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MIRFIELD URBAN DISTRICT



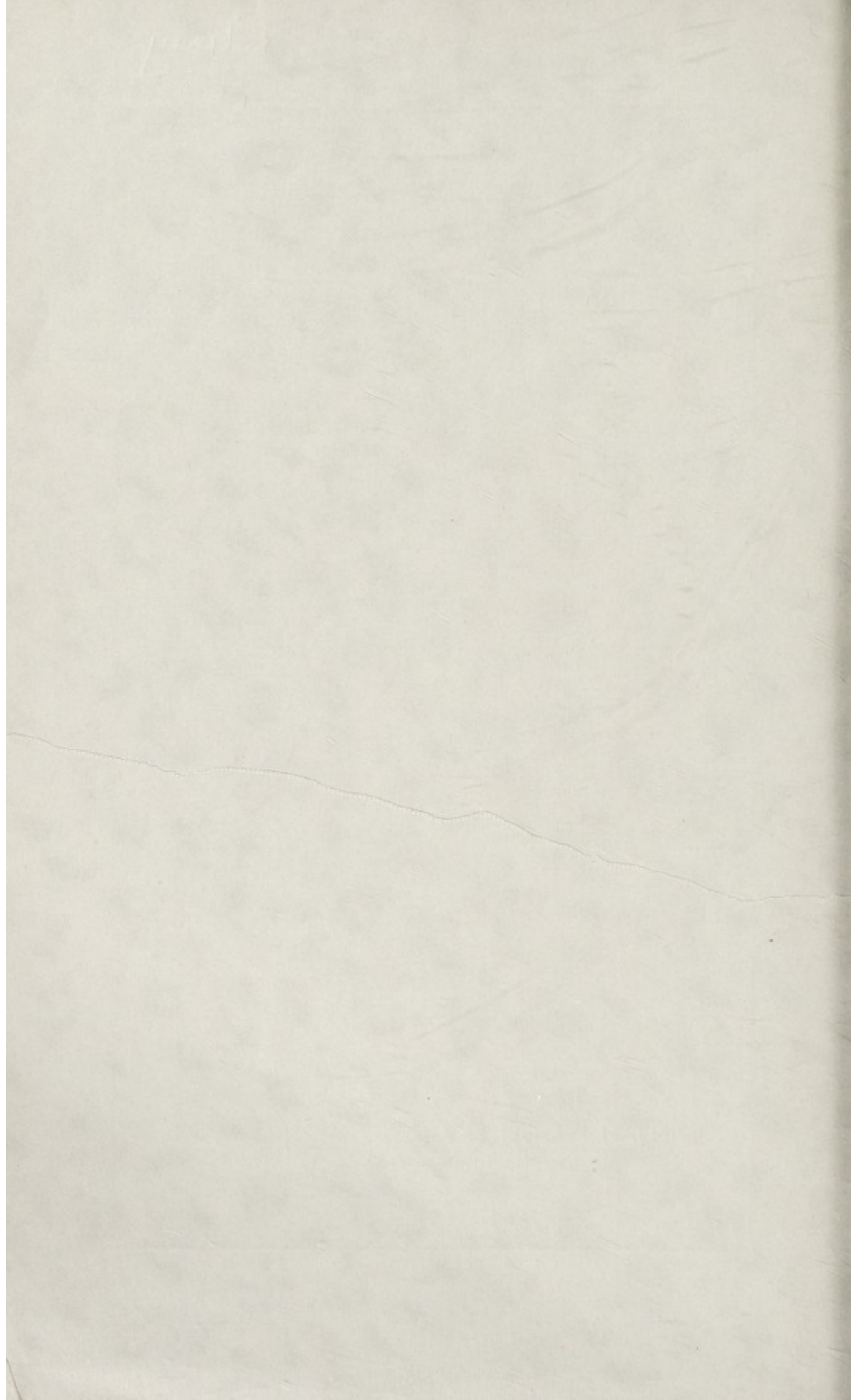
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year

1959



WILLIAM MASON DOUGLAS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health



MIRFIELD URBAN DISTRICT




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Mirfield Urban District Council

Constitution 1959-60

CHAIRMAN

Councillor ERNEST H. SHEARD, J.P.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

Councillor SANDY FRETWELL, J.P.

COUNCILLORS

BARRACLOUGH, Ernest Charles

BARRACLOUGH, Joseph Herbert

BELL, John W.

CLARKE, George A.

HARDY, John, J.P.

LYDALL, Frank B., M.B.E., J.P.

TALBOT, George W.

WALKER, Godfrey H.

WALKER, James L. M.

WEBSTER, George

PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE

Councillor LYDALL, Chairman

Councillor TALBOT, Deputy Chairman

Consists of all the Members of the Council.

July, 1960.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN, GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you my Annual Report relating to the Urban District of Mirfield for the year 1959, and have as in previous years included information concerning the health services provided by the West Riding County Council in the district.

Although the year has been an extremely busy one for all sections of the Health Department and much has been accomplished, it must be acknowledged that Mirfield has few problems of any magnitude in relation to its social or environmental circumstances, that the health services available in the district appear to be reasonably adequate to the needs of the community, and that for this year at least all the vital statistics are extremely good.

On the environmental side good progress was made with the two major projects of slum clearance and smoke abatement. Some 47 houses were represented for demolition or closure bringing the total dealt with in this way to 254 in the six years since slum clearance was recommenced. As during the same period 256 new Council and 334 private houses have been erected, and some 115 improvement grants have been authorised, and taking into account the fine work accomplished in the inter-war years in dealing with slum clearance, it will be seen that much has been done to fulfil one of the Council's most important duties. Apart from some five hundred better class back-to-back properties, which are, however, by definition unfit, there remain only about 150 houses which could be represented for clearance action. Should we not now consider devoting a greater proportion of our housing resources to rehousing these people and finish the job in two or three years?

All premises now receive a piped water supply from the mains and although there are still 46 privy middens in the district few of these are convertible and this problem has been virtually eliminated.

Much time and effort was also involved in the survey leading to the submission to the Minister of Housing and Local Government of the first Smoke Control Order which is intended to cover an area of 36.5 acres with 176 premises. In determining an approximate fifteen year programme to make the entire District area smokeless, the Committee gave very serious thought to the selection of the area in which the start should be made. It was finally decided to do so in the Kitson Hill area for the principal reasons that it formed a natural area of a size which was within the financial and physical resources of the Council to deal with; it contained both Council and private housing of a modern standard which would not be difficult or expensive to adapt; it contained no industry and no slum property which would require to be exempted; it would be convenient to extend from this area with succeeding Smoke Control Areas and lying generally to the windward it would in addition to local effect benefit other parts of the district. Prejudice and difficulties are, of course, bound to be met when it is proposed to change the habits and traditions of centuries, and the

objections to the making of the Order led to a Public Enquiry held by the Minister's Inspector in April, 1960. At the date of writing, the Order has not yet been confirmed, and it is of course obvious that if and when it is confirmed the operative date will have to be deferred much beyond the Council's desire to operate it by October, 1960. This date, if it could have been met, would have enabled works of adaptation to be carried out during the summer months and caused the minimum of domestic upheaval. I am pleased to say that the survey of the second Smoke Control Area based on and around London Park Estate is now under way, but the biggest contribution to the cause of smokeless air would be made if the Minister could find it possible to simplify and expedite the administration of the Act which is at present so cumbersome and time consuming.

Needless to say I remain convinced that health, amenity and economy will benefit to an unforeseen degree by the speedy implementation of the Act. The warm dry summer of 1959 in which at least the domestic fires became less necessary, showed how pleasant the district looks when even relatively free of smoke pollution. Industrial smoke is also receiving attention, but one must admit that with one or two exceptions the major industrial concerns could show a greater willingness to play their part in the concept of a smoke free Mirfield. From outside our boundaries the Electricity Board Power Station at Ravensthorpe is an absolute disgrace in the extent to which it contributes to the pollution of the valley.

Much further work was also done in connection with food hygiene and the cumulative effect of this and that of previous years regarding food premises and food handling must surely be obvious to all.

During the year the Council decided to implement the scheme proposed by the County Council for the appointment of an old people's warden or visitor on the Greenside/Wellhouse Estate, and they were indeed fortunate in securing the services of a lady well suited for this work. Visiting daily and oftener when required some twenty elderly persons, she has in addition to giving them that sense of security and help readily at hand, found a surprising variety of tasks and troubles to sort out which would otherwise have caused concern.

During the year a Home Safety Committee was formed by the voluntary efforts of the Rotary Club and others helped by a grant from the County Council. Having regard to the fact that in Britain some 8,000 deaths occur as a result of accidents in the home and that many tens of thousands of injuries are sustained in like manner, most of them preventable, it is obvious that this Committee has an important but difficult task to perform. It has started off with enthusiasm and I trust it will receive the support it deserves.

With reference to the services administered by the County Council, a great strain was placed on the Department by the extension of the poliomyelitis vaccination scheme to all persons up to the age of 26 years (previously 16 years), and now to 40 years. Over 4,500 injections of poliomyelitis vaccine were given during the year, the bulk of them by the Health Department staff, and the clerical work involved in this and in dealing with the records required from the general practitioners has been

very great. The clerical staff rarely receive the full recognition of the importance of their duties, and whereas all have played their part, the implementation of this additional programme together with the minimal disturbance of all our other activities could not have been carried out without the deep local knowledge and administrative ability of Mr. Marshall, the Chief Clerk.

Much thought and discussion has been given to the Mental Health Act, 1959, which will call for the adoption of a new scheme of care by the County Council. The effect of the Act is to alter the classification of mental disorders and the methods of admission to hospital. It seeks to retain within the general community persons permanently or temporarily afflicted and aims at an increased measure of rehabilitation. It will involve not only new training facilities and residential establishments, but also the closest liaison between the hospitals, the general practitioners and the new class of social workers to be employed by the Local Health Authority. I do not doubt that many difficulties will be encountered, and the recruitment and training of suitable persons as social workers may well prove to be the greatest of these. I must confess to some apprehension that in the early stages and perhaps for a few years to come the service which we provide will be quite inadequate and perhaps less satisfactory in many respects than that which exists locally at present.

The opening of the occupation centre at Lincoln House in Heckmondwike has however improved the training facilities available in the area and makes for close liaison between the field workers and the Centre staff.

