little relationship to the number of new cases.

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

Septic Conditions	2,010	Visits
Diseases of Heart and Circulation	1,991	„
Cerebral Haemorrhage	1,293	„
Injuries	1,199	„
Post-Operative Dressings	1,188	„
Cancer (all sites)	1,153	„
Senility	871	„

The number of acute cases dealt with varies very much in the different nurses' districts, but on the average it would appear that more time is spent on the nursing of cases of chronic illness than on acute work.

Type of Case	New Cases	Visits Paid
Infectious	7	133
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	55
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	25
Influenza	6	48
Pneumonia	19	255
Bronchitis	20	200
Other Respiratory Diseases	9	163
Cancer of Uterus	4	319
Cancer of Stomach and Intestines	7	171
Cancer of Breast	1	160
Cancer of Other Sites	24	503
Diabetes	7	462
Cerebral Haemorrhage	27	1,293
Diseases of Heart and Circulation	70	1,991
Post-Operative Dressings	54	1,188
Injuries	72	1,199
Burns and Scalds	34	397
Septic Conditions (Boils, Abscesses, Carbuncles)	106	2,010
Uterine Prolapse	67	388
Other Gynaecological Cases	29	257
Male Genito-urinary Conditions	1	94
Rheumatic and Arthritic Conditions	14	691
Ear and Eye Conditions	28	199
Varicose Ulcers	6	369
Impetigo	5	28
Other Skin Diseases	8	231
Chronic Diseases of Nervous System	5	188
Mastitis	6	91
Acute Abdominal Conditions	52	381
Constipation	38	176
Thrombosis	8	176
Infantile Disorders	25	92
Circumcision	43	291
Senility	27	871
Other Conditions	62	770
TOTAL	893	15,865

Housing and Travelling Facilities for Home Nurses and Midwives

The principal difficulties experienced with regard to the administration of the Home Nursing and Domiciliary Midwifery Services have been in respect of housing and transport. No service can work satisfactorily without a contented staff and to get a contented nursing staff each nurse must have comfortable home conditions and be provided with a motor car.

Prior to the 5th July, 1948, negotiations were commenced for the taking over by the County Council by purchase or lease all houses owned or tenanted by the District Nursing Associations. Agreements have since been concluded for the purchase of 4 houses and the lease of 9 others. Unfortunately in 2 instances owners were unwilling to trans-

fer the tenancies and in consequence one nurse left the service of the County Council. Help in solving housing difficulties has been given by Local Housing Authorities, tenancy agreements for 2 houses having been made with the Denby Dale Urban District Council and for 1 house with the Colne Valley Urban District Council. At the end of the year the County Council owned 3 houses occupied by Home Nurses or Midwives, leased 10 others, whilst 9 Nurses and Midwives were making their own arrangements regarding accommodation.

On taking over the Home Nursing Service the County Council agreed to buy from the local Nursing Associations all serviceable motor cars used by the Home Nurses and to pay travelling allowances to those nurses who were using their own cars. In all, 5 cars were purchased from Local Nursing Associations and 1 other was provided by the County Council. At the end of the year 1 Home Nurse and 5 Nurse/Midwives were using County Council cars: 2 Home Nurses, 4 Nurse/Midwives and 3 Midwives were receiving a travelling allowance for use of their own cars; and 1 Home Nurse, 6 Nurse/Midwives and 1 Midwife had to depend on public transport as a means of conveyance.

All possible steps are being taken to ensure that all Home Nurses and Midwives have the use of a motor car, but owing to the supply position it may be some time before this aim is attained.

Home Help Service

When Divisional administration commenced to operate this service was for practical purposes non-existent, only 4 part time Home Helps being on the roll, and all residing in the same area. Much difficulty was at first experienced in recruiting suitable women, probably because there is considerable part-time work available for women in the textile factories of the area and as out-workers at home. In June 1949 the wages and conditions of service of Home Helps were improved and since then an increasing number of "helps" has been available.

During 1948 Home Helps were provided for 5 cases.

Mental Deficiency Acts

The Divisional Medical Officer is responsible for the supervision of certified defectives in the area. This work is largely undertaken by the Mental Health Social Worker who regularly visits the patients on the register. She gives general advice on social matters associated with the care and management of defectives, and undertakes the home teaching of patients who are capable of engaging in handicrafts such as rug-making, simple needlework, etc.