The issue of the Report of the Maternity Services Committee also called for much discussion at local level between doctors, nursing staffs, and administrators engaged in general practice, in hospital, and in the Local Health Authority services. In this area we are indeed fortunate in the excellent co-operation which has been achieved over the years, and in the sufficiency of general practitioner obstetric beds available in local hospitals which results in over 80% of confinements taking place in hospital. The picture with regard to the domiciliary service is, however, less satisfactory, and is in part brought about by the very fact of the decline in domiciliary cases. Recruitment of staff is difficult and at times impossible, and the reduction in the midwifery staff means that sufficient liaison with the large number of general practitioners is out of the question. It is often also inevitable that the midwife who has supervised a patient throughout her pregnancy cannot be present at her delivery. I think myself that in this area it would be preferable and practicable for all confinements to be carried out in hospitals with a reduced lying-in period, the ante-natal care, instruction in mothercraft and relaxation exercises being shared between the hospitals and the general practitioners, with a greatly reduced domiciliary service of an emergency nature run from the hospitals. Nothing of this is intended to disparage in any way the high standards or the fine work being done under difficulties by the existing domiciliary midwives, and needless to say there are many who disagree with these views.

Towards the end of the year Local Health Authorities were empowered to provide chiropody services for aged persons, physically handicapped persons, and expectant mothers, and whatever the difficulties likely to be met in other areas it was felt that in Mirfield, thanks to the very fine service built up by the voluntary Old People's Welfare Committee in close collaboration with the Health Department over the years, the transition and the expansion of the service could be accomplished in a smooth and beneficial way acceptable to all. Later experience has proved this to be the case.

To mention all the matters of policy, of review of services, and of impending change would be tedious and out of place in this introductory statement, but it would be an obvious omission to fail to mention the imminent visit of the Boundary Commissioners to the West Riding Special Review Area, the implications of which have been uppermost in the minds of the Council and its officials for some time. I must of course comment only on the areas and services with which I am intimately concerned. I believe that the County Council Health Services in the area are good and without obvious gaps. I believe that the District Council is progressive in health matters and that it has an efficient health department. Nevertheless I firmly believe in the principle of local responsibility and local interest fostered by responsibility, and I feel that planning, policy, integration of services and administrative decisions can be more quickly effected, and effectively applied, in a system of one tier administration than in two tier administration with or without delegation. Delegation of day to day administration to Councils or Committees without financial and planning responsibility, unless interpreted in the widest and most liberal sense, appears to me to be little more than paying lip service to the idea of local responsibility. However, systems of local government administration are dependent to a very large extent upon circumstances of geography and of population and it would be wrong of me to express an opinion as to whether the needs of all the people in this and adjoining areas, in relation to health and related services, would be better served by one integrated Health Department of a single all purpose authority.

The statistics for the year are exceptionally good and in certain respects have seldom been better. For the third year running the Infant Mortality Rate (10·6) is less than half than that for the administrative County. The neo-natal mortality rate was nil and for the first time ever there were no still births. There were only two infant deaths during the year and both strangely enough were caused by accidental suffocation. The birth rate increased this year to a level comparable with the average for other areas and there was an excess of 37 births over the number of deaths recorded. The general mortality rate (13·1) was not significantly higher than that for similar areas throughout the County and except for deaths from disease of the heart and circulation there was no single cause of death which compared unfavourably with the average of other areas.

The various immunisation procedures show a satisfactory level in the child population, but in spite of much propaganda the uptake of poliomyelitis vaccination in persons between 16 and 40 years is disappointing and may possibly prove to be dangerously low. The rationalised scheme for immunisation procedures shows that it is now considered

preferable to delay primary vaccination against smallpox until about 18 months of age, as this is believed to reduce the complications occasionally arising in connection with vaccination during the first six months of life, as has been the established practice.

Notifiable infectious disease was almost non-existent during the year except for an outbreak of dysentery at the Church of England Nursery at Fieldhead to which reference is made in the body of the report. Although not a notifiable disease it was brought to my attention that numerous sporadic cases of infectious hepatitis were occurring in the district from July onwards and this appeared also to be the case in neighbouring areas. This disease raises many epidemiological problems and it would be much more satisfactory if it were made notifiable without delay.

There have been many changes in the Divisional Nursing staff during this year which has led to many difficulties, and I must once again pay tribute to all members of the staff of the Health Department for the manner in which they have carried out their duties. Where all have been splendid, position and opportunity have enabled the more senior members to give outstanding service and loyalty. In particular I must once again thank Mr. Johnson, the Chief Public Health Inspector, for his never failing help and encouragement and not least for preparing that part of the report relating to the sanitary circumstances of the area and the work of the Sanitary Department. Our Department has again enjoyed the most helpful co-operation from general practitioners, hospital staffs, teachers and colleagues, in other Departments, and I am very grateful for this as I am also for the support of the Chairman and Members of the Council particularly, who have invariably given me a patient and tolerant hearing on many matters, controversial and otherwise.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM MASON DOUGLAS,

*Medical Officer of Health and
Divisional Medical Officer.*

POPULATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The population of the Urban District of Mirfield at the 1951 Census was 11,885, a decrease of 215 since the 1931 Census. The Registrar General's estimate of the population for the year 1959 is 12,080, and this figure is used throughout this report in calculating rates.

There are a number of important industries established in the district including woollen and cotton mills, maltsters, card makers, soap makers, oil extractors, brushmakers, cloth makers, card clothing manufacturers and building contractors. The District, however, cannot be said to be heavily industrialised, and there is ample open space and fine residential localities.

During 1959 the whole pattern of employment in Mirfield changed and a gradual improvement in the situation took place from the commencement of the year. This applied to all branches of the textile trade. Whereas there were 100 persons unemployed at the beginning of the year, by the end of the year this figure had been reduced to 15. The position has improved even more and at the time of writing only 0·4 per cent. of the working population were registered as unemployed, this being one of the lowest figures in the Region.

These notes relating to employment have been compiled from information kindly supplied to me by the Manager of the Mirfield Employment Exchange.

MIRFIELD URBAN DISTRICT.

Area of district in acres at 1951 census	...	...	...	3,394
Population at 1951 census	...	...	...	11,885
Number of inhabited houses at 1951 census	...	...	...	3,939
Number of families or separate occupiers at 1951 census	...	...	...	3,948
Number of rooms at 1951 census	...	...	...	15,228

Statistical Summary of the area for 1959 in comparison with 1958.

	1958	1959
Area of the district in acres	3,394	3,394
Estimated population (mid-year)	11,900	12,080
Average number of persons per acre	3.5	3.5
Estimated number of dwellinghouses (end of year)	4,634	4,682
Rateable value at 1st April	£89,356	£106,497
Product of Penny Rate (estimate)	£339	£418
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population	13.9	12.6
Comparability Factor	1.04	1.04
Standardised Death Rate	14.4	13.1
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population	14.2	15.6
Comparability Factor	1.01	1.01
Standardised Birth Rate	14.3	15.8
Still-birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births	23.1	Nil
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	11.8	10.6
Maternal Mortality Rate	Nil	Nil

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

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1959.

Live Births. (Registered)					Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	93	90	183
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	2	4	6
Total ...					95	94	189

Birth rate per 1,000 estimated population : 15·6.

Stillbirths.					Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	—	—	—
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Total ...					—	—	—

Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and still-births : Nil.

Infant Mortality.					Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Total ...					2	—	2

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births : 10·6.

Neo-natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births : Nil.

The Birth Rate at 15·6 per 1,000 population showed an upward trend from previous years, and the number of births exceeded the number of deaths by 37. Of the 189 births only 32 were born in their own homes, the remainder, 83%, being born in neighbouring hospitals or maternity homes.

There were no stillbirths and the infant mortality rate at 10·6 per 1,000 live births was again exceptionally good. The two infant deaths which occurred during the year were due to accidental suffocation. There were only four cases of premature birth during the year.

There have been no deaths of women in child birth in Mirfield since 1952.

CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1959

	All Ages	Under 1 year	1—4	5—14	15—24	25—44	45—64	65—74	75 and Over	Males	Females	Deaths in Institutions
Tuberculosis, other ...	1							1			1	
Cancer—												
(a) Stomach ...	1						1			1		
(b) Lung, Bronchus ...	4						4			4		1
(c) Breast ...	2						2				2	
(d) Other ...	19						9	5	5	8	11	10
Leukemia ...	1						1				1	1
Diabetes ...	1							1		1		1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	25						2	9	14	9	16	6
Coronary disease, angina ...	25					1	10	9	5	19	6	7
Hypertension with heart disease ...	4						1	1	2	3	1	2
Other heart disease ...	35						4	7	24	16	19	7
Other circulatory disease ...	2					1	1			1	1	2
Influenza ...	1								1		1	
Pneumonia ...	2							1	1	1	1	1
Bronchitis ...	11						4	4	3	7	4	3
Ulcer of stomach & duodenum	1							1		1		1
Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	1						1			1		1
Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	1								1	1		1
Congenital malformations ...	1			1							1	1
Other defined & ill defined diseases ...	6				1		1	2	2	4	2	1
Motor vehicle accidents ...	2				1			1		1	1	2
All other accidents ...	5	2					1	1	1	3	2	1
Suicide ...	1					1				1		
TOTALS ...	152	2		1	2	3	42	43	59	82	70	49

The 152 deaths produce a death rate of 13·1 deaths per 1,000 population which is less than that for recent years and is now comparable to that of similar districts throughout the County. The most noticeable feature of these statistics is the comparatively high number of deaths from disease of the heart and circulation.

**Birth and Mortality Rates for 1959 for the West Riding Administrative
County and England and Wales.**

	Aggregate of U.D's.	Aggregate of R.D's.	Adminis- trative County	England & Wales	Mirfield
Crude Birth	16.1	17.6	16.5	16.5	15.6
Adjusted Birth ...	16.2	17.6	16.7	16.5	15.8
Crude Death	12.4	9.4	11.6	11.6	12.6
Adjusted Death ...	13.0	11.6	12.7	11.6	13.1
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.08	—
Tuberculosis, Other ...	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.08
Tuberculosis, All Forms	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.08
Cancer	2.12	1.65	1.99	2.14	2.24
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System ...	1.96	1.43	1.81	*	2.07
Heart and Circulation	4.68	3.35	4.31	*	5.46
Respiratory Diseases ...	1.55	1.15	1.44	*	1.16
Maternal Mortality ...	0.41	0.24	0.36	0.38	—
Infant Mortality ...	24.0	24.0	24.0	22.0	10.6
Neo-Natal Mortality ...	16.4	15.9	16.2	15.8	—
Stillbirth	19.7	21.9	20.4	20.7	—

*Figures not available.

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

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

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

PREMATURE INFANTS.