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

	Male	Female	Total
Under Guardianship	2	5	7
Under Statutory Supervision	32	27	59
On Licence from Institutions	2	3	5
Under Voluntary Supervision	—	1	1
Observation	3	1	4

Ambulance Service

The Ambulance Service for the Division has been provided by the County Council since September, 1947, first on an agency basis and since the 5th July, 1948, as a part of the National Health Service.

The service made available under the Huddersfield and District Hospitals Contributory Scheme during recent years has become very largely a service for the conveyance of out-patients to hospital for treatment. This has continued under the National Health Service as will be seen from the following figures, which relate to the Huddersfield Depot and have been kindly supplied by Mr. V. Whittaker, the County Ambulance Officer. Of 6,067 patients carried during the 6 months ending the 31st December, 1948, 5,641 were hospital out-patients, 5,365 being sitting cases. The large amount of this type of work necessitates a number of patients travelling together. Detours also have to be made in order to collect and deliver home a full load of patients. Complaints regarding delays have been received from time to time but it will be appreciated that this is inevitable unless a private service for each out-patient is provided. Such expense would be prohibitive and quite unwarranted.

In all, during the period, the ambulances from the Huddersfield County Depot made 2,822 journeys involving 52,011 miles and carried 6,067 patients, 702 of these being stretcher cases.

Particulars of the cases carried are given below :—

Accident	45
Urgent	267
Maternity	82
Infectious	10
Mental	22
Out-Patients	5641
Total . . .	6067

In addition to the ambulances stationed at the Huddersfield Depot, an ambulance, the property of the Holmfirth Urban District Council, is operated as part of the County Service. This ambulance is available for accident work in the Holmfirth area, the staff coming on duty when called. During the 6 months ended 31st December, 1948, the Holmfirth ambulance carried 28 cases and travelled 169 miles.

Vaccination and Immunisation

Arrangements for protective treatment against Diphtheria have been continued as in previous years, 1,043 children being immunised during the year. In addition 476 children received refresher injections.

Details are given in the following table :—

Urban District	Number of Children Immunised in 1948			"Booster" Doses
	Under 5 years	5-14 years	Total	
Colne Valley	330	12	342	136
Denby Dale	85	7	92	—
Holmfirth	282	83	365	297
Kirkburton	127	11	138	8
Meltham	90	16	106	35
TOTALS	914	129	1,043	476

Records of the immunisation state of children in the Divisional area are incomplete and the number of children immunised at the 31st December, 1948, is no doubt considerably higher than shown below :—

Age at 31-12-48 i.e., Born in Year	Under 1 1948	1 1947	2 1946	3 1945	4 1944	5 to 9 1939-43	10 to 14 1934-38	Total Under 15	
Number immunised	12	679	670	496	319	1,249	2,125	5,544	
Estimated mid-year child population 1948, as supplied by Registrar-General	Children under 5					Children 5-14			
		5,693					8,192		13,885
Percentage of child population immunised		38.22					41.19		39.93

During the year there were no confirmed cases of Diphtheria in children under 15 years of age.

Until the 5th July, 1948, vaccinations were performed by Public Vaccinators and since then by any medical practitioner. Under the scheme approved by the Minister of Health vaccination is performed either by a Medical Officer of the Local Health Authority or by a general medical practitioner. Medical practitioners submit record cards to the Divisional Medical Officer in respect of vaccinations performed. No figures are available for the period prior to the 5th July, 1948.

Particulars of record cards received for the period 5th July, 1948, to 31st December, 1948, are given in the following table :—

Urban District	No. of persons vaccinated (or re-vaccinated) from 5-7-48/31-12-48									
	Under 1		1-4 years		5-14 years		15 or over		Total	
	Vacc.	Re-Vacc.	Vacc.	Re-Vacc.	Vacc.	Re-Vacc.	Vacc.	Re-Vacc.	Vacc.	Re-Vacc.
Colne Valley	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	5
Denby Dale	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	2
Holmfirth	13	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	18	—
Kirkburton	19	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	21	2
Meltham	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	2
TOTALS	42	—	5	—	2	—	1	11	50	11

School Health Service.

The day to day administration of the School Health Service was taken over on a Divisional basis on the 1st June, 1948. Owing to war conditions and shortage of staff in general, routine medical inspections in the Division have been much neglected during recent years. Thus, on taking over the service it was found that in approximately only a quarter of the schools had an inspection been carried out in the previous 12 months, and that in at least another quarter an inspection had not taken place for over 3 years.