Given below are details of live premature infants born at home and in hospital :—

- (1) The number of premature babies notified during the year whose mothers are normally resident in the Council's area ... 4
- (2) The total number of premature babies notified during the year that they were born :—
 - (a) at home —
 - (b) in hospital or nursing home 4
- (3) The number of those born at home :—
 - (a) who were nursed entirely at home —
 - (b) who died during the first 24 hours —
 - (c) who survived at the end of one month —
- (4) The number of those born in hospital or nursing home :—
 - (a) who died within the first 24 hours —
 - (b) who survived at the end of one month 4

Table showing Birth Weights of Premature Infants.

Birth Weight in pounds	No. of Infants	No. of Infants who survived		
		24 hours	2-7 days	1 month
Under $2\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—
$2\frac{1}{2}$ — 3	—	—	—	—
3 — $3\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—
$3\frac{1}{2}$ — 4	—	—	—	—
4 — $4\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—
$4\frac{1}{2}$ — 5	2	2	2	2
5 — $5\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	2	2
Totals	4	4	4	4

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION.

Community immunisation in this country is at present directed to the prevention of diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, smallpox and tuberculosis. The following shows the schedule of procedure now recommended :—

<i>Visit</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Vaccine</i>	<i>Interval</i>
1	2—6 months	Triple (Diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis)	
2		do.	4 weeks or more
3		do.	do.
4	6—9 months	Poliomyelitis	do.
5		do.	do.
6	15—18 months	do.	
7	18—24 months	Smallpox vaccination	
8	School entry	Diphtheria and tetanus (Booster)	
9	Thirteen years (approx.)	B.C.G.	

Diphtheria Immunisation.

A high level of protection against diphtheria has been obtained, and it will be seen that 85% of children under the age of 15 years have been immunised at one time or another. The percentage immunised under one year of age is very low and this is due to the timing procedure which we have adopted in the past for the various inoculations. During the year 168 children received primary inoculations and 59 received reinforcing injections.

Type of Injection	Age at Final Injection			Total
	Under 1	1—4	5—14	
Primary Injection	95	61	12	168
Re-inforcing Injection	—	1	58	59

I give below a table showing the numbers and percentages of children who have had a course of immunisation within the last five years separated from those who had a course of immunisation previously :—

Age at 31-12-59 i.e., Born in year :	Under 1 1959	1—4 1958-1955	5—9 1954-1950	10—14 1949-1945	Under 15 Total
Last completed course of injections (whether primary or booster)					
A. 1955-1959	18 (10%)	557 (78%)	616 (70%)	555 (56%)	1746 (63%)
B. 1954 or earlier	—	—	179 (20%)	419 (43%)	598 (22%)

Whooping Cough Immunisation.

During the year 139 children completed a course of immunisation, and it will be seen that approximately 10% of children under one year and 44% of children between one and four years of age had received protective inoculation. Although we are now combining anti-tetanus injections with diphtheria and whooping cough no figures are available of the percentage of immunisation against this disease.

The following table shows the amount of Whooping Cough Immunisation carried out during the year :—

Age at final injection	
Under 6 months ...	2
6 months to 1 year	17
1—2 years ...	101
2—3 years ...	14
3—4 years ...	5
	<hr/> 139 <hr/>

Whooping Cough Immunisation in relation to Child Population. Number of children at 31st December who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date.

Age at 31/12/59 <i>i.e.</i> Born in year	Under 1 1959	1—4 1958-1955	5—9 1954-1950	10—14 1949-1945	Under 15 Total
Number immunised	15	313	485	13	826

Smallpox Vaccination.

There was a very fair response to primary vaccination against smallpox this year, 61% of the children born in the year being so protected.

Table showing Persons Vaccinated and Re-vaccinated during 1959.

Age at date of vaccination	Under 1	1	2—4	5—15	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated	102	5	1	1	4	113
Number Re-Vaccinated	1	1	—	—	12	14

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

The main feature of the scheme for vaccination against poliomyelitis was its extension during the year to include persons up to 26 years of age. It is now available to all persons from 6 months of age up to 26 years, as well as expectant mothers and certain other classes at special risk, and the figures given below show the considerable interest and enthusiasm shown by the public. It will be seen that altogether 1,416 persons received two injections and also that 1,692 children and 353 adults received their third injection—a total of nearly 4,500 separate injections. At the end of the year 81% of children in the age group 1—16 years had received two injections and while this is satisfactory in that it compares very favourably with national figures, I would, of course, like to see it improved upon in the coming year, together with a much higher acceptance rate among the older age group.

Ages	Under 1 1959	1—4 1958-1955	5—9 1954-1950	10—14 1949-1945	Expect- ant Mothers	Other Adults	Total
Vaccinated during 1959	13	275	235	249	42	602	1416

In addition to the above, 1,692 children and 353 adults received a third injection.

The following table shows the number in Mirfield who had received two injections by the end of the year.

1959	1958-1955	1954-1950	1949-1945	Others	Total
13 (7%)	568 (80%)	746 (84%)	1077 (79%)	666	3070

Vaccination Against Tuberculosis.

Vaccination against tuberculosis is available to certain contacts of cases of tuberculosis, especially young infants, and also to school-children of 13 years of age. The former are carried out by the Chest Physicians at the general hospitals, and the details of our school programme are given in the section relating to School Health for the sake of convenience.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

It will be seen from the statistical table that notifiable infectious disease was almost non-existent in Mirfield during the year.

Although only five cases of dysentery were notified, reference must be made to the outbreak which occurred at the Church of England Residential Day Nursery at Fieldhead in November. One child in the nursery was notified to be suffering from dysentery on the 7th November, and on the 8th November two other children showed symptoms of the disease. Investigation revealed that there had been a few mild instances of diarrhoeas or relaxed stools among the children earlier in the month, and that one child admitted to the nursery on the 27th September had had occasional bouts of diarrhoea. All the children and the staff in the nursery were tested, when it was found that four members of the nursing staff and sixteen children were excretors of *Shigella Sonnei*. In collaboration with the general practitioner a course of treatment was arranged for all the positive excretors, and the tests were repeated a week later by which time only six children and three staff were found still to be positive. No further treatment was given and the tests repeated in two weeks time, by which time all had become negative. The health of all the children and the staff was, of course, closely supervised during this period. It must be said that the greatest co-operation was obtained from the general practitioner and the matron and staff of the nursery, and no fault could be found with the general hygiene or code of practice prevailing in the nursery.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE
occurring in Mirfield Urban District classified according to Age Groups and Wards and Quarters, 1959.

Disease	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 to 15 years	15 to 25 years	25 to 45 years	45 to 65 years	Over 65 years	Hopton Battye- ford	East- thorpe	Nor- thorpe	Quarters				Remov'd to Hospital
												1	2	3	4	
Measles ...	27	—	14	13	—	—	—	—	2	—	16	22	4	1	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Dysentery ...	5	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3
Scarlet Fever ...	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Erysipelas ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
TOTALS ...	39	—	18	16	3	2	—	—	6	—	17	22	4	1	12	3

TUBERCULOSIS.

For the first time ever no new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year, but the work done in the continuous supervision by the Public Health Staff and by the Consultant Chest Physician of patients remaining on the register continued as usual. 150 home visits were paid by Nurse Smith in connection with the treatment and contact tracing of tuberculous patients, and by her continued attendance at the Chest Clinic at Dewsbury General Hospital she also maintains the close and happy liaison which it is essential to maintain between the therapeutic and preventive aspects.

We are continuing our efforts to protect younger children by tuberculin testing of five and eight year olds at school and by the B.C.G. vaccination programme among the thirteen year olds.

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

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
(a) Number of Cases on Register at commencement of year ...	21	10	4	8
(b) Number of Cases notified first time during the year ...	—	—	—	2
(c) Removals from other areas	—	—	—	—
(d) Number of Cases removed from the Register ...	1	—	—	3
(e) Number of Cases remaining on the Register ...	20	10	4	7

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
64 and upwards	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Totals	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1

No notifications were received of admission of persons suffering from Tuberculosis to Sanatoria and there were four discharges.

The following are the institutions to which tuberculosis patients were admitted :—

	<i>Admission</i>	<i>Discharges</i>
Whitley Grange Hospital	—	4
Totals ...	—	4

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY.

The Mass Radiography Unit of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board visited the district in September and held public sessions at the Hopton Congregational School, Mirfield. I give below the results supplied to me by the unit. It is not possible, however, to draw any conclusions at all from such evidence since the persons examined constitute only a small proportion of the population and are not necessarily representative of the population taken as a whole. The information given is in respect of people actually examined during the survey and may, therefore, include persons normally resident in other areas.

	Males	Females	Total
1. Examinations carried out.			
(a) Miniature X-rays taken	637	547	1184
(b) Number recalled for large film ...	19	7	26
2. Analysis of Provisional Findings.			
(a) Cases of active Tuberculosis ...	1	0	1
(b) Cases of inactive Tuberculosis ...	3	0	3
(c) Other abnormalities (see below) ...	7	3	10
(d) Failed to re-attend for large film	0	0	0
3. Analysis of Abnormalities other than Tuberculosis (2(c) above).			
Bacterial or Virus Pulmonary Infections	0	1	1
Bronchiectasis	1	0	1
Pulmonary fibrosis : non-tuberculous ...	2	1	3
Pneumoconiosis	2	0	2
Benign Neoplasms of Lungs and Mediastinum	0	1	1
Sarcoidosis	1	0	1
Pleural thickening	1	0	1

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

This has been a very satisfactory year so far as the mental health service is concerned. There has been a good level of ascertainment and supervision of mental defectives, and we have been able to obtain employment or admission to the Dewsbury Occupation Centre for all of those in whose case it was a practicable proposition. The opening of the County's Occupation Centre at Lincoln House, Heckmondwike, is imminent and this should prove both convenient and should facilitate the interplay of communication which is necessary between the training staffs and the mental health workers in the field.

With regard to mental illness, co-operation between the general practitioners, the hospital staffs and the mental health social worker has again been excellent with the result that quite often the mental health worker has been called in to deal with cases in an advisory capacity before they have reached the stage of referral to the psychiatrist. Mrs. de la Cour has again attended also at the psychiatric out-patient clinic at Staincliffe and this has been invaluable in fostering the essential integration of the hospital, practitioner and public health services in this sphere of medicine. She shares her duties between this health division and the neighbouring Batley division, and it has been obvious for some time that with the growth of the work in relation to mental health one full-time social worker is required in this division alone.

Mental Deficiency Statistics.

1. Number of defectives on register :	Males	Females	Total
(a) at home	10	10	20
(b) in institutions	7	5	12
	17	15	32
<hr/>			
2. Number of defectives under supervision at home :			
(a) Statutory Supervision	9	8	17
(b) Voluntary Supervision	1	2	3
(c) On Licence from Institutions ...	—	—	—
Total under supervision ...	10	10	20
<hr/>			
3. (a) Number of defectives in gainful employment	1	3	4
(b) Number attending Occupation Centres	4	3	7
(c) Number awaiting admission to Institutions... ..	—	—	—
Totals	5	6	11
<hr/>			
4. Placed under supervision in 1959 ...	2	2	4
5. Placed under guardianship in 1959 ...	—	—	—
6. Admitted to Institutions in 1959 ...	2	1	3
7. Admitted to Occupation Centres 1959...	1	1	2

8. Visits paid during 1959 :—

(a) To cases on Licence	...	...	—	—	—
(b) To Cases under Statutory Supervision	...	...	81	76	157
(c) To cases under Voluntary Supervision	...	...	4	2	6
(d) For Home reports for institutions			5	7	12
Total Visits			90	85	175

Mental Illness Statistics.

	Males	Females	Total.
Number of patients discharged from Mental Hospitals during the year	5	9	14
Number of visits made to Patients during 1959	15	44	59
Number of patients referred by General Practitioners during 1959	1	3	4
Number of History Reports supplied for Hospitals during 1959	—	5	5

HOME NURSING SERVICE.

The domiciliary nursing service has again been freely sought although there were fewer visits paid this year than last and the number of cases attended was slightly larger. The bulk of the work, as will be seen from the figures below, is in connection with the home nursing care of the aged and chronic sick, but with the earlier discharge of patients from hospital there is also an increasing amount of nursing required to complete treatment. Co-operation between the district nurses and general practitioners and liaison with other members of the public health staffs has been excellent. The resignation and retirement of valued members of the divisional staff has caused great difficulties this year and it has not always been possible to secure suitable replacements at short notice. However, due to the endeavours of those who have remained, an adequate and indeed a very good service was maintained throughout the year. Suitable equipment, sometimes of a very specialised nature, has been readily available when required.

1. No. of cases visited during 1959—

(a) Medical cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	130
(b) Surgical	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
(c) Infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(d) Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(e) Maternal complications	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>227</u>

2. Age Groups of cases visited—

0—5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
5—65 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
Over 65 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	141
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>227</u>

3. No. of visits paid during 1959 to—

(a) Medical cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,467
(b) Surgical cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,157
(c) Infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(d) Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(e) Maternal complications	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Total visits paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>6,624</u>

4. No. of visits paid to each age group—

0—5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
5—65 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,777
Over 65 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,788
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>6,624</u>

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY AND ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

The ante-natal clinic in Mirfield has steadily declined over the years since the introduction of the National Health Service, and it has come to the point where it really is not worth while holding special sessions for this purpose. It is proposed to discontinue this clinic at a suitable time during 1960.

As in previous years over 80% of the new births in Mirfield took place in maternity homes or hospitals and the domiciliary midwives attended only 32 cases in patients' own homes as shown below. They did, of course, carry out a substantial amount of visiting to patients' houses in the ante-natal period and also attended at the ante-natal clinic. The domiciliary midwifery service is extremely difficult to administer over a broad divisional area with a staff of only three midwives and extraordinary difficulties were met with this year by the resignation of two members of the staff. Taking into account the needs of the domiciliary midwife for off duty periods, holidays, sickness and the like, it is impossible to maintain that degree of co-operation and liaison with the general practitioners which is so very desirable. It very frequently happens under such circumstances that a midwife is unable to attend at the delivery of a patient whose ante-natal care she has supervised.

Details of Deliveries				Total No. of Cases
Dr. Not Booked		Dr. Booked		
Present	Not Present	Present	Not Present	
—	—	3	29	32

(a) Ante-natal visits	...	...	...	...	276
(b) Post-natal visits	...	...	...	...	531
(c) No. of cases receiving Pethidine alone	...	...	...	...	—
(d) No. of cases receiving Gas & Air alone	...	...	...	...	20
(e) No. of cases receiving Gas & Air & Pethidine	...	...	...	...	6

The midwives sought medical aid on 7 occasions, details of which are given below :—

(i) Pregnancy	...	...	...	...	—
(ii) Labour	...	...	...	...	6
(iii) Lying-in	...	...	...	...	—
(iv) The child	...	...	...	...	1

Labour.

Ruptured Perineum	...	...	...	...	...	4
Retained Placenta	...	...	...	...	...	1
Uterine enertia	...	...	...	...	...	1

The Child.

Eye Condition	1
---------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Owing to shortage of trained staff it was not possible to hold any relaxation classes at Ings Grove during the year.

Ante-Natal.

	1958	1959
No. of women who attended during the year	16	5
No. of women attending for the first time	10	3
Total No. of attendances	63	17

Post-Natal.

No. of women who attended during the year	3	1
No. of women attending for first time	1	1
Total No. of attendances	3	1

HEALTH VISITING AND CHILD WELFARE.

Only part of the scope of the health visitors' duties are shown by the statistical returns of their visits, etc., during the year. There has had to be a considerable reduction in the amount of domiciliary visitation of infants this year because of the pressure of other work, but happily the weekly infant welfare clinic at Ings Grove has again been very well attended. In fact the premises are not really adequate to cope with the numbers attending at this one clinic and it is hoped to provide additional sessions during 1960. The whole bias of the work of the health visitor is towards education and although 66 parentcraft talks or lectures were given at schools during the year this is but a small part of the health education work which she actually carries out. Staff changes again led to administrative difficulties throughout the year but it is pleasing to note that two of our health visitors succeeded in obtaining senior appointments as Divisional Nursing Officers in the County service.

Number of visits paid by health visitors during year :—

(a) To expectant mothers :—	1958	1959
(i) First visits	35	30
(ii) Total visits	54	37
(b) To children under 1 year of age :—		
(i) First visits	174	193
(ii) Total visits	2 139	1,686
(c) To children between the ages of one and five years :—		
(i) Total visits	464	586
(d) To other classes :—		
(i) Total visits	1,355	1,440
(e) No. of attendances at Clinics	248	243
(f) No. of parentcraft lectures	62	66
(g) No. of visits to schools for medical inspections, minor ailments, cleanliness surveys, etc.	400	334
(h) No. of home visits in connection with school-children	185	100

Number of children who first attended the Child Welfare clinic during the year and who at the date of their first attendance were under 1 year of age 140

Number of children who attended during the year and who were born in :—

1959	97
1958	110
1957-1954	70
Total	<u>277</u>

Number of attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were :—

Under 1 year	1675
1, but under 2	303
2, but under 5	79
Total	<u>2057</u>

Number of medical consultations 578

During the year 860 tins of National Dried Milk, 5147 bottles of Orange Juice, 747 bottles of Cod Liver Oil and 552 packets of Vitamin Tablets were issued.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

The home help service continued along the same lines as last year, and at the same level as last year both with regard to the number of cases attended and the number of hours worked. Nobody has gone without for very long when the need for such help was obvious, and although a service of this type is extremely difficult to administer, no major problems have arisen. Once again a glance at the figures reveals the benefit which aged and chronic sick persons are receiving from this service. They constitute almost 95% of the cases.

Reason for Provision	No. of Cases	Hours worked	Percentages
Maternity	4	187	1.2
Tuberculosis	—	—	—
Aged Chronic Sick			
Over 65	72	14,814	94.6
Under 65	1	45	0.3
Others	3	621	3.9
Totals	80	15,667	100

CONVALESCENT HOME TREATMENT.

During the year there was one request for the County Council to provide convalescent home treatment under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946. The patient was admitted to the Tudor Convalescent Home, Bridlington, for a period of two weeks.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

The wide range of medical and nursing services carried out in connection with the preservation and improvement of the health of children at school was continued during the year with little diminution in spite of staffing difficulties and the impact of the poliomyelitis vaccination scheme. The statistical details are shown on the succeeding pages.

The general physical condition of children examined at routine medical inspections was excellent. Indeed quite extraordinarily so with only 4 children out of 436 considered to be unsatisfactory, and the number of defects recorded was less than in previous years.

Thirteen special examinations were carried out during the year and the number of recommendations for special education indicate that the level of ascertainment of special disability is highly satisfactory. At the end of the year only two children were awaiting placement in special schools for educationally sub-normal children, one for a day school and one for a residential school. While the response to the offer of tuberculin testing of five and eight year olds was very satisfactory, only 62% of those eligible to take part in the B.C.G. vaccination scheme at thirteen years agreed to do so. The results of tuberculin testing showed that at five years of age 9% of the children were tuberculin positive, at eight years of age no children were positive, and at thirteen years of age 25% were positive. One wonders whether it would not be at least as important to carry out tuberculin testing each year on every child as it is to test their eyesight.

The cleanliness inspections at which each child is examined three times in the year showed that on average the hair of 5% of the children is infested with lice or nits, though usually to a minimal degree. This is by no means a bad figure, but shows the necessity for the continuance of the inspections.

During the year we commenced the treatment of selected cases of enuresis by the electric alarm method and await the findings of this with considerable interest.

The headteachers and staffs at all the schools throughout the area have again been most tolerant, co-operative and helpful to members of the Health Department staff, and this has not only benefited the service but has made it easy and pleasant to reciprocate in any way possible.

**Classification of the Physical Condition of Children Examined at
Routine Medical Inspections.**

Age Groups Inspected (By Years of Birth)	Number of Pupils Inspected	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1955 and later	2	2	100·00	—	—
1954	97	96	98·97	1	1·03
1953	30	30	100·00	—	—
1952	16	16	100·00	—	—
1951	14	14	100·00	—	—
1950	4	4	100·00	—	—
1949	—	—	—	—	—
1948	—	—	—	—	—
1947	108	108	100·00	—	—
1946	24	24	100·00	—	—
1945	3	3	100·00	—	—
1944 and earlier	138	135	97·83	3	2·17
TOTAL	436	432	99·08	4	0·92

Total number of children who have been re-examined for follow-up defects 171

During the year 115 free issues of dietary supplements in the form of iron tonics were made to school children where recommended by the School Medical Officer.

The following table shows the type of defects discovered at the routine School medical inspections :—

Defects Table.