The difficulties of the Division increased by the transfer to another Division at the beginning of June of Dr. A. Marshall, who had undertaken School Health and Maternity and Child Welfare work in the area for several years. Advertisements were issued in the medical press during May for the appointment of a Deputy Divisional Medical Officer but no suitable applications were received. One of the applicants, however, Dr. S. M. B. Perry, accepted an appointment as an Assistant County Medical Officer and commenced duty on the 1st July, 1948. A second Assistant County Medical Officer Dr. J. P. J. Burns, was later appointed and commenced duty on the 18th July, 1948. Unfortunately both these officers found the housing and accommodation problem in Huddersfield so difficult that they resigned their appointments and left the County Council's service only 3 months after taking up their duties in the Division.

As the summer vacation commenced shortly after the Assistant County Medical Officers took up their appointment it was not possible to commence routine inspections until the end of August, but between then and the middle of October when the 2 Assistant County Medical Officers ceased to be employed routine medical inspections were carried out at about half the schools in the Division.

In November Dr. W. G. Smeaton was appointed Deputy Divisional Medical Officer, but he was unable to commence his duties until March, 1949. A small number of routine medical inspections was conducted by Dr. J. R. Cockcroft of Halifax who was engaged on a sessional basis.

All the figures given relate to the whole year's work and include that done by Dr. Marshall before the administration was taken over on a Divisional basis.

Routine Medical Inspections

During 1948 routine medical inspections were carried out at the following 53 schools:—

Colne Valley Urban District

Slaithwaite C. of E.	Wilberlee County
Knowl Bank County	Marsden County Infants'
Scapegoat Hill County	Lingards C. of E.
Clough Head County	Wellhouse County
Golcar C. of E.	Linthwaite County
Marsden C. of E.	Knowl Bank County Infants'
Linthwaite C. of E.	Nields County
Scammonden C. of E.	

Denby Dale Urban District

Denby C. of E.	Denby Dale County
Scissett C. of E.	Skelmanthorpe Secondary
Emley County	Modern
Birdsedge County	Skelmanthorpe County

Holmfirth Urban District

Holme Valley Grammar	New Mill C. of E.
New Mill County Infants	Brockholes C. of E.
Hepworth County	Scholes County
Holme County	Upperthong County
Holmebridge C. of E.	Honley C. of E. Infants
Wooldale County	Hinchliffe Mill County
Hade Edge County	Netherthong County

Kirkburton Urban District

Kirkburton C. of E.	Shelley C. of E.
Shepley County	Shelley County
Upper Whitley County	Lepton County
Thurstonland Endowed	Highburton C. of E.
Flockton C. of E.	Lepton County Infants
Kirkburton Secondary Modern	Kirkheaton C. of E. Infants
Lepton C. of E.	Farnley Tyas C. of E.

Meltham Urban District

Meltham Mills C. of E.
Meltham C. of E.
Wilshaw C. of E.

At these Schools a total of 3,620 children were given a routine examination, 50 were examined as "Specials" and 161 as "FollowUps". The low number of children seen as Specials is mainly due to the fact that owing to the length of time which had elapsed since the last routine inspection at some Schools, a very large number of the pupils who would normally have been seen as Specials were due for routine examination. The age distribution of the children examined is shown in the following table:—

Entrants 2339	Special Examinations 50
Second Age Group 1167	Re-Examinations 161
Third Age Group 114	211
3620	211

Total number of examinations: 3,831.

Defects Found.

Of the 3,831 children examined, 827 were found to require treatment for some defect, whilst it was felt desirable that a further 856 should be kept under observation. A full list of the defects found is shown in the following tables:

Age Group	Defective Vision (excluding Squint).	All other conditions	Total Individual Pupils
Entrants	94	407	494
Second Age Group	104	160	257
Third Age Group	13	25	37
Special & Re-examinations ...	16	23	39
TOTAL	227	615	827

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects.			
	Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections.	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation
Skin	11	11	2	—
Eyes: (a) Vision	211	49	16	—
(b) Squint	73	52	—	—
(c) Other	16	23	—	—
Ears: (a) Hearing	5	8	1	—
(b) Otitis Media	15	7	2	—
(c) Other	69	7	2	—
Nose or Throat	176	240	3	—
Speech	12	21	3	—
Cervical Glands	2	52	1	—
Heart and Circulation	20	28	1	1
Lungs	34	39	—	—
Developmental (a) Hernia	3	3	—	—
(b) Other	—	2	—	—
Orthopaedic (a) Posture	7	17	1	—
(b) Flat Foot	127	178	1	—
(c) Other	14	33	—	—
Nervous System (a) Epilepsy	1	1	—	—
(b) Other	—	10	1	—
Psychological (a) Development	27	2	4	—
(b) Stability	—	1	—	—
Other	36	72	1	—
TOTAL	862	856	39	1

General Condition.