Defects	Recommended for Treatment	Recommended for Observation	Totals
Skin	6	9	15
Ears :			
(a) Hearing ...	2	4	6
(b) Otitis Media	5	5	10
(c) Other ...	—	—	—
Nose and Throat	3	16	19
Speech	2	1	3
Lymphatic Glands	—	7	7
Heart and			
Circulation ...	3	6	9
Lungs	1	6	7
Developmental :			
(a) Hernia ...	—	2	2
(b) Other ...	—	11	11
Orthopaedic :			
(a) Posture ...	1	1	2
(b) Feet ...	18	6	24
(c) Other ...	7	14	21
Nervous System :			
(a) Epilepsy	—	1	1
(b) Other	—	3	3
Psychological			
(a) Development	1	3	4
(b) Stability	—	3	3
Abdomen ...	—	—	—
Totals ...	49	98	147

SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS.

In accordance with the requirements of the Education Act, 1944 a number of children have been referred by the Education Authority which has necessitated the arrangement of special examinations. During the year 11 children were examined involving 13 examinations altogether. The following recommendations for special education were made :—

Education in a Day School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils	—
Education in a Residential School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils	1
Special Education in an ordinary school	2
Education in an Open Air School	1
Reported to Local Authority for the purposes of the Mental Deficiency Acts—	
Section 57 (3) (incapable of receiving education at school)	2
Section 57(5) (require supervision after leaving school) ...	1

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

School for the Blind	1
-----------------------------	---

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

School for Physically Handicapped pupils	1
School for Partially Sighted Pupils	1
Open Air School for Delicate Pupils	1

The following table shows the number of children from Mirfield receiving, and those awaiting, education in special schools at 31st December, 1959 :—

Type of School	No. of children receiving special education	No. of children awaiting special education
Residential School for Educationally Sub-normal Pupils	1	1
Day School for Educationally Subnormal Pupils	6	1
School for the Blind	1	—
School for the Partially Sighted	1	—
School for the Deaf	2	—
Open Air School for Delicate Children	2	—
School for the Physically Handicapped	3	—
Hospital School	—	—
Hostel for Maladjusted Children	—	—

CONSULTANT EYE CLINIC.

The following statistics give details of the cases examined :—

Number of children examined for the first time	...	...	...	...	41
Number of re-examinations	...	...	...	...	107
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	...	148
Number of sessions held during the year	...	...	...	...	15
Number for whom spectacles were prescribed for first time	...	...	...	...	22
Number for whom spectacles were prescribed subsequently	...	...	...	...	36
Number referred for other treatment	...	...	...	...	3
Number referred for operative treatment	...	...	...	...	—

MINOR AILMENTS CLINIC.

Minor ailments are treated by the nurses both at the clinics and in the schools. The following table gives details of such treatments during 1959 :—

Minor Ailment	No. treated
Skin :	
Ringworm--body	—
Scabies	—
Impetigo	2
Other skin diseases	9
Eye Disease :	
(External and other, but excluding squint, errors of refraction and cases admitted to hospital).	3
Ear Defects :	
Otitis media	1
Otorrhoea	—
Other	8
Miscellaneous (<i>e.g.</i> , minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	96
Total	119
Total number of attendances at Authority's Minor Ailment Clinics	159

ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT CLINIC.

Total No. of sessions held	...	...	...	...	53
No. of sessions held weekly	...	...	...	...	2
No. of cases treated	...	...	...	...	19
No. of treatments	...	...	...	...	183
Average number of attendances per session	...	...	...	...	3.8
Average length of course of treatment	...	...	...	(sessions)	10
No. on register at end of year	...	...	...	...	7
Details of cases treated :					
General Debility	...	...	...	...	7
Recurrent Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	5
Frequent Colds	...	...	...	...	3
Cattarrh	...	...	...	...	4
					<hr/> 19 <hr/>

CONSULTANT PAEDIATRIC CLINIC.

Dr. M. F. G. Buchanan of the Department of Child Health, Leeds University, attended Elm Bank Clinic in a consultant capacity and during the year twenty sessions were held. Cases were referred to him both from the Assistant County Medical Officers and from General Practitioners in the area.

I give below details of attendances and the types of cases seen :—

No. of sessions held during the year	...	...	...	...	20
No. of individual patients seen :					
(a) Pre-school children	...	...	...	...	3
(b) School children	...	...	...	...	42
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	...	80

Types of cases seen :

(a) Heart and Circulatory System	...	...	...	...	6
(b) Respiratory System, including E.N.T. defects	...	...	...	...	3
(c) Psychological	...	...	...	...	3
(d) Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	2
(e) Developmental	...	...	...	...	3
(f) Incontinence	...	...	...	...	25
(g) Migraine	...	...	...	...	3
Total	...	...	...	...	<hr/>45 <hr/>

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC.

	Boys	Girls	Total
No. of new cases seen during year	6	3	9
No. of cases continuing attendance from last year	6	—	6
No. of cases recommended and placed for residential treatment in hostels for maladjusted children	—	—	—
No. of cases continuing treatment in 1960 ...	2	1	3
Intelligence assessments carried out by Psychologist	1	3	4

PHYSIOTHERAPY CLINIC.

The Physiotherapist continues to attend in Mirfield for one half-day session each week and during the year 45 half-day sessions were held. The following table shows details of attendances and types and numbers of defects referred :—

No. of children on register 1st January, 1959	21
No. of children referred for treatment	39
Total number of attendances	479
Total number of treatments	474
No. of children discharged	40
No. of children on register 31st December, 1959	20

Defect	No.
Asthma	7
Postural	6
Foot Deformities	47
	<hr/>
	60
	<hr/>

CHIROPODY CLINIC.

48 half-day sessions were held by the Chiropodist at Mirfield Clinic during 1959. A total of 272 cases was seen by the Chiropodist. The 272 cases seen made 640 attendances and the following table gives the types and numbers of conditions treated :—

Defects.	No.	Defects.	No.
Hallux Valgus ...	30	Under/Overlapping Toes ...	94
Nail Conditions ...	20	Corns and Callus ...	68
Weak Foot ...	20	Verrucae ...	40

B.C.G. SCHEME.

The following is a statistical summary of the results of the scheme for the year :—

No. of thirteen year olds on school register	...	144
No. offered testing and vaccination ...	...	144
No. found to have been vaccinated previously	...	—
No. of acceptances ...	...	90
Percentage of acceptances ...	...	62.5%
No. of children tested ...	...	90

Result of Heaf test :—

(a) Heaf Positive	...	23
(b) Heaf Negative	...	67

Percentages :—

(a) Heaf Positive	...	25.5%
(b) Heaf Negative	...	74.5%

No. of children vaccinated	...	67
No. of final conversion Tests given at Twelve Months	...	66
No. of conversions at twelve months	...	59

TUBERCULIN JELLY TESTING OF SCHOOL ENTRANTS AND EIGHT-YEAR OLDS.

Tuberculin jelly testing of school entrants and eight year olds continued as a routine measure throughout the year. A letter of explanation and consent form was sent by the teachers with the Form N.P. to the children in these groups when they were due for medical examination at school. These were returned to the school and the school nurse applied the tuberculin and control jelly to those children whose parents had consented to this procedure being carried out, three days before the school medical inspection was due to be held. The School Medical Officers read these results when the children were presented for medical inspection and the implications were explained to the parents. Where the jelly test proved to be positive, the children were invited to the school clinic for a further skin test and, where this again proved to be positive, the tuberculosis visitor was informed and she arranged for follow-up of the child and contacts at the chest clinic.

I give below the results of the jelly tests for the year ended 31st December, 1959 :—

New Entrants					Boys	Girls
Number offered jelly testing	...	...	...	...	61	50
Number of acceptances	...	...	...	...	60	50
Percentage of acceptances	...	...	...	...	98%	100%
Result of Jelly Test :						
(a) positive	...	...	...	...	3	1
(b) negative	...	...	...	...	57	49
Result of Final Heaf Test :						
(a) positive	...	...	...	...	1	—
(b) negative	...	...	...	...	2	—
(c) percentage of new entrants positive	...	...	...	...	1.6%	—
7/8 Year Olds					Boys	Girls
Number offered jelly testing	...	...	...	...	16	29
Number of acceptances	...	...	...	...	14	26
Percentage of acceptances	...	...	...	...	87%	90%
Result of Jelly test :						
(a) positive	...	...	...	...	—	1
(b) negative	...	...	...	...	14	25
Result of Final Heaf Test :						
(a) positive	...	...	...	...	—	—
(b) negative	...	...	...	...	—	1
(c) percentage of 7/8 year olds positive	...	...	...	...	—	—
Total number of children X-Rayed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total number of Contacts X-Rayed	...	...	...	...	...	4
Number of New Cases of Tuberculosis Discovered	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

SPEECH THERAPY CLINIC.

No. of half-day sessions held during year	...	...	...	43
No. of new cases treated during year	...	...	...	9
No. of cases attending for treatment from previous year	...	...	...	10
Total number of cases treated	...	...	...	19
No. of cases awaiting treatment at end of year	...	...	...	12
No. of visits made to schools	...	...	...	4
No. of home visits	...	...	...	—
Analysis of Cases Treated :				
Stammerers	...	...	...	Boys 3 Girls 2
Defects of Articulation—				
(a) Dyslalia	...	...	...	8 —
(b) Sigmatism	...	...	...	3 —
(c) Rhinolalia, due to Cleft Palate	...	...	...	1 —
Defective Speech due to—				
(a) Educational Sub-normality	...	...	...	— 1
(b) Deafness	...	...	...	1 —
Analysis of Cases Discharged :				
Discharges during year	...	...	...	8 2
Speech normal	...	...	...	4 —
Speech improved	...	...	...	1 —
Non-co-operation	...	...	...	3 1
Left school	...	...	...	— 1

DENTAL TREATMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

No. of children found to require treatment	...	...	...	767
No. of children offered treatment	...	...	...	584
No. of children treated	...	...	...	393
No. of attendances	...	...	...	1159
No. of extractions—temporary	...	...	...	432
No. of extractions—permanent	...	...	...	157
No. of general anaesthetics	...	...	...	216
No. of fillings—temporary	...	...	...	2
No. of fillings—permanent	...	...	...	859
No. of other operations—temporary	...	...	...	2
No. of other operations—permanent	...	...	...	100

CLEANLINESS INSPECTIONS.

Three routine inspections were carried out at each school by the school nurses and a total of 4,343 inspections and re-inspections were carried out. In 92 instances infestation was detected and this involved 74 individual children, the condition of some of the children being unsatisfactory on more than one occasion. It should be pointed out that in the majority of cases the degree of infestation is extremely light.

The remedial procedure adopted on the discovery of these defects is to notify the parents informally in the first instance, visiting if necessary to give advice on the methods of dealing with infestation. If cure is not effected the nurse visits the home and interviews the parents, and finally, if it is evident that insufficient care is being exercised, the Statutory Notice under the Education Act, 1944, is sent requiring the child to be cleansed to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer or of the person appointed by him for that purpose within 48 hours. No Statutory Notices were issued during the year.

The section of the report which follows, relating to the Sanitary Circumstances of the area and the work of the Public Health Inspectors, has been compiled by Mr. H. H. Johnson, Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Sanitary Conveniences.

The position existing at the year ending 1959 is as follows :—

Number of Privies	46
„ Privy Middens	28
„ Water Closets	5,262
„ Waste Water Closets	8
„ Pail Closets	51

Number of Water Closets provided during the year is as follows :

By conversion of Privies to Water Closets	2
By provision of extra closet accommodation to existing property	60
By provision to new property	137
By conversion of Waste Closets to W.C's.	1
By conversion of Pail Closets to W.C's.	1
Total	<u>201</u>

No. of W.C's discontinued	11
Conversion of Privies to Chemical Closets	—
No. of Privies discontinued	22
No. of Chemical Closets Provided	—
No of Chemical Closets discontinued	6
Number of Dry Ashpits	2
Number of Dust Bins	4,565

Ward	Privies	W.C.	Waste W.C.	Pail Closets	Bins
Eastthorpe Ward ...	2	1254	—	3	1077
Hopton Ward ...	23	762	—	41	790
Battieford Ward ...	12	1944	8	4	1482
Northorpe Ward ...	9	1302	—	3	1216
Totals ...	46	5262	8	51	4565

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

Details of Inspections made

Total number of inspections made	3878
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Dwelling Houses.

Ordinary	233
Municipal Houses	67
Municipal Applications	225
Housing Act 1957, Overcrowded	...	...	...	...	...	1
Housing Act, 1957	...	...	...	...	...	46
Houses (Cons. Regs.)	...	...	...	...	...	329
Re Notifiable Disease	...	...	...	...	...	26
Improvement Grant (Discretionary and Standard)	...	...	...	...	...	107
Rent Act, 1957	...	...	...	...	...	1
Land Charges	...	...	...	...	...	354
Houses—Dirty, Infested and Treated	...	...	...	...	...	22

Sanitary Conveniences.

Water Closets	...	...	...	...	...	34
Privies	...	...	...	...	...	13
Tipplers	...	...	...	...	...	9
Septic Tanks	...	...	...	...	...	3

Refuse Storage.

Ashbins	...	...	...	...	...	63
Ashplaces	...	...	...	...	...	2

Drains.

Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	16
Tests—Colour	...	...	...	...	...	13

Sewers.

Inspections	10
-------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Factories.

Factories (with mechanical power)	...	...	...	...	41
Factories (without mechanical power)	...	...	...	...	1
Factories (outworkers)...	...	...	...	...	2
Factories (means of escape)	...	...	...	...	2

Food Storage, Preparation, etc.

Food Hygiene Regulations	87
Food Premises	...	...	...	...	169
Fish Frying	...	...	...	...	9
Cafes and Canteens	...	...	...	...	25
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	9
Confectionery and Sweets	...	...	...	...	6
Grocery	...	...	...	...	7
Grocery and Greengrocery	...	...	...	...	17
Greengrocery only	...	...	...	...	2
Wet Fish and Greengrocery	...	...	...	...	6
Butchers	...	...	...	...	16
Registered Preparation Rooms	...	...	...	...	35
Other Preparation Rooms	...	...	...	...	26
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	3
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	7
Mobile Premises	...	...	...	...	1
Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	...	447
Meat and Food Inspections	...	...	...	...	552

Smoke Abatement and Atmospheric Pollution.

Atmospheric Pollution...	...	...	...	...	109
Boiler Houses	...	...	...	...	3
Smoke Observations	12
Clean Air Act	374

Rodent Control.

Inspections	155
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Shops.

Inspections—Shops Act	63
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Miscellaneous.

Inspections	288
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NOTICES SERVED.

Informal Notices Served	28	} 37
Informal Notices outstanding at end of 1958	9	
Informal Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	30	
Informal Notices outstanding at end of 1959	...	...	...	...	7	
Statutory Notices Served	...	...	...	...	4	
Statutory Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	2	
Statutory Notices Outstanding at end of 1959	...	...	...	...	2	
Verbal Notices given and complied with for the Remedy of Defects, etc.	...	...	...	...	20	
Letters sent	...	...	...	...	6	
Complaints received	...	...	...	...	104	
Complaints confirmed	...	...	...	...	96	

SUMMARY OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED.

Houses.

Houses made fit	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Roofs Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Eaves, Spouting, Rain Water Fall Pipes Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Chimneys Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
External Walls Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Water improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Internal Walls Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Floors Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Doors Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fire-places Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ventilation Improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ceilings Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Houses Disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Washing Accommodation Improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Yards Paved	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Yards Cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Drains.

Repaired & Re-constructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cleansed by Owner	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
I.C. Constructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
New drain constructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Open for inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	28

Accumulations.

Manure	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

Animals, Poultry, etc.

Nuisances Abated	1
------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Ash-bins and Ash-places.

Bins provided and renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	205
Ash-places Abolished	14
Dustbins Abolished	20

Closets.

Reconstructed & Repaired	3
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Sinks.

New Sinks Provided	1
Waste Pipe Trapped & Repaired	2

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

63 inspections have been made under the Shops Act, 1934, during the year. No contraventions of the Act were found

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

During the year a number of Smoke Observations were made of industrial premises in the area. It was found necessary to draw the attention of 6 factories to infringements of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958.

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS.

A Report on Smoke Control Areas submitted by the Medical Officer of Health and the Chief Public Health Inspector was considered by the Council when it was agreed that 20 years would be a reasonable period for the completion of a Clean Air Programme.

The Council also approved a suggested first five year programme and submitted same to the Ministry in accordance with Circular No. 5/59.

In accordance with the instructions of the Council work was commenced on the first Smoke Control Area, and the Mirfield No. 1 Smoke Control Order, 1959, was made on the 25th November, 1959, and submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for confirmation on the 31st December, 1959.

The Area comprised the whole of the Kitson Hill Estate, together with a number of private dwellings in Water Royd Lane and Back Knowl Road and Kitson Hill Road. Details of the Order as submitted are as follows :—

Dwellinghouses	...	...	...	...	175
Industrial Premises	...	...	...	...	—
Commercial Premises	...	...	...	...	1
Other Premises	...	...	...	...	—
					<hr/> 176 <hr/>
Acreage of Area	...	...	...	...	36·5

Estimate of Annual Tonnage of Bituminous Coal or other smokeless fuels to be replaced ... 900 tons.

Work is now proceeding with the No. 2 Area.

The preparation of these areas involves a considerable amount of time and has thrown a great strain on the resources of the Department.

The atmospheric pollution stations were maintained during the year. The records show that no serious increase in pollution is taking place in the area and the deposits follow a similar pattern as is observed nationally.

The readings of the stations are set out in the following table.

MONTH	KITSON HILL				HOPTON LANE			EASTTHORPE		
	Mg. SO ₃ /Day	Rainfall ins.	Total Solids Tons/Sq. M.		Mg. SO ₃ /Day	Rainfall ins.	Total Solids Tons/Sq. M.	Mg. SO ₃ /Day	Rainfall ins.	Total Solids Tons/Sq. M.
January ...	3.08	*	*		1.90	2.36	9.94	2.59	2.80	14.23
February ...	2.83	*	*		2.48	0.04	6.59	*	0.12	2.93
March ...	1.68	*	*		1.01	0.90	8.51	1.96	0.83	10.67
April ...	1.99	*	*		1.83	3.03	13.55	1.16	4.51	11.56
May ...	1.31	0.59	8.59		1.66	0.35	18.12	1.49	0.79	11.32
June ...	1.03	1.26	17.84		1.10	0.99	17.53	0.93	1.42	18.14
July ...	0.97	2.44	17.67		0.48	2.09	10.67	1.01	2.56	14.16
August ...	0.91	0.47	5.89		0.77	0.41	6.10	0.49	0.57	7.01
September ...	0.73	0.16	8.23		0.74	0.08	6.59	1.09	0.31	12.54
October ...	1.63	2.05	13.65		1.49	2.52	13.68	1.30	2.44	14.98
November ...	2.03	2.84	12.31		1.70	3.19	12.69	1.67	3.55	16.82
December ...	2.15	3.11	9.18		1.42	3.82	9.41	1.41	3.90	14.06
Monthly Average	1.69	1.61	11.67		1.37	1.65	11.11	1.37	1.81	12.37
Average 1955-59	2.00	1.84	11.26		1.73	2.08	11.71	1.42	2.13	13.64

*No reading available.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS AND REGULATIONS.

All premises and occupations within the district which can be controlled by byelaws are already so controlled. There are no lodging-houses or underground sleeping rooms and five van dwellings only in the district.

WATER.

The district receives the bulk of its supplies from Huddersfield Corporation. The supply is constant and direct to the houses.

During the year the Storage Tank to supplement the supply of water in the Sunnybank Road area was brought into use and appears to have improved the water pressure in the area.

The whole district is now on a piped supply from the mains. We may, I think, consider this to be another important step in Public Health progress in the district.

PLUMBO-SOLVENCY OF WATER SUPPLIES.

One sample of water from the Huddersfield Corporation mains supply was submitted for examination. Details are as follows :—

SUPPLY Date Sample Collected	Address at which collected	Approx. Length of Lead Service Pipe	RESULT OF EXAMINATION	
			Lead Content (grains per gallon)	P.H. Value
Huddersfield Corporation				
After standing in pipe all night 24-3-59	Council Offices, Mirfield	35 ft.	Nil	6.7
After standing in pipe for a measured period of ½ hour 24-3-59	Council Offices, Mirfield	35 ft.	Nil	6.6

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Except in isolated cases the district is provided with sewers.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The River Calder runs through Mirfield and is in a polluted state when it enters the district. Considerable improvement has been made in the disposal of trade effluent from the majority of factories in the area which now enters the sewer, and as a result is improving the condition of the Calder.

HOUSING.

During the year 32 houses were completed by the Council. In addition 63 private houses were completed by private enterprise. This rate of building is most encouraging and has materially improved the housing situation in the district.