All children given a routine examination were classified as to general condition. In 26.5% of children this was considered to be good; in 58.1% to be fair; and in 15.4% to be poor. The high percentage of children in the last category is probably due to the unusually high standard of assessment used by the Assistant Medical Officers who conducted the examinations.

Details are given in the following table:

Age Group	Total Number Inspected	Good		Fair		Poor	
		No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total
Entrants	2339	597	25.5	1448	61.9	294	12.6
Second Age Group	1167	318	27.2	603	51.7	246	21.1
Third Age Group	114	46	40.4	52	45.6	16	14.0
TOTAL	3620	961	26.5	2103	58.1	556	15.4

Arrangements for Treatment.

Special Clinics have been arranged for children suffering from Ear, Nose and Throat defects, and defective vision, the former being held at the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary and the latter at hired premises in various parts of the Division. The parents of children suffering from major defects were advised to seek the advice of their family practitioners, whilst many children with minor defects were treated by the School Nurses at the Schools and School Clinics.

Owing to the difficulty in distinguishing between cases treated under the Authority's Schemes and those treated otherwise, the following tables include all cases known to the Authority to have received treatment, whether at the Clinics or elsewhere.

Group 1—Minor Ailments.

(a)

Ailments.	Number treated or under treatment during Year.
Skin : (a) Ringworm—body	3
(b) Scabies	6
(c) Impetigo	20
(d) Other	43
Eye Disease (external and other, but excluding errors of refraction, squint, and cases admitted to Hospital)	33
Ear Defects	41
Miscellaneous (e.g. minor injuries, bruises, sores, etc.)	451
TOTAL	597

(b) Total number of attendances at Authority's Minor Ailments Clinics: 902.

Group II—Defective Vision and Squint.

	No. of Defects dealt with.
Errors of Refraction	468
Number of Pupils for whom Spectacles were prescribed	257

Group III—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

Received Operative Treatment for:	Total Number treated.
(a) Adenoids and chronic Tonsillitis	172
(b) Other nose and throat conditions	3
Received other form of treatment	9
Total	184

Inspections for Cleanliness.

All Schools are visited by the Health Visitors at least once a quarter for the purpose of inspecting all pupils regarding bodily cleanliness. During these visits a total of 26,687 individual examinations were made, and 911 children were found to be infested with vermin. In most instances the infestation was slight, and advice was given to parents, but in 6 cases exclusion from School was considered necessary.

Other Examinations.

In addition to the routine and Special examinations carried out at School, a large number of children were examined for various special reasons including suitability to attend School camps, participation in entertainments and regarding the need for special educational treatment. In this last connection, a Register of Handicapped Pupils is maintained. At the present time this is known to be very incomplete.

At the end of the year 89 pupils were included, made up as follows:—

Category	No.
Deaf and Partially Deaf	6
Delicate... ..	12
Educationally Sub-Normal	33
Epileptic	2
Physical	25
Speech	10
Maladjusted	1
Total ...	89

Pupils known to be in attendance at Special Schools at the end of the year are shown below:—