The fourth year Slum Clearance Programme was completed during the year. 40 houses were represented as unfit, comprising 38 houses in Clearance Areas, and 2 Individual Demolitions. In addition 7 Council owned properties were certified by the Medical Officer of Health as being unfit for human habitation.

This work is proceeding most satisfactorily and in accordance with the Council's programme of approximately 40 houses per annum.

RENT ACT, 1957.

During the year one application only was received for a Certificate of Disrepair under the above Act and was granted.

The number of applications under the Act has virtually ceased. The spate of applications received when the Act became operative was due to the fact that rents were increased and tenants took immediate advantage of the provisions of the Act to apply for Certificates, and I feel that the public are not fully aware that they may apply for Certificates of Disrepair at any time, and not necessarily at the time the rent is first increased. 34 Certificates have been granted since the Act came into force and only 3 of these have been revoked.

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959. IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

This Act came into force during the year, making available Standard Grants under which house owners can obtain, as a right, half the cost, up to a maximum of £155, of installing five basic improvements; the existing Discretionary Grant remaining for more extensive improvements. During the year 26 applications for Standard Grants were approved, amounting to £3,200, and twelve applications for Discretionary Grants were received amounting to £2,235, as against 21 grants amounting to £3,505 the previous year. The work involved has thrown additional strain on the Department, but is felt to be well worth while.

OVERCROWDING.

The position of the statutory cases in the area is very satisfactory; only two cases are known to exist. Many cases of moral overcrowding, however, still exist, and the figures do not include those families who are living with parents and friends and are without a home of their own.

Overcrowding Particulars.

(1)	(a)	Number of dwelling houses overcrowded at the end of the year	2
	(b)	Number of families dwelling therein	2
	(c)	Number of persons dwelling therein	9½
(2)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	1
(3)	(a)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	Nil
	(b)	Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	Nil

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

Regular inspections have been made at all dairy premises in the district and the provisions of the Milk and Dairy (General) Regulations, 1959, as applicable to dairies and distributors have been enforced. The common practice of depositing milk bottles and crates on footpaths has been discontinued, apart from isolated instances which are dealt with as they arise.

Number of distributors registered in the area	...	...	46
Number of Dairies registered in the area	...	...	3

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS 1949.

The licences issued by the Council under the above Regulations are as follows :—

Tuberculin Tested (Dealers)	...	...	...	...	10
Tuberculin Tested (Supplementary)	...	...	...	...	6
Pasteurised (Dealers)	...	...	...	...	10
Pasteurised (Supplementary)	...	...	...	...	7
Sterilised (Dealers)	...	...	...	...	17
Sterilised (Supplementary)	...	...	...	...	4

There were no contraventions of the Regulations during the year.

The Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Area) (No. 3) Order, 1953, became operative in the District as from 1st January, 1954. It is now an offence to sell undesignated milk in the district and has abolished the use of the hand delivery churn and sale of loose milk. All milk is now delivered in sealed bottles.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

The West Riding County Council, acting as Food and Drugs Authority for the area, submitted during the year 34 samples for analysis under the Act.

Number of Samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Milk		Drugs		Other Foods	
Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated
25	1	—	—	8	—

Number of proceedings—Nil

Cautions issued—1

FOOD HYGIENE.

I am pleased to report that in general the handling and wrapping of food in the district has been satisfactory.

Follow-up work in connection with the Food Hygiene Regulations has been continued and the response from the Food Traders in the district has been good. In general the equipment and construction of the food premises in the area is good, but so much depends on the personal cleanliness of the food handler himself, and regular visitation of all premises is essential in order to educate and advise the individual on this important aspect of Food Hygiene.

The following table shows the progress which has been made during the year at the various food premises :—

Food Hygiene Regulations Works carried Out	Fried Fish & Chipped Potatoes	Cafes & Canteens	Bake- houses	Confec- tionery and Sweets	Grocery	Grocery & Green Grocery	Green- Grocery Only	Wet Fish & Green- Grocery	Butchers	Reg'd Prep. Rooms	Licensed Premises	Total
Cleanliness of Equipment ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	5
Prevention of Contamination ...	—	—	1	—	—	10	—	—	1	1	—	13
Personal Cleanliness ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences ...	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	2	1	—	8
Wash-hand basins ...	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	1	1	10
Hot & Cold Water ...	2	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	6	—	13
Nailbrushes, etc. ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
First Aid Materials ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accommodation for Clothing ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Facilities for Washing Food ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Equipment ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Repair of Structure ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cleanliness & Decoration ...	1	—	—	—	1	5	—	1	1	—	—	9
Temperature at which Food Kept ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refuse Accommodation ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of Premises end of 1958	10	17	8	13	20	26	2	7	16	11	18	148
No. of Premises closed during 1959...	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	6
No. of New Premises in 1959	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	4
No. of Premises end of 1959	9	17	8	12	19	28	2	8	15	10	18	146
Verbal Notices complied with Letters complied with ...	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	3
Total Notices Complied with	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	6
Total Notices Outstanding ...	4	1	1	—	6	3	1	2	4	—	3	25

REGISTRATION OF FOOD PREMISES.

(a) Ice Cream.

Forty-three premises are registered for the sale of ice cream (pre-packed).

Two premises are registered for the sale and manufacture of ice cream (Cold Mix).

Visits have been made to all registered premises during the year. Two premises only manufacture ice cream and both are manufacturing the complete Cold Mix and comply with the requirements of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment Regulations) 1947.

(b) Register of Food (Preparation and Manufacture) Premises.

Eleven premises are registered for the preparation or manufacture of food products.

Ten are registered for the preservation of fish by cooking.

All the premises now comply with the requirements of the Food & Drugs Act and have been well maintained during the year.

BAKEHOUSES.

Regular inspections have been made at the eight bakehouses in the area. Throughout the year the general standard of cleanliness has been satisfactory.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There is one licensed slaughterhouse only in the district. The Public Abattoir at Spenborough is available to any traders wishing to carry out their own slaughtering.

During the year regular post mortem inspections of all animals slaughtered at the Bacon Factory were carried out. Details of inspections and condemnations are shown as follows :—

No. of Animals Slaughtered	CONDEMNATIONS			
	Tuberculosis	Weight lbs.	Other causes	Weight lbs.
Pigs 19,664	7 carcasses and organs 499 heads 3 stomachs and intestines 36 plucks 2 prs. lungs	1,036 5,988 30 252 6	8 carcasses and organs 31 heads 3 stomachs and intestines 1066 Livers 658 prs. lungs 15 kidneys 5 legs 1 leaf fat 11 plucks	1,096 372 30 4,264 1,974 7½ 85 3 77
19,664		7,312		7,908½
Sheep 29	—	—	2 livers 1 pr. lungs	4 2
29		—		6
Total Animals 19,693		7,312		7,914½

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Bovines	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number Slaughtered	Nil	Nil	29	19,664
Number Inspected	Nil	Nil	29	19,664
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.				
Whole Carcases condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	8
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,578
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis & Cysticerci	Nil	Nil	Nil	8.06%
Tuberculosis Only.				
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	7
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	501
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.58%
Cysticerci Only.				
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Cysticerci	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

CONDEMNATIONS OF UNSOUND FOOD.

The following items were surrendered and condemned as unfit for human consumption during the year :—

136 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Canned Corned Beef
 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Canned Cooked Ham
 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Canned Chopped Pork
 17 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Canned Pork Luncheon Meat
 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. Canned Ox Tongues
 2 lbs. Canned Beef Steak.
 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. Canned Lambs' Tongues
 5 lbs. Canned Grapefruit
 3 lbs. Canned Peaches
 42 lbs. Haddock

RODENT CONTROL.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949.

Treatments of the Council's sewers were carried out during the year in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry, and survey and treatments of the Council's refuse tip at Northorpe Old Sewerage Works were carried out during the year. In addition 31 treatments were carried out at 14 private premises and 17 business premises.

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, places an obligation on the Local Authority to ensure that as far as practicable its area is kept free from rats and mice. District Councils are directly responsible for the administration of the Act. The Act provides for the submission of reports to the Ministry. Under the authority of Section 4 of the Local Government Act, 1958, the rodent control grants payable under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, ceased to be made after 31st March, 1959, so that the whole of the expense of Rodent Control is now rate borne.

The Minister expresses the hope that local authorities will continue their efforts in the work of rodent control, and this is being achieved in this district. Regular surveys are made and prompt attention is given to any reports of rat or mice infestations. A free service is given to private dwellings and a charge is made at Industrial and Commercial premises.

The work of rodent control is carried out by Mr. G. O. Lee, Assistant Public Health Inspector, and Mr. F. F. W. Popplewell, and I have to thank them for the most efficient manner in which they have carried out their duties in this vital work.

SCAVENGING.

The Scavenging of the District during the year has been satisfactory. A weekly collection of refuse is maintained with the exception of holiday periods. The Department has a fleet of modern Refuse Collecting Vehicles, and the district has a Refuse Collection Service which will bear favourable comparison with that of any similar district.

Details of the work carried out by the Department during the year are set out below :—

Wagon No.	Loads to tip	Bins	Privies	Ashpits	Pail Closets	Trade Refuse
1	765	101,870	—	—	—	—
2	615	30,898	461	306	2,467	651
3	936	101,886	—	—	10	—
Totals	2,316	434,654	461	306	2,477	651

The Council are fortunate in that excellent tipping facilities are available for many years to come.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

EXPENDITURE				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Wages	...	...	...	6825	14	9						
National Insurance	...	...	...	309	0	0						
Superannuation	...	...	...	120	0	0						
							7254	14	9			
Vehicle Repairs	...	...	...				326	14	5			
Vehicles—Licences and Insurance	...	...	...				178	0	0			
Petrol Diesel and Oil	...	...	...				616	11	3			
Rents	...	...	...				50	0	0			
Loan Charges	...	...	...				160	0	0			
Sundries	...	...	...				56	1	9			
Salvage	...	...	...				32	10	0			
										8674	12	2
INCOME												
Trade Refuse	...	...	...				100	0	0			
Salvage	...	...	...				743	9	5			
										843	9	5
NET COST										£7831	2	9

SALVAGE 1959-1960.

The results of the salvage effort during the year are set out below. The income amounting to £743 9s. 5d. is again very gratifying.

I thank all those householders and business houses who have throughout the year regularly saved their waste paper. This material is now practically the only article salvaged. We rely on a substantial income from Salvage to assist in the economic running of the Cleansing Department and it is now more essential than ever that the Public co-operate in this work.

SALVAGE RETURNS.

1958-59				1959-60			
Tonnage			Income £ s. d.	Tonnage			Income £ s. d.
T.	C.	Q.		T.	C.	Q.	
93	10	0	720 10 8	93	13	1½	743 9 5

INCOME FROM SALE OF SALVAGED MATERIALS.

				Tonnage			Income		
				T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
Paper	...	...	...	92	5	0	726	6	11
Scrap Metal	...	...	...	1	1	0¾	12	2	6
Rags	...	...	...	0	7	0¾	5	0	0
				93	14	1½	£743	9	5

INCOME FROM SALE OF SALVAGED MATERIALS—1940-59.

					Tonnage			Income		
					T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
1940-50	...	...	...	...	2015	16	1	8284	5	6
1951	...	...	...	...	181	6	2	1905	4	4
1952	...	...	...	...	169	17	1	1101	16	8
1953	...	...	...	...	133	17	2	792	18	4
1954	...	...	...	...	112	3	2½	760	15	1
1955	...	...	...	...	97	15	2	789	7	8
1956	...	...	...	...	83	4	3	648	16	2
1957	...	...	...	...	92	13	3¼	701	4	1
1958	...	...	...	...	93	10	0	720	10	8
1959	...	...	...	...	93	14	1½	743	9	5
					3073	19	2¼	£16448	7	11

The above are the results of the salvage efforts in the area during the past years and indicate the benefits accruing to the nation and to the district by this means.

APPENDICES.

- A.** Vital Statistics of the Mirfield Urban District for 1950-1959.
- B.** Infantile and Maternal Mortality Rates of Mirfield for the past twenty years.
- C.** Notifications of Infectious Disease in Mirfield Urban District, 1940-1959.
- D.** Adoptive Acts in force in the District.
Bye-Laws in force in the District.
- E.** Staff of the Health Department.
- F.** Factories' Act, 1937, Annual Report.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE MIRFIELD URBAN DISTRICT FOR 1950-1959.

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births		Net Deaths belonging to the District		
				Under 1 year		At all ages
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate per 1,000 Births	No.
1950	11,930	168	14.1	1	6.0	149
1951	11,840	195	16.5	7	35.9	164
1952	11,760	196	16.7	4	20.4	174
1953	11,830	151	12.8	3	19.9	165
1954	11,850	176	14.8	5	28.4	142
1955	11,860	173	14.6	5	28.9	176
1956	11,810	193	16.3	4	20.7	159
1957	11,840	177	14.9	2	11.3	163
1958	11,900	169	14.2	2	11.8	165
1959	12,080	189	15.6	2	10.6	152

APPENDIX B.

**INFANTILE AND MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES AND STILL-
BIRTH RATES OF MIRFIELD FOR THE PAST 20 YEARS.**

Year	Births	Infants		Mothers		Stillbirths	
		Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Number	Rate
1940	132	6	45.1	—	—	5	36.5
1941	112	11	97.3	—	—	6	50.9
1942	158	11	69.6	—	—	5	30.7
1943	161	4	24.8	—	—	7	41.7
1944	193	6	31.1	1	5.2	12	58.5
1945	197	5	25.4	—	—	2	10.0
1946	154	5	32.0	—	—	8	49.3
1947	239	8	33.5	—	—	8	32.4
1948	205	6	29.2	—	—	5	23.8
1949	187	4	21.3	—	—	9	45.9
1950	168	1	6.0	—	—	6	30.5
1951	195	7	35.9	—	—	5	25.0
1952	196	4	20.4	1	4.9	8	39.2
1953	151	3	19.9	—	—	2	13.1
1954	176	5	28.4	—	—	7	38.2
1955	173	5	28.9	—	—	4	22.6
1956	193	4	20.7	—	—	4	20.3
1957	177	2	11.3	—	—	3	16.7
1958	169	2	11.8	—	—	4	23.1
1959	189	2	10.6	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX C

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN Mirfield Urban District, 1940-1959.

Year	Smallpox	Polioencephalitis and Polioencephalitis	Enteric Fever	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Pneumonia	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Erysipelas	Malaria	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Respiratory Tuberculosis	Other Tuberculosis	Measles	Whooping Cough	Encephalitis Lethargica	Dysentery	Other Diseases	Totals
1940	—	—	—	13	22	3	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	237	2	—	—	—	293
1941	—	—	—	109	20	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	33	11	—	—	—	195
1942	—	—	—	60	23	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	233	7	—	—	—	339
1943	—	1	—	22	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	12	5	—	1	—	55
1944	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	110	6	—	—	—	157
1945	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	18	5	—	—	—	49
1946	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	172	5	—	—	—	200
1947	—	6	—	16	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	43	20	—	—	—	97
1948	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	140	26	—	1	—	202
1949	—	11	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	109	27	—	—	—	167
1950	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	110	33	—	—	—	188
1951	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	29	—	—	—	113
1952	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	130	3	—	—	—	157
1953	—	3	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	157
1954	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	240	21	—	2	—	284
1955	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	6	—	5	—	30
1956	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	312	13	—	—	—	348
1957	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	17	—	—	—	—	47
1958	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	27	—	—	—	—	31
1959	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—

ADOPTIVE ACTS, ETC., IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT

Act	Date of Operation
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890—	
Part III	1st July, 1891
Private Street Works Act, 1892	1st June, 1899
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907—	
Sections 27 and 33 and the whole of Part III	28th September, 1909
Part VI	17th January, 1921
Sections 15 to 23 inclusive	24th August, 1926
Public Health Act, 1925 :—	
Sections 13 to 19 (inclusive), 23 to 33 (inclusive), 35, 36 to 43 (inclusive) and Part IV	18th October, 1926
Sections 21, 22, 44 and Part V	1st February, 1927
Furnished Houses (Rent Control) Act, 1946	18th March, 1949
West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951 :—	
Section 36	9th July, 1955

BYE-LAWS IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT

Cleansing of Footway;	1874
Scavenging	1874
Hackney Carriages	1881
Offensive Trades	1922
Public Parks and Recreation Grounds	1928
Smoke Abatement	1929
Slaughter-houses	1932
New Streets	1932
Cycling on Footpaths	1938
Personal Weighing Machines	1949
Dogs Fouling Footways	1949
Sale of Food	1950
Wireless Loudspeakers, Gramophones, Etc.	1950
Sale of Contraceptives in Automatic Slot Machines	1950
Employment of Children and Street Trading	1950
Unauthorised Persons on School Premises	1950
Litter	1952
Building	1953
Removal of Mud, etc., from Wheels of Vehicles	1954
Behaviour in Places of Entertainment	1957

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT**Medical Staff.**

WILLIAM M. DOUGLAS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
 Medical Officer of Health.
 Divisional Medical Officer.

Public Health Inspector's Staff.

H. H. JOHNSON, M.S.I.A., Certificates of the Royal Sanitary Institute for the Inspection of Meat and Other Foods. Chief Public Health Inspector. Cleansing Officer.
 G. O. LEE, Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and the Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board. Certificate for the Inspection of Meat and other Foods. Additional Public Health Inspector.
 Mrs. W. BROWN, Clerk.

Medical Staff.

DONALD J. ROBERTS, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H., Assistant County Medical Officer.
 ROBERT STALKER, M.B., Ch.B., Assistant County Medical Officer.

Clerical Staff.

Mr. P. MARSHALL, D.P.A., Chief Clerk.
 Mrs. G. M. DAVISON.
 Miss N. HOLLIDAY.
 Miss A. JOHNSON.
 Mrs. V. THEWLIS.
 Mrs. E. M. THOMIS.
 Mr. G. RISHMAN
 Miss N. RYDER.

Health Visitors (Part-time School Nurses).

Miss D. DAY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I., Senior Health Visitor.
 Miss M. GREENHOUGH, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.
 Miss C. JANSE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.
 (Resigned 31st December, 1959).
 Miss D. A. LEAKE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.
 Mrs. M. PATCHETT, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Cert. of R.S.I.
 Mrs. D. PICKUP, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.
 Mrs. M. RAYNER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.
 Miss A. SEELIG, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.
 (Resigned 31st August, 1959).
 Miss J. FRENCH, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I.
 (Commenced 6th July, 1959).

Assistant Health Visitors (Temp. School and Clinic Nurses).

Mrs. G. MARSHALL, S.R.N.

Mrs. E. I. SMITH, S.R.N.

Midwives.

Mrs. D. M. GOMERSALL, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Resigned 30th September, 1959).

Miss B. HEPPLESTON, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Resigned 31st March, 1959).

Mrs. C. MOFFAT, C.M.B.

Mrs. I. COWBURN, S.R.N., S.C.M.

(Commenced 20th April, 1959).

Mrs. N. NAIFSEY, S.R.N., S.C.M.

(Commenced 1st September, 1959).

District Nurses.

Miss F. E. GAMBLE, S.R.N., Queen's Nurse, Senior Relief Nurse.
(Resigned, 28th February, 1959).

Miss B. J. CASSIDY, S.R.N., Queen's Nurse.

Miss F. METCALFE, S.R.N., C.M.B., Queen's Nurse.

Miss E. PHILLIPS, S.R.N., Queen's Nurse.

(Resigned, 14th December, 1959).

Mrs. E. SAYLES, S.R.N., S.C.M.

(Resigned 3rd June, 1959).

Miss W. SPENCER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. of R.S.I., Queen's Nurse. (Health Visitor from 1st December, 1959).

Miss A. LODGE, S.R.N., C.M.B., Queen's Nurse.

Miss C. LATIMER, S.R.N., C.M.B., Queen's Nurse.

Mrs. J. PYRAH, S.R.N. (Commenced 2nd November, 1959).

Dental Staff.

Mr. I. F. ASH, L.D.S., Assistant County Dental Officer.

Child Guidance Clinic.

Dr. S. M. LEESE, County Psychiatrist.

Mr. D. G. PICKLES, Educational Psychologist.

Part-time Staff.

Mr. B. D. VAINES, M.Ch.S., Chiropodist.

Miss D. RENDER, M.C.S.P., Physiotherapist.

Mr. L. WITTELS, M.D. (Vienna), D.O., Consultant Ophthalmologist.

Mrs. M. M. DE LA COUR, Mental Health Social Worker.

Miss A. A. LEAKE, Speech Therapist.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959.**Part I of the Act.**

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

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspection (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	26	1	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	87	41	5	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	3	3	1	—
Total ...	115	45	6	—

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

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	7	4	1	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	2	1	—	—	—
Total ...	9	5	1	1	—

Part VIII of the Act

Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
Wearing apparel —Making, etc.	10	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	10	—	—	—	—	—

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