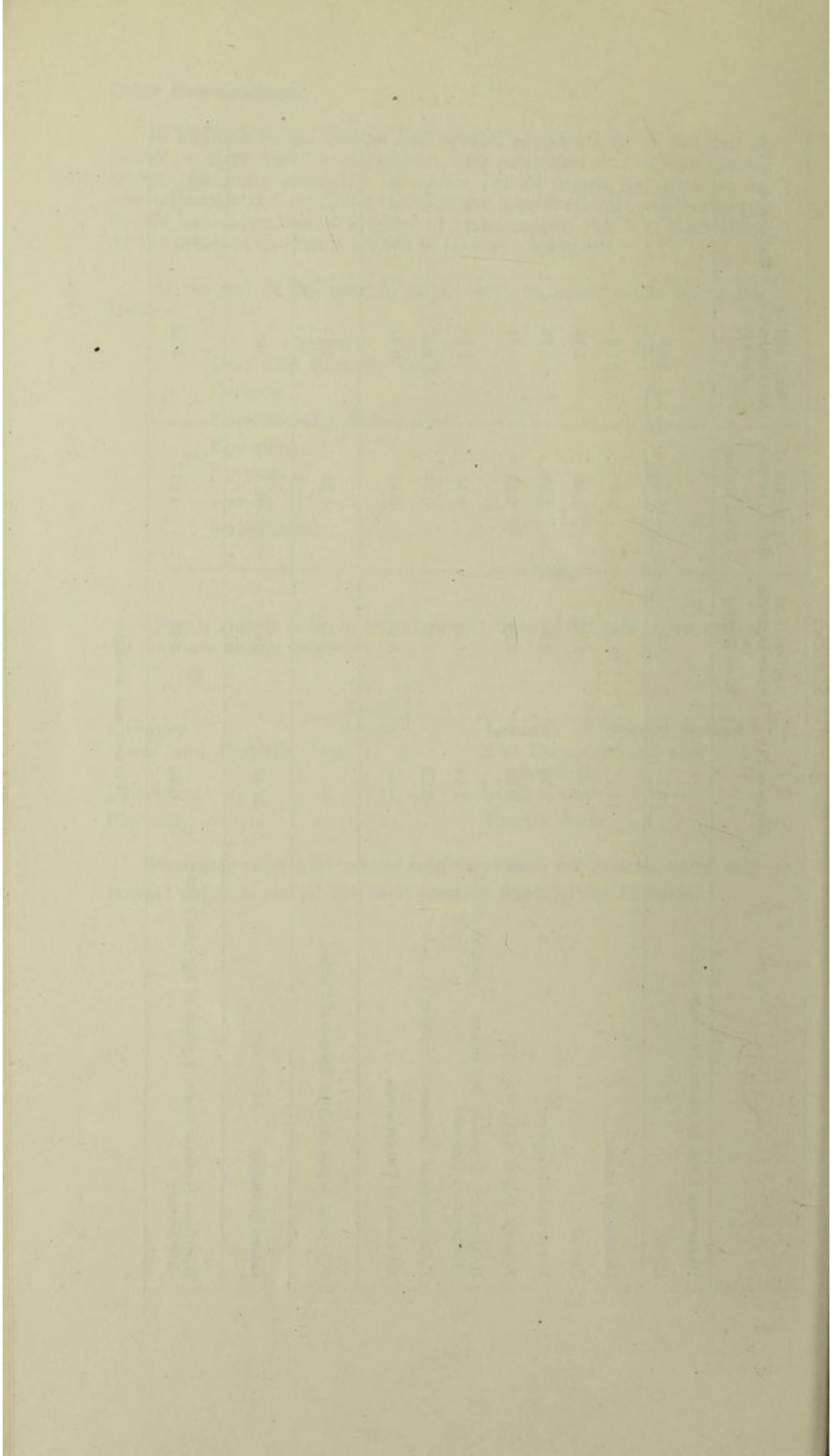
Category	No. at Special School	Location of Special School
Deaf and Partially Deaf ...	3	2 at Doncaster and 1 at Manchester
Delicate	1	North Devon
Physical	1	Thorpe Arch

Provision of special educational treatment for educationally sub-normal pupils is one of the most pressing needs of the Division.

Comparative Statistics

	Division 20	Aggregate of Urban Districts in West Riding	Aggregate of Rural Districts in West Riding	West Riding Administrative County	England & Wales
RATES PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION					
Births	15.7	18.3	19.2	18.5	17.9
Deaths (all causes)	13.1	11.8	9.8	11.3	10.8
Cancer	2.34	1.83	1.49	1.74	1.86
Heart and Circulation	4.75	3.98	3.03	3.73	*
Zymotic Diseases (7 principal)	0.04	0.12	0.12	0.12	*
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis of Respiratory System)	1.24	1.34	1.15	1.29	*
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	0.23	0.37	0.36	0.37	0.44
All forms of Tuberculosis	0.31	0.44	0.43	0.44	0.51
Puerperal Sepsis or other Maternal Causes	—	1.11	1.25	1.15	1.02
Infant Mortality	34.45	38	40	39	34
Diarrhoea (Infants under 2 years of age per 1,000 live births)	0.86	4.17	4.97	4.38	3.3

* Figures not available



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